

Lao PDR

Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II)

2017

June 2018



Lao PDR

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 (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 (NSED) 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.

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

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

Survey population			
Average household size	4.7	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	32.4
- Age 5	10.8	- Rural areas	67.6
- Age 18	39.4	- Rural with road	86.0
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	16.7	- Rural without road	14.0

Table of contents

Summary table of survey implementation and the survey population,	iii
Survey name, year-year of fieldwork.....	iii
Table of contents	iv
List of abbreviations.....	xi
Foreward.....	xiii
Acknowledgements	xiv
I. Introduction	
Background	1
Survey objectives	1
II. Sample and survey methodology	3
Sample design	3
Questionnaires	3
Training and fieldwork.....	5
Data processing.....	6
III. Indicators and definitions	8
IV. Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents	23
SR.1. Results of interviews.....	23
Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews.....	24
SR.2. Housing and household characteristics	26
Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics.....	26
Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets	28
Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles	30
SR.3. Household composition	30
Table SR.3.1: Household composition.....	31
SR.4. Age structure of household population	32
Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex	32
SR.5. Respondents' background characteristics	32
Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics	33
Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics	34
Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics.....	35
Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics	37
SR.6. Literacy.....	38
Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)	39
Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)	40
SR.7. Migratory status	41
Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status of women.....	42
Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of men.....	46
SR.9. Mass media and ICT	50
Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)	50
Table SR.9.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)	51
Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet.....	52

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)	53
Table SR.9.3M: Use of ICT (men)	55
Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)	57
Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)	59
SR.10. Tobacco and alcohol use	61
Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)	62
Table SR.10.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)	64
Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)	66
Table SR.10.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)	67
Table SR.10.3W: Use of alcohol (women)	68
Table SR.10.3M: Use of alcohol (men)	69
SR.11. Children's living arrangements	70
Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood	71
Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents	72
Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care	73
V. Survive	76
Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates	76
Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics	77
Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics	78
Table CS.1: Children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead	76
Table CS.2: Infant and under-5 mortality rates by time since first birth groups of women	77
Table CS.3: Infant and under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics	78
Figure CS.1: Trend in under-5 mortality rates	79
VI. Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health	81
TM.1. Fertility	81
Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates	81
TM.2. Early childbearing	82
Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate	82
Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)	84
Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men)	85
Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)	86
Table TM.2.3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men)	88
TM.3. Family planning	90
Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)	91
Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)	93
Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married/in union)	95
Table TM.3.4: Need for contraception (currently unmarried/not in union)	97
TM.4. Antenatal care	99
Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage	100
Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit	101
Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care	103
TM.5. Neonatal tetanus	104
Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection	105
TM.6. Delivery care	106
Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery	106
Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section	108
TM.7. Birthweight	110
Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth	110
TM.8. Postnatal care	112
Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility	113
Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns	114

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth.....	116
Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns	118
Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care	120
Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns	122
Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers	124
Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth	126
Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns	127
TM.10. Sexual behaviour	129
Table TM.10.1W: Sex with multiple partners (women)	129
Table TM.10.1M: Sex with multiple partners (men)	131
Table TM.10.2W: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)	133
Table TM.10.2M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)	135
TM.11. HIV	137
Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)	138
Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)	140
Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)	142
Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)	144
Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)	146
Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)	148
Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)	150
Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)	152
Table TM.11.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care	154
Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)	156
Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)	158
TM.13. Anemia	160
Table TM.13.1: Women's coverage of hemoglobin testing.....	161
Table TM.13.2: Prevalence of anemia in women	163
TM.14. Abortion	165
Table TM.14.1: Induced abortion rates	165
Table TM.14.2: Pregnancy Outcomes	166
Table TM.14.3: Method of Abortion, Lao PDR, 2017	168
VII. Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development	172
TC.1. Immunisation	172
Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life	173
Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics	174
TC.2. Disease episodes	176
Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes	177
TC.3. Diarrhoea	178
Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea	179
Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea	180
Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc	182
Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments	183
Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc	185
TC.4. Household energy use	186
Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	187
Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	189
Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking	191

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	193
Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney	195
Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	197
Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	199
TC.5. Symptoms of acute respiratory infection	201
Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	202
TC.6. Malaria	203
Table TC.6.1: Household possession of mosquito nets	204
Table TC.6.2: Source of mosquito nets	205
Table TC.6.3: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) – number of household members	207
Table TC.6.4: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) – background characteristics	208
Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population	209
Table TC.6.6: Use of existing ITNs	210
Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children	211
Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women	213
Table TC.6.9: Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria (IPTp by women during pregnancy	215
Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever	216
Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever	217
Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children	219
Table TC.6.13: Source of anti-malarial	221
TC.7. Infant and young child feeding	222
Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding	224
Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding	226
Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status	229
Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding	230
Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding	231
Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods	232
Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices	233
Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding	235
TC.8. Malnutrition	236
Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children	237
TC.9. Salt iodisation	240
Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption	240
TC.10. Early childhood home environment	241
Table TC.10.1: Support for learning	242
Table TC.10.2: Learning materials	244
Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision	245
TC.11. Early childhood development index	247
Table TC.11.1: Early child development index	248
TC.12. Anemia of children	249
Table TC.12.1: Children's coverage of hemoglobin testing	250
Table TC.12.2: Prevalence of anemia in children.....	252

VIII. Learn	255
LN.1. Early childhood education	255
Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education	256
Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning	257
LN.2. Attendance	258
Table LN.2.1: School readiness	259
Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry	260
Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children	262
Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents	264
Table LN.2.5: Age for grade	266
Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth	269
Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates	271
Table LN.2.8: Parity indices	273
LN.3. Parental involvement	275
Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school	276
Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class	278
Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home	280
IX. Protection from violence and exploitation	283
PR.1. Birth registration	283
Table PR.1.1: Birth registration	284
PR.2. Child discipline	285
Table PR.2.1: Child discipline	285
Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment	287
PR.3. Child labour	288
Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities	289
Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores	291
Table PR.3.3: Child labour	293
PR.4. Child marriage	295
Table SR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)	296
Table SR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)	298
Table SR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)	300
Table SR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)	301
Table SR.4.3: Spousal age difference	302
PR.8. Attitudes toward domestic violence	303
Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)	303
Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)	304
X. Live in a safe and clean environment	306
WS.1 Drinking water	306
Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources	307
Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services	309
Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water	310
Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water	312
Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed	313
Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water	314
Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water	315
Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services	316
Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment	318
WS.2 Handwashing	319
Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises	320

WS.3 Sanitation	322
Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities	322
Table WS.3.2: Use basic and limited sanitation services	324
Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks	326
Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities	328
Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces	329
Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders	332
WS.4 Menstrual hygiene	334
Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management	335
XI. Equitable chance in life	337
EQ.1 Child functioning	337
Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)	338
Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)	340
EQ.2 Social transfers	342
Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)	343
Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)	345
Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)	347
Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)	349
Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support	351
Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members	352
Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two quintiles	354
Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households	359
Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households	361
<u>Appendices:</u>	
Appendix A. Sample design	363
Table SD.1: Distribution of Villages and households in sampling frame	365
Table SD.2: Sample allocation.....	366
Appendix B. List of personnel involved in the survey	372
Appendix C. Estimates of sampling errors	383
Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample	384
Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban	386
Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural	388
Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural with road	390
Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Rural without road	392
Table SE.6: Sampling errors: North	394
Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Central	396
Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South	398
Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Vientiane Capital	400
Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Phongsaly	402
Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Luangnamtha	404
Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Oudomxay	406
Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Bokeo	408
Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Luangprabang	410
Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Huaphanh	412
Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Xayabury	414
Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Xiengkhuang	416

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Vientiane	418
Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Borikhamxay	420
Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Khammuane	422
Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Savannakhet	424
Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Saravane	426
Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Sekong	428
Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Champasack	430
Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Attapeu	432
Table SE.26: Sampling errors: Xaysomboun	434
Appendix D. Data quality tables	436
DQ.1. Age distribution	438
Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population	437
Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women	438
Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men	439
Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires	439
Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires	440
DQ.2. Birth date reporting	441
Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)	441
Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)	442
Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)	443
Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (first and last births)	444
Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)	445
Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)	446
DQ.3 Completeness and measurements	447
Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing	447
Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing	448
Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)	448
Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)	449
Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight	449
Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting	448
Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight	450
Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements	451
DQ.4. Observations	452
Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets	452
Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility	453
Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates	454
Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records	456
DQ.5. School attendance	457
Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age	457
DQ.6. Birth history	458
Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living	458
Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey	459
Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days	460
Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months	461
Appendix E. Questionnaires	463

List of abbreviations

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
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
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
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
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

The Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS) II conducted in 2016-2017 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 (NSED) and provincial development plans including the inputs for upcoming Mid-Term Review of the 8th NSED, 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.



Dr. Samaychan Boupcha

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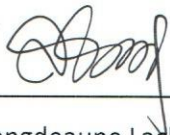
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I. Introduction

Background

1

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).

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.

I. Introduction

Background

1

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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

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

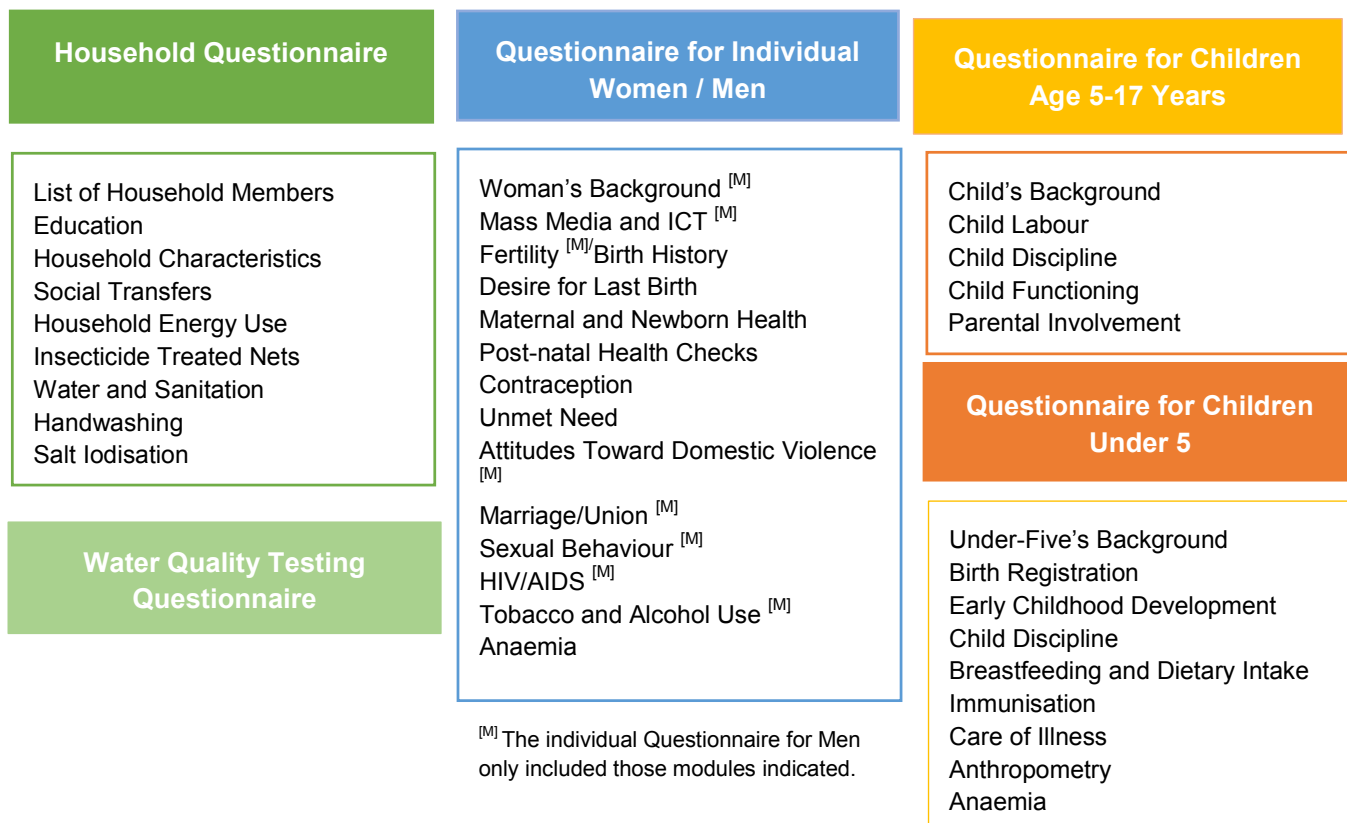
The sample for the Lao Social Indicator Survey, 2017 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, including rural with roads and rural without roads, for three regions including: North, Central 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:



The LSIS II questionnaires were based on the MICS6 model questionnaire¹. 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 during January. 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

¹ 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 PROCESSING

The data collection application was based on the CPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs² 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 during January. 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 first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent three days in field practise and one day on a full pilot survey in Vientiane province. The training agenda was based on the standard MICS6 training agenda.³

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.

Throughout the fieldwork, Field check tables (FCTs) were being produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.⁴

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.

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

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

⁴ 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.⁵

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.⁶

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 website⁷ 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.

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

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

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

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS				
SR.1	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	93.0
SR.2		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	76.5 84.6
SR.3		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		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	20.6
SR.5		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	79.3
SR.6		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	92.6
SR.7		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	13.5
SR.8		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	1.7
SR.9		MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months (a) women (b) men	8.5 12.5
SR.10	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone (a) women (b) men	73.1 84.3

¹ 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/>

² 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.

³ 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 ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	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 87.0
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 28.3
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 26.0
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 11.8
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 65.2
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 ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
SURVIVE⁴				
CS.1	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	18
CS.2		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	22
CS.3		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	40
CS.4		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	6
CS.5	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	46
MICS INDICATOR				
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH				
TM.1	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	83
TM.2		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	18.4
TM.3		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	54.1
TM.4	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	71.7
TM.5a	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	78.4 62.2 15.3
TM.5b			(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	
TM.5c			(b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	
TM.6		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	29.2
TM.7		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 ⁶ prior to the most recent birth	48.9

⁴ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

⁵ See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

⁶ See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
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	64.5
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MIN	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		MIN	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		MIN	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		MIN	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		MIN	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		MIN	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 ⁷		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	17.9
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 26.0

⁷ 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 ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
TM.24		SB	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 (a) women (b) men	5.5 2.8
TM.25		SB	Percentage of never married young people age 15-24 years who have never had sex (a) women (b) men	88.8 70.4
TM.26		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		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 21.3
TM.28		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 59.6
TM.29		HA	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ⁸ , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (a) women (b) men	19.3 22.1
TM.30		HA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ⁹ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (a) women (b) men	41.7 49.8
TM.31		HA	Percentage of people age 15-49 who have heard of HIV reporting discriminatory attitudes ¹⁰ toward people living with HIV (a) women (b) men	45.8 52.2
TM.32		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 31.2
TM.33		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

⁸ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

⁹ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

¹⁰ 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 ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
TM.34		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 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		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 ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT				
TC.1		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	81.5
TC.2		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	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	60.8
TC.4		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	60.8
TC.5		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	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		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	66.0
TC.10 ¹¹		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the first measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	66.2
TC.11		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

¹¹ Survey specific indicator – the data presented for the MR1 as the percentage of children age 24-35 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 ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc		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	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	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	6.5
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	1.2
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	96.3
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	0.2
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms		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 TC.21b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) ¹²		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		TN	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	50.8
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

¹² An ITN is (a) a conventionally treated net which has been soaked with an insecticide within the past 12 months, (b) factory treated net which does not require any treatment (LUN), (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 ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
TC.25	Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy ¹³		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 ¹⁴	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 ¹⁵ 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	16
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ¹⁶ 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

¹³ Only women who received ANC were asked about intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy.

¹⁴ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

¹⁵ 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)

¹⁶ 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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
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 26.9
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	54.8
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ¹⁷ 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 ¹⁸ or more during the previous day	69.4
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	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 height for age of the WHO standard	33.0 12.7
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	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 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
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	89.2

¹⁷ 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

¹⁸ 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 ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c		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.50		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	4.2
TC.51		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	61.2
TC.52		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	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 ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
LEARN				
LN.1		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	32.1
LN.2	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		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		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	73.1
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c		ED	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		ED	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 ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	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 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 LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	ED	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 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 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	0.99 1.04 1.03 0.80 0.30 0.11 0.92 0.64 0.47
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	18.3
LN.13	Opportunity to participate 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	34.2
LN.14	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	17.2
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		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	11.8

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	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	15.7
LN.17 Contact with school concerning teacher absence ¹⁹		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	16.1
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	12.7
LN.21 Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school who have homework and received help with homework	52.5

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION				
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 ²⁰	42.8
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

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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 ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
PR.7a PR.7b		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		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 ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT				
WS.1		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	83.9
WS.2	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		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	96.4
WS.4		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	83.1
WS.5		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	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	15.3
WS.7	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	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	73.8
WS.9	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	71.0
WS.10		WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and ever emptied	89.6
WS.11	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

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
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

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Module ²	Definition ³	Value
EQUITABLE CHANGE IN LIFE				
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c Health insurance coverage ^[M]		WB CB UB	Percentage of population covered by health insurance (a) women age 15-49 (b) children age 5-17 (c) children under age 5	15.4 10.3 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 age 5-24 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.

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 in 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. 25,994 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.

Overall response rates of 96, 94, and 99 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, and under-5s, 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

	Total	Area				Region		
		Urban	Rural	Rural with road	Rural without road	North	Central	South
Households								
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
Water quality testing								
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
Women age 15-49 years								
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
Men age 15-49 years								
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
Children under 5 years								
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
Children age 5-17 years								
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

	Province																		
	Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Udomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Kayabury	Kiangkhuang	Vientiane	Borkhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Kaysomboune	
Households																			
Sampled	1,680	1,079	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	
Occupied	1,606	1,049	1,073	1,223	1,045	1,458	1,164	1,432	1,119	1,431	1,142	1,380	1,565	1,327	1,057	1,331	1,006	1,035	
Interviewed	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	1,325	1,000	1,024	
Household completion rate	93.8	96.8	97.4	96.8	96.6	95.1	96.9	97.9	99.6	93.0	95.9	92.9	94.6	95.9	97.8	96.0	90.9	96.6	
Household response rate	98.1	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.1	99.9	99.8	99.6	98.8	99.1	98.3	99.1	99.7	99.9	99.5	99.4	98.9	
Water quality testing																			
Eligible	252	162	165	189	162	228	180	219	168	228	177	219	246	207	162	207	165	159	
Household water quality test																			
Completed	236	158	159	177	157	220	177	214	168	215	171	204	230	200	154	199	152	155	
Response rate	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	97.5	
Source water quality test																			
Completed	236	146	158	177	154	216	176	211	167	213	171	204	228	197	140	193	152	153	
Response rate	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	96.2	
Women age 15-49 years																			
Eligible	1,947	1,066	1,216	1,566	1,238	1,545	1,343	1,495	1,404	1,657	1,364	1,513	1,808	1,621	1,271	1,515	1,234	1,300	
Interviewed	1,820	1,059	1,177	1,548	1,177	1,512	1,329	1,490	1,394	1,573	1,350	1,419	1,774	1,586	1,247	1,482	1,154	1,214	
Women's response rate	93.5	99.3	96.8	98.9	95.1	97.9	99.0	99.7	99.3	94.9	99.0	93.8	98.1	97.8	98.1	97.8	93.5	93.4	
Women's overall response rate	91.7	99.0	96.6	98.6	94.9	97.0	98.9	99.5	98.9	93.8	98.1	92.2	97.2	97.5	98.0	97.4	93.0	92.4	
Men age 15-49 years																			
Number of men in interviewed	1,816	1,193	1,289	1,490	1,205	1,578	1,525	1,452	1,417	1,628	1,294	1,414	1,820	1,591	1,287	1,462	1,152	1,381	
Eligible	857	577	629	720	582	790	755	730	700	799	628	679	917	772	621	704	555	679	
Interviewed	779	575	579	714	543	754	729	724	684	718	616	592	895	757	609	683	468	598	
Men's response rate	90.9	99.7	92.1	99.2	93.3	95.4	96.6	99.2	97.7	89.9	98.1	87.2	97.6	98.1	98.1	97.0	84.3	88.1	
Men's overall response rate	89.1	99.3	91.9	98.9	93.1	94.6	96.5	99.0	97.4	88.8	97.2	85.7	96.7	97.8	98.0	96.6	83.8	87.1	
Children under 5 years																			
Eligible	595	495	531	720	571	719	662	513	713	718	601	626	812	823	717	651	526	819	
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	581	494	527	719	556	719	662	512	710	713	599	615	806	821	716	648	513	809	
Under-5's response rate	97.6	99.8	99.2	99.9	97.4	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.6	99.3	99.7	98.2	99.3	99.8	99.9	99.5	97.5	98.8	
Under-5's overall response rate	95.8	99.4	99.1	99.6	97.2	99.1	99.9	99.6	99.2	98.1	98.8	96.5	98.4	99.5	99.8	99.1	96.9	97.7	
Children age 5-17 years																			
Number of children in interviewed	14,55	1,369	1,535	1,745	1,380	1,890	1,789	1,418	1,660	1,968	1,472	1,759	2,363	2,199	1,947	1,823	1,564	2,003	
Eligible	926	678	779	842	709	980	836	906	787	1,020	768	896	1,123	976	787	924	730	827	
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	913	678	777	839	701	977	835	906	786	1,012	768	886	1,121	976	786	923	726	825	
Children age 5-17's response rate	98.6	100.0	99.7	99.6	98.9	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.2	100.0	98.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.5	99.8	
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	96.7	99.6	99.6	99.4	98.7	98.8	99.8	99.8	99.5	98.0	99.1	97.2	98.9	99.7	99.8	99.4	98.9	98.7	

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		North	Central	South
Rural with road				Rural without road				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity								
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
Energy use for cooking^A								
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
Internet access at home								
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
Main material of flooring								
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
Main material of roof								
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
Main material of exterior walls								
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
Rooms used for sleeping								
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
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping								
	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.3
Household members with access to electricity in the household¹								
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	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Kayabury	Xengkhuang	Vientiane	Borkhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Kaysomboune
Total	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	100.0	100.0
Electricity																		
Yes, interconnected grid	99.6	66.1	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	23.5	4.4	6.9	0.5	9.6	26.8	0.1	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.1	1.4	4.2	0.2	0.6	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	4.9
Missing/DK	0.0	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	0.0
Energy use for cooking^A																		
Clean fuels and technologies	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	6.4
Other fuels	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	93.6
No cooking done in the household	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	0.1	0.0
Internet access at home																		
Yes	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	13.2
No	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	86.8
Missing/DK	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of flooring																		
Natural floor	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	27.4
Rudimentary 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	18.7
Finished 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	53.9
Other	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	0.0
Main material of roof																		
Natural roofing	0.4	1.3	5.7	11.7	4.2	3.6	8.1	5.5	5.0	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.9	2.6	3.1	0.5	1.1	5.8
Rudimentary 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	1.9
Finished 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	92.3
Other	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	0.0
Main material of exterior walls																		
Natural walls	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2
Rudimentary 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	31.4
Finished 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	68.4
Other	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping																		
1	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	42.4
2	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	34.0
3 or more	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	23.6
Number of households	2,906	706	624	1122	623	1,640	930	1,486	843	1,529	963	1,429	2,969	1,266	366	2,151	453	281
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	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	3.7
Percentage of household members	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	95.3
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

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

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 without road	North	Central	South
			Rural	Rural with road				
Percentage of households that own a								
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
Percentage of households that own								
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
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a								
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
Ownership of dwelling								
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																	
	Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Kayabury	Xiangkhang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboune
Total	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	100.0	100.0
Percentage of households that own a																		
Television	95.9	66.0	73.8	68.2	78.8	64.8	58.6	84.5	81.2	88.9	89.8	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
Percentage of households that own																		
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
Percentage of households where at least																		
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	2.3	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
Ownership of dwelling																		
Owned by a household member	93.3	98.0	98.7	97.6	98.2	98.3	99.4	99.8	99.7	98.5	98.8	98.2	99.1	98.6	98.3	98.4	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.

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles							
Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence, regions and Province, Lao PDR, 2017							
	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	104,851
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Xiengkhuang	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.¹

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 group² 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.³ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

¹ See Appendix A: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights.

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

³ 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
Total	100.0	22,287	22,287
Sex of household head			
Male	86.1	19,183	19,506
Female	13.9	3,104	2,781
Age of household head^A			
<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
Area			
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
Region			
North	32.0	7,131	8,416
Central	49.0	10,919	9,167
South	19.0	4,237	4,704
Province			
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
Education of household head			
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
Number of household members			
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head			
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
Households with^{A,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
Mean household size	4.7	22,287	22,287

^AIn 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.

^BEach 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.⁴

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
Total	51,918	100.0	52,933	100.0	104,851	100.0
Age						
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
Child and adult populations						
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

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).⁵¹ 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.

⁴ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix 4, Data quality tables

⁵ 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
Total	100.0	25,305	25,305
Area			
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
Region			
North	30.8	7,801	9,292
Central	49.9	12,625	10,544
South	19.3	4,879	5,469
Province			
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
Age			
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
Education			
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
Marital/Union status			
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
Motherhood and recent births			
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
Health insurance^A			
With insurance	15.4	3,888	3,598
Without insurance	84.6	21,397	21,685
Missing	0.1	20	22
Ethno-linguistic group of household head			
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
Wealth index quintile			
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

^A 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

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	12,017	12,017
Area			
Urban	31.7	3,808	3,720
Rural	68.3	8,209	8,297
Rural with road	85.9	7,051	7,020
Rural without road	14.1	1,158	1,277
Region			
North	32.1	3,858	4,618
Central	49.1	5,906	4,882
South	18.7	2,253	2,517
Province			
Vientiane Capital	12.6	1,510	779
Phongsaly	3.1	369	575
Luangnamtha	2.9	350	579
Oudomxay	5.3	633	714
Bokeo	2.8	337	543
Luangprabang	7.2	861	754
Huaphanh	4.8	575	729
Xayabury	6.1	733	724
Xiengkhuang	4.2	504	684
Vientiane	6.9	830	718
Borikhamxay	4.3	518	616
Khammuane	5.8	692	592
Savannakhet	13.9	1,669	895
Saravane	5.9	704	757
Sekong	1.7	207	609
Champasack	9.2	1,103	683
Attapeu	2.0	240	468
Xaysomboune	1.5	183	598
Age			
15-19	20.0	2,405	2,396
15-17	13.1	1,571	1,563
18-19	6.9	835	833
20-24	14.8	1,773	1,772
25-29	15.1	1,812	1,863
30-34	14.8	1,773	1,811
35-39	13.4	1,612	1,610
40-44	11.7	1,410	1,394
45-49	10.2	1,231	1,171
Education			
None or ECE	6.5	783	841
Primary	31.0	3,726	3,816
Lower secondary	29.3	3,519	3,447
Upper secondary	18.0	2,165	2,121
Post secondary / Non tertiary	4.1	487	502
Higher	11.1	1,336	1,290
Marital/Union status^A			
Currently married/in union	64.6	7,765	7,913
Widowed	0.1	10	11
Divorced	0.9	104	104
Separated	0.2	25	21
Never married/in union	34.2	4,113	3,968
Fatherhood status^A			
Has at least one living child	59.5	7,147	7,310
Has no living children	40.5	4,866	4,702
Missing/DK	0.0	4	5
Health insurance			
With insurance	14.0	1,679	1,638
Without insurance	86.0	10,336	10,376
Missing	0.0	2	3
Ethno-linguistic group of household head			
Lao-Tai	64.4	7,740	6,752
Mon-Khmer	23.1	2,773	3,172
Hmong-Mien	9.0	1,079	1,462
Chinese-Tibetan	2.7	324	525
Other, DK, Missing	0.8	101	106
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.2	2,187	2,463
Second	19.8	2,376	2,705
Middle	19.6	2,358	2,421
Fourth	22.3	2,674	2,416
Richest	20.2	2,422	2,012

^A 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, education⁶, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, ethno-linguistic group of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.^{7,8}

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
Total	100.0	11,720	11,720
Sex			
Male	51.3	6,017	5,963
Female	48.7	5,703	5,757
Area			
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
Region			
North	31.4	3,684	4,189
Central	47.9	5,610	4,833
South	20.7	2,427	2,698
(Continued...)			

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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
Province			
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
Age in months			
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
Mother's education^{A,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
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	93.2	10,920	11,064
Other primary caretaker	6.8	800	656
Health insurance^A			
With insurance	13.7	1,602	1,604
Without insurance	86.3	10,109	10,107
Missing	0.1	9	9
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{C,D}			
Has functional difficulty	2.0	147	220
Has no functional difficulty	98.0	7103	6986
Ethno-linguistic group of household head			
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
Wealth index quintile			
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

^A 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.

^B 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.

^C The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter EQ.1.

^D 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
Total	100.0	15,435	15,435
Sex			
Male	51.0	7,868	7,837
Female	49.0	7,567	7,598
Area			
Urban	28.1	4,334	4,428
Rural	71.9	11,101	11,007
Rural with road	85.1	9,445	9,301
Rural without road	14.9	1,655	1,706
Region			
North	31.0	4,781	5,713
Central	47.7	7,357	6,311
South	21.4	3,297	3,411
Province			
Vientiane Capital	9.0	1,390	913
Phongsaly	3.1	472	678
Luangnamtha	3.0	458	777
Oudomxay	5.4	826	839
Bokeo	2.8	427	701
Luangprabang	7.1	1,102	977
Huaphanh	4.8	738	835
Xayabury	4.9	758	906
Xiengkhuang	4.2	648	786
Vientiane	7.1	1,103	1,012
Borikhamxay	4.2	655	768
Khammuane	6.2	953	886
Savannakhet	15.1	2,323	1,121
Saravane	6.9	1,070	976
Sekong	2.2	347	786
Champasack	9.8	1,518	923
Attapeu	2.3	362	726
Xaysomboune	1.8	284	825
Age			
5-9	41.5	6,401	6,465
10-14	37.0	5,704	5,709
15-17	21.6	3,330	3,261
Mother's education^{A,B}			
None or ECE	26.3	4,054	4,274
Primary	43.6	6,730	6,696
Lower secondary	17.0	2,632	2,547
Upper secondary	5.6	865	772
Post secondary / Non tertiary	3.5	547	523
Higher	3.5	537	554
No information	0.4	66	65
Missing/DK	0.0	4	4
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire			
Mother	87.9	13,569	13,706
Other primary caretaker	11.7	1,801	1,664
Emancipated ^C	0.4	66	65
Health insurance^{B,D}			
With insurance	11.5	1,583	1,580
Without insurance	88.5	12,228	12,183
Missing	0.0	2	4
Ethno-linguistic group of household head			
Lao-Tai	61.5	9,491	8,403
Mon-Khmer	25.5	3,939	4,307
Hmong-Mien	9.2	1,426	1,889
Chinese-Tibetan	2.9	447	702
Other, DK, Missing	0.9	132	134
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.9	3,227	3,453
Second	21.4	3,303	3,592
Middle	20.6	3,187	3,163
Fourth	19.7	3,039	2,838
Richest	17.4	2,678	2,389

^A 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.

^B In all following tables about children age 5-17's, 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.

^C 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

^D 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						Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
	None or ECE		Primary		Lower secondary or higher ^A	Higher			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate			
Total	0.1	16.0	14.1	21.1	39.1	9.5	100.0	62.9	25,305
Area									
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
Region									
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
Province									
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
Age									
15-24 ¹	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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
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
Wealth index quintile									
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

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

^A 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						Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years
	None or ECE		Primary		Lower secondary or higher ^A	Higher			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate			
Total	0.2	6.4	15.4	15.6	51.4	11.1	100.0	78.0	12,017
Area									
Urban	0.1	1.9	8.6	7.2	58.3	24.0	100.0	91.0	3,808
Rural	0.2	8.4	18.5	19.5	48.1	5.1	100.0	72.0	8,209
Rural with road	0.2	8.0	17.2	18.8	50.2	5.6	100.0	73.2	7,051
Rural without road	0.3	11.1	27.0	23.8	35.3	2.4	100.0	65.1	1,158
Region									
North	0.2	7.4	20.2	14.4	48.0	9.8	100.0	78.2	3,858
Central	0.1	5.0	11.5	13.3	57.0	13.0	100.0	81.7	5,906
South	0.2	8.0	17.6	23.6	42.2	8.4	100.0	68.3	2,253
Province									
Vientiane Capital	0.1	1.2	9.8	2.9	61.2	24.8	100.0	95.9	1,510
Phongsaly	0.0	12.2	22.5	19.0	37.6	8.8	100.0	68.9	369
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	633
Bokeo	0.3	9.2	18.8	11.1	48.1	12.5	100.0	79.7	337
Luangprabang	0.1	5.6	22.0	15.9	46.2	10.3	100.0	78.5	861
Huaphanh	0.1	6.9	23.7	13.5	48.7	7.1	100.0	79.6	575
Xayabury	0.1	2.2	15.4	16.3	57.4	8.5	100.0	81.5	733
Xiengkhuang	0.0	1.4	11.0	12.0	60.4	15.2	100.0	86.6	504
Vientiane	0.0	3.0	9.0	14.9	65.6	7.5	100.0	82.1	830
Borikhamxay	0.0	2.4	10.0	14.8	60.3	12.6	100.0	82.9	518
Khammuane	0.5	6.6	10.6	21.4	51.4	9.5	100.0	72.0	692
Savannakhet	0.1	11.0	15.5	18.1	49.2	6.2	100.0	70.9	1,669
Saravane	0.1	13.7	13.9	32.0	31.5	8.7	100.0	54.3	704
Sekong	1.1	9.6	16.4	21.8	42.9	8.2	100.0	68.6	207
Champasack	0.0	4.3	19.9	19.9	48.4	7.4	100.0	75.8	1,103
Attapeu	0.2	7.0	18.3	17.8	44.9	11.7	100.0	75.1	240
Xaysomboune	0.1	3.9	9.0	16.4	58.4	12.2	100.0	79.7	183
Age									
15-24 ¹	0.0	3.1	8.7	12.3	68.4	7.5	100.0	84.6	4,179
15-19	0.0	2.1	7.1	10.6	78.4	1.8	100.0	87.4	2,405
15-17	0.0	1.7	6.0	9.7	82.4	0.3	100.0	88.6	1,571
18-19	0.0	2.9	9.2	12.2	70.9	4.8	100.0	84.9	835
20-24	0.0	4.4	10.9	14.7	54.8	15.2	100.0	80.9	1,773
25-34	0.1	6.3	15.3	15.6	44.8	17.9	100.0	78.1	3,585
35-49	0.3	9.6	22.1	18.8	40.1	9.0	100.0	71.6	4,254
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	0.1	2.8	14.3	13.0	55.8	14.1	100.0	84.3	7,740
Mon-Khmer	0.3	12.5	21.1	20.7	41.5	4.0	100.0	66.9	2,773
Hmong-Mien	0.3	10.7	10.6	17.9	50.9	9.6	100.0	71.4	1,079
Chinese-Tibetan	0.4	25.0	11.0	25.4	31.7	6.5	100.0	49.6	324
Other, DK, Missing	0.6	8.4	10.4	22.2	47.2	11.2	100.0	69.4	101
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.4	20.3	21.7	28.1	28.4	1.1	100.0	51.6	2,187
Second	0.1	8.0	20.4	23.7	45.5	2.3	100.0	68.3	2,376
Middle	0.2	3.2	17.4	17.3	56.7	5.3	100.0	79.5	2,358
Fourth	0.0	1.6	13.3	8.9	65.3	11.0	100.0	89.6	2,674
Richest	0.1	0.5	5.3	2.2	57.3	34.7	100.0	97.4	2,422

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)^A 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 who moved				10 years or more	Total	Number of women	Among women who changed residence, percentage living in:			Total	Number of women who changed residence
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more				City	Town	Rural area		
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	9,761
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	1,402	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
Xiangkhuang	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

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 who moved					Total	Number of women	Among women who changed residence, percentage living in:			Total	Number of women who changed residence
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	City			Town	Rural area	Missing		
Age													
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
Education													
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
Marital status													
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
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
Wealth index quintile													
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.7.1W (continued): 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	Number of women	Province																	Total	Number of women who changed residence			
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphan	Kayabury	Xiangkhuan	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu			Kaysomboune	Outside of Lao	
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	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	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	
Phongsaly	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	
Luangnamtha	47.8	692	0.7	7.3	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	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	361	
Oudomxay	52.6	1,402	0.8	4.4	2.4	80.8	2.4	5.5	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	664	
Bokeo	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	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	404	
Luangprabang	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	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	786	
Huaphan	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	
Xayabury	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	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	255	
Xiangkhuan	42.7	1,034	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.4	91.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	593	
Vientiane	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	
Borikhamxay	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	
Khammuane	65.6	1,541	5.6	0.5	0.0	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	
Savannakhet	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	
Saravane	82.2	1,510	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.8	4.1	78.0	1.3	9.9	0.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	269	
Sekong	53.1	431	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.3	79.6	9.8	1.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	202	
Champasack	79.0	2,396	4.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.6	4.2	7.2	1.6	72.2	3.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	502	
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	1.9	0.5	0.7	10.9	79.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	185	
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	0.0	45.1	0.3	100.0	239	

Table SR.7.1W (continued): 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	Number of women	Province																	Total	Number of women who changed residence					
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiangkhuang	Vientiane	Borkhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu			Kaysomboune	Outside of Lao			
Age																										
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	100.0	968			
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	100.0	482			
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	100.0	485			
20-24	64.9	4,024	13.9	4.7	3.9	7.8	3.2	11.7	7.6	2.9	8.7	6.6	1.7	3.9	9.3	3.2	1.9	3.6	1.9	2.5	0.9	100.0	1,413			
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	100.0	1,639			
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	100.0	1,678			
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	100.0	1,559			
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	1.8	0.7	100.0	1,407			
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	100.0	1,099			
Education																										
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	1.8	100.0	1,818			
Primary	61.3	8,922	8.1	4.6	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	1.8	0.6	100.0	3,449			
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	1.0	100.0	2,063			
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	0.8	100.0	1,035			
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	0.3	100.0	453			
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	0.3	100.0	944			
Marital status																										
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	0.9	100.0	8,684			
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	100.0	1,077			
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																										
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	0.7	100.0	5,687			
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	100.0	2,354			
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	0.0	7.3	1.7	100.0	1,276			
Chinese-Tibetan	46.9	628	0.7	62.2	24.0	2.3	7.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.6	100.0	334			
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	100.0	111			
Wealth index quintile																										
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	1.4	0.6	100.0	1,649			
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	2.7	2.1	0.4	100.0	1,706			
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	0.7	100.0	1,697			
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	1.6	100.0	2,026			
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	0.9	100.0	2,685			

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

	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of men who moved				10 years or more	Total	Number of men	Among men who changed residence, percentage living in:				Total	Number of men who changed residence
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years					City	Town	Rural area	Missing		
Total	66.2	1.2	7.3	6.6	18.6	100.0	12,017	13.4	25.3	61.2	0.1	100.0	4,063	
Area														
Urban	59.6	2.3	9.6	8.0	20.5	100.0	3,808	26.6	32.7	40.5	0.1	100.0	1,539	
Rural	69.3	0.7	6.2	6.0	17.8	100.0	8,209	5.3	20.8	73.7	0.1	100.0	2,524	
Rural with road	68.4	0.8	6.3	6.3	18.3	100.0	7,051	5.1	22.2	72.6	0.1	100.0	2,231	
Rural without road	74.7	0.5	5.7	4.4	14.8	100.0	1,158	7.2	10.1	82.2	0.5	100.0	293	
Region														
North	66.4	0.8	6.4	6.6	19.8	100.0	3,858	6.4	18.7	74.6	0.2	100.0	1,298	
Central	65.1	1.5	7.5	6.8	19.1	100.0	5,906	17.3	27.5	55.1	0.0	100.0	2,058	
South	68.6	1.3	8.2	6.4	15.5	100.0	2,253	14.7	30.9	54.0	0.4	100.0	707	
Province														
Vientiane Capital	51.2	2.9	11.5	9.5	24.8	100.0	1,510	36.8	28.9	34.3	0.0	100.0	737	
Phongsaly	52.2	0.9	17.1	7.8	22.0	100.0	369	3.7	12.9	82.8	0.5	100.0	177	
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	633	2.5	18.1	79.1	0.3	100.0	280	
Bokeo	53.5	1.2	7.6	8.1	29.6	100.0	337	18.3	38.7	43.0	0.0	100.0	157	
Luangprabang	64.9	0.7	7.0	9.6	17.8	100.0	861	6.6	11.0	82.4	0.0	100.0	303	
Huaphanh	75.9	0.1	2.6	4.5	16.9	100.0	575	2.3	16.4	80.7	0.7	100.0	139	
Xayabury	95.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	2.1	100.0	733	11.4	67.1	21.5	0.0	100.0	31	
Xiengkhuang	62.6	1.0	6.8	8.0	21.5	100.0	504	4.8	28.0	67.2	0.0	100.0	188	
Vientiane	46.6	0.9	7.7	11.6	33.2	100.0	830	0.9	24.9	74.2	0.0	100.0	444	
Borikhamxay	52.0	2.5	9.1	8.2	28.2	100.0	518	15.2	32.5	52.3	0.0	100.0	249	
Khammuane	74.8	1.3	7.8	4.6	11.6	100.0	692	12.3	36.2	51.5	0.0	100.0	174	
Savannakhet	87.4	0.3	3.0	2.0	7.3	100.0	1,669	4.4	18.5	77.1	0.0	100.0	211	
Saravane	68.9	0.9	10.0	8.6	11.6	100.0	704	9.8	31.7	57.9	0.6	100.0	219	
Sekong	62.9	1.2	9.2	6.5	20.3	100.0	207	21.1	18.4	60.6	0.0	100.0	77	
Champasack	70.6	1.5	6.7	4.7	16.5	100.0	1,103	11.4	30.6	57.5	0.4	100.0	324	
Attapeu	63.8	1.9	8.7	7.7	17.9	100.0	240	33.3	41.3	25.4	0.0	100.0	87	
Xaysomboune	69.3	1.2	11.9	6.8	10.7	100.0	183	7.3	13.0	79.2	0.5	100.0	56	

(Continued...)

Table SR.7.1M (continued): 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										Number of men who changed residence	
	Continuously living in the same residence					Among men who changed residence, percentage living in:						
	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of men	City	Town	Rural area	Missing		Total
Age												
15-19	1.1	3.6	2.9	6.5	100.0	2,405	11.6	19.1	68.9	0.4	100.0	338
15-17	0.9	3.5	2.7	6.2	100.0	1,571	9.0	19.4	71.6	0.0	100.0	209
18-19	1.4	3.7	3.3	7.1	100.0	835	15.9	18.6	64.4	1.1	100.0	130
20-24	2.7	10.0	3.9	9.8	100.0	1,773	11.3	20.5	68.2	0.0	100.0	467
25-29	2.3	12.5	9.9	11.7	100.0	1,812	13.1	25.7	61.2	0.0	100.0	660
30-34	0.7	10.5	11.1	17.9	100.0	1,773	14.2	28.7	57.1	0.0	100.0	713
35-39	0.4	6.2	8.4	27.1	100.0	1,612	14.6	27.4	57.8	0.2	100.0	678
40-44	0.5	4.7	6.2	36.1	100.0	1,410	15.4	25.6	58.5	0.4	100.0	669
45-49	0.5	2.9	4.8	35.3	100.0	1,231	11.6	25.3	63.1	0.0	100.0	537
Education												
None or ECE	0.3	4.0	6.1	20.8	100.0	783	2.3	10.8	86.9	0.0	100.0	244
Primary	0.9	5.5	5.5	20.8	100.0	3,726	6.1	19.1	74.4	0.4	100.0	1,220
Lower secondary	1.3	6.7	5.6	17.8	100.0	3,519	10.0	25.4	64.5	0.0	100.0	1,106
Upper secondary	1.2	6.6	5.7	13.6	100.0	2,165	13.9	27.7	58.4	0.0	100.0	587
Post secondary / Non tertiary	1.1	13.9	12.0	27.1	100.0	487	22.3	37.1	40.6	0.0	100.0	263
Higher	2.5	14.4	12.5	18.8	100.0	1,336	33.1	35.4	31.4	0.2	100.0	644
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	1.3	9.2	8.6	24.5	100.0	7,904	12.9	25.9	61.1	0.2	100.0	3,445
Never married/in union	1.0	3.7	2.9	7.4	100.0	4,113	16.3	22.0	61.7	0.0	100.0	618
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	1.5	7.5	6.3	17.3	100.0	7,740	18.9	32.0	49.0	0.1	100.0	2,529
Mon-Khmer	0.7	6.8	6.0	16.6	100.0	2,773	4.3	13.3	82.2	0.1	100.0	836
Hmong-Mien	0.5	6.1	9.9	27.9	100.0	1,079	4.3	16.1	79.4	0.3	100.0	478
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	8.6	9.5	35.8	100.0	324	2.9	9.1	88.0	0.0	100.0	175
Other, DK, Missing	3.7	12.3	5.6	23.1	100.0	101	9.4	32.7	57.9	0.0	100.0	45
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.6	6.2	6.3	14.6	100.0	2,187	1.8	8.5	89.5	0.2	100.0	605
Second	0.9	5.4	5.9	18.8	100.0	2,376	3.3	15.9	80.7	0.1	100.0	736
Middle	0.8	6.3	4.8	18.0	100.0	2,358	7.9	23.4	68.4	0.3	100.0	704
Fourth	1.8	8.3	7.1	18.2	100.0	2,674	12.5	31.7	55.8	0.0	100.0	946
Richest	1.9	10.2	8.9	23.2	100.0	2,422	31.3	36.8	31.7	0.2	100.0	1,071

Table SR.7.1M (continued): 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

Area	Continuously living in the same residence	Number of men	Province														Total	Number of men who changed residence					
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Kayabury	Xiangkhuan	Vientiane	Borkhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane			Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Kaysombounne	Outside of Lao
Urban	59.6	3,808	26.1	3.4	2.9	4.9	2.3	9.3	5.6	1.5	7.6	5.7	5.5	3.5	6.1	2.6	1.7	6.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	100.0	1,539
Rural	69.3	8,209	5.7	6.3	5.9	6.8	2.9	11.9	6.8	2.4	6.5	8.9	5.0	3.5	6.7	6.6	1.4	8.9	1.7	1.0	1.3	100.0	2,524
Rural with road	68.4	7,051	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.0	2.8	11.3	7.0	2.6	6.6	9.9	5.7	3.8	7.3	6.1	1.3	8.6	1.8	1.2	1.4	100.0	2,231
Rural without road	74.7	1,158	5.3	13.8	8.8	13.0	4.0	16.3	5.0	0.6	5.6	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.5	10.0	1.4	10.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	100.0	293
Region																							
North	66.4	3,858	1.3	15.7	14.6	18.2	7.8	23.6	10.8	3.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	100.0	1,298
Central	65.1	5,906	25.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	6.5	5.5	1.6	13.1	14.4	9.9	6.7	11.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	2.4	1.0	100.0	2,058
South	68.6	2,253	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	4.1	28.3	8.3	41.0	10.1	0.1	2.0	100.0	707
Province																							
Vientiane Capital	51.2	1,510	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	737
Phongsaly	52.2	369	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	3.7	100.0	177
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	2.2	100.0	212
Oudomxay	55.7	633	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	280
Bokeo	53.5	337	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	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	157
Luangprabang	64.9	861	0.4	3.5	1.0	1.1	0.5	87.2	1.7	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	303
Huaphanh	75.9	575	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	89.8	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	139
Xayabury	95.8	733	2.5	3.1	0.0	2.5	2.5	13.2	3.0	59.9	3.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Xiangkhuan	62.6	504	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	5.3	0.0	86.3	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	188
Vientiane	46.6	830	7.3	0.9	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	1.0	0.5	5.8	0.0	100.0	444
Borikhamxay	52.0	518	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.7	3.2	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	249
Khammuane	74.8	692	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	174
Savannakhet	87.4	1,669	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	3.0	1.9	1.9	80.0	0.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	211
Saravane	68.9	704	0.9	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	100.0	219	
Sekong	62.9	207	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.6	4.1	72.5	14.8	2.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	77
Champasack	70.6	1,103	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	5.7	3.3	0.0	78.3	2.7	0.0	2.4	100.0	324
Attapeu	63.8	240	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	0.3	12.0	68.2	0.6	1.9	100.0	87
Kaysombounne	69.3	183	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	56

Table SR.7.1M (continued): 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

	Continuous ly living in the same residence	Number of men	Ventiane Capital														Total	Number of men who changed residence								
			Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Haphanh	Kayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borkhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong			Champasack	Attapeu	Kaysomboune	Outside of Lao				
Age																										
15-19	85.9	2,405	10.1	7.3	5.9	2.7	16.4	8.7	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	338				
15-17	86.7	1,571	11.4	9.5	5.3	1.9	16.3	8.6	2.2	7.1	9.0	4.4	2.2	3.3	1.9	0.6	2.1	2.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	209				
18-19	84.4	835	8.1	3.6	6.8	4.1	16.5	8.8	0.9	6.9	4.7	7.0	0.7	3.0	4.2	1.9	6.5	0.5	4.3	3.4	100.0	130				
20-24	73.7	1,773	12.6	5.1	4.8	2.4	13.1	7.1	2.3	6.4	6.3	5.1	4.0	4.1	6.1	0.9	8.3	2.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	467				
25-29	63.6	1,812	10.9	5.0	4.3	2.5	11.8	7.5	2.3	7.3	6.6	5.7	2.7	7.6	6.9	2.0	6.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	100.0	660				
30-34	59.8	1,773	14.8	5.5	4.7	3.0	10.2	4.8	2.0	8.2	7.9	4.2	3.3	5.3	6.4	1.5	7.1	2.1	1.1	1.5	100.0	713				
35-39	57.9	1,612	13.2	5.1	4.6	3.3	10.2	4.4	2.3	6.4	9.9	5.9	3.8	7.3	4.2	2.1	8.2	1.3	0.8	1.5	100.0	678				
40-44	52.6	1,410	15.6	4.4	4.2	3.5	8.5	5.8	2.0	6.3	9.4	5.8	4.4	8.2	3.4	1.0	8.3	2.9	1.2	1.9	100.0	669				
45-49	56.4	1,231	15.1	5.2	5.7	6.4	9.2	8.0	1.5	6.2	5.3	4.5	4.2	7.3	4.6	1.3	10.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	100.0	537				
Education																										
None or ECE	68.8	783	0.2	10.7	19.7	8.6	3.2	7.7	6.1	0.8	2.9	4.4	3.9	0.5	4.4	11.7	3.6	6.6	1.5	0.5	2.8	100.0	244			
Primary	67.3	3,726	4.6	7.3	5.6	7.5	2.7	14.2	6.5	1.7	5.3	5.0	3.1	7.8	6.6	1.8	9.1	1.9	1.2	1.6	100.0	1,220				
Lower secondary	68.6	3,519	12.6	4.4	3.7	5.4	1.9	11.1	7.7	2.5	8.3	9.7	5.4	4.7	6.1	3.6	1.0	7.2	1.5	1.5	100.0	1,106				
Upper secondary	72.9	2,165	19.2	3.3	2.9	3.5	2.6	9.0	4.4	3.0	7.8	11.9	5.3	4.3	6.9	2.4	0.9	7.2	2.0	2.2	1.1	100.0	587			
Post secondary / Non tertiary	45.9	487	16.0	3.3	2.9	8.0	3.4	7.3	6.0	2.0	9.5	6.9	5.5	3.3	7.8	4.9	2.2	8.5	2.4	0.1	100.0	263				
Higher	51.8	1,336	30.2	3.1	2.0	5.0	3.5	8.7	5.8	1.6	7.2	4.2	5.7	2.7	4.4	4.6	1.0	6.9	2.2	0.8	100.0	644				
Marital status																										
Ever married/in union	56.4	7,904	13.2	5.1	4.6	5.9	2.7	10.0	6.2	2.1	6.8	8.0	5.0	3.8	7.0	5.5	1.6	8.4	1.9	1.0	1.5	100.0	3,445			
Never married/in union	85.0	4,113	14.5	6.2	6.1	6.9	2.7	15.8	7.4	1.7	7.4	6.1	6.4	2.1	3.6	2.6	1.0	4.3	1.7	2.9	0.6	100.0	618			
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																										
Lao-Tai	67.3	7,740	20.4	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	5.1	5.7	2.4	7.0	8.6	6.5	5.1	9.8	6.5	0.5	11.3	1.8	0.4	1.1	100.0	2,529			
Mon-Khmer	69.8	2,773	1.5	9.9	7.1	15.7	1.8	25.1	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	55.7	1,079	2.8	0.5	4.3	12.6	4.7	21.1	14.1	2.5	14.7	7.9	8.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.2	100.0	478			
Chinese-Tibetan	46.0	324	0.0	53.5	34.7	0.7	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	4.0	100.0	175			
Other, DK, Missing	55.3	101	6.4	1.4	2.4	0.0	2.0	4.0	5.6	0.0	6.5	3.6	3.8	12.7	1.2	15.5	6.3	13.8	0.0	0.0	14.8	100.0	45			
Wealth index quintile																										
Poorest	72.3	2,187	1.1	17.3	7.7	9.9	2.9	17.0	8.6	0.9	5.8	5.1	1.9	1.8	3.0	9.3	2.4	2.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	100.0	605			
Second	69.0	2,376	1.1	6.1	7.7	12.0	1.5	13.4	8.4	1.4	6.4	6.0	4.4	2.8	5.9	6.9	3.3	7.5	2.4	1.9	1.0	100.0	736			
Middle	70.1	2,358	4.0	4.1	5.4	4.7	2.5	13.1	5.0	2.8	8.5	6.1	5.9	5.2	6.4	5.1	1.3	12.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	100.0	704			
Fourth	64.6	2,674	14.9	2.2	3.2	4.3	2.7	11.1	6.5	2.6	7.2	9.6	6.2	3.7	7.6	4.0	0.9	8.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	100.0	946			
Richest	55.8	2,422	33.7	1.3	2.1	2.3	3.4	4.2	4.4	2.1	6.6	9.7	6.3	3.7	7.8	2.4	0.3	6.6	1.6	0.2	1.3	100.0	1,071			

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 ¹	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			
Total	7.2	17.4	76.5	3.2	78.5	25,305
Area						
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
Region						
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
Province						
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
Xiangkhuang	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
Age						
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
Education						
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
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
Wealth index quintile						
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

¹ 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 ¹	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			
Total	8.6	23.4	83.3	4.4	85.3	12,017
Area						
Urban	16.2	33.3	92.4	9.3	94.2	3,808
Rural	5.0	18.7	79.0	2.1	81.2	8,209
Rural with road	5.5	20.3	81.2	2.3	83.5	7,051
Rural without road	2.4	9.4	65.5	0.9	67.4	1,158
Region						
North	5.0	17.5	78.0	2.1	79.5	3,858
Central	11.4	28.9	86.7	6.5	89.1	5,906
South	7.3	19.0	83.4	3.1	85.5	2,253
Province						
Vientiane Capital	16.4	38.3	96.2	11.8	97.5	1,510
Phongsaly	4.7	12.4	78.4	2.5	79.7	369
Luangnamtha	2.8	4.6	66.0	1.4	66.7	350
Oudomxay	2.9	15.4	82.2	1.2	84.1	633
Bokeo	10.2	36.5	87.3	5.5	90.6	337
Luangprabang	2.4	3.4	73.5	0.1	74.0	861
Huaphanh	9.9	9.5	71.5	3.0	72.6	575
Xayabury	4.8	41.9	85.8	2.9	88.3	733
Xiangkhuang	26.3	53.3	87.9	17.5	91.8	504
Vientiane	7.5	25.6	91.1	3.6	92.4	830
Borikhamxay	12.0	22.4	86.4	4.9	88.7	518
Khammuane	3.5	11.7	84.6	1.6	85.3	692
Savannakhet	6.2	24.8	77.7	2.2	81.6	1,669
Saravane	6.9	11.4	76.2	1.8	78.4	704
Sekong	11.1	31.2	69.6	6.5	75.6	207
Champasack	4.6	16.6	89.9	1.9	90.7	1,103
Attapeu	18.2	41.2	86.2	9.0	90.9	240
Xaysomboune	23.0	19.5	74.8	6.7	80.0	183
Age						
15-19	6.1	19.1	84.1	2.4	85.5	2,405
15-17	6.5	19.3	84.5	2.7	85.8	1,571
18-19	5.3	18.7	83.4	2.0	84.8	835
20-24	6.3	21.2	81.9	3.5	83.8	1,773
25-29	8.8	23.7	81.5	4.6	84.0	1,812
30-34	11.0	25.1	83.4	5.9	85.6	1,773
35-39	8.4	24.5	81.6	4.5	83.9	1,612
40-44	11.2	25.1	84.9	5.8	86.9	1,410
45-49	10.2	28.1	86.0	5.5	88.8	1,231
Education						
None or ECE	0.3	8.8	51.7	0.0	54.3	783
Primary	2.2	17.7	76.7	0.9	79.3	3,726
Lower secondary	5.3	22.5	85.8	2.5	87.8	3,519
Upper secondary	8.1	25.8	91.9	3.3	93.1	2,165
Post secondary / Non tertiary	30.1	38.2	93.4	16.2	96.7	487
Higher	33.0	40.5	95.6	19.6	97.2	1,336
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	10.2	27.4	91.7	5.6	93.2	7,740
Mon-Khmer	5.3	16.5	70.0	2.1	73.1	2,773
Hmong-Mien	7.5	17.1	60.6	3.0	64.6	1,079
Chinese-Tibetan	3.7	8.1	72.5	1.9	73.4	324
Other, DK, Missing	6.1	18.1	78.1	2.6	79.7	101
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.2	11.1	46.4	0.6	51.1	2,187
Second	4.3	15.8	82.6	1.5	84.7	2,376
Middle	5.6	21.8	91.8	2.4	93.0	2,358
Fourth	9.3	28.3	94.4	4.3	95.8	2,674
Richest	20.6	37.8	96.6	12.8	97.8	2,422

¹ 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 telephone⁹ and computer) and access to internet.

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 ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Telephone			Computer ⁴		
			Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³			
Total	20.6	79.3	8.9	92.2	92.6	13.5	1.7	22,287
Area								
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
Region								
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
Province								
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
Khammuane	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
Education of household head								
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
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
Wealth index quintile								
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
			¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio					
			² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television					
			³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone					
			⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer					
			⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet					
() Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases								

⁹ 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.

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.9.3W: 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:									
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months ³	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 ⁴	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months ⁵	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	13.9	8.5	7.1	73.1	79.6	70.7	29.6	27.9	26.6	25,305
Area										
Urban	30.0	20.4	17.7	91.7	94.1	90.6	51.7	50.0	48.6	8,513
Rural	5.8	2.4	1.8	63.7	72.3	60.7	18.4	16.6	15.5	16,792
Rural with road	6.3	2.7	2.0	66.8	75.4	63.7	20.2	18.3	17.1	14,451
Rural without road	2.3	0.7	0.6	44.9	53.3	42.1	7.0	6.1	5.3	2,341
Region										
North	8.8	5.7	4.7	68.7	75.9	69.2	17.8	16.7	15.7	7,801
Central	18.5	11.3	9.6	78.3	84.6	76.5	38.1	36.3	35.2	12,625
South	10.2	5.6	4.7	66.9	72.7	58.4	26.3	23.7	21.8	4,879
Province										
Vientiane Capital	37.0	25.0	21.4	96.8	97.2	96.6	61.0	59.2	58.0	3,473
Phongsaly	8.3	4.4	3.6	64.5	87.0	69.8	20.1	18.6	17.9	700
Luangnamtha	8.7	6.5	5.3	74.3	78.4	76.9	21.5	19.9	19.0	692
Oudomxay	10.2	6.7	5.7	61.6	67.1	63.0	7.2	5.4	4.4	1,402
Bokeo	15.7	8.1	7.3	74.7	85.5	80.4	38.7	36.3	35.4	724
Luangprabang	7.5	4.4	3.7	67.4	73.1	64.2	19.5	18.7	16.9	1,715
Huaphanh	5.7	3.4	3.0	56.3	64.4	54.0	10.8	10.6	10.3	1,045
Xayabury	7.9	6.7	5.1	81.6	84.4	81.6	17.8	17.3	16.7	1,523
Xiengkhuang	9.2	4.8	4.4	75.7	84.7	78.6	27.3	27.3	27.2	1,034
Vientiane	11.4	6.6	5.1	76.5	89.6	74.2	34.1	31.6	30.1	1,743
Borikhamxay	19.4	6.2	5.2	87.5	96.7	90.0	49.0	45.4	43.0	1,129
Khammuane	14.3	7.6	6.4	70.4	81.4	66.6	29.2	26.4	25.3	1,541
Savannakhet	8.9	5.8	4.9	61.6	67.4	56.7	22.5	21.6	20.8	3,351
Saravane	9.7	4.3	3.3	52.5	54.6	40.3	18.8	17.5	15.8	1,510
Sekong	7.6	5.5	5.0	52.1	55.3	46.6	17.9	16.0	15.9	431
Champasack	10.7	5.9	4.9	78.5	86.4	70.5	33.3	29.5	26.9	2,396
Attapeu	11.7	7.8	6.9	67.5	76.6	64.4	23.1	21.7	20.5	541
Xaysomboune	5.3	3.2	2.6	75.1	73.7	71.6	16.2	15.3	15.1	353

(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:										
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months ³	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 ⁴	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months ⁵	Number of women age 15-49 years
Age										
15-19	17.2	8.8	6.4	74.8	78.2	69.7	49.8	46.9	44.8	4,565
15-17	15.3	7.2	5.4	72.7	76.0	67.4	50.6	47.8	45.7	2,796
18-19	20.3	11.3	7.9	78.1	81.6	73.3	48.5	45.5	43.4	1,769
20-24	22.3	12.9	10.3	77.2	82.5	74.1	42.9	39.8	38.0	4,024
25-29	19.1	12.7	11.4	74.4	80.1	72.2	34.1	32.0	30.7	4,045
30-34	13.0	8.8	8.0	73.8	81.1	72.6	24.9	23.8	23.1	3,824
35-39	8.6	5.9	5.5	69.2	77.5	68.1	16.9	16.2	15.4	3,418
40-44	5.6	3.2	3.0	68.7	77.5	67.9	11.7	11.0	10.5	3,076
45-49	4.1	2.8	2.2	71.2	80.3	69.1	9.2	8.7	8.1	2,353
Education										
None or ECE	0.4	0.1	0.1	34.4	46.1	33.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	4,087
Primary	0.9	0.3	0.2	67.2	76.8	64.5	10.0	8.7	8.0	8,922
Lower secondary	5.1	1.8	1.4	83.2	87.8	80.3	32.0	29.7	27.8	5,535
Upper secondary	23.5	10.5	7.8	93.7	95.3	90.6	62.1	59.3	57.0	3,482
Post secondary / Non tertiary	46.6	25.4	21.5	96.9	97.5	94.9	60.3	57.7	56.3	885
Higher	79.7	59.3	51.8	99.2	99.2	98.1	86.2	83.5	81.5	2,394
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	19.1	11.8	10.0	84.9	89.4	81.7	39.1	37.0	35.4	16,522
Mon-Khmer	3.4	1.8	1.5	44.9	55.1	43.9	9.2	8.2	7.6	5,779
Hmong-Mien	3.7	1.9	1.3	63.3	72.4	62.4	15.0	14.3	13.8	2,109
Chinese-Tibetan	8.3	4.8	3.7	60.5	74.5	62.7	18.1	16.4	15.8	628
Other, DK, Missing	11.7	6.5	4.5	65.1	78.0	57.7	25.4	23.4	21.8	266
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.8	0.0	0.0	30.7	41.3	29.1	2.7	2.3	2.1	4,337
Second	1.6	0.6	0.5	57.1	69.2	53.9	9.2	7.8	7.1	4,716
Middle	5.2	1.9	1.4	77.4	85.1	73.2	21.1	18.7	17.2	4,908
Fourth	14.0	7.2	5.9	90.1	93.9	87.8	38.3	35.8	34.3	5,414
Richest	40.4	27.5	23.5	97.9	98.4	96.9	64.6	62.8	60.8	5,929

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

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

⁵ 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 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:									
		Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months ³	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 ⁴	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months ⁵	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total		17.9	12.5	10.6	84.3	87.0	80.6	30.7	28.3	26.0	12,017
Area											
Urban		36.7	28.3	24.6	93.2	94.2	91.1	51.4	48.3	45.5	3,808
Rural		9.2	5.1	4.1	80.1	83.6	75.7	21.1	19.0	17.0	8,209
Rural with road		10.0	5.8	4.6	81.4	84.7	77.2	23.2	21.1	18.9	7,051
Rural without road		4.0	1.4	0.9	72.5	77.0	66.9	8.0	6.1	5.1	1,158
Region											
North		13.5	9.7	8.0	85.8	90.4	79.9	19.2	17.5	15.4	3,858
Central		22.5	15.3	13.3	84.3	85.6	81.8	39.7	36.6	34.3	5,906
South		13.5	9.9	7.9	81.5	84.8	78.6	26.8	24.8	22.4	2,253
Province											
Vientiane Capital		40.8	33.0	30.1	95.1	95.5	94.6	63.4	61.6	59.9	1,510
Phongsaly		11.6	11.0	7.9	86.8	98.6	90.2	30.1	29.4	24.1	369
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	633
Bokeo		26.7	16.9	14.3	87.7	92.4	89.8	51.7	48.5	48.1	337
Luangprabang		10.4	6.3	5.4	87.0	90.3	87.2	13.8	12.3	12.1	861
Huaphanh		9.4	8.4	7.0	82.2	83.8	63.3	26.2	25.7	23.3	575
Xayabury		10.3	8.3	6.4	88.2	89.1	69.7	6.2	5.1	3.8	733
Xiengkhuang		19.3	14.4	11.6	93.6	95.7	93.8	12.3	8.9	7.5	504
Vientiane		15.5	7.8	6.7	83.9	88.8	83.2	34.6	31.9	29.8	830
Borikhamxay		23.1	14.3	12.8	88.0	92.4	84.5	49.4	44.5	43.4	518
Khammuane		17.5	12.6	8.0	79.9	78.8	75.3	24.2	21.0	17.5	692
Savannakhet		13.4	5.2	4.7	72.4	72.1	68.0	33.5	29.7	26.6	1,669
Saravane		12.1	9.6	7.7	80.1	82.7	79.5	16.4	14.8	13.5	704
Sekong		14.6	10.7	9.7	70.4	70.2	57.0	28.0	24.9	23.9	207
Champasack		13.5	9.2	7.0	84.8	88.5	82.7	32.1	30.3	26.9	1,103
Attapeu		16.8	12.8	11.6	80.1	86.3	75.6	31.8	29.0	26.5	240
Xaysomboune		11.9	11.5	9.4	87.9	89.7	78.4	29.7	28.2	25.8	183

(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:									
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months ³	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 ⁴	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months ⁵	Number of men age 15-49 years
Age										
15-19	17.5	10.3	7.7	76.0	80.1	73.2	45.2	42.2	39.7	2,405
15-17	15.9	10.0	7.4	72.3	76.6	69.8	42.7	39.9	37.7	1,571
18-19	20.6	11.1	8.4	83.0	86.7	79.8	50.0	46.6	43.4	835
20-24	22.8	14.9	12.2	84.4	86.8	81.9	42.6	39.3	35.5	1,773
25-29	23.6	16.9	14.4	85.1	87.7	81.2	33.9	29.9	26.9	1,812
30-34	20.2	15.9	13.8	87.9	89.1	82.8	28.2	25.7	23.4	1,773
35-39	14.8	10.4	9.3	86.5	89.4	82.5	19.6	18.6	17.2	1,612
40-44	12.3	9.4	9.0	87.3	90.0	82.5	17.6	16.4	15.8	1,410
45-49	10.5	8.2	7.3	87.3	89.8	84.2	13.3	12.5	11.2	1,231
Education										
None or ECE	1.3	0.3	0.3	57.8	61.9	51.0	1.7	1.0	0.9	783
Primary	1.2	0.4	0.2	78.4	82.2	72.9	8.9	8.0	7.3	3,726
Lower secondary	5.9	2.7	2.2	84.2	87.3	80.6	25.6	23.0	21.2	3,519
Upper secondary	22.8	12.2	9.0	91.8	93.6	89.7	49.8	46.5	43.3	2,165
Post secondary / Non Higher	53.4	35.9	31.2	97.7	97.8	96.5	54.6	50.5	45.1	487
Higher	85.3	71.3	62.6	99.2	99.5	98.7	82.1	77.2	70.6	1,336
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	23.3	16.5	14.1	89.6	91.0	86.3	38.9	36.0	33.4	7,740
Mon-Khmer	6.7	3.7	3.2	69.1	74.2	65.5	13.4	11.8	10.6	2,773
Hmong-Mien	11.2	7.4	6.0	85.8	89.0	79.0	19.9	18.0	16.4	1,079
Chinese-Tibetan	9.3	8.1	6.9	83.5	93.6	79.4	19.3	18.9	15.4	324
Other, DK, Missing	14.8	13.3	9.4	82.8	85.4	80.1	25.2	24.6	23.6	101
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.8	0.4	0.2	60.4	65.7	54.3	6.0	5.0	4.3	2,187
Second	4.2	2.0	1.7	80.3	84.5	75.1	13.9	12.0	10.1	2,376
Middle	8.7	5.0	3.5	87.8	90.6	84.4	21.5	19.1	16.8	2,358
Fourth	20.6	13.0	10.7	92.1	93.3	89.0	39.0	35.6	33.1	2,674
Richest	51.9	40.4	35.4	97.6	98.1	96.6	69.3	66.1	62.4	2,422

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

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

⁵ 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:											Number of women age 15-49 years
	5.6	5.7	2.9	5.1	1.7	2.5	2.4	4.1	0.5	7.3	7.3	
	Copied or moved a file or folder	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 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 ¹		
Total	5.6	5.7	2.9	5.1	1.7	2.5	2.4	4.1	0.5	7.3	7.3	25,305
Area												
Urban	13.9	14.1	7.6	12.5	4.4	6.1	5.8	10.1	1.4	17.8	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	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	2.2	14,451
Rural without road	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	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	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	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	4.5	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	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	4.0	700
Luangnamtha	4.4	4.8	3.1	4.0	1.1	2.3	2.8	3.4	1.6	6.2	6.2	692
Oudomxay	3.5	3.4	1.3	3.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	3.0	0.8	5.2	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	7.3	724
Luangprabang	3.0	3.1	1.2	3.3	0.2	0.9	1.7	2.5	0.3	4.0	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	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	5.9	1,523
Xiengkhuang	3.2	3.0	1.6	3.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.4	4.1	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	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	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	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	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	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	4.6	431
Champasack	3.5	3.6	1.4	3.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	3.0	0.0	4.2	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	6.8	541
Xaysomboune	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	2.3	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:												
	Copied or moved a file or folder	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 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 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	
Age												
15-19	3.8	3.6	1.7	3.7	0.6	2.4	2.0	2.8	0.4	6.4	4,565	
15-17	2.6	2.3	0.9	2.4	0.3	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.2	4.7	2,796	
18-19	5.6	5.7	3.0	5.7	1.1	3.5	3.2	4.5	0.7	9.1	1,769	
20-24	9.3	8.8	4.4	7.4	2.2	4.3	4.5	6.6	0.9	11.5	4,024	
25-29	9.5	10.1	5.5	9.0	3.5	3.7	3.3	7.0	0.7	11.9	4,045	
30-34	6.9	6.6	3.3	5.7	2.3	3.0	2.6	5.2	0.7	7.9	3,824	
35-39	3.9	4.2	2.4	4.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.6	0.4	5.2	3,418	
40-44	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.3	2.7	3,076	
45-49	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.2	2.2	2,353	
Education												
None or ECE	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4,087	
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8,922	
Lower secondary	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	5,535	
Upper secondary	3.5	3.5	1.5	3.7	0.7	2.7	1.8	2.6	0.3	7.2	3,482	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	17.3	17.8	6.4	13.6	4.3	5.8	4.7	9.5	0.9	22.0	885	
Higher	47.1	47.5	25.7	42.1	14.7	18.8	20.3	35.0	4.7	56.0	2,394	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	7.9	8.0	4.1	7.1	2.4	3.5	3.4	5.8	0.7	10.2	16,522	
Mon-Khmer	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.6	5,779	
Hmong-Mien	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.6	2,109	
Chinese-Tibetan	3.5	3.0	1.7	2.3	0.1	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.4	4.2	628	
Other, DK, Missing	4.9	4.9	1.8	5.7	1.2	1.4	0.8	3.3	0.0	5.8	266	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.5	4,716	
Middle	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.6	4,908	
Fourth	4.2	4.4	1.9	3.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	3.1	0.3	5.9	5,414	
Richest	19.2	19.1	10.4	17.1	6.1	8.6	8.4	14.0	2.0	24.1	5,929	

¹ 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:											
	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a 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 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 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	
Total	9.1	8.7	4.5	7.6	4.3	5.9	7.4	0.6	11.8	12,017	
Area											
Urban	20.5	19.7	11.4	17.3	11.0	14.3	17.9	1.5	26.7	3,808	
Rural	3.8	3.5	1.3	3.1	1.2	2.0	2.6	0.2	4.9	8,209	
Rural with	4.3	3.9	1.4	3.5	1.3	2.2	2.9	0.2	5.4	7,051	
Rural without	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.2	1,158	
Region											
North	7.3	7.0	3.0	6.8	3.9	4.1	5.5	0.3	9.2	3,858	
Central	11.0	10.4	5.6	8.5	5.2	7.8	9.8	0.7	14.5	5,906	
South	7.0	6.9	4.0	6.3	2.7	3.8	4.7	1.0	8.9	2,253	
Province											
Vientiane	22.6	22.6	13.9	17.1	10.9	18.0	24.5	1.3	31.5	1,510	
Phongsaly	8.4	8.4	5.6	7.5	4.6	5.9	6.5	1.0	9.4	369	
Luangnamtha	8.1	8.3	4.7	8.6	3.6	6.0	7.2	0.2	9.0	350	
Oudomxay	8.6	7.8	2.2	9.5	8.1	3.1	7.4	0.2	12.3	633	
Bokeo	13.3	13.5	5.1	6.9	12.8	10.9	14.2	0.2	16.9	337	
Luangprabang	5.9	4.8	0.7	4.6	0.6	1.1	2.8	0.0	6.2	861	
Huaphanh	5.4	5.4	3.0	6.6	2.1	4.1	4.2	0.4	8.0	575	
Xayabury	5.8	5.8	3.1	6.1	1.2	3.6	2.4	0.2	7.4	733	
Xiangkhuaung	8.5	9.4	5.1	9.9	4.5	7.2	5.4	1.1	12.5	504	
Vientiane	6.4	6.4	2.3	4.8	2.4	3.6	3.7	0.1	7.8	830	
Borikhamxay	10.6	6.1	3.7	10.1	8.2	6.7	8.8	0.1	13.9	518	
Khammuane	10.7	9.8	3.5	7.5	1.5	4.4	3.6	0.5	11.9	692	
Savannakhet	4.3	3.6	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.9	4.0	0.5	4.9	1,669	
Saravane	7.8	7.6	5.5	7.6	3.8	3.7	4.9	2.0	8.3	704	
Sekong	7.4	6.5	3.7	3.4	2.5	5.1	4.2	0.4	10.0	207	
Champasack	6.6	6.2	3.4	6.3	1.4	3.2	4.2	0.5	8.5	1,103	
Attapeu	6.5	8.3	3.1	4.8	5.5	5.3	6.8	0.4	11.6	240	
Xaysomboune	9.0	8.6	7.5	7.5	3.6	5.9	5.7	1.0	10.9	183	

(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:											
	Copied or moved a file or folder	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 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 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years
Age											
15-19	5.3	4.5	1.8	3.9	1.6	5.3	2.3	4.7	0.2	9.6	2,405
15-17	4.7	3.6	1.4	3.1	1.1	5.3	1.6	4.4	0.3	9.3	1,571
18-19	6.5	6.1	2.6	5.4	2.5	5.2	3.6	5.2	0.1	10.2	835
20-24	10.9	10.5	5.8	8.7	4.8	7.8	6.4	8.5	1.8	13.8	1,773
25-29	13.0	12.7	7.5	11.2	7.1	8.7	6.8	10.4	0.9	15.9	1,812
30-34	13.0	12.4	6.5	10.8	6.7	7.1	6.7	10.1	0.6	15.4	1,773
35-39	7.8	7.8	3.5	6.8	4.1	4.0	4.4	6.8	0.1	9.9	1,612
40-44	7.1	7.4	3.5	6.7	3.7	4.2	4.3	6.3	0.2	8.8	1,410
45-49	6.4	5.5	2.8	5.1	2.2	2.6	2.8	5.1	0.2	7.4	1,231
Education											
None or ECE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	783
Primary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	3,726
Lower secondary	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.1	2.3	3,519
Upper secondary	6.3	4.8	2.3	4.3	2.3	5.4	2.1	5.1	0.2	11.0	2,165
Post secondary / Higher	25.2	24.0	9.2	16.6	11.6	10.1	13.0	21.0	0.9	31.6	487
	59.0	58.7	31.9	52.5	29.5	36.5	33.7	47.3	4.4	69.4	1,336
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	12.0	11.3	6.0	10.0	5.7	7.9	6.2	9.9	0.7	15.6	7,740
Mon-Khmer	2.9	2.8	0.7	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.2	0.1	3.5	2,773
Hmong-Mien	5.2	5.3	3.1	5.1	2.3	3.6	2.9	4.0	0.9	6.9	1,079
Chinese-Tibetan	5.6	6.3	3.8	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.1	5.9	0.8	7.3	324
Other, DK, Missing	10.1	9.1	7.5	7.8	6.0	9.0	6.6	7.3	0.7	13.3	101
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	2,187
Second	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.2	1.9	2,376
Middle	3.2	3.0	1.5	2.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.2	4.3	2,358
Fourth	9.5	8.9	3.2	7.8	3.3	5.0	4.3	6.1	0.4	12.0	2,674
Richest	30.0	28.9	16.5	24.6	16.2	21.3	16.7	27.3	2.1	38.7	2,422

¹ 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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ 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.¹²

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.

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

¹¹ WHO. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/

¹² 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					Number of women 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 ¹		
Total	87.4	5.4	2.7	4.4	12.5	2.5	1.6	3.1	7.2	25,305	
Area											
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	
Region											
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	
Province											
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	2.9	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	

¹ MICS indicator SR.14; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use

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

		Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month									
		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	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
Age											
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
Education											
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
Under-5s in the same household											
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
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
Wealth index quintile											
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

¹ 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					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 ¹		
Total	34.2	52.0	13.5	0.2	65.7	37.2	5.9	0.4	43.5	12,017	
Area											
Urban	35.8	55.8	8.2	0.2	64.2	32.0	1.3	0.1	33.4	3,808	
Rural	33.5	50.2	16.0	0.3	66.5	39.7	8.0	0.5	48.2	8,209	
Rural with	33.9	50.9	15.0	0.2	66.1	39.8	6.7	0.5	47.0	7,051	
Rural without	31.4	46.2	21.8	0.6	68.6	38.8	16.0	0.9	55.7	1,158	
Region											
North	35.2	49.1	15.5	0.2	64.8	34.1	7.9	0.3	42.3	3,858	
Central	34.5	54.3	11.1	0.1	65.5	36.5	3.8	0.1	40.5	5,906	
South	32.0	51.0	16.5	0.6	68.0	44.5	7.8	1.1	53.4	2,253	
Province											
Vientiane	34.8	58.8	6.3	0.1	65.2	28.2	0.6	0.0	28.9	1,510	
Phongsaly	14.7	43.6	41.8	0.0	85.3	43.8	18.5	0.9	63.3	369	
Luangnamtha	33.7	62.1	4.2	0.0	66.3	48.5	3.9	0.1	52.5	350	
Oudomxay	25.1	46.0	28.5	0.4	74.9	24.0	15.3	0.8	40.1	633	
Bokeo	38.8	40.8	19.2	1.2	61.2	27.9	6.2	0.6	34.6	337	
Luangprabang	40.6	48.3	11.1	0.0	59.4	37.0	5.3	0.0	42.3	861	
Huaphanh	45.0	41.0	13.8	0.2	55.0	26.4	9.2	0.3	35.9	575	
Xayabury	39.2	59.6	1.2	0.0	60.8	36.5	1.0	0.0	37.5	733	
Xiengkhuang	39.9	48.0	12.0	0.2	60.1	31.2	4.6	0.1	36.0	504	
Vientiane	36.7	49.0	14.2	0.1	63.3	39.9	3.4	0.0	43.3	830	
Borikhamxay	24.0	64.8	10.8	0.2	75.8	43.0	0.8	0.2	44.0	518	
Khammuane	34.5	48.9	16.2	0.3	65.5	44.0	4.9	0.7	49.6	692	
Savannakhet	34.7	52.8	12.5	0.0	65.3	39.6	7.2	0.1	46.9	1,669	
Saravane	40.6	50.6	8.2	0.7	59.4	44.8	6.4	0.9	52.2	704	
Sekong	23.0	44.5	28.8	3.6	76.8	33.6	20.0	6.9	60.5	207	
Champasack	29.5	50.1	20.4	0.0	70.5	45.6	6.8	0.2	52.5	1,103	
Attapeu	25.8	61.6	12.1	0.4	74.2	47.4	6.2	1.3	54.9	240	
Xaysomboune	34.9	61.4	3.3	0.5	65.1	29.7	2.6	0.4	32.7	183	

(Continued...)

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

	Ever users					Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month					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 ¹		
Age											
15-19	64.3	31.4	4.1	0.2	35.7	15.2	1.7	0.1	17.0	2,405	
15-17	69.3	27.5	2.9	0.3	30.7	10.7	1.5	0.1	12.3	1,571	
18-19	55.0	38.8	6.2	0.0	45.0	23.7	2.3	0.0	26.0	835	
20-24	39.2	51.1	9.4	0.3	60.8	33.5	3.9	0.1	37.6	1,773	
25-29	31.1	56.4	12.3	0.1	68.8	39.7	5.4	0.2	45.3	1,812	
30-34	26.8	57.6	15.4	0.2	73.2	42.4	7.1	0.5	50.0	1,773	
35-39	22.7	59.2	17.7	0.5	77.3	46.2	7.7	0.8	54.8	1,612	
40-44	17.8	62.8	19.2	0.2	82.2	50.0	8.0	0.5	58.6	1,410	
45-49	17.6	57.2	24.9	0.2	82.4	48.2	10.8	0.8	59.7	1,231	
Education											
None or ECE	24.5	47.8	26.9	0.7	75.5	43.8	18.3	2.3	64.5	783	
Primary	24.9	54.6	20.4	0.2	75.1	48.3	11.0	0.6	59.8	3,726	
Lower secondary	36.4	52.0	11.4	0.2	63.6	38.7	3.6	0.1	42.4	3,519	
Upper secondary	46.9	47.5	5.4	0.1	53.0	26.0	1.0	0.1	27.1	2,165	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	29.8	60.5	9.6	0.2	70.2	31.8	0.8	0.2	32.8	487	
Higher	41.4	51.5	6.8	0.2	58.5	18.8	0.2	0.0	19.0	1,336	
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	32.9	52.5	14.3	0.2	67.1	37.7	6.9	0.4	44.9	5,126	
None	35.2	51.6	12.9	0.2	64.8	36.9	5.1	0.4	42.4	6,891	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	33.1	55.8	10.9	0.1	66.8	39.1	3.2	0.1	42.4	7,740	
Mon-Khmer	25.8	52.6	21.1	0.5	74.2	41.3	12.8	1.0	55.1	2,773	
Hmong-Mien	68.4	25.7	5.7	0.2	31.6	11.1	3.1	0.4	14.6	1,079	
Chinese-Tibetan	20.6	43.3	36.0	0.0	79.4	44.7	18.9	0.6	64.2	324	
Other, DK, Missing	29.4	53.0	16.8	0.7	70.6	39.8	12.3	2.4	54.4	101	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	31.2	43.7	24.8	0.4	68.8	37.3	17.3	1.0	55.7	2,187	
Second	32.4	51.1	16.1	0.4	67.6	41.8	8.2	0.8	50.8	2,376	
Middle	34.5	53.5	11.9	0.1	65.5	43.7	3.1	0.2	47.0	2,358	
Fourth	36.9	54.1	8.9	0.1	63.1	36.2	1.8	0.0	38.0	2,674	
Richest	35.6	56.6	7.5	0.2	64.4	27.6	0.5	0.0	28.1	2,422	

¹ MICS indicator SR.14; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use

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.10.2W: 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 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	2.1	25,305	57.8	23.7	13.0	5.5	100.0	1,042
Area								
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
Region								
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
Province								
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
Age								
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
Education								
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
Under-5s in the same household								
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
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
Wealth index quintile								
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

¹ 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 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	12.7	12,017	18.5	24.2	37.8	19.5	100.0	5,201
Area								
Urban	10.0	3,808	21.6	24.9	35.9	17.5	100.0	1,277
Rural	13.9	8,209	17.4	24.0	38.5	20.1	100.0	3,924
Rural with road	13.7	7,051	17.4	23.3	38.7	20.7	100.0	3,289
Rural without road	15.4	1,158	17.8	27.9	37.2	17.1	100.0	635
Region								
North	11.6	3,858	16.8	21.1	40.5	21.6	100.0	1,622
Central	11.9	5,906	19.8	26.1	35.9	18.3	100.0	2,397
South	16.5	2,253	18.2	24.7	38.2	18.9	100.0	1,183
Province								
Vientiane Capital	7.8	1,510	19.9	27.2	37.4	15.5	100.0	436
Phongsaly	25.5	369	12.2	12.9	41.0	33.9	100.0	230
Luangnamtha	8.8	350	20.7	13.7	26.4	39.2	100.0	184
Oudomxay	15.4	633	27.9	24.8	37.2	10.1	100.0	248
Bokeo	11.2	337	39.9	25.9	22.9	11.3	100.0	115
Luangprabang	5.8	861	4.6	23.2	47.0	25.2	100.0	365
Huaphanh	15.3	575	18.9	29.4	35.1	16.6	100.0	205
Xayabury	7.0	733	12.8	19.0	55.2	13.0	100.0	275
Xiengkhuang	11.1	504	20.6	20.7	41.4	17.3	100.0	181
Vientiane	13.0	830	12.6	22.4	39.5	25.5	100.0	359
Borikhamxay	14.4	518	21.5	20.9	40.3	17.3	100.0	228
Khammuane	19.9	692	28.7	22.2	31.7	17.4	100.0	342
Savannakhet	11.4	1,669	18.9	32.6	32.6	15.9	100.0	790
Saravane	15.7	704	26.1	31.0	31.4	11.4	100.0	362
Sekong	19.7	207	28.4	23.6	25.4	22.6	100.0	111
Champasack	16.3	1,103	10.3	20.7	47.1	21.8	100.0	581
Attapeu	16.9	240	22.6	25.6	28.0	23.8	100.0	129
Xaysomboune	9.8	183	12.8	12.8	35.5	38.9	100.0	60
Age								
15-19	11.3	2,405	33.9	32.0	25.8	8.4	100.0	410
15-17	11.8	1,571	35.5	33.6	23.9	7.0	100.0	193
18-19	10.3	835	32.4	30.6	27.4	9.6	100.0	217
20-24	10.5	1,773	24.0	29.6	32.1	14.3	100.0	668
25-29	9.0	1,812	19.8	26.7	37.2	16.3	100.0	822
30-34	12.9	1,773	17.3	21.0	41.9	19.8	100.0	880
35-39	15.2	1,612	15.0	21.1	43.0	20.9	100.0	871
40-44	16.7	1,410	13.9	20.7	40.1	25.3	100.0	824
45-49	15.6	1,231	14.0	23.8	37.0	25.2	100.0	727
Education								
None or ECE	20.9	783	14.4	23.2	37.4	25.0	100.0	491
Primary	16.8	3,726	15.8	23.8	40.0	20.4	100.0	2,214
Lower secondary	11.9	3,519	18.7	24.7	38.1	18.5	100.0	1,491
Upper secondary	8.2	2,165	23.0	25.3	35.1	16.6	100.0	586
Post secondary / Non	10.2	487	27.1	16.2	35.7	21.0	100.0	161
Higher	6.4	1,336	32.4	29.6	26.1	11.9	100.0	258
Under-5s in the same								
At least one	12.2	5,126	18.3	25.0	38.7	18.0	100.0	2,294
None	13.0	6,891	18.6	23.7	37.1	20.6	100.0	2,907
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	11.8	7,740	18.2	25.3	38.2	18.3	100.0	3,282
Mon-Khmer	17.6	2,773	19.4	24.0	37.5	19.1	100.0	1,507
Hmong-Mien	3.6	1,079	21.5	21.2	39.7	17.6	100.0	154
Chinese-Tibetan	18.4	324	12.5	12.8	32.8	41.9	100.0	206
Other, DK, Missing	23.2	101	24.5	21.3	36.0	18.2	100.0	53
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	17.7	2,187	18.8	25.3	37.5	18.4	100.0	1,200
Second	15.1	2,376	18.1	24.8	38.3	18.8	100.0	1,193
Middle	12.2	2,358	14.6	20.1	42.0	23.3	100.0	1,104
Fourth	10.2	2,674	17.0	27.7	36.0	19.3	100.0	1,022
Richest	8.9	2,422	26.9	22.9	33.6	16.6	100.0	682

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

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

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:			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	17.1	11.6	31.0	25,305
Area				
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
Region				
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
Province				
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
Age				
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
Education				
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head				
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
Wealth index quintile				
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

¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15

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 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²		
Total	6.7	15.6	65.2	12,017	
Area					
Urban	4.6	13.1	73.6	3,808	
Rural	7.7	16.8	61.4	8,209	
Rural with road	7.5	16.4	61.8	7,051	
Rural without road	9.2	18.9	58.6	1,158	
Region					
North	5.6	20.0	66.6	3,858	
Central	5.8	13.3	66.8	5,906	
South	11.1	14.2	58.8	2,253	
Province					
Vientiane Capital	3.7	8.2	81.1	1,510	
Phongsaly	3.4	40.1	78.7	369	
Luangnamtha	6.8	15.6	56.2	350	
Oudomxay	4.6	33.3	67.1	633	
Bokeo	3.9	25.6	76.6	337	
Luangprabang	5.1	6.0	62.0	861	
Huaphanh	8.2	29.3	73.4	575	
Xayabury	6.6	7.2	60.6	733	
Xiengkhuang	3.8	13.0	82.8	504	
Vientiane	6.6	20.2	69.3	830	
Borikhamxay	1.3	21.9	70.3	518	
Khammuane	4.5	16.7	64.7	692	
Savannakhet	10.0	9.9	47.2	1,669	
Saravane	23.0	13.6	52.5	704	
Sekong	6.7	12.6	63.7	207	
Champasack	6.1	14.0	57.4	1,103	
Attapeu	3.4	18.4	79.2	240	
Xaysomboune	2.8	17.6	69.7	183	
Age					
15-19	21.0	24.4	46.4	2,405	
15-17	27.3	27.0	40.3	1,571	
18-19	9.2	19.5	57.9	835	
20-24	5.2	14.5	66.2	1,773	
25-29	2.7	12.3	71.1	1,812	
30-34	2.3	13.8	73.6	1,773	
35-39	3.6	14.2	67.5	1,612	
40-44	2.1	13.6	73.3	1,410	
45-49	2.9	11.5	67.8	1,231	
Education					
None or ECE	9.2	16.8	55.0	783	
Primary	6.3	16.4	62.0	3,726	
Lower secondary	9.5	16.0	62.5	3,519	
Upper secondary	6.6	16.7	64.3	2,165	
Post secondary / Non	1.4	11.5	78.5	487	
Higher	1.4	11.2	84.1	1,336	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	5.8	13.8	67.9	7,740	
Mon-Khmer	6.9	20.6	64.3	2,773	
Hmong-Mien	12.5	11.3	48.7	1,079	
Chinese-Tibetan	8.2	27.4	64.5	324	
Other, DK, Missing	6.2	26.6	66.1	101	
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	10.7	18.5	56.0	2,187	
Second	9.0	19.0	58.8	2,376	
Middle	6.9	14.9	61.8	2,358	
Fourth	4.0	12.9	70.0	2,674	
Richest	3.8	13.4	77.9	2,422	

¹ MICS indicator SR.17 - Use of alcohol before age 15

² 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.

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Lao PDR, 2017

	Living with mother only										Living with father only			Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Mother alive	Mother dead								
Total	81.8	0.4	0.5	6.3	0.3	6.0	2.8	1.1	0.8	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	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 road	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	7.0	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	1.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	6.1	4.9	3.9	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				
Huangprabang	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				
Huaphanh	89.2	0.1	0.4	3.4	0.2	4.4	2.9	0.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	4.1	5.4	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				
Xiangkhuaug	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	11.5	10.0	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	10.3	7.6	4.5	1,767				
Khammuane	78.7	0.6	0.8	5.9	0.2	8.2	3.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	9.4	6.4	4.5	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	0.0	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	2.3	4.0	1.4	2.2	0.2	100.0	7.8	4.1	7.7	1,217				
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	5.5	4.0	4.2	409				
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	0.9	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	1.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	11.9	10.0	3.9	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	4.2	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				

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements² MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

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.11.2: 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 ^A	Only father is living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father are living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	1.1	5.8	6.2	13.1	0.2	0.9	1.9	2.9	41,310
Sex									
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
Area									
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
Region									
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
Province									
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
Xiangkhuang	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
Age									
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
Orphanhood status									
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
Ethno-linguistic group of									
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
Wealth index quintile									
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

¹ MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

^A 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 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.11.3: 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	7.5	Number of children age 0-17 years	41,310	Child is head of household	0.5	Spouse/ Partner	1.3	Grand-child	72.5	Brother/ Sister	4.5	Other relative	13.5	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	4.3	Servant (Live-in)	0.3	Other not related	0.9	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing	2.3	Total	100.0	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	96.0	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	3,083
Sex																											
Male	6.9	21,080		0.6	0.0	0.0	77.3	5.1	9.4	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												
Area																											
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												
Region																											
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												
Province																											
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	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	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												
Bokao	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	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	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	0.0	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	0.0	5.9	100.0	94.1	69												
Vientiane	6.9	2,920		0.0	6.9	68.9	5.5	19.0	3.8	1.1	0.0	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	0.0	1.9	100.0	97.2	613												
Saravane	6.1	2,869		0.0	0.0	83.2	1.1	8.5	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	100.0	96.0	176												
Sekong	3.4	919		1.0	5.4	45.7	5.5	28.5	11.6	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	2.2	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												
Xaysombone	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												

^A Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

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 in households headed by a family member ^A		
Age	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Head	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing	Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
Orphanhood status														
0-4	5.8	11,287	0.0	0.0	87.0	0.8	4.5	5.5	0.0	0.5	1.7	100.0	97.9	658
5-9	7.8	11,962	0.0	0.0	86.6	1.7	5.1	3.8	0.0	0.3	2.5	100.0	97.2	938
10-14	7.2	11,886	0.0	0.1	71.2	8.0	12.1	5.1	0.1	0.7	2.8	100.0	96.4	861
15-17	10.1	6,176	2.4	6.1	37.7	7.7	37.6	2.7	1.3	2.6	1.9	100.0	91.8	627
Orphanhood status														
Both parents alive	6.6	39,289	0.3	1.4	76.9	2.1	11.8	4.1	0.3	0.8	2.3	100.0	96.3	2,588
Only mother alive	15.8	1,356	2.4	1.0	53.4	11.4	23.3	3.2	0.2	2.5	2.5	100.0	92.4	215
Only father alive	31.9	494	0.8	0.0	50.9	13.5	28.5	4.2	0.0	0.4	1.7	100.0	97.1	158
Both parents deceased	100.0	123	0.5	0.0	40.8	32.3	12.3	9.9	0.0	0.4	3.8	100.0	95.3	123
Unknown	(0.0)	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	-	0
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai	9.5	22,958	0.3	0.7	80.8	2.8	9.9	2.0	0.4	1.1	2.0	100.0	96.2	2,176
Mon-Khmer	5.4	11,338	0.7	2.5	60.2	6.4	16.1	11.6	0.0	0.4	2.0	100.0	96.8	610
Hmong-Mien	4.3	5,388	0.8	4.0	32.7	14.0	37.4	5.0	0.0	0.8	5.3	100.0	93.1	232
Chinese-Tibetan	4.1	1,217	2.3	0.0	43.5	12.4	23.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	100.0	93.3	49
Other, DK, Missing	4.0	409	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	16
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	3.8	10,303	0.5	6.5	51.3	11.8	19.2	7.6	0.0	0.6	2.4	100.0	96.5	393
Second	6.3	9,176	0.8	1.3	61.5	5.9	19.4	8.4	0.0	0.2	2.5	100.0	96.4	579
Middle	10.0	8,157	0.5	0.3	80.1	2.9	10.3	2.4	0.3	0.4	2.9	100.0	96.0	820
Fourth	10.2	7,149	0.6	0.4	81.1	1.9	11.4	2.2	0.0	0.6	1.9	100.0	96.9	726
Richest	8.7	6,525	0.0	0.1	76.3	3.6	10.8	3.3	1.2	3.0	1.7	100.0	94.1	565

^A 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.

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
- 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: 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 ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	18	22	40	6	46
5-9	23	25	48	5	53
10-14	24	32	57	10	67
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the 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.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 ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	18	22	40	6	46
Area					
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
Region					
North	20	23	43	6	49
Central	16	20	36	6	42
South	17	27	44	5	49
Province					
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
Mother's education					
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
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
Wealth index quintile					
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

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1^A 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

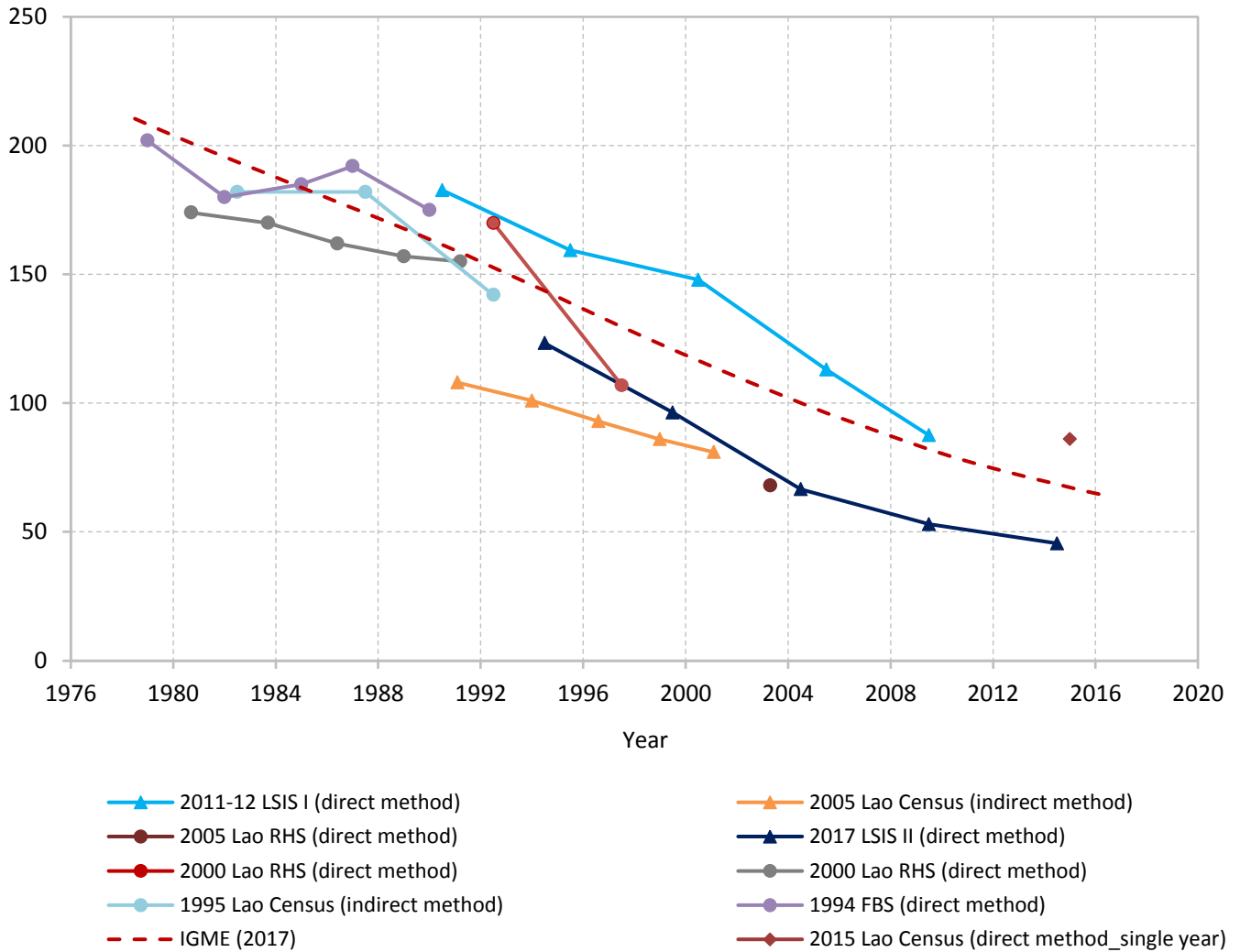
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	18	22	40	6	46
Sex					
Male	19	24	43	5	47
Female	17	20	37	7	44
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	25	33	59	6	64
20-34	14	19	33	5	37
35-49	32	30	62	12	73
Birth order					
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
Previous birth interval^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

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates^B Excludes first order births

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.

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.

Per 1,000 live births





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.¹ 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.

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
Age^A					
15-19 ¹	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) ^B	2.1	3.0	2.9	3.9	2.7
GFR ^C	70	101	97	128	90
CBR ^D	18	23	22	28	22

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

^A 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.

^B 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

^C 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

^D 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

¹ 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 women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of 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 ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A
Total	83	2.7
Area		
Urban	42	2.1
Rural	101	3.0
Rural with road	95	2.9
Rural without road	136	3.9
Region		
North	109	2.7
Central	70	2.6
South	77	3.1
Province		
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
Education		
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)
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	54	2.4
Mon-Khmer	99	3.0
Hmong-Mien	192	4.6
Chinese-Tibetan	113	3.2
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	156	4.1
Second	114	3.2
Middle	71	2.7
Fourth	53	2.2
Richest	20	2.0

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

^A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

() Figures that are based on 125–249 unweighted person-years of exposure.

Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2M present a selection of early childbearing² 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 truncation³.

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.

² 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.

³ 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:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	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			
Total	13.4	3.3	16.7	1.8	4,565	18.4	4,024
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Xiangkhuang	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
Education							
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
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
Wealth index quintile							
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

¹ 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				
Total	2.7	0.3		2,405	3.1	1,773
Area						
Urban	1.1	0.0		721	0.6	527
Rural	3.3	0.4		1,685	4.1	1,246
Rural with road	3.2	0.4		1,460	3.7	1,082
Rural without road	4.4	0.4		224	6.4	165
Region						
North	4.3	0.5		703	3.9	583
Central	1.9	0.3		1,236	2.4	846
South	2.3	0.0		466	3.3	344
Province						
Vientiane Capital	0.7	0.0		288	2.3	210
Phongsaly	5.3	0.0		56	5.6	54
Luangnamtha	4.5	0.0		65	1.2	52
Oudomxay	2.4	0.0		122	2.7	106
Bokeo	5.8	0.0		56	2.4	53
Luangprabang	3.2	0.0		163	1.7	126
Huaphanh	8.7	2.8		126	8.9	96
Xayabury	1.6	0.0		115	4.5	96
Xiengkhuang	3.2	0.0		105	3.4	70
Vientiane	2.5	0.8		186	3.1	103
Borikhamxay	1.6	0.0		113	0.0	71
Khammuane	1.5	0.0		125	1.8	128
Savannakhet	2.5	0.5		375	2.5	236
Saravane	3.7	0.0		149	8.0	108
Sekong	2.0	0.0		47	1.0	30
Champasack	1.5	0.0		221	1.1	170
Attapeu	1.5	0.0		48	1.6	36
Xaysomboune	1.2	0.0		45	4.9	27
Education						
None or ECE	(18.5)	(0.0)		50	13.6	78
Primary	4.0	1.1		425	4.2	453
Lower secondary	3.5	0.2		970	2.5	533
Upper secondary	0.5	0.0		907	2.5	393
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)		9	(1.9)	46
Higher	(0.0)	(0.0)		44	0.1	269
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	1.2	0.0		1,466	1.6	1,065
Mon-Khmer	3.5	0.7		593	3.3	450
Hmong-Mien	7.9	0.9		277	9.8	187
Chinese-Tibetan	8.0	0.0		50	6.6	56
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)		19	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.4	0.9		420	7.3	368
Second	3.0	0.4		544	4.6	365
Middle	2.4	0.2		497	0.5	327
Fourth	1.2	0.0		530	1.6	390
Richest	0.7	0.0		414	0.8	323

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

(*) Figures are not shown, 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

	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 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
	Total	1.3	8,513	10.9	7,231	3.9	16,792	22.2
Age								
15-19	0.7	1,282	na	na	2.3	3,283	na	na
15-17	0.6	767	na	na	1.6	2,029	na	na
18-19	0.8	515	na	na	3.3	1,255	na	na
20-24	1.1	1,316	10.1	1,316	2.9	2,708	22.5	2,708
25-29	0.7	1,429	7.7	1,429	5.0	2,616	23.3	2,616
30-34	1.2	1,355	11.6	1,355	4.7	2,469	24.9	2,469
35-39	2.0	1,184	12.4	1,184	5.4	2,234	22.6	2,234
40-44	1.9	1,076	12.2	1,076	4.4	2,000	20.9	2,000
45-49	2.0	871	12.8	871	3.4	1,482	16.0	1,482

(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				All			
	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 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 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	4.7	2,341	25.6	1,892	3.0	25,305	18.2
Age												
15-19	2.2	2,834	Na	Na	2.8	449	na	na	1.8	4,565	na	na
15-17	1.6	1,764	Na	Na	1.9	264	na	na	1.3	2,796	na	na
18-19	3.2	1,070	Na	Na	4.2	185	na	na	2.6	1,769	na	na
20-24	2.5	2,332	21.3	2,332	5.3	376	29.5	376	2.3	4,024	18.4	4,024
25-29	4.6	2,226	22.3	2,226	6.9	390	28.9	390	3.5	4,045	17.8	4,045
30-34	4.8	2,126	24.3	2,126	4.5	343	28.8	343	3.5	3,824	20.2	3,824
35-39	5.0	1,920	22.3	1,920	7.4	314	24.3	314	4.2	3,418	19.1	3,418
40-44	4.8	1,744	20.9	1,744	1.7	256	21.5	256	3.5	3,076	17.9	3,076
45-49	3.4	1,270	16.2	1,270	3.3	212	14.7	212	2.9	2,353	14.8	2,353

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

	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 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	1.3	8,513	10.9	7,231	3.9	16,792	22.2	13,508
Education								
None or ECE	8.7	451	31.2	445	8.1	3,636	30.2	3,339
Primary	2.7	1,860	19.3	1,780	4.6	7,062	24.8	6,231
Lower secondary	0.9	2,022	14.4	1,712	1.1	3,513	16.8	2,345
Upper secondary	0.2	1,805	4.6	1,079	0.1	1,676	4.8	752
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.1	581	0.9	558	0.1	304	2.1	289
Higher	0.0	1,794	0.4	1,657	0.0	600	0.1	553

(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				All			
	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 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 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	4.7	2,341	25.6	1,892	3.0	25,305	18.2	20,740
Education												
None or ECE	8.3	2,961	30.3	2,726	7.0	675	29.7	613	8.2	4,087	30.3	3,785
Primary	4.5	5,922	24.4	5,254	5.1	1,140	27.3	977	4.2	8,922	23.6	8,011
Lower secondary	1.1	3,165	16.9	2,149	0.9	348	15.9	195	1.0	5,535	15.8	4,056
Upper secondary	0.1	1,557	4.6	702	0.7	120	8.9	50	0.1	3,482	4.7	1,831
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.1	288	2.0	273	(*)	16	(*)	15	0.1	885	1.3	846
Higher	0.0	559	0.1	512	(0.0)	42	(0.0)	40	0.0	2,394	0.3	2,209

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

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

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

	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	0.0	3,808	1.2	3,088	0.3	8,209	4.8	6,524
Age								
15-19	0.0	721	na	na	0.4	1,685	na	na
15-17	0.0	465	na	na	0.3	1,106	na	na
18-19	0.0	256	na	na	0.5	579	na	na
20-24	0.0	527	0.6	527	0.3	1,246	4.1	1,246
25-29	0.0	572	0.9	572	0.6	1,240	4.5	1,240
30-34	0.1	602	1.1	602	0.5	1,171	6.1	1,171
35-39	0.0	503	1.6	503	0.3	1,109	5.0	1,109
40-44	0.0	482	1.2	482	0.0	928	4.5	928
45-49	0.0	401	2.3	401	0.1	830	4.5	830

(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				All			
	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	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	7,051	4.6	5,591	0.5	1,158	5.7	933	0.2	12,017	3.6	9,612
Age												
15-19	0.4	1,460	na	na	0.4	224	na	na	0.3	2,405	na	na
15-17	0.4	968	na	na	0.0	138	na	na	0.2	1,571	na	na
18-19	0.5	493	na	na	1.0	86	na	na	0.4	835	na	na
20-24	0.1	1,082	3.7	1,082	1.2	165	6.4	165	0.2	1,773	3.1	1,773
25-29	0.7	1,057	4.5	1,057	0.4	182	4.6	182	0.4	1,812	3.4	1,812
30-34	0.5	986	5.8	986	0.5	185	7.3	185	0.4	1,773	4.4	1,773
35-39	0.2	951	4.7	951	0.9	158	6.9	158	0.2	1,612	3.9	1,612
40-44	0.0	789	4.7	789	0.0	139	3.6	139	0.0	1,410	3.4	1,410
45-49	0.1	726	4.5	726	0.0	104	4.3	104	0.0	1,231	3.8	1,231

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

	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	0.0	3,808	1.2	3,088	0.3	8,209	4.8	6,524
Education								
None or ECE	1.1	73	5.3	69	1.4	710	9.9	664
Primary	0.0	601	3.1	548	0.4	3,124	6.2	2,753
Lower secondary	0.0	1,019	0.9	769	0.2	2,500	3.2	1,780
Upper secondary	0.0	912	1.3	533	0.0	1,253	1.8	725
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.0	288	0.0	281	0.4	199	1.1	196
Higher	0.0	915	0.3	887	0.0	422	1.1	405

(Continued...)

Table TM.2.3MA (continued): 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				All			
	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	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	7,051	4.6	5,591	0.5	1,158	5.7	933	0.2	12,017	3.6	9,612
Education												
None or ECE	1.6	578	10.1	549	0.8	132	8.9	115	1.4	783	9.4	733
Primary	0.3	2,536	6.4	2,236	0.7	588	5.4	518	0.3	3,726	5.7	3,301
Lower secondary	0.2	2,199	2.9	1,579	0.0	301	5.2	202	0.1	3,519	2.5	2,550
Upper secondary	0.0	1,165	1.8	673	0.0	88	2.7	51	0.0	2,165	1.6	1,258
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.0	178	0.7	176	(*)	20	(*)	20	0.2	487	0.4	477
Higher	0.0	393	0.7	378	(0.0)	28	(6.8)	27	0.0	1,336	0.6	1,292

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

(*) Figures are not shown, 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. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical.

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.

Table TM.3.1-1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)^A

		Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Lao PDR, 2017														Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union			
		Modern method							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 ¹
Total	45.9	4.4	0.0	2.1	12.6	1.4	27.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	49.0	5.0	54.1	19,614	
Area																			
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	6,206	
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	13,408	
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	11,499	
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	1,909	
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	6,312	
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	9,605	
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	3,697	
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	2,488	
Phongsaly	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	585	
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	565	
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	1,099	
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	61.8	595	
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	1,374	
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	858	
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	1,237	
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	810	
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	1,426	
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	929	
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	1,191	
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	2,477	
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	1,170	
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	335	
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	1,780	
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	412	
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	284	

(Continued...)

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

		Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Lao PDR, 2017														Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union		
		Modern method							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
Age																		
15-19	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.9	0.3	20.6	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	29.1	3.0	32.0	1,108
15-17	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	16.2	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	22.6	2.6	25.2	395
18-19	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.4	0.4	23.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	32.7	3.2	35.8	712
20-24	52.9	0.4	0.0	0.7	8.9	1.2	30.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	42.9	4.2	47.1	2,722
25-29	44.6	1.5	0.0	1.3	12.3	1.5	32.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	50.0	5.4	55.4	3,569
30-34	37.0	3.6	0.0	2.4	14.6	1.8	33.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	57.1	5.9	63.0	3,619
35-39	34.6	7.1	0.0	3.1	17.1	2.0	29.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	60.0	5.5	65.4	3,331
40-44	44.8	8.4	0.1	3.2	13.3	1.4	22.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	49.9	5.2	55.2	2,990
45-49	61.2	8.5	0.0	2.0	10.7	0.4	12.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	34.7	4.1	38.8	2,277
Education																		
None or ECE	54.1	3.1	0.0	1.2	19.2	1.0	18.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	43.2	2.8	45.9	3,773
Primary	41.9	4.8	0.0	1.7	15.3	1.3	30.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	54.4	3.7	58.1	8,020
Lower secondary	44.5	4.9	0.0	2.8	8.5	1.5	30.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	50.0	5.5	55.5	4,203
Upper secondary	45.8	4.6	0.0	3.3	5.0	1.5	29.4	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	46.2	8.0	54.2	1,564
Post secondary / Non higher	46.9	6.8	0.0	2.7	5.4	2.0	24.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	43.8	9.3	53.1	726
Higher	51.4	3.0	0.0	2.7	3.3	2.4	19.0	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.0	0.0	36.9	11.8	48.6	1,330
Number of living children																		
0	80.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	11.9	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	17.4	2.2	19.6	1,927
1	54.5	1.0	0.1	1.0	7.2	1.0	29.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	40.7	4.9	45.5	3,859
2	36.1	4.3	0.0	2.8	13.3	1.7	34.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	57.9	5.9	63.9	5,607
3	35.2	7.8	0.0	3.3	15.7	1.7	29.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	58.7	6.1	64.8	4,043
4+	45.7	6.5	0.0	1.9	18.9	1.6	20.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	50.1	4.2	54.3	4,179
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																		
Lao-Tai	41.8	5.2	0.0	2.5	11.6	1.4	30.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	52.6	5.6	58.2	12,664
Mon-Khmer	49.8	2.8	0.0	1.2	16.2	1.1	26.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	48.0	2.2	50.2	4,520
Hmong-Mien	66.3	1.9	0.0	0.9	8.1	1.9	11.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	25.0	8.7	33.7	1,715
Chinese-Tibetan	45.8	9.9	0.0	2.1	17.2	2.5	19.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	50.9	3.2	54.2	517
Other, DK, Missing	44.8	3.7	0.0	6.5	19.6	0.8	15.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	50.0	5.2	55.2	198
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	56.6	1.8	0.0	0.7	16.8	0.7	21.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	41.5	1.9	43.4	3,615
Second	46.6	3.4	0.0	1.2	17.9	1.1	25.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	49.8	3.6	53.4	3,756
Middle	43.0	4.1	0.1	1.6	14.9	1.4	30.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	53.1	3.9	57.0	3,864
Fourth	40.1	5.6	0.0	2.6	9.5	1.4	34.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	54.4	5.6	59.9	4,162
Richest	44.7	6.9	0.0	3.8	5.3	2.2	24.3	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	45.9	9.4	55.3	4,217

¹ 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 ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method		Any traditional method	
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	14.5	0.3	14.8	275
Area				
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
Region				
North	10.7	0.0	10.7	103
Central	15.5	0.6	16.0	158
South	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Age				
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
Education				
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
Number of living children				
0	14.6	0.3	14.9	273
1	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethno-linguistic group of household head				
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
Wealth index quintile				
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

^A "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 amenorrheic⁴, and are fecund⁵, 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 method⁶, 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.

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.

⁴ 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

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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			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	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods ¹		
Total	5.4	8.9	14.3	15.2	38.8	54.1	20.7	47.7	68.4	79.0	71.7	19,614	13,417
Area													
Urban	5.6	9.1	14.7	15.5	38.6	54.1	21.1	47.6	68.8	78.7	66.6	6,206	4,268
Rural	5.3	8.8	14.2	15.1	39.0	54.1	20.4	47.8	68.2	79.2	74.1	13,408	9,149
Rural with road	5.2	8.6	13.8	15.4	39.5	54.9	20.6	48.1	68.8	79.9	74.5	11,499	7,910
Rural without road	6.0	10.1	16.2	13.2	35.5	48.7	19.2	45.7	64.9	75.1	71.4	1,909	1,239
Region													
North	4.2	7.1	11.4	14.5	43.6	58.1	18.7	50.7	69.5	83.7	80.4	6,312	4,385
Central	5.9	9.0	14.9	15.6	37.0	52.6	21.5	46.0	67.5	78.0	68.4	9,605	6,485
South	6.3	11.7	18.0	15.4	35.4	50.9	21.8	47.1	68.9	73.8	65.3	3,697	2,547
Province													
Vientiane Capital	4.9	8.7	13.6	13.6	37.0	50.6	18.5	45.7	64.2	78.8	65.8	2,488	1,597
Phongsaly	2.8	2.6	5.4	8.4	48.3	56.8	11.3	50.9	62.2	91.3	84.9	585	364
Luangnamtha	2.5	6.6	9.1	12.1	51.0	63.1	14.6	57.7	72.3	87.4	85.1	565	408
Oudomxay	5.9	8.2	14.1	10.8	42.8	53.6	16.7	51.0	67.7	79.2	72.2	1,099	744
Bokeo	4.0	4.9	8.9	18.1	43.7	61.8	22.1	48.6	70.7	87.4	84.2	595	420
Luangprabang	4.9	10.9	15.9	14.8	35.1	49.9	19.7	46.1	65.8	75.9	73.4	1,374	903
Huaphanh	5.3	8.3	13.6	11.0	39.1	50.2	16.4	47.5	63.8	78.6	75.4	858	547
Xayabury	2.7	4.6	7.3	22.2	51.1	73.3	24.9	55.8	80.7	90.9	90.3	1,237	998
Xianghuang	5.2	5.7	10.8	15.2	39.2	54.4	20.4	44.8	65.2	83.4	59.4	810	528
Vientiane	5.8	11.3	17.1	14.3	43.0	57.3	20.1	54.2	74.4	77.0	68.9	1,426	1,060
Borikhamxay	4.1	5.2	9.3	25.4	41.8	67.2	29.5	47.0	67.8	87.8	71.7	929	807
Khammuane	4.8	7.4	12.3	18.8	36.7	55.5	23.7	44.1	67.8	81.9	76.3	1,191	870
Savannakhet	7.7	10.9	18.6	14.3	32.8	47.1	22.0	43.7	65.6	71.7	69.1	2,477	1,626
Saravane	7.2	10.8	18.0	16.6	37.7	54.2	23.7	48.5	72.2	75.1	71.3	1,170	845
Sekong	8.4	16.6	25.0	8.9	31.2	40.1	17.3	47.8	65.1	61.6	56.2	335	218
Champasack	5.2	10.9	16.2	16.5	34.3	50.8	21.8	45.2	67.0	75.8	62.6	1,780	1,192
Attapeu	7.2	13.2	20.4	12.9	37.4	50.2	20.1	50.6	70.7	71.1	65.5	412	291
Xaysomboune	10.0	13.3	23.3	7.7	23.8	31.4	17.7	37.0	54.7	57.4	57.0	284	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

	Met need																	
	Unmet need for family planning						for family planning (currently using contraception)						Total demand for family planning		Total demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union	Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods ¹	Number of women currently married or in union	Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning					
Age																		
15-19	15.0	2.7	17.6	27.3	4.7	32.0	42.3	7.4	49.7	64.5	58.5	1,108	550					
15-17	15.1	2.7	17.8	21.0	4.1	25.2	36.2	6.8	43.0	58.5	52.5	395	170					
18-19	14.9	2.7	17.6	30.8	5.0	35.8	45.7	7.7	53.4	67.1	61.2	712	380					
20-24	12.7	4.5	17.2	33.2	13.8	47.1	45.9	18.3	64.2	73.3	66.7	2,722	1,748					
25-29	8.0	7.1	15.1	27.4	28.0	55.4	35.1	70.5	78.6	78.6	70.9	3,569	2,515					
30-34	4.7	9.0	13.7	15.5	47.5	63.0	20.2	56.5	76.7	82.1	74.4	3,619	2,777					
35-39	2.2	10.3	12.5	5.9	59.6	65.4	8.0	69.9	77.9	84.0	77.0	3,331	2,596					
40-44	0.6	13.0	13.7	1.2	53.9	55.2	1.9	67.0	68.8	80.2	72.5	2,990	2,058					
45-49	0.3	12.4	12.7	0.5	38.3	38.8	0.7	50.8	51.5	75.3	67.4	2,277	1,173					
Education																		
None or ECE	4.5	11.2	15.7	8.1	37.8	45.9	12.6	49.0	61.7	74.5	70.0	3,773	2,327					
Primary	4.3	9.1	13.4	13.7	44.4	58.1	18.0	53.5	71.5	81.3	76.1	8,020	5,733					
Lower secondary	5.8	7.9	13.7	18.3	37.2	55.5	24.1	45.1	69.2	80.2	72.2	4,203	2,908					
Upper secondary	8.6	7.2	15.8	22.5	31.7	54.2	31.1	38.9	70.0	77.4	66.0	1,564	1,094					
Post secondary / Non tertiary	5.5	9.6	15.1	14.8	38.2	53.1	20.3	47.8	68.2	77.8	64.2	726	495					
Higher	10.0	6.0	16.0	26.7	22.0	48.6	36.7	28.0	64.7	75.2	57.0	1,330	860					
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																		
Lao-Tai	4.8	8.6	13.4	17.4	40.8	58.2	22.2	49.4	71.6	81.3	73.4	12,664	9,070					
Mon-Khmer	6.4	8.8	15.1	12.5	37.7	50.2	18.8	46.5	65.3	76.8	73.5	4,520	2,952					
Hmong-Mien	8.1	13.0	21.1	8.6	25.1	33.7	16.7	38.1	54.8	61.6	45.7	1,715	941					
Chinese-Tibetan	3.1	4.1	7.2	6.6	47.6	54.2	9.7	51.7	61.4	88.2	83.0	517	317					
Other, DK, Missing	5.0	9.3	14.3	19.1	36.1	55.2	24.1	45.4	69.5	79.4	71.9	198	137					
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	7.0	11.0	18.0	11.0	32.4	43.4	18.0	43.4	61.4	70.7	67.6	3,615	2,219					
Second	5.4	8.5	14.0	14.5	39.0	53.4	19.9	47.5	67.4	79.3	73.9	3,756	2,532					
Middle	5.1	8.6	13.8	16.4	40.6	57.0	21.6	49.2	70.8	80.5	75.0	3,864	2,734					
Fourth	4.5	7.5	12.0	19.0	41.0	59.9	23.5	48.5	72.0	83.3	75.5	4,162	2,996					
Richest	5.3	9.0	14.3	14.8	40.6	55.3	20.0	49.6	69.6	79.5	65.9	4,217	2,936					

¹ 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 ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	71.1	4.3	75.4	14.5	0.4	14.8	85.6	4.7	90.3	275	16.4	16.0	248
Area													
Urban	74.3	3.9	78.3	13.3	0.7	14.0	87.6	4.6	92.3	136	15.2	15.2	126
Rural	67.9	4.7	72.7	15.6	0.0	15.6	83.5	4.7	88.3	139	17.7	16.9	122
Rural with road	66.5	5.3	71.8	17.4	0.0	17.4	83.9	5.3	89.2	124	19.5	18.7	111
Rural without road	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	12
Region													
North	72.1	3.3	75.4	9.8	0.9	10.7	81.9	4.2	86.1	103	12.4	12.4	88
Central	70.6	5.4	76.0	16.0	0.0	16.0	86.6	5.4	92.0	158	17.4	16.8	145
South	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	15

(Continued...)

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

Table TM.3.4 (continued): 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 ^A women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Age													
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
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
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
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
25-29	(67.1)	(7.3)	(74.4)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(16.9)	(84.1)	(7.3)	(91.3)	46	(18.5)	(16.4)	42
30-34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	3
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	2
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	5
Education													
None or ECE	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	6
Primary	(57.4)	(9.7)	(67.1)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(77.4)	(9.7)	(87.1)	36	(23.0)	(23.0)	32
Lower secondary	72.4	4.9	77.3	10.4	0.0	10.4	82.8	4.9	87.7	58	11.8	11.8	51
Upper secondary	68.7	6.9	75.5	17.5	0.0	17.5	86.1	6.9	93.0	73	18.8	18.8	68
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	15
Higher	73.6	0.0	73.6	15.3	1.1	16.4	89.0	1.1	90.1	86	18.3	17.1	77
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
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
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
Hmong-Mien	(78.7)	(2.5)	(81.2)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(91.0)	(2.5)	(93.5)	21	(*)	(*)	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
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile													
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
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
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
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
Richest	68.2	6.2	74.4	16.1	0.0	16.1	84.3	6.2	90.5	108	17.8	16.8	98

^A "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

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.

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.4.1: 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 ^A								Total	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	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				
Total	58.6	18.2	1.6	0.0	3.5	0.2	17.9	100.0	78.4	4,231	
Area											
Urban	79.6	13.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	6.0	100.0	93.3	1,149	
Rural	50.7	19.9	2.1	0.0	4.7	0.1	22.4	100.0	72.8	3,082	
Rural with road	53.7	20.8	1.9	0.0	4.0	0.1	19.5	100.0	76.4	2,556	
Rural without road	36.4	15.7	3.3	0.2	8.0	0.2	36.3	100.0	55.4	526	
Region											
North	55.1	20.7	2.3	0.1	4.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	78.1	1,375	
Central	63.5	16.0	1.3	0.0	3.8	0.3	15.1	100.0	80.8	1,963	
South	53.0	19.0	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.1	24.4	100.0	73.4	894	
Province											
Vientiane Capital	92.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	3.5	100.0	94.9	418	
Phongsaly	35.2	6.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.9	100.0	53.1	127	
Luangnamtha	21.2	56.1	11.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	10.7	100.0	88.3	112	
Oudomxay	58.2	20.1	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	13.3	100.0	78.2	267	
Bokeo	46.5	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	100.0	78.8	141	
Luangprabang	47.1	30.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	21.5	100.0	77.9	314	
Huaphanh	59.7	8.9	2.5	0.2	15.1	0.0	13.5	100.0	71.2	202	
Xayabury	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	94.4	211	
Xiengkhuang	56.3	2.8	6.1	0.0	20.0	0.0	14.8	100.0	65.2	219	
Vientiane	72.3	14.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	12.8	100.0	86.8	302	
Borikhamxay	41.0	48.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	90.0	196	
Khammuane	60.9	14.5	0.5	0.0	2.5	1.9	19.8	100.0	75.9	243	
Savannakhet	46.2	24.3	0.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	25.5	100.0	70.8	503	
Saravane	36.2	25.3	3.8	0.0	1.0	0.3	33.4	100.0	65.3	326	
Sekong	50.8	12.1	0.3	0.0	7.2	0.0	29.6	100.0	63.2	92	
Champasack	73.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	16.6	100.0	81.3	383	
Attapeu	29.5	49.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	20.2	100.0	79.3	94	
Xaysomboune	69.2	5.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	100.0	81.4	82	
Education											
None or ECE	29.3	18.8	1.4	0.0	3.2	0.1	47.1	100.0	49.5	781	
Primary	54.2	20.3	2.0	0.1	4.5	0.1	18.8	100.0	76.5	1,598	
Lower secondary	67.7	18.0	1.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	8.2	100.0	87.6	958	
Upper secondary	79.9	13.9	1.6	0.1	1.6	0.0	2.8	100.0	95.5	386	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	84.3	13.4	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.1	127	
Higher	83.5	14.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	98.2	381	
Age at giving birth											
Less than 20	51.4	21.7	1.7	0.0	4.4	0.2	20.8	100.0	74.7	701	
20-34	60.8	17.7	1.8	0.0	3.4	0.1	16.2	100.0	80.3	3,152	
35-49	53.2	15.8	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.3	27.2	100.0	69.2	378	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	72.2	16.1	1.1	0.0	2.5	0.2	7.9	100.0	89.4	2,365	
Mon-Khmer	39.7	24.4	2.7	0.1	4.8	0.1	28.2	100.0	66.8	1,087	
Hmong-Mien	45.4	14.7	1.2	0.0	6.0	0.0	32.7	100.0	61.3	608	
Chinese-Tibetan	28.6	19.3	5.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	45.7	100.0	53.9	126	
Other, DK, Missing	(59.4)	(16.9)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(2.4)	(19.3)	100.0	(77.6)	45	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	30.2	19.1	2.4	0.1	4.8	0.1	43.3	100.0	51.7	1,081	
Second	48.3	22.7	3.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	19.5	100.0	74.0	904	
Middle	65.4	21.6	1.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	8.9	100.0	88.3	789	
Fourth	77.9	15.3	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.5	4.4	100.0	93.7	731	
Richest	86.9	10.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.6	100.0	97.3	725	

¹ MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Auxilliary nurse.

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

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. The table also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

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															
	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				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC 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	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	Missing/DK	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months					6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing
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	3,472
Area															
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
Huaphanh	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
Xiangkhuaug	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 who had at least one ANC visit			
	4 or more visits to any provider ¹			8 or more visits to any provider ²			No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK /Missing		Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	Missing/DK	5-7 visits to any provider ²	8 or more visits to any provider ²										
Education																
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	
Age at giving birth																
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	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																
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	
Wealth index quintile																
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	

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)

² MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

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

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

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 ¹	
Total	64.5	36.9	40.2	29.2	4,231
Area					
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
Region					
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
Province					
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
Education					
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
Age at giving birth					
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
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
Wealth index quintile					
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

¹ MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care^B

^B 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. 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 affected strategy to achieve SDG target.

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.⁷

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.

⁷ 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 ¹	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		
Total	28.7	11.4	2.3	4.2	2.3	48.9	4,231
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Mother's education							
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
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
Wealth index quintile							
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

¹ 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. 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 ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility		Home	Other	Total		
	Public sector	Private sector					
Total	62.9	1.7	34.5	1.0	100.0	64.5	4,231
Area							
Urban	84.6	3.3	11.0	1.1	100.0	87.9	1,149
Rural	54.8	1.0	43.2	1.0	100.0	55.8	3,082
Rural with road	58.5	1.1	39.8	0.7	100.0	59.6	2,556
Rural without road	36.8	0.8	59.9	2.5	100.0	37.7	526
Region							
North	62.4	1.1	35.7	0.9	100.0	63.5	1,375
Central	69.3	1.9	28.0	0.7	100.0	71.2	1,963
South	49.5	1.9	46.8	1.8	100.0	51.4	894
Province							
Vientiane Capital	90.4	5.8	3.3	0.5	100.0	96.2	418
Phongsaly	37.4	0.9	61.7	0.0	100.0	38.3	127
Luangnamtha	70.1	1.5	28.4	0.0	100.0	71.6	112
Oudomxay	58.2	0.5	40.3	1.1	100.0	58.7	267
Bokeo	64.4	4.8	29.0	1.8	100.0	69.2	141
Luangprabang	68.8	0.0	29.5	1.7	100.0	68.8	314
Huaphanh	55.4	0.4	43.8	0.4	100.0	55.8	202
Xayabury	74.5	1.6	23.9	0.0	100.0	76.1	211
Xiengkhuang	67.1	0.0	32.6	0.4	100.0	67.1	219
Vientiane	63.6	1.4	34.9	0.0	100.0	65.1	302
Borikhamxay	76.3	1.9	20.5	1.3	100.0	78.2	196
Khammuane	56.3	1.7	41.1	1.0	100.0	58.0	243
Savannakhet	60.1	0.4	38.4	1.2	100.0	60.4	503
Saravane	53.4	0.6	43.4	2.6	100.0	54.0	326
Sekong	50.9	0.4	46.7	2.1	100.0	51.3	92
Champasack	48.2	3.6	47.1	1.2	100.0	51.8	383
Attapeu	40.4	0.5	57.4	1.7	100.0	40.9	94
Xaysomboune	66.7	0.0	32.9	0.4	100.0	66.7	82
Education							
None or ECE	36.2	0.4	61.9	1.6	100.0	36.6	781
Primary	56.2	1.2	41.5	1.1	100.0	57.4	1,598
Lower secondary	71.3	2.1	25.7	0.9	100.0	73.4	958
Upper secondary	85.6	1.7	11.9	0.7	100.0	87.4	386
Post secondary / Non tertiary	92.3	1.3	6.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	127
Higher	91.5	5.0	3.1	0.3	100.0	96.5	381
Age at giving birth							
Less than 20	56.6	0.4	42.0	1.0	100.0	57.0	701
20-34	65.3	1.9	32.1	0.8	100.0	67.1	3,152
35-49	54.7	2.1	40.6	2.6	100.0	56.8	378
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	12.7	0.2	85.0	2.2	100.0	12.8	759
1-3 visits	56.6	0.9	41.9	0.5	100.0	57.5	815
4+ visits	79.4	2.3	17.6	0.8	100.0	81.7	2,632
8+ visits	87.9	3.4	7.2	1.5	100.0	91.3	647
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	25
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	75.2	2.5	21.4	0.9	100.0	77.7	2,365
Mon-Khmer	48.6	0.4	49.5	1.5	100.0	49.0	1,087
Hmong-Mien	46.1	0.6	53.0	0.3	100.0	46.7	608
Chinese-Tibetan	40.8	2.0	57.2	0.0	100.0	42.8	126
Other, DK, Missing	(50.0)	(0.0)	(43.1)	(6.8)	100.0	(50.0)	45
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	33.6	0.3	64.5	1.6	100.0	33.9	1,081
Second	52.8	0.4	46.3	0.5	100.0	53.2	904
Middle	70.5	1.8	26.9	0.7	100.0	72.3	789
Fourth	83.9	1.4	14.0	0.7	100.0	85.3	731
Richest	89.7	5.3	3.7	1.3	100.0	95.0	725

¹ 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

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁸ 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 definition⁹, 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.

⁸ 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

⁹ *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

	Person assisting at delivery										Percent delivered by C-section				Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Skilled attendant					Other					Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other/Missing	No attendant	Total						
Total	54.0	9.5	0.8	7.1	3.2	21.8	1.4	2.2	100.0	64.4	2.5	3.3	5.8	4,231	
Area															
Urban	82.3	7.0	0.5	3.0	0.3	5.8	0.4	0.7	100.0	89.7	7.0	6.9	13.9	1,149	
Rural	43.5	10.5	1.0	8.7	4.2	27.8	1.7	2.7	100.0	54.9	0.9	1.9	2.8	3,082	
Rural with road	47.4	10.9	0.9	8.7	3.6	24.2	1.6	2.6	100.0	59.2	1.0	2.2	3.2	2,556	
Rural without road	24.6	8.1	1.4	8.5	7.0	45.1	2.1	3.1	100.0	34.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	526	
Region															
North	50.4	11.6	1.3	2.1	3.1	29.1	1.2	1.3	100.0	63.2	1.5	2.3	3.8	1,375	
Central	60.7	9.5	0.8	3.6	3.3	17.8	1.4	3.0	100.0	71.0	3.5	4.0	7.5	1,963	
South	45.0	6.4	0.2	22.6	3.1	19.6	1.6	1.6	100.0	51.6	1.9	3.3	5.2	894	
Province															
Vientiane Capital	94.7	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	97.6	9.1	9.9	19.0	418	
Phongsaly	31.2	3.5	2.7	0.0	2.0	57.8	0.0	3.0	100.0	37.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	127	
Luangnamtha	27.0	43.5	3.8	2.6	1.5	20.6	0.5	0.5	100.0	74.3	1.3	2.1	3.4	112	
Oudomxay	40.0	15.4	0.8	0.0	4.3	37.3	1.2	1.1	100.0	56.1	2.5	2.2	4.6	267	
Bokeo	59.7	7.9	0.4	0.4	0.9	28.3	2.0	0.4	100.0	68.0	1.3	7.7	9.1	141	
Luangprabang	56.8	13.9	0.0	2.5	1.2	20.8	2.0	2.9	100.0	70.7	0.0	1.8	1.8	314	
Huaphanh	40.6	4.7	3.6	3.7	10.7	36.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	48.8	1.5	1.4	2.9	202	
Xayabury	81.0	0.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	11.8	1.6	0.5	100.0	81.5	4.0	1.4	5.4	211	
Xiengkhuang	55.6	3.4	3.2	2.8	6.7	18.9	2.1	7.4	100.0	62.1	4.1	1.9	6.0	219	
Vientiane	57.9	6.1	0.4	1.4	2.5	29.9	0.3	1.4	100.0	64.4	1.9	2.9	4.8	302	
Borikhamxay	49.3	28.8	0.0	3.2	0.6	15.5	0.9	1.7	100.0	78.1	3.1	3.2	6.3	196	
Khammuane	53.2	4.5	0.5	12.4	3.4	21.9	2.4	1.7	100.0	58.2	1.9	4.9	6.8	243	
Savannakhet	44.2	15.4	0.7	3.4	5.8	24.4	1.6	4.3	100.0	60.4	0.8	0.7	1.5	503	
Saravane	44.6	8.9	0.3	6.8	1.8	30.9	3.4	3.2	100.0	53.9	2.7	1.5	4.3	326	
Sekong	47.3	1.0	0.0	3.2	2.5	44.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	48.3	1.8	2.9	4.6	92	
Champasack	47.1	5.5	0.0	35.7	4.7	5.9	0.4	0.7	100.0	52.6	1.0	4.5	5.4	383	
Attapeu	35.8	6.2	0.5	42.4	1.0	12.1	0.5	1.4	100.0	42.5	3.0	4.7	7.7	94	
Xaysomboune	61.9	6.2	0.9	5.6	0.3	13.0	0.8	11.3	100.0	69.0	2.8	1.7	4.5	82	

(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

	Person assisting at delivery										Percent delivered by C-section						
	Skilled attendant					Other					Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	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	Other/Missing	No attendant	Total								
Education																	
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	0.4	0.4	0.6	781		
Primary	46.4	9.3	0.8	9.9	4.6	25.4	1.3	2.3	100.0	56.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	3.5	1,598		
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	3.5	6.0	958		
Upper secondary	77.9	8.3	0.9	4.2	1.4	5.5	0.3	1.5	100.0	87.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	8.6	386		
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	8.6	13.6	127		
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	10.5	19.9	381		
Age at giving birth																	
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	1.5	2.2	701		
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	3.4	6.0	3,152		
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	5.1	10.7	378		
Number of antenatal care visits																	
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	0.7	1.1	759		
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	1.8	2.5	815		
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	4.5	8.2	2,632		
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	7.1	14.7	647		
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25		
Place of delivery																	
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	0.0	0.0	1,459		
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	5.1	9.0	2,730		
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	4.7	8.0	2,660		
Private	94.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.7	26.3	20.3	20.3	46.6	70		
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)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																	
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	4.8	8.7	2,365		
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	1.3	2.0	1,087		
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	1.3	2.0	608		
Chinese-Tibetan	26.8	14.2	1.4	1.9	2.0	50.1	1.4	2.2	100.0	42.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	126		
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)	(3.3)	(7.1)	45		
Wealth index quintile																	
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	0.8	1.1	1,081		
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	1.2	2.0	904		
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	2.9	4.7	789		
Fourth	77.8	9.3	0.3	3.4	2.0	6.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	87.4	2.9	3.3	3.3	6.1	731		
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	9.8	18.5	725		

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2² MICS 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.

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.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth.¹⁰ Table TM.7.1 presents information on infants weighed at birth.

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) ^a :			Number of last live-born children in the last two years with a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1A}		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	32.3	35.0	67.4	4,231	2.4	4.0	6.5	2,853
Area								
Urban	50.3	40.6	91.1	1,149	4.5	3.2	7.9	1,046
Rural	25.6	32.9	58.6	3,082	1.7	4.3	6.0	1,807
Rural with road	27.7	34.4	62.3	2,556	1.9	4.3	6.3	1,593
Rural without road	15.1	25.3	40.6	526	0.5	4.2	4.6	214
Region								
North	28.8	38.6	67.5	1,375	2.0	4.4	6.4	928
Central	40.5	33.5	74.2	1,963	3.2	3.5	6.8	1,456
South	19.6	32.5	52.5	894	1.5	4.4	6.1	469

(Continued...)

¹⁰ For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, JT et al. 1996. *Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help?* Bulletin of the World Health Organization 74(2): 209-16.

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) ^B :			Number of last live-born children in the last two years with a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	Total	
Province								
Vientiane Capital	63.0	33.6	96.6	418	4.4	2.5	6.8	404
Phongsaly	7.5	32.5	40.4	127	0.4	2.7	3.1	51
Luangnamtha	43.3	32.6	75.9	112	1.6	1.4	3.0	85
Oudomxay	27.2	35.6	62.7	267	1.9	4.7	6.6	168
Bokeo	33.4	34.6	68.0	141	1.1	3.9	5.0	96
Luangprabang	35.0	39.0	74.4	314	2.2	4.1	6.3	234
Huaphanh	12.7	41.0	53.7	202	2.2	5.4	7.6	108
Xayabury	39.2	49.0	88.2	211	3.2	6.6	9.9	186
Xiengkhuang	23.1	47.0	70.0	219	1.4	2.8	4.2	154
Vientiane	38.7	30.6	69.7	302	1.4	4.5	6.3	210
Borikhamxay	53.6	28.4	81.9	196	4.6	2.6	7.2	160
Khammuane	30.4	33.5	63.9	243	2.8	4.8	7.6	155
Savannakhet	28.5	34.1	63.0	503	3.4	4.4	7.8	317
Saravane	13.1	38.7	51.8	326	1.7	4.4	6.1	169
Sekong	12.1	39.8	51.8	92	0.8	7.1	7.9	47
Champasack	27.9	25.9	54.7	383	1.1	3.7	5.3	209
Attapeu	15.7	30.8	46.6	94	3.1	4.4	7.5	44
Xaysomboune	51.0	16.7	67.7	82	5.1	0.6	5.7	56
Mother's education								
None or ECE	12.4	24.4	37.0	781	1.7	4.2	6.1	289
Primary	26.3	34.5	61.0	1,598	1.9	4.3	6.2	974
Lower secondary	40.5	37.1	77.9	958	3.1	4.3	7.6	746
Upper secondary	50.6	39.9	90.5	386	2.6	2.9	5.4	349
Post secondary / Non tertiary	42.9	51.2	94.0	127	3.7	2.3	6.0	119
Higher	55.2	42.7	98.4	381	3.9	3.3	7.3	375
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20 years	25.3	33.5	58.8	701	2.8	4.1	6.9	412
20-34 years	33.9	36.0	70.1	3,152	2.5	4.0	6.6	2,211
35-49 years	32.2	28.9	61.0	378	1.1	4.1	5.2	231
Place of delivery								
Home	1.7	10.9	12.6	1,459	0.3	2.2	2.5	184
Health facility	48.8	47.9	97.0	2,730	3.6	4.9	8.6	2,648
Public	48.8	47.9	97.0	2,660	3.7	4.9	8.7	2,580
Private	50.3	46.8	97.2	70	1.8	3.4	5.2	68
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Birth order								
1	42.1	38.4	80.7	1,315	3.9	5.1	9.0	1,061
2-3	32.4	35.8	68.3	2,074	2.1	3.0	5.2	1,417
4-5	20.4	30.9	51.6	556	0.9	5.2	6.5	286
6+	9.4	21.1	31.0	286	0.9	3.4	4.8	89
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	41.5	39.6	81.3	2,365	3.0	4.1	7.2	1,924
Mon-Khmer	21.2	30.2	51.4	1,087	2.1	5.1	7.2	559
Hmong-Mien	19.7	27.9	47.8	608	1.3	2.3	3.8	291
Chinese-Tibetan	18.1	26.0	44.5	126	0.3	2.5	2.8	56
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	10.5	24.2	34.7	1,081	1.3	3.4	4.7	375
Second	20.3	36.0	56.5	904	2.2	4.5	6.9	511
Middle	35.9	38.0	74.6	789	3.1	3.7	7.0	589
Fourth	49.9	41.3	91.4	731	2.2	5.7	7.9	668
Richest	58.0	40.0	98.0	725	4.0	2.8	6.8	711

² MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

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

^B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for missing birth-weights, as well as 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.

(*) Figures are not shown, 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 life¹¹ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth¹², which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur¹³.

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.

¹¹ UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. 2013. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013*

¹² Lawn, JE et al. 2005. *4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why?* Lancet 2005; 365:891–900.

¹³ 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						Total	12 hours or more ¹	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	19.6	7.9	3.3	52.7	16.3	0.1	100.0	72.4	2,730
Area									
Urban	11.4	7.5	4.0	54.4	22.7	0.0	100.0	81.1	1,009
Rural	24.4	8.2	3.0	51.7	12.5	0.2	100.0	67.2	1,721
Rural with road	24.7	7.7	3.1	52.1	12.4	0.1	100.0	67.5	1,522
Rural without road	22.2	12.3	2.2	49.2	13.7	0.4	100.0	65.1	198
Region									
North	12.8	7.7	1.8	62.7	15.0	0.0	100.0	79.5	873
Central	21.6	6.5	4.2	50.2	17.3	0.2	100.0	71.7	1,398
South	26.3	12.8	3.8	41.3	15.7	0.0	100.0	60.8	459
Province									
Vientiane Capital	2.3	1.7	5.1	59.2	31.7	0.0	100.0	95.9	402
Phongsaly	39.1	15.5	0.0	41.6	3.8	0.0	100.0	45.4	49
Luangnamtha	24.4	14.2	5.9	47.0	8.5	0.0	100.0	61.4	80
Oudomxay	24.0	12.9	3.2	50.4	9.4	0.0	100.0	63.1	157
Bokeo	5.2	3.7	2.5	65.6	23.1	0.0	100.0	91.1	98
Luangprabang	3.7	7.3	1.0	72.4	15.6	0.0	100.0	89.0	216
Huaphanh	11.9	5.1	1.1	71.4	10.5	0.0	100.0	83.0	113
Xayabury	5.6	1.9	0.0	67.9	24.6	0.0	100.0	92.4	161
Xiengkhuang	17.3	7.1	5.9	55.8	13.4	0.5	100.0	75.1	147
Vientiane	29.7	3.6	0.6	54.6	10.5	1.0	100.0	65.7	196
Borikhamxay	23.8	15.7	5.7	44.7	10.1	0.0	100.0	60.5	153
Khammuane	20.9	9.1	2.8	46.8	20.4	0.0	100.0	70.0	141
Savannakhet	38.1	8.7	4.9	40.1	8.2	0.0	100.0	53.2	304
Saravane	11.9	9.8	4.1	61.3	13.0	0.0	100.0	78.4	176
Sekong	26.2	3.8	0.0	50.6	19.4	0.0	100.0	70.0	47
Champasack	36.2	17.4	4.4	25.2	16.8	0.0	100.0	46.4	198
Attapeu	41.7	14.3	4.4	21.5	18.0	0.0	100.0	44.0	38
Xaysomboune	50.7	4.9	0.5	34.5	9.4	0.0	100.0	44.4	55
Education									
None or ECE	34.0	8.9	3.2	46.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	57.1	286
Primary	22.3	9.3	3.0	51.1	14.0	0.3	100.0	68.2	917
Lower secondary	19.1	7.5	2.8	54.2	16.4	0.0	100.0	73.4	704
Upper secondary	15.6	7.6	4.9	56.8	15.2	0.0	100.0	76.9	337
Post secondary / Non tertiary	14.3	3.6	3.4	62.1	16.6	0.0	100.0	82.2	119
Higher	8.3	6.5	3.8	51.7	29.8	0.0	100.0	85.3	368
Age at giving birth									
Less than 20	19.8	8.5	3.4	55.9	12.4	0.0	100.0	71.7	400
20-34	19.6	8.1	3.3	52.6	16.4	0.1	100.0	72.2	2,116
35-49	19.4	5.6	3.9	47.9	23.2	0.0	100.0	75.0	215
Type of health facility									
Public	20.1	8.1	3.4	53.5	14.7	0.1	100.0	71.7	2,660
Private	0.0	1.7	0.0	21.1	77.2	0.0	100.0	98.3	70
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	21.5	8.7	3.7	57.4	8.7	0.1	100.0	69.7	2,480
C-section	0.6	0.8	0.0	6.6	92.1	0.0	100.0	98.7	250
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	17.0	7.5	3.8	52.7	18.9	0.1	100.0	75.4	1,837
Mon-Khmer	24.9	9.4	3.1	51.1	11.4	0.1	100.0	65.6	532
Hmong-Mien	25.3	6.0	1.6	56.6	10.5	0.0	100.0	68.7	284
Chinese-Tibetan	22.0	18.5	1.1	50.8	7.5	0.0	100.0	59.5	54
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	26.9	6.9	3.0	53.5	9.2	0.5	100.0	65.6	366
Second	31.3	8.7	2.4	47.8	9.8	0.0	100.0	60.0	481
Middle	23.9	9.4	3.4	50.0	13.3	0.0	100.0	66.8	571
Fourth	14.1	10.0	3.5	55.3	16.9	0.1	100.0	75.7	623
Richest	8.9	4.9	4.0	55.6	26.6	0.0	100.0	86.2	689

¹ 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 delivery¹⁴ (columns 2, 3, and 4).

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 ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B							Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	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					
Total	45.9	2.1	2.6	1.4	1.5	3.9	88.0	0.6	100.0	47.1	4,231	
Sex of newborn												
Male	46.2	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.8	4.3	87.5	0.9	100.0	47.3	2,223	
Female	45.6	2.1	3.0	1.6	1.1	3.5	88.5	0.3	100.0	46.8	2,008	
Area												
Urban	67.9	2.5	3.3	2.4	2.6	6.2	82.2	0.8	100.0	69.1	1,149	
Rural	37.7	1.9	2.4	1.0	1.0	3.1	90.1	0.5	100.0	38.8	3,082	
Rural with road	40.4	1.8	2.7	1.1	1.0	3.3	89.4	0.6	100.0	41.5	2,556	
Rural without road	24.9	2.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.8	93.5	0.0	100.0	25.9	526	
Region												
North	38.7	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.3	4.1	88.5	0.2	100.0	39.9	1,375	
Central	51.7	2.6	2.5	1.3	1.6	4.2	87.0	0.9	100.0	52.9	1,963	
South	44.4	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.3	3.0	89.3	0.7	100.0	45.2	894	
Province												
Vientiane Capital	83.8	2.4	4.2	3.2	4.1	8.1	77.2	0.9	100.0	84.2	418	
Phongsaly	35.6	6.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.2	87.9	0.5	100.0	38.1	127	
Luangnamtha	28.0	2.6	4.9	1.0	0.0	0.5	91.0	0.0	100.0	31.7	112	
Oudomxay	14.4	2.9	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	93.6	0.0	100.0	15.4	267	
Bokeo	51.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	2.0	3.8	93.0	0.0	100.0	51.8	141	
Luangprabang	39.8	0.7	1.5	0.3	1.4	8.7	87.1	0.3	100.0	40.8	314	
Huaphanh	35.1	0.4	5.0	0.4	0.0	4.6	89.6	0.0	100.0	36.0	202	
Xayabury	70.5	0.4	4.8	6.4	4.2	4.5	79.2	0.5	100.0	71.1	211	
Xiengkhuang	59.2	3.5	2.7	0.0	0.9	1.1	91.9	0.0	100.0	59.8	219	
Vientiane	45.6	2.1	2.9	0.4	1.9	8.3	84.0	0.4	100.0	47.0	302	
Borikhamxay	64.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.8	96.3	0.0	100.0	64.6	196	
Khammuane	42.5	4.8	2.6	0.4	0.9	4.8	85.8	0.6	100.0	44.5	243	
Savannakhet	27.5	2.4	1.4	1.5	0.3	1.4	91.0	1.9	100.0	29.6	503	
Saravane	43.7	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.3	1.2	94.5	0.3	100.0	44.4	326	
Sekong	38.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	95.7	0.4	100.0	39.3	92	
Champasack	49.8	3.1	4.0	2.7	1.2	4.8	82.8	1.3	100.0	50.9	383	
Attapeu	30.6	0.2	2.5	0.5	1.4	4.2	91.1	0.0	100.0	30.6	94	
Xaysomboune	35.4	3.0	2.4	1.6	0.0	0.7	91.2	1.1	100.0	36.2	82	

(Continued...)

¹⁴ 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 ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B							Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	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					
Mother's education												
None or ECE	20.3	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.4	95.4	0.3	100.0	20.9	781	
Primary	38.9	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.4	2.6	88.9	0.9	100.0	40.3	1,598	
Lower secondary	53.6	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.6	4.6	87.3	0.4	100.0	54.5	958	
Upper secondary	67.9	2.0	3.5	2.8	1.9	6.1	83.3	0.5	100.0	69.4	386	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	67.5	0.0	1.7	0.9	3.7	9.6	84.1	0.0	100.0	67.8	127	
Higher	79.2	2.3	7.3	1.9	2.2	8.8	76.5	1.0	100.0	81.0	381	
Mother's age at birth^D												
Less than 20	37.1	1.8	2.5	1.6	0.5	2.5	90.0	1.1	100.0	38.5	701	
20-34	48.2	2.1	2.7	1.4	1.5	4.1	87.5	0.6	100.0	49.3	3,152	
35-49	43.2	2.0	1.8	0.5	2.7	4.9	87.8	0.3	100.0	44.2	378	
Place of delivery												
Home	4.2	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	95.3	0.2	100.0	6.1	1,459	
Health facility	68.4	2.5	3.3	1.8	1.9	5.4	84.2	0.9	100.0	69.0	2,730	
Public	67.7	2.5	3.4	1.8	1.7	5.3	84.5	0.9	100.0	68.4	2,660	
Private	92.2	3.7	0.0	0.8	10.7	11.0	73.2	0.6	100.0	92.2	70	
Other/DK/Missing	(37.4)	(13.3)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(75.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(40.2)	43	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	60.0	2.5	3.3	2.0	2.0	5.3	83.9	1.0	100.0	61.1	2,365	
Mon-Khmer	27.9	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.7	2.9	92.6	0.3	100.0	28.8	1,087	
Hmong-Mien	28.3	1.2	1.9	0.4	0.8	1.1	94.7	0.0	100.0	29.0	608	
Chinese-Tibetan	23.1	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	93.5	0.0	100.0	26.1	126	
Other, DK, Missing	(46.9)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(85.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(52.0)	45	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	18.6	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	95.3	0.1	100.0	19.2	1,081	
Second	30.7	1.4	2.4	0.0	0.6	2.1	93.0	0.4	100.0	31.9	904	
Middle	52.4	2.8	3.2	1.1	1.2	4.0	87.2	0.4	100.0	53.6	789	
Fourth	65.9	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.4	6.1	81.8	1.5	100.0	67.3	731	
Richest	78.7	2.8	4.6	2.9	3.4	7.7	77.7	0.9	100.0	80.0	725	

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

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

^B 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 ^A above).

^C 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

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth 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 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
Total	17.5	77.9	3.0	1.6	100.0	89.9	3.7	4.7	1.7	100.0	317
Sex of newborn											
Male	14.5	80.1	2.3	3.1	100.0	93.1	2.2	4.0	0.7	100.0	163
Female	20.6	75.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	86.6	5.3	5.4	2.7	100.0	155
Area											
Urban	10.7	80.8	5.8	2.7	100.0	94.7	1.6	3.1	0.6	100.0	123
Rural	21.8	76.1	1.3	0.9	100.0	86.9	5.1	5.7	2.3	100.0	194
Rural with road	21.1	76.4	1.4	1.0	100.0	88.7	4.8	4.4	2.1	100.0	169
Rural without road	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Region											
North	19.0	78.6	1.2	1.2	100.0	90.0	3.1	4.7	2.3	100.0	98
Central	13.6	81.7	2.2	2.4	100.0	90.6	5.7	3.1	0.7	100.0	157
South	24.7	67.5	7.8	0.0	100.0	88.2	0.0	8.8	3.0	100.0	63

(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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth 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 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		
Mother's education												
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	
Mother's age at birth												
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	
Place of delivery												
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	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
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	
Wealth index quintile												
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	

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

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

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.¹⁵ 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				Total	Number of last-born children in the last two years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth ³	DK/Don't remember		
Total	86.1	16.8	51.3	6.7	41.3	0.8	100.0	4,231
Sex of newborn								
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
Area								
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
Region								
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
Province								
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...)

¹⁵ 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				Total	Number of last-born children in the last two years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth ³	DK/Don't remember		
Mother's education								
None or ECE	79.9	7.2	64.5	3.1	32.0	0.4	100.0	781
Primary	87.2	12.9	57.9	5.9	35.8	0.4	100.0	1,598
Lower secondary	87.1	20.0	45.5	7.1	46.0	1.4	100.0	958
Upper secondary	88.3	28.5	39.2	9.5	49.9	1.4	100.0	386
Post secondary / Non tertiary	88.8	22.6	29.3	18.5	51.6	0.6	100.0	127
Higher	89.1	31.1	30.6	9.5	59.0	0.9	100.0	381
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	86.0	14.6	55.2	5.5	38.4	0.9	100.0	701
20-34	86.8	18.0	49.9	6.9	42.4	0.8	100.0	3,152
35-49	81.3	11.4	55.2	7.0	37.2	0.7	100.0	378
Place of delivery								
Home	79.3	0.7	72.7	2.5	24.8	0.0	100.0	1,459
Health facility	89.9	25.7	39.5	9.0	50.4	1.1	100.0	2,730
Public	89.9	26.0	39.5	8.9	50.6	1.0	100.0	2,660
Private	89.6	12.7	39.2	14.0	42.8	4.0	100.0	70
Other/DK/Missing	(79.5)	(1.7)	(72.0)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(8.6)	100.0	43
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	88.2	22.4	44.4	8.0	46.4	1.2	100.0	2,365
Mon-Khmer	84.5	8.7	60.7	4.9	34.3	0.2	100.0	1,087
Hmong-Mien	84.5	11.8	57.8	4.7	37.4	0.2	100.0	608
Chinese-Tibetan	68.2	8.5	65.5	7.5	27.0	0.0	100.0	126
Other, DK, Missing	(88.5)	(8.3)	(54.9)	(4.8)	(33.8)	(6.5)	100.0	45
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	79.2	6.2	65.4	2.8	31.7	0.1	100.0	1,081
Second	87.9	9.5	60.0	5.6	34.3	0.1	100.0	904
Middle	88.6	16.4	49.8	7.8	41.2	1.3	100.0	789
Fourth	89.4	28.7	41.6	8.4	49.3	0.6	100.0	731
Richest	88.3	30.2	30.5	10.9	56.3	2.3	100.0	725

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

² MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care

³ 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-8.5: Cord cutting and care														
	Instrument used to cut the cord					Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:					Substances ^b applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ^c	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 ^a	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance				
Total	13.0	6.4	26.5	49.6	4.5	100.0	21.6	22.6	67.5	13.5	18.1	81.0	1,501		
Sex of newborn															
Male	14.0	6.9	27.3	47.6	4.1	100.0	21.9	23.9	69.1	12.0	17.6	81.0	783		
Female	11.8	5.9	25.7	51.7	4.9	100.0	21.2	21.2	65.9	15.1	18.6	81.0	718		
Area															
Urban	21.7	5.7	27.5	34.6	10.5	100.0	26.7	34.5	53.0	28.5	16.5	81.5	139		
Rural	12.1	6.5	26.4	51.1	3.9	100.0	21.0	21.4	69.0	11.9	18.2	81.0	1,362		
Rural with road	12.4	7.0	26.1	49.9	4.6	100.0	21.3	22.1	66.6	13.6	18.9	80.2	1,034		
Rural without road	10.9	5.0	27.5	55.0	1.6	100.0	20.3	19.0	76.8	6.6	16.1	83.4	328		
Region															
North	15.8	4.2	44.8	34.5	0.8	100.0	23.4	27.1	78.1	10.8	10.8	88.9	502		
Central	9.0	5.9	24.1	58.2	2.8	100.0	20.6	19.3	60.5	16.9	21.4	77.4	565		
South	14.9	9.8	8.6	55.8	11.0	100.0	20.7	21.8	64.5	12.1	22.2	76.6	435		
Province															
Vientiane Capital	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16		
Phongsaly	15.5	0.9	54.4	29.2	0.0	100.0	8.7	19.9	58.3	4.9	35.9	63.2	78		
Luangnamtha	32.9	15.9	16.1	29.5	5.6	100.0	18.0	38.2	63.7	22.0	12.8	85.7	32		
Oudomxay	6.4	2.3	57.4	33.9	0.0	100.0	14.9	16.7	87.0	9.1	3.9	96.1	111		
Bokeo	24.7	6.9	33.2	32.3	3.0	100.0	13.2	32.0	92.5	4.5	0.0	97.0	43		
Luangprabang	8.8	2.3	33.5	55.5	0.0	100.0	14.1	13.4	78.3	11.1	10.6	89.4	98		
Huaphanh	16.6	7.2	58.5	17.6	0.0	100.0	57.5	45.6	81.8	12.7	6.4	94.5	89		
Xayabury	30.6	2.1	27.4	38.0	1.9	100.0	35.3	43.7	79.1	18.1	2.8	97.2	50		
Xiengkhuang	6.6	7.7	72.0	12.6	1.2	100.0	38.7	39.1	91.4	6.8	1.7	98.3	72		
Vientiane	6.9	4.0	24.9	64.1	0.0	100.0	32.2	15.7	59.8	24.5	13.8	84.3	105		
Borikhamxay	11.5	35.8	19.7	33.0	0.0	100.0	22.7	32.8	59.8	18.2	21.9	78.1	43		
Khammuane	8.5	5.7	3.4	79.9	2.5	100.0	8.6	13.1	27.7	18.8	53.4	46.5	102		
Savannakhet	10.9	1.0	9.3	73.7	5.0	100.0	15.1	14.2	63.0	16.0	20.4	79.0	199		
Saravane	6.4	3.7	2.7	86.5	0.7	100.0	14.4	9.1	67.8	4.8	24.8	72.7	150		
Sekong	7.5	5.9	12.2	73.0	1.4	100.0	23.2	11.9	94.7	3.0	3.1	97.7	45		
Champasack	26.3	17.2	5.0	28.3	23.2	100.0	22.9	33.7	56.1	19.6	24.3	75.7	185		
Attapeu	5.6	4.6	33.5	50.4	5.9	100.0	28.7	24.2	59.4	13.9	23.8	73.2	55		
Xaysomboune	11.9	0.9	75.4	9.6	2.1	100.0	4.6	15.3	85.5	6.4	2.1	91.9	27		

(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 ²		
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1A}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance	Number of last-born children in the last two years delivered outside a facility	
Mother's education													
None or ECE	9.0	7.6	24.5	56.0	2.9	100.0	13.3	14.6	75.1	7.3	17.2	82.4	496
Primary	12.6	5.9	24.5	53.1	3.9	100.0	22.4	22.2	66.1	12.7	20.5	78.9	681
Lower secondary	19.0	4.4	34.1	34.4	8.1	100.0	33.3	35.3	60.5	23.7	14.4	84.2	255
Upper secondary	14.8	14.0	35.4	24.5	11.3	100.0	29.8	30.2	54.6	28.6	10.8	83.2	49
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Mother's age at birth													
Less than 20	10.0	6.4	33.7	46.2	3.7	100.0	19.3	21.4	70.2	8.8	17.7	79.0	301
20-34	13.7	6.0	25.0	50.3	5.1	100.0	22.0	22.8	67.1	14.4	17.7	81.5	1,036
35-49	14.0	9.4	22.8	51.3	2.5	100.0	22.9	24.1	64.8	16.6	21.5	81.4	163
Place of delivery													
Home	13.0	6.4	26.6	49.8	4.1	100.0	21.3	22.4	67.9	12.8	18.3	80.7	1,459
Other/DK/Missing	(12.7)	(6.5)	(22.4)	(41.4)	(17.0)	100.0	(31.3)	(30.7)	(54.9)	(35.6)	(10.6)	(90.5)	43
Attendant to delivery													
Skilled provider	29.1	1.5	34.1	19.2	16.2	100.0	50.8	54.0	42.8	45.1	6.9	87.9	71
Traditional birth attendant	20.3	10.9	15.6	42.1	11.1	100.0	23.4	30.2	55.9	15.5	27.3	71.4	298
Other/No attendant/Missing	10.0	5.6	28.9	53.5	2.0	100.0	19.2	18.6	72.2	11.0	16.4	83.1	1,131
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	19.0	6.3	13.8	52.1	8.8	100.0	25.9	28.6	51.5	23.0	25.4	74.4	528
Mon-Khmer	7.3	5.2	18.7	66.4	2.5	100.0	16.3	13.3	72.8	8.6	16.2	81.5	554
Hmong-Mien	12.4	8.5	57.5	20.6	0.9	100.0	28.0	30.3	87.5	7.0	4.6	94.5	324
Chinese-Tibetan	12.5	3.9	48.7	33.3	1.6	100.0	7.3	16.4	58.6	9.1	34.0	67.7	72
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	7.8	6.2	29.1	54.3	2.6	100.0	16.6	14.8	76.3	5.7	17.4	82.0	715
Second	13.4	5.3	23.6	53.5	4.2	100.0	19.9	22.3	66.2	14.2	17.9	80.4	423
Middle	25.2	9.9	22.0	38.1	4.8	100.0	32.4	39.7	58.6	21.8	22.9	80.4	218
Fourth	20.1	6.4	29.2	32.7	11.6	100.0	34.1	37.3	44.8	32.0	15.1	76.8	108
Richest	(15.1)	(2.9)	(28.6)	(31.6)	(21.8)	100.0	(37.8)	(33.6)	(32.0)	(52.9)	(13.2)	(84.9)	36

¹ MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument² MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord^A Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors^B 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

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 counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Lao PDR, 2017

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

	Percentage of newborn receiving postnatal signal care function of:										Number of lastborn children in the last two years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding postnatal signal care functions within 2 days after birth ¹	
			Counseling	Observation	Observation						
Total	11.9	10.0	14.7	11.7	14.3	11.6	11.6	11.6	17.9	4,231	
Sex of newborn											
Male	12.5	11.0	15.3	12.5	15.2	12.4	12.4	12.4	18.6	2,223	
Female	11.1	9.0	14.1	10.9	13.4	10.8	10.8	10.8	17.2	2,008	
Area											
Urban	20.6	17.0	24.5	19.5	24.3	18.1	18.1	18.1	29.1	1,149	
Rural	8.6	7.4	11.1	8.8	10.6	9.2	9.2	9.2	13.8	3,082	
Rural with road	9.7	8.2	12.5	9.9	11.8	10.2	10.2	10.2	15.2	2,556	
Rural without road	3.4	3.6	4.4	3.7	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	6.9	526	
Region											
North	10.1	9.3	13.7	12.6	14.3	11.8	11.8	11.8	17.3	1,375	
Central	14.3	11.8	16.4	12.6	15.8	13.5	13.5	13.5	20.2	1,963	
South	9.1	7.3	12.5	8.6	11.0	7.4	7.4	7.4	13.9	894	
Province											
Vientiane Capital	29.4	27.7	31.6	28.9	33.6	23.8	23.8	23.8	37.0	418	
Phongsaly	9.8	5.0	11.8	4.6	7.6	19.2	19.2	19.2	23.5	127	
Luangnamtha	3.7	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.3	112	
Oudomxay	2.2	1.8	3.4	1.9	2.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.6	267	
Bokeo	11.3	13.3	20.8	19.8	23.9	16.5	16.5	16.5	26.5	141	
Luangprabang	6.7	5.4	10.7	6.2	8.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	11.0	314	
Huephanh	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	202	
Xayabury	36.8	36.6	46.4	51.1	52.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	55.5	211	
Xiengkhuang	1.7	1.4	2.3	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.4	219	
Vientiane	11.7	12.1	15.6	8.4	14.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	17.4	302	
Borikhamxay	31.2	11.8	25.4	18.5	19.8	23.1	23.1	23.1	31.7	196	
Khammuane	10.8	9.2	13.3	10.1	13.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	18.6	243	
Savannakhet	6.2	6.0	11.0	7.5	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.6	15.1	503	
Saravane	4.2	2.0	12.1	7.4	8.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	10.2	326	
Sekong	17.9	17.1	16.8	13.7	18.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	19.8	92	
Champasack	9.3	8.1	10.4	7.5	10.1	9.6	9.6	9.6	13.8	383	
Attapeu	16.2	12.4	18.6	12.5	17.2	14.0	14.0	14.0	21.7	94	
Xaysombourne	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	82	

(Continued...)

Table TM.8.6 (continued): 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, 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 signal care function of:										Number of lastborn children in the last two years	
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding postnatal signal care functions within 2 days after birth ¹			
			Counseling	Observation	Observation							
Mother's education												
None or ECE	3.2	2.2	3.5	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	5.3	781		
Primary	10.3	8.7	13.4	10.8	12.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	16.0	1,598		
Lower secondary	14.2	12.5	17.1	14.4	17.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	22.0	958		
Upper secondary	13.4	11.1	20.1	14.9	18.7	13.1	13.1	13.1	22.4	386		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	20.8	17.7	28.2	18.6	23.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	28.7	127		
Higher	25.8	21.9	27.2	22.3	28.0	22.4	22.4	22.4	33.8	381		
Mother's age at birth												
Less than 20	7.7	7.2	10.2	8.5	10.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	13.5	701		
20-34	12.8	10.4	15.7	12.3	15.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	18.9	3,152		
35-49	11.7	12.1	15.0	12.9	16.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	17.8	378		
Place of delivery												
Home	2.7	1.8	3.3	2.1	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.7	1,459		
Health facility	16.6	14.2	20.7	16.9	20.1	16.3	16.3	16.3	24.8	2,730		
Public	15.6	13.2	19.8	16.0	19.2	15.5	15.5	15.5	24.0	2,660		
Private	54.3	50.2	55.5	51.8	55.7	46.4	46.4	46.4	55.7	70		
Other/DK/Missing	(24.7)	(26.4)	(21.5)	(11.5)	(29.0)	(19.0)	(19.0)	(19.0)	(29.0)	43		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	17.1	14.4	21.1	17.3	20.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	24.7	2,365		
Mon-Khmer	6.5	5.7	8.3	5.5	7.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	10.6	1,087		
Hmong-Mien	2.8	2.1	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	5.4	608		
Chinese-Tibetan	5.1	3.4	7.5	3.3	4.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	13.4	126		
Other, DK, Missing	(7.9)	(11.1)	(9.8)	(9.0)	(18.0)	(12.6)	(12.6)	(12.6)	(24.8)	45		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.9	3.1	5.1	3.5	4.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	7.1	1,081		
Second	4.2	3.6	6.5	5.4	6.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	9.0	904		
Middle	11.0	9.1	14.6	12.0	14.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	17.4	789		
Fourth	17.1	15.5	20.8	17.6	22.0	16.8	16.8	16.8	26.6	731		
Richest	28.9	23.9	33.3	25.8	30.9	24.6	24.6	24.6	37.2	725		

¹MICS indicator TM.19 - Postnatal signal care functions

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

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.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

	PNC visit for mothers ^b										Total	Missing/DK	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{c,c}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health check while in facility or at home ^a	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	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{c,c}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years					
Total	46.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.7	94.7	0.1	100.0	47.2	4,231			
Sex of newborn														
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			
Area														
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			
Region														
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			
Province														
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			
Xiangkhuaung	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	0.5	3.4	94.3	0.6	100.0	34.7	94			
Xaysomboune	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

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 ^b							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^c	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	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
Education											
None or ECE	20.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	98.5	0.0	100.0	20.7	781
Primary	39.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	94.9	0.0	100.0	40.1	1,598
Lower secondary	54.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.5	3.0	95.4	0.2	100.0	54.8	958
Upper secondary	68.6	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.2	91.7	0.0	100.0	69.9	386
Post secondary / Non tertiary	69.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.7	2.8	93.3	0.0	100.0	70.1	127
Higher	81.6	0.5	1.9	0.7	3.3	5.2	87.9	0.4	100.0	81.6	381
Age at birth											
Less than 20	37.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	95.9	0.2	100.0	37.9	701
20-34	49.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.8	94.4	0.1	100.0	49.8	3,152
35-49	42.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.5	2.2	95.1	0.0	100.0	42.6	378
Place of delivery											
Home	3.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	97.1	0.1	100.0	5.2	1,459
Health facility	69.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.7	2.3	93.5	0.1	100.0	69.8	2,730
Public	68.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.2	93.8	0.1	100.0	69.1	2,660
Private	95.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	11.7	5.9	79.9	0.0	100.0	95.6	70
Other/DK/Missing	(37.4)	(3.5)	(2.6)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(90.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(37.4)	43
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	43.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.3	95.4	0.1	100.0	44.6	3,981
C-section	88.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	7.6	7.7	82.7	0.5	100.0	88.9	250
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	61.6	0.6	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.5	92.6	0.1	100.0	62.0	2,365
Mon-Khmer	27.2	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	96.8	0.2	100.0	28.4	1,087
Hmong-Mien	27.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	98.7	0.0	100.0	27.4	608
Chinese-Tibetan	23.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.9	96.7	0.0	100.0	24.2	126
Other, DK, Missing	(47.5)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(95.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(51.8)	45
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	17.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	97.7	0.1	100.0	18.5	1,081
Second	30.3	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	96.9	0.2	100.0	31.4	904
Middle	53.7	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.4	94.8	0.0	100.0	54.6	789
Fourth	65.9	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.1	2.5	93.9	0.2	100.0	66.0	731
Richest	82.3	0.3	1.7	1.5	4.5	3.8	88.1	0.1	100.0	82.7	725

¹ MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).^b 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 ^c above).^c 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 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.8.8: 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	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Community health worker		Total
Total	28.3	68.4	2.4	1.0	100.0	88.0	4.7	7.3	100.0	148
Sex of newborn										
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
Area										
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
Region										
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 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 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 ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Total	47.1	47.2	44.4	50.1	4,231
Sex of newborn					
Male	47.3	47.7	44.9	50.0	2,223
Female	46.8	46.6	43.7	50.3	2,008
Area					
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
Region					
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
Province					
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 ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Mother's education					
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
Mother's age at birth					
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
Place of delivery					
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
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	44.7	44.6	41.9	52.7	3,981
C-section	85.2	88.9	83.4	9.4	250
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
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
Wealth index quintile					
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

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn¹ 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.

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 ²	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 ¹			
Total	80.4	74.5	0.5	25,305	27.2	115
Area						
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
Region						
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
Province						
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...)

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 ²	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 ¹			
Age						
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
Education						
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
Marital status						
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
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
Wealth index quintile						
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

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

² 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:			Number of men age 15-49 years	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 ²	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 ¹			
Total	78.8	75.0	8.5	12,017	26.0	1,021
Area						
Urban	80.4	75.0	13.7	3,808	30.5	520
Rural	78.0	74.9	6.1	8,209	21.3	501
Rural with road	77.6	74.2	6.6	7,051	20.3	467
Rural without road	80.6	79.1	3.0	1,158	(35.2)	35
Region						
North	82.3	79.6	13.2	3,858	17.0	511
Central	77.6	73.2	6.2	5,906	35.6	365
South	75.9	71.6	6.4	2,253	33.5	145
Province						
Vientiane Capital	81.5	75.0	10.1	1,510	45.9	152
Phongsaly	93.3	88.8	15.2	369	25.9	56
Luangnamtha	84.0	79.1	6.4	350	(29.9)	22
Oudomxay	81.8	79.1	14.3	633	29.6	91
Bokeo	86.7	83.5	15.8	337	37.5	53
Luangprabang	75.6	74.4	4.4	861	(12.4)	38
Huaphanh	83.5	82.4	5.8	575	(31.1)	33
Xayabury	81.4	77.8	29.6	733	1.7	217
Xiengkhuang	82.2	80.9	7.3	504	(36.4)	37
Vientiane	79.6	77.4	5.1	830	(28.3)	43
Borikhamxay	82.6	73.6	5.0	518	(25.0)	26
Khammuane	77.7	72.7	1.9	692	(*)	13
Savannakhet	69.9	66.9	3.1	1,669	(39.2)	52
Saravane	76.9	72.0	1.4	704	(*)	10
Sekong	75.4	68.8	4.0	207	(*)	8
Champasack	75.0	71.1	9.6	1,103	31.8	105
Attapeu	77.9	75.4	8.9	240	(41.3)	21
Xaysomboune	78.4	76.3	22.8	183	6.0	42

(Continued...)

Table TM.10.1M (continued): 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:			Number of men age 15-49 years	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 ²	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 ¹			
Age						
15-24	44.6	40.5	5.6	4,179	46.0	235
15-19	21.8	19.5	2.9	2,405	57.1	71
15-17	11.8	10.5	1.4	1,571	(57.4)	22
18-19	40.5	36.5	5.9	835	56.9	49
20-24	75.5	68.9	9.3	1,773	41.2	164
25-29	92.4	85.2	10.7	1,812	33.7	193
30-39	97.8	94.8	10.4	3,385	17.4	351
40-49	99.1	97.0	9.2	2,642	12.9	242
Education						
None or ECE	88.0	84.2	2.2	783	(*)	17
Primary	86.4	82.8	5.1	3,726	18.5	190
Lower secondary	72.5	69.4	8.7	3,519	22.9	306
Upper secondary	59.8	55.8	8.0	2,165	27.5	174
Post secondary / Non tertiary	97.4	94.8	17.7	487	17.4	86
Higher	92.5	86.1	18.5	1,336	38.5	248
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	98.2	9.5	7,904	10.7	750
Never married/in union	38.0	30.3	6.6	4,113	68.2	271
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	79.1	74.6	9.6	7,740	26.7	744
Mon-Khmer	76.7	74.0	5.4	2,773	28.6	149
Hmong-Mien	77.4	75.8	7.9	1,079	13.2	85
Chinese-Tibetan	91.6	87.0	10.5	324	28.5	34
Other, DK, Missing	86.2	79.2	9.5	101	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	79.4	76.9	3.9	2,187	15.9	85
Second	76.9	73.8	4.7	2,376	20.9	111
Middle	75.8	72.2	8.6	2,358	21.4	203
Fourth	79.1	74.5	9.0	2,674	23.7	241
Richest	82.6	77.5	15.7	2,422	33.6	381
¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships						
² 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						

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. Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators.

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:				Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex with:			Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	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	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Had sex before age 15 ¹		Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months			A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months					
	Ever had sex	5.5	5.5	0.6		8.590	88.8						
Total	50.8	5.5	0.6	8,590	88.8	4,760	11.5	6.3	4,066	52.9	543	30.7	52
Area													
Urban	42.1	2.4	0.8	2,598	87.2	1,723	12.5	9.1	986	57.5	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
Region													
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
Province													
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
Luangnamtha	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
Xiangkhuang	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
Khammuane	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	0.8	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

Age	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:				Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:			Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	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 ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older ³						
							A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴						partner ⁴
15-19	29.7	5.5	0.5	4,565	92.9	3,458	12.8	5.6	1,261	55.8	254	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	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	
Education													
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	
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	100.0	11.3	0.9	3,829	na	na	11.6	4.3	3,689	43.2	165	34	
Never married/in union	11.2	0.8	0.4	4,760	88.8	4,760	11.2	8.0	377	57.1	378	18	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	46.5	3.1	0.7	5,158	88.9	3,105	12.8	7.0	2,202	54.6	360	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	0	
Wealth index quintile													
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	

¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people

² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex

³ MICS indicator TM.26 - Age-mixing among sexual partners

⁴ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners

⁵ 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:											
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex ²	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 ³	Number of 15-24 years men age who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in 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 one partner in the last 12 months
Total	44.6	2.8	5.6	4,179	70.4	3,288	21.3	1,692	59.6	891	46.0	235
Area												
Urban	45.1	1.8	8.5	1,248	63.4	1,079	28.3	491	71.0	352	58.4	107
Rural	44.3	3.2	4.4	2,931	73.9	2,209	18.4	1,201	52.1	538	35.7	128
Rural with road	43.7	3.0	4.6	2,542	74.0	1,935	18.2	1,015	56.0	462	34.0	116
Rural without road	48.5	4.3	3.1	389	73.1	274	19.7	185	29.0	76	(*)	12
Region												
North	50.7	4.8	8.9	1,287	66.0	960	24.8	616	56.8	319	37.2	114
Central	43.5	2.3	4.5	2,082	69.7	1,689	21.5	803	63.7	447	54.4	95
South	37.5	0.9	3.3	810	79.1	639	15.4	273	52.0	125	(53.6)	26
Province												
Vientiane Capital	48.0	2.3	7.3	498	59.2	438	30.6	206	69.6	153	(*)	36
Phongsaly	78.2	10.4	24.3	110	30.9	77	47.5	81	44.7	52	(30.1)	27
Luangnamtha	54.8	5.6	7.3	117	56.9	93	32.1	59	61.3	38	(*)	9
Oudomxay	52.1	4.2	7.8	228	67.6	161	23.1	112	85.2	53	(*)	18
Bokeo	62.0	8.3	17.6	109	53.7	77	34.7	65	82.4	38	(67.2)	19
Luangprabang	35.9	1.6	3.6	289	83.0	223	13.1	99	(55.8)	38	20.7	10
Huaphanh	58.8	8.7	5.0	223	57.7	159	31.8	129	40.6	71	(*)	11
Xayabury	38.7	0.4	9.7	211	76.8	169	14.2	72	(29.4)	30	(*)	21
Xiangkhuang	51.2	4.3	6.2	175	64.9	132	28.6	87	58.4	50	(*)	11
Vientiane	45.7	2.2	4.2	289	66.9	235	25.4	124	61.3	73	(*)	12
Borikhamxay	53.9	2.8	4.1	184	56.2	151	27.8	80	71.6	51	(*)	8
Khammuane	44.7	2.5	1.7	253	71.9	194	17.1	99	(61.0)	43	(*)	4
Savannakhet	32.4	1.4	2.0	611	85.5	483	17.5	175	(57.8)	59	(*)	12
Saravane	43.8	1.1	1.0	257	75.7	191	15.5	105	(18.2)	45	(*)	3
Sekong	37.9	1.3	0.8	77	81.5	58	13.8	27	(60.5)	11	(*)	1
Champasack	32.4	0.4	4.0	391	80.9	327	13.8	106	(72.7)	54	(*)	15
Attapeu	42.1	2.3	9.1	84	78.3	62	18.3	34	(72.3)	15	(*)	8
Xaysomboune	47.7	2.2	15.7	72	67.2	56	23.5	32	40.0	17	(12.2)	11
Age												
15-19	21.8	1.7	2.9	2,405	83.3	2,260	14.2	469	57.0	342	57.1	71
15-17	11.8	1.7	1.4	1,571	89.9	1,542	8.9	165	58.7	140	(57.4)	22
18-19	40.5	1.7	5.9	835	69.2	718	24.2	304	55.9	202	56.9	49
20-24	75.5	4.2	9.3	1,773	42.2	1,028	31.0	1,223	61.2	549	41.2	164
20-22	69.1	4.8	8.8	1,059	48.0	681	30.3	660	58.6	321	45.5	94
23-24	85.1	3.3	9.9	714	30.8	347	31.9	562	64.8	228	35.5	71

(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		Had sex before age 15 ¹		Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months		Number of never-married men age 15-24 years		Percentage of men who never had sex ²		Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
	sex	15-24 years	15-24 years	15-24 years	15-24 years	15-24 years	15-24 years	15-24 years	15-24 years	15-24 years	15-24 years	15-24 years
	21.8	1.7	2.9	2,405	83.3	2,260	14.2	469	57.0	342	57.1	71
Age												
15-19	11.8	1.7	1.4	1,571	89.9	1,542	8.9	165	58.7	140	(57.4)	22
18-19	40.5	1.7	5.9	835	69.2	718	24.2	304	55.9	202	56.9	49
20-24	75.5	4.2	9.3	1,773	42.2	1,028	31.0	1,223	61.2	549	41.2	164
20-22	69.1	4.8	8.8	1,059	48.0	681	30.3	660	58.6	321	45.5	94
23-24	85.1	3.3	9.9	714	30.8	347	31.9	562	64.8	228	35.5	71
Education												
None or ECE	54.1	6.6	1.4	129	80.4	73	9.1	65	(*)	12	(*)	2
Primary	51.8	4.5	4.3	878	72.5	584	17.2	419	48.9	151	(37.1)	38
Lower secondary	39.8	2.7	4.6	1,502	77.7	1,165	17.0	553	52.0	256	31.8	69
Upper secondary	35.3	1.7	5.1	1,301	72.7	1,158	21.6	411	59.7	281	43.5	67
Post secondary / Non tertiary	87.1	0.0	23.7	55	(16.4)	43	(60.0)	44	(65.0)	33	(*)	13
Higher	74.5	1.7	14.8	314	30.3	264	50.2	199	82.5	157	(68.8)	47
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	100.0	6.8	8.8	891	na	na	8.6	878	60.5	77	14.9	78
Never married/in union	29.6	1.7	4.8	3,288	70.4	3,288	24.7	814	59.5	814	61.5	157
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	42.6	1.6	5.3	2,531	68.9	2,109	22.9	947	63.7	580	52.2	135
Mon-Khmer	43.6	3.2	4.8	1,043	75.4	780	17.6	429	56.8	184	44.8	51
Hmong-Mien	48.8	5.8	5.8	464	76.7	310	16.3	219	47.8	76	(30.7)	27
Chinese-Tibetan	75.8	12.9	14.3	105	38.2	67	39.8	76	36.0	42	(23.5)	15
Other, DK, Missing	(65.3)	(3.3)	(20.8)	35	(54.1)	22	(*)	21	(*)	10	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	48.7	4.8	4.3	788	76.1	531	15.5	363	29.4	123	(27.5)	34
Second	43.7	3.3	3.6	910	75.2	681	18.4	377	51.8	167	(36.4)	33
Middle	38.3	2.2	6.0	824	76.6	664	18.0	284	62.2	148	29.2	49
Fourth	44.3	1.6	4.6	920	67.0	764	23.0	354	67.5	212	(49.2)	43
Richest	48.6	2.0	10.3	737	58.5	648	32.7	313	71.7	241	67.5	76

¹MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people

²MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex

³MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners

⁴MICS 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

6.10 HIV

One 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. 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. 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 were administered to women and men 15-49 years of age.

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.

Table TM.11.1W: 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

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	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 ^{1, A}	Number of women age 15-49
		Having only one uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
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
Luangnamtha	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
Xayabury	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

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	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 ^{1, A}	Number of women age 15-49
	Having only one uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Looking person can be HIV-positive		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Age											
15-24 ¹	62.9	55.2	52.8	48.6	51.6	32.4	54.0	44.1	23.2	19.3	8,590
15-19	63.1	55.0	52.5	48.1	51.7	32.5	53.6	43.9	23.1	19.1	4,565
15-17	63.5	55.4	52.9	48.7	51.8	33.6	53.5	44.2	23.7	19.8	2,796
18-19	62.4	54.4	51.9	47.2	51.4	30.7	53.7	43.4	22.2	17.9	1,769
20-24	62.7	55.3	53.1	49.2	51.5	32.4	54.5	44.3	23.3	19.6	4,024
25-29	58.3	51.9	49.3	45.8	49.2	32.0	52.6	46.6	25.8	21.4	4,045
30-39	55.2	48.6	46.0	42.9	45.0	29.5	48.5	43.8	22.6	19.0	7,242
40-49	49.9	42.7	40.7	36.9	38.0	24.0	42.6	37.9	18.4	14.9	5,429
Education											
None or ECE	18.5	13.3	12.0	10.9	11.8	7.7	12.7	11.1	4.9	3.3	4,087
Primary	44.2	37.3	34.7	31.4	33.2	19.3	35.9	30.0	13.0	10.3	8,922
Lower secondary	66.3	57.5	55.3	50.4	53.3	32.2	57.6	48.6	23.2	18.6	5,535
Upper secondary	85.8	77.8	75.4	69.8	73.0	47.4	77.7	67.8	36.7	31.4	3,482
Post secondary / Non tertiary	91.7	86.8	84.7	80.6	82.5	60.1	87.3	82.0	51.0	44.9	885
Higher	95.8	89.8	85.6	81.6	86.9	63.2	91.5	83.0	54.2	47.5	2,394
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	52.9	46.0	43.7	40.2	42.2	26.5	45.7	39.8	20.0	16.5	19,614
Never married/in union	72.0	64.1	61.4	57.0	60.8	40.6	63.5	54.4	30.6	25.8	5,691
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Laot-Tai	70.0	62.3	59.9	55.4	58.5	36.9	62.2	54.1	28.7	24.2	16,522
Mon-Khmer	34.1	28.8	25.6	23.7	25.8	16.8	26.9	23.6	11.3	8.7	5,779
Hmong-Mien	30.0	22.7	22.3	19.5	18.5	14.5	24.6	19.3	9.0	6.9	2,109
Chinese-Tibetan	25.4	22.1	20.5	18.7	17.7	12.0	18.8	15.4	7.2	5.3	628
Other, DK, Missing	50.3	40.6	36.8	33.4	34.3	24.7	43.0	32.8	14.6	11.6	266
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	20.7	16.1	14.5	13.2	14.2	9.8	15.0	12.6	5.9	4.2	4,337
Second	36.5	30.2	27.3	25.0	26.9	17.2	28.3	23.8	11.7	8.9	4,716
Middle	55.8	47.9	44.7	40.9	42.5	26.4	46.0	38.3	18.7	15.2	4,908
Fourth	72.3	64.6	61.8	57.3	59.7	35.6	64.2	55.6	26.7	22.9	5,414
Richest	87.6	79.3	77.8	72.1	76.6	51.5	82.0	73.1	42.2	35.8	5,929

¹MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A 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, 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 a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	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 ^{1.A}	Number of men age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	67.6	63.8	62.9	60.2	54.5	37.8	63.6	53.9	29.2	26.4	12,017
Area											
Urban	85.1	80.7	79.7	76.4	72.8	53.5	82.0	70.8	43.4	39.5	3,808
Rural	59.5	55.9	55.1	52.7	46.0	30.6	55.1	46.1	22.6	20.4	8,209
Rural with road	62.1	58.3	57.6	55.1	48.4	32.2	57.4	48.1	23.8	21.6	7,051
Rural without road	44.0	41.4	39.7	37.8	31.6	20.9	40.9	34.1	14.8	12.9	1,158
Region											
North	53.8	51.3	49.5	47.8	46.2	30.1	50.2	42.8	25.5	23.1	3,858
Central	80.4	75.9	76.2	72.8	62.3	47.2	76.0	65.3	35.2	32.8	5,906
South	58.1	53.3	50.8	48.4	48.3	26.4	54.4	43.0	19.6	15.4	2,253
Province											
Vientiane Capital	97.0	93.2	93.7	90.4	84.1	61.5	93.9	78.9	51.2	48.7	1,510
Phongsaly	51.1	41.7	42.5	36.4	35.2	13.0	45.5	27.1	9.7	8.5	369
Luangnamtha	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	633
Bokeo	88.9	85.8	85.7	82.8	70.3	42.1	70.9	68.3	33.0	31.0	337
Luangprabang	44.5	43.5	40.0	39.4	42.7	30.2	44.1	34.3	27.1	23.6	861
Huaphanh	49.4	48.1	45.7	44.6	33.1	23.2	45.9	38.9	16.0	15.0	575
Xayabury	50.6	48.1	45.9	44.1	48.6	42.4	50.3	46.8	37.9	32.7	733
Xiangkhuang	71.5	68.8	68.4	65.8	46.3	30.4	67.5	56.4	20.7	19.6	504
Vientiane	81.9	81.2	81.2	80.7	55.3	39.7	80.4	63.1	22.4	22.1	830
Borikhamxay	87.1	74.7	79.2	70.7	69.1	47.0	84.1	67.5	34.1	30.3	518
Khammuane	59.0	52.3	52.9	47.2	47.1	33.4	55.6	46.0	26.9	22.2	692
Savannakhet	75.9	72.1	71.8	69.2	56.3	51.1	72.3	66.9	37.1	35.0	1,669
Saravane	28.2	22.5	18.8	17.7	23.4	19.1	27.1	23.2	15.2	8.7	704
Sekong	66.4	61.3	59.1	55.0	48.2	30.8	57.5	47.3	23.4	20.2	207
Champasack	72.9	68.4	66.3	63.3	61.4	27.1	68.9	51.9	19.1	15.9	1,103
Attapeu	70.6	67.6	66.9	64.1	60.9	41.1	65.2	56.4	31.4	28.7	240
Xaysomboune	63.5	55.1	51.4	46.3	51.1	27.3	17.8	39.6	18.3	14.1	183

(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 ^{1,2,3}	Number of men age 15-49
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive			
Age											
15-24 ¹	67.2	62.4	58.8	52.5	34.7	63.0	50.2	24.7	22.1	4,179	
15-19	66.0	60.5	56.9	49.5	34.9	61.9	48.7	23.8	21.1	2,405	
15-17	64.6	58.2	54.3	47.7	33.4	60.6	47.8	22.6	19.6	1,571	
18-19	68.6	64.9	61.8	52.9	37.6	64.3	50.5	26.1	23.9	835	
20-24	68.9	65.0	61.4	56.5	34.5	64.6	52.3	25.9	23.5	1,773	
25-29	68.4	64.5	60.5	57.4	39.9	64.3	55.7	33.0	29.9	1,812	
30-39	68.1	64.7	61.5	56.8	39.4	64.5	56.7	31.8	29.0	3,385	
40-49	67.3	64.2	60.5	52.8	39.3	63.0	55.0	30.1	27.6	2,642	
Education											
None or ECE	27.4	23.6	21.2	14.9	11.4	22.2	17.9	5.7	4.7	783	
Primary	50.1	46.4	42.7	36.3	23.5	45.4	35.1	15.1	13.1	3,726	
Lower secondary	69.9	66.1	62.7	55.4	35.8	65.9	54.4	26.5	24.6	3,519	
Upper secondary	85.3	81.3	77.9	70.8	50.4	81.6	70.1	39.6	36.2	2,165	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	93.6	89.7	85.2	81.7	59.9	90.6	84.4	51.3	46.3	487	
Higher	96.3	91.9	87.6	89.8	70.3	93.9	88.8	63.9	58.2	1,336	
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	66.3	63.1	59.6	53.7	37.4	62.1	53.7	29.5	26.9	7,904	
Never married/in union	70.3	65.1	61.4	56.0	38.6	66.7	54.4	28.6	25.6	4,113	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	77.4	73.5	69.6	64.6	45.6	74.2	63.7	36.4	33.1	7,740	
Mon-Khmer	50.0	46.8	44.3	37.4	23.2	45.3	36.4	15.5	13.8	2,773	
Hmong-Mien	52.9	48.2	44.2	35.5	26.7	44.9	39.4	18.2	16.1	1,079	
Chinese-Tibetan	33.6	29.8	26.0	22.0	12.2	29.0	18.6	8.6	8.0	324	
Other, DK, Missing	66.8	59.6	54.9	56.5	41.6	66.0	49.3	32.9	27.7	101	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	36.4	32.8	30.1	23.9	16.8	32.1	25.1	10.3	8.8	2,187	
Second	53.6	49.5	45.8	38.0	24.7	48.4	38.4	15.9	13.8	2,376	
Middle	67.1	63.5	59.7	53.6	35.5	62.4	52.9	25.5	23.2	2,358	
Fourth	82.7	78.8	74.5	69.5	47.2	79.0	68.2	38.3	35.1	2,674	
Richest	93.5	89.4	86.3	82.6	61.7	91.3	80.4	52.6	48.4	2,422	

¹MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

²Comprehensive 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.

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.

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:									
	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 ¹	By at least one of the three means	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	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women age 15-49
Total	50.7	44.7	50.0	53.6	41.7	17.8	16.9	3.6	25,305	
Area										
Urban	71.4	63.0	69.5	75.0	58.3	26.8	25.4	3.3	8,513	
Rural	40.2	35.5	40.1	42.7	33.3	13.2	12.6	3.7	16,792	
Rural with road	43.0	37.9	42.8	45.7	35.5	14.2	13.6	3.9	14,451	
Rural without road	23.0	20.8	23.5	24.6	19.5	6.9	6.6	2.4	2,341	
Region										
North	37.3	35.2	37.8	40.5	31.9	14.9	14.1	1.7	7,801	
Central	60.6	52.5	59.3	63.8	49.0	22.9	21.7	4.4	12,625	
South	46.4	40.0	45.5	48.1	38.3	9.2	8.9	4.4	4,879	
Province										
Vientiane Capital	80.2	66.9	77.8	84.2	62.3	35.4	33.9	4.3	3,473	
Phongsaly	24.0	19.9	22.5	24.6	18.8	6.6	6.1	1.0	700	
Luangnamtha	35.6	35.0	38.0	40.4	30.7	14.5	13.2	0.9	692	
Oudomxay	57.5	51.7	59.5	63.1	48.2	31.5	30.2	1.3	1,402	
Bokeo	55.5	48.6	55.6	59.1	45.8	26.7	25.4	5.3	724	
Luangprabang	33.1	34.6	35.0	37.5	29.7	12.7	12.0	1.8	1,715	
Huaphanh	12.3	11.5	10.8	13.5	9.0	3.2	2.7	2.0	1,045	
Xayabury	38.5	37.5	38.0	40.2	35.1	8.6	8.2	0.7	1,523	
Xiangkhuaung	26.9	24.7	24.6	27.5	22.6	9.9	9.2	0.7	1,034	
Vientiane	57.0	48.4	54.6	60.5	44.5	23.2	21.6	5.9	1,743	
Borikhamxay	69.4	68.2	70.3	71.1	66.4	26.0	25.8	1.2	1,129	
Khammuane	43.6	34.4	41.5	45.4	31.1	11.5	10.4	4.4	1,541	
Savannakhet	59.3	52.0	59.5	63.1	49.3	16.6	15.6	5.9	3,351	
Saravane	27.2	25.0	27.3	28.4	24.2	1.9	1.9	2.7	1,510	
Sekong	35.3	32.1	34.9	36.4	30.9	11.0	10.7	1.8	431	
Champasack	56.9	47.7	55.8	59.1	45.8	8.7	8.4	6.3	2,396	
Attapeu	62.3	54.5	59.5	63.9	50.7	29.9	28.5	3.2	541	
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

Age group	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:					
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	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	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child			
15-24	55.0	49.6	54.8	58.6	45.9	20.0	18.9	4.3	8,590		
15-19	54.9	49.6	54.8	58.4	46.0	19.8	18.7	4.7	4,565		
15-17	55.2	49.8	55.4	58.6	46.3	19.4	18.5	4.8	2,796		
18-19	54.4	49.3	53.9	57.9	45.4	20.4	19.1	4.5	1,769		
20-24	55.2	49.7	54.8	59.0	45.8	20.1	19.1	3.8	4,024		
25-29	52.9	46.6	51.7	55.7	43.1	18.3	17.4	2.5	4,045		
30-39	49.6	43.3	48.8	51.9	40.9	16.8	16.1	3.3	7,242		
40-49	43.5	37.5	42.7	46.2	34.9	15.3	14.4	3.7	5,429		
Education											
None or ECE	13.8	12.6	14.4	15.2	11.7	4.2	4.1	3.3	4,087		
Primary	37.7	33.3	38.1	40.4	30.9	12.7	12.2	3.9	8,922		
Lower secondary	59.2	51.9	58.9	62.4	49.1	20.0	19.2	4.0	5,535		
Upper secondary	77.3	67.8	75.9	81.7	63.1	28.0	26.2	4.1	3,482		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	88.0	77.9	82.6	90.3	72.6	34.4	32.2	1.4	885		
Higher	89.8	79.7	85.2	93.6	73.2	33.6	31.6	2.2	2,394		
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	47.0	41.5	46.4	49.7	38.8	16.3	15.5	3.2	19,614		
Never married/in union	63.2	55.8	62.5	67.0	51.8	22.8	21.6	5.0	5,691		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	63.1	55.0	61.7	66.2	51.6	21.2	20.1	3.8	16,522		
Mon-Khmer	28.4	26.0	29.3	31.1	23.9	11.8	11.2	3.0	5,779		
Hmong-Mien	24.1	23.8	24.6	26.7	21.1	11.8	11.0	3.3	2,109		
Chinese-Tibetan	22.2	18.8	21.6	23.7	17.5	6.1	5.4	1.7	628		
Other, DK, Missing	40.2	37.1	38.1	42.5	33.1	12.0	12.0	7.8	266		
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	16.1	14.8	16.8	17.9	13.5	5.1	4.9	2.8	4,337		
Second	30.4	27.4	31.1	32.8	25.6	10.1	9.8	3.7	4,716		
Middle	48.0	42.9	48.4	51.3	40.0	15.6	14.8	4.5	4,908		
Fourth	65.9	57.4	64.4	69.0	54.0	22.7	21.5	3.4	5,414		
Richest	80.4	70.4	77.6	84.1	65.3	30.5	28.8	3.5	5,929		

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Table TM.1.1.2M: 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:										Number of men age 15-49
	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 ¹	By at least one of the three means	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	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child		
Total	60.5	55.8	56.3	63.3	49.8	16.4	14.6	4.4	12,017		
Area											
Urban	78.8	72.5	70.7	80.8	64.1	21.3	18.6	4.3	3,808		
Rural	52.0	48.1	49.6	55.1	43.2	14.2	12.7	4.4	8,209		
Rural with road	54.4	50.2	52.1	57.5	45.5	14.5	13.2	4.5	7,051		
Rural without road	37.7	35.2	34.7	40.6	29.2	12.1	9.7	3.4	1,158		
Region											
North	45.9	43.7	41.1	48.0	37.3	16.6	13.9	5.7	3,858		
Central	73.4	67.1	68.4	76.2	61.1	17.9	16.3	4.2	5,906		
South	51.7	46.8	50.8	55.6	41.8	12.3	11.2	2.5	2,253		
Province											
Vientiane Capital	91.8	86.9	86.1	92.8	81.5	21.3	19.7	4.2	1,510		
Phongsaly	45.1	44.2	44.9	48.7	39.2	12.7	11.3	2.4	369		
Luangnamtha	36.9	31.5	33.3	39.7	25.9	9.4	8.5	3.5	350		
Oudomxay	53.2	51.6	42.9	55.7	40.3	23.9	18.8	7.0	633		
Bokeo	76.6	70.4	67.7	82.6	56.4	29.8	23.4	6.3	337		
Luangprabang	38.4	37.4	33.9	39.2	32.9	17.6	15.1	5.3	861		
Huaphanh	44.6	40.6	37.6	46.9	32.0	17.7	14.8	2.5	575		
Xayabury	39.8	40.3	40.0	40.4	39.6	7.3	7.3	10.1	733		
Xiangkhuang	66.6	62.0	52.6	69.3	47.8	16.2	12.4	2.2	504		
Vientiane	78.6	76.6	75.6	79.3	73.5	33.3	32.0	2.6	830		
Borikhamxay	76.7	68.4	68.3	80.2	61.3	17.1	15.5	6.9	518		
Khammuane	50.3	39.9	50.3	54.9	36.6	10.2	9.7	4.1	692		
Savannakhet	66.8	58.8	63.1	71.2	52.5	11.5	10.0	4.6	1,669		
Saravane	25.4	23.8	22.8	26.5	20.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	704		
Sekong	58.0	55.4	48.6	59.9	45.5	16.7	14.3	6.6	207		
Champasack	64.9	59.1	67.0	70.7	54.3	12.2	11.3	2.2	1,103		
Attapeu	63.3	49.9	59.9	67.7	43.0	40.2	36.1	2.9	240		
Xaysomboune	55.7	50.0	49.3	57.9	44.2	15.4	13.6	5.6	183		

(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:					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 ¹	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	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child			
Age group											
15-24	59.0	54.6	55.0	62.4	48.0	17.9	15.9	4.8	4,179		
15-19	57.8	53.8	54.1	61.1	47.3	18.0	16.0	4.8	2,405		
15-17	55.5	52.3	51.6	58.9	45.3	17.6	15.7	5.7	1,571		
18-19	62.0	56.7	58.8	65.3	51.0	18.8	16.6	3.3	835		
20-24	60.6	55.5	56.3	64.1	48.9	17.6	15.8	4.8	1,773		
25-29	61.6	56.3	56.6	64.3	50.3	16.7	14.2	4.1	1,812		
30-39	61.7	57.0	57.3	64.2	51.1	14.9	13.3	3.9	3,385		
40-49	60.6	55.9	56.8	62.9	50.8	15.9	14.4	4.4	2,642		
Education											
None or ECE	21.1	18.1	19.9	22.7	16.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	783		
Primary	42.0	38.2	41.2	45.3	34.1	11.3	10.3	4.8	3,726		
Lower secondary	62.8	57.6	58.9	65.2	52.5	16.5	15.0	4.6	3,519		
Upper secondary	77.3	72.9	71.4	80.6	64.9	22.1	19.3	4.7	2,165		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	87.5	82.9	77.0	90.7	70.0	21.4	18.5	2.9	487		
Higher	92.3	84.8	81.0	94.1	74.7	26.2	22.5	2.3	1,336		
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	59.6	55.0	55.8	62.2	49.4	15.8	14.1	4.1	7,904		
Never married/in union	62.2	57.4	57.2	65.3	50.6	17.6	15.5	4.9	4,113		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	70.4	65.1	66.1	73.3	58.8	18.2	16.4	4.2	7,740		
Mon-Khmer	42.4	38.2	38.6	45.0	33.0	13.0	11.2	5.0	2,773		
Hmong-Mien	46.0	44.0	39.9	48.2	37.0	16.1	13.8	4.7	1,079		
Chinese-Tibetan	28.1	27.5	27.8	30.6	23.8	6.7	5.9	3.0	324		
Other, DK, Missing	57.4	48.3	55.1	62.5	44.0	8.5	6.1	4.4	101		
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	29.6	26.6	27.4	32.0	22.3	7.3	5.9	4.4	2,187		
Second	46.0	41.6	43.0	49.0	36.9	14.5	12.9	4.6	2,376		
Middle	60.3	55.9	58.3	63.9	50.5	17.2	16.1	3.2	2,358		
Fourth	74.0	69.0	69.4	76.9	62.4	18.5	16.5	5.7	2,674		
Richest	87.9	81.4	79.1	89.8	72.9	23.4	20.6	3.7	2,422		

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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.

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:				Percentage of women who think people:				Percentage of women 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 ^{1,A}	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, 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 women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS		
Total	40.5	27.2	45.8	74.6	56.4	71.1	23.3	68.6	14,467		
Area											
Urban	31.6	21.6	37.5	75.3	56.3	72.8	23.7	63.6	6,672		
Rural	48.2	32.1	52.9	73.9	56.4	69.6	22.9	72.8	7,795		
Rural with road	48.2	32.3	52.9	74.2	57.0	69.8	23.1	72.8	7,164		
Rural without road	48.4	29.4	52.7	70.7	49.1	66.7	21.1	73.6	631		
Region											
North	39.7	28.9	47.0	66.9	45.2	64.8	31.5	70.4	3,293		
Central	40.1	27.1	45.2	77.3	59.4	73.9	23.2	68.5	8,609		
South	43.3	25.5	46.2	75.2	60.3	69.4	13.1	66.5	2,565		
Province											
Vientiane Capital	30.1	22.7	37.7	76.1	52.1	71.3	29.5	60.2	3,076		
Phongsaly	54.1	38.9	64.9	76.1	68.6	87.9	80.2	95.9	179		
Luangnamtha	31.0	29.4	41.7	63.9	33.8	54.6	44.3	29.7	286		
Oudomxay	34.4	19.1	41.7	61.5	34.0	62.2	28.7	60.0	902		
Bokeo	37.0	23.8	42.0	64.1	52.9	52.6	27.0	55.4	467		
Luangprabang	40.5	32.0	45.1	75.6	51.9	72.5	29.5	85.3	675		
Huaphanh	46.6	24.7	48.1	74.0	63.5	77.7	27.5	82.4	162		
Xayabury	46.5	41.3	57.5	64.4	42.3	64.3	22.0	88.9	622		
Xiengkhuang	50.5	28.7	52.7	86.8	85.7	84.8	13.2	65.9	292		
Vientiane	54.4	38.2	59.3	76.0	68.7	78.9	28.1	75.5	1,157		
Borikhamxay	49.6	37.9	53.9	77.8	74.1	79.7	15.2	71.8	817		
Khammuane	45.6	24.5	51.4	82.9	72.1	73.5	22.1	71.8	768		
Savannakhet	36.2	21.2	38.7	77.4	55.0	72.5	16.9	72.5	2,311		
Saravane	32.8	15.6	36.4	72.7	56.4	67.0	16.0	60.0	468		
Sekong	48.1	33.8	55.6	73.8	46.8	69.0	15.8	75.6	165		
Champasack	43.3	25.4	45.5	76.4	61.4	69.2	6.1	67.0	1,569		
Attapeu	54.6	34.8	57.3	74.3	66.7	73.7	38.5	68.5	363		
Xaysomboune	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 who:				Percentage of women who think people:				Percentage of women 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 ^{1,A}	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, 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 women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS		
Age											
15-24	44.8	29.0	49.9	73.9	58.4	69.9	21.2	73.3	5,403		
15-19	46.2	30.4	52.0	73.6	57.6	69.2	20.8	74.9	2,879		
15-17	45.2	28.9	50.3	72.8	56.3	67.9	20.3	74.5	1,775		
18-19	47.7	32.9	54.6	74.8	59.6	71.1	21.7	75.6	1,104		
20-24	43.3	27.4	47.5	74.2	59.4	70.8	21.7	71.4	2,524		
25-29	36.3	24.7	42.4	76.1	56.6	71.2	25.1	66.3	2,358		
30-39	36.5	26.1	42.2	75.4	54.2	72.6	23.9	64.2	3,997		
40-49	41.7	27.6	45.8	73.5	55.2	71.0	25.0	67.7	2,710		
Education											
None or ECE	61.5	43.6	66.0	67.2	46.6	65.2	23.4	77.7	757		
Primary	52.5	36.6	57.5	74.0	56.1	69.9	25.0	74.6	3,947		
Lower secondary	42.1	28.7	47.7	73.3	56.7	71.6	24.3	71.5	3,671		
Upper secondary	36.7	23.0	42.4	75.0	56.9	70.3	22.0	67.1	2,986		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	23.2	12.0	27.1	77.8	57.9	73.1	22.2	53.0	812		
Higher	22.0	14.4	27.0	78.4	58.2	74.5	20.8	57.9	2,294		
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	41.7	29.1	47.0	74.6	55.7	71.4	24.5	68.4	10,371		
Never married/in union	37.5	22.5	42.7	74.5	58.0	70.2	20.3	69.0	4,096		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	37.0	24.3	42.0	76.0	58.2	71.7	21.6	67.0	11,568		
Mon-Khmer	54.5	37.2	60.4	70.3	49.6	68.1	29.6	75.8	1,973		
Hmong-Mien	58.0	43.5	63.5	60.9	39.3	66.4	26.5	73.7	633		
Chinese-Tibetan	48.2	39.1	57.3	66.2	55.7	73.1	56.5	72.0	159		
Other, DK, Missing	50.9	43.7	60.5	85.7	76.6	76.2	22.1	74.6	134		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	62.0	42.8	67.6	69.6	46.1	70.1	27.0	82.0	897		
Second	58.6	39.4	63.2	70.7	55.3	68.1	26.3	78.2	1,723		
Middle	48.5	32.0	52.6	71.8	56.5	66.9	22.0	72.0	2,738		
Fourth	38.3	25.7	44.1	76.0	58.7	71.8	23.2	68.6	3,917		
Richest	28.3	19.2	34.0	77.2	56.7	73.9	22.4	61.2	5,192		

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A 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 ^{1,A}	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, 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	45.9	34.0	52.2	79.3	3.3	77.6	44.2	72.1	8,129
Area									
Urban	33.7	25.1	41.1	79.5	3.0	79.1	42.1	64.0	3,242
Rural	54.0	39.8	59.5	79.2	3.4	76.6	45.7	77.4	4,887
Rural with road	52.4	38.6	58.1	79.4	3.5	76.5	45.0	76.9	4,378
Rural without road	67.2	50.7	71.7	77.7	2.5	77.5	51.2	82.1	509
Region									
North	51.6	41.1	57.6	82.2	3.8	76.5	61.0	78.3	2,074
Central	44.9	34.4	51.4	79.5	2.7	78.0	43.1	67.3	4,746
South	40.2	21.1	46.2	74.4	4.3	77.8	21.7	79.5	1,309
Province									
Vientiane Capital	25.7	20.2	32.6	88.0	3.5	87.4	53.4	47.8	1,465
Phongsaly	59.7	49.0	67.3	80.7	2.7	78.0	74.0	85.2	188
Luangnamtha	27.2	13.8	30.8	71.1	1.3	63.6	69.4	76.9	151
Oudomxay	53.0	37.6	56.8	92.3	5.0	87.9	73.5	75.0	396
Bokeo	42.6	20.7	46.3	94.0	2.3	57.4	23.8	71.1	299
Luangprabang	87.7	70.6	88.6	71.6	3.0	74.6	58.7	74.3	383
Huaphanh	55.0	48.6	62.3	74.7	4.0	72.0	60.7	75.9	284
Xayabury	23.7	32.0	38.1	83.7	5.8	89.6	70.1	90.5	371
Xiengkhuang	57.6	45.7	63.8	80.6	1.9	79.2	59.5	84.7	360
Vientiane	58.8	42.7	63.3	87.4	1.7	79.3	58.1	74.0	680
Borikhamxay	58.4	37.3	63.5	66.1	1.7	67.9	34.7	68.0	451
Khammuane	40.5	34.0	49.7	82.5	1.1	81.6	7.7	71.8	408
Savannakhet	52.6	41.1	58.4	68.3	3.1	68.1	30.4	79.4	1,266
Saravane	22.0	13.4	25.9	57.4	17.0	58.5	27.7	68.0	199
Sekong	28.8	33.6	41.2	59.2	0.8	62.7	50.1	80.7	137
Champasack	44.8	18.4	50.1	79.8	2.3	85.5	11.1	84.3	803
Attapeu	49.4	32.3	55.3	80.7	2.0	76.3	42.1	69.2	169
Xaysomboune	47.2	47.5	64.2	84.8	7.9	83.8	72.2	70.6	116

(Continued...)

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

	Percentage of men who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Lao PDR, 2017					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 ^{1, A}	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, 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					
Age														
15-24	51.0	37.3	58.6	79.9	2.5	79.0	43.7	77.8	2,808					
15-19	51.9	37.6	58.7	78.5	2.6	79.3	44.3	78.8	1,587					
15-17	53.0	39.2	60.1	77.9	2.9	77.6	43.8	77.7	1,014					
18-19	49.8	34.8	56.3	79.6	2.2	82.2	45.2	80.7	572					
20-24	49.9	36.8	58.6	81.6	2.3	78.6	42.8	76.5	1,222					
25-29	44.4	34.7	51.3	79.5	4.3	77.5	43.8	72.5	1,238					
30-39	40.2	29.6	46.1	79.0	3.0	75.3	43.7	67.9	2,305					
40-49	46.2	33.9	50.4	78.8	4.2	78.4	46.2	68.2	1,777					
Education														
None or ECE	74.7	60.1	80.2	85.5	7.8	72.1	59.4	82.7	215					
Primary	63.3	47.3	68.4	79.6	3.9	76.9	48.1	82.5	1,866					
Lower secondary	49.6	36.4	56.1	79.3	2.8	78.3	46.5	73.9	2,459					
Upper secondary	38.4	26.8	45.1	79.3	2.5	78.5	39.4	71.3	1,847					
Post secondary / Non tertiary	33.2	21.2	38.4	74.9	2.3	73.9	41.4	58.3	455					
Higher	24.0	20.3	31.4	79.7	3.9	78.2	39.9	57.6	1,288					
Marital status														
Ever married/in union	45.7	34.3	51.3	79.5	3.6	76.5	45.4	70.1	5,240					
Never married/in union	46.2	33.4	53.6	79.0	2.7	79.5	42.2	75.7	2,889					
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai	39.7	28.7	46.2	79.4	3.0	78.0	39.4	68.9	5,995					
Mon-Khmer	63.7	47.2	68.7	79.9	4.3	77.7	56.8	81.8	1,387					
Hmong-Mien	65.7	53.7	72.2	77.3	3.6	73.7	62.0	79.0	570					
Chinese-Tibetan	55.1	43.6	61.3	81.1	3.4	71.0	71.8	83.4	109					
Other, DK, Missing	45.6	44.0	55.0	77.7	3.6	81.4	25.5	72.4	68					
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	71.1	57.6	77.0	75.4	6.2	75.5	58.4	86.6	797					
Second	61.7	46.4	67.5	78.1	4.2	73.4	48.7	81.3	1,274					
Middle	54.5	37.7	60.5	80.2	3.0	78.1	43.0	79.5	1,583					
Fourth	41.2	29.6	46.4	79.9	2.6	77.6	44.3	68.2	2,210					
Richest	26.7	20.3	34.6	80.3	2.5	80.4	37.5	60.3	2,265					

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A 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

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.

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

	Know a place to get tested ¹	Percentage of women who:					Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	Number of women age 15-49
		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 ^{2,3}	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A			
Total	24.0	9.2	8.6	2.7	2.6	3.3	0.3	25,305	
Area									
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	
Region									
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	
Province									
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	
Khammuane	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 TM.11.4W (continued): Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	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 heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Age							
15-24	23.5	6.2	5.4	2.4	2.3	3.6	8,590
15-17	18.0	2.0	1.7	0.7	0.6	2.5	2,796
18-19	22.2	4.6	4.2	1.8	1.7	4.6	1,769
20-24	27.9	9.7	8.6	3.9	3.7	3.9	4,024
25-29	28.7	14.4	13.4	4.9	4.6	3.1	4,045
30-39	25.4	11.9	11.4	2.9	2.7	3.2	7,242
40-49	19.7	6.7	6.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	5,429
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months							
Sexually active	23.5	10.8	10.0	3.3	3.1	3.2	18,858
15-24 ³	23.0	10.6	9.3	4.4	4.1	3.8	4,066
15-19	16.2	7.0	6.3	2.9	2.7	3.4	1,261
15-17	11.7	5.5	4.8	2.3	2.3	3.1	481
18-19	19.0	7.9	7.2	3.4	3.0	3.6	780
20-24	26.0	12.2	10.7	5.0	4.7	4.0	2,805
25-49	23.7	10.8	10.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	14,792
Sexually inactive	25.6	4.7	4.5	1.2	1.1	3.6	6,447
Education							
None or ECE	3.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	4,087
Primary	15.0	5.9	5.3	1.6	1.5	2.4	8,922
Lower secondary	25.8	10.5	9.6	2.6	2.4	3.3	5,535
Upper secondary	35.3	11.1	10.6	3.7	3.6	4.5	3,482
Post secondary / Non tertiary	55.4	25.2	24.6	7.5	7.5	7.7	885
Higher	60.5	24.1	22.9	7.9	7.4	6.8	2,394
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	23.4	11.0	10.3	3.2	3.0	3.2	19,614
Never married/in union	26.3	3.0	2.8	1.1	1.1	3.5	5,691
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	31.6	12.7	11.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	16,522
Mon-Khmer	10.0	2.7	2.3	0.9	0.8	2.8	5,779
Hmong-Mien	7.1	2.1	1.9	0.8	0.8	1.5	2,109
Chinese-Tibetan	12.6	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.8	3.8	628
Other, DK, Missing	21.7	6.8	6.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	266
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.4	4,337
Second	8.7	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	2.3	4,716
Middle	19.0	6.1	5.5	2.0	1.9	2.7	4,908
Fourth	31.5	12.2	11.4	3.6	3.4	4.1	5,414
Richest	48.2	21.1	20.2	5.9	5.7	5.0	5,929

¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results^A Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

Table TM.11.4M: 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 HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	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 ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	31.2	6.9	6.4	2.2	2.0	3.3	0.2	12,017
Area								
Urban	49.9	13.7	12.7	5.1	4.7	4.6	0.2	3,808
Rural	22.6	3.8	3.4	0.9	0.8	2.8	0.2	8,209
Rural with road	24.4	4.2	3.8	1.0	0.9	3.0	0.2	7,051
Rural without road	11.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.0	1,158
Region								
North	24.5	5.2	4.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	0.1	3,858
Central	37.2	9.1	8.6	2.6	2.5	4.4	0.3	5,906
South	27.0	4.2	3.3	1.0	0.8	2.3	0.1	2,253
Province								
Vientiane Capital	62.1	19.8	19.2	7.2	6.9	4.2	0.1	1,510
Phongsaly	5.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	369
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	633
Bokeo	39.5	10.3	9.9	2.5	2.3	18.8	0.4	337
Luangprabang	15.2	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	861
Huaphanh	22.8	3.9	3.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.4	575
Xayabury	42.3	13.1	11.0	8.2	6.7	1.1	0.0	733
Xiengkhuang	19.9	4.5	4.0	0.9	0.8	2.3	0.1	504
Vientiane	13.3	3.6	3.4	0.8	0.8	4.4	0.0	830
Borikhamxay	30.1	7.2	5.6	1.4	1.2	4.6	0.0	518
Khammuane	33.3	6.6	6.5	1.7	1.7	5.9	0.0	692
Savannakhet	38.4	6.0	5.7	0.8	0.8	4.9	0.9	1,669
Saravane	12.4	3.3	2.0	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.1	704
Sekong	12.6	4.4	3.2	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.3	207
Champasack	37.8	4.3	3.6	0.9	0.8	2.8	0.0	1,103
Attapeu	32.9	6.1	5.9	1.0	1.0	4.5	0.4	240
Xaysomboune	12.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	2.0	0.1	183

(Continued...)

Table TM.1.1.4M (continued): Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	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 ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ⁴	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ⁴	
Age								
15-24	27.3	3.2	2.9	1.4	1.2	3.5	0.2	4,179
15-17	21.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	3.2	0.3	1,571
18-19	27.8	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.1	4.6	0.1	835
20-24	32.4	6.2	5.7	2.6	2.2	3.3	0.3	1,773
25-29	32.7	7.9	6.8	3.0	2.7	3.0	0.1	1,812
30-39	34.1	9.7	9.0	2.9	2.7	3.6	0.3	3,385
40-49	32.8	8.6	8.0	2.1	1.9	3.0	0.1	2,642
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	32.8	8.4	7.8	2.6	2.4	3.2	0.2	9,007
15-24 ³	29.6	5.6	5.2	2.2	1.9	3.5	0.3	1,692
15-19	22.5	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.7	4.0	0.1	469
15-17	20.9	2.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	165
18-19	23.4	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	4.3	0.2	304
20-24	32.3	7.0	6.5	2.7	2.4	3.4	0.4	1,223
25-49	33.6	9.1	8.4	2.6	2.5	3.2	0.2	7,316
Sexually inactive	26.5	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.1	3.6	0.2	3,010
Education								
None or ECE	5.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	783
Primary	16.9	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.5	3.0	0.2	3,726
Lower secondary	28.3	4.9	4.5	1.9	1.7	3.4	0.3	3,519
Upper secondary	42.3	8.3	7.5	2.5	2.3	3.2	0.1	2,165
Post secondary / Non tertiary	56.1	19.5	17.1	6.1	5.0	5.3	0.1	487
Higher	67.1	22.9	21.3	7.3	6.5	5.4	0.3	1,336
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	31.9	8.5	7.9	2.4	2.3	3.1	0.2	7,904
Never married/in union	29.9	3.8	3.4	1.8	1.6	3.8	0.1	4,113
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	40.7	9.8	8.9	3.2	2.9	3.8	0.3	7,740
Mon-Khmer	14.5	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.1	2,773
Hmong-Mien	14.4	2.2	1.9	0.8	0.7	2.7	0.1	1,079
Chinese-Tibetan	6.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	324
Other, DK, Missing	25.2	7.6	7.6	5.1	5.1	6.4	0.5	101
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	8.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.3	2,187
Second	17.4	2.0	1.8	0.4	0.4	2.8	0.2	2,376
Middle	26.3	4.4	3.9	1.3	1.2	2.8	0.2	2,358
Fourth	39.7	7.2	6.3	2.5	2.0	4.0	0.2	2,674
Richest	61.0	19.7	18.5	6.5	6.1	5.0	0.1	2,422

¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results⁴ Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any testing indicator

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.

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

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1A}	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, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years	
Total	78.4	9.9	14.0	13.5	8.1	7.5	4,231	
Area								
Urban	93.3	18.7	29.9	29.2	15.8	15.8	1,149	
Rural	72.8	6.6	8.0	7.6	5.2	4.4	3,082	
Rural with road	76.4	7.4	9.0	8.6	5.8	4.9	2,556	
Rural without road	55.4	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.4	1.9	526	
Region								
North	78.1	4.3	5.6	5.5	2.7	2.9	1,375	
Central	80.8	14.2	20.5	19.9	11.8	10.9	1,963	
South	73.4	8.9	12.3	11.6	8.1	7.0	894	
Province								
Vientiane Capital	94.9	37.7	55.9	55.0	34.9	32.7	418	
Phongsaly	53.1	2.6	3.9	3.9	1.5	0.5	127	
Luangnamtha	88.3	2.3	6.1	5.6	1.1	3.4	112	
Oudomxay	78.2	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.3	1.9	267	
Bokeo	78.8	13.1	24.3	24.3	11.4	10.1	141	
Luangprabang	77.9	4.9	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.5	314	
Huaphanh	71.2	3.0	3.6	3.6	1.8	1.7	202	
Xayabury	94.4	4.1	3.4	2.9	2.3	2.3	211	
Xiengkhuang	65.2	4.6	8.9	8.6	3.9	3.8	219	
Vientiane	86.8	6.0	9.1	7.6	3.3	3.6	302	
Borikhamxay	90.0	10.2	18.6	18.4	9.5	7.1	196	
Khammuane	75.9	6.9	6.3	5.5	3.1	3.0	243	
Savannakhet	70.8	10.8	13.7	13.7	8.1	7.1	503	
Saravane	65.3	2.8	3.6	3.6	2.1	1.5	326	
Sekong	63.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	92	
Champasack	81.3	16.8	23.9	22.3	16.3	14.6	383	
Attapeu	79.3	5.5	6.7	6.7	3.8	1.9	94	
Xaysomboune	81.4	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.6	82	

(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 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, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, 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

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,2}	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, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, and accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ²	Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years	
Age								
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	
Education								
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	
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	78.4	9.9	13.9	13.5	8.1	7.5	4,227	
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
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	4.7	2.5	1.3	126	
Other, DK, Missing	(77.6)	(0.0)	(17.8)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(3.8)	45	
Wealth index quintile								
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	24.3	22.8	725	

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

² MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care (information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)

³ MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care

^A In this context, counselling 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.

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

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

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.

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:											
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	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 ²	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 ³	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	19.3	45.9	23.5	5.4	2.3	47.3	8,590	4.1	4,066	49.9	5,403
Area											
Urban	28.0	61.5	36.6	8.2	3.8	37.9	2,598	8.3	986	43.9	2,148
Rural	15.6	39.1	17.8	4.3	1.6	51.4	5,991	2.7	3,081	53.8	3,254
Rural with road	16.4	41.7	18.9	4.6	1.7	50.7	5,166	2.9	2,619	54.0	2,982
Rural without road	10.2	23.1	11.2	2.2	0.9	55.9	825	1.5	461	51.4	273
Region											
North	18.7	38.9	19.2	4.0	2.0	55.5	2,662	2.8	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
South	19.7	43.6	21.2	5.3	1.9	41.5	1,777	4.2	738	46.6	1,047
Province											
Vientiane Capital	26.0	64.4	38.9	13.6	5.0	35.1	993	10.8	349	46.0	901
Phongsaly	4.6	26.3	19.7	1.7	1.7	67.4	225	2.5	152	68.6	90
Luangnamtha	16.3	38.7	20.2	5.8	2.7	55.6	245	3.4	136	40.0	124
Oudomxay	28.1	57.6	25.8	2.6	1.5	55.8	535	1.8	298	44.9	415
Bokeo	24.9	53.1	42.0	16.8	8.7	54.5	248	12.5	135	46.7	179
Luangprabang	22.2	35.7	8.6	2.2	0.6	50.1	574	0.8	288	44.1	282
Huaphanh	6.6	9.9	5.9	0.6	0.2	67.3	390	0.3	263	53.1	75
Xayabury	18.2	44.5	23.1	3.8	1.8	46.2	445	3.5	205	65.3	231
Xiengkhuang	8.8	25.2	12.8	3.0	1.8	50.4	393	3.2	198	60.5	124
Vientiane	17.0	51.1	25.5	6.6	2.5	55.6	556	4.4	309	63.0	413
Borikhamxay	18.8	71.9	37.4	9.7	4.2	58.3	401	5.8	234	57.3	317
Khammuane	15.6	36.6	23.9	1.1	0.2	44.4	492	0.5	218	60.2	292
Savannakhet	23.2	49.9	23.9	3.3	1.8	38.9	1,167	4.5	454	39.7	823
Saravane	21.2	31.5	10.6	1.7	0.8	43.9	556	1.7	244	36.6	217
Sekong	9.2	38.0	10.8	0.6	0.2	47.0	165	0.4	77	57.3	80
Champasack	21.3	49.7	30.7	9.1	3.0	38.6	855	7.4	330	45.2	605
Attapeu	17.5	55.8	18.6	2.5	1.6	43.2	201	2.7	87	61.4	145
Xaysomboune	1.1	39.2	3.8	1.9	0.5	60.0	149	0.6	89	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, Lao PDR, 2017

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:											
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	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 ²	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 ^A	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Age											
15-19	19.1	46.0	19.6	2.6	1.0	27.6	4,565	2.7	1,261	52.0	2,879
15-17	19.8	46.3	18.0	1.7	0.6	17.2	2,796	2.3	481	50.3	1,775
18-19	17.9	45.4	22.2	4.2	1.7	44.1	1,769	3.0	780	54.6	1,104
20-24	19.6	45.8	27.9	8.6	3.7	69.7	4,024	4.7	2,805	47.5	2,524
18-7	18.7	44.4	25.8	6.7	2.9	66.2	2,392	3.8	1,584	49.3	1,490
23-24	21.0	47.9	30.9	11.4	4.8	74.8	1,632	5.9	1,222	44.9	1,034
Education											
None or ECE	2.6	9.9	2.9	0.4	0.1	68.7	712	0.0	489	65.5	109
Primary	7.7	26.2	12.9	4.5	1.8	66.4	2,120	2.5	1,409	67.0	826
Lower secondary	15.2	45.0	19.4	5.8	2.2	50.6	2,364	4.2	1,196	55.3	1,453
Upper secondary	29.2	63.6	31.4	5.5	2.6	25.3	2,262	7.7	573	47.1	1,939
Post secondary / Non tertiary	35.1	67.3	39.7	10.9	6.5	47.1	175	10.7	82	42.5	157
Higher	41.5	72.7	50.8	9.2	3.5	33.1	957	8.5	317	31.3	919
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	13.0	38.9	21.8	9.7	4.2	96.3	3,829	4.2	3,689	57.6	1,992
Never married/in union	24.4	51.5	24.9	2.1	0.7	7.9	4,760	2.8	377	45.4	3,411
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	25.3	56.4	30.7	7.4	3.0	42.7	5,158	6.0	2,202	46.0	3,928
Mon-Khmer	11.7	32.6	13.6	2.9	1.2	51.1	2,197	2.0	1,124	59.1	1,011
Hmong-Mien	6.9	25.3	8.0	1.5	0.7	61.8	918	1.1	568	62.6	330
Chinese-Tibetan	9.5	23.8	16.2	2.7	2.1	60.0	218	2.4	131	60.1	77
Other, DK, Missing	12.8	34.5	24.8	3.3	1.7	42.0	98	(4.1)	41	(66.6)	57
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	5.5	17.4	5.5	0.5	0.1	60.1	1,601	0.1	961	66.2	438
Second	12.7	33.5	11.9	1.7	1.0	52.5	1,802	1.8	945	60.2	853
Middle	18.4	48.9	23.9	5.8	2.5	48.0	1,726	4.7	829	53.4	1,142
Fourth	25.6	62.1	33.8	9.4	4.0	44.0	1,733	7.7	762	46.8	1,398
Richest	33.6	65.9	41.5	9.6	3.6	32.9	1,729	8.9	569	40.0	1,571

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results^A Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

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

Table TM.11.6M: 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:										
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	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 men age 15-24 years	Percentage of young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ³	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
Total	22.1	48.0	27.3	2.9	1.2	40.5	4,179	1.9	1,692	58.6	2,808
Area											
Urban	30.8	61.6	41.7	5.4	3.1	39.3	1,248	5.0	491	50.8	1,039
Rural	18.4	42.2	21.2	1.9	0.4	41.0	2,931	0.7	1,201	63.2	1,769
Rural with road	19.4	44.2	23.0	2.2	0.5	39.9	2,542	0.8	1,015	62.2	1,606
Rural without road	12.0	28.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	47.7	389	0.0	185	72.9	163
Region											
North	20.5	36.5	21.5	3.6	1.8	47.9	1,287	1.8	616	62.3	717
Central	26.5	57.3	32.0	3.6	1.4	38.5	2,082	2.6	803	59.1	1,610
South	13.4	42.0	24.8	0.3	0.1	33.7	810	0.2	273	51.7	481
Province											
Vientiane Capital	40.6	80.0	54.2	8.6	4.1	41.3	498	7.2	206	42.4	479
Phongsaly	5.3	50.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	73.8	110	0.0	81	70.4	75
Luangnamtha	19.2	25.5	19.9	1.4	1.4	50.1	117	2.9	59	37.0	49
Oudomxay	22.8	39.0	17.7	1.5	0.9	49.4	228	0.8	112	60.8	151
Bokeo	21.5	52.0	31.6	7.3	2.3	59.2	109	2.8	65	52.5	97
Luangprabang	17.5	28.3	13.7	1.2	0.0	34.1	289	0.0	99	92.0	120
Huaphanh	17.1	32.1	19.6	2.2	0.7	58.0	223	1.3	129	62.1	108
Xayabury	34.0	40.6	41.9	11.6	7.2	33.9	211	7.2	72	47.2	117
Xiengkhuang	16.6	44.1	15.7	0.8	0.0	49.5	175	0.0	87	60.9	123
Vientiane	22.6	71.6	11.5	2.0	0.8	43.0	289	1.8	124	70.0	230
Borikhamxay	20.8	50.8	24.0	1.6	0.0	43.7	184	0.0	80	64.3	150
Khammuane	20.0	39.4	28.8	3.1	0.5	39.0	253	1.4	99	54.6	158
Savannakhet	26.1	47.9	34.7	2.2	0.7	28.7	611	1.2	175	70.2	430
Saravane	7.1	16.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	40.7	257	0.0	105	32.5	63
Sekong	18.9	47.6	12.1	0.9	0.0	35.7	77	0.0	27	37.7	53
Champasack	13.9	57.1	37.6	0.0	0.0	27.2	391	0.0	106	55.3	306
Attapeu	25.5	43.7	28.5	1.9	0.7	40.6	84	1.7	34	65.7	59
Xaysomboune	10.4	35.3	7.9	0.4	0.4	43.8	72	0.9	32	69.8	39

(Continued...)

Table TM.11.6M (continued): 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:											
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	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 men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
Age											
15-19	21.1	47.3	23.6	0.9	0.5	19.5	2,405	0.7	469	58.7	1,587
15-17	19.6	45.3	21.4	0.5	0.2	10.5	1,571	0.0	165	60.1	1,014
18-19	23.9	51.0	27.8	1.7	1.1	36.5	835	1.1	304	56.3	572
20-24	23.5	48.9	32.4	5.7	2.2	68.9	1,773	2.4	1,223	58.6	1,222
20-22	21.5	49.0	30.3	4.9	2.5	62.4	1,059	3.1	660	60.7	721
23-24	26.5	48.7	35.5	6.8	1.8	78.7	714	1.5	562	55.5	501
Education											
None or ECE	3.4	6.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	129	0.0	65	(*)	15
Primary	8.0	27.5	13.3	0.6	0.2	47.8	878	0.5	419	76.9	395
Lower secondary	18.8	45.3	21.5	2.3	0.7	36.8	1,502	1.2	553	66.5	964
Upper secondary	31.5	62.2	36.8	3.2	1.6	31.6	1,301	2.9	411	51.1	1,085
Post secondary / Non tertiary	32.2	66.4	46.8	11.9	3.7	80.2	55	(4.6)	44	(51.8)	50
Higher	44.5	72.4	62.2	10.8	5.2	63.5	314	4.9	199	36.5	299
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	18.5	42.6	25.7	5.5	1.6	98.5	891	1.6	878	67.0	540
Never married/in union	23.1	49.4	27.8	2.2	1.2	24.7	3,288	2.3	814	56.7	2,269
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	27.8	56.5	36.3	4.1	2.0	37.4	2,531	3.4	947	53.2	1,951
Mon-Khmer	14.1	35.5	14.7	1.0	0.2	41.1	1,043	0.0	429	69.7	557
Hmong-Mien	12.8	33.3	12.1	1.4	0.2	47.1	464	0.4	219	75.7	231
Chinese-Tibetan	6.5	29.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	71.9	105	0.0	76	72.1	45
Other, DK, Missing	(21.7)	(49.0)	(16.9)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(60.6)	35	0.0	21	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	7.9	23.6	7.5	0.5	0.0	46.1	788	0.0	363	81.2	302
Second	13.4	35.9	17.4	1.2	0.3	41.4	910	0.8	377	68.6	504
Middle	20.9	47.2	23.3	2.0	0.9	34.5	824	1.7	284	63.3	553
Fourth	34.7	62.4	36.1	3.6	1.2	38.5	920	1.8	354	52.7	768
Richest	33.9	71.8	54.3	8.0	4.2	42.5	737	5.9	313	44.2	681

¹MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people²MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results^A Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

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

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

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, 7 g/dl for pregnant women, and 8 g/dl for men) 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		
Total	98.8	1.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	12,701
Area						
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
Region						
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
Province						
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				Total	Number of women
	Tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent/Other	Missing		
Age						
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
Education						
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
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
Wealth index quintile						
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 Pregnant	Any < 12.0 g/dl < 11.0 g/dl	Mild 10.0-11.9 g/dl 10.0-10.9 g/dl	Moderate 7.0-9.9 g/dl 7.0-9.9 g/dl		Severe <7.0 g/dl <7.0 g/dl
Total		39.8	33.2	6.3	0.4	12,545
Area						
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
Region						
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
Province						
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: 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 Pregnant	Any < 12.0 g/dl < 11.0 g/dl	Mild 10.0-11.9 g/dl 10.0-10.9 g/dl	Moderate 7.0-9.9 g/dl 7.0-9.9 g/dl	Severe <7.0 g/dl <7.0 g/dl	
Age						
15-24		41.5	34.9	6.3	0.3	4,291
15-19		42.6	36.5	6.0	0.1	2,283
15-17		42.8	36.5	6.2	0.1	1,406
18-19		42.3	36.5	5.7	0.1	877
20-24		40.1	33.1	6.6	0.4	2,008
25-29		37.2	30.2	6.4	0.6	2,027
30-39		36.7	31.1	5.3	0.3	3,515
40-49		43.2	35.2	7.5	0.5	2,711
Education						
None or ECE		43.7	35.6	7.5	0.6	1997
Primary		39.2	31.7	6.9	0.6	4397
Lower secondary		39.5	33.4	5.8	0.3	2734
Upper secondary		39.5	33.2	6.2	0.1	1757
Post secondary / Non tertiary		35.4	29.7	5.7	0.0	418
Higher		38.5	34.9	3.6	0.1	1241
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai		40.9	34.5	6.1	0.4	8178
Mon-Khmer		40.5	33.0	7.1	0.5	2879
Hmong-Mien		29.0	23.2	5.4	0.3	1061
Chinese-Tibetan		38.8	30.3	8.1	0.3	309
Other, DK, Missing		47.5	40.1	7.3	0.0	118
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest		42.9	34.7	7.5	0.7	2149
Second		40.1	32.8	7.0	0.3	2274
Middle		39.3	32.2	7.0	0.1	2416
Fourth		38.0	32.0	5.5	0.5	2792
Richest		39.5	34.1	5.1	0.2	2914

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.

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
Age^A					
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) ^B	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
GIAR ^C	8.4	5.5	5.9	3.5	6.5
^A 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.					
^B 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.					
^C 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 ¹	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		
	Miscarriage	Induced abortions	Still birth	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced Abortions			Stillbirths	1	2-3		4+	Total
Total	91	47	18	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.1	25,305	64.3	31.6	4.1	100.0	1,551
Area														
Urban	118	88	23	1.6	0.2	0.1	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	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	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	2.3	2,341	68.0	32.0	0.0	100.0	55
Region														
North	55	38	17	2.1	0.1	0.1	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	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	2.8	4,879	63.9	31.5	4.6	100.0	138
Province														
Vientiane Capital	141	120	23	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.2	3,473	63.7	31.0	5.3	100.0	355
Phongsaly	63	63	13	2.3	0.1	0.1	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	7.7	692	63.4	31.9	4.7	100.0	53
Oudomxay	72	47	27	2.2	0.2	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	3.3	724	(80.5)	(16.5)	(3.0)	100.0	24
Luangprabang	33	35	11	2.1	0.1	0.1	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	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	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	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	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	13.3	1,129	62.4	34.8	2.8	100.0	150
Khammuanene	108	31	53	2.0	0.2	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	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	0.9	1,510	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Sekong	90	30	8	2.4	0.2	0.1	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	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	3.1	541	(77.0)	(23.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Xaysomboune	101	16	13	2.7	0.3	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							Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion ¹	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	
		Ratio per 1000 Live Births			Mean number of:						1	2-3	4+	Total		
		Miscarriages	Induced abortions	Still birth	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced Abortions	Stillbirths								
Age																
15-19	125	39	12	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4,565	(78.5)	(16.9)	(4.6)	100.0	23		
20-24	92	52	23	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	4,024	79.1	18.0	2.9	100.0	131		
25-29	89	51	17	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.5	4,045	70.4	27.7	1.9	100.0	262		
30-34	93	52	14	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.6	3,824	68.7	27.8	3.4	100.0	330		
35-39	92	52	20	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	10.0	3,418	61.0	34.8	4.2	100.0	342		
40-44	84	38	15	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	8.4	3,076	58.2	37.5	4.2	100.0	258		
45-49	95	40	22	3.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	8.7	2,353	51.9	40.2	7.9	100.0	205		
Mother's education																
None or ECE	75	12	15	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.7	4,087	65.4	31.4	3.2	100.0	111		
Primary	83	39	17	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.3	8,922	63.5	32.4	4.1	100.0	566		
Lower secondary	106	85	19	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.4	5,535	64.3	30.5	5.2	100.0	467		
Upper secondary	118	104	23	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.3	3,482	64.1	33.3	2.5	100.0	185		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	129	103	24	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	11.4	885	64.1	32.5	3.3	100.0	101		
Higher	175	106	26	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.1	2,394	67.9	29.0	3.1	100.0	121		
Marital/Union status of woman																
Currently married/in union	91	46	18	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.9	18,545	64.5	31.5	4.0	100.0	1,466		
Formerly married/in union	86	60	15	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.8	1,070	57.0	36.7	6.3	100.0	73		
Never married/in union	118	405	62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5,691	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																
Lao-Tai	106	64	19	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.4	16,522	64.5	31.2	4.2	100.0	1,219		
Mon-Khmer	83	22	16	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.6	5,779	67.5	30.1	2.4	100.0	210		
Hmong-Mien	47	18	13	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.2	2,109	53.8	40.5	5.6	100.0	67		
Chinese-Tibetan	54	45	12	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.3	628	59.8	35.9	4.3	100.0	40		
Other, DK, Missing	61	50	33	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.1	266	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16		
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	72	11	10	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	4,337	60.8	35.9	3.2	100.0	82		
Second	71	21	19	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	4,716	69.7	26.7	3.6	100.0	163		
Middle	92	43	18	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.6	4,908	65.1	29.8	5.1	100.0	277		
Fourth	99	71	23	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.3	5,414	64.6	33.2	2.2	100.0	452		
Richest	133	109	21	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	9.7	5,929	62.7	32.0	5.3	100.0	577		

¹Survey-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 abortion method Lao PDR, 2017														
		Method used for abortion					Place of medical Abortion Pills					Place of surgical abortion				
		MEDICAL METHOD USING PILLS	SURGICAL / INVASIVE METHOD	NO RESPONSE	Number of women age 15-49 with at least one induced abortion in the last five years	Government/ Public Facility	Private Facility	At home	Other	No Response	Number of women age 15-49 with at least one medical abortion in the last five years	Government/ Public Facility	Private Facility	Other	No Response	Number of women age 15-49 with at least one surgical abortion in the last five years
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	307	
Area																
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	
Region																
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	
Province																
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	
OUDDOMXAY	(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	
XIENGHUANG	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	
KHAMMUANENE	(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...)

TM.14.3 (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					
	MEDICAL METHOD USING PILLS	SURGICAL/ INVASIVE METHOD	NO RESPONSE	Number of women age 15- 49 with at least one induced abortion in the last five years	Government/ Public Facility	Private Facility	At home	Other	No Response	Government/ Public Facility	Private Facility	Other	No Response	Number of women age 15-49 with at least one surgical abortion in the last five years	
														Number of women age 15-49 with at least one medical abortion in the last five years	Number of women age 15-49 with at least one surgical abortion in the last five years
Age															
15-19	(73.5)	(26.5)	(0.0)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
20-24	67.1	31.8	1.0	98	5	19	72.8	3.5	0.0	(65.6)	(3.2)	(*)	(0.0)	(*)	31
25-29	48.8	50.6	0.6	178	8	17	68.5	6.7	0.0	63.7	2.9	(*)	1.2	(*)	90
30-34	48.2	50.3	1.5	165	6	19	63.6	11.0	0.0	64.9	0.7	(*)	0.0	(*)	83
35-39	55.5	44.3	0.2	125	14	17	67.8	1.2	0.0	76.3	0.5	(*)	0.0	(*)	55
40-44	59.6	40.0	0.4	67	14	11	72.7	1.6	0.0	(57.4)	(0.0)	(*)	(0.0)	(*)	27
45-49	(41.2)	(58.8)	(0.0)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Mother's education															
None or ECE	60.5	39.1	0.5	55	(15.8)	(6.9)	(74.7)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(47.6)	(1.1)	(*)	(0.0)	(*)	22
Primary	53.4	45.5	1.1	230	13	21	60.9	5.0	0.0	63.1	0.3	(*)	0.0	(*)	105
Lower secondary	55.2	44.4	0.4	200	5	17	71.2	7.1	0.0	70.2	1.0	(*)	0.0	(*)	89
Upper secondary	47.3	51.0	1.7	88	(5.8)	(24.8)	(65.4)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(77.1)	(3.1)	(*)	(2.4)	(*)	45
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(58.2)	(41.8)	(0.0)	41	(4.9)	(8.1)	(79.1)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Higher	55.0	45.0	0.0	66	(6.6)	(13.8)	(73.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(66.5)	(5.4)	(*)	(0.0)	(*)	30
Marital/Union status of woman															
Currently married/in union	53.2	46.3	0.5	647	10	17	67.3	5.7	0.0	67.1	1.5	(*)	0.4	(*)	299
Formerly married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao-Tai	52.7	46.6	0.7	507	5	22	67.1	6.2	0.0	68.2	1.4	(*)	0.5	(*)	236
Mon-Khmer	56.7	42.4	0.9	112	21	4	72.0	2.5	0.0	62.3	1.5	(*)	0.0	(*)	47
Hmong-Mien	(59.2)	(39.5)	(1.3)	41	(23.6)	(0.0)	(72.8)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Chinese-Tibetan	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	72.4	24.1	3.5	43	(33.1)	(7.6)	(51.4)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Second	56.7	43.3	0.0	86	12	12	73.1	3.5	0.0	(47.2)	(0.0)	(*)	(0.0)	(*)	37
Middle	60.0	39.7	0.3	139	7	14	73.5	5.5	0.0	63.8	0.7	(*)	0.0	(*)	55
Fourth	46.1	52.4	1.5	203	3	22	68.3	6.8	0.0	29.5	0.0	(*)	1.0	(*)	106
Richest	53.2	46.7	0.1	208	8	21	66.4	5.0	0.0	67.9	3.0	(*)	0.0	(*)	97

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

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



102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144
106	112	118	124	130	136	142	148
110	116	122	128	134	140	146	152

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.¹ 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 topic 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 Children² 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.

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 administered across country, these vaccines therefore excluded in the full immunisation calculation.

¹ UNICEF. 2014. The State of Children's Report in Numbers. Every Child Counts. UNICEF

² http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/

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 12 months of age
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either (crude coverage)	
Antigen				
BCG ¹	50.5	31.0	81.5	81.5
HepB				
At birth	42.7	18.0	60.7	60.7
Polio				
OPV1	50.9	32.9	83.8	83.1
OPV2	49.0	30.0	79.0	77.9
OPV3 ²	45.6	23.5	69.0	67.3
IPV	31.4	19.5	50.9	48.3
Pentavalent (DTP-Hib-HepB)				
1	47.4	25.1	72.5	71.8
2	45.0	22.3	67.2	66.2
3 ^{3, 4, 5}	43.1	17.7	60.8	58.8
Pneumococcal (Conjugate), (PCV)				
1	39.9	17.1	56.9	56.4
2	38.4	13.9	52.3	51.5
3 ⁶	36.3	11.3	47.6	46.0
Measles and Rubella (MR1) ^{7,8,B}	39.7	26.3	66.0	59.7
Japanese encephalitis	20.2	14.6	34.7	28.8
Vitamin A ^C	22.2	2.8	25.0	18.0
Deworming ^C	11.9	3.4	15.3	7.3
Fully vaccinated ^{8,C}	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

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage

⁷ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage

⁹ MICS indicator TC.11 - Full immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

na: not applicable

^A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^B Most recent dose received

^CIn Lao PDR, Measles and Rubella are administered together as the MR vaccine

^D 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 and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:													Percentage with:							
	HepB at birth			Polio			Pentavalent (DTP-Hib-HepB)			PCV			Full ^a	Vaccination Cards ^b	Vaccination cards seen ^c	Number of children age 12-23 months					
	BCG	IPV	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1					2	3			
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	70.6	62.7	57	
Oudomxay	69.3	44.9	72.7	68.1	60.8	29.2	46.3	45.3	43.9	32.0	28.9	28.8	48.1	17.7	18.7	13.9	23.9	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	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	75.6	45.4	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	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	93.3	72.3	111	
Xiangkhuang	82.7	57.2	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	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	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	85.0	74.7	98	
Khammuane	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	63.0	40.1	47	

(Continued...)

Table TC.1.2 (continued): Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:												Percentage with:		Number of children age 12-23 months							
	HepB at birth			Polio			Pentavalent (DTP-Hib-HepB)			PCV			Measles and Rubella (MR1)	Japanese encephalitis		Vitamin A ^a	Deworming ^a	Full ^b	None	Vaccination cards ^c	Vaccination cards seen ^d	
	BCG	OP1	OP2	OP3	IPV	1	2	3	1	2	3	1			2							3
Mother's education																						
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	49.1	26.0	15.4	9.9	30.6	23.7	50.4	37.5	414	
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	68.6	34.0	20.7	12.8	47.3	12.2	70.4	52.2	842	
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	68.4	34.2	27.8	14.7	52.2	8.8	76.4	59.0	519	
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	69.3	42.8	32.9	20.1	55.7	8.8	79.2	62.4	181	
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	74.5	42.4	27.9	16.5	61.9	3.5	87.8	59.6	67	
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	79.1	48.8	49.8	35.9	67.2	5.7	85.7	67.5	180	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																						
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	74.4	41.8	32.5	19.5	58.8	8.9	77.3	58.6	1,244	
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	61.6	28.5	15.6	10.1	37.3	14.3	61.5	46.0	556	
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	44.6	20.2	12.9	7.5	29.6	19.8	65.5	49.0	317	
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	52.2	26.7	22.1	18.9	27.4	22.7	48.4	42.0	63	
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Wealth index quintile																						
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	52.5	25.6	11.2	7.5	31.7	22.5	51.6	37.5	532	
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	64.1	33.1	21.5	14.9	43.4	13.6	68.3	51.9	469	
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	67.6	31.1	23.4	13.9	50.1	6.9	73.3	55.8	417	
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	72.9	41.0	31.9	17.3	57.0	8.4	79.4	59.4	413	
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	77.8	46.9	43.2	26.2	65.2	7.6	87.6	68.4	372	

^a Most recent dose received

^b Includes: BCG, Polio3, DTP-Hib-HepB3, Measles and Rubella (MR1) as per the vaccination schedule in Lao PDR

^c Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^d Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

(*) 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 (end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age) is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia, and malaria that are the leading killers of children under 5. 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.

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	
Total	6.5	1.1	17.4	11,720
Sex				
Male	6.9	1.0	17.4	6,017
Female	6.2	1.1	17.3	5,703
Area				
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
Region				
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
Province				
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
Age (in months)				
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
Mother's education				
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head				
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
Wealth index quintile				
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. 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.

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.

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.

7

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 TC3.4 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.

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 ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Total	43.9	9.2	1.8	4.1	49.1	44.6	764
Sex							
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
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Age (in months)							
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
Mother's education							
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
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
Wealth index quintile							
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

¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

^A Community health providers includes both public (Village health worker and Outreach team) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B 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
Total	4.1	26.7	40.7	19.9	8.4	0.2	100.0	3.8	33.9	45.9	14.1	2.1	0.2	100.0	764
Sex															
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
Area															
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
Region															
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
Province															
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)	(26.8)	(26.8)	(23.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.3)	(26.4)	(41.3)	(18.9)	(5.1)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Khammuane	(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
Age (in months)															
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
Mother's education															
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	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Higher	(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	46
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
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
Wealth index quintile															
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:							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	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 ²	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹					
Total	53.2	26.8	56.1	15.4	59.9	15.2	12.5	764
Sex								
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
Area								
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
Region								
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
Province								
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
Xiangkuang	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
Age (in months)								
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
Mother's education								
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
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
Wealth index quintile								
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

¹ MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

² 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		
	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)							Other treatments									
	Pill or syrup			Injection				Home remedy, herbal medicine			No other treatment						
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	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
Sex																	
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
Area																	
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
Region																	
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
Province																	
Vientiane Capital	(32.8)	(78.8)	(78.8)	(78.8)	(8.5)	(6.7)	####	(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
Xiangkhuang	0.0	50.4	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	1.7	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)	(64.3)	(4.1)	(11.4)	(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)	####	(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

Age (in months)	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks		
	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade ORT with continued feeding ¹)							Other treatments									
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Injection	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other		No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug
0-11	14.3	52.2	52.9	47.9	4.5	9.5	7.4	5.2	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	7.3	5.0	65.1	26.4	210
12-23	18.0	67.2	70.9	67.0	7.3	10.5	3.7	6.1	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	9.1	4.7	65.9	13.7	203
24-35	13.7	64.1	69.5	67.9	3.4	9.5	1.0	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.5	10.5	6.5	69.2	16.4	142
36-47	11.6	59.9	61.2	57.3	4.5	8.6	2.9	4.7	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	9.4	2.2	70.2	19.6	109
48-59	17.2	68.2	74.6	71.1	0.7	11.3	4.3	6.1	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	7.8	3.2	68.7	13.2	100
Mother's education																	
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	0.3	9.1	3.3	70.5	24.7	211
Primary	12.6	59.4	61.5	58.1	3.1	10.4	4.3	5.3	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.0	8.1	5.3	66.0	18.6	282
Lower secondary	20.9	72.0	77.0	71.8	6.1	7.6	3.6	4.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	5.9	67.3	12.0	153
Upper secondary	20.3	60.9	64.9	62.3	8.4	2.0	6.8	12.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.9	6.0	62.7	20.6	56
Post secondary / Non Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
	(22.9)	(68.5)	(74.7)	(66.2)	(1.6)	(8.9)	(6.1)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(1.0)	(71.4)	(11.5)	46
Ethno-linguistic group																	
Lao-Tai	17.2	65.4	69.6	66.2	7.3	10.7	5.7	6.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	4.7	67.9	17.0	305
Mon-Khmer	12.1	58.2	61.1	56.5	2.1	8.6	3.3	3.5	1.7	0.5	1.5	0.0	9.7	4.7	69.0	21.6	256
Hmong-Mien	14.0	62.8	65.4	61.8	3.8	9.2	3.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	11.2	5.2	65.1	14.5	162
Chinese-Tibetan	(25.5)	(47.0)	(47.0)	(44.8)	(1.9)	(14.7)	(1.3)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(68.3)	(26.3)	31
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	8.3	52.6	53.9	51.0	1.3	11.7	2.6	4.4	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	12.3	5.4	64.4	24.4	237
Second	11.9	61.2	63.2	59.2	3.6	7.5	3.1	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.2	3.1	74.2	19.0	212
Middle	17.0	65.5	68.9	64.7	5.4	9.2	6.7	9.2	1.0	1.0	3.5	0.0	6.2	4.3	63.6	15.8	119
Fourth	20.7	70.0	78.5	73.4	11.9	12.5	6.1	7.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	7.2	58.2	8.1	106
Richest	32.1	71.3	76.0	73.0	5.4	8.2	5.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	2.9	74.1	17.1	90

¹MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

() 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:				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		Other source		Health facilities or providers		Other source			
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	A health facility or provider ^b	Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	A health facility or provider ^b		
Total	74.5	21.6	3.4	6.5	95.0	18.6	2.4	2.8	97.0	116
Sex										
Male	76.9	19.4	3.8	4.8	95.4	14.6	4.1	2.8	98.4	62
Female	71.5	24.1	2.9	8.5	94.5	23.2	0.5	2.8	95.5	54
Area										
Urban	59.2	40.7	0.0	4.2	98.0	(32.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	45
Rural	80.9	13.5	4.8	7.4	93.8	85.9	3.9	4.6	95.2	71
Rural with road	81.8	13.4	5.2	5.5	94.5	85.5	4.2	4.9	94.9	67
Rural without road	(74.2)	(14.4)	(2.1)	(21.1)	(88.6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4

^a 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

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

Note: Other background characteristics did not present here as the unweighted cases were less than 50.

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.³

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.

³ WHO. 2016. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*.

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 with primary reliance on:											Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking ¹	Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using					Other fuels for cooking and using					No food cooked in the household			
	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 stove / Open fire	Other fuel for cooking	Total				
Total	2.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	20.6	22.4	1.8	0.1	100.0	6.5	104,851	
Area														
Urban	5.3	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	64.3	11.4	7.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	16.2	32,178	
Rural	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	24.7	29.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	2.2	72,674	
Rural with road	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.3	22.9	29.5	1.7	0.1	100.0	2.5	61,970	
Rural without road	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6	34.8	26.5	6.4	0.2	100.0	0.5	10,704	
Region														
North	1.5	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	47.0	22.6	20.1	5.5	0.1	100.0	4.7	32,908	
Central	3.2	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	49.6	17.2	23.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	9.5	51,211	
South	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	25.7	23.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	2.1	20,732	
Province														
Vientiane Capital	9.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	15.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	27.5	12,633	
Phongsaly	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	5.8	74.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.7	3,166	
Luangnamtha	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	6.5	32.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	5.1	2,952	
Oudomxay	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	11.0	16.7	31.4	0.1	100.0	3.8	5,525	
Bokeo	0.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.3	1.0	24.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	12.4	3,025	
Luangprabang	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	68.0	25.1	2.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	3.7	7,427	
Huaphanh	1.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.9	63.1	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	4,697	
Xayabury	1.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	26.4	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.8	6,116	
Xiangkhuan	2.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.9	0.5	47.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.7	4,314	
Vientiane	1.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	28.0	24.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.3	7,257	
Borikhamxay	1.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	22.8	17.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	7.9	4,521	
Khammuane	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.3	36.5	26.6	0.2	0.7	100.0	2.7	6,346	
Savannakhet	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	59.2	7.0	32.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.6	14,535	
Saravane	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	67.0	10.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.2	6,554	
Sekong	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	23.8	19.3	55.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.4	1,931	
Champasack	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	75.6	1.4	20.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	2.6	10,043	
Attapeu	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	27.7	19.6	49.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.9	2,204	
Xaysomboune	4.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	24.1	61.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.7	1,606	

(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

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:										Number of household members			
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 using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Open fire stove	Three stone stove	Other fuel for cooking		No food cooked in the household		
										Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking ¹			
										Total			
Education of household head													
None or ECE	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	31.7	26.7	37.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	2.0	17,653
Primary	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	23.1	25.1	2.3	0.1	100.0	2.7	46,528
Lower secondary	2.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	18.8	18.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	6.3	19,709
Upper secondary	5.1	10.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	59.5	13.1	11.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	15.2	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	4.1	9.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	63.0	13.8	7.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	14.2	6,232
Higher	8.8	17.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	59.2	8.7	4.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	26.5	7,552
DK/Missing	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.4	7.5	6.5	3.3	0.0	100.0	4.3	138
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	2.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.2	16.8	10.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	9.0	65,326
Mon-Khmer	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	25.3	28.9	40.0	5.1	0.1	100.0	0.7	25,333
Hmong-Mien	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	28.2	40.0	3.6	0.1	100.0	4.6	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	3.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	5.3	67.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	5.6	2,886
Other, DK, Missing	6.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	23.2	41.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	11.2	1,052
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	32.4	50.0	4.3	0.1	100.0	0.3	20,968
Second	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	26.2	30.5	39.0	3.4	0.2	100.0	0.7	20,971
Middle	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.8	20.8	17.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	1.1	20,970
Fourth	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.4	13.2	5.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	3.9	20,969
Richest	7.5	19.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	66.5	6.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	26.7	20,973

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on 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.

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technology for cooking and 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, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:														Number of household members	
	Clean fuels and technologies ¹				Solid fuels for cooking											Solid fuels and technology for cooking
	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking ^a	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total		
Total	6.5	0.0	0.0	26.3	66.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	93.2	104,851
Area																
Urban	16.2	0.0	0.0	40.1	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	83.3	32,178
Rural	2.2	0.0	0.0	20.1	77.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.6	72,674
Rural with	2.5	0.0	0.0	21.3	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.4	61,970
Rural without	0.5	0.0	0.0	13.3	85.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.3	10,704
Region																
North	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	91.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.1	32,908
Central	9.5	0.0	0.0	32.1	58.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	90.3	51,211
South	2.1	0.0	0.0	48.6	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.8	20,732
Province																
Vientiane Capital	27.5	0.0	0.0	44.6	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	72.3	12,633
Phongsaly	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.1	3,166
Luangnamtha	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.6	2,952
Oudomxay	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.2	5,525
Bokeo	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	86.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	87.4	3,025
Luangprabang	3.7	0.1	0.0	1.5	94.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.1	7,427
Huaphanh	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	4,697
Xayabury	3.8	0.0	0.0	14.2	82.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	6,116
Xiangkuang	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	4,314
Vientiane	5.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.4	7,257
Borikhamxay	7.9	0.0	0.0	29.5	62.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	91.9	4,521
Khammuane	2.7	0.0	0.0	33.1	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	96.6	6,346
Savannakhet	1.6	0.0	0.0	47.0	51.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.2	14,535
Saravane	1.2	0.0	0.0	31.8	66.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	6,554
Sekong	1.4	0.0	0.0	20.3	77.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.4	1,931
Champasack	2.6	0.0	0.0	70.6	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.3	10,043
Attapeu	2.9	0.0	0.0	23.4	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	2,204
Xaysomboune	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.3	1,606

(Continued...)

Table TC.4.2 (continued): Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technology for cooking and 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, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:														Number of household members		
	Solid fuels for cooking																
	Clean fuels and technologies ¹	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/Straw/Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking ^A	No food cooked in the household	Missing		Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking
Education of household head																	
None or ECE	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	84.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.8	17,653
Primary	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.1	46,528
Lower secondary	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	93.4	19,709
Upper secondary	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.8	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	84.6	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.3	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	85.3	6,232
Higher	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	73.0	7,552
DK/Missing	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.8	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	138
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																	
Lao-Tai	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	90.7	65,326
Mon-Khmer	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	95.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.1	25,333
Hmong-Mien	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	94.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.1	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	92.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	93.4	2,886
Other, DK, Missing	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	76.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.8	1,052
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	98.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	20,968
Second	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.1	20,971
Middle	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.9	69.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	20,970
Fourth	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	54.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.9	20,969
Richest	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	22.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	72.9	20,973

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

^A Includes Alcohol/Ethanol category

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Lao PDR, 2017

Area	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and										Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has			Place of cooking is:						Total		
			Chimney	Fan		In main house			Outdoors					
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	97,878	
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	26,900	
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	70,978	
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	60,352	
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	10,627	
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	31,346	
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	46,242	
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	20,290	
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	9,146	
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	3,046	
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	2,794	
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	5,306	
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	2,645	
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	7,147	
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	4,527	
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	5,883	
Xiangkhuaung	96.3	4,314	0.2	0.1	47.3	32.8	19.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	36.9	4,153	
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	6,860	
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	4,156	
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	6,132	
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	14,281	
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	6,476	
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	1,900	
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	9,774	
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	2,140	
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	1,515	

(Continued...)

Table TC.4.3 (continued): Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members 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 in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and										Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking	
			Cookstove has		In main house				Place of cooking is:						Total
			Chimney	Fan	No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place					
Education of household head															
None or ECE	97.8	17,653	0.2	0.2	24.6	28.8	35.0	3.3	7.5	0.8	100.0	32.8	17,269		
Primary	97.1	46,528	0.3	0.2	18.6	35.9	34.0	3.7	7.5	0.3	100.0	39.7	45,197		
Lower secondary	93.6	19,709	0.6	0.2	16.9	39.0	32.7	2.8	8.3	0.2	100.0	43.4	18,448		
Upper secondary	84.7	7,040	0.6	0.2	10.5	41.0	35.5	2.3	10.6	0.0	100.0	43.9	5,964		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	85.6	6,232	0.9	0.7	8.7	43.3	37.1	2.6	8.0	0.2	100.0	48.1	5,332		
Higher	73.3	7,552	1.6	0.9	7.7	48.5	32.3	2.7	8.8	0.0	100.0	50.7	5,537		
DK/Missing	95.7	138	0.0	0.0	17.0	26.5	33.1	9.2	14.2	0.0	100.0	42.7	132		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao-Tai	90.8	65,326	0.7	0.4	11.8	42.3	32.1	3.3	10.3	0.2	100.0	47.7	59,326		
Mon-Khmer	99.2	25,333	0.1	0.1	22.1	26.8	41.1	4.1	5.1	0.8	100.0	29.7	25,127		
Hmong-Mien	95.3	10,255	0.0	0.0	36.8	27.9	32.6	0.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	32.7	9,770		
Chinese-Tibetan	94.3	2,886	0.9	0.3	39.3	33.8	23.9	0.9	1.9	0.1	100.0	16.5	2,720		
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	28.3	934		
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	99.7	20,968	0.1	0.0	40.9	20.7	27.4	4.9	5.1	1.1	100.0	30.6	20,895		
Second	99.1	20,971	0.1	0.1	19.8	29.6	39.3	3.8	7.4	0.2	100.0	29.6	20,786		
Middle	98.8	20,970	0.1	0.1	13.2	36.3	38.9	3.1	8.4	0.2	100.0	40.4	20,716		
Fourth	96.0	20,969	0.7	0.2	6.7	46.0	35.4	2.4	9.5	0.1	100.0	49.1	20,120		
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		

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.

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on														Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating ¹	Number of household members
	Clean fuels for space heating:					Polluting fuels for space heating:											
	Central heating	Electricity	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Gasoline/Diesel	Coal/Lignite	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	0.0	0.7	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	82.3	100.0	1.2	104,851	
Area																	
Urban	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	89.4	100.0	1.7	32,178	
Rural	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	79.2	100.0	1.0	72,674	
Rural with road	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	81.5	100.0	1.0	61,970	
Rural without road	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	65.9	100.0	0.7	10,704	
Region																	
North	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	75.3	100.0	2.9	32,908	
Central	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	87.8	100.0	0.5	51,211	
South	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	79.9	100.0	0.1	20,732	
Province																	
Vientiane Capital	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	97.7	100.0	0.9	12,633	
Phongsaly	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	81.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	14.1	100.0	3.0	3,166	
Luangnamtha	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	100.0	0.8	2,952	
Oudomxay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.7	100.0	0.1	5,525	
Bokeo	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.6	100.0	0.2	3,025	
Luangprabang	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.2	7,427	
Huephanh	0.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	67.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	100.0	3.8	4,697	
Xayabury	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	15.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	73.3	100.0	10.5	6,116	
Xiangkhuaung	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	75.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	21.3	100.0	2.2	4,314	
Vientiane	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0	100.0	0.1	7,257	
Borikhamxay	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	89.2	100.0	0.3	4,521	
Khammuane	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	100.0	0.6	6,346	
Savannakhet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	100.0	0.0	14,535	
Saravane	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	49.1	100.0	0.3	6,554	
Sekong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.1	100.0	0.0	1,931	
Champasack	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9	100.0	0.1	10,043	
Attapeu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	100.0	0.0	2,204	
Xaysomboune	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.7	100.0	0.2	1,606	

(Continued...)

Table TC.4.4: (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

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:											Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking ¹	Number of household members	
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using					Other fuels for cooking and using					Total			
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	ethanol / alcohol / kerosene	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household					
Education of household head														
None or ECE	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	31.7	26.7	37.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	2.0	17,653	
Primary	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	23.1	25.1	2.3	0.1	100.0	2.7	46,528	
Lower secondary	2.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	18.8	18.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	6.3	19,709	
Upper secondary	5.1	10.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	59.5	13.1	11.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	15.2	7,040	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	4.1	9.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	63.0	13.8	7.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	14.2	6,232	
Higher	8.8	17.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	59.2	8.7	4.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	26.5	7,552	
DK/Missing	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.4	7.5	6.5	3.3	0.0	100.0	4.3	138	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai	2.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.2	16.8	10.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	9.0	65,326	
Mon-Khmer	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	25.3	28.9	40.0	5.1	0.1	100.0	0.7	25,333	
Hmong-Mien	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	28.2	40.0	3.6	0.1	100.0	4.6	10,255	
Chinese-Tibetan	3.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	5.3	67.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	5.6	2,886	
Other, DK, Missing	6.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	23.2	41.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	11.2	1,052	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	32.4	50.0	4.3	0.1	100.0	0.3	20,968	
Second	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	26.2	30.5	39.0	3.4	0.2	100.0	0.7	20,971	
Middle	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.8	20.8	17.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	1.1	20,970	
Fourth	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.4	13.2	5.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	3.9	20,969	
Richest	7.5	19.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	66.5	6.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	26.7	20,973	

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

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:													DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members	
	Central heating	Space heater				Cookstove for space heating				Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household					
		Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional									
		With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney								
Total	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	4.3	7.8	3.3	82.3	0.0	100.0	104,851
Area																	
Urban	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	3.0	1.6	89.4	0.0	100.0	32,178
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	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	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	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	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	11.0	12.2	9.1	65.9	0.0	100.0	10,704
Region																	
North	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	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	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	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	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.8	15.6	79.9	0.0	100.0	20,732
Province																	
Vientiane Capital	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.1	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	0.0	0.5	0.0	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	0.0	1.1	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	0.2	0.0	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	0.1	0.6	6.7	0.1	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	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.6	17.7	0.1	73.3	0.0	100.0	6,116
Xiangkhuang	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	25.5	0.0	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	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	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	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	8.4	0.4	0.6	89.2	0.0	100.0	4,521
Khammuane	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	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	0.0	0.1	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	49.1	49.1	0.0	100.0	6,554
Sekong	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	1.1	0.0	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	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	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:											Total	DK/Missing	Number of household members		
	Central heating				Cookstove for space heating				Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household					
	Space heater		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional									
With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney							
Education of household head																
None or ECE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	4.7	10.6	4.4	79.3	0.0	100.0	17,653
Primary	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	8.9	3.6	80.6	0.0	100.0	46,528
Lower secondary	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	7.7	2.1	83.0	0.0	100.0	19,709
Upper secondary	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.3	2.7	3.9	1.7	89.1	0.0	100.0	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.1	3.7	88.0	0.0	100.0	6,232
Higher	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	86.8	0.0	100.0	7,552
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	93.4	0.0	100.0	138
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																
Lao-Tai	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.1	3.4	3.5	3.8	86.6	0.0	100.0	65,326
Mon-Khmer	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	7.8	3.6	83.4	0.0	100.0	25,333
Hmong-Mien	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	11.5	23.1	0.1	62.1	0.0	100.0	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	48.4	0.7	45.8	0.0	100.0	2,886
Other, DK, Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	7.6	2.5	84.4	0.0	100.0	1,052
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	18.9	6.1	67.0	0.0	100.0	20,968
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	10.8	4.6	76.6	0.0	100.0	20,971
Middle	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	4.1	6.2	2.5	84.5	0.0	100.0	20,970
Fourth	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.5	1.7	89.3	0.0	100.0	20,969
Richest	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.5	94.1	0.0	100.0	20,973

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 (continued...)

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on														Number of household members					
	Clean fuels for lighting:							Polluting fuels for lighting:								Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting ¹				
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Animal dung/waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household			Total			
Total	89.7	4.2	1.5	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	96.3	104,851	
Area																				
Urban	99.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	32,178	
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	0.7	0.4	100.0	94.9	72,674	
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	0.4	0.3	100.0	96.2	61,970	
Rural without road	61.7	18.0	4.6	2.8	0.2	6.0	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.4	2.4	1.0	100.0	87.3	10,704	
Education of household head																				
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	0.9	0.9	100.0	91.5	17,653	
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	0.5	0.3	100.0	96.1	46,528	
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	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.1	19,709	
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	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.1	7,040	
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	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.2	6,232	
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	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	7,552	
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	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	138	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																				
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	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	65,326	
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	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.7	100.0	91.4	25,333	
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	0.9	0.7	100.0	93.1	10,255	
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	0.3	0.2	100.0	97.1	2,886	
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	0.0	0.3	100.0	90.9	1,052	
Wealth index quintile																				
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	1.6	1.4	100.0	83.5	20,968	
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	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.6	20,971	
Middle	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	20,970	
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	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	20,969	
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	20,973	

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			
		Clean fuels for lighting:						Polluting fuels for lighting:						Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting ¹				
		Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamps	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Oil lamp			Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household
Region																		
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	93.9	32,908
Central	93.0	3.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.8	51,211
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	96.5	20,732
Province																		
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	99.9	12,633
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	96.3	3,166
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	95.3	2,952
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	94.3	5,525
Bokeo	96.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	97.4	3,025
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	86.7	7,427
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	94.2	4,697
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	98.1	6,116
Xiengkhuang	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	96.5	4,314
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	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	7,257
Borikhamxay	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	4,521
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	96.7	6,346
Savannakhet	82.0	9.0	3.3	1.2	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	95.6	14,535
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	94.2	6,554
Sekong	80.1	8.9	3.4	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.3	100.0	94.5	1,931
Champasack	97.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.2	10,043
Attapeu	93.4	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.4	2,204
Xaysomboune	93.2	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.8	1,606

¹MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on 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.

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 ¹	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating ²	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting ³	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ⁴	Number of household members
Total	6.5	1.2	96.3	0.2	104,851
Area					
Urban	16.2	1.7	99.5	0.6	32,178
Rural	2.2	1.0	94.9	0.0	72,674
Rural with road	2.5	1.0	96.2	0.0	61,970
Rural without road	0.5	0.7	87.3	0.0	10,704
Region					
North	4.7	2.9	93.9	0.4	32,908
Central	9.5	0.5	97.8	0.2	51,211
South	2.1	0.1	96.5	0.0	20,732
Province					
Vientiane Capital	27.5	0.9	99.9	0.3	12,633
Phongsaly	3.7	3.0	96.3	1.3	3,166
Luangnamtha	5.1	0.8	95.3	0.5	2,952
Oudomxay	3.8	0.1	94.3	0.0	5,525
Bokeo	12.4	0.2	97.4	0.1	3,025
Luangprabang	3.7	0.2	86.7	0.0	7,427
Huaphanh	3.6	3.8	94.2	0.8	4,697
Xayabury	3.8	10.5	98.1	0.3	6,116
Xiengkhuang	3.7	2.2	96.5	0.7	4,314
Vientiane	5.3	0.1	99.7	0.0	7,257
Borikhamxay	7.9	0.3	99.7	0.0	4,521
Khammuane	2.7	0.6	96.7	0.5	6,346
Savannakhet	1.6	0.0	95.6	0.0	14,535
Saravane	1.2	0.3	94.2	0.1	6,554
Sekong	1.4	0.0	94.5	0.0	1,931
Champasack	2.6	0.1	98.2	0.0	10,043
Attapeu	2.9	0.0	97.4	0.0	2,204
Xaysomboune	5.7	0.2	95.8	0.0	1,606

(Continued...)

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 ¹	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating ²	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting ³	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ⁴	Number of household members
Education of household head					
None or ECE	2.0	1.3	91.5	0.1	17,653
Primary	2.7	1.0	96.1	0.1	46,528
Lower secondary	6.3	0.9	98.1	0.2	19,709
Upper secondary	15.2	1.1	99.1	0.3	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	14.2	1.0	99.2	0.4	6,232
Higher	26.5	2.6	99.5	1.3	7,552
DK/Missing	4.3	6.6	97.7	0.0	138
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	9.0	1.2	98.8	0.2	65,326
Mon-Khmer	0.7	0.7	91.4	0.0	25,333
Hmong-Mien	4.6	2.1	93.1	0.1	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	5.6	2.8	97.1	1.3	2,886
Other, DK, Missing	11.2	0.6	90.9	0.3	1,052
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	0.3	1.3	83.5	0.0	20,968
Second	0.7	1.0	98.6	0.0	20,971
Middle	1.1	1.2	99.8	0.0	20,970
Fourth	3.9	1.0	99.9	0.1	20,969
Richest	26.7	1.6	99.8	0.9	20,973
¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking					
² MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating					
³ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting					
⁴ 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

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. 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.

⁴ 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 with symptoms of ARI for whom:					Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks		Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:			Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics			
		Advice or treatment was sought from:					Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²		Health facilities or providers			Other source			
		Health facilities or providers		A health facility or provider ^{1,b}		No advice or treatment sought	Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	Other source	A health facility or provider ^c	
Total		32.5	9.5	0.8	0.9	39.8	31.1	44.8	126	65.0	35.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	56
Sex															
Male		38.4	12.0	1.7	0.0	47.3	25.2	52.1	60	(60.2)	(39.8)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Female		27.1	7.3	0.0	1.8	32.8	36.5	38.2	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Area															
Urban		(42.0)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.6)	(22.2)	(51.3)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Rural		28.1	5.2	1.2	1.4	30.5	35.3	41.8	86	(74.8)	(25.2)	(9.1)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Rural with road		31.3	5.2	1.4	0.0	33.0	34.9	47.5	69	(75.0)	(25.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Rural without road		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3

¹ MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

² MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

^a Community health providers includes both public (Village health worker and Outreach team) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

^c 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 that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

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.

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS), use of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs) and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs.

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.⁵ 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.

⁵ 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)^A, 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 ^B :		Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	
Total	92.9	61.2	2.8	1.7	68.6	38.0	22,287
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Xiengkhuang	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
Education of household head							
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
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
Wealth index quintile							
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

¹ MICS indicator TC.21a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+

² MICS indicator TC.21b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) - One+ per 2 people

^A 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).

^B 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 TC.6.2: 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										Total	Number of mosquito nets
			Health facility		Pharmacy	Shop/ Market/ Street	Community health worker	Religious institution	School	Other	DK/Missing			
			Government	Private										
Total	1.0	20.4	12.4	0.1	0.0	56.8	5.5	0.1	0.2	3.2	0.4	100.0	58,653	
Area														
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	
Region														
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	
Province														
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

	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	
			Government	Private	Government	Private	Pharmacy										
Education of household head																	
None or ECE	1.4	22.6	17.7	0.1	0.0	46.4	6.5	0.1	0.3	4.1	0.7	100.0	9,089				
Primary	1.0	23.9	12.5	0.1	0.0	52.9	5.8	0.1	0.2	3.2	0.4	100.0	26,808				
Lower secondary	0.8	18.1	10.7	0.1	0.0	61.7	5.8	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.2	100.0	11,494				
Upper secondary	1.4	12.2	9.2	0.1	0.0	70.8	3.2	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.6	100.0	3,801				
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.5	16.1	10.8	0.1	0.0	64.4	4.6	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.1	100.0	3,693				
Higher	0.7	9.5	8.6	0.0	0.2	73.5	3.1	0.0	0.1	4.0	0.2	100.0	3,688				
DK/Missing	0.0	13.4	23.2	0.0	0.0	58.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79				
Type of net																	
ITN ^a	1.7	33.6	20.4	0.1	0.1	29.4	9.1	0.1	0.3	4.7	0.5	100.0	34,423				
Other	0.1	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	95.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	24,230				
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																	
Lao-Tai	0.7	20.3	9.7	0.1	0.1	62.3	4.3	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.2	100.0	38,925				
Mon-Khmer	1.7	23.0	20.5	0.1	0.0	40.1	9.0	0.2	0.1	4.6	0.8	100.0	13,623				
Hmong-Mien	1.5	15.7	8.0	0.1	0.0	67.2	5.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.2	100.0	4,274				
Chinese-Tibetan	1.4	5.4	24.9	0.0	0.0	35.7	5.5	0.0	3.7	23.3	0.1	100.0	1,303				
Other, DK, Missing	0.9	32.9	7.6	0.0	0.2	48.3	7.6	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	529				
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	1.3	28.5	21.9	0.0	0.0	31.9	9.1	0.2	0.7	5.6	0.8	100.0	9,526				
Second	1.4	27.1	15.1	0.1	0.0	43.6	8.0	0.1	0.2	4.0	0.4	100.0	11,847				
Middle	1.2	23.7	11.1	0.1	0.0	55.4	5.4	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.3	100.0	13,486				
Fourth	0.6	14.1	9.0	0.1	0.1	70.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	100.0	13,831				
Richest	0.6	8.9	6.6	0.0	0.1	79.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	9,963				

^a 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.

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.6.3: 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:									Total	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more			
Total	38.8	12.7	21.3	16.2	7.1	2.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	52.1	104,851
Number of household members												
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

^A Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

^B 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 ^A	Number of household members ^B
Total	52.1	104,851
Area		
Urban	35.8	32,178
Rural	59.4	72,674
Rural with road	58.5	61,970
Rural without road	64.4	10,704
Regions		
North	48.7	32,908
Central	46.8	51,211
South	70.8	20,732
Province		
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
Education of household head		
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
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
Wealth index quintile		
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
^A Percentage of household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people		
^B 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. MICS does not collect information on visitors to 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.6.5: 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) ^{1A}			
Total	87.6	50.8	100,631	80.6	63,454
Sex					
Male	87.5	50.9	49,341	80.4	31,220
Female	87.6	50.7	51,289	80.7	32,234
Area					
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
Region					
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
Province					
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
Age					
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
Education of household					
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
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
Wealth index quintile					
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

¹ MICS indicator TC.22 - Population that slept under an ITN

^A 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).

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
Total	75.8	34,423
Area		
Urban	71.4	7,589
Rural	77.1	26,834
Rural with road	76.5	22,766
Rural without road	80.4	4,067
Region		
North	81.6	9,522
Central	74.4	15,560
South	72.4	9,340
Province		
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
Education of household		
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
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
Wealth index quintile		
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 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.

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) ^{1,A}			
Total	98.1	11,720	86.7	49.8	11,499	84.5	6,772
Sex							
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
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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: 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) ^{1,A}			
Age (in months)							
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
Mother's education							
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
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
Wealth index quintile							
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

¹MICS indicator TC.23 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)^A 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) ^{1,A}			
Total	97.2	1120	87.9	52.4	1089	85.1	671
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Xiengkhuang	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
Age							
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
Education							
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
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
Wealth index quintile							
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

¹MICS indicator TC.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

^A 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 25 – 49 unweighted cases

(*) 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.⁶ 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.

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.6.9: 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 ^A
	Who took any medicine to prevent malaria	who took SP/Fansidar:				
		At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times ¹	Four or more times	
Total	8.7	8.7	3.1	1.0	0.4	3,246
Area						
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
Region						
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
Province						
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
Education						
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
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
Wealth index quintile						
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

¹ MICS indicator TC.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy

^A 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 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.

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:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Total	41.3	17.6	2.0	2.1	58.4	40.1	2,035
Sex							
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
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Age (in months)							
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
Mother's education							
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
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
Wealth index quintile							
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

^A Community health providers includes both public (Village health worker and Outreach team) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B 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 TC.6.11: 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																			
Artemisin in-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodiaquine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection /IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injectio n/IV	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol /Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK			
Total	3.9	3.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	23.9	1.8	18.8	2.8	67.7	0.1	0.1	13.5	1.8	2,035	
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	1,049	
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	985	
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	560	
Rural	3.3	3.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	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	1,475	
Rural with	3.7	3.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	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	1,294	
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	181	
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	454	
Central	4.6	4.5	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	24.8	1.8	22.2	3.9	69.4	0.1	0.2	12.0	1.0	1,151	
South	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	26.8	0.4	18.2	1.3	72.6	0.3	0.0	17.2	3.9	429	
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	219	
Phongsaly	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	56	
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	52	
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	117	
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	78	
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	78	
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)	(0.0)	40	
Xayabury	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(6.2)	(59.8)	(3.7)	(7.1)	(6.7)	(82.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	33	
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	85	
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	202	
Borikhamxay	2.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	16.0	0.9	38.4	2.5	78.2	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.0	171	
Khammuane	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	22.2	0.9	29.8	3.0	58.9	0.0	0.0	8.8	1.7	125	
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	315	
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	121	
Sekong	14.1	1.0	2.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	17.2	5.2	22.0	3.4	70.8	1.0	0.0	17.4	1.0	37	
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	7.7	182	
Attapeu	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	0.0	36.0	3.5	76.4	0.9	0.0	8.8	0.5	90	
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	4.2	34	

(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

Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:													Number of children with fever in last two weeks			
	Other medications																
	SP/Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodiaquine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injecti on/IV	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing /DK
Age (in months)																	
0-11	4.3	4.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	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	0.9	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	1.0	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	1.4	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	1.2	18.9	2.9	65.1	0.4	0.0	12.7	2.4
Mother's education																	
None or ECE	1.9	4.0	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	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	0.9	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	1.7	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	0.6	23.6	5.3	70.3	0.0	0.0	12.7	1.0
Post secondary / Higher	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	18.8	7.0	69.5	2.0	3.2	16.1	0.0
6.8	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	15.2	4.2	77.5	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.3
Ethno-linguistic group of household																	
Lao-Tai	4.3	3.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.2	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	0.7	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	1.5	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	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)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.3)	(0.0)	(50.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.4)	(6.2)
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	2.9	4.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	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	0.7	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	1.2	20.0	2.2	66.9	0.1	0.0	13.0	3.8
Fourth	6.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	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	0.5	26.1	7.1	79.2	0.0	0.5	14.1	0.3

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

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.

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 ³	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any antimalarial drugs
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Were given:						
	Artemisinin-based Combination Treatment (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs ²	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day				
Total	8.5	3.9	3.5	8.2	7.3	2,035	47.7	168
Sex								
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
Area								
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
Region								
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
Province								
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
Xiengkhuang	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 ³	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any anti-malarial drugs
	Were given:							
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Artemisinin-based Treatment (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs ²	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day			
Age (in months)								
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
Mother's education								
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
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
Wealth index quintile								
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
¹ MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage								
² MICS indicator TC.28 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5								
³ 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 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 ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Total	53.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	168
Sex						
Male	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	91
Female	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	77
Area						
Urban	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	61
Rural	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.9	107
Rural with road	62.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.6	101
Rural without road	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Region						
North	(65.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.7)	35
Central	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	111
South	(54.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.4)	22
Age (in months)						
0-11	(49.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.0)	41
12-23	(64.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.7)	40
24-35	(60.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.9)	26
36-47	(56.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.9)	31
48-59	(35.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.4)	30
Mother's education						
None or ECE	(56.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.9)	31
Primary	61.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.1	67
Lower secondary	(35.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.1)	38
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Ethno-linguistic group						
Lao-Tai	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	102
Mon-Khmer	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.3	48
Hmong-Mien	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Chinese-Tibetan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

^A Community health providers includes both public (Village health worker and Outreach team) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B 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.

Background characteristics by province and wealth quintile did not present here as the unweighted cases are too small less than 50

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 safe⁷. However, many mothers don't start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended 6 months or stop breastfeeding too soon⁸. 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.⁹ 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.¹⁰

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.¹¹ Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods.¹² A summary of key guiding principles^{13, 14} 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:

- (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.¹⁵ 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).

⁷ Victora et al. 2016. *Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect*. Lancet 2016; 387: 475–90.

⁸ 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>

⁹ Gossner, CME et al. *The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety*. Environ Health Perspective. 2009 Dec; 117(12): 1803–1808

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ WHO. 2003. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February, 2003.

¹² WHO. 2003. *Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*.

¹³ PAHO. 2003. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*.

¹⁴ WHO. 2005. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*.

¹⁵ 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	Minimum Meal Frequency for 6-23 month olds <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	Minimum Diet Diversity Five food groups ¹⁶ 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 a prelacteal feed.¹⁷

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Prelacteal feed refers to the provision any liquid or food, other than breastmilk, to a newborn during the period when breastmilk flow is generally being established (estimated here as the first 3 days of life).

Table TC-7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by type of feed, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years	Percentage of children who received a prelacteal feed ^A	Number of last live born children in last 2 years ever breastfed	Type of prelacteal feed			Number of last live born children in last 2 years ever breastfed who received a prelacteal feed
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth				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
Area										
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
Region										
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
Province										
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 of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by type of feed, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage who were first breastfed:				Type of prelacteal feed				Number of last live born children in last 2 years ever breastfed who received a prelacteal feed	
	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	Number of last live-born children in the last two years	Percentage of children who received a prelacteal feed ^a	Type of prelacteal feed		Both		
						Non-milk based liquids	Milk-based liquids			
Months since last birth										
0-1.1 months	97.1	50.2	81.0	2,134	23.0	2,073	48.0	52.0	100.0	477
1.2-23 months	96.9	49.9	81.2	2,097	26.4	2,032	47.8	52.0	99.8	537
Mother's education										
None or ECE	97.9	52.8	85.2	781	19.1	765	76.9	23.1	100.0	146
Primary	97.0	49.2	78.4	1,598	23.2	1,550	61.7	38.3	100.0	359
Lower secondary	97.0	50.6	82.5	958	24.1	930	41.3	58.2	99.5	225
Upper secondary	95.5	46.2	79.3	386	28.9	368	30.5	69.5	100.0	107
Post secondary / Non tertiary	96.5	57.9	81.6	127	29.0	122	(30.3)	(69.7)	(100.0)	36
Higher	96.8	48.1	82.4	381	38.5	369	11.4	88.6	100.0	142
Assistance at delivery										
Skilled attendant	96.7	53.0	82.9	2,723	26.0	2,635	33.8	66.0	99.8	684
Traditional birth attendant	97.5	43.4	68.9	301	39.0	294	77.2	22.8	100.0	115
Other/No attendant/Missing	97.5	45.1	80.1	1,206	18.3	1,176	77.1	22.9	100.0	215
Place of delivery										
Home	98.0	45.9	78.6	1,459	22.0	1,429	76.0	24.0	100.0	315
Health facility	96.7	52.3	82.6	2,730	26.2	2,639	34.9	65.0	99.8	692
Public	96.8	52.9	82.9	2,660	25.8	2,574	35.7	64.1	99.8	664
Private	97.8	29.9	70.5	70	43.3	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Other/DK/Missing	(85.6)	(48.1)	(71.8)	43	(19.1)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	97.3	51.8	82.7	3,981	22.6	3,873	53.4	46.5	99.9	875
C-Section	92.8	22.5	56.5	250	59.9	232	13.7	86.3	100.0	139
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	96.2	48.5	79.9	2,365	32.0	2,274	45.6	54.4	100.0	727
Mon-Khmer	98.0	53.1	80.8	1,087	15.9	1,065	65.3	34.1	99.3	169
Hmong-Mien	98.6	49.1	85.7	608	15.2	600	28.8	71.2	100.0	91
Chinese-Tibetan	98.3	55.4	88.4	126	9.9	124	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Other, DK, Missing	(92.7)	(54.2)	(72.7)	45	(33.3)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	99.2	51.3	82.3	1,081	14.0	1,073	84.9	15.1	100.0	150
Second	97.6	50.3	80.2	904	20.4	883	64.0	36.0	100.0	180
Middle	96.8	48.9	78.8	789	29.3	764	54.8	44.7	99.5	224
Fourth	96.1	54.7	83.7	731	33.7	703	33.7	66.3	100.0	201
Richest	94.2	44.6	80.5	725	37.9	683	20.4	79.6	100.0	258

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

^a Children receiving a prelacteal feed are those ever breastfed who consumed something other than breastmilk in the first 3 days of life.

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

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

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.

		Percentage of children who in the first three days:													Number of last live-born children in the last two years ^a
		Were exclusively breastfed ^a			Consumed other than breastmilk:										
		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 solutions	Other	Were not given anything to drink			
Total		73.1	14.6	13.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.5	4,231
Area															
Urban		64.4	26.9	11.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1,149
Rural		76.4	10.0	14.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.6	3,082
Rural with road		74.8	11.2	14.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.7	2,556
Rural without road		84.0	4.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.1	526
Region															
North		89.9	6.8	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	1,375
Central		61.7	21.3	18.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.7	1,963
South		72.5	11.9	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	894
Province															
Vientiane Capital		51.7	36.4	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	418
Phongsaly		88.5	1.6	6.9	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	127
Luangnamtha		83.0	4.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	112
Oudomxay		86.8	11.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	267
Bokeo		86.3	9.5	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	141
Luangprabang		92.6	6.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	314
Huaphanh		93.3	5.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	202
Xayabury		93.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	211
Xiengkhuang		77.1	18.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.7	219
Vientiane		68.9	20.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.5	302
Borikhamxay		54.3	30.6	26.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.0	196
Khammuane		37.2	8.5	54.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.9	243
Savannakhet		72.3	12.0	20.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	503
Saravane		90.8	4.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	326
Seikong		92.9	3.3	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	92
Champasack		51.7	18.8	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	383
Attapeu		73.8	17.3	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	94
Xaysomboune		70.9	28.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82
Months since last birth															
0-11 months		74.8	13.7	11.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.6	2,134
12-23 months		71.4	15.5	15.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	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 a prelacteal feed, and percentage of child never breastfed by consumption of other items in the first 3 days after birth, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children who in the first three days:														Number of last live-born children in the last two years ^b		
	Were exclusively breastfed ^a				Consumed other than breastmilk:											Were not given anything to drink	
	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							
Breastfeeding status																	
Ever breastfed	75.4	12.8	13.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	na	4,105
Never breastfed	na	71.5	16.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	17.8	126
Assistance at delivery																	
Skilled attendant	71.7	19.0	11.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	2,723
Traditional birth attendant	59.5	10.5	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	301
Other/No attendant/Missing	79.8	5.7	12.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.7	1,206
Place of delivery																	
Home	76.5	6.5	16.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	1,459
Health facility	71.4	19.0	11.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	2,730
Public	71.9	18.4	11.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	2,660
Private	52.6	41.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	70
Other/DK/Missing	(69.3)	(10.0)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	43
Mother's education																	
None or ECE	79.4	5.7	14.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.4	781
Primary	74.6	10.6	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	1,598
Lower secondary	73.7	15.6	11.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	958
Upper secondary	67.8	23.3	13.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	386
Post secondary / Non tertiary	68.5	21.6	11.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	127
Higher	59.6	35.7	8.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	381
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																	
Lao-Tai	65.5	19.6	18.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	2,365
Mon-Khmer	82.6	6.8	10.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	1,087
Hmong-Mien	83.7	11.3	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.7	608
Chinese-Tibetan	88.5	4.1	4.6	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	126
Other, DK, Missing	(61.8)	(15.2)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	45
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	85.3	2.5	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.4	1,081
Second	77.8	8.9	12.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.4	904
Middle	68.6	14.7	19.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	789
Fourth	68.8	21.1	13.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	731
Richest	58.5	33.0	10.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	725

^a Includes children consuming prescribed medications, ORS and sugar/salt solutions

^b Excludes children born in the 3 days before the survey

na: not applicable

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

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.

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.7.3: 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 ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	44.9	59.5	1,129	64.9	728	27.2	774
Sex							
Male	43.6	58.0	569	64.4	407	26.4	390
Female	46.3	61.1	559	65.5	321	27.9	383
Area	42.3	52.7	283	51.3	202	12.9	250
Urban	45.8	61.8	845	70.1	526	34.0	524
Rural							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Mother's education							
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
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
Wealth index quintile							
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

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

⁴ 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 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.

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 ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0- 23 months	
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding		
Median	15.7	6,895	2.0	3.4	4,523	
Sex						
Male	15.6	3,548	1.9	3.2	2,370	
Female	15.8	3,347	2.1	3.8	2,153	
Area						
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	
Region						
North	16.2	2,186	3.6	4.7	1,468	
Central	15.1	3,268	0.7	2.5	2,101	
South	16.1	1,441	1.9	2.9	953	
Province						
Vientiane Capital	11.5	675	0.6	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	0.5	2.2	236	
Savannakhet	15.4	918	0.5	0.7	586	
Saravane	19.7	513	3.9	4.8	341	
Sekong	19.9	153	3.1	3.5	98	
Champasack	13.4	636	0.7	1.4	422	
Attapeu	22.9	138	2.2	3.3	92	
Xaysomboune	17.1	142	3.8	4.7	90	
Mother's education						
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	-	0	1.2	2.4	400	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	13.8	3,882	0.9	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	
Wealth index quintile						
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	0.6	1.5	762	
Mean	16.3	6,895	2.6	3.8	4,523	

¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

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.7.5: 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 ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	44.9	1,129	53.0	3,394	51.0	4,523
Sex						
Male	43.6	569	53.6	1,801	51.2	2,370
Female	46.3	559	52.4	1,593	50.8	2,153
Area						
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
Region						
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
Province						
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
Mother's education						
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
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
Wealth index quintile						
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

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² 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 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.

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 ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	86.3	481	88.4	107	86.7	588
Sex						
Male	89.5	261	97.9	60	91.1	322
Female	82.4	219	(76.1)	46	81.3	266
Area						
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
¹ 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:		Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:		Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:		Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:		
Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{A,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{B,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	Number of children age 6-23 months		
Total	33.5	68.6	25.7	1,906	60.6	70.5	26.9	54.8	45.3	69.4	26.2	3,394
Sex												
Male	34.5	67.9	26.1	1,017	62.2	74.7	28.7	58.3	46.3	70.7	27.2	1,801
Female	32.4	69.5	25.3	889	58.9	65.8	24.9	51.0	44.1	67.9	25.1	1,593
Area												
Urban	47.9	76.2	40.1	395	73.4	81.7	42.3	71.4	63.1	79.3	41.4	968
Rural	29.8	66.6	22.0	1,511	52.7	63.5	17.4	44.6	38.2	65.5	20.3	2,426
Rural with road	30.0	68.5	22.6	1,241	53.3	65.2	18.4	46.3	38.6	67.3	21.1	2,020
Rural without road	29.0	58.1	19.2	270	49.7	53.9	11.6	34.8	36.2	56.8	16.8	407
Region												
North	32.1	64.0	24.2	685	57.9	62.5	21.6	39.8	41.6	63.5	23.2	1,097
Central	36.7	75.9	31.0	824	64.8	74.6	31.0	59.2	50.1	75.3	31.0	1,590
South	29.5	61.5	17.6	396	54.3	71.4	24.2	65.2	40.2	65.6	20.3	707
Province												
Vientiane Capital	68.1	94.6	64.9	103	78.8	89.3	42.7	75.9	75.9	91.0	49.8	335
Phongsaly	33.4	64.4	27.9	61	64.5	71.5	28.2	41.0	45.5	67.2	28.0	100
Luangnamtha	37.6	81.0	34.0	55	(67.4)	(56.1)	(30.1)	(40.0)	47.3	72.9	32.7	84
Oudomxay	15.1	34.6	6.5	152	30.5	29.2	5.8	24.0	19.8	33.2	6.3	212
Bokeo	28.6	72.8	23.1	69	72.4	87.4	30.0	62.5	45.2	78.2	25.7	111
Luangprabang	37.3	56.5	23.5	151	44.0	61.1	17.3	38.5	39.6	58.3	21.1	248
Huaphanh	25.8	85.5	24.3	88	59.2	54.2	10.7	21.3	40.7	71.5	18.2	164
Xayabury	52.2	83.6	43.0	109	83.3	84.3	41.1	60.9	64.1	83.9	42.3	177
Xiangkhuaung	42.4	81.0	39.9	119	71.1	58.5	16.1	18.8	52.1	73.7	32.1	182
Vientiane	28.6	74.4	23.4	115	49.2	57.5	20.1	42.4	39.3	66.3	21.8	229
Borikhamxay	35.6	71.9	32.1	72	64.8	76.6	40.3	61.4	51.0	74.3	36.4	156
Khammuane	18.0	73.1	14.3	115	54.0	68.5	19.1	49.5	29.8	71.5	15.9	180
Savannakhet	31.5	69.8	22.5	261	57.7	74.3	29.9	70.3	42.2	71.5	25.2	441
Saravane	34.7	69.7	19.7	166	61.2	69.0	27.1	63.1	43.6	69.5	22.0	253
Sekong	15.7	47.7	10.1	55	36.9	41.8	13.6	29.8	20.9	46.1	11.0	77
Champasack	27.6	52.5	15.4	131	54.1	75.0	23.8	71.4	42.9	64.9	20.1	312
Attapeu	32.6	74.9	25.8	43	(47.1)	(79.6)	(26.3)	(58.0)	37.2	76.4	25.9	66
Xaysomboune	52.6	71.2	39.8	39	61.3	66.4	17.6	29.5	57.4	69.3	31.2	67

(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					Number of children age 6-23 months	
	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:			
Age (in months)	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^{A,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	Number of children age 6-23 months
6-8	20.5	75.9	18.7	481	34.9	90.4	21.9	87.9	23.1	78.1	19.2	588
9-11	35.1	64.4	26.4	481	55.6	86.5	39.6	77.6	38.1	68.0	28.6	603
12-17	40.7	68.1	31.0	609	62.1	71.4	30.2	60.3	50.2	69.4	30.7	1,065
18-23	37.0	65.3	25.2	334	63.4	65.7	24.0	45.1	56.0	65.5	24.4	1,138
Mother's education												
None or ECE	20.8	64.2	14.5	471	41.7	58.1	14.8	37.9	26.7	62.7	14.6	648
Primary	29.9	66.2	22.0	730	51.6	63.4	17.7	45.1	39.2	65.1	20.3	1,271
Lower secondary	41.4	70.9	31.9	406	62.7	70.3	25.9	52.3	51.0	70.6	29.2	772
Upper secondary	42.8	77.6	38.1	140	68.4	83.3	37.2	71.7	57.6	80.4	37.7	288
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(55.5)	(80.6)	(48.6)	48	69.0	80.8	46.2	71.4	62.4	80.7	47.3	106
Higher	62.0	78.6	49.9	110	87.5	86.8	49.0	81.1	77.5	83.8	49.3	309
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	44.1	73.7	34.9	882	67.2	77.7	33.6	66.6	56.4	75.7	34.2	1,928
Mon-Khmer	22.8	61.3	14.4	593	40.9	47.8	10.8	26.6	27.9	57.7	13.4	831
Hmong-Mien	26.6	66.5	21.7	347	44.4	56.0	8.5	21.6	32.0	63.4	17.8	501
Chinese-Tibetan	33.2	75.9	32.2	61	(66.8)	(64.2)	(23.3)	(39.8)	44.6	72.0	29.2	92
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(40.1)	(83.1)	(14.4)	41
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	22.8	65.0	17.1	618	37.4	43.7	8.0	18.9	26.6	60.2	15.1	809
Second	24.7	64.0	17.1	490	45.9	53.8	11.1	30.9	31.4	60.8	15.2	748
Middle	37.8	67.9	27.0	352	54.4	66.1	19.2	48.2	44.9	67.1	23.5	651
Fourth	52.1	75.7	42.1	250	67.7	81.9	32.9	68.4	61.6	79.3	36.9	614
Richest	58.3	84.0	51.4	195	81.5	88.6	48.4	82.6	72.9	86.9	49.5	571

¹ MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

² MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

³ MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 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.

^B 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. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

^C 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 are not shown, based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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 confusion¹⁸. 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.7.8: 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 ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	35.1	4,523
Sex		
Male	37.0	2,370
Female	33.1	2,153
Area		
Urban	53.8	1,251
Rural	27.9	3,271
Rural with road	29.3	2,711
Rural without road	21.2	561
Region		
North	24.9	1,468
Central	42.6	2,101
South	34.4	953
Province		
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
Age (in months)		
0-5	22.1	1,129
6-11	39.3	1,191
12-23	39.5	2,203
Mother's education		
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
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
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	14.0	1,124
Second	24.7	975
Middle	35.9	857
Fourth	46.9	805
Richest	66.1	762
¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding		
() Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases		

¹⁸ Zimmerman E., and Thopmson, K. 2015. *Clarifying Nipple confusion*. J Perinatol 2015 Nov;35(11):895-9

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 more than half of all child deaths worldwide. 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 standards¹⁹. 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 MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended²⁰ by UNICEF. 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 TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

¹⁹ http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report

²⁰ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>

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		Number of children under age 5	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	
	Percent below -2 SD ¹	Percent below -3 SD ²		Percent below -2 SD ³	Percent below -3 SD ⁴			Percent below -2 SD ⁵	Percent below -3 SD ⁶	Percent above +2 SD ⁷	Percent above +3 SD ⁸			
Total	21.1	4.9	-1.1	11,556	33.0	12.7	-1.4	11,372	9.0	3.0	3.5	1.5	-0.5	11,359
Sex														
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
Area														
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
Region														
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
Province														
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
Luangprabang	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	554	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

Age (in months)	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height			Number of children under age 5	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Underweight		Number of children under age 5	Stunted		Number of children under age 5	Wasted		Number of children under age 5			
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²		Percent below	Mean Z-Score (SD)		- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶				
0-5	11.4	3.6	1,103	14.7	7.0	1,082	10.0	3.1	6.5	2.5	-0.2	1,078
6-11	15.2	4.0	1,181	18.2	6.9	1,160	11.3	3.0	4.4	1.6	-0.4	1,166
12-17	17.7	3.8	1,054	29.9	12.6	2,919	10.5	3.0	3.2	1.3	-0.5	1,035
18-23	22.2	5.7	1,124	39.1	16.1	1,100	8.6	3.3	3.8	1.0	-0.4	1,113
24-35	21.9	5.0	2,340	40.1	15.7	2,295	8.2	3.0	3.2	1.3	-0.4	2,305
36-47	25.2	6.2	2,506	39.1	15.2	2,474	8.3	3.1	2.6	1.5	-0.5	2,473
48-59	24.7	4.8	2,248	33.9	10.9	2,236	8.5	2.5	3.0	1.4	-0.6	2,189
Mother's education												
None or ECE	28.7	8.1	2,539	44.8	19.3	2,479	10.5	3.7	2.9	1.2	-0.5	2,497
Primary	22.5	4.6	4,541	34.6	13.5	4,486	9.2	2.9	2.9	1.3	-0.5	4,473
Lower secondary	18.8	3.8	2,344	29.7	9.8	2,310	8.6	3.2	3.9	1.3	-0.5	2,305
Upper secondary	12.4	2.7	896	22.0	5.4	883	7.7	1.8	4.6	1.8	-0.3	886
Post secondary / Non tertiary	12.2	3.3	340	19.7	8.6	339	8.0	1.8	5.5	2.8	-0.3	331
Higher	10.8	3.5	895	16.8	5.9	875	6.8	2.6	5.7	2.7	-0.1	867
Mother's age at birth												
Less than 20	23.7	5.8	2,461	38.8	15.4	2,413	10.7	3.7	2.9	1.2	-0.6	2,418
20-34	20.5	4.9	7,376	32.1	12.2	7,257	8.6	2.8	3.8	1.6	-0.4	7,244
35-49	20.6	4.4	1,428	29.8	11.0	1,409	9.0	2.6	2.9	1.6	-0.5	1,411
No information on biological	16.8	2.2	292	24.9	8.8	294	6.7	2.1	5.3	1.6	-0.4	285
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	16.5	3.6	6,475	23.2	8.1	6,412	9.1	2.8	3.5	1.6	-0.5	6,366
Mon-Khmer	29.5	7.8	2,954	43.3	17.3	2,876	10.2	3.4	3.1	1.3	-0.6	2,913
Hmong-Mien	22.9	4.4	1,688	50.2	20.3	1,659	7.2	3.0	3.6	1.2	-0.3	1,651
Chinese-Tibetan	23.7	7.2	325	48.6	23.1	310	5.8	2.8	7.3	2.9	0.0	313
Other, DK, Missing	34.9	7.1	114	36.4	14.6	116	12.1	2.3	2.2	0.0	-0.6	115
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	30.7	8.2	2,984	48.0	21.7	2,915	11.9	4.0	4.0	1.7	-0.5	2,928
Second	25.5	6.0	2,472	40.8	14.8	2,433	9.4	3.4	2.5	0.7	-0.6	2,439
Middle	19.9	3.5	2,168	30.0	9.3	2,144	9.6	2.8	2.0	0.9	-0.6	2,136
Fourth	14.8	2.8	2,048	22.8	8.3	2,019	6.5	1.8	3.1	1.3	-0.4	2,016
Richest	8.4	2.4	1,884	13.9	4.4	1,862	6.0	2.1	6.4	3.2	-0.1	1,839

¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

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.

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. 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. The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (≥ 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 ¹	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	15+ ppm			
Total	98.7	22,287	1.3	9.6	14.1	75.1	100.0	89.2	22,279
Area									
Urban	98.9	7,214	1.0	6.7	11.0	81.2	100.0	92.2	7,212
Rural	98.6	15,073	1.4	10.9	15.6	72.1	100.0	87.7	15,067
Rural with road	98.6	12,964	1.4	10.8	15.3	72.6	100.0	87.9	12,958
Rural without road	98.7	2,109	1.3	11.8	17.7	69.1	100.0	86.8	2,109
Region									
North	99.6	7,131	0.4	9.0	12.4	78.2	100.0	90.6	7,130
Central	98.5	10,919	1.4	10.3	12.7	75.5	100.0	88.3	10,913
South	97.7	4,237	2.2	8.5	20.6	68.6	100.0	89.3	4,236
Province									
Vientiane Capital	98.9	2,906	1.1	6.4	9.8	82.7	100.0	92.5	2,906
Phongsaly	100.0	706	0.0	1.7	21.1	77.2	100.0	98.3	706
Luangnamtha	99.8	624	0.2	0.6	6.7	92.5	100.0	99.2	624
Oudomxay	99.6	1,122	0.4	4.8	27.2	67.6	100.0	94.9	1,122
Bokeo	98.7	623	1.2	9.6	5.4	83.8	100.0	89.2	623
Luangprabang	99.2	1,640	0.8	7.3	12.5	79.3	100.0	91.8	1,640
Huaphanh	100.0	930	0.0	27.6	7.7	64.7	100.0	72.4	930
Xayabury	99.9	1,486	0.1	9.3	5.1	85.5	100.0	90.5	1,486
Xiengkhuang	99.4	843	0.6	11.8	18.8	68.8	100.0	87.6	843
Vientiane	98.8	1,529	1.0	2.9	6.1	89.9	100.0	96.1	1,527
Borikhamxay	99.2	963	0.7	6.7	13.8	78.7	100.0	92.5	962
Khammuane	98.1	1,429	1.7	10.0	11.5	76.8	100.0	88.3	1,426
Savannakhet	97.7	2,969	2.3	19.3	15.1	63.2	100.0	78.3	2,969
Saravane	96.8	1,266	3.2	5.2	3.6	88.0	100.0	91.6	1,265
Sekong	98.4	366	1.6	11.4	16.6	70.3	100.0	87.0	366
Champasack	98.2	2,151	1.8	10.9	32.0	55.3	100.0	87.3	2,151
Attapeu	98.0	453	2.0	4.3	17.5	76.3	100.0	93.8	453
Xaysomboune	99.3	281	0.6	5.0	38.3	56.0	100.0	94.3	281
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.9	4,151	2.1	10.9	18.3	68.8	100.0	87.0	4,151
Second	98.7	4,234	1.3	10.9	15.7	72.2	100.0	87.9	4,231
Middle	98.7	4,493	1.2	10.0	16.0	72.7	100.0	88.7	4,492
Fourth	98.9	4,757	1.0	9.7	11.7	77.6	100.0	89.3	4,754
Richest	99.2	4,652	0.8	6.6	9.6	83.0	100.0	92.6	4,651

¹ 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.²¹ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.²² 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.

²¹ 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.

²² 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,

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 adult household members engaged in four or more activities ¹	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 ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
				Father	Mother					
Total	29.8	2.1	44.0	84.5	91.7	7.4	0.8	13.5	1.2	7,250
Sex										
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
Area										
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
Region										
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
Province										
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
Bokeo	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
Xiangkhuaung	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
Xaysomboune	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

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

	Adult household members				Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	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 ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers		
										Father	
Age											
2	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.1	92.7	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	1.7	2,553	
4	45.3	3.1	16.0	84.3	91.8	11.1	1.2	20.0	1.7	2,328	
Mother's education^a											
None or ECE	16.7	1.5	49.5	90.3	93.4	3.1	0.5	3.7	0.6	1,714	
Primary	27.3	2.0	44.4	81.9	88.5	6.0	0.7	10.3	1.0	2,898	
Lower secondary	36.0	2.3	40.9	83.2	92.5	10.1	1.0	18.5	1.4	1,387	
Upper secondary	39.4	2.5	43.2	82.4	95.4	9.3	1.0	20.8	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	213	
Higher	50.6	3.0	38.4	84.9	97.4	16.0	1.3	36.0	2.2	522	
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Father's education											
None or ECE	17.3	1.5	51.1	100.0	98.7	1.4	0.4	4.8	0.7	664	
Primary	23.8	1.8	46.9	100.0	98.8	5.2	0.7	8.3	1.0	2,264	
Lower secondary	29.4	2.1	42.9	100.0	98.4	9.3	0.9	13.9	1.2	1,484	
Upper secondary	36.3	2.4	39.3	100.0	98.9	13.3	1.2	20.6	1.5	672	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	50.1	3.1	32.0	100.0	97.0	18.8	1.6	29.3	2.1	330	
Higher	44.5	2.7	39.9	100.0	98.8	16.5	1.4	27.1	1.9	705	
Biological father not in the hhs	30.8	2.1	44.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,127
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	13.7	1.4	52.6	91.5	94.4	3.9	0.5	5.3	0.7	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	
Ethno-linguistic group											
Lao-Tai	35.7	2.3	41.3	79.4	88.6	9.6	0.9	18.0	1.4	4,080	
Mon-Khmer	20.7	1.7	47.5	88.6	94.6	3.2	0.6	6.7	0.8	1,849	
Hmong-Mien	22.4	1.7	48.8	95.6	97.2	7.3	0.7	9.0	0.9	1,055	
Chinese-Tibetan	35.9	2.1	44.5	92.6	96.9	2.4	0.6	8.9	1.1	196	
Other, DK, Missing	18.6	1.7	41.2	81.2	97.3	4.9	0.6	9.3	1.0	70	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	20.6	1.6	50.1	93.3	97.0	4.2	0.6	6.7	0.8	1,898	
Second	23.0	1.8	47.4	87.6	93.0	5.6	0.7	9.0	0.9	1,537	
Middle	28.3	2.0	42.8	78.9	86.1	6.2	0.7	10.9	1.1	1,342	
Fourth	35.6	2.3	40.8	76.8	87.8	10.3	0.9	17.6	1.3	1,284	
Richest	48.7	3.0	34.9	80.8	92.0	13.2	1.2	28.4	1.9	1,188	

¹ MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

² MICS indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father

³ MICS indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

^a 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

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.

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 ¹	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 ²	
Total	4.2	1.0	40.9	65.6	67.5	61.2	11,720
Sex							
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
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Xiengkhuang	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
Age							
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
Mother's education							
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
Functional difficulties							
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
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
Wealth index quintile							
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

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

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

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.²³ 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.

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 ¹	
Total	5.6	10.5	12.4	11,720
Sex				
Male	5.6	10.9	12.7	6,017
Female	5.6	10.2	12.0	5,703
Residence				
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
Region				
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
Province				
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...)

²³ 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.10.3 (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:			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 ¹	
Age				
0-1	2.3	6.5	7.7	4,470
2-4	7.6	13.1	15.2	7,250
Mother's education				
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
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	5.9	13.0	13.4	147
Has no functional difficulty	7.6	13.1	15.3	7,103
Ethno-linguistic group of household head				
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
Wealth index quintile				
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

¹ 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.²⁴ 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.²⁵

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.

²⁴ The Lancet, *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary*, The Lancet, October 2016.

²⁵ 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 ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	25.2	98.7	89.6	96.9	89.1	4,881
Sex						
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
Area						
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
Region						
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
Province						
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
Age						
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
Attendance to early childhood education						
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
Mother's education						
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
Functional difficulties						
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
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
Wealth index quintile						
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

¹MICS 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 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		
Total	96.0	3.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	5,312
Sex						
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
Area						
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
Region						
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
Province						
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		
Age (in months)						
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
Mother's education						
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
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
Wealth index quintile						
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 distribution 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	
Total	44.1	26.0	17.7	0.4	5,100
Sex					
Male	46.0	26.6	19.1	0.3	2,635
Female	42.0	25.3	16.2	0.4	2,466
Area					
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
Region					
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
Province					
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 distribution 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	
Age (in months)					
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
Mother's education					
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
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
Wealth index quintile					
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



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.¹

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.²

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 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 (adjusted³). The official primary school entry age in Lao PDR is age 6 years.

¹ UNICEF. 2015. *The Investment Case for Education and Equity*, UNICEF

² UNICEF. 2016. *Is every child counted? Status of data for children in the SDGs*. UNICEF

³ 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 ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	32.1	4,825
Sex		
Male	30.0	2,469
Female	34.3	2,357
Area		
Urban	56.8	1,329
Rural	22.7	3,496
Rural with road	24.3	2,935
Rural without road	14.5	561
Region		
North	35.6	1,498
Central	35.7	2,342
South	18.4	986
Province		
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
Xiengkhuang	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
Age (in months)		
36-47	24.1	2,556
48-59	41.2	2,270
Mother's education		
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
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	10.9	85
Has no functional difficulty	32.5	4741
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
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
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	12.6	1,267
Second	21.4	1,012
Middle	26.5	900
Fourth	45.5	855
Richest	69.0	792

¹ 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:			Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Total	33.6	40.2	26.1	100.0	73.9	2,432
Sex						
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
Area						
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
Region						
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
Province						
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
Mother's education						
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
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
Wealth index quintile						
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

¹ 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 year⁴.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 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.

⁴ 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.

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 ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	55.1	3,088
Sex		
Male	55.7	1,667
Female	54.4	1,420
Area		
Urban	78.6	722
Rural	47.9	2,366
Rural with road	49.1	1,922
Rural without road	42.9	444
Region		
North	70.1	919
Central	48.9	1,406
South	48.4	762
Province		
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
Xaysomboune	51.6	53
Mother's education		
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
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
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	36.3	949
Second	50.6	712
Middle	56.6	588
Fourth	72.1	463
Richest	87.6	376

¹ 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 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	73.1	2,450
Sex	74.2	1,230
Male	72.0	1,220
Female		
Area		
Urban	81.8	648
Rural	70.0	1,802
Rural with road	70.9	1,518
Rural without road	65.2	284
Region		
North	76.7	763
Central	72.3	1,164
South	69.7	522
Province		
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
Mother's education		
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
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
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	55.1	649
Second	74.6	498
Middle	79.3	497
Fourth	82.7	418
Richest	83.1	387

¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

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

LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 10 years who are attending primary or secondary school⁵, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4⁶ 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.

⁵ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

⁶ 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.2.3: 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

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attending school or early childhood education	Not attending school or early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children		
Total	89.9	8.0	2.1	5,814	89.4	8.3	2.3	10.6	89.6	8.2	2.2	11,785	89.6	8.2	2.2	11,785		
Area																		
Urban	95.7	3.1	1.2	1,413	95.3	2.5	2.1	4.6	95.5	2.8	1.7	2,924	95.5	2.8	1.7	2,924		
Rural	88.0	9.6	2.4	4,401	87.3	10.3	2.3	12.6	87.7	10.0	2.3	8,862	87.7	10.0	2.3	8,862		
Rural with road	88.1	9.4	2.5	3,685	88.5	9.2	2.3	11.5	88.3	9.3	2.4	7,377	88.3	9.3	2.4	7,377		
Rural without	87.2	10.8	1.9	717	81.8	15.8	2.3	18.1	84.4	13.4	2.1	1,485	84.4	13.4	2.1	1,485		
Region																		
North	93.1	5.0	1.8	1,834	92.4	5.5	2.1	7.6	92.7	5.3	2.0	3,713	92.7	5.3	2.0	3,713		
Central	89.6	8.2	2.1	2,691	88.6	9.0	2.5	11.4	89.1	8.6	2.3	5,516	89.1	8.6	2.3	5,516		
South	85.7	11.9	2.3	1,289	86.7	11.2	2.1	13.3	86.2	11.6	2.2	2,557	86.2	11.6	2.2	2,557		
Province																		
Vientiane Capital	96.5	2.0	1.5	492	93.5	2.8	3.6	6.5	95.0	2.4	2.6	1,025	95.0	2.4	2.6	1,025		
Phongsaly	87.7	7.0	5.3	180	88.3	8.8	2.9	11.7	88.0	7.9	4.1	356	88.0	7.9	4.1	356		
Luangnamtha	90.1	8.6	0.9	182	90.8	8.9	0.3	9.2	90.5	8.7	0.6	378	90.5	8.7	0.6	378		
Oudomxay	92.9	6.2	0.8	327	90.1	8.7	0.9	9.6	91.6	7.4	0.9	634	91.6	7.4	0.9	634		
Bokeo	89.7	6.8	3.5	174	87.4	8.7	3.9	12.6	88.5	7.8	3.7	361	88.5	7.8	3.7	361		
Luangprabang	95.7	2.5	1.8	420	95.9	2.0	2.0	4.0	95.8	2.2	1.9	876	95.8	2.2	1.9	876		
Huaphanh	93.8	5.1	1.2	280	91.2	5.3	3.5	8.8	92.5	5.2	2.3	557	92.5	5.2	2.3	557		
Xayabury	96.3	2.6	1.1	271	97.3	1.2	1.5	2.7	96.8	1.9	1.3	550	96.8	1.9	1.3	550		
Xiengkhuang	94.5	3.8	1.7	236	94.2	2.7	3.1	5.8	94.3	3.2	2.4	490	94.3	3.2	2.4	490		
Vientiane	95.6	3.9	0.5	438	95.0	3.5	1.5	5.0	95.3	3.7	1.0	877	95.3	3.7	1.0	877		
Borikhamxay	96.6	2.5	0.9	218	94.9	3.5	1.6	5.1	95.8	3.0	1.2	445	95.8	3.0	1.2	445		
Khammuane	93.6	4.1	1.9	332	93.0	5.8	1.2	7.0	93.3	5.0	1.5	697	93.3	5.0	1.5	697		
Savannakhet	77.9	18.2	3.9	868	77.1	19.9	3.0	22.9	77.5	19.0	3.5	1,769	77.5	19.0	3.5	1,769		
Saravane	85.2	12.2	2.6	400	81.3	17.4	1.3	18.7	83.1	14.9	1.9	847	83.1	14.9	1.9	847		
Sekong	85.5	11.6	2.9	141	89.8	7.9	2.4	10.2	87.6	9.8	2.6	273	87.6	9.8	2.6	273		
Champasack	84.8	12.9	2.4	603	89.0	8.3	2.7	11.0	86.8	10.7	2.5	1,157	86.8	10.7	2.5	1,157		
Attapeu	91.5	7.7	0.8	145	92.0	5.8	1.9	7.7	91.8	6.7	1.4	281	91.8	6.7	1.4	281		
Xaysomboune	91.2	7.4	1.4	107	91.7	7.0	1.4	8.3	91.4	7.2	1.4	213	91.4	7.2	1.4	213		

(Continued...)

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														
	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A	Number of children
Age at beginning of school year															
6	79.1	13.8	7.1	20.8	1,230	78.0	13.7	8.3	22.0	1,220	78.5	13.7	7.7	21.4	2,450
7	88.8	8.8	2.4	11.2	1,165	89.3	8.7	2.0	10.7	1,204	89.0	8.7	2.2	11.0	2,369
8	94.7	4.9	0.4	5.3	1,151	92.7	6.6	0.7	7.3	1,187	93.7	5.8	0.5	6.3	2,338
9	94.1	5.8	0.1	5.9	1,134	92.4	7.5	0.1	7.6	1,127	93.2	6.6	0.1	6.7	2,261
10	93.5	6.3	0.1	6.4	1,133	94.7	5.3	0.0	5.3	1,234	94.1	5.8	0.0	5.8	2,368
Mother's education															
None or ECE	82.8	14.7	2.5	17.2	1,732	79.0	18.1	2.8	20.9	1,864	80.8	16.5	2.6	19.1	3,596
Primary	90.6	7.3	2.0	9.3	2,519	92.3	5.9	1.8	7.7	2,486	91.5	6.6	1.9	8.5	5,004
Lower secondary	95.9	2.3	1.9	4.1	905	96.6	1.1	2.3	3.4	961	96.2	1.7	2.1	3.7	1,866
Upper secondary	96.9	1.9	1.2	3.1	316	97.8	0.3	1.8	2.2	327	97.4	1.1	1.5	2.6	643
Post secondary / Non Higher	98.5	1.0	0.5	1.5	171	95.1	1.1	3.8	4.9	179	96.8	1.0	2.2	3.2	349
DK/Missing	96.7	0.0	3.3	3.3	171	97.3	0.3	2.4	2.7	153	97.0	0.2	2.9	3.0	325
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao-Tai	93.6	4.6	1.7	6.3	3,136	94.1	3.7	2.1	5.8	3,209	93.9	4.1	1.9	6.1	6,345
Mon-Khmer	83.7	13.6	2.6	16.3	1,704	81.8	16.1	2.1	18.2	1,712	82.8	14.9	2.4	17.2	3,417
Hmong-Mien	88.3	9.7	1.9	11.7	731	87.5	9.0	3.4	12.4	806	87.9	9.3	2.7	12.0	1,537
Chinese-Tibetan	89.2	6.6	4.2	10.8	185	85.6	12.4	2.0	14.4	186	87.4	9.5	3.1	12.6	371
Other, DK, Missing	87.1	12.9	0.0	12.9	58	85.4	14.6	0.0	14.6	58	86.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	116
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	78.8	17.9	3.2	21.1	1,586	76.6	20.9	2.5	23.4	1,642	77.7	19.4	2.9	22.3	3,228
Second	91.2	7.0	1.7	8.7	1,259	89.9	7.9	2.2	10.1	1,297	90.5	7.4	2.0	9.4	2,557
Middle	92.1	5.9	2.0	7.9	1,133	95.1	2.9	1.9	4.8	1,138	93.6	4.4	2.0	6.4	2,271
Fourth	97.0	1.9	1.1	3.0	990	96.4	1.3	2.2	3.5	962	96.7	1.6	1.7	3.3	1,952
Richest	97.2	1.1	1.7	2.8	846	96.8	0.8	2.3	3.2	932	97.0	0.9	2.0	3.0	1,778

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age^A 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

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:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:					
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a			
	Number of children		Number of children		Number of children		Number of children		Number of children			
Total	59.4	25.3	15.2	4,790	61.5	20.5	18.0	4,685	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	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	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	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	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	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	15.6	4,516
South	44.4	33.8	21.8	984	45.6	28.4	26.0	1,001	45.0	31.1	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	10.0	808
Phongsaly	53.5	34.8	11.8	154	51.8	27.5	20.7	161	52.6	31.1	16.3	315
Luangnamtha	60.5	26.4	13.1	135	58.2	24.4	17.4	138	59.4	25.4	15.3	273
Oudomxay	59.8	27.9	12.3	251	60.6	26.3	13.2	242	60.2	27.1	12.7	493
Bokeo	57.8	28.8	13.5	124	59.7	18.7	21.5	122	58.7	23.8	17.5	246
Luangprabang	68.6	19.7	11.6	356	66.9	18.4	14.7	323	67.8	19.1	13.1	678
Huaphanh	57.6	31.2	11.1	256	60.9	23.3	15.8	235	59.2	27.4	13.4	492
Xayabury	79.5	12.4	8.2	235	79.8	11.4	8.8	241	79.6	11.9	8.5	477
Xiengkhuang	78.0	18.4	3.7	192	76.5	11.5	12.0	205	77.2	14.8	8.0	397
Vientiane	72.3	17.0	10.6	358	72.3	14.6	13.0	281	72.3	16.0	11.7	638
Borikhamxay	80.5	10.3	9.2	185	80.6	11.0	8.4	212	80.6	10.6	8.8	397
Khammuane	51.3	30.0	18.7	342	59.5	23.7	16.8	327	55.3	26.9	17.8	668
Savannakhet	45.0	32.5	22.5	723	50.0	23.1	26.9	703	47.5	27.9	24.7	1,426
Saravane	31.8	42.4	25.9	307	29.9	35.5	34.6	305	30.8	39.0	30.2	612
Sekong	40.1	46.4	13.5	103	51.8	30.3	17.9	113	46.2	38.0	15.8	217
Champasack	52.5	24.7	22.8	466	51.6	22.9	25.5	472	52.0	23.8	24.2	938
Attapeu	49.6	37.1	13.2	107	56.6	30.7	12.7	111	53.2	33.9	13.0	218
Xaysomboune	73.6	21.0	5.4	87	71.8	19.0	9.1	94	72.7	20.0	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:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Out of school ^{2,A}
	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}		
Age at beginning of school year												
11	42.6	8.2	1,135	48.2	42.8	1,124	45.4	46.0	8.6	2,259		
12	59.2	11.2	1,234	61.1	22.9	1,235	60.1	26.3	13.6	2,469		
13	65.4	18.9	1,208	69.5	12.0	1,231	67.5	13.8	18.7	2,439		
14	69.5	22.3	1,213	66.7	4.3	1,095	68.2	6.3	25.5	2,307		
Mother's education												
None or ECE	39.1	23.0	1,608	38.2	31.9	1,553	38.7	34.9	26.4	3,162		
Primary	62.1	14.6	2,083	64.6	19.7	2,089	63.3	21.6	15.1	4,172		
Lower secondary	81.5	6.5	698	88.2	6.0	613	84.6	9.2	6.2	1,312		
Upper secondary	88.2	3.7	193	95.1	2.5	175	91.5	5.5	3.1	369		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	90.6	1.2	115	91.5	5.7	159	91.1	6.7	2.2	274		
Higher	88.3	7.8	86	97.0	0.0	89	92.7	3.8	3.4	175		
No information ^B	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	9		
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	2	-	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	68.8	17.6	2,590	73.8	13.4	2,572	71.3	15.5	13.2	5,162		
Mon-Khmer	44.2	36.0	1,421	44.6	30.7	1,354	44.4	33.4	22.2	2,775		
Hmong-Mien	59.8	29.5	577	54.4	23.8	562	57.1	26.7	16.2	1,139		
Chinese-Tibetan	48.0	37.9	152	38.5	32.5	152	43.2	35.2	21.6	304		
Other, DK, Missing	36.6	34.3	50	(35.7)	(33.4)	45	36.2	33.9	29.9	95		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	29.1	44.3	1,122	26.8	37.5	1,150	27.9	40.9	31.2	2,272		
Second	52.3	30.8	1,178	51.9	27.9	1,105	52.1	29.4	18.5	2,283		
Middle	64.1	20.9	993	68.6	16.1	959	66.3	18.5	15.2	1,953		
Fourth	80.3	11.7	795	88.3	6.0	742	84.2	9.0	6.9	1,537		
Richest	89.7	7.5	702	94.3	2.9	728	92.0	5.2	2.8	1,430		

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

^A 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

^B 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				
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year		Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Under-age	At official age		Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Total	8.8	74.4	7.8	9.0	100.0	13,356	8.1	72.4	9.5	10.0	100.0	7,467
Sex												
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
Area												
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
Region												
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
Province												
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
Luangrabang	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:					Percent of children by grade of attendance:							
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total			
Mother's education													
None or ECE	5.9	67.0	11.5	15.5	100.0	4,213	70.7	12.2	12.5	100.0	1,674		
Primary	8.4	75.5	8.1	8.1	100.0	5,711	74.7	10.6	7.0	100.0	3,368		
Lower secondary	12.2	81.7	3.4	2.7	100.0	2,006	76.1	7.8	4.6	100.0	1,348		
Upper secondary	13.1	83.9	1.6	1.4	100.0	672	75.0	4.8	5.1	100.0	396		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	14.0	81.1	2.6	2.2	100.0	380	81.3	4.4	3.7	100.0	279		
Higher	18.6	79.6	1.0	0.8	100.0	356	79.7	2.6	0.4	100.0	184		
No information ^A	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	1.4	3.7	94.9	100.0	216		
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2		
Grade													
1 (primary/lower secondary)	32.7	65.4	1.0	0.9	100.0	3,088	72.2	2.2	2.4	100.0	2,130		
2 (primary/lower secondary)	5.4	89.2	2.5	2.8	100.0	2,622	86.1	5.1	3.9	100.0	1,947		
3 (primary/lower secondary)	0.9	88.1	5.5	5.5	100.0	2,614	76.4	12.3	10.7	100.0	1,706		
4 (primary/lower secondary)	0.1	76.7	11.5	11.7	100.0	2,507	52.7	21.2	25.8	100.0	1,685		
5 (primary)	0.0	53.3	20.3	26.4	100.0	2,526	na	na	na	na	na		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	6.6	67.0	11.3	15.1	100.0	3,673	66.4	11.0	18.2	100.0	944		
Mon-Khmer	8.0	70.2	9.6	12.3	100.0	3,154	68.9	10.9	14.5	100.0	1,673		
Hmong-Mien	9.0	76.9	7.8	6.3	100.0	2,614	6.4	12.6	8.8	100.0	1,718		
Chinese-Tibetan	11.6	81.7	3.4	3.3	100.0	2,098	73.1	8.9	7.7	100.0	1,654		
Other, DK, Missing	11.4	84.4	2.7	1.5	100.0	1,817	79.5	4.3	3.4	100.0	1,478		
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	10.2	78.1	5.8	5.8	100.0	7,048	74.6	8.5	7.3	100.0	4,590		
Second	7.0	68.7	10.7	13.6	100.0	3,957	66.9	11.8	15.6	100.0	1,795		
Middle	7.9	74.0	8.2	10.0	100.0	1,754	72.2	10.3	11.4	100.0	865		
Fourth	7.4	68.5	10.6	13.5	100.0	456	70.3	10.3	13.0	100.0	171		
Richest	7.5	69.7	8.8	13.9	100.0	141	72.5	15.1	8.9	100.0	46		

¹MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)²MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)^A 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.2.6⁷.

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.

⁷ 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:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:			Percentage of children:					
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	
Total	37.6	25.6	1.1	34.8	3,199	38.6	17.3	0.9	41.8	2,921	38.1	21.7	1.0	38.1	6,120	38.1	21.7	1.0	38.1	6,120	
Area																					
Urban	58.3	19.9	0.2	19.4	975	64.0	12.4	0.4	18.9	829	61.0	16.4	0.3	19.1	1,804	61.0	16.4	0.3	19.1	1,804	
Rural	28.5	28.1	1.6	41.5	2,224	28.5	19.3	1.0	50.9	2,092	28.5	23.8	1.3	46.1	4,316	28.5	23.8	1.3	46.1	4,316	
Rural with road	30.8	27.7	1.1	40.1	1,922	30.4	19.3	0.8	49.1	1,822	30.6	23.6	1.0	44.5	3,744	30.6	23.6	1.0	44.5	3,744	
Rural without	14.1	31.0	4.4	50.5	302	15.6	18.9	2.3	63.2	270	14.8	25.3	3.4	56.5	572	14.8	25.3	3.4	56.5	572	
Region																					
North	36.2	28.3	1.3	33.6	963	36.8	19.4	0.7	42.0	852	36.5	24.1	1.0	37.5	1,815	36.5	24.1	1.0	37.5	1,815	
Central	42.8	24.4	0.6	31.0	1,602	44.6	15.4	0.8	37.1	1,389	43.7	20.2	0.7	33.8	2,991	43.7	20.2	0.7	33.8	2,991	
South	26.6	24.7	2.4	46.0	634	28.4	18.6	1.2	51.4	680	27.5	21.5	1.8	48.8	1,314	27.5	21.5	1.8	48.8	1,314	
Province																					
Vientiane Capital	63.9	14.1	0.0	17.9	345	64.0	7.4	0.9	20.6	279	64.0	11.1	0.4	19.1	624	64.0	11.1	0.4	19.1	624	
Phongsaly	31.8	30.9	1.2	36.1	87	36.7	16.8	0.9	44.8	69	34.0	24.6	1.0	40.0	156	34.0	24.6	1.0	40.0	156	
Luangnamtha	32.9	32.7	2.5	31.2	88	37.2	28.4	0.8	33.7	69	34.8	30.8	1.7	32.3	157	34.8	30.8	1.7	32.3	157	
Oudomxay	32.7	31.0	1.1	33.5	163	27.9	23.7	0.5	45.9	189	30.1	27.1	0.8	40.2	351	30.1	27.1	0.8	40.2	351	
Bokeo	31.3	25.1	0.0	42.9	86	34.5	8.9	0.9	54.7	76	32.8	17.5	0.4	48.5	162	32.8	17.5	0.4	48.5	162	
Luangprabang	39.6	22.3	1.1	37.1	229	35.2	17.7	0.7	44.4	182	37.6	20.2	0.9	40.3	411	37.6	20.2	0.9	40.3	411	
Huaphanh	26.1	41.0	1.6	30.7	162	24.8	25.7	1.4	48.1	118	25.6	34.5	1.5	38.1	281	25.6	34.5	1.5	38.1	281	
Xayabury	53.4	18.1	1.5	26.3	149	60.8	13.4	0.0	25.2	148	57.1	15.8	0.8	25.7	297	57.1	15.8	0.8	25.7	297	
Xiengkhuang	52.7	28.6	0.0	18.2	134	38.7	21.5	1.1	38.6	133	45.7	25.1	0.6	28.4	267	45.7	25.1	0.6	28.4	267	
Vientiane	48.5	22.9	1.7	26.0	232	47.8	16.7	0.0	33.7	200	48.2	20.1	0.9	29.6	432	48.2	20.1	0.9	29.6	432	
Borikhamxay	50.8	15.8	0.4	33.0	160	57.0	8.5	0.6	32.8	155	53.9	12.2	0.5	32.9	314	53.9	12.2	0.5	32.9	314	
Khammuane	38.2	24.5	1.3	35.7	172	38.1	22.2	0.0	37.7	167	38.2	23.4	0.7	36.7	339	38.2	23.4	0.7	36.7	339	
Savannakhet	21.8	32.9	0.3	44.7	502	29.6	17.8	1.5	51.1	409	25.3	26.1	0.8	47.6	911	25.3	26.1	0.8	47.6	911	
Saravane	12.7	22.0	3.6	61.3	190	23.3	19.6	3.0	54.0	205	18.2	20.7	3.3	57.5	395	18.2	20.7	3.3	57.5	395	
Sekong	25.2	41.7	2.1	31.1	68	24.7	25.8	0.0	48.1	52	25.0	34.8	1.2	38.5	120	25.0	34.8	1.2	38.5	120	
Champasack	36.8	19.7	1.0	41.8	306	32.5	14.1	0.0	52.8	340	34.6	16.8	0.5	47.6	647	34.6	16.8	0.5	47.6	647	
Attapeu	20.7	37.2	5.5	36.6	69	26.6	29.9	2.5	41.0	83	23.9	33.2	3.9	39.0	152	23.9	33.2	3.9	39.0	152	
Xaysomboune	45.9	32.4	0.8	20.9	58	45.6	18.9	0.4	34.4	47	45.7	26.3	0.7	26.9	104	45.7	26.3	0.7	26.9	104	

(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					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,a}	Number of children
Age at beginning of school year															
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
Mother's education															
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
Postsecondary / 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 ^b	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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
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
Wealth index quintile															
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

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

^a 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

^b Includes children age 15-17 identified as emancipated and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview.

() 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 ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Total number of children age 13-15 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Total number of adolescents age 17-19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Total number of youth age 20-22 years ^A
Total	105.0	2,368	83.4	6,718	92.6	2,192	71.8	2,307	53.5	5,583	31.1	4,828
Sex												
Male	109.3	1,133	83.5	3,480	93.0	1,161	72.3	1,213	54.2	2,770	31.6	2,351
Female	101.0	1,234	83.3	3,238	92.2	1,031	71.2	1,095	52.9	2,813	30.6	2,477
Area												
Urban	104.3	557	95.5	1,767	95.0	568	105.6	568	77.1	1,646	56.2	1,527
Rural	105.2	1,810	79.1	4,951	91.8	1,624	60.7	1,739	43.7	3,937	19.4	3,301
Rural with road	105.7	1,500	81.0	4,232	92.5	1,376	63.4	1,474	46.1	3,383	20.8	2,852
Rural without road	102.4	310	68.2	719	88.0	249	45.6	266	28.8	554	10.7	449
Region												
North	119.7	743	88.6	2,003	92.5	733	74.1	727	54.3	1,754	26.4	1,521
Central	103.5	1,088	83.7	3,269	94.0	1,024	75.4	1,143	59.4	2,711	36.6	2,388
South	87.4	536	75.8	1,446	89.4	436	58.4	437	38.2	1,119	24.5	919
Province												
Vientiane Capital	98.2	176	94.9	616	91.3	148	86.5	213	78.3	625	56.7	618
Phongsaly	162.7	66	83.5	203	83.7	63	55.8	85	47.0	162	21.5	131
Luangnamtha	104.2	77	88.4	188	90.5	65	72.7	74	46.9	149	25.2	148
Oudomxay	121.8	127	83.7	360	92.2	100	78.7	131	57.6	340	32.9	285
Bokeo	93.8	68	85.2	154	89.8	72	85.9	46	53.1	155	29.1	141
Luangprabang	117.8	178	91.1	445	91.9	185	81.4	166	56.3	395	29.4	309
Huaphanh	135.2	104	86.7	331	94.8	135	58.8	121	45.3	295	20.1	254
Xayabury	108.1	124	97.3	323	99.1	111	85.7	103	66.6	256	23.4	252
Xiengkhuang	107.2	104	94.1	277	96.2	126	88.4	94	66.6	253	36.3	211
Vientiane	104.8	208	93.5	484	93.2	176	90.0	149	61.9	329	24.7	313
Borikhamxay	120.1	88	94.5	329	97.3	99	90.3	100	59.3	260	32.9	196
Khammuane	136.2	129	82.0	452	92.0	143	57.9	156	51.1	307	34.3	301
Savannakhet	89.0	335	64.9	985	94.3	282	66.9	373	45.5	838	27.4	668
Saravane	84.6	171	65.0	442	81.9	125	44.8	142	27.0	390	23.2	292
Sekong	88.8	53	74.2	147	92.7	54	74.8	47	45.8	112	24.6	91
Champasack	81.5	253	83.3	701	92.6	196	63.4	196	44.5	491	26.2	429
Attapeu	120.1	58	74.4	157	91.6	61	62.2	52	41.2	126	21.0	107
Xaysomboune	92.8	49	92.6	126	97.7	51	50.1	57	57.8	98	22.2	81

(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												
	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Total number of children age 13-15 years ⁴	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	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 ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Total number of adolescents age 17-19 years ⁶	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Total number of youth age 20-22 years ⁶
Mother's education												
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	4,828
No information ^b	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DK/Missing	-	0	(*)	2	-	0	(*)	2	(*)	1	-	0
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
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
Wealth index quintile												
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	(*)	12	(36.9)	24	46.6	53	27.6	57

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)

³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)

^a Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

^b Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

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 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				Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}		
Total³	89.4	89.9	89.6	0.99	61.5	59.4	60.5	1.04	38.6	37.6	38.1	1.03	
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	
Luangnamtha	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	59.8	60.2	1.01	27.9	32.7	30.1	0.85	
Bokxo	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	
Xiangkhuan	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	
Khammuane	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	
Xaysombourne	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 adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Mother's education												
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 ^A	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33.3	41.2	37.0	0.81
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	(*)	-	-	(*)	(*)	-
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
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)
Wealth index quintile												
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
Fourth	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

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

na: not applicable

() 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

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.⁸ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.⁹

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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹

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).¹²

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.

⁸ 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

⁹ 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

¹⁰ 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

¹¹ Desforges C, Abouchar A. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review.* [Internet]. 2003. Report No.: 433.

¹² 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 ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹		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
			18.3	34.2	17.2	11.8	38.3	15.7	17,146		
Total	88.6	19,357	18.3	34.2	17.2	11.8	38.3	15.7	17,146		
Sex											
Male	90.0	9,590	18.2	35.4	17.6	12.1	37.7	16.6	8,627		
Female	87.2	9,767	18.4	33.0	16.8	11.5	38.9	14.7	8,519		
Area											
Urban	95.1	4,501	28.1	39.7	21.5	14.4	50.0	21.2	4,282		
Rural	86.6	14,856	15.1	32.4	15.7	11.0	34.4	13.8	12,864		
Rural with road	86.8	12,399	15.1	32.4	16.7	11.7	34.2	14.2	10,761		
Rural without road	85.6	2,457	15.1	32.1	10.5	7.4	35.4	11.6	2,103		
Region											
North	92.0	5,954	21.4	40.2	19.5	14.0	40.2	20.2	5,478		
Central	88.3	9,021	17.1	34.6	19.4	13.6	39.7	16.3	7,965		
South	84.5	4,383	16.2	24.6	8.9	4.9	32.6	7.5	3,702		
Provinces											
Vientiane Capital	93.7	1,271	47.7	33.8	19.3	9.9	58.4	20.9	1,191		
Phongsaly	89.2	611	21.8	41.6	17.0	12.5	32.6	24.3	545		
Luangnamtha	87.7	594	3.6	11.0	5.4	3.8	36.3	8.2	520		
Oudomxay	92.9	1,037	19.0	39.8	10.0	7.3	44.2	27.8	964		
Bokeo	90.1	531	38.8	20.8	18.3	15.2	65.9	26.7	478		
Luangprabang	92.7	1,443	11.8	44.4	17.2	10.6	19.9	11.0	1,337		
Huaphanh	93.1	1,014	29.0	57.9	32.1	22.2	45.5	20.6	944		
Xayabury	95.4	723	34.2	42.8	33.2	26.7	57.6	28.4	690		
Xiangkhuang	95.2	904	6.8	43.3	29.8	22.0	74.5	31.8	861		
Vientiane	94.2	1,296	17.9	45.4	29.7	22.9	34.9	24.4	1,220		
Borikhamxay	93.1	772	20.2	60.7	20.3	15.8	55.7	22.5	719		
Khammuane	90.6	1,216	13.3	37.3	22.2	15.3	32.4	5.3	1,102		
Savannakhet	78.9	3,141	6.2	19.4	10.4	7.1	21.1	7.6	2,478		
Saravane	80.4	1,499	3.7	17.1	6.3	2.9	37.3	1.8	1,205		
Sekong	89.3	547	6.7	14.2	7.0	4.1	18.9	15.0	488		
Champasack	84.8	1,850	23.9	28.7	6.3	3.8	27.9	3.0	1,568		
Attapeu	90.6	487	33.6	41.5	27.5	15.1	51.6	30.1	441		
Xaysomboune	93.7	422	18.9	24.8	12.4	9.1	29.9	18.4	395		

(Continued...)

Table LN.3.1 (continued): Support for child learning at school

		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											
Age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹			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 a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵						
6	86.8	1,064	19.7	33.5	17.9	13.9	38.7	19.0	924				
7	91.9	2,441	18.3	32.4	16.8	12.0	40.1	15.9	2,244				
8	92.9	2,411	16.9	34.7	18.5	11.3	39.2	15.4	2,241				
9	93.1	2,287	18.8	35.2	18.1	12.5	39.2	17.0	2,129				
10	94.1	2,380	16.1	32.8	16.1	10.5	36.1	14.8	2,240				
11	91.8	2,285	15.8	31.8	15.9	10.6	36.6	14.9	2,097				
12	86.4	2,428	21.5	38.5	19.4	14.0	39.6	15.9	2,098				
13	81.8	2,588	20.8	34.4	16.9	12.2	37.8	15.2	2,117				
14	71.7	1,473	17.3	34.8	13.7	9.5	36.5	13.8	1,056				
School attendance^A													
None or ECE	100.0	143	7.9	16.9	9.4	7.2	19.2	10.4	143				
Primary	100.0	11,191	16.5	32.5	16.1	11.0	36.5	14.6	11,191				
Lower secondary	100.0	5,625	21.9	37.8	19.3	13.7	42.4	17.7	5,625				
Upper secondary	100.0	186	25.5	41.3	20.3	11.5	39.9	20.6	186				
Out-of-school	0.0	2,212	na	na	na	na	na	na	na				
Mother's education													
None or ECE	79.7	6,362	9.2	23.8	9.5	6.6	22.9	9.2	5,068				
Primary	90.7	8,443	18.3	35.9	17.4	12.3	38.7	15.1	7,658				
Lower secondary	96.6	2,717	24.9	40.7	22.3	14.3	49.7	21.6	2,625				
Upper secondary	96.8	858	33.4	41.7	24.6	17.4	57.3	24.0	830				
Post secondary / Non tertiary	97.9	526	34.4	51.5	35.3	23.3	64.9	29.0	515				
Higher	99.5	449	36.7	51.7	35.1	24.9	72.2	31.7	447				
DK/Missing	(*)	2	100.0	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	(*)	2				
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	92.1	10,200	22.1	35.5	18.9	13.0	43.4	15.4	9,391				
Mon-Khmer	82.8	5,850	13.6	32.2	15.7	10.3	30.8	16.7	4,844				
Hmong-Mien	89.7	2,510	14.2	35.7	15.2	11.2	36.3	15.7	2,252				
Chinese-Tibetan	85.5	606	13.3	25.6	10.3	7.2	25.3	12.6	518				
Other, DK, Missing	73.2	192	11.3	26.5	10.9	10.3	35.0	7.7	141				
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	77.5	5,207	9.7	26.4	9.6	6.8	24.5	10.9	4,036				
Second	87.6	4,613	12.1	30.4	14.2	9.2	30.7	13.1	4,040				
Middle	91.2	3,815	18.6	34.2	17.5	12.8	36.6	15.0	3,481				
Fourth	96.8	3,037	24.4	39.9	22.1	15.9	48.9	18.5	2,939				
Richest	98.7	2,686	33.8	45.7	27.3	17.7	61.3	24.4	2,650				

¹ MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management³ MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management⁴ MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

^A 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 na: not applicable

(*) Figures are not shown, 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 who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:				Number of children age 7-14 attending school	Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Other	Teacher absence	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 ^{1,A}	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher absence
		14.3	2.9	27.8	81.6								
Total	18.8	17,146	14.3	2.9	27.8	81.6	3,215	16.1	2,624				
Sex													
Male	19.3	8,627	15.6	2.8	25.8	81.9	1,661	16.1	1,361				
Female	18.2	8,519	13.0	3.1	29.9	81.3	1,554	16.1	1,263				
Area													
Urban	14.3	4,282	9.1	1.3	24.8	82.7	613	17.2	507				
Rural	20.2	12,864	15.6	3.3	28.5	81.4	2,602	15.8	2,118				
Rural with road	20.0	10,761	16.2	2.8	28.4	81.1	2,152	16.7	1,745				
Rural without road	21.4	2,103	12.5	5.7	28.5	82.7	451	11.6	372				
Region													
North	24.5	5,478	7.6	3.8	30.4	88.7	1,343	11.7	1,191				
Central	17.6	7,965	23.3	2.6	22.6	77.9	1,403	20.5	1,093				
South	12.7	3,702	7.0	1.3	35.6	72.6	469	17.3	341				
Provinces													
Vientiane Capital	3.9	1,191	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47	(*)	31				
Phongsaly	39.6	545	2.0	1.0	45.9	92.1	216	9.2	199				
Luangnamtha	12.4	520	13.9	5.7	12.5	82.0	64	(6.7)	53				
Oudomxay	23.0	964	7.6	8.2	13.4	89.1	221	17.8	197				
Bokeo	17.6	478	2.8	0.0	0.0	99.4	84	18.0	84				
Luangprabang	28.3	1,337	7.7	0.9	52.5	93.5	379	8.3	354				
Huaphanh	17.0	944	18.3	13.1	24.9	61.1	160	20.7	98				
Xayabury	31.6	690	5.1	1.5	15.2	94.6	218	8.7	206				
Xiangkhuang	22.4	861	18.3	0.0	10.5	80.7	192	13.0	155				
Vientiane	12.9	1,220	25.6	0.0	22.2	73.6	157	(24.1)	115				
Borikhamxay	20.3	719	21.9	0.4	25.3	74.6	146	28.4	109				
Khammuane	31.0	1,102	44.4	6.6	22.5	74.6	341	31.4	254				
Savannakhet	16.7	2,478	12.9	3.0	19.8	79.8	414	15.8	330				
Saravane	6.0	1,205	(2.0)	(1.5)	(65.8)	(32.7)	72	(*)	24				
Sekong	27.5	488	12.4	1.7	5.7	87.9	134	21.6	118				
Champasack	5.5	1,568	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	86	(*)	35				
Attapeu	40.0	441	3.4	1.6	39.5	92.8	177	16.8	164				
Xaysomboune	26.9	395	4.1	0.4	56.1	92.1	106	4.0	98				

(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 ^{1, A}	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			
Age at beginning of school year								
6	17.1	924	8.1	8.1	29.5	82.4	158	
7	19.1	2,244	13.8	0.9	24.0	81.5	428	
8	18.8	2,241	15.2	2.1	30.1	81.7	421	
9	20.8	2,129	11.5	3.7	24.1	86.7	443	
10	17.7	2,240	18.7	1.9	26.8	78.4	397	
11	18.1	2,097	15.6	2.3	38.0	84.2	379	
12	22.3	2,098	15.3	3.5	27.9	81.8	468	
13	14.7	2,117	13.5	1.4	23.4	75.6	312	
14	19.7	1,056	13.3	7.3	26.6	80.4	208	
School attendance								
None or ECE	12.8	143	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	
Primary	19.4	11,191	13.9	2.9	28.2	82.7	2,168	
Lower secondary	17.8	5,625	15.4	3.0	27.0	79.2	1,003	
Upper secondary	13.7	186	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	
Mother's education								
None or ECE	21.5	5,068	16.0	3.1	26.9	83.7	1,092	
Primary	19.6	7,658	13.9	3.0	28.6	80.0	1,503	
Lower secondary	16.7	2,625	13.0	2.5	28.0	82.2	439	
Upper secondary	8.9	830	18.7	3.7	20.8	74.2	74	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	10.6	515	(8.3)	(0.0)	(24.2)	(86.7)	54	
Higher	11.7	447	(4.7)	(2.5)	(31.3)	(85.8)	52	
DK/Missing	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	0	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	14.6	9,391	17.1	2.8	26.2	74.1	1,374	
Mon-Khmer	24.6	4,844	13.1	3.3	29.0	86.5	1,191	
Hmong-Mien	20.9	2,252	12.8	1.6	27.3	88.7	470	
Chinese-Tibetan	28.9	518	1.1	2.5	35.7	87.8	150	
Other, DK, Missing	21.6	141	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	23.9	4,036	13.7	3.3	30.2	86.8	966	
Second	22.9	4,040	17.6	2.9	29.8	77.9	926	
Middle	18.1	3,481	15.9	2.6	24.6	81.2	629	
Fourth	13.9	2,939	10.3	3.6	21.8	82.3	407	
Richest	10.8	2,650	8.7	2.0	28.3	76.4	286	

¹MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher absence

^A 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.

() 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.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 ¹	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 ²	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	12.7	19,357	81.6	17,146	52.5	13,990
Sex						
Male	11.6	9,590	80.9	8,627	54.2	6,977
Female	13.7	9,767	82.3	8,519	50.8	7,013
Area						
Urban	26.4	4,501	91.7	4,282	62.0	3,924
Rural	8.5	14,856	78.2	12,864	48.8	10,065
Rural with road	8.9	12,399	78.6	10,761	48.5	8,456
Rural without road	6.6	2,457	76.5	2,103	50.7	1,609
Region						
North	14.6	5,954	85.0	5,478	52.2	4,658
Central	13.8	9,021	82.9	7,965	54.4	6,604
South	7.8	4,383	73.7	3,702	48.6	2,727
Provinces						
Vientiane Capital	30.8	1,271	97.0	1,191	69.1	1,155
Phongsaly	5.5	611	78.9	545	34.2	430
Luangnamtha	36.3	594	89.1	520	64.8	464
Oudomxay	14.3	1,037	87.4	964	50.2	843
Bokeo	8.5	531	78.4	478	55.6	375
Luangprabang	15.1	1,443	75.8	1,337	39.1	1,014
Huaphanh	7.7	1,014	92.6	944	71.4	874
Xayabury	18.2	723	95.5	690	50.2	658
Xiengkhuang	25.6	904	88.7	861	58.9	764
Vientiane	7.6	1,296	88.5	1,220	51.7	1,079
Borikhamxay	10.2	772	94.4	719	45.0	679
Khammuane	9.2	1,216	84.1	1,102	46.9	926
Savannakhet	7.8	3,141	68.3	2,478	49.7	1,692
Saravane	3.9	1,499	71.6	1,205	44.0	862
Sekong	19.3	547	67.8	488	60.9	331
Champasack	6.6	1,850	75.2	1,568	47.8	1,179
Attapeu	11.4	487	80.4	441	50.8	355
Xaysomboune	21.3	422	78.3	395	65.6	310

(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 ¹	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 ²	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Age at beginning of school year						
6	12.8	1,064	74.5	924	72.0	688
7	11.9	2,441	75.3	2,244	65.2	1,689
8	13.5	2,411	82.4	2,241	64.3	1,846
9	12.3	2,287	80.5	2,129	55.9	1,715
10	13.1	2,380	79.6	2,240	53.1	1,783
11	13.4	2,285	81.8	2,097	49.8	1,716
12	13.7	2,428	84.0	2,098	41.3	1,763
13	12.4	2,588	86.4	2,117	40.4	1,830
14	10.4	1,473	90.9	1,056	34.6	960
School attendance						
None or ECE	5.1	143	33.5	143	(*)	48
Primary	12.2	11,191	77.9	11,191	57.8	8,719
Lower secondary	17.4	5,625	89.6	5,625	44.1	5,043
Upper secondary	22.9	186	96.8	186	24.9	180
Out-of-school	2.6	2,212	-	0	na	na
Mother's education						
None or ECE	6.8	6,362	69.3	5,068	41.5	3,511
Primary	10.2	8,443	83.6	7,658	50.5	6,404
Lower secondary	19.5	2,717	90.5	2,625	60.3	2,377
Upper secondary	26.9	858	92.9	830	68.5	771
Post secondary / Non tertiary	33.3	526	97.3	515	70.7	501
Higher	50.4	449	94.6	447	80.3	423
DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	15.4	10,200	86.0	9,391	55.8	8,079
Mon-Khmer	8.4	5,850	72.6	4,844	44.6	3,517
Hmong-Mien	12.2	2,510	84.0	2,252	56.6	1,891
Chinese-Tibetan	12.4	606	76.4	518	39.0	396
Other, DK, Missing	10.4	192	75.4	141	40.5	106
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.8	5,207	67.5	4,036	41.8	2,722
Second	8.9	4,613	78.8	4,040	48.9	3,183
Middle	10.3	3,815	82.6	3,481	50.7	2,875
Fourth	14.3	3,037	91.4	2,939	56.9	2,687
Richest	36.0	2,686	95.2	2,650	66.0	2,522

¹ MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home

² MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

na: not applicable

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

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



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.¹ 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.² 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 oversight 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 then 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.

¹ UNICEF. 2014. *Ending Violence Against Children: Six strategies for action*. UNICEF

² 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) ¹	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		No birth certificate					
Seen	Not seen							
Total	26.1	28.4	3.6	51.1	73.0	11,720	10.3	3,170
Sex								
Male	26.3	28.2	3.4	51.2	72.8	6,017	11.4	1,638
Female	26.0	28.7	3.9	51.1	73.1	5,703	9.1	1,532
Area								
Urban	39.1	39.4	2.2	61.2	88.9	3,179	18.0	352
Rural	21.3	24.3	4.1	47.4	67.0	8,541	9.3	2,818
Rural with road	22.5	25.8	4.2	47.9	68.8	7,124	10.0	2,220
Rural without road	15.4	17.0	3.9	44.6	57.9	1,417	6.7	597
Region								
North	32.7	23.7	3.0	58.8	76.3	3,684	11.9	872
Central	26.0	33.2	3.6	49.1	75.3	5,610	8.2	1,385
South	16.4	24.4	4.4	44.2	62.4	2,427	11.7	914
Province								
Vientiane Capital	31.3	58.2	1.9	51.3	92.0	1,181	(41.6)	95
Phongsaly	22.6	22.0	7.0	57.1	71.8	346	17.9	98
Luangnamtha	58.5	21.6	1.1	60.8	85.6	321	16.2	46
Oudomxay	46.3	11.8	3.4	43.8	70.9	690	17.5	201
Bokeo	24.2	22.2	6.3	60.9	79.0	373	5.3	78
Luangprabang	22.7	23.2	1.5	49.0	65.6	844	7.6	291
Huaphanh	17.6	32.3	3.2	66.3	78.2	553	8.0	121
Xayabury	43.4	34.2	1.0	83.0	93.3	556	(21.8)	37
Xiengkhuang	29.6	24.9	0.5	59.6	78.8	565	5.2	120
Vientiane	28.6	20.8	3.3	37.8	66.4	803	2.2	270
Borikhamxay	34.9	32.1	2.6	48.8	81.7	527	4.2	96
Khammuane	14.6	28.3	7.1	45.8	64.4	674	11.5	240
Savannakhet	20.4	26.3	4.2	51.0	67.5	1,625	5.8	529
Saravane	17.0	25.6	1.4	39.8	59.6	821	12.9	332
Sekong	21.6	28.1	8.1	38.0	71.9	256	1.2	72
Champasack	16.2	24.6	6.2	47.6	62.2	1,101	14.9	417
Attapeu	10.4	15.6	3.0	50.0	62.5	248	1.5	93
Xaysomboune	34.3	35.1	8.7	47.5	84.9	234	0.7	35
Age (in months)								
0-11	31.4	21.7	1.2	22.2	59.6	2,319	11.6	937
12-23	28.7	27.3	2.6	45.0	70.7	2,203	11.0	645
24-35	25.8	30.5	3.7	53.8	74.5	2,372	9.7	604
36-47	23.9	30.1	4.5	62.7	77.4	2,556	9.1	577
48-59	21.1	32.3	5.9	70.7	82.1	2,270	8.4	407
Mother's education								
None or ECE	13.5	16.0	4.2	43.8	56.1	2,565	5.1	1,125
Primary	22.4	27.2	4.3	49.9	70.7	4,587	9.3	1,344
Lower secondary	30.4	33.2	3.3	51.2	78.3	2,386	18.1	518
Upper secondary	40.2	34.5	2.2	53.1	85.6	911	16.8	131
Post secondary / Non tertiary	42.5	43.8	2.2	64.1	92.1	348	(45.9)	27
Higher	49.1	44.8	1.2	70.7	97.3	921	(57.8)	25
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	0
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-4 years)^A								
Has functional difficulty	19.8	18.3	10.5	47.0	66.5	147	0.0	49
Has no functional difficulty	23.7	31.3	4.5	62.4	78.1	7103	9.4	1553
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	30.3	35.9	3.5	54.8	80.1	6,585	16.2	1,312
Mon-Khmer	18.4	17.1	3.7	42.0	59.3	2,981	6.2	1,215
Hmong-Mien	23.0	22.2	3.2	52.0	70.0	1,707	5.7	512
Chinese-Tibetan	31.1	16.3	7.1	57.5	73.3	330	7.5	88
Other, DK, Missing	22.7	22.3	4.6	47.8	63.7	117	(2.6)	43
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	12.7	16.3	4.0	41.8	54.8	3,017	4.9	1,364
Second	22.1	22.9	4.3	46.9	67.6	2,493	9.3	809
Middle	26.1	27.5	4.6	52.0	75.0	2,193	14.4	548
Fourth	35.2	37.5	2.9	56.2	83.6	2,074	21.2	340
Richest	42.6	45.6	1.7	64.6	94.4	1,944	29.5	109

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

^A 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 are not shown, 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. Studies³ 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.

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 violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe		
Total	24.0	65.8	33.6	4.7	69.0	33,909
Sex						
Male	22.9	66.9	36.2	5.5	70.4	17,169
Female	25.1	64.7	30.9	3.8	67.5	16,739
Area						
Urban	27.3	63.8	34.3	4.2	67.4	8,378
Rural	22.9	66.5	33.4	4.8	69.5	25,531
Rural with road	21.9	67.7	34.3	4.9	70.7	21,292
Rural without road	28.4	60.4	28.9	4.5	63.5	4,239
Region						
North	25.2	65.8	30.1	6.3	68.1	10,457
Central	20.0	70.0	36.9	4.7	73.3	15,979
South	30.9	57.0	31.4	2.2	60.8	7,473
(Continued...)						

³ 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 (continued): 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 violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe		
Province						
Vientiane Capital	27.5	60.8	33.6	3.4	64.7	2,667
Phongsaly	10.3	81.6	44.1	9.4	83.1	1,056
Luangnamtha	10.9	81.2	50.0	14.4	83.2	1,005
Oudomxay	24.3	69.1	33.7	7.0	72.2	1,891
Bokeo	19.1	62.4	24.3	3.6	63.1	966
Luangprabang	24.5	62.4	25.2	5.6	65.2	2,422
Huaphanh	36.5	61.0	20.2	3.5	62.7	1,741
Xayabury	39.2	52.1	25.0	4.0	55.6	1,374
Xiengkhuang	18.5	78.1	27.3	6.1	79.4	1,545
Vientiane	17.5	76.6	40.8	4.7	79.7	2,287
Borikhamxay	16.6	78.7	37.0	4.2	80.9	1,378
Khammuane	13.3	76.8	32.9	5.1	78.0	2,087
Savannakhet	22.1	63.2	38.7	3.3	67.9	5,277
Saravane	54.5	31.3	15.7	1.5	35.2	2,590
Sekong	26.0	68.0	36.2	3.2	70.5	908
Champasack	16.2	70.8	41.4	2.1	75.0	3,172
Attapeu	18.8	72.7	37.5	4.1	76.4	803
Xaysomboune	14.9	78.3	54.6	16.8	83.6	738
Age						
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	20.3	71.8	40.1	5.9	74.7	12,284
10-14	27.4	65.5	19.2	3.4	66.5	12,157
Mother's education						
None or ECE	22.0	65.9	33.7	6.0	68.6	9,958
Primary	24.1	66.5	32.8	4.4	69.4	14,209
Lower secondary	23.2	68.1	35.0	4.1	71.5	5,544
Upper secondary	26.0	62.3	36.8	3.0	67.7	1,871
Post secondary / Non tertiary	32.6	58.8	31.7	3.3	62.8	967
Higher	32.4	57.8	32.0	3.1	62.4	1,356
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	26.3	63.6	32.8	3.1	67.4	18,257
Mon-Khmer	21.2	68.2	34.6	5.3	70.5	9,668
Hmong-Mien	24.4	66.6	32.3	8.0	69.4	4,604
Chinese-Tibetan	10.9	77.7	43.5	10.8	79.4	1,050
Other, DK, Missing	20.1	72.1	37.8	4.3	73.6	330
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	22.4	65.1	35.4	6.1	67.9	9,052
Second	22.6	67.1	34.4	5.6	70.5	7,779
Middle	22.8	68.2	33.0	4.2	70.7	6,575
Fourth	24.3	66.8	33.0	3.6	70.1	5,563
Richest	30.6	60.7	30.5	2.5	64.9	4,939

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

(*) Figures are not shown, 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
Total	25.3	16,900
Sex		
Male	27.2	599
Female	25.3	16,301
Area		
Urban	23.8	4,652
Rural	25.9	12,248
Rural with road	26.5	10,359
Rural without road	23.1	1,889
Region		
North	25.9	5,255
Central	30.4	7,801
South	14.2	3,844
Province		
Vientiane Capital	39.8	1,462
Phongsaly	64.7	447
Luangnamtha	22.3	516
Oudomxay	64.1	695
Bokeo	26.7	526
Luangprabang	13.2	1,331
Huaphanh	17.8	779
Xayabury	6.1	960
Xiengkhuang	45.8	678
Vientiane	28.2	1,217
Borikhamxay	17.6	787
Khammuane	34.4	993
Savannakhet	22.8	2,457
Saravane	6.4	1,384
Sekong	12.2	408
Champasack	15.6	1,685
Attapeu	40.2	366
Xaysomboune	46.3	207
Age		
<25	25.0	2,367
25-34	24.0	7,008
35-49	25.9	5,640
50+	28.9	1,884
Education		
None or ECE	29.7	4,094
Primary	24.5	7,146
Lower secondary	25.7	3,105
Upper secondary	20.5	1,111
Post secondary / Non tertiary	22.3	559
Higher	18.0	884
DK/Missing	(*)	1
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	22.4	10,328
Mon-Khmer	28.6	4,301
Hmong-Mien	28.8	1,659
Chinese-Tibetan	46.1	451
Other, DK, Missing	37.5	160
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	28.6	3,811
Second	26.9	3,585
Middle	23.1	3,399
Fourth	24.5	3,220
Richest	22.8	2,884

(*) Figures are not shown, 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.^{4,5}

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

⁴ UNICEF. 2012. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?* MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. UNICEF.

⁵ 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.

Table PR.3.1: 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	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			
		Number of children age 5-11 years	Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity 14 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity 43 hours or more				
Total	35.0	17,023	57.8	22.6	7,418	75.8	6.8	6,300			
Sex											
Male	34.4	8,719	55.9	23.8	3,594	76.6	7.5	3,358			
Female	35.7	8,304	59.7	21.6	3,825	74.9	6.0	2,942			
Area											
Urban	27.8	4,009	56.6	15.0	1,769	66.8	5.7	1,759			
Rural	37.3	13,014	58.2	25.0	5,650	79.3	7.2	4,541			
Rural with	37.5	10,814	56.4	26.6	4,733	79.4	7.1	3,916			
Rural without	36.1	2,200	67.7	17.2	917	78.1	8.0	625			
Region											
North	37.1	5,226	59.3	25.6	2,274	78.4	7.8	1,804			
Central	37.9	7,839	50.6	27.1	3,551	71.6	7.7	2,986			
South	26.5	3,958	71.8	8.6	1,592	81.0	3.8	1,510			
Province											
Vientiane	22.1	1,201	39.7	18.1	481	52.6	6.9	496			
Phongsaly	36.4	507	53.9	27.4	272	86.0	0.9	164			
Luangnamtha	34.2	549	71.7	16.2	197	84.8	4.3	152			
Oudomxay	25.4	990	86.3	4.0	359	84.2	2.0	371			
Bokeo	38.3	508	42.4	33.7	168	67.6	17.2	176			
Luangprabang	41.3	1,230	47.8	32.6	512	71.6	9.2	382			
Huaphanh	44.3	827	43.2	44.1	460	69.7	20.6	297			
Xayabury	39.8	615	77.2	11.5	307	88.5	0.0	263			
Xiengkhuang	36.3	740	70.4	22.7	360	89.7	6.4	278			
Vientiane	40.3	1,155	48.0	31.1	470	73.3	9.2	508			
Borikhamxay	54.5	627	63.7	19.2	336	80.0	7.2	279			
Khammuane	40.2	993	52.3	20.9	536	73.4	5.2	353			
Savannakhet	40.8	2,743	40.9	38.3	1,205	69.1	9.9	926			
Saravane	17.3	1,393	73.7	7.4	557	80.9	4.5	459			
Sekong	37.1	509	75.5	5.5	194	84.0	0.4	152			
Champasack	29.8	1,637	69.9	7.7	657	80.4	3.5	715			
Attapeu	31.7	419	68.8	18.2	185	80.9	5.9	184			
Xaysomboune	30.4	381	85.9	5.4	164	90.7	0.4	145			

(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	
School attendance							
Attending	36.7	14,795	59.0	20.9	76.4	5.1	4,071
Not attending	24.1	2,228	52.3	31.2	74.6	9.9	2,229
Mother's education							
None or ECE	37.9	5,385	57.0	26.3	80.1	7.2	1,975
Primary	36.3	7,058	59.5	22.9	77.8	6.9	2,674
Lower secondary	32.7	2,678	56.9	18.6	71.5	7.1	967
Upper secondary	27.2	882	53.6	15.0	55.2	7.8	250
Post secondary / Non tertiary	24.4	500	55.6	8.2	64.3	0.8	211
Higher	23.8	519	47.5	15.5	65.0	0.5	124
No information ^A	na	0	na	na	66.4	11.2	97
DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	32.6	8,945	56.6	19.5	72.9	6.2	3,666
Mon-Khmer	38.2	5,135	55.7	26.8	78.6	7.7	1,728
Hmong-Mien	38.9	2,244	67.3	25.5	81.8	8.6	700
Chinese-Tibetan	29.9	554	53.3	27.4	89.3	3.0	136
Other, DK, Missing	32.0	145	(69.6)	(18.6)	(69.7)	(4.4)	69
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	37.1	4,834	56.4	27.7	76.8	9.6	1,274
Second	36.8	3,911	61.6	24.0	82.4	6.8	1,376
Middle	35.3	3,240	57.1	24.8	80.2	5.7	1,389
Fourth	34.5	2,690	59.9	18.2	74.0	6.2	1,246
Richest	28.0	2,347	52.3	13.2	61.6	5.5	1,015

^A Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

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

() Figures are not shown, based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

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

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
Total	71.4	1.9	17,023	89.2	4.8	7,418	92.9	1.8	6,300
Sex									
Male	66.0	1.0	8,719	85.7	3.8	3,594	90.4	1.5	3,358
Female	77.0	2.8	8,304	92.6	5.7	3,825	95.8	2.2	2,942
Area									
Urban	69.3	1.0	4,009	91.9	2.3	1,769	93.9	1.6	1,759
Rural	72.0	2.2	13,014	88.4	5.5	5,650	92.5	1.9	4,541
Rural with road	71.7	2.4	10,814	89.0	5.5	4,733	92.8	2.1	3,916
Rural without road	73.5	0.8	2,200	85.3	5.6	917	90.8	0.8	625
Region									
North	75.2	1.6	5,226	92.5	4.2	2,274	95.7	0.7	1,804
Central	69.5	2.7	7,839	87.9	6.6	3,551	91.0	3.0	2,986
South	70.1	0.6	3,958	87.7	1.4	1,592	93.4	1.0	1,510
Province									
Vientiane Capital	62.2	0.5	1,201	91.9	1.0	481	91.3	1.2	496
Phongsaly	71.9	3.9	507	82.6	14.4	272	96.8	2.1	164
Luangnamtha	80.1	2.5	549	92.1	7.0	197	96.7	1.5	152
Oudomxay	68.7	0.5	990	95.3	0.3	359	93.7	0.0	371
Bokeo	67.8	2.0	508	84.7	3.6	168	93.7	0.0	176
Luangprabang	73.5	2.1	1,230	95.1	0.8	512	94.5	0.3	382
Huaphanh	84.1	0.7	827	93.8	4.6	460	97.5	1.0	297
Xayabury	82.0	0.7	615	96.2	3.2	307	98.1	1.0	263
Xiengkhuang	82.3	1.7	740	87.0	10.8	360	92.1	2.2	278
Vientiane	73.6	4.8	1,155	90.1	5.9	470	95.2	0.4	508
Borikhamxay	79.2	2.7	627	90.8	8.3	336	96.8	0.6	279
Khammuane	67.1	0.4	993	86.0	5.6	536	92.7	0.3	353
Savannakhet	64.6	3.2	2,743	86.5	6.4	1,205	88.0	4.4	926
Saravane	50.7	0.4	1,393	76.0	1.7	557	85.8	1.2	459
Sekong	78.4	1.2	509	91.4	0.9	194	94.3	0.0	152
Champasack	79.3	0.3	1,637	95.0	0.8	657	97.0	1.1	715
Attapeu	88.6	1.5	419	93.0	3.4	185	97.5	0.6	184
Xaysomboune	80.2	7.6	381	81.7	18.3	164	76.8	21.8	145

(Continued...)

Table PR.3.2 (continued): 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:		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
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
School attendance									
Attending	74.3	1.7	14,795	89.7	4.7	6,138	94.3	1.5	4,071
Not attending	51.9	3.1	2,228	87.0	5.1	1,280	90.4	2.4	2,229
Mother's education									
None or ECE	68.8	3.1	5,385	87.3	6.4	2,437	91.4	2.4	1,975
Primary	73.1	1.5	7,058	90.6	3.8	3,407	93.6	1.9	2,674
Lower secondary	75.3	1.3	2,678	89.5	4.8	960	93.8	1.2	967
Upper secondary	69.6	0.9	882	88.0	3.4	298	91.2	0.0	250
Post secondary / Non tertiary	65.7	0.2	500	91.7	3.9	184	97.2	0.5	211
Higher	62.8	0.7	519	86.2	2.1	133	90.9	2.0	124
No information ^A	na	na	0	na	na	0	94.8	3.9	97
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	2
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	70.8	1.1	8,945	89.7	3.3	3,983	93.6	1.1	3,666
Mon-Khmer	70.9	2.7	5,135	89.6	5.0	2,120	91.8	2.5	1,728
Hmong-Mien	74.9	2.9	2,244	88.5	8.4	988	91.0	4.0	700
Chinese-Tibetan	70.8	2.5	554	82.8	13.2	235	95.1	3.1	136
Other, DK, Missing	74.5	0.0	145	(84.1)	(4.1)	91	(100.0)	(0.0)	69
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	69.6	3.0	4,834	86.9	7.5	1,781	89.1	3.8	1,274
Second	71.8	2.4	3,911	86.5	5.8	1,862	93.8	1.4	1,376
Middle	74.7	1.5	3,240	92.9	3.3	1,569	94.0	1.6	1,389
Fourth	74.1	0.7	2,690	90.8	2.8	1,177	94.9	1.2	1,246
Richest	66.9	0.8	2,347	90.9	2.6	1,030	92.6	1.1	1,015

^A Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

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

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.⁶

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 ¹	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			
	Total	36.4	26.3	80.1			
Sex							
Male	36.0	26.2	75.8	1.8	29.0	43.2	15,670
Female	36.8	26.3	84.6	3.4	26.7	42.4	15,071
Area							
Urban	34.6	19.6	80.3	1.5	20.9	33.5	7,536
Rural	37.0	28.4	80.0	2.9	30.1	45.8	23,205
Rural with road	36.6	28.7	80.2	3.1	29.6	45.9	19,463
Rural without road	38.8	26.8	79.3	2.0	33.0	45.1	3,741
Region							
North	34.7	28.6	83.4	2.1	39.5	50.2	9,305
Central	32.4	29.0	78.5	3.7	26.3	45.1	14,376
South	46.7	17.6	79.0	0.9	15.8	28.2	7,060
Province							
Vientiane Capital	21.7	17.7	75.4	0.8	12.1	25.6	2,178
Phongsaly	34.1	27.6	79.3	6.6	40.0	52.9	944
Luangnamtha	41.1	25.2	85.5	3.3	34.6	49.5	898
Oudomxay	46.5	15.9	79.7	0.4	39.7	46.4	1,719
Bokeo	24.6	33.0	76.5	1.9	28.8	43.7	852
Luangprabang	25.6	33.4	82.5	1.5	48.7	55.0	2,124
Huaphanh	28.9	39.8	89.4	1.9	51.9	60.3	1,584
Xayabury	45.0	23.7	89.2	1.4	17.2	36.7	1,185
Xiengkhuang	50.0	26.7	85.5	4.2	59.0	66.4	1,378
Vientiane	32.7	30.9	82.4	4.0	29.8	47.2	2,133
Borikhamxay	35.6	34.3	86.3	3.7	48.5	63.3	1,242
Khammuane	30.2	28.1	77.3	1.9	22.0	42.2	1,882
Savannakhet	28.1	34.3	74.4	4.2	16.3	42.0	4,873
Saravane	53.7	12.6	63.2	0.9	6.9	18.1	2,409
Sekong	37.5	23.4	84.2	0.9	40.5	48.1	855
Champasack	43.5	18.8	86.9	0.6	15.9	30.0	3,009
Attapeu	46.9	22.5	91.7	1.7	15.4	30.6	787
Xaysomboune	60.3	18.2	79.8	13.1	36.9	54.8	690

(Continued...)

⁶ 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.3.3 (continued): 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 ¹	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			
Age							
5-11	12.5	35.0	71.4	1.9	16.5	38.2	17,023
12-14	57.8	22.6	89.2	4.8	39.3	49.0	7,418
15-17	75.8	6.8	92.9	1.8	45.0	47.9	6,300
School attendance							
Attending	34.5	27.7	81.4	2.4	26.4	42.5	25,005
Not attending	44.7	20.1	74.7	3.3	34.4	44.2	5,736
Mother's education							
None or ECE	37.2	28.8	78.0	3.8	33.6	48.6	9,797
Primary	38.6	26.8	81.8	2.2	28.6	43.8	13,138
Lower secondary	33.4	24.4	82.1	2.0	22.2	37.6	4,604
Upper secondary	27.8	21.3	77.2	1.3	14.9	30.0	1,430
Post secondary / Non tertiary	32.2	15.5	78.5	1.0	16.4	25.4	894
Higher	23.4	18.6	71.3	1.2	13.3	26.3	776
No information ^A	66.4	11.2	94.8	3.9	36.3	38.1	97
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	36.2	23.6	80.4	1.6	20.6	36.3	16,595
Mon-Khmer	35.8	29.6	79.3	3.2	33.0	47.9	8,983
Hmong-Mien	39.4	30.1	81.2	4.5	44.8	57.5	3,932
Chinese-Tibetan	32.1	25.3	77.5	5.3	35.4	47.7	925
Other, DK, Missing	38.2	21.7	83.1	1.2	31.6	42.0	306
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	33.6	30.6	76.6	4.1	33.6	48.2	7,889
Second	39.3	27.7	79.8	3.1	32.8	47.0	7,149
Middle	40.0	26.0	83.6	2.0	27.6	44.5	6,199
Fourth	37.5	23.8	83.0	1.3	23.6	38.3	5,113
Richest	30.1	19.3	78.5	1.3	14.9	29.0	4,392

¹ MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

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

^a Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage⁷ 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 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.⁸

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.^{9,10} 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 in a polygynous union.

⁷ All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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 birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 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			Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	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 18 ²	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union	
Total	8.0	25,305	8.4	32.8	20,740	32.7	7.1	32.7	4,024	23.5	4,565	3.5	18,545	
Area														
Urban	4.0	8,513	4.3	21.4	7,231	20.9	3.3	20.9	1,316	14.2	1,282	4.3	5,815	
Rural	10.0	16,792	10.6	38.9	13,508	38.5	9.0	38.5	2,708	27.1	3,283	3.2	12,730	
Rural with road	9.8	14,451	10.4	38.0	11,617	36.7	8.5	36.7	2,332	26.5	2,834	3.1	10,890	
Rural without road	11.0	2,341	11.6	44.1	1,892	49.3	11.7	49.3	376	30.5	449	3.8	1,840	
Region														
North	10.2	7,801	10.6	38.9	6,417	38.1	8.8	38.1	1,279	27.3	1,383	2.7	6,100	
Central	7.0	12,625	7.3	28.9	10,464	29.3	5.9	29.3	1,990	22.7	2,161	4.5	9,009	
South	7.0	4,879	7.8	33.1	3,858	32.6	7.4	32.6	756	20.0	1,021	2.4	3,436	
Province														
Vientiane Capital	2.3	3,473	2.3	16.0	3,013	14.5	1.4	14.5	533	14.1	460	4.6	2,290	
Phongsaly	7.2	700	7.6	33.1	583	42.2	6.2	42.2	109	26.7	116	1.8	577	
Luangnamtha	8.4	692	9.2	36.3	569	39.4	10.5	39.4	122	23.1	123	0.8	546	
Oudomxay	11.2	1,402	12.1	40.0	1,122	32.5	6.1	32.5	255	32.3	280	8.5	1,071	
Bokeo	12.7	724	12.5	40.2	595	36.8	9.9	36.8	119	32.5	129	1.4	551	
Luangprabang	11.1	1,715	12.1	39.5	1,405	33.5	9.6	33.5	264	25.5	310	2.7	1,325	
Huaphanh	12.1	1,045	11.7	41.6	847	45.7	14.0	45.7	192	32.4	199	0.7	836	
Xayabury	7.9	1,523	8.1	38.7	1,296	41.5	6.0	41.5	218	18.5	227	0.7	1,194	
Xiengkhuang	9.7	1,034	10.6	37.9	829	36.0	10.0	36.0	187	25.5	205	4.2	784	
Vientiane	7.2	1,743	7.5	34.8	1,462	34.9	6.2	34.9	275	23.9	281	1.8	1,354	
Borikhamxay	9.8	1,129	9.5	39.7	892	42.4	9.2	42.4	164	34.4	237	17.5	865	
Khammuane	7.7	1,541	8.5	29.7	1,277	29.5	4.6	29.5	228	22.0	264	7.5	1,121	
Savannakhet	8.8	3,351	9.6	31.1	2,714	32.1	7.2	32.1	530	22.2	637	0.3	2,314	
Saravane	9.0	1,510	9.9	36.3	1,192	34.7	8.8	34.7	238	22.5	318	4.3	1,097	
Sekong	8.9	431	10.0	37.9	345	37.9	9.9	37.9	78	23.7	86	4.0	316	
Champasack	5.5	2,396	5.9	29.5	1,893	28.4	5.4	28.4	352	17.7	503	1.3	1,642	
Attapeu	7.3	541	8.5	35.8	428	39.0	10.1	39.0	88	20.1	114	0.5	382	
Xaysomboune	14.9	353	15.8	50.2	275	50.1	13.8	50.1	72	32.8	77	1.2	280	

(Continued...)

Table PR.4.1W (continued): Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 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			Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Percentage married before age 20-24 years	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Percentage polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union	
Age														
15-19	6.1	4,565	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	13.6	2,796	2.7	379		
18-19	7.5	1,769	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	32.7	4,024	4,024	na	na	2.7	2,590		
25-29	9.8	4,045	9.8	31.9	4,045	na	na	na	na	na	3.1	3,387		
30-34	8.8	3,824	8.8	35.6	3,824	na	na	na	na	na	3.3	3,436		
35-39	9.0	3,418	9.0	34.8	3,418	na	na	na	na	na	3.9	3,166		
40-44	8.5	3,076	8.5	32.6	3,076	na	na	na	na	na	4.6	2,803		
45-49	6.7	2,353	6.7	26.9	2,353	na	na	na	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	302	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		

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before 15); SDG 5.3.1

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before 18); SDG 5.3.1

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

⁴ 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 15-49 years			Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years			Men age 15-49 years		
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union			
Total	3.8	12,017	4.6	13.3	9,612	1.8	10.8	1,773	5.9	2,405	2.1	7,765			
Area															
Urban	2.2	3,808	2.7	7.1	3,088	0.6	3.9	527	2.7	721	2.8	2,277			
Rural	4.6	8,209	5.5	16.3	6,524	2.3	13.8	1,246	7.3	1,685	1.8	5,488			
Rural with road	4.5	7,051	5.4	15.8	5,591	2.0	13.1	1,082	6.7	1,460	1.9	4,666			
Rural without road	5.1	1,158	6.0	19.1	933	4.3	18.1	165	11.2	224	1.4	822			
Region															
North	2.4	3,858	2.7	14.7	3,155	1.2	14.5	583	7.2	703	0.9	2,659			
Central	4.5	5,906	5.5	12.3	4,670	2.2	9.3	846	5.2	1,236	2.9	3,655			
South	4.7	2,253	5.7	13.6	1,787	1.8	8.4	344	6.1	466	2.1	1,451			
Province															
Vientiane Capital	2.7	1,510	3.4	6.9	1,222	0.0	4.3	210	1.9	288	3.8	866			
Phongsaly	2.4	369	2.8	16.6	313	1.0	16.3	54	9.7	56	1.5	266			
Luangnamtha	3.1	350	3.7	13.3	285	1.1	10.3	52	6.3	65	2.3	237			
Oudomxay	2.7	633	3.3	17.3	511	0.9	16.4	106	6.9	122	0.0	441			
Bokeo	1.8	337	1.9	13.1	281	0.0	10.3	53	9.2	56	0.9	226			
Luangprabang	2.2	861	2.5	13.5	698	1.9	11.3	126	4.7	163	0.2	577			
Huaphanh	3.3	575	3.3	17.5	449	2.7	20.8	96	13.5	126	2.0	394			
Xayabury	1.5	733	1.8	12.1	618	0.0	14.1	96	2.5	115	1.0	519			
Xiengkhuang	2.2	504	2.7	12.3	399	4.3	12.1	70	10.2	105	3.6	345			
Vientiane	1.7	830	1.9	10.9	644	2.3	13.2	103	6.0	186	1.6	545			
Borikhamxay	2.8	518	3.2	10.1	405	1.3	6.5	71	4.4	113	4.8	310			
Khammuane	17.2	692	20.8	27.2	567	4.3	8.6	128	2.4	125	4.1	446			
Savannakhet	3.3	1,669	4.0	11.4	1,295	2.5	11.3	236	7.1	375	1.7	1,021			
Saravane	3.3	704	3.8	14.0	555	4.0	14.7	108	8.3	149	2.8	461			
Sekong	6.6	207	8.3	19.5	160	2.1	13.9	30	7.1	47	0.4	132			
Champasack	5.7	1,103	7.2	12.5	882	0.0	3.1	170	4.5	221	1.6	693			
Attapeu	2.1	240	2.7	12.5	192	3.1	9.9	36	4.8	48	3.1	165			
Xaysomboune	6.0	183	7.9	21.0	138	4.3	18.9	27	4.2	45	2.9	122			

(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			Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	3.8	12,017	4.6	13.3	9,612	1.8	10.8	1,773	5.9	2,405	2.1	7,765	2.1	7,765
Age														
15-19	0.7	2,405	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.9	2,405	2.9	143	2.9	143
15-17	0.5	1,571	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	1,571	(5.3)	29	(5.3)	29
18-19	1.2	835	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.6	835	2.2	114	2.2	114
20-24	1.8	1,773	1.8	10.8	1,773	1.8	10.8	1,773	na	na	1.8	722	1.8	722
25-29	3.9	1,812	3.9	11.8	1,812	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	1,260	1.5	1,260
30-34	6.3	1,773	6.3	16.0	1,773	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	1,559	1.8	1,559
35-39	5.5	1,612	5.5	14.8	1,612	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	1,519	2.1	1,519
40-44	5.3	1,410	5.3	13.8	1,410	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	1,352	2.5	1,352
45-49	5.4	1,231	5.4	12.9	1,231	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	1,211	2.7	1,211
Education														
None or ECE	8.1	783	8.4	25.9	733	6.3	31.6	78	(23.7)	50	1.0	641	1.0	641
Primary	6.0	3,726	6.4	18.1	3,301	2.9	14.9	453	11.8	425	2.1	2,882	2.1	2,882
Lower secondary	3.4	3,519	4.5	14.9	2,550	1.7	14.7	533	6.8	970	1.9	2,090	1.9	2,090
Upper secondary	1.7	2,165	2.9	5.6	1,258	1.1	4.4	393	1.7	907	2.1	885	2.1	885
Post secondary / Non tertiary	1.8	487	1.9	3.9	477	(1.9)	(2.8)	46	(*)	9	2.7	408	2.7	408
Higher	0.9	1,336	0.9	2.0	1,292	0.0	1.0	269	(0.0)	44	3.1	859	3.1	859
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai	3.6	7,740	4.4	10.4	6,274	1.0	6.5	1,065	3.2	1,466	2.3	4,880	2.3	4,880
Mon-Khmer	4.0	2,773	4.7	16.0	2,180	2.9	13.0	450	7.9	593	1.7	1,845	1.7	1,845
Hmong-Mien	4.6	1,079	5.5	25.6	802	3.8	28.1	187	14.2	277	1.5	732	1.5	732
Chinese-Tibetan	3.5	324	4.2	19.2	274	2.0	21.6	56	11.6	50	1.3	237	1.3	237
Other, DK, Missing	14.2	101	17.4	22.5	82	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	19	4.4	71	4.4	71
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	5.8	2,187	6.7	21.7	1,767	4.8	23.3	368	11.5	420	1.6	1,549	1.6	1,549
Second	4.4	2,376	5.4	17.3	1,832	2.2	13.7	365	7.6	544	2.3	1,563	2.3	1,563
Middle	5.0	2,358	6.1	15.4	1,861	1.1	8.8	327	4.4	497	2.1	1,500	2.1	1,500
Fourth	3.0	2,674	3.7	9.2	2,145	0.8	4.8	390	4.6	530	1.8	1,664	1.8	1,664
Richest	1.5	2,422	1.8	4.8	2,007	0.0	2.7	323	1.7	414	2.6	1,488	2.6	1,488

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage; SDG 5.3.1

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage; SDG 5.3.1

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

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

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

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.

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	Percentage of women married before age 15	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	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18
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)

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

Age	Urban				Rural			
	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	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	2.2	3,808	7.1	3,088	4.6	8,209	16.3	6,524
15-19	0.0	721	na	na	1.0	1,685	na	na
15-17	0.0	465	na	na	0.6	1,106	na	na
18-19	0.1	256	na	na	1.6	579	na	na
20-24	0.6	527	3.9	527	2.3	1,246	13.8	1,246
25-29	1.9	572	5.1	572	4.8	1,240	14.9	1,240
30-34	3.0	602	8.7	602	8.0	1,171	19.7	1,171
35-39	4.6	503	8.6	503	5.8	1,109	17.6	1,109
40-44	3.4	482	8.5	482	6.4	928	16.5	928
45-49	3.4	401	7.9	401	6.4	830	15.4	830

(Continued...)

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

Age	Rural with road				Rural without road				All			
	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	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
15-1	0.9	1,460	na	na	1.2	224	na	na	0.7	2,405	na	na
1	0.6	968	na	na	0.6	138	na	na	0.5	1,571	na	na
1	1.5	493	na	na	2.2	86	na	na	1.2	835	na	na
20-	2.0	1,082	13.1	1,082	4.3	165	18.1	165	1.8	1,773	10.8	1,773
25-	4.9	1,057	14.4	1,057	4.7	182	17.9	182	3.9	1,812	11.8	1,812
30-	8.4	986	19.3	986	6.4	185	22.0	185	6.3	1,773	16.0	1,773
35-	5.6	951	17.5	951	7.1	158	18.6	158	5.5	1,612	14.8	1,612
40-	6.3	789	15.8	789	7.0	139	20.5	139	5.3	1,410	13.8	1,410
45-	6.3	726	15.2	726	7.3	104	16.5	104	5.4	1,231	12.9	1,231

na: not applicable

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 husbands and views

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
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Total	
Total	6.4	51.8	30.5	11.3	100.0	1,071	12.1	52.6	25.5	9.8	100.0	2,590
Area												
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
Region												
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
Province												
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
Xiengkhuang	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
Education												
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
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
Wealth index quintile												
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

¹ MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

² 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 ¹	
Total	15.3	19.9	21.0	9.9	5.2	29.5	25,305
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Age							
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
Education							
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
Marital/Union status							
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
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
Wealth index quintile							
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

¹ 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 ¹	
Total	7.0	9.1	11.5	7.1	3.2	16.2	12,017
Area							
Urban	7.2	8.8	10.4	6.8	3.2	15.4	3,808
Rural	7.0	9.2	12.1	7.2	3.2	16.6	8,209
Rural with road	7.0	8.8	11.3	6.8	3.2	16.0	7,051
Rural without road	7.0	11.9	17.1	9.6	3.6	20.6	1,158
Region							
North	10.7	14.2	19.8	12.3	7.6	23.1	3,858
Central	5.4	8.3	8.2	5.4	1.2	14.0	5,906
South	4.9	2.5	6.2	2.6	1.0	10.4	2,253
Province							
Vientiane Capital	3.4	4.7	4.6	2.8	1.3	7.6	1,510
Phongsaly	16.7	26.7	29.4	20.1	8.3	37.3	369
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	633
Bokeo	6.9	13.1	16.6	6.7	3.1	23.4	337
Luangprabang	5.3	6.5	13.4	0.2	0.1	14.1	861
Huaphanh	5.8	13.6	29.4	16.8	1.9	34.5	575
Xayabury	1.7	3.9	5.9	6.2	1.8	9.9	733
Xiengkhuang	20.9	41.3	28.3	30.1	6.8	56.2	504
Vientiane	3.2	2.5	4.7	1.1	0.0	7.8	830
Borikhamxay	3.7	7.2	8.5	1.0	0.2	12.0	518
Khammuane	3.3	4.9	6.5	3.7	0.4	7.7	692
Savannakhet	4.3	5.7	7.4	3.8	0.8	12.3	1,669
Saravane	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	0.5	3.7	704
Sekong	1.6	1.3	0.7	2.5	0.6	4.7	207
Champasack	6.7	2.1	8.2	2.2	0.7	12.8	1,103
Attapeu	10.7	9.4	14.4	8.1	4.1	24.1	240
Xaysomboune	12.4	13.5	13.1	10.3	1.8	22.5	183
Age							
15-19	7.3	10.2	11.7	7.5	3.1	17.1	2,405
20-24	7.2	9.6	11.9	7.6	2.9	16.6	1,773
25-29	7.3	9.9	12.5	7.9	3.8	17.4	1,812
30-34	6.3	8.9	10.9	6.4	3.2	15.4	1,773
35-39	8.7	10.4	13.3	6.7	3.9	18.3	1,612
40-44	5.7	6.8	10.5	6.1	2.6	14.6	1,410
45-49	6.2	6.3	9.1	6.9	3.1	12.8	1,231
Education							
None or ECE	9.6	12.1	15.7	10.7	6.9	19.8	783
Primary	7.6	9.8	12.9	7.2	3.3	17.4	3,726
Lower secondary	6.7	8.9	11.7	7.2	2.9	16.6	3,519
Upper secondary	6.9	8.8	10.7	6.7	2.9	16.0	2,165
Post secondary / Non	6.9	7.2	8.4	5.5	3.4	12.9	487
Higher	5.0	6.9	7.6	5.4	2.6	11.7	1,336
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	7.0	8.8	11.6	6.7	3.3	16.0	7,765
Formerly married/in union	12.8	15.0	17.1	13.1	6.1	24.2	139
Never married/in union	7.0	9.5	11.2	7.5	3.1	16.4	4,113
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	5.5	6.7	8.7	5.0	1.9	13.1	7,740
Mon-Khmer	7.5	9.0	12.5	6.6	3.6	16.1	2,773
Hmong-Mien	9.6	17.7	20.0	15.4	5.5	29.1	1,079
Chinese-Tibetan	31.3	38.2	42.7	33.0	24.6	47.5	324
Other, DK, Missing	8.8	9.0	15.0	3.7	4.6	19.9	101
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.3	12.3	16.5	10.0	4.8	20.7	2,187
Second	7.8	10.6	13.9	9.2	4.1	19.4	2,376
Middle	8.1	9.7	11.1	7.0	3.0	16.6	2,358
Fourth	6.1	7.2	9.4	5.1	2.4	13.9	2,674
Richest	5.1	6.1	7.5	4.7	2.2	11.4	2,422

¹ 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.¹ 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.²

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 third³, 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 worldwide⁴.

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.org⁵ or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene⁶.

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 water⁷.

¹ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

² WHO/UNICEF. 2017. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. 2017.

³ Cairncross, S et al. 2010. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea*. International Journal of Epidemiology 39: i193-i205.

⁴ WHO. 2015. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020.

⁵ <http://data.unicef.org/water-sanitation>

⁶ <https://washdata.org/>

⁷ 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 ¹	Number of household members																		
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources																									
	Piped water			Public			Pro- tected			Rain-water					Tanker			Bottled			Sachet			Unpro- tected			Surface			Other		
Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neigh- bour	Public tap/ stand- pipe	Tube- well/ bore- hole	Pro- tected well	Pro- tected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Bottled water ^A	Sachet water ^A	Unpro- tected well	Unpro- tected spring	Surface water	Other	Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members															
Total	2.2	1.3	0.4	4.9	7.2	4.1	11.4	4.3	0.0	48.1	0.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	0.1	100.0	83.9	104,851														
Area																																
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														
Region																																
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														
Province																																
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														
Luangnamtha	2.1	2.8	0.3	13.4	0.1	2.1	29.9	0.0	0.0	44.8	0.1	2.0	1.4	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	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														
Khammuane	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	0.3	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	4.9	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 WS.1.1 (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 ¹	Number of household members											
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources																			
	Piped water			Tube-well/bore-hole			Rain-water collection			Tanker truck			Bottled water ^A			Unprotected well			Unprotected spring			Surface water			Other	
Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	Into neighbour plot	Public tap/stand-pipe	To neighbour	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	Into neighbour plot	Public tap/stand-pipe	Tube-well/bore-hole	Pro-protected well	Pro-protected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Bottled water ^A	Sachet water ^A	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other	Total						
Education of household head																										
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	0.0	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	0.1	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	0.0	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	0.2	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	95.7	138				
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																										
Lao-Tai	2.4	0.7	0.1	2.1	7.4	3.6	4.0	5.6	0.1	65.4	0.1	0.1	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	37.7	0.0	7.3	2.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	76.6	1,052				
Wealth index quintile																										
Poorest	0.4	1.4	0.6	12.9	9.8	3.2	24.7	3.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.1	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	0.1	0.0	82.4	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	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	0.0	0.0	93.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	20,973				

¹MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

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.1.2: 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								Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Total	74.7	8.8	0.4	0.0	7.6	7.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	78.1	104,851
Area											
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
Region											
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
Province											
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
Khammuane	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
Education of household head											
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
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
Wealth index quintile											
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

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect

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.

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

	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					
Total	17.7	104,851	48.7	19.8	9.4	2.9	19.2	100.0	18,527		
Area											
Urban	4.5	32,178	29.1	28.2	3.8	1.8	37.0	100.0	1,454		
Rural	23.5	72,674	50.3	19.1	9.9	2.9	17.7	100.0	17,072		
Rural with road	22.2	61,970	47.2	19.9	9.9	3.1	19.8	100.0	13,748		
Rural without road	31.1	10,704	63.3	15.8	9.6	2.2	9.1	100.0	3,324		
Region											
North	19.7	32,908	60.4	12.5	11.4	3.2	12.5	100.0	6,472		
Central	17.9	51,211	39.4	22.4	8.9	2.9	26.4	100.0	9,192		
South	13.8	20,732	52.1	28.2	6.3	2.1	11.3	100.0	2,863		
Province											
Vientiane Capital	3.0	12,633	8.5	35.1	0.0	1.1	55.3	100.0	373		
Phongsaly	15.5	3,166	71.1	5.3	15.7	4.3	3.7	100.0	491		
Luangnamtha	22.6	2,952	66.6	11.4	15.9	3.7	2.4	100.0	668		
Oudomxay	33.0	5,525	77.6	7.6	11.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	1,821		
Bokeo	31.5	3,025	34.6	7.3	5.6	2.2	50.4	100.0	952		
Luangprabang	21.8	7,427	51.8	11.1	15.6	3.4	18.2	100.0	1,619		
Huaphanh	7.2	4,697	75.6	10.6	10.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	340		
Xayabury	9.5	6,116	47.2	48.7	2.3	1.1	0.7	100.0	581		
Xiengkhuang	4.3	4,314	27.5	48.8	4.1	0.0	19.5	100.0	184		
Vientiane	26.0	7,257	33.8	13.9	10.0	4.0	38.3	100.0	1,889		
Borikhamxay	21.0	4,521	10.2	9.0	1.3	0.8	78.7	100.0	951		
Khammuane	29.2	6,346	33.3	23.9	8.2	1.9	32.7	100.0	1,851		
Savannakhet	26.7	14,535	56.0	26.3	11.9	3.5	2.3	100.0	3,881		
Saravane	18.9	6,554	77.2	12.6	7.6	0.8	1.7	100.0	1,236		
Sekong	29.0	1,931	42.3	26.5	9.5	3.8	17.8	100.0	560		
Champasack	8.1	10,043	19.7	54.3	3.0	2.8	20.2	100.0	809		
Attapeu	11.7	2,204	54.3	24.4	3.4	2.5	15.5	100.0	259		
Xaysomboune	3.9	1,606	19.2	47.7	1.5	8.1	23.5	100.0	63		

(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	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect			
Education of household head										
None or ECE	29.8	17,653	56.3	18.2	11.6	2.8	11.2	100.0	5,254	
Primary	20.0	46,528	50.0	19.9	9.7	3.7	16.7	100.0	9,302	
Lower secondary	13.4	19,709	38.1	21.9	6.6	0.9	32.5	100.0	2,636	
Upper secondary	8.1	7,040	29.7	25.1	5.3	1.2	38.6	100.0	573	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	8.2	6,232	33.9	22.1	1.5	1.4	41.2	100.0	512	
Higher	3.0	7,552	25.5	10.1	9.4	0.0	55.1	100.0	225	
DK/Missing	17.8	138	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25	
Source of drinking water										
Improved	11.0	87,987	42.1	17.4	7.9	2.7	29.9	100.0	9,669	
Unimproved	52.5	16,865	55.8	22.6	11.0	3.0	7.6	100.0	8,858	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	9.9	65,326	30.0	28.8	4.2	1.3	35.7	100.0	6,491	
Mon-Khmer	34.3	25,333	59.9	15.0	12.7	3.9	8.5	100.0	8,682	
Hmong-Mien	22.6	10,255	54.0	15.3	10.9	2.8	16.9	100.0	2,322	
Chinese-Tibetan	25.6	2,886	67.8	7.5	11.9	5.3	7.5	100.0	739	
Other, DK, Missing	27.8	1,052	38.2	33.0	7.6	2.5	18.7	100.0	293	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	42.8	20,968	64.4	16.1	13.0	3.2	3.2	100.0	8,967	
Second	24.1	20,971	47.0	24.6	8.7	3.4	16.3	100.0	5,060	
Middle	13.3	20,970	24.6	25.6	4.6	2.1	43.0	100.0	2,787	
Fourth	6.4	20,969	12.8	19.5	0.5	0.4	66.8	100.0	1,335	
Richest	1.8	20,973	2.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	94.9	100.0	378	

(*) 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					Total	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		
Total	78.8	13.2	5.5	1.1	1.4	100.0	14,965
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Xiengkhuang	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
Education							
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
Age							
<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
Sex							
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
Source of drinking water							
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
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
Wealth index quintile							
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 ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					DK/ Missing	Total	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	Total			
Total	96.4	104,851	68.7	0.9	6.2	21.8	2.4	100.0	3,726	
Area										
Urban	98.1	32,178	53.7	1.6	4.6	31.8	8.3	100.0	595	
Rural	95.6	72,674	71.5	0.8	6.5	19.9	1.3	100.0	3,131	
Rural with road	95.6	61,970	70.0	0.9	7.4	20.2	1.4	100.0	2,722	
Rural without road	96.0	10,704	81.6	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.6	100.0	409	
Region										
North	93.2	32,908	78.3	0.4	2.4	18.1	0.8	100.0	2,200	
Central	97.3	51,211	57.7	2.0	12.4	25.1	2.8	100.0	1,355	
South	99.2	20,732	32.5	0.0	5.3	42.5	19.7	100.0	171	
Province										
Vientiane Capital	99.6	12,633	(6.9)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(77.7)	(0.0)	100.0	53	
Phongsaly	87.6	3,166	85.5	0.0	2.2	12.3	0.0	100.0	394	
Luangnamtha	97.5	2,952	56.3	0.0	4.5	39.1	0.0	100.0	59	
Oudomxay	88.9	5,525	89.5	1.3	1.6	7.6	0.0	100.0	609	
Bokeo	92.9	3,025	30.3	0.0	5.5	60.9	3.3	100.0	214	
Luangprabang	95.1	7,427	84.1	0.0	0.0	13.7	2.1	100.0	352	
Huaphanh	88.7	4,697	78.5	0.0	3.2	17.6	0.7	100.0	530	
Xayabury	99.3	6,116	(71.1)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(21.3)	(0.0)	100.0	43	
Xiengkhuang	98.1	4,314	42.4	0.0	14.4	29.9	13.4	100.0	80	
Vientiane	94.6	7,257	65.9	0.0	6.4	27.6	0.0	100.0	388	
Borikhamxay	98.7	4,521	16.0	0.0	0.0	84.0	0.0	100.0	58	
Khammuane	98.0	6,346	16.7	5.3	3.8	62.6	11.6	100.0	117	
Savannakhet	98.4	14,535	51.4	3.1	30.1	15.4	0.0	100.0	232	
Saravane	99.0	6,554	43.7	0.0	14.5	41.8	0.0	100.0	63	
Sekong	96.2	1,931	16.2	0.0	0.0	36.7	47.1	100.0	72	
Champasack	99.7	10,043	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	33	
Attapeu	99.8	2,204	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	
Xaysomboune	73.1	1,606	79.7	1.2	13.4	2.4	3.3	100.0	427	
Education of household head										
None or ECE	95.8	17,653	68.3	2.6	8.0	20.4	0.8	100.0	732	
Primary	95.9	46,528	73.5	0.7	5.0	18.4	2.4	100.0	1,882	
Lower secondary	96.2	19,709	64.2	0.1	6.1	27.6	2.0	100.0	739	
Upper secondary	97.8	7,040	52.7	0.0	6.1	32.0	9.2	100.0	151	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	98.3	6,232	60.9	1.0	11.5	25.3	1.4	100.0	101	
Higher	98.4	7,552	50.6	0.8	9.9	30.7	7.9	100.0	120	
DK/Missing	98.5	138	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Source of drinking water										
Improved	96.3	87,987	70.1	1.0	4.6	21.8	2.5	100.0	3,178	
Unimproved	96.7	16,865	60.3	0.6	15.2	22.0	1.8	100.0	548	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	98.2	65,326	54.0	2.8	8.7	31.1	3.4	100.0	1,139	
Mon-Khmer	93.1	25,333	74.8	0.1	4.5	18.8	1.8	100.0	1,715	
Hmong-Mien	93.0	10,255	73.5	0.2	7.4	16.0	2.9	100.0	712	
Chinese-Tibetan	94.2	2,886	86.4	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	100.0	159	
Other, DK, Missing	100.0	1,052	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	0	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	93.7	20,968	77.1	0.0	6.8	15.4	0.7	100.0	1,297	
Second	93.8	20,971	76.4	0.9	4.9	15.9	1.9	100.0	1,285	
Middle	96.4	20,970	55.7	2.0	5.7	31.1	5.5	100.0	724	
Fourth	98.6	20,969	43.1	2.6	11.3	38.8	4.2	100.0	280	
Richest	99.3	20,973	38.3	0.0	4.6	52.9	4.2	100.0	139	

¹ 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 ¹	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)				
Total	16.9	18.8	28.5	35.8	100.0	83.1	15,498	
Area								
Urban	27.0	27.2	27.3	18.4	100.0	73.0	4,783	
Rural	12.3	15.0	29.1	43.6	100.0	87.7	10,715	
Rural with road	13.1	16.2	29.5	41.3	100.0	86.9	9,154	
Rural without road	8.0	8.4	26.7	56.8	100.0	92.0	1,561	
Region								
North	17.9	17.3	25.2	39.6	100.0	82.1	4,956	
Central	16.8	21.7	29.1	32.3	100.0	83.2	7,524	
South	15.4	13.7	32.5	38.4	100.0	84.6	3,018	
Province								
Vientiane Capital	26.4	34.6	26.1	13.0	100.0	73.6	1,842	
Phongsaly	20.3	18.5	40.0	21.2	100.0	79.7	501	
Luangnamtha	6.9	12.3	22.8	58.1	100.0	93.1	426	
Oudomxay	7.6	17.6	23.7	51.1	100.0	92.4	842	
Bokeo	9.1	20.7	29.0	41.2	100.0	90.9	435	
Luangprabang	18.9	16.6	15.6	48.9	100.0	81.1	1,127	
Huaphanh	19.9	10.2	28.0	41.9	100.0	80.1	716	
Xayabury	32.5	23.7	27.7	16.0	100.0	67.5	908	
Xiangkhuang	17.2	11.2	28.4	43.2	100.0	82.8	642	
Vientiane	6.9	9.8	41.6	41.8	100.0	93.1	1,115	
Borikhamxay	23.5	36.0	21.3	19.1	100.0	76.5	676	
Khammuane	7.3	12.9	27.3	52.6	100.0	92.7	960	
Savannakhet	16.7	20.7	28.4	34.1	100.0	83.3	2,064	
Saravane	19.8	14.6	19.2	46.4	100.0	80.2	973	
Sekong	19.9	19.3	33.1	27.7	100.0	80.1	269	
Champasack	13.8	12.9	39.0	34.3	100.0	86.2	1,452	
Attapeu	6.0	10.0	42.5	41.5	100.0	94.0	325	
Xaysomboune	7.3	10.8	32.0	49.9	100.0	92.7	225	
Education of household head								
None or ECE	10.8	13.2	29.6	46.5	100.0	89.2	2,501	
Primary	15.3	15.5	27.9	41.4	100.0	84.7	6,874	
Lower secondary	16.2	21.6	31.8	30.4	100.0	83.8	2,923	
Upper secondary	25.7	24.1	25.9	24.3	100.0	74.3	1,068	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	22.8	24.8	26.8	25.7	100.0	77.2	997	
Higher	28.8	32.5	26.1	12.6	100.0	71.2	1,108	
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	28	
Improved sources of drinking water								
Piped water	21.4	15.4	24.2	39.0	100.0	78.6	1,441	
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	29.2	52.8	100.0	92.3	2,419	
Rainwater collection	11.7	16.9	26.8	44.6	100.0	88.3	781	
Bottled/Sachet water	23.2	26.4	30.5	20.0	100.0	76.8	7,321	
Unimproved sources of drinking water								
Unprotected well or spring	5.9	6.7	28.2	59.2	100.0	94.1	1,759	
Surface water or other	5.0	7.6	31.7	55.7	100.0	95.0	632	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	20.7	22.6	28.8	27.9	100.0	79.3	9,640	
Mon-Khmer	11.8	12.4	26.9	48.9	100.0	88.2	3,707	
Hmong-Mien	6.7	11.8	30.3	51.2	100.0	93.3	1,553	
Chinese-Tibetan	14.6	14.3	31.1	39.9	100.0	85.4	433	
Other, DK, Missing	11.0	14.9	25.7	48.4	100.0	89.0	165	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	8.1	8.0	29.1	54.8	100.0	91.9	2,995	
Second	12.4	11.5	27.6	48.6	100.0	87.6	3,045	
Middle	12.2	18.5	28.6	40.6	100.0	87.8	3,064	
Fourth	19.4	23.1	34.3	23.1	100.0	80.6	3,245	
Richest	31.4	31.8	22.9	13.9	100.0	68.6	3,150	

¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contaminaton of source water

(*) Figures are not shown, 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 ¹	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)			
Total	13.7	17.6	31.3	37.5	100.0	86.3	15,558
Area							
Urban	19.5	26.0	31.5	22.9	100.0	80.5	4,813
Rural	11.1	13.8	31.1	44.0	100.0	88.9	10,745
Rural with road	10.7	14.5	31.7	43.1	100.0	89.3	9,176
Rural without road	13.3	9.6	28.0	49.0	100.0	86.7	1,569
Region							
North	13.7	19.4	30.4	36.4	100.0	86.3	4,829
Central	15.3	18.9	31.6	34.2	100.0	84.7	7,639
South	9.8	11.3	31.7	47.1	100.0	90.2	3,090
Province							
Vientiane Capital	19.3	26.2	27.9	26.6	100.0	80.7	1,872
Phongsaly	13.9	16.8	45.9	23.4	100.0	86.1	502
Luangnamtha	18.8	10.8	21.1	49.2	100.0	81.2	434
Oudomxay	5.8	17.4	30.7	46.2	100.0	94.2	850
Bokeo	9.2	13.5	34.4	42.9	100.0	90.8	447
Luangprabang	15.7	29.3	28.0	27.1	100.0	84.3	943
Huaphanh	14.2	9.2	26.6	50.0	100.0	85.8	727
Xayabury	18.4	27.4	29.9	24.4	100.0	81.6	925
Xiengkhuang	74.2	13.8	11.1	1.0	100.0	25.8	651
Vientiane	3.2	15.8	35.9	45.1	100.0	96.8	1,133
Borikhamxay	8.9	29.8	29.4	31.8	100.0	91.1	687
Khammuane	3.6	12.2	31.9	52.2	100.0	96.4	976
Savannakhet	7.0	14.8	39.6	38.6	100.0	93.0	2,092
Saravane	17.6	17.0	20.9	44.5	100.0	82.4	1,000
Sekong	9.2	13.6	26.1	51.1	100.0	90.8	274
Champasack	5.6	7.0	38.5	48.9	100.0	94.4	1,485
Attapeu	5.7	12.0	38.5	43.8	100.0	94.3	330
Xaysomboune	19.4	23.0	30.6	26.9	100.0	80.6	227
Education of household head							
None or ECE	9.7	14.3	31.5	44.4	100.0	90.3	2,500
Primary	11.9	14.9	32.0	41.3	100.0	88.1	6,931
Lower secondary	12.7	18.0	32.2	37.1	100.0	87.3	2,949
Upper secondary	19.3	25.4	31.6	23.8	100.0	80.7	1,061
Post secondary / Non tertiary	18.3	18.7	29.9	33.1	100.0	81.7	986
Higher	27.8	32.3	25.4	14.5	100.0	72.2	1,102
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	28
Improved sources of drinking water							
Piped water	28.2	10.8	27.1	33.9	100.0	71.8	1,426
Tube well/Borehole	10.3	16.5	18.5	54.6	100.0	89.7	1,154
Protected well or spring	12.0	13.4	29.8	44.9	100.0	88.0	2,450
Rainwater collection	5.5	13.8	38.7	41.9	100.0	94.5	799
Bottled/Sachet water	14.9	23.1	33.2	28.9	100.0	85.1	7,380
Unimproved sources of drinking water							
Unprotected well or spring	8.1	11.4	30.4	50.1	100.0	91.9	1,691
Surface water or other	6.3	7.9	39.7	46.1	100.0	93.7	658
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	13.8	20.0	32.9	33.4	100.0	86.2	9,796
Mon-Khmer	10.1	14.1	28.8	47.0	100.0	89.9	3,641
Hmong-Mien	22.4	12.5	24.6	40.5	100.0	77.6	1,520
Chinese-Tibetan	12.7	13.8	36.0	37.5	100.0	87.3	436
Other, DK, Missing	13.0	6.9	39.3	40.7	100.0	87.0	165
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	9.9	10.1	28.0	51.9	100.0	90.1	2,977
Second	13.5	11.3	28.0	47.2	100.0	86.5	3,096
Middle	11.1	14.8	35.1	38.9	100.0	88.9	3,036
Fourth	11.7	23.0	34.9	30.5	100.0	88.3	3,282
Richest	22.1	27.7	30.0	20.2	100.0	77.9	3,168

¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contaminaton of household drinking water

(*) Figures are not shown, 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 ¹	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		
Total	18.9	96.4	88.9	5.6	97.4	48.6	14.8	15,498
Area								
Urban	27.8	98.2	97.5	2.0	98.3	53.0	26.7	4,783
Rural	14.0	95.4	84.3	5.9	97.4	48.3	9.4	10,715
Rural with road	14.7	95.3	84.6	6.0	97.2	50.0	10.2	9,154
Rural without road	9.3	95.6	81.5	5.5	98.0	42.6	5.0	1,561
Region								
North	20.6	91.7	86.0	6.5	96.8	55.9	14.8	4,956
Central	18.6	98.3	88.6	5.0	97.3	45.3	15.2	7,524
South	17.1	98.8	94.4	5.4	98.9	40.1	13.5	3,018
Province								
Vientiane Capital	26.1	99.3	95.0	53.3	100.0	100.0	25.6	1,842
Phongsaly	22.1	86.3	89.2	8.6	100.0	66.0	13.7	501
Luangnamtha	7.3	99.1	76.8	0.0	80.1	2.6	6.9	426
Oudomxay	6.1	84.5	75.1	15.9	100.0	24.2	4.9	842
Bokeo	11.9	94.0	77.5	2.2	89.2	42.2	7.5	435
Luangprabang	25.8	91.9	85.8	5.4	97.9	57.3	15.9	1,127
Huaphanh	23.7	88.5	95.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	15.4	716
Xayabury	35.8	98.9	95.4	10.9	96.7	60.7	30.3	908
Xiengkhuang	18.5	98.1	98.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.2	642
Vientiane	7.3	97.1	75.2	0.0	94.0	63.4	6.0	1,115
Borikhamxay	25.9	100.0	77.5	4.1	91.7	73.9	20.1	676
Khammuane	9.8	98.9	80.8	1.9	100.0	46.0	5.4	960
Savannakhet	19.5	99.2	93.0	6.6	100.0	22.2	14.3	2,064
Saravane	23.5	99.6	97.6	8.5	100.0	39.9	17.6	973
Sekong	25.8	96.9	80.4	1.4	93.0	29.3	13.0	269
Champasack	14.3	98.4	94.5	0.0	100.0	3.0	12.6	1,452
Attapeu	7.1	100.0	95.5	2.0	100.0	79.8	5.6	325
Xaysomboune	9.4	77.3	95.1	2.3	74.1	94.6	5.1	225

(Continued...)

Table WS.1.8 (continued): 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 ¹	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		
Education of household head								
None or ECE	13.2	97.3	85.1	5.1	98.1	40.2	8.5	2,501
Primary	17.2	95.4	86.6	6.8	96.9	50.5	12.3	6,874
Lower secondary	17.5	96.0	91.0	1.9	97.5	57.0	14.9	2,923
Upper secondary	26.5	98.7	91.7	5.9	96.8	58.7	24.7	1,068
Post secondary / Non tertiary	23.8	97.4	94.3	5.9	100.0	59.5	21.4	997
Higher	29.3	97.9	95.8	0.0	100.0	89.5	28.4	1,108
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Improved sources of drinking water								
Piped water	21.4	91.3	89.5	na	na	na	18.0	1,441
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	2,419
Rainwater collection	11.7	99.0	99.7	na	na	na	10.7	781
Bottled or sachet water	23.2	98.1	93.4	na	na	na	22.2	7,321
Unimproved sources of drinking water								
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	5.9	97.2	56.2	0.0	1,759
Surface water or other	na	na	na	5.0	97.9	27.5	0.0	632
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	21.8	98.3	93.7	7.7	99.0	53.4	19.3	9,640
Mon-Khmer	15.0	91.3	79.1	4.2	97.3	42.7	8.0	3,707
Hmong-Mien	6.6	94.0	78.0	6.8	95.8	61.9	4.8	1,553
Chinese-Tibetan	16.8	93.5	79.7	5.6	89.3	49.7	9.6	433
Other, DK, Missing	18.7	100.0	85.1	0.0	100.0	17.7	6.1	165
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	10.8	90.7	73.1	4.2	97.5	36.6	4.9	2,995
Second	14.9	93.6	82.5	5.0	97.7	58.9	8.9	3,045
Middle	12.6	97.1	88.1	9.8	95.9	61.0	9.8	3,064
Fourth	19.5	98.6	95.1	16.9	100.0	73.1	18.2	3,245
Richest	31.4	98.8	97.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	31.0	3,150

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

na: not applicable

(*) Figures are not shown, 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	DK/ Missing		
Total	62.2	33.4	0.2	3.3	3.8	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	36.8	104,851
Area											
Urban	80.4	15.3	0.2	1.6	4.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	19.2	32,178
Rural	54.1	41.4	0.2	4.1	3.5	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	44.6	72,674
Rural with road	56.9	38.2	0.2	4.1	3.7	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	41.6	61,970
Rural without road	37.8	59.8	0.1	4.2	2.6	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	62.0	10,704
Region											
North	46.1	52.6	0.0	2.8	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	53.8	32,908
Central	72.7	21.1	0.3	3.2	5.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	25.8	51,211
South	61.6	33.2	0.3	4.5	4.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	37.0	20,732
Province											
Vientiane Capital	88.1	7.2	0.2	0.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	12,633
Phongsaly	33.7	65.9	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	66.2	3,166
Luangnamtha	63.9	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	2,952
Oudomxay	43.1	54.7	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	56.9	5,525
Bokeo	61.2	36.6	0.0	4.7	2.1	0.0	6.9	4.7	0.0	38.4	3,025
Luangprabang	45.7	53.0	0.0	9.9	1.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	54.3	7,427
Huaphanh	13.3	86.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.7	4,697
Xayabury	64.6	33.7	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	35.1	6,116
Xiengkhuang	37.2	62.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.8	4,314
Vientiane	76.4	22.9	0.0	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	23.3	7,257
Borikhamxay	59.3	23.0	0.4	4.9	15.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	37.7	4,521
Khammuane	60.4	26.5	0.1	6.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	37.0	6,346
Savannakhet	83.1	11.7	0.6	4.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	14.1	14,535
Saravane	56.3	40.7	0.4	3.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	42.1	6,554
Sekong	51.6	45.9	0.1	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	48.2	1,931
Champasack	66.9	26.1	0.3	5.0	7.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	32.5	10,043
Attapeu	62.0	32.3	0.0	8.2	0.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	32.8	2,204
Xaysomboune	24.0	69.6	0.1	2.2	9.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	75.3	1,606
Education of household head											
None or ECE	56.4	40.9	0.0	3.1	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	42.6	17,653
Primary	56.5	39.1	0.2	4.1	3.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	42.2	46,528
Lower secondary	64.3	30.5	0.4	3.1	4.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	34.7	19,709
Upper secondary	77.2	17.4	0.1	2.4	5.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	22.2	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	76.2	18.8	0.5	3.3	4.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	23.0	6,232
Higher	79.1	15.1	0.1	1.1	6.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	20.7	7,552
DK/Missing	79.9	16.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	138
Source of drinking water											
Improved	65.7	29.6	0.2	2.8	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	na	87,987
Unimproved	43.6	53.0	0.1	6.4	2.6	0.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	55.5	16,865
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	72.6	21.7	0.3	3.6	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	26.1	65,326
Mon-Khmer	50.1	47.3	0.1	2.9	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	49.1	25,333
Hmong-Mien	28.1	70.2	0.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	71.7	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	54.3	45.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.2	0.0	45.7	2,886
Other, DK, Missing	55.9	34.2	0.0	1.8	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	44.0	1,052
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	45.1	53.6	0.0	2.3	0.9	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	54.3	20,968
Second	39.2	56.5	0.1	4.6	2.8	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	59.2	20,971
Middle	57.3	36.5	0.3	6.6	4.5	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	40.7	20,970
Fourth	81.8	13.4	0.2	2.3	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	17.5	20,969
Richest	87.5	6.8	0.4	0.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	20,973

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 five⁸. 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^{9 10}.

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.

⁸ Cairncross, S and Valdmanis, V. 2006. *Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion* Chapter 41 in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. 2nd Edition, Edt. Jameson et al. The World Bank.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Lao PDR, 2017

Area	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/Other	Total	Handwashing facility observed and				Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed				water available	soap available	ash/sand available				
Total	19.5	70.4	10.1	0.0	100.0	94.8	61.2	0.1	94.1	54.1	94,213	104,803
Region												
North	15.1	80.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	94.7	50.7	0.1	94.7	47.8	31,549	32,893
Central	26.2	59.1	14.7	0.0	100.0	94.3	69.9	0.0	43,687	58.7	43,687	51,195
South	9.7	81.9	8.4	0.1	100.0	96.2	58.7	0.1	18,977	52.7	18,977	20,715
Province												
Vientiane Capital	57.1	37.8	5.1	0.0	100.0	97.6	94.6	0.0	11,988	88.2	11,988	12,629
Phongsaly	7.1	87.6	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.5	51.0	0.4	3,001	47.6	3,001	3,166
Luangnamtha	15.4	82.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	93.5	53.4	0.0	2,880	50.6	2,880	2,952
Oudomxay	14.6	83.7	1.6	0.1	100.0	95.3	32.2	0.0	5,435	31.1	5,435	5,523
Bokeo	36.6	52.2	11.2	0.0	100.0	98.4	76.8	0.2	2,685	68.0	2,685	3,025
Luangprabang	12.0	79.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	89.2	41.3	0.0	6,812	36.0	6,812	7,427
Huaphanh	8.5	91.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	96.1	42.2	0.0	4,671	41.9	4,671	4,693
Xayabury	17.8	81.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	98.5	71.2	0.1	6,064	70.3	6,064	6,108
Xiengkhuang	7.4	92.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.1	58.7	0.1	4,287	58.3	4,287	4,314
Vientiane	12.0	85.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	98.3	57.8	0.0	7,079	56.0	7,079	7,257
Borikhamxay	18.7	80.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	95.6	46.8	0.2	4,483	45.1	4,483	4,521
Khammuane	22.0	54.9	23.1	0.0	100.0	98.3	83.5	0.1	4,877	63.9	4,877	6,346
Savannakhet	18.3	48.3	33.3	0.1	100.0	92.6	63.3	0.0	9,677	41.1	9,677	14,523
Saravane	5.3	84.3	10.3	0.1	100.0	97.0	44.9	0.1	5,872	39.2	5,872	6,550
Sekong	8.7	82.8	8.4	0.0	100.0	98.5	54.5	0.1	1,769	49.9	1,769	1,930
Champasack	11.3	84.8	3.8	0.1	100.0	94.8	62.5	0.1	9,652	58.6	9,652	10,031
Attapeu	15.9	60.6	23.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	89.5	0.0	1,685	68.1	1,685	2,204
Xaysomboune	7.8	72.9	19.2	0.0	100.0	33.4	22.7	0.0	1,297	17.5	1,297	1,606

(Continued...)

Table WS.2.1 (continued): Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Lao PDR, 2017

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/Other	Total	Handwashing facility observed and				Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed				water available	soap available	ash/sand available	Number of household members			
Education of household head												
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
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
Wealth index quintile												
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

¹ 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.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

	Type of sanitation facility used by household														Number of household members	
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/Pour flush to:							DK/Mi								
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	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/Mi	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total		Percentage using improved sanitation ¹
Total	1.0	10.7	61.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	23.9	100.0	73.8	104,851
Area																
Urban	1.3	22.3	69.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.2	100.0	94.1	32,178
Rural	0.9	5.5	57.1	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	32.6	100.0	64.9	72,674
Rural with road	0.8	5.7	59.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	30.7	100.0	67.0	61,970
Rural without road	1.8	4.3	45.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	43.9	100.0	52.2	10,704
Region																
North	1.2	11.0	61.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.8	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	20.2	100.0	75.3	32,908
Central	1.2	11.8	64.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	19.7	100.0	78.9	51,211
South	0.3	7.3	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	40.3	100.0	59.1	20,732
Province																
Vientiane Capital	1.2	38.4	58.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.5	12,633
Phongsaly	0.1	15.1	37.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	100.0	52.6	3,166
Luangnamtha	0.2	17.7	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	18.3	100.0	81.4	2,952
Oudomxay	0.3	6.8	64.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	3.5	1.1	0.0	6.3	0.0	17.0	100.0	72.1	5,525
Bokeo	0.0	8.9	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	18.9	100.0	79.1	3,025
Luangprabang	0.4	12.7	55.3	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	6.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	22.0	100.0	70.9	7,427
Huaphanh	7.2	4.3	61.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	100.0	75.2	4,697
Xayabury	0.3	13.8	74.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.2	100.0	90.3	6,116
Xiangkhuaung	0.0	6.0	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	100.0	87.6	4,314
Vientiane	0.0	0.0	88.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	11.2	100.0	88.4	7,257
Borikhamxay	0.0	4.5	87.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.9	100.0	92.7	4,521
Khammuane	1.6	6.5	53.1	5.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	29.2	100.0	67.7	6,346
Savannakhet	2.5	2.0	50.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	100.0	55.6	14,535
Saravane	0.4	1.3	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	64.6	100.0	34.9	6,554
Sekong	0.6	1.1	65.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	30.5	100.0	68.2	1,931
Champasack	0.2	11.2	60.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	100.0	72.0	10,043
Attapeu	0.0	13.3	49.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	100.0	63.9	2,204
Xaysomboune	0.1	0.2	63.8	8.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	9.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	15.1	100.0	74.9	1,606

(Continued...)

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													Number of household members	
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/Pour flush to:			Pit latrine			Flush/Pour flush to open drain		Pit latrine without slab/open pit		Hanging toilet/latrine				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	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	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	
Education of household head															
None or ECE	0.6	5.1	42.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	48.0	100.0	49.8	17,653
Primary	1.1	7.4	60.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	27.3	100.0	70.0	46,528
Lower secondary	1.3	11.4	69.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	14.1	100.0	83.8	19,709
Upper secondary	0.9	16.8	71.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.8	100.0	90.7	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.5	20.0	71.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	6.1	100.0	92.0	6,232
Higher	1.6	28.7	65.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.1	100.0	96.8	7,552
DK/Missing	0.0	11.0	71.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	82.3	138
Location of sanitation facility															
In dwelling	1.2	25.8	70.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	98.3	27,796
In plot/yard	1.5	7.8	86.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	na	100.0	97.4	50,685
Elsewhere	0.3	2.4	49.1	0.8	0.2	3.3	0.0	2.7	4.4	36.7	0.0	na	100.0	56.0	1,284
Open defecation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	25,087
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao-Tai	1.4	14.3	68.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	13.9	100.0	84.6	65,326
Mon-Khmer	0.4	4.3	46.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.0	44.0	100.0	52.4	25,333
Hmong-Mien	0.9	2.9	60.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.1	1.4	0.0	30.3	100.0	65.4	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	0.1	11.4	41.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	46.3	100.0	53.3	2,886
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	41.6	100.0	58.4	1,052
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.9	1.4	21.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.0	71.8	100.0	25.1	20,968
Second	0.9	3.5	54.0	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.0	36.4	100.0	60.3	20,971
Middle	0.8	7.0	77.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	10.4	100.0	87.3	20,970
Fourth	0.8	12.2	83.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	97.2	20,969
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	100.0	99.3	20,973

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG 3.8.1

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.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	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	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility	DK/ Missing			
		5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households					
Total	71.0	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	100.0	104,851
Area													
Urban	91.2	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	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	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	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	0.0	43.9	100.0	10,704
Region													
North	73.0	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	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	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	0.0	40.3	100.0	20,732
Province													
Vientiane Capital	96.3	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	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	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	0.0	18.3	100.0	2,952
Oudomxay	68.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	100.0	5,525
Bokeo	73.3	5.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members	
	Shared by		Shared by			DK/ Missing	Public facility	Not shared	Shared by					DK/ Missing
	Not shared ¹	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing				5 households or less	Public facility				
Education of household head														
None or ECE	47.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	48.0	100.0	17,653	
Primary	67.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	27.3	100.0	46,528	
Lower secondary	79.9	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	14.1	100.0	19,709	
Upper secondary	88.6	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	100.0	7,040	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	90.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	6,232	
Higher	95.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	7,552	
DK/Missing	82.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	138	
Location of sanitation facility														
In dwelling	97.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	27,796	
In plot/yard	92.5	4.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	50,685	
Elsewhere	34.8	20.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	31.5	12.0	0.4	0.0	na	100.0	1,284	
Open defecation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	25,087	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai	82.3	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	13.9	100.0	65,326	
Mon-Khmer	50.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	44.0	100.0	25,333	
Hmong-Mien	57.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	30.3	100.0	10,255	
Chinese-Tibetan	51.8	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3	100.0	2,886	
Other, DK, Missing	56.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	100.0	1,052	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	23.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	71.8	100.0	20,968	
Second	56.5	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	36.4	100.0	20,971	
Middle	82.3	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.4	100.0	20,970	
Fourth	94.6	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	20,969	
Richest	98.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,973	

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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 classified 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.3.3: 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 other improved on-site sanitation facilities																Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities						
	Emptying of septic tanks								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 uncovered open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/ Missing		Total					
Total	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	11.7	0.0	0.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	77.6	0.1	100.0	89.6	0.2	10.2	75,542	
Area																							
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	4.0	63.0	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	0.7	87.0	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	0.8	86.5	0.1	100.0	94.7	0.1	5.2	40,474	
Rural without road	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.9	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	5,357	
Region																							
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	1.7	81.1	0.0	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	2.5	73.2	0.2	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	1.1	84.6	0.2	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	5.1	40.3	0.3	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	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.7	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.1	0.5	1,659	
Luangnamtha	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	20.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	75.1	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	87.0	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	85.6	0.4	100.0	96.2	0.4	3.4	2,392		
Luangprabang	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	16.6	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	78.7	0.0	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	92.5	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	5.0	76.3	0.0	100.0	90.1	0.1	9.7	5,494		
Xiangkhuang	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	90.2	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	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	93.2	0.0	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	91.6	0.0	100.0	95.9	0.0	4.1	4,177		
Khammuane	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	77.0	0.4	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	85.1	0.1	100.0	88.0	0.6	11.5	7,647		
Saravane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.3	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	92.2	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	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	96.8	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	81.9	0.3	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	74.8	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	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	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, 2011

	Emptying of septic tanks										Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities										Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Where were the contents emptied to?					Where were the contents emptied to?					Where were the contents emptied to?					DK if ever emptied/ Missing	Never emptied								
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken										
Education of household head	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	83.4	0.1	100.0	93.2	0.2	6.7	8,516			
None or ECE	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	82.9	0.1	100.0	92.1	0.1	7.8	31,737			
Primary	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	0.1	0.0	79.7	0.2	100.0	92.4	0.3	7.4	16,110			
Lower secondary	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	14.7	0.1	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	70.8	0.2	100.0	85.7	0.4	13.9	6,245			
Upper secondary	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	14.9	0.0	0.3	6.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	67.2	0.1	100.0	82.3	0.4	17.3	5,690			
Post secondary / Non tertiary	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	0.0	3.5	56.2	0.1	100.0	76.9	0.3	22.8	7,130			
Higher	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	0.0	84.8	0.0	100.0	92.9	0.0	7.1	114			
DK/Missing	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	0.0	100.0	79.5	0.6	19.9	11,178			
Type of onsite sanitation facility	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	0.1	2.4	91.0	0.1	100.0	91.3	0.2	8.5	64,364			
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	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.3	0.2	8.6	63,929			
Type of sanitation facility	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	100.0	0.0	0.0	75			
Flush to septic tank	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	100.0	0.0	0.0	75			
Flush to pit latrine	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	95.1	0.0	4.9	316			
Ventilated improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.5	0.0	100.0	95.1	0.0	4.9	316			
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	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	43			
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	100.0	0.0	0.0	43			
Ethno-linguistic group of household head	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	0.0	2.5	72.9	0.1	100.0	86.6	0.2	13.2	53,919			
Lao-Tai	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.1	0.0	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			
Mon-Khmer	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	0.0	1.1	92.0	0.1	100.0	96.1	0.0	3.9	6,498			
Hmong-Mien	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	75.9	0.0	100.0	95.8	0.8	3.4	1,533			
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	71.4	2.5	100.0	86.1	0.7	13.2	595			
Other, DK, Missing	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	99.8	0.0	0.2	5,008			
Wealth index quintile	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	93.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.1	0.7	12,202			
Poorest	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	87.8	0.2	100.0	96.1	0.2	3.6	17,860			
Second	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	0.1	2.3	78.5	0.2	100.0	90.0	0.2	9.9	20,052			
Middle	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	0.1	4.2	54.3	0.1	100.0	75.2	0.4	24.4	20,419			
Fourth	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	99.8	0.0	0.2	5,008			
Richest	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	99.2	0.1	0.7	12,202			

¹ 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 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.3.4: 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)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	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 ¹						
Total	64.5	0.2	7.4	1.8	2.2	23.9	0.0	100.0	104,851
Area									
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
Region									
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
Province									
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
Education of household head									
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
Type of sanitation facility									
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
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
Wealth index quintile									
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

¹ 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 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.

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								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A	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			
Total	23.6	4.4	2.1	19.0	16.9	26.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	27.9	6,839
Area											
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	12.8	3.4	1.8	7.3	22.9	39.8	12.0	0.0	100.0	16.2	853
Region											
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
Province											
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
Xiengkhuang	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

(Continued...)

Table WS.3.5 (continued): 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								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A	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			
Mother's education											
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
Type of sanitation facility											
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
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
Wealth index quintile											
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

^A 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.

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 hygiene¹¹. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for ‘basic’ drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

¹¹ WHO, UNICEF and JMP. 2017. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*.

Table W5.3.6: 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:														Number of household members		
	Drinking water				Sanitation				Handwashing ^A								
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility ³	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other		Total	
Total	78.1	5.8	12.1	4.0	100.0	71.0	2.8	2.2	23.9	100.0	54.1	35.8	10.1	0.0	100.0	39.9	104,851
Area																	
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
Region																	
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
Province																	
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
Xiangkhuang	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
Xaysomboune	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:														Number of household members		
	Drinking water				Sanitation				Handwashing ^A								
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility ³	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other		Total	
Education of household head																	
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	17,653
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	46,528
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	19,709
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	7,040
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	6,232
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	7,552
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	138
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																	
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	65,326
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	25,333
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	10,255
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	2,886
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	1,052
Wealth index quintile																	
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	20,968
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	20,971
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	20,970
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	20,969
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	20,973

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG indicator 1.4.1

² MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

³ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A 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.

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.

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 ^A 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 ¹	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		
Total	81.0	2.8	78.9	0.1	72.7	22,346
Area						
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
Region						
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
Province						
Vientiane Capital	97.1	1.5	95.9	0.1	95.3	3,283
Phongsaly	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
Xiengkhuang	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
Khammuane	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
Age						
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
Education						
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
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
Wealth index quintile						
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

¹MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management^A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth



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.¹

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.

¹ UNICEF. 2015. *A Fair Chance for Every Child*. UNICEF

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^a in the domain of:										Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain		
Total	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	2.0	7,250	
Sex											
Male	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	2.3	3,672	
Female	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.8	3,578	
Area											
Urban	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	1,948	
Rural	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	2.3	5,303	
Rural with road	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	2.1	4,441	
Rural without road	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	861	
Region											
North	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.7	2,225	
Central	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.3	3,543	
South	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	2.8	0.3	0.2	4.3	1,482	
Province											
Vientiane Capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	751	
Phongsaly	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.0	3.2	210	
Luangnamtha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	203	
Oudomxay	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	405	
Bokeo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.4	220	
Luangprabang	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	3.6	504	
Huaphanh	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	344	
Xayabury	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	338	
Xiengkhuang	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	335	
Vientiane	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.8	506	
Borikhamxay	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	4.0	1.1	0.3	0.9	5.9	316	
Khammuane	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.7	440	
Savannakhet	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	1,049	
Saravane	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.8	481	
Sekong	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	4.0	20.4	0.5	0.3	21.8	159	
Champasack	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.5	684	
Attapeu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	6.5	158	
Xaysomboune	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	145	

(Continued...)

Table EQ.1.1 (continued): Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:										Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain		
Total	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	2.0	7,250	
Age											
2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.1	2.6	2,369	
3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.9	2,553	
4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.6	2,328	
Early childhood education attendance^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	
Mother's education											
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	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
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	
Wealth index quintile											
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	

^A Functional difficulty for children age 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.

^B Children age 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 use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Lao PDR, 2017											
Percentage of children age 2-4 years who:											
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-4 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-4 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-4 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking	
Total	0.8	0.5	0.4	7,250	0.4	58	(0.0)	36	(6.3)	29	
Sex											
Male	0.9	0.6	0.6	3,672	(0.0)	33	(*)	22	(*)	20	
Female	0.7	0.4	0.2	3,578	(*)	26	(*)	14	(*)	9	
Area											
Urban	1.1	0.5	0.6	1,948	(*)	22	(*)	10	(*)	11	
Rural	0.7	0.5	0.3	5,303	(0.7)	37	(*)	26	(*)	18	
Rural with road	0.8	0.6	0.4	4,441	(0.7)	35	(*)	26	(*)	17	
Rural without road	0.2	0.0	0.1	861	(*)	2	-	0	(*)	1	
Region											
North	0.6	0.5	0.5	2,225	(*)	13	(*)	11	(*)	11	
Central	0.8	0.5	0.3	3,543	(*)	29	(*)	18	(*)	11	
South	1.1	0.4	0.4	1,482	(*)	17	(*)	7	(*)	7	
Province											
Vientiane Capital	1.5	1.2	0.3	751	(*)	11	(*)	9	(*)	3	
Phongsaly	0.8	0.0	0.0	210	(*)	2	-	0	-	0	
Luangnamtha	1.5	0.9	0.9	203	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	2	
Oudomxay	0.5	0.8	0.7	405	(*)	2	(*)	3	(*)	3	
Bokeo	0.0	0.0	0.0	220	-	0	-	0	-	0	
Luangprabang	0.2	0.0	0.0	504	(*)	1	-	0	-	0	
Huaphanh	0.2	0.5	0.3	344	(*)	1	(*)	2	(*)	1	
Xayabury	1.3	1.3	1.5	338	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	5	
Xiengkhuang	0.2	0.2	0.5	335	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	2	
Vientiane	0.8	0.2	0.2	506	(*)	4	(*)	1	(*)	1	
Borikhamxay	1.5	0.3	0.0	316	(*)	5	(*)	1	(*)	0	
Khammuane	0.0	0.3	0.6	440	-	0	(*)	1	(*)	2	
Savannakhet	0.7	0.4	0.2	1,049	(*)	8	(*)	4	(*)	2	
Saravane	1.3	0.6	0.6	481	(*)	6	(*)	3	(*)	3	
Sekong	0.8	0.0	0.2	159	(*)	1	-	0	(*)	0	
Champasack	1.4	0.5	0.5	684	(*)	9	(*)	3	(*)	3	
Attapeu	0.0	0.0	0.0	158	-	0	-	0	-	0	
Xaysomboune	0.3	0.7	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 use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Lao PDR, 2017										
Percentage of children age 2-4 years who:										
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-4 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-4 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-4 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Total	0.8	0.5	0.4	7,250	0.4	58	(0.0)	36	(6.3)	29
Age										
2	0.7	0.2	0.3	2,369	(*)	16	(*)	4	(*)	7
3	0.3	0.4	0.4	2,553	(*)	9	(*)	11	(*)	11
4	1.4	0.9	0.5	2,328	(*)	33	(*)	21	(*)	11
Early childhood education/school attendance^a										
Attending	1.5	1.2	0.5	1,568	(*)	24	(*)	19	(*)	8
Not attending	0.6	0.4	0.4	3,312	(*)	18	(*)	13	(*)	13
Mother's education										
None or ECE	0.7	0.4	0.3	1,714	(*)	12	(*)	6	(*)	5
Primary	0.8	0.5	0.4	2,898	(*)	24	(*)	15	(*)	13
Lower secondary	0.8	0.3	0.2	1,387	(*)	11	(*)	4	(*)	3
Upper secondary	1.2	1.4	0.8	515	(*)	6	(*)	7	(*)	4
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.8	0.5	0.5	213	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	1
Higher	0.7	0.5	0.5	522	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	3
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	0	-	0	-	0
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	1.0	0.6	0.4	4,080	(0.0)	39	(*)	23	(*)	16
Mon-Khmer	0.6	0.3	0.2	1,849	(*)	12	(*)	6	(*)	3
Hmong-Mien	0.5	0.5	0.8	1,055	(*)	5	(*)	5	(*)	8
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	0.0	0.0	196	-	0	-	0	-	0
Other, DK, Missing	2.8	2.8	2.8	70	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.8	0.6	0.5	1,898	(*)	16	(*)	11	(*)	9
Second	0.6	0.3	0.4	1,537	(*)	9	(*)	4	(*)	6
Middle	0.6	0.5	0.3	1,342	(*)	8	(*)	6	(*)	4
Fourth	1.0	0.6	0.3	1,284	(*)	13	(*)	8	(*)	4
Richest	1.1	0.6	0.5	1,188	(*)	13	(*)	7	(*)	5

^a 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 case 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.²

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.

² UNICEF. 2016. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam, A methodological report.*

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

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ^a	Number of women	Among women having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by							Number of women with health insurance
			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	
Total	15.4	25,305	64.0	13.5	14.0	3.7	0.7	3.6	2.4	3,888
Area										
Urban	29.2	8,513	67.9	15.2	10.0	1.4	0.5	4.8	2.1	2,487
Rural	8.3	16,792	56.9	10.3	21.1	7.8	1.1	1.4	3.1	1,402
Rural with road	9.1	14,451	57.0	10.6	22.3	6.1	1.2	1.3	3.3	1,309
Rural without road	3.9	2,341	55.6	5.8	4.4	31.8	0.3	2.1	0.0	92
Region										
North	12.1	7,801	69.8	5.6	8.9	10.3	2.4	0.9	3.0	944
Central	19.7	12,625	59.3	17.1	18.3	1.1	0.1	5.0	1.5	2,492
South	9.3	4,879	77.2	9.8	1.4	4.2	0.7	1.0	6.6	452
Province										
Vientiane Capital	30.3	3,473	56.4	25.8	9.0	0.5	0.0	9.5	1.4	1,052
Phongsaly	10.5	700	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74
Luangnamtha	8.6	692	98.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
Oudomxay	16.8	1,402	52.8	1.5	6.2	39.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	236
Bokeo	12.3	724	83.3	7.0	4.6	1.9	0.7	1.9	0.7	89
Luangprabang	12.9	1,715	58.6	10.6	20.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	11.5	222
Huaphanh	5.7	1,045	92.0	2.6	5.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
Xayabury	13.4	1,523	70.1	8.5	8.3	0.0	10.7	1.9	1.0	204
Xiengkhuang	13.5	1,034	97.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	140
Vientiane	13.0	1,743	72.0	14.7	5.0	2.6	0.5	3.5	2.7	227
Borikhamxay	15.2	1,129	74.9	6.2	17.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	172
Khammuane	17.1	1,541	66.3	9.1	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.4	264
Savannakhet	17.3	3,351	42.5	13.5	41.7	2.3	0.3	2.6	1.0	581
Saravane	6.9	1,510	97.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	104
Sekong	12.9	431	76.9	1.7	3.4	13.7	5.6	0.6	2.1	56
Champasack	8.1	2,396	72.3	12.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	1.0	9.3	193
Attapeu	18.4	541	65.6	19.5	3.7	1.5	0.0	0.5	10.9	99
Xaysomboune	15.6	353	61.7	4.1	26.7	7.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	55

(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

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by							Number of women with health insurance
			Civil servant scheme	Social security office	Community-based insurance (CBHI)	Health equity fund (HEF)	Free mother and child health insurance (MCH)	Private health insurance	Other	
Total	15.4	25,305	64.0	13.5	14.0	3.7	0.7	3.6	2.4	3,888
Age										
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
Education										
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
Marital status										
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
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
Wealth index quintile										
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

¹ 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 covered by any health insurance ¹	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	Community based health insurance (CBHI)	Health equity fund (HEF)	Free mother and child health insurance (MCH)	Private health insurance	Other	
Total	14.0	12,017	64.8	14.6	9.2	4.8	0.0	4.6	2.8	1,679
Area										
Urban	27.4	3,808	67.7	14.3	8.9	2.5	0.0	4.7	3.1	1,045
Rural	7.7	8,209	60.0	15.0	9.7	8.7	0.0	4.5	2.3	633
Rural with road	8.3	7,051	60.3	16.3	9.5	6.8	0.0	4.8	2.5	586
Rural without road	4.1	1,158	56.4	0.0	12.2	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	48
Region										
North	11.3	3,858	74.3	7.9	8.5	4.4	0.0	1.1	4.5	438
Central	16.6	5,906	58.7	18.3	9.3	4.4	0.0	7.1	2.7	981
South	11.5	2,253	71.6	11.8	9.7	7.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	260
Province										
Vientiane Capital	26.9	1,510	55.3	33.2	3.9	0.7	0.0	7.2	0.4	406
Phongsaly	11.0	369	85.4	1.6	9.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	41
Luangnamtha	11.1	350	95.2	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	39
Oudomxay	12.0	633	90.6	7.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.4	76
Bokeo	10.7	337	86.9	2.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	36
Luangprabang	14.2	861	47.4	13.2	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	122
Huaphanh	10.5	575	65.9	4.4	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
Xayabury	8.7	733	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64
Xiengkhuang	16.2	504	91.9	6.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	81
Vientiane	10.3	830	71.4	10.7	5.1	3.9	0.0	8.8	0.0	86
Borikhamxay	13.8	518	69.9	2.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	18.9	71
Khammuane	9.5	692	62.4	6.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	14.7	66
Savannakhet	14.2	1,669	47.1	9.3	24.5	8.5	0.0	10.7	0.8	237
Saravane	8.5	704	88.1	8.5	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
Sekong	19.3	207	61.5	3.6	7.2	27.1	0.0	2.1	1.8	40
Champasack	10.5	1,103	63.9	18.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	116
Attapeu	18.4	240	78.6	5.2	8.5	7.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	44
Xaysomboune	19.1	183	39.7	6.1	2.2	48.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	35

(Continued...)

Table EQ.2.1M (continued): Health insurance coverage (men)

		Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	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	Community based health insurance (CBHI)	Health equity fund (HEF)	Private health insurance	Other	
Total		14.0	12,017	64.8	14.6	9.2	4.8	4.6	2.8	1,679
Age										
15-19		7.5	2,405	56.4	9.7	13.5	12.2	6.5	4.0	179
20-24		9.0	1,773	52.0	19.6	12.9	7.7	4.5	3.2	159
25-29		15.8	1,812	72.5	13.8	4.7	2.2	5.8	1.4	287
30-34		19.8	1,773	73.8	11.7	5.8	2.3	4.9	3.7	351
35-39		15.7	1,612	60.4	19.1	10.4	3.1	4.3	3.0	253
40-44		17.3	1,410	60.1	19.4	8.1	6.1	3.5	2.8	244
45-49		16.7	1,231	66.8	9.8	14.2	4.8	2.7	1.7	206
Education										
None or ECE		1.3	783	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary		3.7	3,726	25.7	12.8	36.0	17.6	6.0	1.9	139
Lower secondary		6.5	3,519	36.9	21.9	19.8	13.3	6.7	1.4	229
Upper secondary		14.1	2,165	60.1	16.9	10.0	5.9	5.0	3.4	305
Post secondary / Non tertiary		49.6	487	77.1	7.4	4.1	0.9	4.8	6.2	242
Higher		56.4	1,336	79.2	13.9	2.0	0.3	3.5	2.1	754
Marital status										
Ever married/in union		16.0	7,904	65.6	15.6	8.3	4.3	4.0	2.9	1,266
Never married/in union		10.0	4,113	62.3	11.5	11.9	6.3	6.5	2.5	412
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai		17.7	7,740	65.9	16.1	8.9	2.9	4.8	2.2	1,372
Mon-Khmer		7.0	2,773	61.9	6.5	14.1	9.3	4.0	5.0	194
Hmong-Mien		7.7	1,079	49.2	13.3	4.9	28.2	2.9	1.5	83
Chinese-Tibetan		7.0	324	(81.2)	(2.9)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(13.2)	23
Other, DK, Missing		7.6	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest		1.9	2,187	40.3	1.8	19.3	37.0	1.6	0.0	41
Second		4.1	2,376	52.2	5.5	10.0	28.5	2.8	1.6	96
Middle		9.6	2,358	63.6	9.4	12.7	9.0	2.6	2.9	227
Fourth		16.6	2,674	63.9	12.5	14.2	1.8	5.2	2.6	443
Richest		36.0	2,422	68.1	18.6	5.1	1.1	5.2	3.2	871

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

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

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

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ^{1,A}	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)	Free mother and child health insurance (MCH)	Private health insurance	Other	
Total	10.3	15,435	65.7	10.1	14.9	4.8	0.3	2.3	2.8	1,583
Area										
Urban	21.9	4,334	71.0	11.1	11.2	1.9	0.1	3.1	2.6	948
Rural	5.7	11,101	57.8	8.5	20.5	9.1	0.6	1.0	3.2	635
Rural with road	6.2	9,445	58.0	9.2	21.5	7.2	0.6	1.1	3.2	586
Rural without road	2.9	1,655	55.2	0.0	8.4	32.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	48
Region										
North	7.2	4,781	72.4	3.6	12.6	7.6	0.3	0.5	3.0	346
Central	13.4	7,357	60.8	13.6	18.0	3.2	0.1	3.3	2.3	988
South	7.6	3,297	75.8	4.8	6.0	7.3	0.9	0.6	4.6	249
Province										
Vientiane Capital	19.9	1,390	67.2	25.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.6	277
Phongsaly	6.6	472	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
Luangnamtha	5.1	458	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Oudomxay	7.4	826	61.2	0.8	13.9	23.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	61
Bokeo	7.9	427	91.6	3.4	3.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
Luangprabang	9.3	1,102	56.5	7.7	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	9.5	102
Huaphanh	5.6	738	67.0	1.0	4.4	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	42
Xayabury	6.9	758	80.2	5.1	11.2	0.0	1.8	1.7	0.0	52
Xiengkhuang	11.8	648	96.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77
Vientiane	9.8	1,103	64.2	20.1	7.9	2.7	0.0	2.2	3.9	108
Borikhamxay	10.7	655	72.6	6.4	4.3	0.0	1.4	3.9	12.9	70
Khammuane	13.3	953	60.4	10.3	21.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	126
Savannakhet	12.1	2,323	45.2	7.7	42.2	1.6	0.0	3.5	0.6	282
Saravane	5.0	1,070	(94.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	53
Sekong	13.4	347	69.7	0.9	0.0	27.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	47
Champasack	6.3	1,518	71.7	8.5	6.9	1.6	0.0	1.6	9.6	96
Attapeu	14.8	362	69.3	6.4	15.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	54
Xaysomboune	17.1	284	35.8	2.2	12.1	50.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	49

(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 ^{a, A}	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)	Free mother and child health insurance (MCH)	Private health insurance	Other	
Total	10.3	15,435	65.7	10.1	14.9	4.8	0.3	2.3	2.8	1,583
Age										
5-11	9.8	8,572	64.1	12.0	15.3	4.6	0.2	2.7	2.1	837
12-14	10.0	3,533	71.3	7.3	11.6	6.5	0.3	1.4	3.1	353
15-17	11.8	3,330	64.2	8.4	17.1	3.8	0.3	2.3	4.2	392
School attendance										
Attending	11.6	12,833	67.1	10.0	14.3	4.1	0.1	2.4	2.9	1,489
Not attending	3.6	2,602	43.5	11.1	24.4	16.7	2.3	0.0	2.0	94
Mother's education										
None or ECE	2.0	4,054	47.7	9.1	20.5	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	81
Primary	5.6	6,730	49.2	11.6	23.8	10.9	0.4	2.8	2.9	379
Lower secondary	14.0	2,632	58.2	11.5	19.1	3.7	0.4	3.3	4.6	370
Upper secondary	25.1	865	59.3	16.9	18.0	0.8	0.0	1.9	3.1	217
Post secondary / Non tertiary	47.3	547	89.1	3.3	3.4	0.1	0.4	0.9	3.2	259
Higher	50.9	537	87.1	7.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.5	273
No information ^B	5.9	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
DK/Missing	(*)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	13.5	9,491	65.8	11.4	15.4	1.9	0.3	2.7	3.2	1,280
Mon-Khmer	4.9	3,939	64.8	5.6	14.3	15.4	0.2	0.6	1.5	193
Hmong-Mien	5.6	1,426	56.8	2.3	11.7	28.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	80
Chinese-Tibetan	5.1	447	(92.2)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Other, DK, Missing	5.3	132	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.4	3,227	21.0	7.3	11.2	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	44
Second	2.8	3,303	47.5	4.3	22.5	22.1	1.3	0.0	3.0	93
Middle	7.4	3,187	62.7	3.8	22.5	8.6	0.4	0.7	1.3	237
Fourth	14.0	3,039	63.6	11.6	19.2	1.2	0.2	0.8	3.9	427
Richest	29.2	2,678	72.5	11.9	9.6	0.3	0.1	4.0	2.9	781

^A MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)^A

^A Excludes children who attended early childhood education during the previous school year, due to a technical oversight during data collection.

^B Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipate.

(*) Figures are not shown, 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

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	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
			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	
Total	13.7	11,720	64.4	13.0	9.2	2.3	9.3	2.2	1.8	1,602
Area										
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
Region										
North	11.0	3,684	73.4	6.4	4.7	1.8	11.6	0.3	2.3	407
Central	17.2	5,610	62.3	17.4	12.5	2.6	3.0	3.5	1.7	965
South	9.5	2,427	56.9	6.5	3.0	1.6	31.6	0.2	1.6	231
Province										
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	10.3	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
Xiengkhuang	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)	(0.0)	(3.0)	62
Attapeu	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		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 ¹	Number of children under age 5	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	1,602
			64.4	13.0		9.2	2.3		9.3	2.2			
Total	13.7	11,720	64.4	13.0	13.0	9.2	2.3	9.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	1,602	
Age													
0-11 months	13.0	2,319	56.0	10.1	10.1	8.8	3.0	21.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	301	
12-23 months	13.9	2,203	62.3	13.2	13.2	5.7	1.1	14.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	306	
24-35 months	13.9	2,372	67.7	12.5	12.5	9.4	2.4	6.6	2.9	0.8	0.8	329	
36-47 months	13.2	2,556	70.6	14.6	14.6	9.8	2.0	2.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	338	
48-59 months	14.4	2,270	64.1	14.4	14.4	11.9	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.3	328	
Mother's education													
None or ECE	2.2	2,565	30.3	4.3	4.3	13.7	15.1	37.1	0.0	1.2	1.2	56	
Primary	6.3	4,587	38.2	10.8	10.8	17.4	5.8	24.1	0.6	3.5	3.5	287	
Lower secondary	12.4	2,386	53.7	13.7	13.7	12.7	3.2	12.8	2.0	3.0	3.0	296	
Upper secondary	20.1	911	54.1	19.6	19.6	16.8	0.6	8.0	1.6	2.8	2.8	183	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	52.9	348	88.4	7.5	7.5	2.6	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	184	
Higher	64.6	921	81.2	14.2	14.2	2.7	0.1	0.8	3.9	0.2	0.2	595	
DK/Missing	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A													
Has functional difficulty	8.8	147	(28.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(7.8)	(50.2)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(7.2)	13	
Has no functional difficulty	13.9	7103	68.0	14.0	14.0	10.5	2.4	3.6	2.2	1.4	1.4	984	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	19.4	6,585	65.1	15.3	15.3	9.3	0.4	7.8	2.6	1.9	1.9	1,279	
Mon-Khmer	6.3	2,981	60.2	4.4	4.4	10.9	5.7	19.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	189	
Hmong-Mien	6.4	1,707	55.1	4.6	4.6	6.9	19.4	11.7	2.6	3.1	3.1	109	
Chinese-Tibetan	6.1	330	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20	
Other, DK, Missing	4.5	117	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	3.1	3,017	25.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	20.2	48.7	0.0	1.3	1.3	95	
Second	5.0	2,493	49.0	2.3	2.3	11.9	8.7	27.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	125	
Middle	8.8	2,193	57.0	8.3	8.3	15.7	2.4	12.2	0.6	4.2	4.2	193	
Fourth	20.4	2,074	66.1	10.4	10.4	12.9	0.4	8.3	0.8	1.9	1.9	424	
Richest	39.4	1,944	72.6	19.0	19.0	5.2	0.0	1.3	3.9	1.3	1.3	765	

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

^A 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.

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.

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
Total	51.8	21.0	22,287
Sex of household head			
Male	52.9	21.8	19,183
Female	45.4	16.4	3,104
Area			
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
Region			
North	50.3	21.9	7,131
Central	54.6	19.9	10,919
South	47.3	22.4	4,237
Province			
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
Age of household head			
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
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	44.4	20.2	1,197
With no orphans	52.3	21.1	21,090
Ethno-linguistic group of household head			
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
Wealth index quintiles			
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 living in 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 age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members	
Total	3.3	3.3	0.3	1.7	0.7	4.7	12.4	87.6	104,851	
Sex of household head										
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	
Area										
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	
Region										
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	
Province										
Vientiane Capital	6.9	0.3	0.5	6.4	0.1	3.6	14.7	85.3	12,633	
Phongsavay	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	

¹ MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

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)					School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24				
		National social security fund (State security, Social security organization)	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 ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members		
Age of household head											
	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	0.0	0.4	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	1.2	1.2	0.8	4.7	12.5	87.5	24,889	
	60-69	4.3	3.4	6.4	6.4	0.5	3.6	15.2	84.8	13,658	
	70+	4.3	3.0	8.0	8.0	0.7	3.1	16.4	83.6	6,355	
Education household head											
	None or ECE	0.8	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	4.5	8.5	91.5	17,653	
	Primary	0.9	3.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	4.8	10.0	90.0	46,528	
	Lower secondary	2.3	3.4	1.6	1.6	0.7	4.5	11.1	88.9	19,709	
	Upper secondary	3.2	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.7	5.1	11.9	88.1	7,040	
	Post secondary / Non tertiary	12.7	3.7	7.6	7.6	1.1	4.7	25.3	74.7	6,232	
	Higher	18.6	1.9	7.3	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	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
	Lao-Tai	4.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	0.7	3.9	12.1	87.9	65,326	
	Mon-Khmer	1.7	5.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	6.5	14.1	85.9	25,333	
	Hmong-Mien	1.7	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.9	12.2	87.8	10,255	
	Chinese-Tibetan	2.1	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.1	4.8	9.0	91.0	2,886	
	Other, DK, Missing	3.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.1	3.0	6.1	93.9	1,052	
Wealth quintile											
	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	1.1	1.1	0.9	5.0	11.7	88.3	20,970	
	Fourth	3.8	2.5	1.7	1.7	0.9	3.8	11.7	88.3	20,969	
	Richest	9.8	1.8	5.4	5.4	0.6	4.5	19.1	80.9	20,973	

¹ 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 age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number 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
Sex of household head									
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
Area									
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
Region									
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
Province									
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
Khammuane	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
Xaysombourne	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 (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 age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number 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
Age of household head									
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
Education of household head									
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
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
Wealth quintile									
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

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

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

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.³ 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.

³ 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.2.6: 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:										Number of households in the two lowest quintiles
	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 age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits			
Total	0.5	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	4.6	9.2	90.8			8,385
Sex of household head											
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
Area											
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
Region											
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
Province											
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
Khammuane	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 (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 age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number 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
Age of household head									
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
Education of household head									
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
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
Wealth quintile									
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

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

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

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.

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:										Total	
Sex of household head	Area	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)					Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related support for any household member age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18	
			Free school fees	Any retirement pension	Free mother and child health insurance	Health equity fund	Community based health insurance						Any social transfers or benefits ¹
		2.8	3.5	0.3	1.1	0.7	5.5	12.4	87.6	41,310			
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			
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			
Oudomxay		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	2.0	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			
Huephanh		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			
Xiangkhuang		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	8.1	7.5	21.4	78.6	1,767			
Khammua		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:							Number of children under age 18	
	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 age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹		No social transfers or benefits
Total	2.8	3.5	0.3	1.1	0.7	5.5	12.4	87.6	41,310
Age of household head									
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
Education of household head									
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
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
Wealth quintile									
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

¹ 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 ¹	No school support	
Total	1.7	3.9	4.7	95.3	24,406
Sex of household head					
Male	1.5	3.7	4.5	95.5	12,589
Female	2.0	4.1	5.0	95.0	11,817
Area					
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
Region					
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
Province					
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
Xiengkhuang	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
Age					
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
Education of household head					
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
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
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
Wealth quintile					
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

¹ 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
Total	8,500	1,462	5,720	1,318	1,176,749	403,828	685,483	87,438
Province								
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.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation								
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
Total	1,170	373	687	110	23,400	7,460	13,740	2,200
Province								
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.¹

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.¹ 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.¹

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.

¹ 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 0.019 and 7.645 in the 1,167 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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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 CPro 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 (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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	Access to electricity	0.9299	0.0057	0.006	11.122	3.335	104,851	22,287	0.919	0.941
	Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.7313	0.0060	0.008	4.576	2.139	25,305	25,305	0.719	0.743
	Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8427	0.0057	0.007	2.990	1.729	12,017	12,017	0.831	0.854
	Use of internet (women)	0.2662	0.0050	0.019	3.286	1.813	25,305	25,305	0.256	0.276
	Use of internet (men)	0.2601	0.0070	0.027	3.032	1.741	12,017	12,017	0.246	0.274
	ICT skills (women)	0.0731	0.0026	0.036	2.538	1.593	25,305	25,305	0.068	0.078
	ICT skills (men)	0.1176	0.0044	0.037	2.202	1.484	12,017	12,017	0.109	0.126
	Use of tobacco (women)	0.0717	0.0031	0.043	3.698	1.923	25,305	25,305	0.065	0.078
	Use of tobacco (men)	0.4350	0.0065	0.015	2.041	1.429	12,017	12,017	0.422	0.448
Survive										
	Neonatal mortality rate	18	1.5545	0.087	na	na	na	na	15	21
	Infant mortality rate	40	2.4567	0.061	na	na	na	na	35	45
	Under-five mortality rate	46	2.5347	0.056	na	na	na	na	40	51
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	Total fertility rate	2.7	0.0482	0.018	na	na	na	na	2.7	2.8
	Adolescent birth rate	83.4	3.3469	0.040	na	na	na	na	76.7	90.0
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5407	0.0053	0.010	2.253	1.501	19,614	19,884	0.530	0.551
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.7170	0.0054	0.008	1.980	1.407	13,417	13,585	0.706	0.728
	Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.6220	0.0107	0.017	2.174	1.474	4,231	4,460	0.601	0.643
	Skilled attendant at delivery	0.6437	0.0113	0.018	2.477	1.574	4,231	4,460	0.621	0.666
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.6084	0.0113	0.019	1.186	1.089	2,203	2,215	0.586	0.631
	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.4758	0.0120	0.025	1.284	1.133	2,203	2,215	0.452	0.500
	Measles immunization coverage	0.6596	0.0112	0.017	1.244	1.115	2,203	2,215	0.637	0.682
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.0020	0.0003	0.164	1.227	1.108	104,851	22,287	0.001	0.003
	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms								0.000	0.000
	Population who slept under an ITN	0.5081	0.0058	0.011	13.945	3.734	100,631	102,259	0.496	0.520
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.4493	0.0130	0.029	0.778	0.882	1,129	1,134	0.423	0.475
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.3302	0.0063	0.019	2.059	1.435	11,372	11,368	0.318	0.343
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0902	0.0033	0.036	1.491	1.221	11,359	11,362	0.084	0.097
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0353	0.0022	0.064	1.689	1.300	11,359	11,362	0.031	0.040
	Early child development index	0.8908	0.0050	0.006	1.227	1.108	4,881	4,833	0.881	0.901

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

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
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.7386	0.0108	0.015	1.542	1.242	2,432	2,573	0.717	0.760
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.7295	0.0073	0.010	3.197	1.788	11,720	11,720	0.715	0.744
	Violent discipline	0.6897	0.0052	0.008	2.751	1.659	33,909	21,615	0.679	0.700
	Child labour	0.4278	0.0062	0.014	2.410	1.552	30,741	15,435	0.415	0.440
	Child marriage (before age 15)	0.0710	0.0044	0.063	1.236	1.112	4,024	4,121	0.062	0.080
	Child marriage (before age 18)	0.3273	0.0087	0.027	1.420	1.192	4,024	4,121	0.310	0.345
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.7808	0.0077	0.010	7.696	2.774	104,851	22,287	0.765	0.796
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.1475	0.0072	0.049	1.710	1.308	0	3,290	0.133	0.162
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.5408	0.0074	0.014	4.954	2.226	104,803	22,277	0.526	0.556
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.7102	0.0075	0.011	6.076	2.465	104,851	22,287	0.695	0.725
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	0.8957	0.0043	0.005	3.190	1.786	75,542	16,267	0.887	0.904
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	0.0203	0.0018	0.088	1.166	1.080	7,250	7,206	0.017	0.024
	Population covered by social transfers	0.1243	0.0032	0.026	2.075	1.441	104,851	22,287	0.118	0.131

na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (root of deff), 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 (root of deff)	Confidence limits			
						Unweighted count	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.9950	0.0012	0.001	1.940	1.393	32,178	7,000	0.993	0.997
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.9167	0.0047	0.005	2.341	1.530	8,513	8,225	0.907	0.926
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.9320	0.0062	0.007	2.254	1.501	3,808	3,720	0.920	0.944
Use of internet (women)	0.4859	0.0096	0.020	3.006	1.734	8,513	8,225	0.467	0.505
Use of internet (men)	0.4551	0.0157	0.035	3.718	1.928	3,808	3,720	0.424	0.487
ICT skills (women)	0.1784	0.0066	0.037	2.423	1.556	8,513	8,225	0.165	0.192
ICT skills (men)	0.2666	0.0104	0.039	2.068	1.438	3,808	3,720	0.246	0.287
Use of tobacco (women)	0.0191	0.0018	0.095	1.443	1.201	8,513	8,225	0.015	0.023
Use of tobacco (men)	0.3336	0.0093	0.028	1.462	1.209	3,808	3,720	0.315	0.352
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	14	2.5826	0.189	na	na	na	na	9	19
Infant mortality rate	20	3.0427	0.150	na	na	na	na	14	26
Under-five mortality rate	24	3.2124	0.132	na	na	na	na	18	31
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	2.1	0.0627	0.029	na	na	na	na	2.0	2.3
Adolescent birth rate	41.6	3.9807	0.096	na	na	na	na	33.6	49.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5409	0.0075	0.014	1.370	1.171	6,206	6,126	0.526	0.556
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.6663	0.0080	0.012	1.228	1.108	4,268	4,266	0.650	0.682
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.8135	0.0120	0.015	1.137	1.066	1,149	1,194	0.789	0.838
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.8974	0.0102	0.011	1.358	1.165	1,149	1,194	0.877	0.918
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.6687	0.0204	0.030	1.190	1.091	655	636	0.628	0.709
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.5366	0.0215	0.040	1.184	1.088	655	636	0.494	0.580
Measles immunization coverage	0.6809	0.0204	0.030	1.217	1.103	655	636	0.640	0.722
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.0061	0.0011	0.176	1.326	1.152	32,178	7,000	0.004	0.008
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms								0.000	0.000
Population who slept under an ITN	0.3205	0.0091	0.028	1.1576	3.402	30,837	30,440	0.302	0.339
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.4227	0.0234	0.055	0.642	0.801	283	286	0.376	0.470
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.2153	0.0097	0.045	1.671	1.293	3,043	2,994	0.196	0.235
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0696	0.0053	0.076	1.300	1.140	3,029	2,989	0.059	0.080
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0483	0.0053	0.109	1.812	1.346	3,029	2,989	0.038	0.059
Early child development index	0.9179	0.0092	0.010	1.452	1.205	1,356	1,304	0.900	0.936

Table SE-2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICs indicators, LISIIL, 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
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.8739	0.0147	0.017	1.304	1.142	636	667	0.845	0.903
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.8892	0.0078	0.009	1.927	1.388	3,179	3,118	0.874	0.905
	Violent discipline	0.6897	0.0052	0.008	2.751	1.659	33,909	21,615	0.679	0.700
	Child labour	0.3348	0.0107	0.032	2.278	1.509	7,536	4,428	0.313	0.356
	Child marriage (before age 15)	0.0326	0.0048	0.148	0.919	0.959	1,316	1,243	0.023	0.042
	Child marriage (before age 18)	0.2092	0.0132	0.063	1.309	1.144	1,316	1,243	0.183	0.236
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.9218	0.0075	0.008	5.413	2.327	32,178	7,000	0.907	0.937
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	26.69	1.6733	0.063	1.905	1.380	0	1,042	23,341	1.000
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.7332	0.0097	0.013	3.341	1.828	32,171	6,998	0.714	0.753
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.9118	0.0065	0.007	3.716	1.928	32,178	7,000	0.899	0.925
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	0.8074	0.0091	0.011	3.420	1.849	29,710	6,399	0.789	0.826
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	0.0122	0.0026	0.211	1.041	1.021	1,948	1,898	0.007	0.017
	Population covered by social transfers	0.1688	0.0065	0.038	2.102	1.450	32,178	7,000	0.156	0.182

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

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	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9011	0.0081	0.009	11.384	3.374	72,674	15,287	0.885	0.917
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6372	0.0083	0.013	5.147	2.269	16,792	17,080	0.621	0.654
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8012	0.0078	0.010	3.182	1.784	8,209	8,297	0.786	0.817
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1548	0.0049	0.032	3.112	1.764	16,792	17,080	0.145	0.165
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.1696	0.0066	0.039	2.604	1.614	8,209	8,297	0.156	0.183
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0197	0.0015	0.075	1.906	1.381	16,792	17,080	0.017	0.023
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0485	0.0035	0.073	2.248	1.499	8,209	8,297	0.041	0.056
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0984	0.0046	0.046	4.004	2.001	16,792	17,080	0.089	0.108
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4820	0.0083	0.017	2.295	1.515	8,209	8,297	0.465	0.499
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	19	1.9000	0.100	na	na	na	na	16	23
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	47	3.1000	0.070	na	na	na	na	41	53
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	53	3.2000	0.060	na	na	na	na	47	60
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.0	0.0609	0.020	na	na	na	na	2.9	3.2
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	100.6	4.2145	0.042	na	na	na	na	92.1	109.0
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5405	0.0069	0.013	2.649	1.628	13,408	13,758	0.527	0.554
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	0.755
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5506	0.0131	0.024	2.261	1.504	3,082	3,266	0.524	0.577
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.5491	0.0142	0.026	2.644	1.626	3,082	3,266	0.521	0.577
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
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	0.609
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4501	0.0141	0.031	1.261	1.123	1,549	1,579	0.422	0.478
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6506	0.0132	0.020	1.213	1.101	1,549	1,579	0.624	0.677
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0003	0.0001	0.294	0.340	0.583	72,674	15,287	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19									
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5910	0.0070	0.012	14.567	3.817	69,794	71,819	0.577	0.605
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4582	0.0155	0.034	0.823	0.907	845	848	0.427	0.489
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3722	0.0076	0.021	2.092	1.446	8,330	8,374	0.357	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	0.106
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0305	0.0024	0.078	1.596	1.263	8,330	8,373	0.026	0.035
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8803	0.0059	0.007	1.150	1.072	3,525	3,529	0.869	0.892

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 (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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6907	0.0135	0.020	1.626	1.275	1,796	1,906	0.664	0.718
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6701	0.0094	0.014	3.425	1.851	8,541	8,602	0.651	0.689
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6897	0.0052	0.008	2.751	1.659	33,909	21,615	0.679	0.700
Child labour	PR.3	0.4580	0.0073	0.016	2.334	1.528	23,205	11,007	0.443	0.473
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0897	0.0060	0.067	1.287	1.134	2,708	2,878	0.078	0.102
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3848	0.0109	0.028	1.456	1.207	2,708	2,878	0.363	0.407
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7183	0.0103	0.014	7.974	2.824	72,674	15,287	0.698	0.739
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	10.1768	0.7111	0.070	1.573	1.254	0	2,248	8.755	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4556	0.0095	0.021	5.527	2.351	72,632	15,279	0.437	0.475
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6209	0.0100	0.016	6.458	2.541	72,674	15,287	0.601	0.641
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	0.960
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0233	0.0023	0.097	1.198	1.095	5,303	5,308	0.019	0.028
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1047	0.0035	0.034	2.013	1.419	72,674	15,287	0.098	0.112
na: not applicable										

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 (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/t)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound r-2se	Upper bound r+2se	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9266	0.0082	0.009	12.762	3.572	61,970	12,985	0.910	0.943
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6678	0.0091	0.014	5.362	2.316	14,451	14,525	0.650	0.686
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8137	0.0079	0.010	2.900	1.703	7,051	7,020	0.798	0.830
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1713	0.0055	0.032	3.106	1.762	14,451	14,525	0.160	0.182
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.1891	0.0076	0.040	2.649	1.628	7,051	7,020	0.174	0.204
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0221	0.0017	0.076	1.889	1.375	14,451	14,525	0.019	0.025
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0545	0.0041	0.075	2.263	1.504	7,051	7,020	0.046	0.063
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0898	0.0049	0.055	4.271	2.067	14,451	14,525	0.080	0.100
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4697	0.0088	0.019	2.187	1.479	7,051	7,020	0.452	0.487
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	18	2.0585	0.113	na	na	na	na	14	22
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	45	3.4096	0.075	na	na	na	na	39	52
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	51	3.4734	0.068	na	na	na	na	44	58
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.9	0.0624	0.021	na	na	na	na	2.8	3.0
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	95.0	4.3814	0.046	na	na	na	na	86.2	103.7
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5494	0.0073	0.013	2.502	1.582	11,499	11,658	0.535	0.564
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	0.760
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5827	0.0145	0.025	2.296	1.515	2,556	2,673	0.554	0.612
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.5919	0.0158	0.027	2.779	1.667	2,556	2,673	0.560	0.624
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
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	0.618
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4541	0.0157	0.035	1.301	1.141	1,292	1,305	0.423	0.486
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6576	0.0136	0.021	1.070	1.034	1,292	1,305	0.630	0.685
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0003	0.0001	0.294	0.339	0.582	61,970	12,985	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19									
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5782	0.0075	0.013	14.031	3.746	59,508	60,463	0.000	0.000
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4297	0.0166	0.039	0.763	0.874	691	683	0.397	0.463
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3602	0.0084	0.023	2.123	1.457	6,952	6,885	0.343	0.377
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0942	0.0043	0.046	1.512	1.230	6,944	6,878	0.086	0.103
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0286	0.0023	0.081	1.323	1.150	6,944	6,878	0.024	0.033
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8798	0.0063	0.007	1.095	1.046	2,960	2,909	0.867	0.892

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 MICCS 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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6997	0.0143	0.020	1.535	1.239	1,480	1,568	0.671	0.728
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6883	0.0098	0.014	3.151	1.775	7,124	7,071	0.669	0.708
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6897	0.0052	0.008	2.751	1.659	33,909	21,615	0.679	0.700
Child labour	PR.3	0.4593	0.0081	0.018	2.467	1.571	19,463	9,301	0.443	0.476
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0853	0.0063	0.074	1.263	1.124	2,332	2,453	0.073	0.098
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3674	0.0116	0.032	1.424	1.193	2,332	2,453	0.344	0.391
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7397	0.0105	0.014	7.446	2.729	61,970	12,985	0.719	0.761
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	10.9121	0.8042	0.074	1.608	1.268	0	1,913	9.304	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4809	0.0103	0.021	5.556	2.357	61,933	12,979	0.460	0.502
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6404	0.0108	0.017	6.610	2.571	61,970	12,985	0.619	0.662
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	0.955
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0205	0.0022	0.106	1.024	1.012	4,441	4,375	0.016	0.025
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1010	0.0037	0.037	1.944	1.394	61,970	12,985	0.094	0.108

na: not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Rural without 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 (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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
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	0.7249	0.0272	0.038	4.736	2.176	1,158	1,277	0.670	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	0.0509	0.0056	0.111	0.837	0.915	1,158	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	0.0124	0.0033	0.266	1.136	1.066	1,158	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	0.5570	0.0214	0.038	2.361	1.537	1,158	1,277	0.514	0.600
Survive										
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
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
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	0.0288	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
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
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	0.068	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	0.0000	0.0000				10,704	2,302	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19								0.000	0.000
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 (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)	Confidence limits			
							Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6487	0.0367	0.057	1.989	1.410	316	338	0.575	0.722
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.5786	0.0248	0.043	3.855	1.963	1,417	1,531	0.529	0.628
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6897	0.0052	0.008	2.751	1.659	33,909	21,615	0.679	0.700
Child labour	PR.3	0.4514	0.0149	0.033	1.533	1.238	3,741	1,706	0.422	0.481
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.1172	0.0174	0.149	1.242	1.115	376	425	0.082	0.152
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.4927	0.0258	0.052	1.129	1.063	376	425	0.441	0.544
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.5942	0.0277	0.047	7.300	2.702	10,704	2,302	0.539	0.650
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	5.8645	1.2202	0.208	1.147	1.071	0	335	3.424	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.3096	0.0208	0.067	4.648	2.156	10,699	2,300	0.268	0.351
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5080	0.0247	0.049	5.603	2.367	10,704	2,302	0.459	0.557
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9985	0.0002	0.000	0.040	0.201	5,357	1,205	0.998	0.999
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0375	0.0081	0.217	1.704	1.305	861	933	0.021	0.054
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1261	0.0106	0.084	2.354	1.534	10,704	2,302	0.105	0.147

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: North

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LS/ISII, 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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.9163	0.0070	0.008	5.315	2.305	32,908	8,416	0.902	0.930
	SR.10	0.6869	0.0098	0.014	4.155	2.038	7,801	9,292	0.667	0.706
	SR.10	0.8575	0.0075	0.009	2.150	1.466	3,858	4,618	0.842	0.873
	SR.12a	0.1574	0.0061	0.039	2.592	1.610	7,801	9,292	0.145	0.170
	SR.12a	0.1537	0.0076	0.050	2.075	1.440	3,858	4,618	0.138	0.169
	SR.13	0.0496	0.0031	0.063	1.936	1.391	7,801	9,292	0.043	0.056
	SR.13	0.0918	0.0053	0.058	1.563	1.250	3,858	4,618	0.081	0.102
	SR.14	0.0417	0.0041	0.098	3.897	1.974	7,801	9,292	0.033	0.050
	SR.14	0.4234	0.0102	0.024	1.951	1.397	3,858	4,618	0.403	0.444
Survive										
	CS.1	20	2.5284	0.125	na	na	na	na	15	25
	CS.3	43	3.9216	0.091	na	na	na	na	35	51
	CS.5	49	4.0987	0.085	na	na	na	na	40	57
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	2.7	0.0775	0.028	na	na	na	na	2.6	2.9
	TM.1	109.1	5.9143	0.054	na	na	na	na	97.3	120.9
	TM.3	0.5812	0.0090	0.015	2.489	1.578	6,312	7,543	0.563	0.599
	TM.4	0.8036	0.0075	0.009	1.890	1.375	4,385	5,240	0.789	0.819
	TM.5b	0.6197	0.0207	0.033	2.981	1.726	1,375	1,636	0.578	0.661
	TM.9	0.6324	0.0207	0.033	3.012	1.736	1,375	1,636	0.591	0.674
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	TC.3	0.5473	0.0201	0.037	1.326	1.152	723	818	0.507	0.587
	TC.6	0.4388	0.0187	0.043	1.165	1.079	723	818	0.401	0.476
	TC.10	0.6122	0.0178	0.029	1.092	1.045	723	818	0.577	0.648
	TC.18	0.0035	0.0006	0.161	0.771	0.878	32,908	8,416	0.002	0.005
	TC.19	(0.3535)	(0.0446)	(0.1262)	(0.2960)	(0.5441)	(33)	35	(0.264)	(0.443)
	TC.22	0.5008	0.0115	0.023	19.770	4.446	31,558	37,474	0.478	0.524
	TC.32	0.6291	0.0204	0.032	0.759	0.871	372	426	0.588	0.670
	TC.45a	0.3886	0.0112	0.029	2.134	1.461	3,560	4,044	0.366	0.411
	TC.46a	0.1003	0.0061	0.061	1.663	1.290	3,560	4,040	0.088	0.113
	TC.47a	0.0444	0.0047	0.105	2.084	1.444	3,560	4,040	0.035	0.054
	TC.53	0.8732	0.0084	0.010	1.092	1.045	1,512	1,723	0.856	0.890

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: North

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (sdeff), 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 (sdeff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7840	0.0136	0.017	1.016	1.008	764	929	0.757	0.811
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7634	0.0126	0.016	3.678	1.918	3,684	4,189	0.738	0.789
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6897	0.0052	0.008	2.751	1.659	33,909	21,615	0.679	0.700
Child labour	PR.3	0.5019	0.0098	0.019	2.187	1.479	9,305	5,713	0.482	0.521
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0879	0.0083	0.094	1.311	1.145	1,279	1,532	0.071	0.104
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3812	0.0148	0.039	1.416	1.190	1,279	1,532	0.352	0.411
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7502	0.0147	0.020	9.655	3.107	32,908	8,416	0.721	0.780
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	15.5798	1.0949	0.070	1.500	1.225	0	1,236	13,390	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4777	0.0101	0.021	3.418	1.849	32,893	8,413	0.458	0.498
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.7296	0.0142	0.019	8.545	2.923	32,908	8,416	0.701	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	0.940	0.958
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0165	0.0033	0.202	1.737	1.318	2,225	2,535	0.010	0.023
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1434	0.0056	0.039	2.149	1.466	32,908	8,416	0.132	0.155

na: not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Central

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)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.9496	0.0091	0.010	15.818	3.977	51,211	9,167	0.931	0.968
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.7827	0.0089	0.011	4.866	2.206	12,625	10,544	0.765	0.800
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8434	0.0091	0.011	3.087	1.757	5,906	4,882	0.825	0.862
Use of internet (women)	0.3521	0.0080	0.023	2.957	1.719	12,625	10,544	0.336	0.368
Use of internet (men)	0.3434	0.0119	0.035	3.082	1.756	5,906	4,882	0.319	0.367
ICT skills (women)	0.0984	0.0043	0.044	2.239	1.496	12,625	10,544	0.090	0.107
ICT skills (men)	0.1454	0.0073	0.050	2.080	1.442	5,906	4,882	0.131	0.160
Use of tobacco (women)	0.0357	0.0035	0.098	3.774	1.943	12,625	10,544	0.029	0.043
Use of tobacco (men)	0.4047	0.0095	0.023	1.813	1.347	5,906	4,882	0.386	0.424
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	16	2.5031	0.152	na	na	na	na	11	21
Infant mortality rate	36	3.8055	0.105	na	na	na	na	29	44
Under-five mortality rate	42	3.8904	0.092	na	na	na	na	34	50
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	2.6	0.0701	0.027	na	na	na	na	2.5	2.8
Adolescent birth rate	69.6	4.8686	0.070	na	na	na	na	59.9	79.4
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5264	0.0078	0.015	2.002	1.415	9,605	8,162	0.511	0.542
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.6836	0.0083	0.012	1.744	1.321	6,485	5,470	0.667	0.700
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.6708	0.0147	0.022	1.732	1.316	1,963	1,780	0.642	0.700
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.7099	0.0157	0.022	2.124	1.457	1,963	1,780	0.678	0.741
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.6375	0.0160	0.025	1.012	1.006	1,042	911	0.605	0.670
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.5100	0.0191	0.037	1.328	1.152	1,042	911	0.472	0.548
Measles immunization coverage	0.6727	0.0172	0.026	1.229	1.109	1,042	911	0.638	0.707
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.0018	0.0006	0.314	1.662	1.289	51,211	9,167	0.001	0.003
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	0.4659	0.0079	0.017	10.648	3.263	48,912	41,991	0.450	0.482
Population who slept under an ITN	0.3253	0.0186	0.057	0.685	0.828	512	437	0.288	0.362
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.2880	0.0095	0.033	2.070	1.439	5,455	4,697	0.269	0.307
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0761	0.0046	0.060	1.409	1.187	5,431	4,679	0.067	0.085
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0327	0.0030	0.092	1.341	1.158	5,431	4,679	0.027	0.039
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.9019	0.0071	0.008	1.137	1.066	2,371	2,001	0.888	0.916
Early child development index									

Table SE-7: Sampling errors: Central

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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7413	0.0175	0.024	1.679	1.296	1,188	1,058	0.706	0.776
Protected from violence and exploitation										
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	0.6897	0.0052	0.008	2.751	1.659	33,909	21,615	0.679	0.700
Child labour	PR.3	0.4513	0.0095	0.021	2.321	1.524	14,376	6,311	0.432	0.470
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
Live in a safe and clean environment										
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	15.5981	1.1369	0.073	1.646	1.283	0	1,372	13.324	1.000
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
Equitable chance in life										
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 (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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.9030	0.0143	0.016	10.979	3.314	20732	4704	0.874	0.932
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.6691	0.0131	0.020	4.248	2.061	4879	5469	0.643	0.695
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8153	0.0141	0.017	3.309	1.819	2253	2517	0.787	0.843
Use of internet (women)	0.2180	0.0107	0.049	3.672	1.916	4879	5469	0.197	0.239
Use of internet (men)	0.2239	0.0130	0.058	2.444	1.563	2253	2517	0.198	0.250
ICT skills (women)	0.0451	0.0054	0.119	3.681	1.919	4879	5469	0.034	0.056
ICT skills (men)	0.0893	0.0093	0.105	2.702	1.644	2253	2517	0.071	0.108
Use of tobacco (women)	0.2129	0.0114	0.054	4.277	2.068	4879	5469	0.190	0.236
Use of tobacco (men)	0.5340	0.0158	0.030	2.520	1.587	2253	2517	0.502	0.566
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	17	2.8675	0.166	na	na	na	na	12	23
Infant mortality rate	44	5.3509	0.121	na	na	na	na	33	55
Under-five mortality rate	49	5.5813	0.114	na	na	na	na	38	60
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	3.1	0.1144	0.036	na	na	na	na	2.9	3.4
Adolescent birth rate	76.9	6.6418	0.086	na	na	na	na	63.6	90.2
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5086	0.0122	0.024	2.473	1.573	3697	4179	0.484	0.533
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.6529	0.0142	0.022	2.553	1.598	2547	2875	0.624	0.681
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.5183	0.0221	0.043	2.043	1.429	894	1044	0.474	0.563
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.5156	0.0236	0.046	2.323	1.524	894	1044	0.468	0.563
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.640089296	0.0247	0.039	1.287	1.135	438	486	0.591	0.690
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.455327576	0.0242	0.053	1.144	1.069	438	486	0.407	0.504
Measles immunization coverage	0.706815351	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	0.0002	0.0002	1.005	0.765	0.875	20732	4704	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	0.6219	0.0121	0.020	14.294	3.781	20160	22794	0.000	0.000
Population who slept under an ITN	0.4356	0.0268	0.062	0.790	0.889	246	271	0.382	0.489
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.3396	0.0107	0.032	1.349	1.161	2358	2627	0.318	0.361
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.1073	0.0071	0.066	1.379	1.174	2368	2643	0.093	0.121
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0275	0.0043	0.157	1.842	1.357	2368	2643	0.019	0.036
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.8910	0.0120	0.013	1.642	1.282	997	1109	0.867	0.915
Early child development index									

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), 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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6597	0.0253	0.038	1.674	1.294	480	586	0.609	0.710
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6235	0.0179	0.029	3.680	1.918	2427	2698	0.588	0.659
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6897	0.0052	0.008	2.751	1.659	33909	21615	0.679	0.700
Child labour	PR.3	0.2823	0.0124	0.044	2.572	1.604	7060	3411	0.258	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
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7779	0.0136	0.017	5.039	2.245	20732	4704	0.751	0.805
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	13.9569	1.5036	0.108	1.656	1.287	0	682	10.950	1.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5268	0.0135	0.026	3.445	1.856	20715	4700	0.500	0.554
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5575	0.0189	0.034	6.823	2.612	20732	4704	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	12177	2810	0.960	0.981
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0433	0.0050	0.116	1.004	1.002	1482	1649	0.033	0.053
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1151	0.0063	0.054	1.812	1.346	20732	4704	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), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISL, 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	Upper bound
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.9981	0.0014	0.001	1.554	1.247	12,633	1,575	0.995	1.000
	SR.10	0.9677	0.0048	0.005	1.348	1.161	3,473	1,820	0.958	0.977
	SR.10	0.9505	0.0096	0.010	1.534	1.239	1,510	779	0.931	0.970
	SR.12a	0.5803	0.0178	0.031	2.377	1.542	3,473	1,820	0.545	0.616
	SR.12a	0.5993	0.0319	0.053	3.293	1.815	1,510	779	0.536	0.663
	SR.13	0.2201	0.0123	0.056	1.612	1.270	3,473	1,820	0.195	0.245
	SR.13	0.3147	0.0216	0.069	1.678	1.295	1,510	779	0.272	0.358
	SR.14	0.0055	0.0022	0.401	1.619	1.272	3,473	1,820	0.001	0.010
	SR.14	0.2887	0.0178	0.062	1.197	1.094	1,510	779	0.253	0.324
Survive										
	CS.1	24	8.4816	0.349	na	na	na	na	7	41
	CS.3	27	8.7799	0.329	na	na	na	na	9	44
	CS.5	35	9.1663	0.264	na	na	na	na	16	53
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	1.96	0.1105	0.056	na	na	na	na	1.7	2.2
	TM.1	26.47	5.4804	0.207	na	na	na	na	15.5	37.4
	TM.3	0.5059	0.0124	0.025	0.794	0.891	2,488	1,284	0.481	0.531
	TM.4	0.6578	0.0179	0.027	1.154	1.074	1,597	813	0.622	0.694
	TM.5b	0.8600	0.0221	0.026	0.836	0.914	418	207	0.816	0.904
	TM.9	0.9765	0.0090	0.009	0.722	0.850	418	207	0.959	0.994
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	TC.3	0.6832	0.0322	0.047	0.542	0.736	237	114	0.619	0.748
	TC.6	0.5016	0.0423	0.084	0.807	0.898	237	114	0.417	0.586
	TC.10	0.7288	0.0316	0.043	0.572	0.756	237	114	0.666	0.792
	TC.18	0.0028	0.0018	0.640	1.809	1.345	12,633	1,575	0.000	0.006
	TC.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000
	TC.22	0.0942	0.0097	0.102	7.157	2.675	12,076	6,560	0.075	0.114
	TC.32	0.2097	0.0524	0.250	0.811	0.900	107	50	0.105	0.314
	TC.45a	0.1380	0.0178	0.129	1.476	1.215	1,134	556	0.102	0.174
	TC.46a	0.0550	0.0095	0.172	0.937	0.968	1,111	546	0.036	0.074
	TC.47a	0.0591	0.0106	0.180	1.111	1.054	1,111	546	0.038	0.080
	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 (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)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9180	0.0219	0.024	0.787	0.887	234	125	0.874	0.962
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9197	0.0118	0.013	1.093	1.045	1,181	581	0.896	0.943
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6473	0.0165	0.026	1.418	1.191	2,667	1,187	0.614	0.680
Child labour	PR.3	0.2560	0.0190	0.074	1.729	1.315	2,178	913	0.218	0.294
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0142	0.0075	0.530	1.132	1.064	533	281	0.000	0.029
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.1446	0.0198	0.137	0.888	0.942	533	281	0.105	0.184
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9428	0.0177	0.019	9.126	3.021	12,633	1,575	0.907	0.978
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.2561	0.0296	0.116	1.244	1.115	0	236	0.197	0.315
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.8816	0.0110	0.012	1.826	1.351	12,629	1,574	0.860	0.904
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9631	0.0068	0.007	2.055	1.434	12,633	1,575	0.949	0.977
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	0.700
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0022	0.0022	0.999	0.809	0.899	751	371	0.000	0.007
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1474	0.0116	0.079	1.689	1.300	12,633	1,575	0.124	0.171

na: not applicable

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Phongsaly

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), 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 (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.8885	0.0200	0.023	4.226	2.056	3,166	1,045	0.848	0.929
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.6449	0.0377	0.058	6.561	2.561	700	1,059	0.570	0.720
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8679	0.0217	0.025	2.348	1.532	369	575	0.825	0.911
Use of internet (women)	0.1795	0.0176	0.098	2.237	1.496	700	1,059	0.144	0.215
Use of internet (men)	0.2412	0.0249	0.103	1.939	1.393	369	575	0.191	0.291
ICT skills (women)	0.0401	0.0075	0.188	1.563	1.250	700	1,059	0.025	0.055
ICT skills (men)	0.0935	0.0152	0.163	1.574	1.255	369	575	0.063	0.124
Use of tobacco (women)	0.0506	0.0127	0.251	3.554	1.885	700	1,059	0.025	0.076
Use of tobacco (men)	0.6328	0.0246	0.039	1.492	1.222	369	575	0.584	0.682
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	27	8	0.301	na	na	na	na	11	44
Infant mortality rate	60	15	0.260	na	na	na	na	29	91
Under-five mortality rate	68	15	0.215	na	na	na	na	39	98
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	2.8	0.1965	0.069	na	na	na	na	2.4	3.2
Adolescent birth rate	104.7	17.7823	0.170	na	na	na	na	69.2	140.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5677	0.0217	0.038	1.694	1.302	585	887	0.524	0.611
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.8489	0.0132	0.016	0.762	0.873	364	560	0.822	0.875
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.4103	0.0670	0.163	3.521	1.876	127	191	0.276	0.544
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.3733	0.0478	0.128	1.857	1.363	127	191	0.278	0.469
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.3605	0.0472	0.131	0.890	0.944	67	93	0.266	0.455
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.2773	0.0308	0.111	0.436	0.660	67	93	0.216	0.339
Measles immunization coverage	0.5017	0.0563	0.112	1.165	1.079	67	93	0.389	0.614
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.0128	0.0022	0.174	0.409	0.640	3,166	1045	0.008	0.017
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	0.7610	0.0301	0.039	23.155	4.812	3,116	4663	0.000	0.000
Population who slept under an ITN	0.4935	0.0524	0.106	0.581	0.762	37	54	0.389	0.821
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.5400	0.0297	0.055	1.619	1.272	320	457	0.481	0.599
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0894	0.0133	0.149	1.008	1.004	327	463	0.063	0.116
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0998	0.0123	0.123	0.779	0.883	327	463	0.075	0.124
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.7974	0.0293	0.037	1.051	1.025	143	199	0.739	0.856
Early child development index									

Table SE-10: Sampling errors: Phongsaly

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), 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 (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7242	0.0497	0.069	1.533	1.238	80	125	0.625	0.824
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7175	0.0241	0.034	1.411	1.188	346	494	0.669	0.766
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8307	0.0164	0.020	1.816	1.348	0	948	0.798	0.864
Child labour	PR.3	0.5287	0.0277	0.052	2.080	1.442	0	678	0.473	0.584
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0618	0.0188	0.304	1.009	1.004	109	167	0.024	0.099
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.4219	0.0534	0.127	1.940	1.393	109	167	0.315	0.529
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8067	0.0445	0.055	13.231	3.637	3,166	1045	0.718	0.896
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1368	0.0315	0.230	1.716	1.310	0	146	0.074	0.200
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4762	0.0353	0.074	5.222	2.285	3,166	1045	0.406	0.547
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5173	0.0590	0.114	14.551	3.815	3,166	1045	0.399	0.635
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	1.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0321	0.0084	0.261	0.673	0.820	210	298	0.015	0.049
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.0879	0.0088	0.100	1.003	1.001	3,166	1045	0.070	0.105

na: not applicable

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Luangnamtha

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	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
	Access to electricity	0.9214	0.0164	0.018	3.971	1.993	2,952	1,071	0.889	0.954	
	Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.7430	0.0274	0.037	4.614	2.148	692	1,177	0.688	0.798	
	Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8813	0.0151	0.017	1.266	1.125	350	579	0.851	0.912	
	Use of internet (women)	0.1900	0.0165	0.087	2.087	1.445	692	1,177	0.157	0.223	
	Use of internet (men)	0.0509	0.0138	0.271	2.276	1.509	350	579	0.023	0.079	
	ICT skills (women)	0.0615	0.0087	0.142	1.550	1.245	692	1,177	0.044	0.079	
	ICT skills (men)	0.0900	0.0165	0.184	1.928	1.389	350	579	0.057	0.123	
	Use of tobacco (women)	0.0617	0.0116	0.188	2.726	1.651	692	1,177	0.039	0.085	
	Use of tobacco (men)	0.5253	0.0317	0.060	2.332	1.527	350	579	0.462	0.589	
Survive											
	Neonatal mortality rate	10	4.0993	0.427	na	na	na	na	1	18	
	Infant mortality rate	26	6.9442	0.264	na	na	na	na	12	40	
	Under-five mortality rate	42	8.9461	0.215	na	na	na	na	24	60	
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health											
	Total fertility rate	2.5	0.1532	0.060	na	na	na	na	2.2	2.8	
	Adolescent birth rate	121.4	14.8667	0.122	na	na	na	na	91.7	151.1	
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.6313	0.0175	0.028	1.271	1.127	565	962	0.596	0.666	
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.8513	0.0151	0.018	1.253	1.119	408	696	0.821	0.882	
	Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.6862	0.0392	0.057	1.346	1.160	112	190	0.608	0.765	
	Skilled attendant at delivery	0.7427	0.0492	0.066	2.392	1.547	112	190	0.644	0.841	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development											
	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.6748	0.0419	0.062	0.735	0.858	57	93	0.591	0.759	
	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.3666	0.0428	0.117	0.725	0.851	57	93	0.281	0.452	
	Measles immunization coverage	0.6332	0.0491	0.078	0.955	0.977	57	93	0.535	0.731	
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.0049	0.0015	0.307	0.499	0.706	2,952	1,071	0.002	0.008	
	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms								0.000	0.000	
	Population who slept under an ITN	0.6275	0.0152	0.024	4.825	2.197	2,841	4,886	0.597	0.658	
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.6668	0.0633	0.095	0.973	0.986	34	55	0.540	0.793	
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.3407	0.0266	0.078	1.582	1.258	308	505	0.288	0.394	
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0296	0.0077	0.261	1.047	1.023	308	505	0.014	0.045	
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0184	0.0061	0.332	1.040	1.020	308	505	0.006	0.031	
	Early child development index	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 (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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6523	0.0531	0.081	1.494	1.222	70	121	0.546	0.759
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.8559	0.0220	0.026	2.063	1.436	321	527	0.812	0.900
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8324	0.0162	0.020	2.012	1.419	1,005	1,066	0.800	0.865
Child labour	PR.3	0.4946	0.0272	0.055	2.297	1.516	898	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
Live in a safe and clean environment										
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	1.424	1.193	0	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
Equitable chance in life										
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 (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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.8991	0.0194	0.022	5.060	2.249	5,525	1,220	0.860	0.938
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.6162	0.0256	0.042	4.304	2.075	1,402	1,548	0.565	0.667
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8152	0.0181	0.022	1.545	1.243	633	714	0.779	0.851
Use of internet (women)	0.0438	0.0054	0.124	1.085	1.042	1,402	1,548	0.033	0.055
Use of internet (men)	0.0916	0.0177	0.193	2.672	1.635	633	714	0.056	0.127
ICT skills (women)	0.0516	0.0078	0.150	1.899	1.378	1,402	1,548	0.036	0.067
ICT skills (men)	0.1230	0.0179	0.146	2.126	1.458	633	714	0.087	0.159
Use of tobacco (women)	0.0725	0.0159	0.219	5.805	2.409	1,402	1,548	0.041	0.104
Use of tobacco (men)	0.4008	0.0233	0.058	1.616	1.271	633	714	0.354	0.447
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	28	7.8691	0.277	na	na	na	na	13	44
Infant mortality rate	68	11.5095	0.169	na	na	na	na	45	91
Under-five mortality rate	71	12.0181	0.170	na	na	na	na	47	95
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	3.1	0.2229	0.072	na	na	na	na	2.7	3.6
Adolescent birth rate	104.8	13.3931	0.128	na	na	na	na	78.0	131.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	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	0.7218	0.0237	0.033	2.288	1.513	744	819	0.674	0.769
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.6028	0.0542	0.090	3.552	1.885	267	290	0.494	0.711
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.5612	0.0483	0.086	2.743	1.656	267	290	0.465	0.658
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.4391	0.0511	0.116	1.450	1.204	133	138	0.337	0.541
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.2885	0.0418	0.145	1.166	1.080	133	138	0.205	0.372
Measles immunization coverage	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	0.0004	0.0004	1.006	0.547	0.739	5,525	1,220	0.000	0.001
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	0.4274	0.0245	0.057	13.865	3.724	5,217	5,650	0.000	0.000
Population who slept under an ITN	0.6698	0.0197	0.029	0.133	0.365	75	77	0.630	0.709
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.4267	0.0256	0.060	1.904	1.380	685	713	0.376	0.478
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0624	0.0095	0.153	1.109	1.053	686	714	0.043	0.082
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0169	0.0045	0.265	0.861	0.928	686	714	0.008	0.026
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.7872	0.0248	0.032	1.018	1.009	263	278	0.738	0.837
Early child development index									

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Bokeo

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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.9703	0.0111	0.011	4.418	2.102	3,025	1,043	0.948	0.992
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.7471	0.0270	0.036	4.542	2.131	724	1,177	0.693	0.801
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8766	0.0170	0.019	1.455	1.206	337	543	0.842	0.911
Use of internet (women)	0.3539	0.0263	0.074	3.557	1.886	724	1,177	0.301	0.406
Use of internet (men)	0.4813	0.0279	0.058	1.686	1.298	337	543	0.426	0.537
ICT skills (women)	0.0733	0.0102	0.139	1.811	1.346	724	1,177	0.053	0.094
ICT skills (men)	0.1693	0.0223	0.132	1.918	1.385	337	543	0.125	0.214
Use of tobacco (women)	0.0621	0.0165	0.265	5.491	2.343	724	1,177	0.029	0.095
Use of tobacco (men)	0.3463	0.0316	0.091	2.393	1.547	337	543	0.283	0.410
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	26	6.4944	0.253	na	na	na	na	13	39
Infant mortality rate	53	10.5869	0.200	na	na	na	na	32	74
Under-five mortality rate	59	9.5485	0.162	na	na	na	na	40	78
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	2.9	0.3177	0.108	na	na	na	na	2.3	3.6
Adolescent birth rate	112.9	19.8489	0.176	na	na	na	na	73.2	152.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.6180	0.0346	0.056	4.885	2.210	595	965	0.549	0.687
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.8418	0.0193	0.023	1.936	1.392	420	692	0.803	0.880
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.5325	0.0588	0.110	3.058	1.749	141	221	0.415	0.650
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.6802	0.0591	0.087	3.538	1.881	141	221	0.562	0.799
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.4731	0.0536	0.113	1.245	1.116	72	109	0.366	0.580
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.4013	0.0565	0.141	1.434	1.197	72	109	0.288	0.514
Measles immunization coverage	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	0.0013	0.0009	0.716	0.686	0.828	3,025	1,043	0.000	0.003
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms								0.000	0.000
Population who slept under an ITN	0.2821	0.0223	0.079	11.413	3.378	2,819	4,635	0.237	0.327
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.6309	0.0550	0.087	0.845	0.919	43	66	0.521	0.741
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.3472	0.0373	0.108	3.302	1.817	360	538	0.273	0.422
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0403	0.0079	0.196	0.866	0.931	361	539	0.025	0.056
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0185	0.0040	0.214	0.466	0.683	361	539	0.011	0.026
Early child development index	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 (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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8078	0.0386	0.048	1.212	1.101	79	127	0.731	0.885
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7900	0.0308	0.039	3.171	1.781	373	556	0.728	0.852
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6315	0.0235	0.037	2.358	1.535	966	996	0.584	0.678
Child labour	PR.3	0.4369	0.0285	0.065	2.317	1.522	852	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
Live in a safe and clean environment										
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	0.919	0.959	0	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
Equitable chance in life										
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 (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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.8656	0.0180	0.021	4.041	2.010	7,427	1,445	0.830	0.902
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.6742	0.0215	0.032	3.176	1.782	1,715	1,512	0.631	0.717
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8702	0.0190	0.022	2.415	1.554	861	754	0.832	0.908
Use of internet (women)	0.1694	0.0171	0.101	3.141	1.772	1,715	1,512	0.135	0.204
Use of internet (men)	0.1209	0.0210	0.174	3.129	1.769	861	754	0.079	0.163
ICT skills (women)	0.0398	0.0079	0.198	2.463	1.569	1,715	1,512	0.024	0.056
ICT skills (men)	0.0620	0.0066	0.106	0.563	0.750	861	754	0.049	0.075
Use of tobacco (women)	0.0295	0.0056	0.191	1.677	1.295	1,715	1,512	0.018	0.041
Use of tobacco (men)	0.4233	0.0237	0.056	1.733	1.316	861	754	0.376	0.471
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	15	5.3228	0.353	na	na	na	na	4	26
Infant mortality rate	37	8.1597	0.221	na	na	na	na	21	53
Under-five mortality rate	45	9.2511	0.207	na	na	na	na	26	63
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	2.9	0.1723	0.060	na	na	na	na	2.5	3.2
Adolescent birth rate	105.1	14.8747	0.141	na	na	na	na	75.4	134.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.4990	0.0227	0.046	2.514	1.585	1,374	1,219	0.454	0.544
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.7337	0.0213	0.029	1.862	1.364	903	800	0.691	0.776
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.5529	0.0500	0.090	2.839	1.685	314	282	0.453	0.653
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.7069	0.0549	0.078	4.085	2.021	314	282	0.597	0.817
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.4589	0.0455	0.099	1.207	1.098	170	146	0.368	0.550
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.3578	0.0447	0.125	1.262	1.123	170	146	0.268	0.447
Meadles immunization coverage	0.6065	0.0336	0.055	0.684	0.827	170	146	0.539	0.674
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	7,427	1,445	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms								0.000	0.000
Population who slept under an ITN	0.4021	0.0305	0.076	23.801	4.879	6,973	6,138	0.341	0.463
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.6364	0.0588	0.092	1.164	1.079	93	79	0.519	0.754
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.4126	0.0269	0.065	2.050	1.432	804	686	0.359	0.466
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0890	0.0113	0.126	1.087	1.043	817	697	0.067	0.112
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0645	0.0146	0.226	2.447	1.564	817	697	0.035	0.094
Early child development index	0.9028	0.0194	0.021	1.248	1.117	351	293	0.864	0.942

Table SE-14: Sampling errors: Luangprabang

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
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.7947	0.0333	0.042	0.940	0.969	158	139	0.728	0.861
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.6556	0.0352	0.054	3.949	1.987	844	719	0.585	0.726
	Violent discipline	0.6520	0.0203	0.031	2.486	1.577	2,422	1,364	0.611	0.693
	Child labour	0.5498	0.0259	0.047	2.650	1.628	2,124	977	0.498	0.602
	Child marriage (before age 15)	0.0963	0.0208	0.216	1.149	1.072	264	233	0.055	0.138
	Child marriage (before age 18)	0.3355	0.0401	0.119	1.670	1.292	264	233	0.255	0.416
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.5569	0.0509	0.091	15.165	3.894	7,427	1,445	0.455	0.659
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.1586	0.0294	0.185	1.719	1.311	0	216	0.100	0.217
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.3598	0.0185	0.051	2.140	1.463	7,427	1,445	0.323	0.397
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.6860	0.0314	0.046	6.599	2.569	7,427	1,445	0.623	0.749
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	0.9536	0.0084	0.009	1.599	1.265	5,096	997	0.937	0.970
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	0.0363	0.0126	0.346	1.918	1.385	504	426	0.011	0.061
	Population covered by social transfers	0.1049	0.0137	0.131	2.894	1.701	7,427	1,445	0.077	0.132

na: not applicable

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Huaphanh

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LS/SLI, 2017

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Confidence limits			
						Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.9260	0.0233	0.025	9.190	3.032	4,697	1,163	0.879	0.973
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.5631	0.0293	0.052	4.637	2.153	1,045	1,329	0.505	0.622
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8220	0.0198	0.024	1.949	1.396	575	729	0.782	0.862
Use of internet (women)	0.1030	0.0115	0.112	1.917	1.385	1,045	1,329	0.080	0.126
Use of internet (men)	0.2328	0.0212	0.091	1.830	1.353	575	729	0.190	0.275
ICT skills (women)	0.0314	0.0061	0.194	1.614	1.270	1,045	1,329	0.019	0.044
ICT skills (men)	0.0800	0.0132	0.165	1.715	1.310	575	729	0.054	0.106
Use of tobacco (women)	0.0157	0.0053	0.337	2.404	1.551	1,045	1,329	0.005	0.026
Use of tobacco (men)	0.3592	0.0286	0.080	2.590	1.609	575	729	0.302	0.416
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	27	6.7321	0.249	na	na	na	na	14	40
Infant mortality rate	44	9.3339	0.211	na	na	na	na	26	63
Under-five mortality rate	44	9.3339	0.211	na	na	na	na	26	63
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	2.9	0.1905	0.066	na	na	na	na	2.5	3.3
Adolescent birth rate	135.9	17.1993	0.127	na	na	na	na	101.5	170.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5019	0.0205	0.041	1.834	1.354	858	1,089	0.461	0.543
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.7536	0.0201	0.027	1.521	1.233	547	698	0.713	0.794
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.6335	0.0360	0.057	1.423	1.193	202	256	0.562	0.706
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.4885	0.0462	0.095	2.176	1.475	202	256	0.396	0.581
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.6765	0.0470	0.070	1.374	1.172	113	137	0.582	0.770
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.6245	0.0450	0.072	1.176	1.085	113	137	0.534	0.715
Measles immunization coverage	0.6422	0.0452	0.070	1.210	1.100	113	137	0.552	0.733
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.0084	0.0029	0.343	1.163	1.078	4,697	1,163	0.003	0.014
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms								0.000	0.000
Population who slept under an ITN	0.7449	0.0222	0.030	14.944	3.866	4,614	5,762	0.701	0.789
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.6038	0.0415	0.069	0.417	0.646	49	59	0.521	0.687
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.4074	0.0265	0.065	1.878	1.370	540	646	0.354	0.460
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.1640	0.0217	0.132	2.145	1.465	522	626	0.121	0.207
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0411	0.0108	0.262	1.835	1.355	522	626	0.020	0.063
Early child development index	0.9782	0.0074	0.008	0.712	0.844	236	281	0.963	0.993

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Huaphanh

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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7441	0.0289	0.039	0.619	0.787	113	142	0.686	0.802
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7818	0.0252	0.032	2.451	1.566	553	662	0.732	0.832
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6272	0.0221	0.035	2.536	1.592	1,741	1,211	0.583	0.671
Child labour	PR.3	0.6033	0.0247	0.041	2.127	1.458	1,584	835	0.554	0.653
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.1397	0.0237	0.169	1.128	1.062	192	243	0.092	0.187
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.4572	0.0438	0.096	1.870	1.367	192	243	0.370	0.545
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8266	0.0121	0.015	1.189	1.090	4,697	1,163	0.802	0.851
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1539	0.0282	0.183	1.414	1.189	0	176	0.098	0.210
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4191	0.0353	0.084	5.941	2.437	4,693	1,162	0.349	0.490
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.7347	0.0429	0.058	10.975	3.313	4,697	1,163	0.649	0.821
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9843	0.0035	0.004	0.661	0.813	3,194	814	0.977	0.991
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0064	0.0039	0.606	0.971	0.986	344	411	0.000	0.014
Population covered by social transfers	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 (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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.9711	0.0094	0.010	4.498	2.121	6,116	1,429	0.952	0.990
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.8163	0.0197	0.024	3.850	1.962	1,523	1,490	0.777	0.856
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8817	0.0184	0.021	2.340	1.530	733	724	0.845	0.918
Use of internet (women)	0.1675	0.0147	0.088	2.296	1.515	1,523	1,490	0.138	0.197
Use of internet (men)	0.0382	0.0084	0.221	1.397	1.182	733	724	0.021	0.055
ICT skills (women)	0.0588	0.0077	0.130	1.578	1.256	1,523	1,490	0.043	0.074
ICT skills (men)	0.0735	0.0118	0.160	1.468	1.212	733	724	0.050	0.097
Use of tobacco (women)	0.0220	0.0069	0.314	3.307	1.819	1,523	1,490	0.008	0.036
Use of tobacco (men)	0.3750	0.0227	0.061	1.591	1.261	733	724	0.330	0.420
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	7	3.5882	0.509	na	na	na	na	0	14
Infant mortality rate	9	4.9344	0.547	na	na	na	na	-1	19
Under-five mortality rate	11	5.3665	0.474	na	na	na	na	1	22
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	2.1	0.1346	0.065	na	na	na	na	1.8	2.3
Adolescent birth rate	88.2	12.3722	0.140	na	na	na	na	63.4	112.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	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	0.9034	0.0117	0.013	1.524	1.234	998	975	0.880	0.927
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.8761	0.0357	0.041	2.409	1.552	211	206	0.805	0.948
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.8150	0.0472	0.058	3.030	1.741	211	206	0.721	0.909
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.7758	0.0426	0.055	1.051	1.025	111	102	0.691	0.861
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.7123	0.0353	0.050	0.614	0.784	111	102	0.642	0.783
Measles immunization coverage	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	0.0026	0.0016	0.610	1.371	1.171	6,116	1,429	0.000	0.006
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms									
Population who slept under an ITN	0.3987	0.0311	0.078	23.185	4.815	5,979	5,740	0.336	0.461
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	(0.6591)	(0.0579)	(0.0878)	(0.5227)	(0.7230)	(40)	36	(0.5432)	(0.7449)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.2515	0.0267	0.106	1.879	1.371	542	499	0.198	0.305
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.1913	0.0259	0.135	2.144	1.464	539	496	0.140	0.243
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0508	0.0146	0.288	2.196	1.482	539	496	0.022	0.080
Early child development index	0.9898	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 (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICs indicators, LSISL, 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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.9241	0.0260	0.028	1.187	1.089	126	124	0.872	0.976
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9332	0.0189	0.020	2.919	1.708	556	512	0.896	0.971
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.5563	0.0188	0.034	1.625	1.275	1,374	1,134	0.519	0.594
Child labour	PR.3	0.3673	0.0243	0.066	2.292	1.514	1,185	906	0.319	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
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.4153	0.0301	0.073	0.773	0.879	218	208	0.355	0.476
Live in a safe and clean environment										
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
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.3030	0.0359	0.119	1.659	1.288	0	210	0.231	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
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
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
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0031	0.0031	0.995	0.963	0.982	338	313	0.000	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

na: not applicable

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Xiengkhuang

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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.9592	0.0179	0.019	9.093	3.015	4,314	1,115	0.923	0.995
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.7566	0.0265	0.035	5.313	2.305	1,034	1,394	0.704	0.810
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.9364	0.0138	0.015	2.180	1.476	504	684	0.909	0.964
Use of internet (women)	0.2717	0.0157	0.058	1.736	1.317	1,034	1,394	0.240	0.303
Use of internet (men)	0.0747	0.0123	0.164	1.484	1.218	504	684	0.050	0.099
ICT skills (women)	0.0413	0.0062	0.151	1.367	1.169	1,034	1,394	0.029	0.054
ICT skills (men)	0.1248	0.0196	0.157	2.395	1.548	504	684	0.086	0.164
Use of tobacco (women)	0.0075	0.0046	0.609	3.894	1.973	1,034	1,394	0.000	0.017
Use of tobacco (men)	0.3602	0.0323	0.090	3.083	1.756	504	684	0.296	0.425
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	16	5.1817	0.325	na	na	na	na	6	26
Infant mortality rate	33	7.3130	0.224	na	na	na	na	18	47
Under-five mortality rate	39	7.9944	0.203	na	na	na	na	23	55
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	3.3	0.2073	0.064	na	na	na	na	2.8	3.7
Adolescent birth rate	105.4	13.7364	0.130	na	na	na	na	77.9	132.8
Contraceptive prevalence rate	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	0.5938	0.0284	0.048	2.382	1.543	528	713	0.537	0.651
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.6990	0.0421	0.060	2.476	1.573	219	295	0.615	0.783
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.6215	0.0478	0.077	2.859	1.691	219	295	0.526	0.717
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.6882	0.0651	0.095	2.687	1.639	110	137	0.558	0.818
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.6512	0.0686	0.105	2.815	1.678	110	137	0.514	0.788
Measles immunization coverage	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	0.0069	0.0028	0.403	1.259	1.122	4,314	1,115	0.001	0.012
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms								0.000	0.000
Population who slept under an ITN	0.3467	0.0237	0.068	13.663	3.696	4,175	5,510	0.299	0.394
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.5758	0.0652	0.113	1.112	1.055	52	65	0.445	0.706
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.4630	0.0216	0.047	1.319	1.149	558	702	0.420	0.506
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0503	0.0091	0.180	1.206	1.098	556	700	0.032	0.068
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0295	0.0063	0.214	0.970	0.985	556	700	0.017	0.042
Early child development index	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 (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	
Learn											
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.8799	0.0426	0.048	2.314	1.521	103	136	0.795	0.965	
Protected from violence and exploitation											
	Birth registration	0.7876	0.0226	0.029	2.166	1.472	565	710	0.742	0.833	
	Violent discipline	0.7937	0.0200	0.025	2.868	1.693	1,545	1,176	0.754	0.834	
	Child labour	0.6642	0.0217	0.033	1.661	1.289	1,378	786	0.621	0.708	
	Child marriage (before age 15)	0.1003	0.0148	0.147	0.616	0.785	187	255	0.071	0.130	
	Child marriage (before age 18)	0.3596	0.0282	0.078	0.875	0.935	187	255	0.303	0.416	
Live in a safe and clean environment											
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.9080	0.0213	0.023	6.067	2.463	4,314	1,115	0.865	0.951	
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.1718	0.0303	0.176	1.446	1.203	0	167	0.111	0.232	
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.5826	0.0322	0.055	4.758	2.181	4,314	1,115	0.518	0.647	
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.8472	0.0293	0.035	7.376	2.716	4,314	1,115	0.789	0.906	
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	0.9764	0.0071	0.007	2.157	1.469	3,775	985	0.962	0.991	
Equitable chance in life											
	Children with functional difficulty	0.0022	0.0022	0.987	0.904	0.951	335	420	0.000	0.007	
	Population covered by social transfers	0.1034	0.0112	0.108	1.507	1.228	4,314	1,115	0.081	0.126	

na: not applicable

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Vientiane

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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	Access to electricity	0.9959	0.0012	0.001	0.459	0.677	7,257	1,414	0.994	0.998
	Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.7653	0.0160	0.021	2.251	1.500	1,743	1,573	0.733	0.797
	Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8387	0.0162	0.019	1.392	1.180	830	718	0.806	0.871
	Use of internet (women)	0.3008	0.0177	0.059	2.338	1.529	1,743	1,573	0.265	0.336
	Use of internet (men)	0.2980	0.0246	0.083	2.074	1.440	830	718	0.249	0.347
	ICT skills (women)	0.0509	0.0058	0.113	1.075	1.037	1,743	1,573	0.039	0.062
	ICT skills (men)	0.0776	0.0100	0.129	1.008	1.004	830	718	0.058	0.098
	Use of tobacco (women)	0.0137	0.0049	0.355	2.750	1.658	1,743	1,573	0.004	0.023
	Use of tobacco (men)	0.4329	0.0265	0.061	2.047	1.431	830	718	0.380	0.486
Survive										
	Neonatal mortality rate	20	6.6049	0.328	na	na	na	na	7	33
	Infant mortality rate	40	8.3739	0.210	na	na	na	na	23	57
	Under-five mortality rate	43	8.3000	0.193	na	na	na	na	26	60
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	Total fertility rate	2.9	0.2082	0.072	na	na	na	na	2.5	3.3
	Adolescent birth rate	89.7	15.9221	0.177	na	na	na	na	57.9	121.6
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	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	0.6890	0.0204	0.030	1.848	1.360	1,060	956	0.648	0.730
	Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.6968	0.0356	0.051	1.622	1.274	302	272	0.626	0.768
	Skilled attendant at delivery	0.6438	0.0417	0.065	2.059	1.435	302	272	0.560	0.727
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.7557	0.0353	0.047	0.947	0.973	156	141	0.685	0.826
	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.6593	0.0449	0.068	1.257	1.121	156	141	0.570	0.749
	Measles immunization coverage	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	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	7,257	1,414	0.000	0.000
	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	0.5892	0.0187	0.032	9.076	3.013	6,799	6,312	0.552	0.626
	Population who slept under an ITN	0.5596	0.0337	0.060	0.290	0.538	74	64	0.492	0.627
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.3303	0.0225	0.068	1.553	1.246	769	682	0.285	0.375
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0663	0.0077	0.116	0.643	0.802	756	671	0.051	0.082
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0239	0.0064	0.267	1.173	1.083	756	671	0.011	0.037
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.8476	0.0213	0.025	1.043	1.022	336	298	0.805	0.890
	Early child development index									

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Vientiane

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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8647	0.0230	0.027	0.690	0.830	171	154	0.819	0.911
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6643	0.0246	0.037	1.925	1.387	803	713	0.615	0.713
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7973	0.0173	0.022	2.509	1.584	2,287	1,357	0.763	0.832
Child labour	PR.3	0.4724	0.0243	0.051	2.386	1.545	2,133	1,012	0.424	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
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8217	0.0176	0.021	3.001	1.732	7,257	1,414	0.786	0.857
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0597	0.0153	0.256	1.087	1.043	0	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	0.511	0.609
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.8492	0.0175	0.021	3.361	1.833	7,257	1,414	0.814	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	0.911	0.953
Equitable chance in life										
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	0.165	0.229

na: not applicable

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Borikhamxay

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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.9978	0.0013	0.001	0.854	0.924	4,521	1,132	0.995	1.000
	SR.10	0.8752	0.0138	0.016	2.348	1.532	1,129	1,350	0.848	0.903
	SR.10	0.8800	0.0167	0.019	1.618	1.272	518	616	0.847	0.913
	SR.12a	0.4295	0.0176	0.041	1.701	1.304	1,129	1,350	0.394	0.465
	SR.12a	0.4338	0.0210	0.048	1.108	1.052	518	616	0.392	0.476
	SR.13	0.0570	0.0085	0.150	1.829	1.353	1,129	1,350	0.040	0.074
	SR.13	0.1389	0.0226	0.163	2.635	1.623	518	616	0.094	0.184
	SR.14	0.0098	0.0035	0.360	1.730	1.315	1,129	1,350	0.003	0.017
	SR.14	0.4399	0.0258	0.059	1.659	1.288	518	616	0.388	0.491
Survive										
	CS.1	20	6.5453	0.327	na	na	na	na	7	33
	CS.3	40	9.3404	0.231	na	na	na	na	22	59
	CS.5	42	9.5281	0.227	na	na	na	na	23	61
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	2.8	0.1703	0.060	na	na	na	na	2.5	3.2
	TM.1	85.1	18.2411	0.214	na	na	na	na	48.6	121.6
	TM.3	0.6715	0.0153	0.023	1.189	1.090	929	1,117	0.641	0.702
	TM.4	0.7175	0.0216	0.030	1.933	1.390	710	843	0.674	0.761
	TM.5b	0.6830	0.0485	0.071	2.611	1.616	196	241	0.586	0.780
	TM.9	0.7807	0.0446	0.057	2.790	1.670	196	241	0.692	0.870
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	TC.3	0.8407	0.0451	0.054	1.776	1.332	98	118	0.751	0.931
	TC.6	0.6280	0.0539	0.086	1.454	1.206	98	118	0.520	0.736
	TC.10	0.8473	0.0424	0.050	1.628	1.276	98	118	0.762	0.932
	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	4,521	1,132	0.000	0.000
	TC.19								0.000	0.000
	TC.22	0.2951	0.0250	0.085	15.082	3.883	4,259	5,016	0.245	0.345
	TC.32	0.4763	0.0426	0.089	0.415	0.644	57	58	0.391	0.562
	TC.45a	0.2987	0.0258	0.086	1.875	1.369	520	590	0.247	0.350
	TC.46a	0.0557	0.0106	0.190	1.264	1.124	523	594	0.035	0.077
	TC.47a	0.0481	0.0095	0.198	1.170	1.082	523	594	0.029	0.067
	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 (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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7910	0.0524	0.066	1.957	1.399	101	119	0.686	0.896
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.8170	0.0237	0.029	2.241	1.497	527	599	0.770	0.864
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8088	0.0188	0.023	2.419	1.555	1,378	1,056	0.771	0.846
Child labour	PR.3	0.6329	0.0215	0.034	1.533	1.238	1,242	768	0.590	0.676
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0923	0.0243	0.263	1.394	1.181	164	199	0.044	0.141
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.4238	0.0449	0.106	1.632	1.277	164	199	0.334	0.513
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8101	0.0207	0.026	3.147	1.774	4,521	1,132	0.769	0.851
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.2010	0.0299	0.149	1.268	1.126	0	171	0.141	0.261
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4509	0.0182	0.040	1.519	1.232	4,521	1,132	0.414	0.487
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.8946	0.0095	0.011	1.076	1.037	4,521	1,132	0.876	0.914
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	0.990
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0589	0.0116	0.196	0.850	0.922	316	353	0.036	0.082
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.2148	0.0227	0.106	3.457	1.859	4,521	1,132	0.169	0.260

na: not applicable

Table SE-20: Sampling errors: Khammuane

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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.9267	0.0235	0.025	11.047	3.324	6,346	1,356	0.880	0.974
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.7045	0.0169	0.024	1.939	1.392	1,541	1,419	0.671	0.738
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.7994	0.0304	0.038	3.400	1.844	692	592	0.739	0.860
Use of internet (women)	0.2529	0.0131	0.052	1.289	1.135	1,541	1,419	0.227	0.279
Use of internet (men)	0.1751	0.0214	0.122	1.870	1.367	692	592	0.132	0.218
ICT skills (women)	0.0683	0.0081	0.119	1.465	1.210	1,541	1,419	0.052	0.085
ICT skills (men)	0.1189	0.0185	0.156	1.938	1.392	692	592	0.082	0.156
Use of tobacco (women)	0.0632	0.0088	0.140	1.874	1.369	1,541	1,419	0.046	0.081
Use of tobacco (men)	0.4959	0.0293	0.059	2.024	1.423	692	592	0.437	0.554
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	23	7.2836	0.322	na	na	na	na	8	37
Infant mortality rate	54	11.4293	0.212	na	na	na	na	31	77
Under-five mortality rate	63	12.5330	0.199	na	na	na	na	38	88
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	2.6	0.1921	0.073	na	na	na	na	2.2	3.0
Adolescent birth rate	71.0	11.9157	0.168	na	na	na	na	47.2	94.8
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5551	0.0181	0.033	1.454	1.206	1,191	1,098	0.519	0.591
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.7633	0.0164	0.022	1.109	1.053	807	744	0.730	0.796
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.5818	0.0412	0.071	1.532	1.238	243	221	0.500	0.664
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.5816	0.0414	0.071	1.548	1.244	243	221	0.499	0.664
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.7942	0.0245	0.031	0.375	0.613	114	103	0.745	0.843
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.7185	0.0360	0.050	0.652	0.808	114	103	0.647	0.790
Measles immunization coverage	0.7822	0.0397	0.051	0.944	0.972	114	103	0.703	0.862
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.0046	0.0023	0.496	1.537	1.240	6,346	1,356	0.000	0.009
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	0.7915	0.0120	0.015	5.057	2.249	6,073	5,779	0.000	0.000
Population who slept under an ITN	0.1438	0.0470	0.327	0.916	0.957	56	52	0.050	0.816
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.2971	0.0211	0.071	1.278	1.131	653	598	0.255	0.339
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0984	0.0131	0.133	1.153	1.074	653	598	0.072	0.125
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0201	0.0054	0.268	0.877	0.936	653	598	0.009	0.031
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.8830	0.0209	0.024	1.127	1.061	293	267	0.841	0.925
Early child development index									

Table SE-20. Sampling errors: Khammuane

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7441	0.0419	0.056	1.245	1.116	140	136	0.660	0.828
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6444	0.0290	0.045	2.261	1.504	674	615	0.586	0.702
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7802	0.0167	0.021	1.967	1.402	2,087	1,210	0.747	0.814
Child labour	PR.3	0.4216	0.0254	0.060	2.339	1.529	1,882	886	0.371	0.472
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0459	0.0130	0.283	0.803	0.896	228	209	0.020	0.072
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.2947	0.0307	0.104	0.943	0.971	228	209	0.233	0.356
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.6816	0.0218	0.032	2.971	1.724	6,346	1,356	0.638	0.725
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0544	0.0191	0.352	1.835	1.354	0	204	0.016	0.093
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6389	0.0243	0.038	3.476	1.864	6,346	1,356	0.590	0.688
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6356	0.0250	0.039	3.671	1.916	6,346	1,356	0.586	0.686
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.8603	0.0150	0.017	1.542	1.242	3,841	829	0.830	0.890
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0174	0.0087	0.497	1.755	1.325	440	402	0.000	0.035
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.0710	0.0093	0.131	1.765	1.328	6,346	1,356	0.052	0.089

na: not applicable

Table SE-21: Sampling errors: Savannakhet

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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.8762	0.0293	0.033	12.286	3.505	14,535	1,551	0.817	0.935
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.6164	0.0275	0.045	5.663	2.380	3,351	1,774	0.561	0.671
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.7238	0.0255	0.035	2.911	1.706	1,669	895	0.673	0.775
Use of internet (women)	0.2078	0.0143	0.069	2.215	1.488	3,351	1,774	0.179	0.236
Use of internet (men)	0.2663	0.0232	0.087	2.455	1.567	1,669	895	0.220	0.313
ICT skills (women)	0.0503	0.0065	0.129	1.569	1.252	3,351	1,774	0.037	0.063
ICT skills (men)	0.0491	0.0077	0.156	1.124	1.060	1,669	895	0.034	0.064
Use of tobacco (women)	0.0862	0.0118	0.137	3.152	1.775	3,351	1,774	0.063	0.110
Use of tobacco (men)	0.4688	0.0194	0.041	1.350	1.162	1,669	895	0.430	0.508
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	3	1.8406	0.576	na	na	na	na	0	7
Infant mortality rate	32	8.6326	0.271	na	na	na	na	15	49
Under-five mortality rate	38	8.5380	0.227	na	na	na	na	20	55
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	2.7	0.1482	0.055	na	na	na	na	2.4	3.0
Adolescent birth rate	68.9	10.0099	0.145	na	na	na	na	48.9	88.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	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	0.6912	0.0186	0.027	1.394	1.181	1,626	858	0.654	0.728
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.5341	0.0351	0.066	1.286	1.134	503	261	0.464	0.604
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.6036	0.0370	0.061	1.485	1.219	503	261	0.530	0.678
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.4467	0.0346	0.078	0.674	0.821	280	140	0.377	0.516
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.3220	0.0423	0.131	1.138	1.067	280	140	0.237	0.407
Measles immunization coverage	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	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	14,535	1,551	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	0.6554	0.0183	0.028	10.920	3.304	14,010	7,342	0.619	0.692
Population who slept under an ITN	0.1676	0.0198	0.118	0.194	0.440	145	70	0.128	0.207
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.2844	0.0215	0.076	1.797	1.340	1,596	792	0.241	0.327
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.1043	0.0111	0.107	1.055	1.027	1,608	798	0.082	0.127
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0221	0.0046	0.207	0.774	0.880	1,608	798	0.013	0.031
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.9479	0.0098	0.010	0.686	0.828	713	357	0.928	0.967
Early child development index									

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Savannakhet

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)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.5292	0.0408	0.077	1.336	386	201	0.448	0.611
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6746	0.0257	0.038	2.415	1,625	806	0.623	0.726
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6788	0.0184	0.027	2.393	5,277	1,543	0.642	0.716
Child labour	PR.3	0.4204	0.0196	0.047	1.765	4,873	1,121	0.381	0.460
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0721	0.0159	0.220	1.044	530	279	0.040	0.104
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3212	0.0303	0.094	1.172	530	279	0.261	0.382
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.6951	0.0326	0.047	7.766	14,535	1,551	0.630	0.760
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1428	0.0256	0.179	1.369	0	228	0.092	0.194
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4110	0.0374	0.091	8.957	14,523	1,550	0.336	0.486
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5345	0.0264	0.049	4.327	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	7,647	866	0.854	0.906
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0066	0.0034	0.517	0.935	1,049	524	0.000	0.013
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.0404	0.0061	0.150	1.472	14,535	1,551	0.028	0.053

na: not applicable

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Saravane

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICs indicators, LSI(II), 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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.7937	0.0408	0.051	13.469	3.670	6,554	1,323	0.712	0.875
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.5249	0.0265	0.051	4.480	2.117	1,510	1,586	0.472	0.578
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8009	0.0270	0.034	3.467	1.862	704	757	0.747	0.855
Use of internet (women)	0.1584	0.0163	0.103	3.142	1.773	1,510	1,586	0.126	0.191
Use of internet (men)	0.1352	0.0194	0.143	2.423	1.557	704	757	0.096	0.174
ICT skills (women)	0.0415	0.0119	0.286	5.632	2.373	1,510	1,586	0.018	0.065
ICT skills (men)	0.0833	0.0218	0.262	4.715	2.172	704	757	0.040	0.127
Use of tobacco (women)	0.2828	0.0226	0.080	4.005	2.001	1,510	1,586	0.238	0.328
Use of tobacco (men)	0.5216	0.0202	0.039	1.238	1.113	704	757	0.481	0.562
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	21	5.1945	0.247	na	na	na	na	11	31
Infant mortality rate	50	9.3188	0.187	na	na	na	na	31	69
Under-five mortality rate	54	10.1211	0.189	na	na	na	na	33	74
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	3.6	0.2218	0.062	na	na	na	na	3.1	4.0
Adolescent birth rate	103.1	13.9106	0.135	na	na	na	na	75.2	130.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5423	0.0239	0.044	2.813	1.677	1,170	1,226	0.495	0.590
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.7135	0.0220	0.031	2.105	1.451	845	888	0.669	0.758
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.3591	0.0348	0.097	1.775	1.332	326	339	0.290	0.429
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.5389	0.0411	0.076	2.298	1.516	326	339	0.457	0.621
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.6022	0.0275	0.046	0.488	0.699	155	156	0.547	0.657
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.4600	0.0277	0.060	0.478	0.691	155	156	0.405	0.515
Measles immunization coverage	0.7910	0.0372	0.047	1.298	1.139	155	156	0.717	0.865
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.0005	0.0005	1.016	0.695	0.834	6,554	1,323	0.000	0.002
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	0.9017	0.0170	0.019	22.049	4.696	6,426	6,733	0.000	0.000
Population who slept under an ITN	0.6390	0.0512	0.080	0.988	0.994	88	88	0.537	0.741
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.4295	0.0184	0.043	1.100	1.049	796	797	0.393	0.466
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.1249	0.0113	0.090	0.941	0.970	810	810	0.102	0.147
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0267	0.0075	0.282	1.766	1.329	810	810	0.012	0.042
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.9155	0.0199	0.022	1.603	1.266	315	314	0.876	0.955
Early child development index									

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Saravane

	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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6668	0.0408	0.061	1.449	1.204	180	194	0.585	0.749
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.5956	0.0361	0.061	4.446	2.108	821	821	0.523	0.668
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.3519	0.0221	0.063	3.065	1.751	2,590	1,426	0.308	0.396
Child labour	PR.3	0.1813	0.0209	0.115	2.858	1.691	2,409	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
Live in a safe and clean environment										
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	1.778	1.334	0	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
Equitable chance in life										
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 (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 $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.8476	0.0404	0.048	13.308	3.648	1,931	1,056	0.767	0.928
	SR.10	0.5212	0.0258	0.049	3.322	1.823	431	1,247	0.470	0.573
	SR.10	0.7042	0.0275	0.039	2.215	1.488	207	609	0.649	0.759
	SR.12a	0.1590	0.0142	0.089	1.875	1.369	431	1,247	0.131	0.187
	SR.12a	0.2387	0.0221	0.093	1.637	1.279	207	609	0.194	0.283
	SR.13	0.0457	0.0076	0.167	1.660	1.288	431	1,247	0.030	0.061
	SR.13	0.0997	0.0141	0.141	1.340	1.157	207	609	0.072	0.128
	SR.14	0.3366	0.0317	0.094	5.595	2.365	431	1,247	0.273	0.400
	SR.14	0.6052	0.0211	0.035	1.128	1.062	207	609	0.563	0.647
Survive										
	CS.1	12	4.6980	0.391	na	na	na	na	3	21
	CS.3	28	6.8137	0.243	na	na	na	na	14	42
	CS.5	35	7.3375	0.207	na	na	na	na	21	50
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	3.4	0.2207	0.066	na	na	na	na	2.9	3.8
	TM.1	97.1	14.5788	0.150	na	na	na	na	67.9	126.3
	TM.3	0.4012	0.0255	0.064	2.645	1.626	335	975	0.350	0.452
	TM.4	0.5621	0.0308	0.055	2.431	1.559	218	632	0.501	0.624
	TM.5b	0.5282	0.0512	0.097	2.785	1.669	92	266	0.426	0.631
	TM.9	0.4835	0.0383	0.079	1.553	1.246	92	266	0.407	0.560
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	TC.3	0.6790	0.0558	0.082	1.812	1.346	46	128	0.567	0.791
	TC.6	0.4814	0.0435	0.090	0.962	0.981	46	128	0.394	0.568
	TC.10	0.7419	0.0280	0.038	0.522	0.722	46	128	0.686	0.798
	TC.18	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	1,931	1,056	0.000	0.000
	TC.19						0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	TC.22	0.7844	0.0195	0.025	12.202	3.493	1,881	5,441	0.745	0.823
	TC.32	0.5620	0.0573	0.102	0.799	0.894	21	61	0.447	0.677
	TC.45a	0.4990	0.0261	0.052	1.894	1.376	247	694	0.447	0.551
	TC.46a	0.0798	0.0184	0.231	3.222	1.795	249	699	0.043	0.117
	TC.47a	0.0223	0.0063	0.284	1.287	1.135	249	699	0.010	0.035
	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 (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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6737	0.0623	0.092	2.738	1.655	55	156	0.549	0.798
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7194	0.0388	0.054	5.325	2.308	256	716	0.642	0.797
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7045	0.0152	0.022	1.363	1.167	908	1,223	0.674	0.735
Child labour	PR.3	0.4812	0.0208	0.043	1.354	1.164	855	786	0.440	0.523
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0985	0.0188	0.191	0.881	0.939	78	223	0.061	0.136
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3787	0.0439	0.116	1.819	1.349	78	223	0.291	0.467
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7712	0.0245	0.032	3.599	1.897	1,931	1,056	0.722	0.820
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1300	0.0393	0.302	3.951	1.988	0	140	0.051	0.208
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4991	0.0133	0.027	0.746	0.864	1,930	1,055	0.473	0.526
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6319	0.0343	0.054	5.324	2.307	1,931	1,056	0.563	0.700
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	0.997
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.2183	0.0268	0.123	1.877	1.370	159	446	0.165	0.272
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.0990	0.0127	0.128	1.893	1.376	1,931	1,056	0.074	0.124

na: not applicable

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Champasack

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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.9760	0.0057	0.006	1.829	1.353	10,043	1,325	0.965	0.987
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.7852	0.0194	0.025	3.291	1.814	2,396	1,482	0.746	0.824
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8484	0.0213	0.025	2.413	1.553	1,103	683	0.806	0.891
Use of internet (women)	0.2692	0.0187	0.070	2.642	1.625	2,396	1,482	0.232	0.307
Use of internet (men)	0.2689	0.0222	0.083	1.709	1.307	1,103	683	0.224	0.313
ICT skills (women)	0.0422	0.0077	0.183	2.173	1.474	2,396	1,482	0.027	0.058
ICT skills (men)	0.0854	0.0119	0.139	1.232	1.110	1,103	683	0.062	0.109
Use of tobacco (women)	0.1287	0.0161	0.125	3.441	1.855	2,396	1,482	0.096	0.161
Use of tobacco (men)	0.5254	0.0287	0.055	2.246	1.499	1,103	683	0.468	0.583
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	11	4.1804	0.392	na	na	na	na	2	19
Infant mortality rate	40	9.4182	0.234	na	na	na	na	21	59
Under-five mortality rate	45	9.5957	0.211	na	na	na	na	26	65
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	2.9	0.1686	0.059	na	na	na	na	2.5	3.2
Adolescent birth rate	53.1	8.4250	0.159	na	na	na	na	36.3	70.0
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5081	0.0187	0.037	1.531	1.237	1,780	1,100	0.471	0.545
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.6259	0.0243	0.039	1.852	1.361	1,192	736	0.577	0.674
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.6680	0.0341	0.051	1.241	1.114	383	238	0.600	0.736
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.5256	0.0407	0.078	1.577	1.256	383	238	0.444	0.607
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.6971	0.0475	0.068	1.263	1.124	195	119	0.602	0.792
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.4872	0.0487	0.100	1.121	1.059	195	119	0.390	0.585
Measles immunization coverage	0.6336	0.0443	0.070	0.999	1.000	195	119	0.545	0.722
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	10,043	1,325	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	0.4218	0.0194	0.046	9.281	3.046	9,760	6,012	0.383	0.461
Population who slept under an ITN	0.2481	0.0411	0.166	0.588	0.767	110	66	0.166	0.330
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.2458	0.0171	0.070	0.994	0.997	1,070	631	0.212	0.280
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0904	0.0119	0.131	1.073	1.036	1,062	626	0.067	0.114
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0299	0.0074	0.247	1.177	1.085	1,062	626	0.015	0.045
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.9020	0.0201	0.022	1.257	1.121	467	275	0.862	0.942
Early child development index									

Table SE-24: Sampling errors: Champasack

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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.6317	0.0464	0.073	1.062	1.031	191	116	0.539	0.724
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6217	0.0260	0.042	1.857	1.363	1,101	648	0.570	0.674
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7500	0.0151	0.020	1.475	1.215	3,172	1,219	0.720	0.780
Child labour	PR.3	0.3005	0.0220	0.073	2.123	1.457	3,009	923	0.256	0.344
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0535	0.0163	0.305	1.149	1.072	352	220	0.021	0.086
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.2838	0.0259	0.091	0.724	0.851	352	220	0.232	0.336
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8281	0.0180	0.022	3.015	1.736	10,043	1,325	0.792	0.864
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1263	0.0216	0.171	0.939	0.969	0	193	0.083	0.170
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5860	0.0218	0.037	2.594	1.611	10,031	1,323	0.542	0.630
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6791	0.0289	0.043	5.087	2.255	10,043	1,325	0.621	0.737
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9750	0.0079	0.008	2.533	1.591	7,202	981	0.959	0.991
Equitable chance in life										
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: Attapeu

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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.9445	0.0145	0.015	4.029	2.007	2204	1000	0.915	0.974
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.6753	0.0228	0.034	2.730	1.652	541	1154	0.630	0.721
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8011	0.0249	0.031	1.814	1.347	240	468	0.751	0.851
Use of internet (women)	0.2054	0.0168	0.082	1.999	1.414	541	1154	0.172	0.239
Use of internet (men)	0.2651	0.0294	0.111	2.076	1.441	240	468	0.206	0.324
ICT skills (women)	0.0677	0.0081	0.119	1.184	1.088	541	1154	0.052	0.084
ICT skills (men)	0.1157	0.0220	0.190	2.206	1.485	240	468	0.072	0.160
Use of tobacco (women)	0.2922	0.0205	0.070	2.351	1.533	541	1154	0.251	0.333
Use of tobacco (men)	0.5488	0.0286	0.052	1.537	1.240	240	468	0.492	0.606
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	35	9.6126	0.271	na	na	na	na	16	55
Infant mortality rate	56	12.3645	0.222	na	na	na	na	31	81
Under-five mortality rate	59	12.1808	0.206	na	na	na	na	35	83
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	2.8	0.1987	0.072	na	na	na	na	2.4	3.2
Adolescent birth rate	83.9	12.2885	0.147	na	na	na	na	59.3	108.4
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.5025	0.0194	0.039	1.319	1.149	412	878	0.464	0.541
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.6553	0.0184	0.028	0.926	0.962	291	619	0.619	0.692
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.4511	0.0330	0.073	0.882	0.939	94	201	0.385	0.517
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.4253	0.0406	0.096	1.351	1.163	94	201	0.344	0.507
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.4691	0.0619	0.132	1.260	1.123	41	83	0.345	0.593
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.2574	0.0436	0.169	0.815	0.903	41	83	0.170	0.345
Measles immunization coverage	0.6982	0.0554	0.079	1.196	1.094	41	83	0.587	0.809
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	2204	1000	0.000	0.000
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms									
Population who slept under an ITN	0.5502	0.0189	0.034	6.626	2.574	2093	4608	0.512	0.588
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.4397	0.0465	0.106	0.482	0.694	26	56	0.347	0.533
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.2963	0.0213	0.072	1.093	1.046	244	505	0.254	0.339
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.1498	0.0173	0.115	1.187	1.089	246	508	0.115	0.184
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0244	0.0075	0.307	1.198	1.094	246	508	0.009	0.039
Early child development index	0.8743	0.0195	0.022	0.783	0.885	111	227	0.835	0.913

Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Attapeu

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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7209	0.0501	0.070	1.486	1.219	54	120	0.621	0.821
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6252	0.0314	0.050	2.154	1.468	248	513	0.562	0.688
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7638	0.0171	0.022	1.551	1.245	803	963	0.730	0.798
Child labour	PR.3	0.3062	0.0230	0.075	1.803	1.343	787	726	0.260	0.352
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.1012	0.0200	0.198	0.799	0.894	88	182	0.061	0.141
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3905	0.0344	0.088	0.898	0.948	88	182	0.322	0.459
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7910	0.0273	0.035	4.517	2.125	2204	1000	0.736	0.846
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0557	0.0117	0.210	0.738	0.859	0	152	0.032	0.079
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6808	0.0155	0.023	1.104	1.051	2204	1000	0.650	0.712
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6071	0.0247	0.041	2.560	1.600	2204	1000	0.558	0.657
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9482	0.0113	0.012	1.621	1.273	1409	622	0.926	0.971
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0652	0.0179	0.275	1.706	1.306	158	324	0.029	0.101
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.2723	0.0197	0.072	1.961	1.400	2204	1000	0.233	0.312

na: not applicable

Table SE-26: Sampling errors: Xaysomboun

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
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	Access to electricity	0.9531	0.0100	0.010	2.274	1.508	1606	1024	0.933	0.973
	Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.7511	0.0278	0.037	5.013	2.239	353	1214	0.695	0.807
	Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.8790	0.0196	0.022	2.151	1.467	183	598	0.840	0.918
	Use of internet (women)	0.1507	0.0157	0.104	2.328	1.526	353	1214	0.119	0.182
	Use of internet (men)	0.2583	0.0289	0.112	2.610	1.616	183	598	0.200	0.316
	ICT skills (women)	0.0229	0.0054	0.235	1.577	1.256	353	1214	0.012	0.034
	ICT skills (men)	0.1086	0.0215	0.198	2.852	1.689	183	598	0.066	0.152
	Use of tobacco (women)	0.0077	0.0023	0.294	0.809	0.900	353	1214	0.003	0.012
	Use of tobacco (men)	0.3273	0.0271	0.083	1.990	1.411	183	598	0.273	0.381
Survive										
	Neonatal mortality rate	27	10.4327	0.391	na	na	na	na	6	48
	Infant mortality rate	47	14.1524	0.303	na	na	na	na	18	75
	Under-five mortality rate	51	14.4710	0.284	na	na	na	na	22	80
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	Total fertility rate	3.8	0.2086	0.055	na	na	na	na	3.4	4.2
	Adolescent birth rate	138.4	11.7584	0.085	na	na	na	na	114.8	161.9
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.3143	0.0213	0.068	2.077	1.441	284	985	0.272	0.357
	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.5698	0.0299	0.053	1.980	1.407	155	543	0.510	0.630
	Antenatal care coverage (4+)	0.6074	0.0448	0.074	2.370	1.539	82	283	0.518	0.697
	Skilled attendant at delivery	0.6901	0.0428	0.062	2.411	1.553	82	283	0.605	0.776
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	0.2244	0.0464	0.207	1.942	1.394	47	158	0.132	0.317
	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.0922	0.0298	0.323	1.663	1.289	47	158	0.033	0.152
	Measles immunization coverage	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	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	1606	1024	0.000	0.000
	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	0.6255	0.0212	0.034	10.522	3.244	1519	5472	0.000	0.000
	Population who slept under an ITN	0.6286	0.0550	0.087	0.998	0.999	22	78	0.519	0.739
	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.4401	0.0191	0.043	1.146	1.071	225	777	0.402	0.478
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0579	0.0130	0.225	2.402	1.550	224	772	0.032	0.084
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.0160	0.0058	0.366	1.676	1.295	224	772	0.004	0.028
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.8647	0.0217	0.025	1.306	1.143	93	325	0.821	0.908
	Early child development index									

Table SE-26: Sampling errors: Kaysomboun

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
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7338	0.0308	0.042	0.905	0.951	52	187	0.672	0.795
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.8493	0.0200	0.024	2.522	1.588	234	809	0.809	0.889
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8364	0.0130	0.016	1.637	1.280	738	1320	0.810	0.862
Child labour	PR.3	0.5482	0.0225	0.041	1.682	1.297	690	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
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7259	0.0199	0.027	2.028	1.424	1606	1024	0.686	0.766
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0506	0.0231	0.455	5.255	2.292	0	153	0.005	0.097
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.1747	0.0191	0.109	2.590	1.609	1606	1023	0.137	0.213
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6615	0.0210	0.032	2.019	1.421	1606	1024	0.620	0.704
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	1.0000	0.0000	0.000			1062	666	1.000	1.000
Equitable chance in life										
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	1606	1024	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		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age									
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, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Lao PDR, 2017

Age	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
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
Ratios				
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

Age	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			
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
Ratios					
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

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
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
Ratios				
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 ^A	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
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
Ratios					
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

^A 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		
Total	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	104,851
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Age							
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					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other		
Total	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,305
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Xiengkhuang	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
Age							
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		
Total	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,017
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Age							
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					Number of first births	Date of last birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/Missing	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	Number of last births
Total	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	17,826	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	14,158
Area											
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
Region											
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
Province											
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				Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,720
Area						
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
Region						
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
Province						
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
Age						
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					Total	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		
Total	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,435
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,334
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,101
Rural with road	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,445
Rural without road	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,655
Region							
North	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,781
Central	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,357
South	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,297
Province							
Vientiane Capital	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,390
Phongsaly	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	472
Luangnamtha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	458
Oudomxay	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	826
Bokeo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	427
Luangprabang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,102
Huaphanh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	738
Xayabury	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	758
Xiengkhuang	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	648
Vientiane	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,103
Borikhamxay	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	655
Khammuane	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	953
Savannakhet	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,323
Saravane	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,070
Sekong	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	347
Champasack	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,518
Attapeu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	362
Xaysomboune	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	284
Age							
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,401
10-14	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,704
15-17	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,330

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 ^A			
Total	89.2	4.4	5.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	22,287	
Area								
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	
Region								
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	
Province								
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	
Wealth index quintile								
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	

^A 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 ^A
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With complete water quality test for:					
			Household	Source				
Total	15.0	15.0	12.7	12.1	22,287	2.0	1,050	1,113
Area								
Urban	15.1	15.0	11.8	10.7	7,214	2.2	345	361
Rural	15.0	15.0	13.1	12.7	15,073	1.9	705	752
Rural with road	15.0	15.0	13.1	12.6	12,964	1.9	609	645
Rural without road	15.1	15.1	12.9	13.5	2,109	2.4	96	106

^A 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 ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
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
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	3.2	20,342
Time since last intercourse missing	0.1	20,342
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	1.2	4,363
Time since last intercourse missing	0.1	4,363

^A 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 ^A	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
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
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	9,467
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	9,467
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.1	1,863
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	1,863

^A 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)			
Total	98.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.4	11,720
Age (in months)								
<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				Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	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					
Total	97.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.0	3.0	11,720	
Age (in months)									
<6	95.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	10.0	4.1	1,129	
6-11	97.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	10.0	2.6	1,191	
12-23	96.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	10.0	3.5	2,203	
24-35	96.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.0	3.3	2,372	
36-47	96.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.0	3.2	2,556	
48-59	98.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	10.0	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				Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured					
Total	96.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.2	100.0	3.1	11,720	
Age (in months)									
<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
Total	11,599	100.0	11,609	100.0
Digit				
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

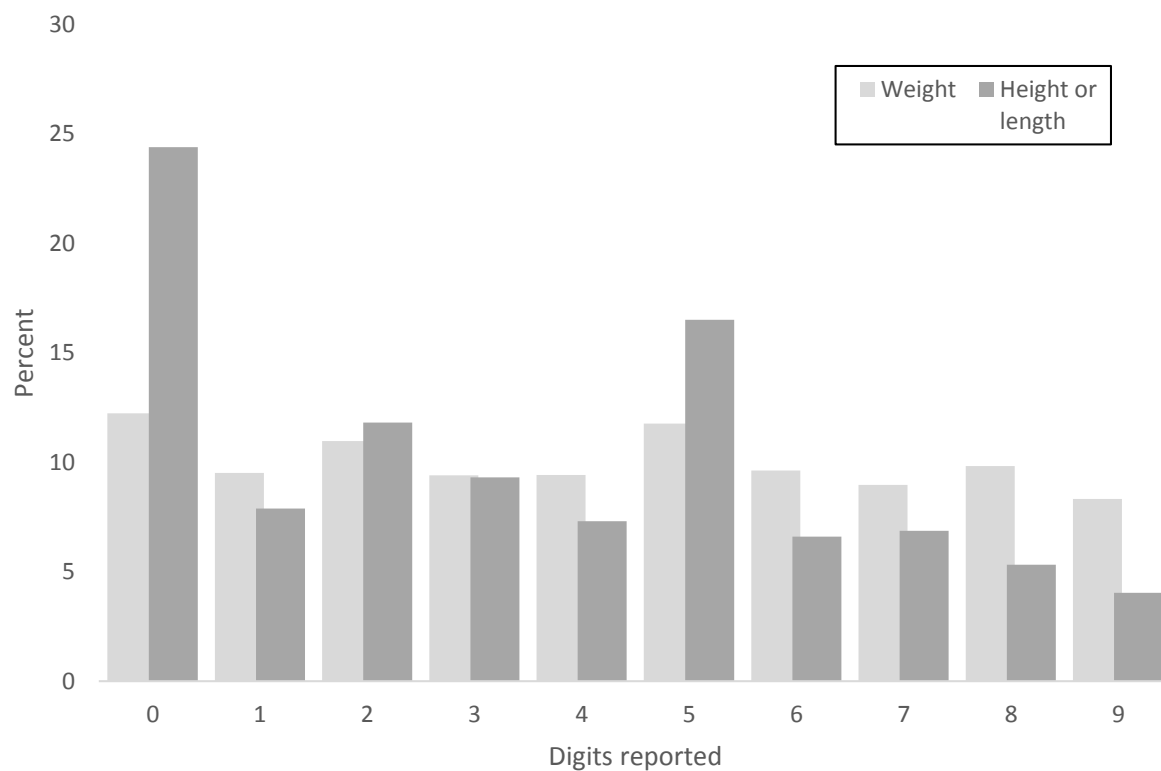


Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets		
Percentage of bednets in all households observed by the interviewers, Lao PDR, 2017		
	Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer	Total number of bednets
Total	64.6	58,653
Area		
Urban	59.6	16,844
Rural	66.6	41,809
Rural with road	66.2	36,117
Rural without road	69.3	5,693
Region		
North	52.3	17,475
Central	68.2	27,977
South	73.3	13,201
Province		
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
Xiengkhuang	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
Wealth index quintile		
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					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	20.6	69.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	22,287
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Wealth index quintile							
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)					
Total	26.1	28.4	44.9	0.5	100.0	47.9	11,720
Area							
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
Region							
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
Province							
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
Age (in months)							
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

	<u>Child has been registered in family book</u>				Total	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	51.1	48.6	0.2	100.0	73.0	11,720	
Area							
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	
Region							
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	
Province							
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	
Age (in months)							
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			Total	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			
Total	7.7	21.7	54.1	15.5	0.0	100.0	77.7	6,895
Area								
Urban	7.6	11.0	62.9	16.9	0.0	100.0	78.9	1,850
Rural	7.7	25.6	50.8	15.0	0.0	100.0	77.2	5,045
Urban	8.1	24.0	52.4	14.7	0.0	100.0	78.1	4,189
Rural	5.8	33.7	43.2	16.5	0.0	100.0	72.3	856
Rural with road								
Rural without road	4.2	22.5	56.2	16.1	0.0	100.0	77.7	2,186
Region	8.7	20.3	57.8	12.0	0.0	100.0	82.8	3,268
North	10.6	23.7	42.3	22.5	0.0	100.0	65.3	1,441
Central								
South	8.8	6.5	68.6	14.5	0.0	100.0	82.5	675
Province	3.0	54.6	34.4	6.7	0.4	100.0	83.8	202
Vientiane Capital	1.3	28.2	59.8	9.7	0.0	100.0	86.0	182
Phongsaly	6.6	24.6	54.9	13.4	0.0	100.0	80.3	427
Luangnamtha	4.4	20.2	62.7	10.9	0.0	100.0	85.2	221
Oudomxay	4.5	21.6	54.0	19.5	0.0	100.0	73.5	495
Bokeo	4.1	15.3	58.1	20.8	0.0	100.0	73.6	320
Luangprabang	3.0	7.0	66.2	22.7	0.0	100.0	74.5	338
Huaphanh	8.3	15.4	67.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	88.4	337
Xayabury	5.5	11.7	67.4	13.5	0.0	100.0	83.3	477
Xiengkhuang	9.9	8.6	70.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	86.4	334
Vientiane	19.4	16.2	59.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	93.3	384
Borikhamxay	6.7	40.1	38.9	13.2	0.0	100.0	74.6	918
Khammuane	5.1	34.1	37.1	22.4	0.0	100.0	62.3	513
Savannakhet	17.3	23.9	38.5	19.2	0.0	100.0	66.7	153
Saravane	12.1	17.8	46.0	23.4	0.0	100.0	66.2	636
Sekong	16.7	11.8	48.9	21.8	0.0	100.0	69.1	138
Champasack	2.0	36.9	41.8	18.0	0.4	100.0	69.9	142
Attapeu								
Xaysomboune	1.9	20.9	71.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	92.7	1,129
6-11	3.3	18.1	69.3	9.3	0.0	100.0	88.1	1,191
12-23	8.1	21.3	53.4	17.2	0.0	100.0	75.6	2,203
24-35	12.3	24.2	38.8	21.7	0.0	100.0	64.1	2,372

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

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early Childhood Education	Currently attending															Total	Number of household members	
			Primary school					Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			Post secondary / Non tertiary	Higher				
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3						
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	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	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	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	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	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,972
16	36.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.5	2.6	4.7	11.6	14.3	18.9	9.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,080
17	48.4	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.2	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	0.0	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	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	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	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	3.7	100.0	1,558		
24 ^A	98.1	0.1	0.0	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		

^AThose 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	
Total	26,864	25,383	1.06	24,418	23,504	1.04	2,446	1,879	1.30	25,305
Age										
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 ^A			Sex ratio at birth ^B			Period ratio ^C		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	47,935	4,313	52,248	99.5	96.3	99.2	103.2	129.7	105.1	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	2,063	85	2,148	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.6	180.2	108.7	na	na	na
1	2,001	89	2,090	99.9	99.6	99.9	114.4	113.7	114.4	96.0	108.5	96.4
2	2,107	79	2,186	99.8	97.0	99.7	94.8	152.4	96.5	100.3	89.6	99.9
3	2,200	88	2,288	99.8	96.3	99.6	107.3	87.8	106.5	105.2	95.2	104.8
4	2,075	105	2,181	99.7	100.0	99.7	104.6	102.9	104.6	92.8	97.8	93.0
5	2,272	128	2,400	99.9	97.3	99.7	115.6	98.7	114.6	107.3	120.9	108.0
6	2,159	106	2,265	99.7	96.1	99.6	113.4	129.2	114.0	97.4	86.1	96.9
7	2,159	118	2,277	100.0	97.3	99.8	100.6	136.0	102.2	104.4	101.6	104.3
8	1,977	126	2,104	99.6	99.1	99.6	95.3	124.1	96.8	95.0	102.9	95.4
9	2,005	128	2,133	99.7	95.1	99.4	92.2	128.6	94.0	13.9	7.5	13.2
10+	26,917	3,262	30,179	99.2	95.9	98.9	102.3	132.5	105.2	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	10,445	447	10,892	99.8	98.7	99.8	105.3	121.0	105.9	na	na	na
5-9	10,572	605	11,177	99.8	97.0	99.6	103.4	122.1	104.3	na	na	na
10-14	10,149	735	10,884	99.5	96.7	99.3	99.1	145.9	101.7	na	na	na
15-19	8,666	986	9,652	99.3	95.6	98.9	104.4	159.0	108.9	na	na	na
20+	8,102	1,541	9,643	98.8	95.6	98.3	104.1	113.0	105.5	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth^B $(B_m/B_t) \times 100$, where B_m and B_t are the numbers of male and female births, respectively^C $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, 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	
Age at death (in days)					
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^A	76.7	80.1	76.9	74.2	76.7

^A 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

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (in months)					
0 ^A	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 ^B	46.2	48.5	44.4	46.2	46.2

^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days

^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

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 (As of 27 June 2017)
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	HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men? YES..... 1 NO 2	
	Rural with road..... 2		
	Rural without road..... 3		
HH8A. Altitude (meter) of the cluster _____		HH8B. Is the household selected for anaemia testing?	YES 1 NO 2
HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?	YES 1 NO 2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2
01 Vientiane Capital	06 Luangprabang	10 Vientiane	14 Saravane
02 Phongsaly	07 Huaphanh	11 Borikhamxay	15 Sekong
03 Luangnamtha	08 Xayabury	12 Khammua	16 Champasack
04 Oudomxay	09 Xiengkhuang	13 Savannakhet	17 Attapeu
05 Bokeo			18 Xaysomboune

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.	HH11. Record the time.
	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____

HH12. Hello, my name is (*your name*). 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	1 ⇨ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇨ HH46

HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview: Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	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

HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview: NAME _____
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
WOMEN AGE 15-49
If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men: MEN AGE 15-49
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5
CHILDREN AGE 5-17

To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed	
TOTAL NUMBER	
HH48	____
HH49	____
HH50	____
HH51	____
HH52	____

To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed	
COMPLETED NUMBER	
HH53	____
HH54	____
HH55	____
HH56	ZERO 0 ONE 1

EDUCATION 1										ED			
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.	ED3. Age 3 or above?	ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attended?	ED6. Did (name) ever complete that (grade/year)?	ED7. Age 3-24?	ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE?						
Line	Name	Age	Yes	No	Level	Grade/Year	Y	N	DK	Yes	No	Yes	No
01		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2										ED
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.	ED9. At any time during the 2016-17 school year or any school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED10. During 2016-17 school year, which level and grade or year is (name) attending?	ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school? <i>If yes, record '1'. If no, probe to code who controls and manages the school.</i>	ED12. In the 2016-17 school year, has (name) received any school tuition support? <i>If yes, probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</i>	ED13. Who provided the tuition support? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	ED14. 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? <i>If yes, probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</i>	ED15. At any time during the 2015-16 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED16. During 2015-16 school year, which level and grade or year did (name) attend?	
LINE	NAME	AGE	LEVEL	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
02			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
03			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
04			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
05			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
06			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
07			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
08			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
09			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
10			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
11			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
12			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
13			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
14			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
15			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	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. 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	
HC2. 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	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS __ __	
HC4. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i> <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i>	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH / SAND 11 DUNG 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM / BAMBOO 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT 34 CARPET 35 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC5. <i>Main material of the roof.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	NATURAL ROOFING NO ROOF 11 THATCH / PALM LEAF 12 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING PALM / BAMBOO 22 WOOD PLANKS 23 FINISHED ROOFING METAL / TIN 31 WOOD 32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE 33 CERAMIC TILES 34 CEMENT 35 ROOFING SHINGLES 36 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	

<p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>NO WALLS11</p> <p>CANE / PALM / TRUNKS12</p> <p>DIRT13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD21</p> <p>PLYWOOD24</p> <p>CARDBOARD25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD.....26</p> <p>BAMBOO MAT27</p> <p>BAMBOO/BAMBOO WITH DRY LEAF28</p> <p>BAMBOO LATTICE29</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT32</p> <p>BRICKS33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS34</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	
<p>HC7. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A fixed telephone line?</p> <p>[B] A radio?</p> <p>[C] Clock</p> <p>[D] Sofa / Wooden Settee</p> <p>[E] Bed/Mattress</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>FIXED TELEPHONE LINE..... 1 2</p> <p>RADIO..... 1 2</p> <p>CLOCK..... 1 2</p> <p>SOFA / WOODEN SETTEE..... 1 2</p> <p>BED/MATTRESS 1 2</p>	
<p>HC8. Does your household have electricity?</p>	<p>YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID1</p> <p>YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM)2</p> <p>NO3</p>	<p>3 ⇒ HC10</p>
<p>HC9. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A television?</p> <p>[B] A refrigerator?</p> <p>[C] Fan</p> <p>[D] Water pump</p> <p>[E] Air-conditioner</p> <p>[F] Washing Machine</p> <p>[G] CD/DVD Player/Home Theatre</p> <p>[H] Iron</p> <p>[I] Rice Cooker / Steamed Cooker</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>TELEVISION 1 2</p> <p>REFRIGERATOR 1 2</p> <p>FAN 1 2</p> <p>WATER PUMP 1 2</p> <p>AIR-CONDITIONER..... 1 2</p> <p>WASHING MACHINE 1 2</p> <p>CD/DVD PLAYER..... 1 2</p> <p>IRON 1 2</p> <p>RICE COOKER/STEAMED COOKER 1 2</p>	

	YES	NO	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:			
[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	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES.....1 NO2		
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES.....1 NO2		
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES.....1 NO2		
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? <i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i> <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>	OWN.....1 RENT2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6		
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES.....1 NO2		2⇒HC17
HC16. How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? <i>If less than one, record '00'</i>	HECTARES..... ____ 95 OR MORE95 DK98		
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES.....1 NO2		2⇒HC19

<p>HC18. 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>HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS

ST

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
ST2. Are you aware of (<i>name of programme</i>)?	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>	YES (specify) _____ 1 NO.....2 <i>[X]</i> <i>End</i>
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES.....1 <i>[B]</i> NO.....2 <i>[B]</i> DK.....8 <i>[B]</i>	YES.....1 <i>[C]</i> NO.....2 <i>[C]</i> DK.....8 <i>[C]</i>	YES.....1 <i>[D]</i> NO.....2 <i>[D]</i> DK.....8 <i>[D]</i>	YES.....1 <i>[X]</i> NO.....2 <i>[X]</i> DK.....8 <i>[X]</i>	YES.....1 <i>[X]</i> NO.....2 <i>[X]</i> DK.....8 <i>[X]</i> <i>End</i>
ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (name of programme)? <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 ___ <i>[B]</i> YEARS AGO ...2 ___ <i>[B]</i> DK.....998 <i>[B]</i>	MONTHS AGO 1 ___ <i>[C]</i> YEARS AGO ...2 ___ <i>[C]</i> DK.....998 <i>[C]</i>	MONTHS AGO 1 ___ <i>[D]</i> YEARS AGO ...2 ___ <i>[D]</i> DK.....998 <i>[D]</i>	MONTHS AGO 1 ___ <i>[X]</i> YEARS AGO ...2 ___ <i>[X]</i> DK.....998 <i>[X]</i>	MONTHS AGO 1 ___ <i>[X]</i> YEARS AGO ...2 ___ <i>[X]</i> DK.....998 <i>[X]</i> <i>End</i>

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u> ?	ELECTRIC STOVE..... 01	01 ⇨EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE..... 03	03 ⇨EU5
	PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE..... 04	04 ⇨EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE 05	05 ⇨EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE 06	06 ⇨EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE 07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE 08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE 09	09 ⇨EU4
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96	96 ⇨EU4
	NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	97 ⇨EU6
EU2. Does it have a chimney?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	
EU3. Does it have a fan?	YES 1	
	NO 2	
	DK..... 8	
EU4. 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 (<i>specify</i>)..... 96	
EU5. 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 (<i>specify</i>)..... 6		

<p>EU6. What does your household <u>mainly</u> use for <u>space heating</u> when needed?</p>	<p>CENTRAL HEATING..... 01</p> <p>MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER 02</p> <p>TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER..... 03</p> <p>MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE 04</p> <p>TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE..... 05</p> <p>THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE 06</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p> <p>NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD 97</p>	<p>01 ⇨EU8</p> <p>06 ⇨EU8</p> <p>96 ⇨EU8</p> <p>97 ⇨EU9</p>
<p>EU7. Does it have a chimney?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.</i></p>	<p>ELECTRICITY 02</p> <p>PIPED NATURAL GAS..... 03</p> <p>LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS..... 04</p> <p>BIOGAS 05</p> <p>ALCOHOL / ETHANOL..... 06</p> <p>GASOLINE / DIESEL 07</p> <p>KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 08</p> <p>COAL / LIGNITE 09</p> <p>CHARCOAL..... 10</p> <p>WOOD 11</p> <p>CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 12</p> <p>ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 13</p> <p>PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS 14</p> <p>GARBAGE / PLASTIC 15</p> <p>SAWDUST 16</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	

<p>EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?</p>	<p>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</p>	
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INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS

TN

TN1. Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES.....1 NO2	2 → End
TN2. How many mosquito nets does your household have?	NUMBER OF NETS	

	1 ST NET	2 ND NET	3 RD NET	4 TH NET	5 TH NET	6 TH NET
TN3. Ask the respondent to show you all the nets in the household.	OBSERVED.....1 NOT OBSERVED.....2	OBSERVED.....1 NOT OBSERVED.....2	OBSERVED.....1 NOT OBSERVED.....2	OBSERVED.....1 NOT OBSERVED.....2	OBSERVED.....1 NOT OBSERVED.....2	OBSERVED.....1 NOT OBSERVED.....2
TN4. 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 DK / NOT SURE.....98	MONTHS AGO..... MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO.....95 DK / NOT SURE.....98	MONTHS AGO..... MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO.....95 DK / NOT SURE.....98	MONTHS AGO..... MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO.....95 DK / NOT SURE.....98	MONTHS AGO..... MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO.....95 DK / NOT SURE.....98	MONTHS AGO..... MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO.....95 DK / NOT SURE.....98
TN5. 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 DK BRAND/TYPE.....98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET.....11 PERMANET NET...12 OTHER BRAND (specify).....16 DK BRAND.....18 OTHER TYPE (specify).....36 DK BRAND/TYPE.....98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET.....11 PERMANET NET...12 OTHER BRAND (specify).....16 DK BRAND.....18 OTHER TYPE (specify).....36 DK BRAND/TYPE.....98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET.....11 PERMANET NET...12 OTHER BRAND (specify).....16 DK BRAND.....18 OTHER TYPE (specify).....36 DK BRAND/TYPE.....98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET.....11 PERMANET NET...12 OTHER BRAND (specify).....16 DK BRAND.....18 OTHER TYPE (specify).....36 DK BRAND/TYPE.....98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET.....11 PERMANET NET...12 OTHER BRAND (specify).....16 DK BRAND.....18 OTHER TYPE (specify).....36 DK BRAND/TYPE.....98
TN6. Is net type LLIN (TN5=11-18)?	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2

TN7. 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	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8
TN8. Was the net soaked or dipped (TN7=1)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 TN10	YES.....1 NO.....2 TN10	YES.....1 NO.....2 TN10	YES.....1 NO.....2 TN10	YES.....1 NO.....2 TN10	YES.....1 NO.....2 TN10
TN9. 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	MONTHS AGO..... MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO....95 DK / NOT SURE.....98	MONTHS AGO..... MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO....95 DK / NOT SURE.....98	MONTHS AGO..... MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO....95 DK / NOT SURE.....98	MONTHS AGO..... MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO....95 DK / NOT SURE.....98	MONTHS AGO..... MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO....95 DK / NOT SURE.....98

TN10. 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	YES, ANC.....2 YES, EPI.....3 NO.....4 DK.....8	YES, ANC.....2 YES, EPI.....3 NO.....4 DK.....8	YES, ANC.....2 YES, EPI.....3 NO.....4 DK.....8	YES, ANC.....2 YES, EPI.....3 NO.....4 DK.....8	YES, ANC.....2 YES, EPI.....3 NO.....4 DK.....8	YES, ANC.....2 YES, EPI.....3 NO.....4 DK.....8	
TN11. Check TN10: Is TN10=4?	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN13	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN13	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN13	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN13	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN13	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN13	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN13	
TN12. Where did you get the net?	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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
TN13. Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	
TN14. Did anyone sleep under the net (TN13=1)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN16	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN16	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN16	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN16	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN16	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN16	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⚡ TN16	

<p>TN15. Who slept under this mosquito net last night? <i>Record the person's line number from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.</i></p> <p><i>If someone not in the List of Household Members slept under the mosquito net, record '00'.</i></p>	NAME #1 _____	NAME #1 _____	NAME #1 _____	NAME #1 _____	NAME #1 _____	NAME #1 _____
	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____
	NAME #2 _____	NAME #2 _____	NAME #2 _____	NAME #2 _____	NAME #2 _____	NAME #2 _____
	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____
	NAME #3 _____	NAME #3 _____	NAME #3 _____	NAME #3 _____	NAME #3 _____	NAME #3 _____
	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____
	NAME #4 _____	NAME #4 _____	NAME #4 _____	NAME #4 _____	NAME #4 _____	NAME #4 _____
LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	LINE NUMBER..____	
<p>TN16. Is there another net?</p>	YES.....1 ⚡	YES.....1 ⚡	YES.....1 ⚡	YES.....1 ⚡	YES.....1 ⚡	YES.....1 ⚡
	NO.....2 ⚡	NO.....2 ⚡	NO.....2 ⚡	NO.....2 ⚡	NO.....2 ⚡	NO.....2 ⚡
<p>Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ... <input type="checkbox"/></p>						

WATER AND SANITATION

WS

<p>WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household?</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i></p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING 41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER 51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER 91</p> <p>SACHET WATER 92</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS7</p> <p>12 ⇒WS7</p> <p>13 ⇒WS3</p> <p>14 ⇒WS3</p> <p>21 ⇒WS3</p> <p>31 ⇒WS3</p> <p>32 ⇒WS3</p> <p>41 ⇒WS3</p> <p>42 ⇒WS3</p> <p>51 ⇒WS3</p> <p>61 ⇒WS4</p> <p>71 ⇒WS4</p> <p>81 ⇒WS3</p> <p>91</p> <p>92</p> <p>96 ⇒WS3</p>
<p>WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.</i></p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING 41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER 51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS7</p> <p>12 ⇒WS7</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>21</p> <p>31</p> <p>32</p> <p>41</p> <p>42</p> <p>51</p> <p>61 ⇒WS4</p> <p>71 ⇒WS4</p> <p>81</p> <p>96</p>
<p>WS3. Where is that water source located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>ELSEWHERE 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒WS7</p> <p>2 ⇒WS7</p> <p>3</p>

WS4. 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
WS5. 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..... _ _	
WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... _ _ DK..... 98	
WS7. 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
WS8. 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	
WS9. 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>WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all methods mentioned.</i></p>	<p>BOIL A</p> <p>ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE B</p> <p>STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH C</p> <p>USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)..... D</p> <p>SOLAR DISINFECTION E</p> <p>LET IT STAND AND SETTLE..... F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK Z</p>	
<p>WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM..... 11</p> <p>FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK..... 12</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13</p> <p>FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN 14</p> <p>FLUSH TO DK WHERE 18</p> <p>PIT LATRINE</p> <p>VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT..... 23</p> <p>COMPOSTING TOILET 31</p> <p>BUCKET 41</p> <p>HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE 51</p> <p>NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD..... 95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS14</p> <p>14 ⇒WS14</p> <p>18 ⇒WS14</p> <p>41 ⇒WS14</p> <p>51 ⇒WS14</p> <p>95 ⇒End</p> <p>96 ⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?</p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED</p> <p>WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS..... 1</p> <p>MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW WHEN 3</p> <p>NO, NEVER EMPTIED..... 4</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>4 ⇒WS14</p> <p>8 ⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?</p>	<p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER</p> <p>TO A TREATMENT PLANT 1</p> <p>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2</p> <p>TO DON'T KNOW WHERE..... 3</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD</p> <p>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 4</p> <p>TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	

WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
WS16. 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
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) <u>0</u> ___ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p>HW1. 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>OBSERVED</p> <p>FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) 3</p> <p>NOT OBSERVED</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4</p> <p>NO PERMISSION TO SEE 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>4 ⇒HW5</p> <p>5 ⇒HW4</p> <p>6 ⇒HW5</p>
<p>HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</p> <p><i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i></p>	<p>WATER IS AVAILABLE 1</p> <p>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2</p>	
<p>HW3. Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?</p>	<p>YES, PRESENT 1</p> <p>NO, NOT PRESENT 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒HW7</p> <p>2 ⇒HW5</p>
<p>HW4. 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</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) 3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash / sand in your house for washing hands?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>HW6. Can you please show it to me?</p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO, NOT SHOWN 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>HW7. Record your observation.</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAPA</p> <p>DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE).....B</p> <p>ASH / SANDC</p>	

SALT IODIZATION		SA
<p>SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to <u>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>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED NO SALT IN THE HOUSE..... 4 OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇒HH13 3 ⇒HH13 4 ⇒HH13 6 ⇒HH13</p>
<p>SA2. 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>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) .. 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM)..... 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p>	

HH13. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES..... __ : __	
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	LAO 1	
HH15. Language of the Interview.	LAO 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
HH16. Native language of the Respondent.	LAO 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
HH17. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
HH18. 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.

HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4		HH24. 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.

HH29. 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 ⇒ HH34
HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.		
HH31. 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 ⇒ HH34
HH32. 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≠90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇒ HH34
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>May we interview (<i>name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17</i>) later?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.</p>		
HH34. Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	YES, HH8=1 1 NO, HH8=0..... 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH35. 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 ⇒ HH40
HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.		
HH37. 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 ⇒ HH40
HH38. 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≠90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇒ 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 ⇒ Continue with HH40.
- 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ 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 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM7 on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE	1	2 ⇒ HH42
	NO	2	

HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.

HH42. Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire?	YES, HH9 = 1	1	2 ⇒ HH45
	NO, HH9 = 2	2	

HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household

HH44. 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	2 ⇒ Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
	NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN	2	

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 (As of 27 June 2017)
2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. Cluster number: _____	WQ2. Household number: _____	
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: NAME _____	WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>201</u> _____		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

WQ7. Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN.....2 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN	1 ⇔ WQ10 2 ⇔ WQ31

WQ31. Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN03 PARTLY COMPLETED04 OTHER (specify)96
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WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. Record the time:	HOURS: ____ ____ MINUTES: ____ ____	
WQ11. 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'
WQ12. 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	
WQ13. Label sample H-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).		
WQ14. 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
WQ15. 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	
WQ16. Is this water from the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ WQ18

<p>WQ17. What source was this water collected from?</p>	<p>PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)..... 81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER..... 91 SACHET WATER 92</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i></p>	<p>YES, SHOWN..... 1</p> <p>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</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇒WQ20 3 ⇒WQ20 4 ⇒WQ20 5 ⇒WQ20 6 ⇒WQ20</p>
<p>WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected.</p> <p><i>Label sample S-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i></p>	<p>SOURCE WATER COLLECTED..... 1</p> <p>SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 2</p>	
<p>WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒WQ22</p>

<p>WQ21. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.</p> <p>Label B-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</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>	
<p>WQ22. Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.</p>		
<p>WQ23. Record the time.</p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __</p>	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
<p>Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.</p>		
<p>WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:</p>	<p>_____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____</p>	
<p>WQ25. Record the time:</p>	<p>HOUR AND MINUTES __ : __</p>	
<p>In the boxes below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record 3-digit count of colonies. • If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' • If it is not possible to read results / results are lost, record '998' 		
<p>WQ26. <u>Household</u> water test (100ml):</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____</p>	
<p>WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?</p>	<p>YES, WQ19=1.....1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ28</p>
<p>WQ27. <u>Source</u> water test (100ml):</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____</p>	
<p>WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?</p>	<p>YES, WQ21=1.....1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ31</p>
<p>WQ29. <u>Blank</u> water test (100ml):</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____</p>	

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN (As of 27 June 2017)
2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u>	
WM6A. 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.	WM7. Record the time:	
	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____	
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY NO, FIRST INTERVIEW	1 ⇒ WM9B 2 ⇒ WM9A
WM9A. 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?	WM9B. 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 ⇒ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module	
NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN	2 ⇒ WM17	

WM17. 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
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	WM3=HH471 WM3≠HH472	2 ⇨ WB3
WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3, 4 OR 51 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK2	1 ⇨ WB15 2 ⇨ WB14
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR__ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998	
WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)__ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇨ WB14
WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended? Grade: Primary 11 – 15 Lower Sec. 21 – 24 Upper Sec. 31 – 33 Post Sec. non tertiary 41 – 43 Tertiary Edu. 51 - 57	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION000 PRIMARY1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY3 __ __ POST SECONDARY NON TERTIARY ..4 __ __ TERTIARY EDUCATION5 __ __	000 ⇨ WB14
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES.....1 NO2	
WB8. Check WB4. Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24.....1 AGE 25-49.....2	2 ⇨ WB13
WB9. 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 NO2	2 ⇨ WB11
WB10. During 2016-17 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ? Grade: Primary 11 – 15 Lower Sec. 21 – 24 Upper Sec. 31 – 33 Post Sec. non tertiary 41 – 43 Tertiary Edu. 51 - 57	PRIMARY1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY3 __ __ POST SECONDARY NON TERTIARY ..4 __ __ TERTIARY EDUCATION5 __ __	

<p>WB11. 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 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ WB13</p>
<p>WB12. During 2015-16 (2016-17) school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u>? Grade: 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>WB13. Check WB6. Highest level of school attended:</p>	<p>WB6=2, 3, 4 OR 51 WB6=12</p>	<p>1 ⇨ WB15</p>
<p>WB14. 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>WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)? <i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS ___ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH.....95</p>	<p>95 ⇨ WB18</p>
<p>WB16. 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> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>CITY.....1 TOWN2 RURAL AREA3</p>	

<p>WB17. Before you moved here, in which province did you live in?</p>	<p>VIENTIANE CAPITAL01 PHONSALY02 LUANGNAMTHA03 OUDOMXAY04 BOKEO05 LUANGPRABANG06 HUAPHANH07 XAYABURY08 XIENGKHUANG09 VIENTIANE10 BORIKHAMXAY11 KHAMMUA12 SAVANNAKHET13 SARAVANE14 SEKONG15 CHAMPASACK16 ATTAPEU17 XAYSOMBOUNE18</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF LAO <i>(specify)</i> _____ 96</p>	
<p>WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>WB19. What type of health insurance are you 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>	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT

MT

<p>MT1. 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>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
<p>MT2. 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>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
<p>MT3. 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>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
<p>MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MT9</p>
<p>MT5. 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>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	<p>0 ⇒ MT9</p>

	YES	NO	
MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:			
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE1	2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT1	2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT1	2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA..1	2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE.....1	2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE1	2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION.....1	2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE1	2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING.....1	2	
MT7. Check MT6[C], is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[C]=11		1 ⇨ MT10
	NO, MT6[C]=22		
MT8. Check MT6[F], is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[F]=11		1 ⇨ MT10
	NO, MT6[F]=22		
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES1		2 ⇨ MT11
	NO2		
MT10. 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 WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3		
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES1		
	NO2		
MT12. 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? <i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone.</i> <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 WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3		

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. 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
CM2. 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
CM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME __ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME __ __	
CM5. 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
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE __ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE __ __	
CM8. 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
CM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD __ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD __ __	
CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.	SUM __ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number in CM11) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CM14
CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14. 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

BH

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.

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?			BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?	BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?		BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?	BH8. <i>Record household line number of child (from HLI)</i> <i>Record '00' if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died?		BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?
		S	M	G			Y	N				Unit	Number	
01		1	2	1	2			1	2		→Next Birth	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS....3		
02		1	2	1	2			1	2		→BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS....3	1 ♂ Add Next Birth	
03		1	2	1	2			1	2		→BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS....3	1 ♂ Add Next Birth	
04		1	2	1	2			1	2		→BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS....3	1 ♂ Add Next Birth	
05		1	2	1	2			1	2		→BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS....3	1 ♂ Add Next Birth	
06		1	2	1	2			1	2		→BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS....3	1 ♂ Add Next Birth	
07		1	2	1	2			1	2		→BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS....3	1 ♂ Add Next Birth	
08		1	2	1	2			1	2		→BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS....3	1 ♂ Add Next Birth	
09		1	2	1	2			1	2		→BH10	DAYS.....1	1 ♂ Add Next Birth	

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?	BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? <i>Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?</i>			BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?	BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) <i>Record '00' if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)?</i> <i>Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>	Add Birth	Next Birth	
				S	M	B								G
10		1 2	1 2	— —	— —	— —	1	— —	1	2	→BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS....3	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
11		1 2	1 2	— —	— —	— —	1	— —	1	2	→BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS....3	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
12		1 2	1 2	— —	— —	— —	1	— —	1	2	→BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS....3	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
13		1 2	1 2	— —	— —	— —	1	— —	1	2	→BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS....3	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
14		1 2	1 2	— —	— —	— —	1	— —	1	2	→BH10	DAYS.....1 MONTHS..2 YEARS....3	1 2 Add Birth	2 2 Next Birth
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (name of last birth listed)?											YES.....1	1 ⇒ Record birth(s) in Birth History		
											NO.....2	2		

CM15. 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
CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) 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
CM18. 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 _____	
CM19. 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
CM20. 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 _____	
CM21. 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 _____	
CM22. 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
CM23. When did your (last) abortion take place? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF (LAST) ABORTION MONTH..... ____ YEAR ____	

<p>CM24. Check CM23: Last abortion occurred within the last 5 years, that is, since (month of interview) in 2012?</p> <p><i>If the month of interview and the month the abortion took place are the same, and the year the abortion took place is 2012, consider this as an abortion within the last 5 years.</i></p>	<p>NO ABORTION IN THE LAST 5 YEARS..... 0</p> <p>THE LAST ABORTION TOOK PLACE DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS..... 1</p>	<p>0 ⇒ End</p>
<p>CM25. How many months (weeks) were you pregnant when your pregnancy was aborted?</p> <p><i>If the respondent answers in weeks, write down on the appropriate line for weeks, otherwise just record the given months</i></p>	<p>LENGTH OF PREGNANCY AT TIME OF ABORTION</p> <p>WEEKS..... 1 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS..... 2 __ __</p>	
<p>CM26. What was the method used for that abortion?</p>	<p>MEDICAL METHOD USING PILLS..... 1</p> <p>SURGICAL / INVASIVE METHOD..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CM28</p>
<p>CM27. Where did the surgical abortion take place?</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL21</p> <p>HEALTH CENTRE22</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE</p> <p>MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	<p>21 ⇒ CM30</p> <p>22 ⇒ CM30</p> <p>26 ⇒ CM30</p> <p>31 ⇒ CM30</p> <p>32 ⇒ CM30</p> <p>33 ⇒ CM30</p> <p>36 ⇒ CM30</p> <p>96 ⇒ CM30</p>
<p>CM28. Where did the medical abortion using pills take place?</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL21</p> <p>HEALTH CENTRE22</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE</p> <p>MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>AT HOME.....41</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	


CM29. Where did you obtain the pills?	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL21 HEALTH CENTRE22 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36 PHARMACY41 LOCAL DRUG STORE41 ALREADY HAD AT HOME.....41 RELATIVE / FRIEND.....42 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
CM30. Did you face any problems or complications?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
CM31. What kind of complications did you have? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	HEAVY BLEEDING A SEVERE PAIN B FEVER C INJURY/PERFORATION D FOUL-SMELLING VAGINAL DISCHARGE .. E OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
CM32. Did you seek treatment for this/these complication(s)?	YES 1 NO 2	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. 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
DB2. When you got pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇒ DB4A 2 ⇒ DB4B
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NO MORE 2	
DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?		

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN												
<p>MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ End												
<p>MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ MN7												
<p>MN3. Whom did you see?</p> <p>Probe: Anyone else?</p> <p>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR..... A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE..... B</p> <p>AUXILIARY NURSE C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER G</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>													
<p>MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If “9 months” or later, record 9.</p>	<p>WEEKS 1 ___</p> <p>MONTHS 2 <u>0</u> ___</p> <p>DK 998</p>													
<p>MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ___</p> <p>DK 98</p>													
<p>MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:</p> <p>[A] Was your blood pressure measured?</p> <p>[B] Did you give a urine sample?</p> <p>[C] Did you give a blood sample?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URINE SAMPLE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	BLOOD PRESSURE.....	1	2	URINE SAMPLE	1	2	BLOOD SAMPLE.....	1	2	
	YES	NO												
BLOOD PRESSURE.....	1	2												
URINE SAMPLE	1	2												
BLOOD SAMPLE.....	1	2												
<p>MN7. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunizations listed?</p> <p>If yes, ask: May I see it please?</p> <p>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</p>	<p>YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN).... 1</p> <p>YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN)..... 2</p> <p>NO 3</p> <p>DK 8</p>													
<p>MN8. 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?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	2 ⇒ MN11 8 ⇒ MN11												

MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?	NUMBER OF TIMES __ DK 8	8 ⇒ MN11
MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION..... 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS..... 2	2 ⇒ MN15
MN11. 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
MN12. 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	
MN13. 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
MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection ? MN14B. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? <i>The reference is to the last injection received <u>prior</u> to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12. If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i>	YEARS AGO __ __ DK 98	
MN14C. 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
MN14D. 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	
MN15. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=1 1 NO, MN2=2..... 2	2 ⇒ MN19
MN16. 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
MN17. How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?	NUMBER OF TIMES __ __ DK 98	

<p>MN18. Did you get the SP/Fansidar during an antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or at another source?</p>	<p>ANTENATAL VISIT A ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT B OTHER SOURCE (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>MN19. 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></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B AUXILIARY NURSE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X NO ONE Y</p>	
<p>MN20. Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)? <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></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>HOME YOUR HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE 22 OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒MN23 12 ⇒MN23 96 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN21. Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? <i>Probe if necessary:</i> Was it before or after your labour pains started?</p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2</p>	

<p>MN23. 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>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN25 8 ⇒MN25</p>
<p>MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	
<p>MN25. Was (<i>name</i>) dried or wiped soon after birth?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	
<p>MN26. How long after the birth was (<i>name</i>) bathed for the first time? <i>If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i> <i>If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.</i> <i>If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR 000</p> <p>HOURS..... 1 ___</p> <p>DAYS 2 ___</p> <p>NEVER BATHED..... 997</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998</p>	
<p>MN27. 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>1 ⇒MN30</p>
<p>MN28. What was used to cut the cord?</p>	<p>NEW BLADE..... 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES 2 SCISSORS..... 3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	
<p>MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN32 8 ⇒MN32</p>

<p>MN31. What was applied to the cord?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p>	<p>CHLORHEXIDINE..... A</p> <p>OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) B</p> <p>MUSTARD OIL C</p> <p>ASH..... D</p> <p>ANIMAL DUNG..... E</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>MN32. When (<i>name</i>) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?</p>	<p>VERY LARGE 1</p> <p>LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2</p> <p>AVERAGE 3</p> <p>SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4</p> <p>VERY SMALL..... 5</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>MN33. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN35</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN35</p>
<p>MN34. How much did (<i>name</i>) weigh?</p> <p><i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i></p>	<p>FROM CARD..... 1 (KG) __ . ____</p> <p>FROM RECALL 2 (KG) __ . ____</p> <p>DK 99998</p>	
<p>MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>MN36. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN39B</p>
<p>MN37. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY 000</p> <p>HOURS..... 1 ____</p> <p>DAYS 2 ____</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998</p>	
<p>MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN39A</p> <p>2 ⇒ End</p>

<p>MN39A. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i></p>	<p>MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK)..... A</p> <p>PLAIN WATERB</p> <p>SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER.....C</p> <p>GRIPE WATER D</p> <p>SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTIONE</p> <p>FRUIT JUICE..... F</p> <p>INFANT FORMULA G</p>	
<p>MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i></p>	<p>TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS..... H</p> <p>HONEYI</p> <p>PRESCRIBED MEDICINE.....J</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK..... Y</p>	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p>PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇒ End
<p>PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	YES, MN20=21-36..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2	2 ⇒ PN7
<p>PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>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?</p> <p>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</p>	HOURS..... 1 ___ DAYS 2 ___ WEEKS 3 ___ DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998	
<p>PN4. 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.</p> <p>Before you left the (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health?</p>	YES..... 1 NO 2	
<p>PN5. 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?</p> <p>Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (<i>name or type or facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	YES..... 1 NO 2	
<p>PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>).</p> <p>Did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN17
<p>PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p>	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>PN8. 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>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN9. 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>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN10. After the (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did anyone check on the health of (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨PN12</p> <p>2 ⇨PN19</p>
<p>PN11. 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>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨PN20</p>
<p>PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨PN13A</p> <p>2 ⇨PN13B</p>
<p>PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN13B. 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>	<p>HOURS..... 1 ___</p> <p>DAYS 2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS 3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON’T REMEMBER..... 998</p>	
<p>PN14. Who checked on (<i>name</i>)’s health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR..... A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE..... B</p> <p>AUXILIARY NURSE C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER G</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	

<p>PN15. 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> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>YOUR HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE 22</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ 36</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36..... 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ PN18</p>
<p>PN17. After you left (name or type of facility in MN20), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ PN21</p> <p>2 ⇨ PN25</p>
<p>PN18. 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</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ PN20</p>
<p>PN19. After the delivery was over and (person or persons in MN19) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ PN21</p> <p>2 ⇨ PN25</p>
<p>PN20. After the birth of (name), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ PN25</p>
<p>PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ PN22A</p> <p>2 ⇨ PN22B</p>
<p>PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than one week, record days.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS..... 1 ___</p> <p>DAYS 2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS 3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998</p>	

<p>PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE..... B AUXILIARY NURSE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>																	
<p>PN24. 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> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>HOME YOUR HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE 22 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>																	
<p>PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility:</p> <p>[A] Examine (<i>name</i>)'s cord?</p> <p>[B] Take the temperature of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EXAMINE THE CORD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TAKE TEMPERATURE.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	EXAMINE THE CORD	1	2	8	TAKE TEMPERATURE.....	1	2	8	COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
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EXAMINE THE CORD	1	2	8															
TAKE TEMPERATURE.....	1	2	8															
COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
<p>PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?</p>	<p>YES, MN36=1 1 NO, MN36=2..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN28</p>																
<p>PN27. Observe (<i>name</i>)'s breastfeeding?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8									
	YES	NO	DK															
OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
<p>PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES, MN33=1 1 NO, MN33=2..... 2 DK, MN33=8..... 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN29A 2 ⇒PN29B 3 ⇒PN29C</p>																

<p>PN29A. 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>PN29B. 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>PN29C. 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>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN30. 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>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
<p>CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning.</p> <p>Are you pregnant now?</p>	<p>YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK OR NOT SURE.....8</p>	1 ⇨ CP3
<p>CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant.</p> <p>Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	1 ⇨ CP4
<p>CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	1 ⇨ End 2 ⇨ End
<p>CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy?</p> <p><i>Do not prompt.</i> <i>If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</i></p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATIONA</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION.....B</p> <p>IUDC</p> <p>INJECTABLES.....D</p> <p>IMPLANTS.....E</p> <p>PILL.....F</p> <p>MALE CONDOM.....G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM.....H</p> <p>DIAPHRAGMI</p> <p>FOAM / JELLYJ</p> <p>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHML</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL.....M</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....X</p>	
<p>CP5. Where did you obtain (current method) the last time?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>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></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER 12</p> <p>LAO YOUTH CENTER LYC 13</p> <p>OUTREACH TEAM..... 14</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH VOLUNTEER VHV 15</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16</p> <p>(<i>specify</i>)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21</p> <p>PHARMACY 22</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR 23</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC 24</p> <p>FIELD WORKER 25</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26</p> <p>(<i>specify</i>)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP 31</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE..... 33</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	

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? UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
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 DK 8	1 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14

<p>UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>UN13. Check UN12. 'Never menstruated' mentioned?</p>	<p>MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>
<p>UN14. When did your last menstrual period start?</p> <p><i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If '1 year', probe:</i> How many months ago?</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>993 ⇒End 994 ⇒End 995 ⇒End</p>
<p>UN15. Check UN14. Was the last menstrual period within last year?</p>	<p>YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8</p>	
<p>UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒End 8 ⇒End</p>
<p>UN19. Were the materials reusable?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

DV1. 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	8
[B]	If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN.....	1	2	8
[C]	If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM	1	2	8
[D]	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX.....	1	2	8
[E]	If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD	1	2	8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. 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 ⇨MA5
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __ DK 98	
MA3. 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 ⇨MA7
MA4. How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER __ __ DK 98	⇨MA7 98 ⇨MA7
MA5. 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
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE..... 2	1 ⇨MA8A 2 ⇨MA8B
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MA8B. 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	
MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇨End
MA10. Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7=2..... 2	1 ⇨MA11A 2 ⇨MA11B
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

SE

<p>SB1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i> 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>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>SB2. 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>	<p>4 ⇒ End</p>
<p>SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>SB4. 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><i>If 'Boyfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></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>SB5. <i>Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</i></p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MA1=3 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ SB7</p>
<p>SB6. 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>SB7. 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>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>SB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend' then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></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 (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒ SB12</p> <p>4 ⇒ SB12</p> <p>5 ⇒ SB12</p> <p>6 ⇒ SB12</p>
<p>SB10. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MA1=3 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ SB12</p>
<p>SB11. Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MA7=1 1</p> <p>NO, MA7≠1 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ End</p>
<p>SB12. 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>	

HIV/AIDS		HA																
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒End																
HA2. 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																	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8																	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <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> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2⇒HA11																
HA10. 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																	
HA11. 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																

HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	YES, MN2=1 1 NO, MN2=2 2	2 ⇨ HA17
HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), were you given any information about:	YES NO DK	
[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?	HIV FROM MOTHER 1 2 8	
[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?	THINGS TO DO 1 2 8	
[C] Getting tested for HIV?	TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	
Were you:		
[D] Offered a test for HIV?	OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8	
HA14. 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
HA15. 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
HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA17. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-36 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨ HA21
HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ HA21
HA20. 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
HA21. 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
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ HA25
HA23. 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
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ HA27

HA25. 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	
HA26. 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
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ HA30
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
HA30. 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	
HA31. 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	
HA32. 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	
HA33. 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	
HA34. 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	
HA35. 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	
HA36. 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
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES1 NO2	2⇒TA6
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE.....00 AGE.....	00⇒TA6
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES1 NO2	2⇒TA6
TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES.....	
TA5. 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 <u>0</u> _____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES1 NO2	2⇒TA10z
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES1 NO2	2⇒TA10
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARSA WATER PIPE.....B CIGARILLOSC PIPE.....D OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X	
TA9. 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 <u>0</u> _____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES1 NO2	2⇒TA14
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES1 NO2	2⇒TA14

<p>TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO A SNUFF..... B DIP..... C OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	
<p>TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA12</i>)?</p> <p><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 <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	
<p>TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA15. 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.</p> <p>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 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><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 <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>TA17. 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>	

WM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES _ _ : _ _	
WM11. 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	
WM12. Language of the Questionnaire.	LAO 1	
WM13. Language of the Interview.	LAO 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM14. Native language of the Respondent.	LAO 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM15. 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	
WM15A. Check WM6A in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for anaemia testing?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WM16
<p>WM15B. 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.</p> <p>WM16. 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> <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
ATW1. Cluster number: _____ _____	ATW2. Household number: _____	
ATW3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	ATW4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME	
ATW4A. Measurer's name and number NAME _____		
ATW5. Woman's age from WB4:	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... _____	
ATW6. Check ATW5 (Age)	15-17 YEARS..... 1	2 ⇒ ATW11
	18-49 YEARS..... 2	
ATW7. Check Woman's marital status from MA5 in QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN:	MA5=3 (NEVER IN UNION) 1	2 ⇒ ATW11
	OTHER..... 2	
ATW8. 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?

ATW10. 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?

ATW12. 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.

ATW14. Record haemoglobin level here and in the anaemia pamphlet.	G/DL ____ . ____	
	OTHER..... 99.6	99.6 ⇒ ATW18

ATW15. Informational brochure.	<i>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.</i>	
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ATW16. Check ATW14: Haemoglobin result	BELOW 7.0 G/DL/SEVERE ANAEMIA..... 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2	2 ⇒ ATW18
ATW17. Referral for severe anaemia.	<p>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.</p> <p>The anaemia test shows that you have severe anaemia. You are seriously ill and must visit a health facility immediately.</p>	
ATW18. Is there another woman/child to be tested in the household who has not yet been tested?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ Next Woman or Child
ATW19. 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 (As of 27 June 2017)

2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		M
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME _____	MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 201_____	

<p>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.</p>	MWM7. Record the time:	
	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____	
<p>MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY NO, FIRST INTERVIEW	1 ⇒ MWM9B 2 ⇒ MWM9A
<p>MWM9A. 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?</p>	<p>MWM9B. 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?</p>	
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN	1 ⇒ MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒ MWM17	

<p>MWM17. Result of man's interview.</p> <p>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	COMPLETED..... NOT AT HOME REFUSED PARTLY COMPLETED INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____
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MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. 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
MWB2. 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
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MWB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇔ MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended? Grade: 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
MWB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
MWB8. Check MWB4. Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇔ MWB13
MWB9. 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
MWB10. During 2016-17 (2017-18) school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ? Grade: 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>MWB11. 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>MWB12. During 2015-16 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u>? Grade: 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>MWB13. 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>MWB14. 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 (specify) _____ 6</p>	
<p>MWB15. 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>MWB16. 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> _____ (Name of place)</p>	<p>CITY..... 1 TOWN..... 2 RURAL AREA..... 3</p>	

MWB17. 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	
MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
MWB19. 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>MMT1. 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 WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
<p>MMT2. 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 WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
<p>MMT3. 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 WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	
<p>MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p>	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ MMT9
<p>MMT5. 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 WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3	0 ⇒ MMT9

	YES	NO	
MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you:			
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE 1	2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1	2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1	2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA. 1	2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE..... 1	2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE 1	2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION 1	2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE 1	2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING 1	2	
MMT7. Check MMT6[C], is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[C]=1 1		1 ⇔ MMT10
	NO, MMT6[C]=2 2		
MMT8. Check MMT6[F], is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[F]=1 1		1 ⇔ MMT10
	NO, MMT6[F]=2 2		
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES 1		2 ⇔ MMT11
	NO 2		
MMT10. 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		
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1		
	NO 2		

<p>MMT12. 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</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY3</p>	
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FERTILITY	MCM	
<p>MCM1. 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.</p> <p>Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?</p> <p><i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MCM8 8 ⇒ MCM8
<p>MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM5
<p>MCM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME __ __	
<p>MCM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME __ __	
<p>MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM8
<p>MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE __ __	
<p>MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE __ __	
<p>MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><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></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM11
<p>MCM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD __ __	
<p>MCM10. How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD __ __	
<p>MCM11. Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.</p>	SUM __ __	
<p>MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (total number in MCM11) live births during your life. Is this correct?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MCM14

MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.		
MCM14. Check MCM11. How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=000 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=011 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE2	0 ⇒End 1 ⇒MCM18A
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇒MCM17
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN __ __	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __	⇒MCM18B
MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born? MCM18B. 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>	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH __ __ YEAR __ __ __ __	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

MDV

MDV1. 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	8
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN.....	1	2	8
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM.....	1	2	8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX	1	2	8
[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD.....	1	2	8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. 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
MMA3. Do you have other wives or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒MMA7
MMA4. How many other wives or live-in partners do you have?	NUMBER __ __ DK 98	⇒MMA7 98 ⇒MMA7
MMA5. 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
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. 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
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? MMA8B. 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	
MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇒End
MMA10. Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=1 1 NO, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇒MMA11A 2 ⇒MMA11B
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)? MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	MSB	
<p>MSB1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i> 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) WIFE/PARTNER 95</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MSB2. 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>	<p>4 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>MSB4. 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><i>If 'Girlfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>4 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>5 ⇒ MSB6</p> <p>6 ⇒ MSB6</p>
<p>MSB5. <i>Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</i></p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MMA1=3 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MSB7</p>
<p>MSB6. 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>MSB7. 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>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>MSB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend' then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒MSB12</p> <p>4 ⇒MSB12</p> <p>5 ⇒MSB12</p> <p>6 ⇒MSB12</p>
<p>MSB10. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MMA1=3 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MSB12</p>
<p>MSB11. Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MMA7=1 1</p> <p>NO, MMA7≠1 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>
<p>MSB12. 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>	

HIV/AIDS		MH																
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2⇒End																
MHA2. 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																	
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8																	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8																	
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8																	
MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8																	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8																	
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <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> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8															
MHA9. Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒MHA24																
MHA10. 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																	
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒MHA27																

MHA25. 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	
MHA26. 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
MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MHA30
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2	
MHA30. 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	
MHA31. 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	
MHA32. 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	
MHA33. 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	
MHA34. 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	
MHA35. 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	
MHA36. 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
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE..... 00 AGE..... ____	00 ⇒ MTA6
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____	
MTA5. 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 <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA6. 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
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA8. 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 (<i>specify</i>) X	
MTA9. 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 <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA14
MTA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTA14

<p>MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA12</i>)?</p> <p><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..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	
<p>MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA15. 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.</p> <p>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 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><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..... <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA17. 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>	

MWM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES..... __ : __	
MWM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE.....</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) _____</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) _____</p>	
MWM12. Language of the Questionnaire.	LAO	
MWM13. Language of the Interview.	<p>LAO</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____</p>	
MWM14. Native language of the Respondent.	<p>LAO</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____</p>	
MWM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE</p> <p>YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE</p> <p>NO, NOT USED</p>	
<p>MWM16. 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> <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 (As of 27 June 2017)

2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UI
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
UF8A. Check HH8B (HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE): Is the household selected for anaemia testing?	YES	1
	NO	2

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.

UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY	1 ⇒UF10B
	NO, FIRST INTERVIEW	2 ⇒UF10A
UF10A. 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?	UF10B. 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 ⇒UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module	
NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN	2 ⇒UF17	

UF17. 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

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
<p>UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name)'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.</p>		
<p>UB1. On what day, month and year was (name) born?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i></p> <p><i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i></p>	<p>DATE OF BIRTH DAY __ __</p> <p>DK DAY 98</p> <p>MONTH..... __ __</p> <p>YEAR <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> __</p>	
<p>UB2. How old is (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i></p>	<p>AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __</p>	
<p>UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1, OR 2..... 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨UB9</p>
<p>UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):</p>	<p>RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 1</p> <p>RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47.2</p>	<p>2 ⇨UB6</p>
<p>UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?</p>	<p>YES, ED10=0 1</p> <p>NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨UB8B</p> <p>2 ⇨UB9</p>
<p>UB6. Has (name) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as nursery school or pre-school?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨UB9</p>
<p>UB7. At any time since September 2016, did (he/she) attend (<i>programmes mentioned in UB6</i>)?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨UB8A</p> <p>2 ⇨UB9</p>
<p>UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (<i>programmes mentioned in UB6</i>)?</p> <p>UB8B. You have mentioned that (name) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	
<p>UB9. Is (name) covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨End</p>

<p>UB10. 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 MCHE PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE.....F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
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BIRTH REGISTRATION

B

<p>BR0. Has (<i>name</i>) been registered in the family book?</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DK</p>	
<p>BR1. Does (<i>name</i>) have a birth certificate?</p> <p><i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?</p>	<p>YES, SEEN</p> <p>YES, NOT SEEN</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DK</p>	<p>1 ⇨End</p> <p>2 ⇨End</p>
<p>BR2. Has (<i>name</i>)’s birth been registered with District Authority?</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>DK</p>	<p>1 ⇨End</p>
<p>BR3. Do you know how to register (<i>name</i>)’s birth with District Authority?</p>	<p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
<p>EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NONE 00</p> <p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS <u>0</u> ..</p> <p>TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10</p>	
<p>EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (<i>name</i>) plays with when (he/she) is at home.</p> <p>Does (he/she) play with:</p> <p>[A] homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home?</p> <p>[B] toys from a shop or manufactured toys?</p> <p>[C] household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?</p>	<p>Y N DK</p> <p>HOMEMADE TOYS 1 2 8</p> <p>TOYS FROM A SHOP 1 2 8</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8</p>	
<p>EC3. 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.</p> <p>On how many days in the past week was (<i>name</i>):</p> <p>[A] left alone for more than an hour?</p> <p>[B] left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour?</p> <p><i>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR</p>	
<p>EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	1 ⇒ End

<p>EC5. 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><i>If 'Yes', ask:</i> 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><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with <i>(name)</i>, including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took <i>(name)</i> outside the home?</p> <p>[E] Played with <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTHER</th> <th>FATHER</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SANG SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>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>EC6. 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</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC7. Can <i>(name)</i> read at least four simple, popular words?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC8. Does <i>(name)</i> know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC9. 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</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				

EC10. Is (<i>name</i>) sometimes too sick to play?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC11. Does (<i>name</i>) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC12. When given something to do, is (<i>name</i>) able to do it independently?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC13. Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC14. Does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC15. Does (<i>name</i>) get distracted easily?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒End
UCD2. 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 you or any other adult in your household has used this method with <i>(name)</i> 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 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	
UCD3. 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
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒End

UCD5. 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

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have. Does (name) wear glasses?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (name) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF5. 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?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=1 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF7A 2 ⇨ UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (name) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (name) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=1 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF9A 2 ⇨ UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. 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	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=1 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF11 2 ⇨ UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. 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 ⇨ UCF14 2 ⇨ UCF14 3 ⇨ UCF14 4 ⇨ UCF14

<p>UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF16. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty playing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question.</p> <p>Compared with children of the same age, how much does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite or hit other children or adults?</p> <p>Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?</p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 1 LESS 2 THE SAME 3 MORE 4 A LOT MORE 5</p>	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 42	2 ⇨ End
BD2. Has (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇨ BD4 8 ⇨ BD4
BD3. Is (<i>name</i>) still being breastfed?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (<i>name</i>) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
BD5. Did (<i>name</i>) drink Oral Rehydration Salts solution (ORS) yesterday, during the day or night?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
BD6. Did (<i>name</i>) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	YES1 NO2 DK8	
BD7. 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	1 2 8
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1 2 8
[C] Clear broth/clear soup (Nam Keng)?	CLEAR BROTH	1 2 8
[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'. 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'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK	_____
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1 2 ⚡ 8 ⚡ BD8 BD8

[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(Specify) _____			
<p>BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (name) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>- Think about when (name) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else? Record answers using the food groups below.</i></p> <p>- What did (name) 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></p>				
For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night		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	2 \surd	8 \surd
[A1] How many times did (name) 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	8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables, such as Spinach, Morning Glory, Salad Green, and Green Leaf Lettuce?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas or carrots or sweet potatoes (locally available vitamin A-rich fruits)?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as watermelon, banana, (most commonly eaten fruits and vegetables)?	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8

[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 \surd BD9	8 \surd BD9
[X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.	(Specify) _____			
<p>BD9. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night?</p> <p><i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i></p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES__</p> <p>DK8</p>			

IMMUNIZATION										IM
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?		AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2						2 ⇒ IM29		
IM2. 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		
IM3. 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								
IM4. Check IM2:		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2						2 ⇒ IM11		
IM5. 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		
IM6. (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.		DATE OF IMMUNIZATION								
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR				
BCG	BCG					2	0	1		
HepB (at birth)	HepB0					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0	1		
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0	1		
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		
IM7. Check IM6. Are all vaccines (BCG to JEV) recorded?		YES 1 NO 2								1 ⇒End
IM8. Did (<i>name</i>) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunization days or child health days:										
[A] National Polio Campaign		NATIONAL POLIO CAMPAIGN 1 2 8								
[B] National Measles Campaign		NATIONAL MEASLES CAMPAIGN 1 2 8								
[C] National Immunization Day		NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAY 1 2 8								
[D] Provincial Health Day		PROVINCIAL HEALTH DAY 1 2 8								
IM9. 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 8 ⇒End
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.										
<i>Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received.</i>										
<i>For vaccinations <u>not</u> received record '00'.</i>										
<i>When <u>finished</u>, go to End of module.</i>										⇒End

<p>IM20. 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>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒IM22 8 ⇒IM22</p>
<p>IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ DK 8</p>	
<p>IM22. 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>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒IM26 8 ⇒IM26</p>
<p>IM23. How many times was the pneumococcal vaccine received?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ DK 8</p>	
<p>IM26. 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>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>IM26A. 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>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒End 2 ⇒End 8 ⇒End</p>
<p>IM29. <i>Check the vaccination card: Has (name) received a Vitamin A dose within the last 6 months?</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK, NO VACCINATION CARD 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒IM29B</p>
<p>IM29A. Has (name) received a Vitamin A does like (this /any of these) within the last 6 months?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	

<i>Show common types of ampules / capsules / syrups</i>		
IM29B. 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? 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?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DK 8	
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>CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i></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> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D OUTREACH TEAM..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY K MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA7. During the time (name) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:</p> <p>[A] A fluid made from a special packet called oralyte / Nam Tha Lay Phoun?</p> <p>[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid called oralyte 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>CA8. 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>CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B])?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></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 style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D OUTREACH TEAM..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY K MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA10. Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?</p>	<p>YES, CA7[C]=1 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒CA12</p>
<p>CA11. Where did you get the zinc?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></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 style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D OUTREACH TEAM..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY K MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒CA14 8 ⇒CA14</p>

<p>CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of brand)</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of brand)</i></p>	<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) B</p> <p>OTHER PILL OR SYRUP G</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP H</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC L</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC M</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION N</p> <p>INTRAVENOUS (IV) O</p> <p>HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE Q</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) been ill with a fever?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA16</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA16</p>
<p>CA15. At any time during the illness, did (<i>name</i>) have blood taken from (his/her) finger or heel for testing?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA19</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA19</p>
<p>CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?</p>	<p>PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY 1</p> <p>BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY 2</p> <p>BOTH 3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CA20</p> <p>2 ⇒ CA20</p> <p>3 ⇒ CA20</p> <p>6 ⇒ CA20</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA20</p>
<p>CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?</p>	<p>YES, CA14=1 1</p> <p>NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA30</p>
<p>CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA22</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA22</p>

<p>CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i></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> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D OUTREACH TEAM.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY K MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND..... P SHOP Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA22. 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>CA23. What medicine was (<i>name</i>) given?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine?</p> <p><i>Record all medicines given.</i></p> <p><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 style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of brand)</i></p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of brand)</i></p>	<p>ANTI-MALARIALS</p> <p>ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (COARTEM) A</p> <p>SP / FANSIDAR B</p> <p>CHLOROQUINE C</p> <p>AMODIAQUINE D</p> <p>QUININE</p> <p>PILLS E</p> <p>INJECTION/IV F</p> <p>ARTESUNATE</p> <p>RECTAL G</p> <p>INJECTION/IV H</p> <p>OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL (specify) K</p> <p>ANTIBIOTICS</p> <p>AMOXICILLIN L</p> <p>COTRIMOXAZOLE M</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>PILL/SYRUP N</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>INJECTION/IV O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICATIONS</p> <p>PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN R</p> <p>ASPIRIN S</p> <p>IBUPROFEN T</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X</p> <p>DK Z</p>	
<p>CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O 1</p> <p>NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA26</p>

<p>CA25. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></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> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D OUTREACH TEAM..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY K MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA26. 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>CA27. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes A to K</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></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> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER D OUTREACH TEAM..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY K MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z</p>	
<p>CA28. 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>

<p>CA29A. 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>?</p> <p>CA29B. How long after the fever started did <i>(name)</i> first take <i>(name of anti-malarial from CA23, codes A to K)</i>?</p>	<p>SAME DAY 0</p> <p>NEXT DAY 1</p> <p>2 DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED..... 2</p> <p>3 OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED..... 3</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>CA30. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1 OR 2 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>CA31. The last time <i>(name)</i> passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?</p>	<p>CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE 01</p> <p>PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02</p> <p>PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH..... 03</p> <p>THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE)..... 04</p> <p>BURIED..... 05</p> <p>LEFT IN THE OPEN..... 06</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

UF11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES..... _ _ : _ _	
UF12. Language of the Questionnaire.	LAO 1	
UF13. Language of the Interview.	LAO 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF14. Native language of the Respondent.	LAO 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF15. 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	
UF15A. Check UF8A in UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for anaemia testing?	YES 1 NO 2	⇒UF16B
UF15B. Check UBI Child age 0-5 months?	0-5 MONTHS 1 OLDER 2	⇒UF16B

UF16A. 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.

UF16B. 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 another child age 0-4 living in this household?

- 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.
- 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?
 - 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.
 - 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.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	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
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum?	YES 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRRESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ AN11A 2 ⇨ AN11B
AN11A. 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: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) _____ . _____ CHILD REFUSED 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED 999.5 OTHER (specify) 999.6	999.4 ⇨ AN13 999.5 ⇨ AN13 999.6 ⇨ AN13
AN11B. 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: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>		
AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	
AN13. Today's date: Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____		
AN14. Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ Next Child
AN15. 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

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MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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ANAEMIA TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		AT
AT1. Cluster number: _____	AT2. Household number: _____	
AT3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	AT4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... _	
AT5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	AT6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
	AT6A. Measurer's name and number: NAME..... _	

ANAEMIA TESTING
AT
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?

AT8. <i>Record the code and sign your name.</i>	GRANTED 1 (Sign) _____ REFUSED 2 (Sign) _____ NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	2 ⇨ AT14 3 ⇨ AT14
AT9. Prepare equipment and supplies for the test and proceed with the test.		
AT10. <i>Record haemoglobin level here and in the anaemia pamphlet.</i>	G/DL _ _ . _ CHILD NOT PRESENT 99.3 CHILD REFUSED 99.4 OTHER 99.6	⇨ AT14 ⇨ AT14 ⇨ AT14
AT11. <i>Informational brochure.</i>	<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.</i>	
AT12. <i>Check AT10: Haemoglobin result</i>	BELOW 7.0 G/DL/SEVERE ANAEMIA 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2	2 ⇨ AT14
AT13. <i>Referral for severe anaemia.</i>	<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.</i> The anaemia test shows that (name) has severe anaemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.	
AT14. <i>Is there another child/woman to be tested in the household who has not yet been tested?</i>	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ 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

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MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANAEMIA TESTING MODULE

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANAEMIA TESTING MODULE

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QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5 – 17 (As of 27 June 2017)

2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____	FS8. 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.

FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY	1 ⇒FS10B
	NO, FIRST INTERVIEW	2 ⇒FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (your name). 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 (child's name from FS3)'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?	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'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 ⇒CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module	
NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN	2 ⇒FS17	

FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years	COMPLETED	01
<i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i>	NOT AT HOME.....	02
	REFUSED	03
	PARTLY COMPLETED.....	04
<i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	INCAPACITATED	
	(specify) _____	05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17.....	06
	OTHER (specify) _____	96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5 – 17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	FS4=HH471 FS4≠HH472	1 ⇒CB11
CB2. In what month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH__ __ YEAR__ __ __	
CB3. 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).....__ __	
CB4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒CB11
CB5. 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
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES1 NO2	
CB7. At any time during 2016-17 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒CB9
CB8. 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 __ __	
CB9. At any time during the 2015-16 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒CB11
CB10. 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 __ __	
CB11. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒End

<p>CB12. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CIVIL SERVANT SCHEMEA SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICEB COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE (CBHI).....C HEALTH EQUITY FUND (HEF)D FREE MCHE PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCEF OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____X</p>	
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<p>CL1. 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>	
<p>CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CL7</p>
<p>CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... ___</p>	
<p>CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	
<p>CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	

<p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?</p> <p>[X] Is (<i>name</i>) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>																									
<p>CL7. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) fetch water for household use?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒CL9</p>																								
<p>CL8. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __</p>																									
<p>CL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) collect firewood for household use?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒CL11</p>																								
<p>CL10. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __</p>																									
<p>CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household?</p> <p>[A] Shopping for the household?</p> <p>[B] Cooking?</p> <p>[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?</p> <p>[D] Washing clothes?</p> <p>[E] Caring for children?</p> <p>[F] Caring for someone old or sick?</p> <p>[X] Other household tasks?</p>	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align:right;">YES</td> <td style="text-align:right;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD.....</td> <td style="text-align:right;">1</td> <td style="text-align:right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COOKING.....</td> <td style="text-align:right;">1</td> <td style="text-align:right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....</td> <td style="text-align:right;">1</td> <td style="text-align:right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING CLOTHES</td> <td style="text-align:right;">1</td> <td style="text-align:right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR CHILDREN</td> <td style="text-align:right;">1</td> <td style="text-align:right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR OLD / SICK</td> <td style="text-align:right;">1</td> <td style="text-align:right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS</td> <td style="text-align:right;">1</td> <td style="text-align:right;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD.....	1	2	COOKING.....	1	2	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....	1	2	WASHING CLOTHES	1	2	CARING FOR CHILDREN	1	2	CARING FOR OLD / SICK	1	2	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS	1	2	
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CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES'1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'2	2 ⇒ End
CL13. 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
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age:	AGE 5-14 YEARS.....1 AGE 15-17 YEARS.....2	2 ⇒End
<p>FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else.</p> <p>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) in the past month</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p> <p>[B] Explained why (name)'s behaviour was wrong.</p> <p>[C] Shook (him/her).</p> <p>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p> <p>[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p> <p>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p> <p>[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.</p> <p>[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.</p> <p>[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.</p> <p>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p> <p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.</p>	<p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1 2</p> <p>SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2</p> <p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2</p> <p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2</p> <p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2</p> <p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2</p> <p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2</p> <p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2</p>	
FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒FCD5
FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇒End

FCD5. 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

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age:	AGE 5-6 YEARS 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨ End 3 ⇨ End
PR3. 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	
PR4. 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
PR5. Does (<i>name</i>) ever have homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR7 8 ⇨ PR7
PR6. Does anyone help (<i>name</i>) with homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR7. 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
PR8. 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
PR9. 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?	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES 1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	
PR10. 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>PR11. 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>PR12. 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>PR13. 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>PR14. Check PR13: 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR13=1 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>PR15. 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>	

FS11. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ : __	
FS12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	LAO 1	
FS13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	LAO 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
FS14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	LAO 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
FS15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE2 NO, NOT USED3	
<p>FS16. <i>Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation.</i></p> <p><i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i></p> <p><i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i></p>		

ຊື່ປຶ້ມ: Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II) 2017

ພິມຄັ້ງທີ: 1

ພາສາລາວ ແລະ ພາສາອັງກິດ

ຊື່ຜູ້ແຕ່ງ: ສຸນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ

ຂະໜາດພິມ: A4

ຈຳນວນໜ້າພິມ: 622 ໜ້າ

ເລກຖະບຽນພິມຈຳໜ່າຍ: 144/ພຈ 22062018

ຈຸດປະສົງພິມໃນການພິມ: ແຈກຢາຍ

ພິມທີ່: ປານຄຳ ຈຳປາ

