Lao PDR

Lao Social Indicator Survey II (LSIS II)

2017

June 2018

LAO STATISTICS BUREAU

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Lao Social Indicator Survey II

2017

MICS

Survey Findings Report

June 2018

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

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

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

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

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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	2015 Population and Housing Census	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49)
- Updated	December, 2016 to February, 2017		Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	June-July, 2017	**Fieldwork**	July-November, 2017

Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	23,299	- Eligible	11,812
- Occupied	22,443	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	11,720
- Interviewed	22,287	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.2
- Response rate (Per cent)	99.3		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	26,103	- Eligible	15,494
- Interviewed	25,305	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	15,435
- Response rate (Per cent)	96.9	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.6
Men (age 15-49)		Water Quality Testing	
- Eligible for interviews	12,694	- Eligible	3,495
- Interviewed	12,017	- Interviewed	3,346
- Response rate (Per cent)	94.7	- Response rate (Per cent)	95.7

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

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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
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FCT	Field Check Tables
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education
LSB	Lao Statistics Bureau
LSIS	Lao Social Indicator Survey
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
NSEDP	National Socio-Economic Development Plan
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	The Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID-ICF	United States Agency for International Development – Inner City Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization

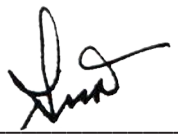
Foreword

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

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

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

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



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

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I. Introduction

1

1.1 Background

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

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

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

1.2 Survey Objectives

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

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

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

How to read tables

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, Vientinae, Borikhamxay, Khammuane, Savannakhet, Saravane, Sekong, Champasack, Attapeu and Xaysomboun . The urban and rural areas within each province were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn from each sample enumeration area. Five out of the 1,170 selected enumeration areas were not visited because of the reasons listed below:

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

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

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

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

Household Questionnaire

List of Household Members
Education
Household Characteristics
Social Transfers
Household Energy Use
Insecticide Treated Nets
Water and Sanitation
Handwashing
Salt Iodisation

Water Quality Testing Questionnaire

Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men

Woman's Background [M]
Mass Media and ICT [M]
Fertility [M]/Birth History
Desire for Last Birth
Maternal and Newborn Health
Post-natal Health Checks
Contraception
Unmet Need
Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence [M]
Marriage/Union [M]
Sexual Behaviour [M]
HIV/AIDS [M]
Tobacco and Alcohol Use [M]
Anaemia

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

Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years

Child's Background
Child Labour
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Parental Involvement

Questionnaire for Children Under 5

Under-Five's Background
Birth Registration
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline
Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Immunisation
Care of Illness
Anthropometry
Anaemia

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

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

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

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

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

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

[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 COLLECTION METHOD

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

2.5 TRAINING

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

The Field check tables (FCTs) were being produced for analysis and action with field teams.[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 website[7] 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	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	93.0
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education (a) women (b) men	 76.5 84.7
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television (a) women (b) men	 3.2 4.4
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	20.6
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	79.3
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	92.6
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	13.5
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	1.7
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months (a) women (b) men	 8.5 12.6
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	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 87.1
SR.12a	Use of internet (during last 3 months)	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who used the internet during the last 3 months (a) women (b) men	 27.9 28.5
SR.12b	Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)		MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who used the internet at least once a week during the last 3 months (a) women (b) men	 26.6 26.2
SR.13	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities (a) women (b) men	 7.3 11.9
SR.14	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month (a) women (b) men	 7.2 43.5
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 (a) women (b) men	 2.1 12.7
SR.16	Use of alcohol		TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month (a) women (b) men	 31.0 65.4
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 (a) women (b) men	 11.6 15.6
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	7.5
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	4.8
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	2.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
SURVIVE [4]					
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	18
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	22
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	40
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	6
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	46

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH					
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	83
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	18.4
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	54.1
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[5]	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 TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	 78.4 62.2 15.3
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	29.2
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval[6] prior to the most recent birth	48.9
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

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

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

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	81.5
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	69.0
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis and (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DPT3) at any time before the survey	60.8
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	60.8
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	60.8
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	47.6
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	66.0
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage11[11]		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the first measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	66.0

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
TC.11	Full immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule at any time before the survey	48.1
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	49.1
TC.13a 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 (living in households that reported 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 (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	6.8
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 (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	96.6
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[12]	6.3
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	39.8
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	44.8
TC.21a TC.21b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)[13]		TN	Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	 61.2 38.0
TC.22	Population that slept under an ITN	3.8.1	TN	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	50.8

[12] Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

[13] 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 (LLIN), (c) a pretreated net obtained within the last 12 months, or (d) a net that has been soaked with or dipped in insecticide within the last 12 months

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
TC.23	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN		TN	Percentage of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	49.8
TC.24	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN		TN – CP	Percentage of pregnant women who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	52.4
TC.25	Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy[14]		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[15]	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[16] during the previous day	59.5
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	64.9
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	27.2
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	15.7

[14] Only women who received ANC were asked about intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy.
[15] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines
[16] Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

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

[17] 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

[18] 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

[19] 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.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	93.6
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	 29.8 7.4 13.5
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	4.2
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	61.2
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	12.4
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	89.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
LEARN					
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	32.1
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	73.9
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	55.1
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	73.1
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		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	Out-of-school rate		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 lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	92.6
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 9.0 10.0
LN.11a 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	19.3
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	34.6
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	17.5
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	12.1

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	15.9
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher absence[20]		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school who could not attend class due to teacher absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	16.0
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	13.1
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school who have homework and received help with homework	52.7

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[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[21]	42.5
PR.4a	Early marriage (before age 15)	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of young people age 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (a) women (b) men	 7.1 1.8
PR.4b	Early marriage (before age 18)	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of young people age 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 18 (a) women (b) men	 32.7 10.8
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of young people age 15-19 years who are married or in union (a) women (b) men	 23.5 5.9
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union (a) women (b) men	 3.5 2.1

[20] 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.

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

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

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

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

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

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

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

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		Area				Region		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural with road	Rural without road	North	Central	South
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	3967	8,727	7413	1,314	4,783	5,259	2,652
Interviewed	12,017	3720	8,297	7020	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	7071	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

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

	Province																	
	Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboune
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	1154	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	1123	976	787	924	730	827
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	913	678	777	839	701	977	835	906	786	1,012	768	886	1121	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	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 with road	Rural without road	North	Central	South
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[B]								
Natural walls	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5
Rudimentary walls	15.4	7.0	19.4	18.2	27.0	21.8	12.5	12.2
Finished walls	83.8	92.2	79.8	81.0	72.4	77.8	86.7	86.4
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0
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 household[1]	93.0	99.5	90.1	92.7	75.3	91.6	95.0	90.3
Number of household members	104,851	32,178	72,674	61,970	10,704	32,908	51,211	20,732

(Continued…)

Table SR.2.1 (continued): Housing characteristics

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

	Province																	
	Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	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**
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[A]																		
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 with access to electricity in the household[1]	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

[1] **MICS 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 with road	Rural without road	North	Central	South
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	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboune
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						Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	
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 group [2] 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	2781
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	1266	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

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

[B] Each proportion presented below is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households.

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

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

4.5 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).[5] 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 D: Data quality

[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	7479	7,190
Ever gave birth	70.4	17,826	18,115
Gave birth in last two years	16.7	4231	4,460
No birth in last two years	53.7	13,595	13,655
Health insurance[A]			
With insurance	15.4	3888	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

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

[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, education[6], 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 XI.

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

[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]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.

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

[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, by time of last move				Total	Number of women	Percentage of women whose last migration was from:					Number of women who changed residence
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	
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
Xiengkhuang	42.7	1.9	11.9	13.5	30.1	100.0	1,034	7.5	17.4	75.1	0.0	100.0	593
Vientiane	42.7	1.7	8.8	12.7	34.1	100.0	1,743	3.3	18.1	78.6	0.0	100.0	999
Borikhamxay	69.5	1.9	5.5	5.6	17.5	100.0	1,129	16.9	40.8	42.3	0.0	100.0	344
Khammuane	65.6	1.5	7.1	7.6	18.2	100.0	1,541	4.4	37.6	58.0	0.0	100.0	530
Savannakhet	74.5	0.3	4.5	4.6	16.0	100.0	3,351	10.0	17.5	71.9	0.6	100.0	854
Saravane	82.2	0.7	4.7	3.4	9.1	100.0	1,510	6.7	15.1	78.2	0.0	100.0	269
Sekong	53.1	1.1	11.5	8.6	25.7	100.0	431	16.2	12.9	70.9	0.0	100.0	202
Champasack	79.0	0.9	3.0	3.2	13.8	100.0	2,396	12.0	30.8	57.0	0.3	100.0	502
Attapeu	65.8	1.6	5.2	7.3	20.1	100.0	541	25.5	39.7	34.7	0.0	100.0	185
Xaysomboune	32.2	2.9	18.1	14.7	32.0	100.0	353	3.0	15.1	81.8	0.0	100.0	239

(Continued...)

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

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

	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of women, by time of last move				Total	Number of women	Percentage of women whose last migration was from:				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		
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**
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: Migratory status of women (provinces)

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

	Continuously living in the same residence	Number of women	Percentage of women whose last migration was from:																			Number of women who changed residence
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboune	Outside of Lao	Total	
Total	**61.4**	**25,305**	**13.2**	**4.9**	**3.3**	**6.6**	**3.2**	**11.6**	**6.6**	**3.3**	**8.8**	**7.8**	**1.9**	**5.2**	**9.1**	**2.9**	**1.9**	**5.3**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**9,761**
Area																							
Urban	52.7	8,513	24.3	3.8	2.7	5.0	2.4	9.2	5.5	3.7	7.8	7.5	2.0	5.3	7.5	1.9	1.5	4.8	2.3	1.9	1.0	100.0	4,023
Rural	65.8	16,792	5.3	5.6	3.8	7.8	3.8	13.4	7.4	3.1	9.4	8.1	1.9	5.2	10.3	3.6	2.1	5.6	1.3	1.7	0.7	100.0	5,738
Rural with road	65.3	14,451	5.7	5.2	3.7	6.5	4.0	12.4	7.0	3.4	9.4	9.2	2.1	5.8	11.2	2.7	1.9	5.8	1.5	1.9	0.7	100.0	5,015
Rural without road	69.1	2,341	2.3	8.3	4.6	16.6	2.4	20.3	10.6	0.6	9.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	3.4	10.3	3.6	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	723
Region																							
North	59.3	7,801	0.8	13.9	9.8	19.0	9.7	25.6	10.6	7.5	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	3,176
Central	57.0	12,625	22.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	5.9	5.6	1.5	15.0	13.4	3.3	9.2	15.6	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.0	3.1	0.9	100.0	5,427
South	76.3	4,879	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.6	3.2	22.1	15.0	37.1	14.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	1,159
Province																							
Vientiane Capital	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
Huaphanh	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
Xiengkhuang	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

(Continued...)

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

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

	Continuously living in the same residence	Number of women	Percentage of women whose last migration was from:																			Number of women who changed residence
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboune	Outside of Lao	Total	
Total	**61.4**	**25,305**	**13.2**	**4.9**	**3.3**	**6.6**	**3.2**	**11.6**	**6.6**	**3.3**	**8.8**	**7.8**	**1.9**	**5.2**	**9.1**	**2.9**	**1.9**	**5.3**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**9,761**
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, by time of last move				Total	Number of men	Percentage of men whose last migration was from:					Number of men who changed residence
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	
Total	**66.0**	**1.2**	**7.4**	**6.7**	**18.7**	**100.0**	**12,017**	**13.6**	**25.4**	**60.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**4,088**
Area													
Urban	59.3	2.3	9.7	8.1	20.6	100.0	3,827	26.9	32.7	40.3	0.1	100.0	1,556
Rural	69.1	0.7	6.3	6.0	17.9	100.0	8,190	5.4	20.9	73.6	0.1	100.0	2,532
Rural with road	68.2	0.8	6.4	6.3	18.4	100.0	7,035	5.1	22.3	72.5	0.1	100.0	2,238
Rural without road	74.6	0.5	5.7	4.4	14.9	100.0	1,155	7.3	10.2	82.0	0.5	100.0	294
Region													
North	66.1	0.8	6.5	6.6	20.0	100.0	3,824	6.5	18.7	74.6	0.2	100.0	1,295
Central	64.9	1.5	7.6	6.8	19.2	100.0	5,913	17.6	27.6	54.7	0.0	100.0	2,078
South	68.6	1.3	8.2	6.4	15.5	100.0	2,280	14.7	30.9	54.0	0.4	100.0	715
Province													
Vientiane Capital	51.2	2.9	11.5	9.5	24.8	100.0	1,564	36.8	28.9	34.3	0.0	100.0	762
Phongsaly	52.2	0.9	17.1	7.8	22.0	100.0	373	3.7	12.9	82.8	0.5	100.0	178
Luangnamtha	39.5	1.1	7.7	6.8	45.0	100.0	350	7.1	14.9	78.0	0.0	100.0	212
Oudomxay	55.7	1.7	8.0	9.2	25.4	100.0	640	2.5	18.1	79.1	0.3	100.0	283
Bokeo	53.5	1.2	7.6	8.1	29.6	100.0	341	18.3	38.7	43.0	0.0	100.0	159
Luangprabang	64.9	0.7	7.0	9.6	17.8	100.0	841	6.6	11.0	82.4	0.0	100.0	295
Huaphanh	75.9	0.1	2.6	4.5	16.9	100.0	568	2.3	16.4	80.7	0.7	100.0	137
Xayabury	95.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	2.1	100.0	712	(11.4)	(67.1)	(21.5)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Xiengkhuang	62.6	1.0	6.8	8.0	21.5	100.0	498	4.8	28.0	67.2	0.0	100.0	186
Vientiane	46.6	0.9	7.7	11.6	33.2	100.0	826	0.9	24.9	74.2	0.0	100.0	441
Borikhamxay	52.0	2.5	9.1	8.2	28.2	100.0	521	15.2	32.5	52.3	0.0	100.0	250
Khammuane	74.8	1.3	7.8	4.6	11.6	100.0	704	12.3	36.2	51.5	0.0	100.0	177
Savannakhet	87.4	0.3	3.0	2.0	7.3	100.0	1,619	4.4	18.5	77.1	0.0	100.0	204
Saravane	68.9	0.9	10.0	8.6	11.6	100.0	709	9.8	31.7	57.9	0.6	100.0	220
Sekong	62.9	1.2	9.2	6.5	20.3	100.0	209	21.1	18.4	60.6	0.0	100.0	78
Champasack	70.6	1.5	6.7	4.7	16.5	100.0	1,119	11.4	30.6	57.5	0.4	100.0	329
Attapeu	63.8	1.9	8.7	7.7	17.9	100.0	243	33.3	41.3	25.4	0.0	100.0	88
Xaysomboune	69.3	1.2	11.9	6.8	10.7	100.0	182	7.3	13.0	79.2	0.5	100.0	56

(Continued...)

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

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				Total	Number of men	Among men who changed residence, percentage living in:					Number of men who changed residence
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			City	Town	Rural area	Missing	Total	
Total	**66.0**	**1.2**	**7.4**	**6.7**	**18.7**	**100.0**	**12,017**	**13.6**	**25.4**	**60.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**4,088**
Age													
15-19	85.9	1.1	3.6	2.9	6.5	100.0	2,404	11.8	19.2	68.5	0.4	100.0	340
15-17	86.7	0.9	3.5	2.7	6.2	100.0	1,570	9.1	19.5	71.4	0.0	100.0	209
18-19	84.3	1.5	3.8	3.3	7.1	100.0	834	16.1	18.8	64.0	1.1	100.0	131
20-24	73.5	2.7	10.1	3.9	9.8	100.0	1,774	11.4	20.6	68.0	0.0	100.0	470
25-29	63.3	2.3	12.6	10.0	11.8	100.0	1,810	13.2	25.7	61.0	0.0	100.0	664
30-34	59.6	0.7	10.6	11.2	17.9	100.0	1,772	14.4	28.7	56.8	0.0	100.0	717
35-39	57.7	0.4	6.2	8.5	27.2	100.0	1,612	14.8	27.5	57.4	0.2	100.0	683
40-44	52.3	0.5	4.8	6.2	36.3	100.0	1,412	15.6	25.7	58.3	0.4	100.0	674
45-49	56.1	0.5	2.9	4.9	35.5	100.0	1,232	11.8	25.4	62.9	0.0	100.0	540
Education													
None or ECE	68.6	0.3	4.0	6.1	20.9	100.0	780	2.3	10.8	86.9	0.0	100.0	245
Primary	67.1	0.9	5.6	5.6	20.8	100.0	3,716	6.2	19.1	74.3	0.4	100.0	1,222
Lower secondary	68.4	1.3	6.8	5.6	17.9	100.0	3,517	10.1	25.6	64.3	0.0	100.0	1,113
Upper secondary	72.8	1.3	6.6	5.7	13.7	100.0	2,169	14.0	27.8	58.2	0.0	100.0	590
Post secondary / Non tertiary	45.7	1.1	14.0	12.0	27.2	100.0	488	22.7	36.9	40.4	0.0	100.0	265
Higher	51.6	2.5	14.5	12.5	18.9	100.0	1,346	33.4	35.3	31.1	0.2	100.0	652
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	56.1	1.3	9.2	8.7	24.6	100.0	7,902	13.0	25.9	60.8	0.2	100.0	3,465
Never married/in union	84.9	1.1	3.7	2.9	7.5	100.0	4,115	16.5	22.2	61.3	0.0	100.0	622
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	67.1	1.5	7.6	6.4	17.4	100.0	7,758	19.1	32.0	48.7	0.1	100.0	2,554
Mon-Khmer	69.7	0.7	6.9	6.0	16.7	100.0	2,759	4.4	13.4	82.1	0.1	100.0	836
Hmong-Mien	55.6	0.4	6.1	9.9	28.0	100.0	1,072	4.3	16.1	79.3	0.3	100.0	476
Chinese-Tibetan	46.0	0.0	8.6	9.5	35.8	100.0	326	2.9	9.1	88.0	0.0	100.0	176
Other, DK, Missing	55.4	3.8	12.2	5.6	23.1	100.0	102	(9.2)	(32.8)	(57.9)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	72.2	0.6	6.2	6.3	14.7	100.0	2,172	1.8	8.6	89.5	0.2	100.0	605
Second	68.9	0.9	5.4	5.9	18.9	100.0	2,370	3.4	15.9	80.6	0.1	100.0	737
Middle	70.0	0.8	6.3	4.9	18.0	100.0	2,352	8.0	23.5	68.2	0.3	100.0	706
Fourth	64.4	1.8	8.3	7.2	18.3	100.0	2,676	12.6	31.8	55.6	0.0	100.0	952
Richest	55.5	1.9	10.2	9.0	23.3	100.0	2,447	31.5	36.7	31.6	0.2	100.0	1,088

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

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

	Continuously living in the same residence	Number of men	Among men who changed residence, percentage living in:																			Number of men who changed residence
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboune	Outisde of Lao	Total	
Total	**66.0**	**12,017**	**13.7**	**5.2**	**4.8**	**6.1**	**2.7**	**10.7**	**6.3**	**2.0**	**6.8**	**7.7**	**5.2**	**3.5**	**6.3**	**5.1**	**1.5**	**7.8**	**1.9**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**100.0**	**4,088**
Area																							
Urban	59.3	3,827	26.6	3.4	2.9	4.9	2.3	9.1	5.6	1.5	7.6	5.7	5.5	3.5	5.9	2.6	1.7	6.0	2.2	1.6	1.5	100.0	1,556
Rural	69.1	8,190	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.8	2.9	11.7	6.7	2.3	6.4	8.9	5.1	3.5	6.5	6.6	1.4	9.0	1.7	1.0	1.3	100.0	2,532
Rural with road	68.2	7,035	5.8	5.4	5.6	6.0	2.8	11.1	7.0	2.6	6.5	9.9	5.7	3.8	7.2	6.1	1.4	8.7	1.8	1.2	1.4	100.0	2,238
Rural without road	74.6	1,155	5.4	13.9	8.8	13.1	4.0	15.9	5.0	0.6	5.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.5	10.1	1.4	10.7	0.6	0.2	0.9	100.0	294
Region																							
North	66.1	3,824	1.3	15.9	14.6	18.4	7.9	23.1	10.7	3.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	100.0	1,295
Central	64.9	5,913	25.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	6.5	5.6	1.6	12.9	14.3	9.9	6.7	10.8	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	2.4	1.0	100.0	2,078
South	68.6	2,280	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	4.1	28.2	8.3	41.1	10.1	0.1	2.0	100.0	715
Province																							
Vientiane Capital	51.2	1,564	58.7	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	3.9	7.8	1.1	5.9	10.2	2.3	1.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	762
Phongsaly	52.2	373	0.4	92.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	178
Luangnamtha	39.5	350	0.9	5.5	78.7	3.4	2.0	1.5	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	212
Oudomxay	55.7	640	1.4	5.2	1.1	76.3	1.4	7.5	0.3	3.0	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	283
Bokeo	53.5	341	2.9	2.4	9.2	4.9	57.9	6.3	1.4	8.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	159
Luangprabang	64.9	841	0.4	3.5	1.0	1.1	0.5	87.2	1.7	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	295
Huaphanh	75.9	568	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	89.8	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	137
Xayabury	95.8	712	(2.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(13.2)	(3.0)	(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	30
Xiengkhuang	62.6	498	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	5.3	0.0	86.3	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	186
Vientiane	46.6	826	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	441
Borikhamxay	52.0	521	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	250
Khammuane	74.8	704	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	4.5	5.0	62.8	12.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	177
Savannakhet	87.4	1,619	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	3.0	1.9	1.9	80.0	0.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	204
Saravane	68.9	709	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.3	84.2	1.3	6.5	0.7	0.0	1.9	100.0	220
Sekong	62.9	209	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.6	4.1	72.5	14.8	2.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	78
Champasack	70.6	1,119	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	329
Attapeu	63.8	243	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	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	88
Xaysomboune	69.3	182	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	6.7	12.2	0.0	32.7	5.3	4.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	2.2	100.0	56

(Continued...)

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

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

	Continuously living in the same residence	Number of men	Among men who changed residence, percentage living in:																			Number of men who changed residence
			Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiengkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuane	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboune	Outisde of Lao	Total	
Total	**66.0**	**12,017**	**13.7**	**5.2**	**4.8**	**6.1**	**2.7**	**10.7**	**6.3**	**2.0**	**6.8**	**7.7**	**5.2**	**3.5**	**6.3**	**5.1**	**1.5**	**7.8**	**1.9**	**1.2**	**1.4**	**100.0**	**4,088**
Age																							
15-19	85.9	2,404	10.3	7.3	5.9	9.1	2.8	16.1	8.6	1.7	7.0	7.3	5.4	1.6	3.2	2.8	1.1	3.8	1.8	3.0	1.3	100.0	340
15-17	86.7	1,570	11.6	9.6	5.3	9.6	1.9	16.0	8.5	2.1	7.0	9.0	4.4	2.2	3.3	1.9	0.6	2.2	2.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	209
18-19	84.3	834	8.2	3.6	6.8	8.3	4.1	16.3	8.8	0.9	6.9	4.6	7.0	0.7	2.9	4.2	1.9	6.5	0.5	4.3	3.4	100.0	131
20-24	73.5	1,774	12.9	5.1	4.8	7.4	2.4	12.8	7.0	2.3	6.3	6.3	5.0	4.0	4.0	6.1	0.9	8.3	2.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	470
25-29	63.3	1,810	11.2	5.0	4.2	6.3	2.5	11.7	7.5	2.2	7.3	6.5	5.7	2.7	7.5	6.9	2.0	6.8	1.2	1.3	1.5	100.0	664
30-34	59.6	1,772	15.1	5.5	4.7	6.2	3.0	10.0	4.8	2.0	8.2	7.9	4.2	3.3	5.2	6.5	1.5	7.1	2.2	1.1	1.5	100.0	717
35-39	57.7	1,612	13.5	5.1	4.6	5.6	3.3	9.9	4.3	2.3	6.4	9.9	5.9	3.8	7.2	4.2	2.1	8.2	1.3	0.8	1.5	100.0	683
40-44	52.3	1,412	15.9	4.4	4.2	3.5	3.1	8.4	5.8	2.0	6.3	9.4	5.8	4.5	8.0	3.4	1.0	8.4	2.9	1.2	1.9	100.0	674
45-49	56.1	1,232	15.4	5.2	5.7	6.4	1.3	9.0	8.0	1.5	6.2	5.3	4.5	4.2	7.2	4.6	1.3	10.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	100.0	540
Education																							
None or ECE	68.6	780	0.2	10.8	19.8	8.7	3.2	7.6	6.1	0.7	2.9	4.4	4.0	0.5	4.3	11.8	3.6	6.6	1.5	0.5	2.8	100.0	245
Primary	67.1	3,716	4.7	7.4	5.6	7.6	2.7	14.0	6.4	1.7	5.3	6.5	5.0	3.2	7.6	6.7	1.9	9.2	1.9	1.2	1.6	100.0	1,222
Lower secondary	68.4	3,517	12.9	4.4	3.6	5.4	1.9	10.9	7.7	2.5	8.2	9.7	5.4	4.7	6.0	3.6	1.0	7.3	1.5	1.5	1.9	100.0	1,113
Upper secondary	72.8	2,169	19.6	3.3	2.9	3.5	2.6	8.9	4.4	2.9	7.8	11.9	5.3	4.3	6.7	2.4	0.9	7.3	2.0	2.2	1.1	100.0	590
Post secondary / Non tertiary	45.7	488	16.3	3.3	2.8	8.0	3.5	7.2	6.0	1.9	9.4	6.9	5.5	3.3	7.7	4.9	2.2	8.6	2.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	265
Higher	51.6	1,346	30.7	3.1	2.0	5.0	3.5	8.6	5.7	1.5	7.0	4.2	5.7	2.8	4.4	4.6	1.0	6.9	2.2	0.8	0.4	100.0	652
Marital status																							
Ever married/in union	56.1	7,902	13.5	5.1	4.5	5.9	2.7	9.8	6.1	2.1	6.7	8.0	5.0	3.8	6.8	5.5	1.6	8.4	1.9	1.0	1.5	100.0	3,465
Never married/in union	84.9	4,115	14.8	6.2	6.1	6.9	2.7	15.5	7.4	1.8	7.4	6.1	6.4	2.1	3.5	2.6	1.0	4.4	1.7	2.9	0.6	100.0	622
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																							
Lao-Tai	67.1	7,758	20.8	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	5.0	5.6	2.4	6.9	8.6	6.5	5.1	9.6	6.4	0.5	11.3	1.8	0.4	1.1	100.0	2,554
Mon-Khmer	69.7	2,759	1.5	9.9	7.1	15.9	1.8	24.8	5.3	1.1	3.5	6.7	0.5	0.9	1.6	4.2	5.4	2.8	3.6	2.9	0.4	100.0	836
Hmong-Mien	55.6	1,072	2.8	0.5	4.4	12.8	4.7	20.9	14.0	2.5	14.6	7.8	8.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.3	100.0	476
Chinese-Tibetan	46.0	326	0.0	53.6	34.6	0.6	5.5	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	176
Other, DK, Missing	55.4	102	(6.6)	(1.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(4.1)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(3.6)	(3.8)	(12.8)	(1.3)	(15.4)	(6.3)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.6)	100.0	46
Wealth index quintile																							
Poorest	72.2	2,172	1.1	17.4	7.7	10.0	2.9	16.7	8.5	0.9	5.8	5.0	2.0	1.8	2.9	9.3	2.4	2.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	100.0	605
Second	68.9	2,370	1.1	6.2	7.7	12.1	1.5	13.2	8.3	1.4	6.3	6.0	4.5	2.8	5.8	6.9	3.3	7.6	2.4	1.9	0.9	100.0	737
Middle	70.0	2,352	4.1	4.1	5.4	4.7	2.5	12.9	4.9	2.8	8.4	6.1	5.9	5.3	6.4	5.1	1.3	13.1	2.5	2.2	2.4	100.0	706
Fourth	64.4	2,676	15.1	2.1	3.2	4.3	2.7	10.8	6.5	2.6	7.1	9.6	6.2	3.8	7.4	4.0	0.9	8.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	100.0	952
Richest	55.5	2,447	34.2	1.2	2.1	2.3	3.4	4.1	4.4	2.1	6.5	9.6	6.3	3.7	7.6	2.3	0.3	6.5	1.6	0.2	1.3	100.0	1,088

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

4.8 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

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

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

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

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:			All three media at least once a week[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
Xiengkhuang	12.7	25.7	78.0	7.4	80.4	1,034
Vientiane	3.8	14.1	86.9	0.6	89.0	1,743
Borikhamxay	9.7	17.6	86.2	2.6	88.4	1,129
Khammuane	6.1	14.0	77.4	1.6	78.7	1,541
Savannakhet	3.6	13.9	70.8	1.0	72.7	3,351
Saravane	2.8	7.9	59.4	0.7	61.6	1,510
Sekong	7.4	18.5	65.6	4.2	69.5	431
Champasack	7.5	15.1	84.2	3.2	85.8	2,396
Attapeu	8.5	21.5	83.6	2.3	86.2	541
Xaysomboune	2.0	3.5	49.3	0.4	50.5	353
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:					
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week	All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	**8.6**	**23.4**	**83.4**	**4.4**	**85.4**	**12,017**
Area						
Urban	16.3	33.4	92.5	9.4	94.2	3,827
Rural	5.0	18.7	79.1	2.1	81.3	8,190
Rural with road	5.4	20.2	81.3	2.3	83.6	7,035
Rural without road	2.4	9.4	65.7	0.9	67.6	1,155
Region						
North	5.0	17.4	78.0	2.1	79.5	3,824
Central	11.5	29.0	86.8	6.5	89.2	5,913
South	7.3	19.0	83.4	3.1	85.5	2,280
Province						
Vientiane Capital	16.4	38.3	96.2	11.8	97.5	1,564
Phongsaly	4.7	12.4	78.4	2.5	79.7	373
Luangnamtha	2.8	4.6	66.0	1.4	66.7	350
Oudomxay	2.9	15.4	82.2	1.2	84.1	640
Bokeo	10.2	36.5	87.3	5.5	90.6	341
Luangprabang	2.4	3.4	73.5	0.1	74.0	841
Huaphanh	9.9	9.5	71.5	3.0	72.6	568
Xayabury	4.8	41.9	85.8	2.9	88.3	712
Xiengkhuang	26.3	53.3	87.9	17.5	91.8	498
Vientiane	7.5	25.6	91.1	3.6	92.4	826
Borikhamxay	12.0	22.4	86.4	4.9	88.7	521
Khammuane	3.5	11.7	84.6	1.6	85.3	704
Savannakhet	6.2	24.8	77.7	2.2	81.6	1,619
Saravane	6.9	11.4	76.2	1.8	78.4	709
Sekong	11.1	31.2	69.6	6.5	75.6	209
Champasack	4.6	16.6	89.9	1.9	90.7	1,119
Attapeu	18.2	41.2	86.2	9.0	90.9	243
Xaysomboune	23.0	19.5	74.8	6.7	80.0	182
Age						
15-19	6.1	19.1	84.3	2.4	85.6	2,404
15-17	6.5	19.3	84.6	2.7	85.9	1,570
18-19	5.3	18.8	83.5	2.0	85.0	834
20-24	6.3	21.2	82.0	3.5	83.9	1,774
25-29	8.9	23.7	81.6	4.7	84.1	1,810
30-34	11.1	25.1	83.5	6.0	85.7	1,772
35-39	8.5	24.6	81.7	4.6	84.0	1,612
40-44	11.3	25.2	85.0	5.8	87.0	1,412
45-49	10.2	28.2	86.2	5.5	88.9	1,232
Education						
None or ECE	0.4	8.8	51.9	0.0	54.4	780
Primary	2.2	17.7	76.8	0.9	79.3	3,716
Lower secondary	5.3	22.5	85.9	2.5	87.9	3,517
Upper secondary	8.1	25.8	91.9	3.3	93.1	2,169
Post secondary / Non tertiary	30.1	38.3	93.4	16.3	96.7	488
Higher	33.1	40.6	95.7	19.7	97.2	1,346
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	10.2	27.4	91.7	5.6	93.2	7,758
Mon-Khmer	5.3	16.6	70.2	2.1	73.3	2,759
Hmong-Mien	7.5	17.2	60.6	3.0	64.7	1,072
Chinese-Tibetan	3.7	8.1	72.5	1.9	73.4	326
Other, DK, Missing	6.1	18.1	78.0	2.6	79.7	102
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.2	11.1	46.5	0.6	51.3	2,172
Second	4.3	15.8	82.7	1.5	84.7	2,370
Middle	5.6	21.7	91.7	2.4	93.0	2,352
Fourth	9.3	28.3	94.5	4.3	95.8	2,676
Richest	20.7	37.9	96.5	12.9	97.8	2,447

[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 telephone[9] and computer) and access to internet.

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

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

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

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
			Telephone					
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any[3]	Computer[4]		
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.

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	7801
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:									
	Used a computer				Used a mobile phone		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2]	During the last 3 months[3]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last three months[5]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	**18.1**	**12.6**	**10.7**	**84.3**	**87.1**	**80.7**	**30.9**	**28.5**	**26.2**	**12,017**
Area										
Urban	36.9	28.6	24.9	93.2	94.3	91.1	51.7	48.6	45.8	3,827
Rural	9.2	5.2	4.1	80.2	83.7	75.8	21.2	19.1	17.1	8,190
Rural with road	10.1	5.8	4.6	81.4	84.8	77.3	23.3	21.2	19.0	7,035
Rural without road	4.0	1.4	1.0	72.5	77.1	67.1	8.0	6.2	5.1	1,155
Region										
North	13.5	9.8	8.0	85.7	90.4	80.0	19.3	17.6	15.5	3,824
Central	22.7	15.6	13.5	84.5	85.8	82.0	39.9	36.9	34.6	5,913
South	13.5	9.9	7.9	81.5	84.8	78.6	26.8	24.8	22.4	2,280
Province										
Vientiane Capital	40.8	33.0	30.1	95.1	95.5	94.6	63.4	61.6	59.9	1,564
Phongsaly	11.6	11.0	7.9	86.8	98.6	90.2	30.1	29.4	24.1	373
Luangnamtha	12.3	9.8	6.2	88.1	92.1	75.9	10.4	8.5	5.1	350
Oudomxay	19.7	12.6	11.8	81.5	91.2	88.1	16.3	13.1	9.2	640
Bokeo	26.7	16.9	14.3	87.7	92.4	89.8	51.7	48.5	48.1	341
Luangprabang	10.4	6.3	5.4	87.0	90.3	87.2	13.8	12.3	12.1	841
Huaphanh	9.4	8.4	7.0	82.2	83.8	63.3	26.2	25.7	23.3	568
Xayabury	10.3	8.3	6.4	88.2	89.1	69.7	6.2	5.1	3.8	712
Xiengkhuang	19.3	14.4	11.6	93.6	95.7	93.8	12.3	8.9	7.5	498
Vientiane	15.5	7.8	6.7	83.9	88.8	83.2	34.6	31.9	29.8	826
Borikhamxay	23.1	14.3	12.8	88.0	92.4	84.5	49.4	44.5	43.4	521
Khammuane	17.5	12.6	8.0	79.9	78.8	75.3	24.2	21.0	17.5	704
Savannakhet	13.4	5.2	4.7	72.4	72.1	68.0	33.5	29.7	26.6	1,619
Saravane	12.1	9.6	7.7	80.1	82.7	79.5	16.4	14.8	13.5	709
Sekong	14.6	10.7	9.7	70.4	70.2	57.0	28.0	24.9	23.9	209
Champasack	13.5	9.2	7.0	84.8	88.5	82.7	32.1	30.3	26.9	1,119
Attapeu	16.8	12.8	11.6	80.1	86.3	75.6	31.8	29.0	26.5	243
Xaysomboune	11.9	11.5	9.4	87.9	89.7	78.4	29.7	28.2	25.8	182

(Continued…)

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

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

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

[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:										
	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 presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	**5.6**	**5.7**	**2.9**	**5.1**	**1.7**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**4.1**	**0.5**	**7.3**	**25,305**
Area											
Urban	13.9	14.1	7.6	12.5	4.4	6.1	5.8	10.1	1.4	17.8	8,513
Rural	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.0	16,792
Rural with road	1.6	1.6	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.1	2.2	14,451
Rural without	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	2,341
Region											
North	3.6	3.5	1.5	3.4	0.9	1.7	1.5	2.9	0.4	5.0	7,801
Central	7.8	7.8	4.5	6.8	2.5	3.4	3.5	5.5	0.7	9.8	12,625
South	3.5	3.7	1.1	3.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	2.3	0.2	4.5	4,879
Province											
Vientiane Capital	17.8	17.7	11.8	15.7	5.6	8.4	8.6	13.4	2.0	22.0	3,473
Phongsaly	3.5	3.4	1.4	3.1	0.0	2.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	4.0	700
Luangnamtha	4.4	4.8	3.1	4.0	1.1	2.3	2.8	3.4	1.6	6.2	692
Oudomxay	3.5	3.4	1.3	3.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	3.0	0.8	5.2	1,402
Bokeo	4.4	3.8	1.4	4.1	3.5	3.8	3.3	4.6	0.2	7.3	724
Luangprabang	3.0	3.1	1.2	3.3	0.2	0.9	1.7	2.5	0.3	4.0	1,715
Huaphanh	2.8	2.3	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.0	3.1	1,045
Xayabury	4.1	4.1	1.7	4.3	1.6	2.7	1.0	4.1	0.4	5.9	1,523
Xiengkhuang	3.2	3.0	1.6	3.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.4	4.1	1,034
Vientiane	3.2	3.0	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.8	1.9	2.5	0.3	5.1	1,743
Borikhamxay	4.8	5.3	2.0	3.7	2.5	0.6	1.1	2.9	0.1	5.7	1,129
Khammuane	4.6	4.6	1.3	4.7	1.6	3.0	2.1	2.9	0.0	6.8	1,541
Savannakhet	4.2	4.4	2.2	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.6	0.4	5.0	3,351
Saravane	3.3	3.4	0.9	2.7	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.4	0.4	4.2	1,510
Sekong	2.6	3.5	1.0	2.8	2.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	4.6	431
Champasack	3.5	3.6	1.4	3.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	3.0	0.0	4.2	2,396
Attapeu	4.5	5.1	0.8	4.2	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.9	0.3	6.8	541
Xaysomboune	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	2.3	353

(Continued...)

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

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

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:										
	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 presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transfered 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:										
	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 presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transfered 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	**9.2**	**8.8**	**4.5**	**7.6**	**4.3**	**6.0**	**4.9**	**7.5**	**0.6**	**11.9**	**12,017**
Area											
Urban	20.6	19.9	11.5	17.4	11.1	14.5	11.3	18.1	1.5	26.9	3,827
Rural	3.8	3.6	1.3	3.1	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.6	0.2	4.9	8,190
Rural with road	4.3	4.0	1.4	3.5	1.3	2.3	2.1	3.0	0.2	5.5	7,035
Rural without road	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.2	1,155
Region											
North	7.4	7.0	3.0	6.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	5.5	0.3	9.2	3,824
Central	11.2	10.6	5.7	8.7	5.3	8.0	5.9	9.9	0.7	14.8	5,913
South	7.0	6.9	4.0	6.3	2.7	3.8	3.3	4.7	1.0	8.9	2,280
Province											
Vientiane Capital	22.6	22.6	13.9	17.1	10.9	18.0	15.2	24.5	1.3	31.5	1,564
Phongsaly	8.4	8.4	5.6	7.5	4.6	5.9	4.5	6.5	1.0	9.4	373
Luangnamtha	8.1	8.3	4.7	8.6	3.6	6.0	5.5	7.2	0.2	9.0	350
Oudomxay	8.6	7.8	2.2	9.5	8.1	3.1	10.1	7.4	0.2	12.3	640
Bokeo	13.3	13.5	5.1	6.9	12.8	10.9	12.1	14.2	0.2	16.9	341
Luangprabang	5.9	4.8	0.7	4.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.8	0.0	6.2	841
Huaphanh	5.4	5.4	3.0	6.6	2.1	4.1	1.8	4.2	0.4	8.0	568
Xayabury	5.8	5.8	3.1	6.1	1.2	3.6	0.9	2.4	0.2	7.4	712
Xiengkhuang	8.5	9.4	5.1	9.9	4.5	7.2	3.9	5.4	1.1	12.5	498
Vientiane	6.4	6.4	2.3	4.8	2.4	3.6	2.7	3.7	0.1	7.8	826
Borikhamxay	10.6	6.1	3.7	10.1	8.2	6.7	5.9	8.8	0.1	13.9	521
Khammuane	10.7	9.8	3.5	7.5	1.5	4.4	0.9	3.6	0.5	11.9	704
Savannakhet	4.3	3.6	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.9	1.3	4.0	0.5	4.9	1,619
Saravane	7.8	7.6	5.5	7.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.9	2.0	8.3	709
Sekong	7.4	6.5	3.7	3.4	2.5	5.1	4.0	4.2	0.4	10.0	209
Champasack	6.6	6.2	3.4	6.3	1.4	3.2	1.8	4.2	0.5	8.5	1,119
Attapeu	6.5	8.3	3.1	4.8	5.5	5.3	8.1	6.8	0.4	11.6	243
Xaysomboune	9.0	8.6	7.5	7.5	3.6	5.9	5.4	5.7	1.0	10.9	182

(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 presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transfered 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	5.4	4.5	1.9	3.9	1.6	5.4	2.4	4.8	0.2	9.8	2,404
15-17	4.7	3.7	1.5	3.1	1.1	5.4	1.7	4.5	0.3	9.5	1,570
18-19	6.6	6.1	2.6	5.5	2.5	5.3	3.7	5.3	0.1	10.3	834
20-24	11.0	10.6	5.8	8.7	4.9	7.9	6.5	8.6	1.8	13.9	1,774
25-29	13.2	12.8	7.6	11.3	7.2	8.8	6.9	10.5	0.9	16.1	1,810
30-34	13.1	12.5	6.6	10.9	6.8	7.2	6.8	10.2	0.7	15.6	1,772
35-39	7.9	7.9	3.5	6.9	4.1	4.1	4.5	6.9	0.1	10.0	1,612
40-44	7.2	7.5	3.5	6.8	3.8	4.3	4.4	6.5	0.2	9.0	1,412
45-49	6.5	5.6	2.8	5.2	2.2	2.7	2.8	5.2	0.2	7.5	1,232
Education											
None or ECE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	780
Primary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	3,716
Lower secondary	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.2	0.1	2.3	3,517
Upper secondary	6.3	4.8	2.3	4.3	2.3	5.4	2.1	5.2	0.2	11.1	2,169
Post secondary / Non tertiary	25.3	24.2	9.3	16.7	11.6	10.2	13.1	21.1	0.9	31.8	488
Higher	59.2	58.9	32.1	52.6	29.7	36.7	34.0	47.7	4.4	69.6	1,346
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	12.1	11.4	6.1	10.1	5.7	8.0	6.3	10.0	0.7	15.7	7,758
Mon-Khmer	3.0	2.9	0.7	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.8	2.2	0.1	3.6	2,759
Hmong-Mien	5.2	5.3	3.1	5.1	2.3	3.6	2.9	4.0	0.9	7.0	1,072
Chinese-Tibetan	5.6	6.3	3.8	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.1	5.9	0.8	7.3	326
Other, DK, Missing	10.1	9.1	7.5	7.8	6.0	9.0	6.6	7.4	0.7	13.4	102
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	2,172
Second	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.2	1.9	2,370
Middle	3.2	3.0	1.6	2.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.2	4.3	2,352
Fourth	9.5	8.9	3.2	7.8	3.3	5.0	4.4	6.2	0.4	12.1	2,676
Richest	30.2	29.0	16.6	24.7	16.3	21.4	16.8	27.5	2.1	38.9	2,447

[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.

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

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

[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				
	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
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

(Continued...)

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

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

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		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	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

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

(Continued…)

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

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

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years
		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	64.2	31.5	4.1	0.2	35.8	15.2	1.7	0.1	17.1	82.9	2,404
15-17	69.2	27.6	2.9	0.3	30.8	10.7	1.5	0.1	12.3	87.7	1,570
18-19	54.8	38.9	6.2	0.0	45.2	23.8	2.3	0.0	26.1	73.8	834
20-24	39.1	51.2	9.5	0.3	60.9	33.5	3.9	0.1	37.6	62.3	1,774
25-29	31.1	56.4	12.4	0.1	68.9	39.7	5.4	0.2	45.2	54.7	1,810
30-34	26.8	57.6	15.5	0.2	73.2	42.3	7.1	0.5	49.9	50.1	1,772
35-39	22.6	59.2	17.7	0.5	77.4	46.2	7.7	0.8	54.7	45.3	1,612
40-44	17.9	62.7	19.2	0.2	82.1	50.0	8.0	0.5	58.5	41.5	1,412
45-49	17.7	57.1	25.0	0.2	82.3	48.1	10.8	0.8	59.6	40.4	1,232
Education											
None or ECE	24.6	47.7	27.0	0.8	75.4	43.8	18.3	2.4	64.4	35.4	780
Primary	24.8	54.5	20.4	0.2	75.2	48.3	11.0	0.6	59.8	40.1	3,716
Lower secondary	36.3	52.0	11.4	0.2	63.7	38.7	3.6	0.1	42.4	57.6	3,517
Upper secondary	46.8	47.6	5.4	0.1	53.2	26.0	1.0	0.1	27.1	72.9	2,169
Post secondary / Non tertiary	29.6	60.5	9.7	0.2	70.4	31.8	0.8	0.2	32.8	67.0	488
Higher	41.3	51.6	6.8	0.2	58.6	18.8	0.2	0.0	19.0	80.9	1,346
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	32.9	52.5	14.3	0.2	67.1	37.6	6.9	0.4	44.9	55.1	5,121
None	35.2	51.6	13.0	0.2	64.8	36.9	5.1	0.4	42.4	57.5	6,896
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	33.1	55.8	10.9	0.1	66.9	39.0	3.1	0.1	42.3	57.7	7,758
Mon-Khmer	25.7	52.6	21.2	0.5	74.3	41.3	12.8	1.0	55.1	44.9	2,759
Hmong-Mien	68.3	25.7	5.7	0.2	31.7	11.1	3.2	0.4	14.7	85.3	1,072
Chinese-Tibetan	20.6	43.3	36.1	0.0	79.4	44.7	19.0	0.6	64.3	35.7	326
Other, DK, Missing	29.6	52.9	16.9	0.7	70.4	39.8	12.3	2.4	54.4	45.6	102
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	31.1	43.6	24.9	0.4	68.9	37.3	17.4	1.0	55.7	44.2	2,172
Second	32.4	51.1	16.1	0.4	67.6	41.8	8.2	0.8	50.8	49.2	2,370
Middle	34.4	53.4	12.0	0.1	65.6	43.6	3.1	0.2	47.0	53.0	2,352
Fourth	36.9	54.1	8.9	0.1	63.1	36.2	1.8	0.0	38.1	61.9	2,676
Richest	35.5	56.7	7.5	0.2	64.5	27.5	0.5	0.0	28.0	71.9	2,447

[1] MICS indicator SR.14; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use
2MICS indicator SR.14b; SDG indicator 3.8.1 - Non-smokers

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

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

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

[1] **MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15**

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

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

	Percentage of women who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of women age 15-49 years
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**

[2] **MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol**

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

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

	Percentage of men who:			
	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]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	**6.7**	**15.6**	**65.4**	**12,017**
Area				
Urban	4.6	13.1	73.7	3,827
Rural	7.7	16.8	61.5	8,190
Rural with road	7.5	16.5	61.9	7,035
Rural without road	9.2	19.0	58.6	1,155
Region				
North	5.6	20.2	66.7	3,824
Central	5.7	13.3	67.1	5,913
South	11.1	14.2	58.8	2,280
Province				
Vientiane Capital	3.7	8.2	81.1	1,564
Phongsaly	3.4	40.1	78.7	373
Luangnamtha	6.8	15.6	56.2	350
Oudomxay	4.6	33.3	67.1	640
Bokeo	3.9	25.6	76.6	341
Luangprabang	5.1	6.0	62.0	841
Huaphanh	8.2	29.3	73.4	568
Xayabury	6.6	7.2	60.6	712
Xiengkhuang	3.8	13.0	82.8	498
Vientiane	6.6	20.2	69.3	826
Borikhamxay	1.3	21.9	70.3	521
Khammuane	4.5	16.7	64.7	704
Savannakhet	10.0	9.9	47.2	1,619
Saravane	23.0	13.6	52.5	709
Sekong	6.7	12.6	63.7	209
Champasack	6.1	14.0	57.4	1,119
Attapeu	3.4	18.4	79.2	243
Xaysomboune	2.8	17.6	69.7	182
Age				
15-19	20.9	24.5	46.6	2,404
15-17	27.2	27.1	40.5	1,570
18-19	9.1	19.5	58.1	834
20-24	5.2	14.6	66.3	1,774
25-29	2.7	12.4	71.2	1,810
30-34	2.3	13.9	73.8	1,772
35-39	3.6	14.2	67.6	1,612
40-44	2.1	13.6	73.4	1,412
45-49	2.8	11.6	67.9	1,232
Education				
None or ECE	9.2	16.8	55.1	780
Primary	6.3	16.5	62.1	3,716
Lower secondary	9.5	16.1	62.6	3,517
Upper secondary	6.6	16.7	64.5	2,169
Post secondary / Non tertiary	1.4	11.6	78.6	488
Higher	1.4	11.3	84.2	1,346
Ethno-linguistic group of household head				
Lao-Tai	5.8	13.8	68.0	7,758
Mon-Khmer	6.9	20.7	64.4	2,759
Hmong-Mien	12.5	11.3	48.7	1,072
Chinese-Tibetan	8.1	27.5	64.6	326
Other, DK, Missing	6.3	26.6	66.1	102
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	10.7	18.6	56.2	2,172
Second	9.0	19.1	58.8	2,370
Middle	6.9	14.9	61.9	2,352
Fourth	4.0	12.9	70.2	2,676
Richest	3.8	13.4	78.0	2,447

[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 with without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children’s living arrangements, including the composition of the households where they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child’s care and wellbeing.

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

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

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

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and 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 neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only							
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	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
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	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	1.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	6.1	3.9	4.9	2,275
Bokeo	81.7	0.3	0.3	6.3	0.7	6.6	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	9.4	7.6	3.8	1,209
Luangprabang	83.6	0.5	0.4	5.9	0.4	4.6	2.8	0.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	8.9	7.3	4.9	2,954
Huaphanh	89.2	0.1	0.4	3.4	0.2	2.4	2.9	0.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	5.4	4.1	4.6	1,971
Xayabury	86.5	0.2	0.2	4.9	0.3	5.2	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	6.5	5.6	2.9	2,007
Xiengkhuang	89.9	0.0	0.4	3.1	0.2	3.0	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	5.4	3.8	2.7	1,813
Vientiane	81.2	0.2	1.1	5.4	0.2	6.3	2.1	2.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	10.3	6.9	4.2	2,920
Borikhamxay	76.3	0.6	0.6	8.6	0.2	9.7	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	11.5	10.0	4.5	1,767
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	7.6	6.4	2,513
Savannakhet	79.5	0.5	0.6	8.5	0.5	5.5	2.7	0.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	12.3	10.1	5.6	6,076
Saravane	84.1	0.3	0.4	5.3	0.1	5.1	2.8	0.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	8.0	6.1	4.8	2,869
Sekong	85.6	0.2	0.1	2.8	0.2	4.1	5.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	5.1	3.4	6.7	919
Champasack	76.8	0.3	0.2	11.1	0.2	7.1	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	13.1	11.9	4.1	4,029
Attapeu	84.6	0.6	0.9	2.9	0.5	5.0	4.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	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	4.2	8,157
Fourth	77.6	0.4	0.7	8.8	0.2	8.5	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	11.7	10.2	3.9	7,149
Richest	78.0	0.5	0.5	7.6	0.1	9.0	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	10.7	8.7	3.7	6,525

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

[2] MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

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

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

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								
	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]	Number of children age 0-17 years
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
Xiengkhuang	1.3	3.0	3.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,813
Vientiane	2.6	6.3	5.4	14.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.6	2,920
Borikhamxay	0.8	9.7	8.6	19.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	1,767
Khammuane	0.6	7.8	5.8	14.2	0.2	1.1	1.0	2.3	2,513
Savannakhet	0.9	5.4	8.5	14.7	0.2	1.5	4.4	6.0	6,076
Saravane	0.7	4.9	5.2	10.8	0.2	0.5	2.2	2.9	2,869
Sekong	0.8	4.0	2.8	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	919
Champasack	0.9	7.0	11.1	18.9	0.3	2.4	6.9	9.6	4,029
Attapeu	0.6	5.0	2.9	8.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	953
Xaysomboune	0.7	4.4	3.4	8.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	779
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: Children not in parental care

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

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household									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
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	**7.5**	**41,310**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**72.5**	**4.5**	**13.5**	**4.3**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**2.3**	**100.0**	**96.0**	**3,083**
Sex														
Male	6.9	21,080	0.6	0.0	77.3	5.1	9.4	4.5	0.1	0.6	2.3	100.0	96.3	1,444
Female	8.1	20,230	0.3	2.4	68.2	3.9	17.1	4.1	0.4	1.1	2.3	100.0	95.8	1,639
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
Bokeo	7.6	1,209	1.2	1.2	42.7	10.0	26.3	13.8	1.1	1.1	2.5	100.0	94.0	92
Luangprabang	7.3	2,954	0.9	1.6	70.2	6.3	11.7	7.2	0.0	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	0.0	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	1.2	1.1	100.0	96.7	31
Champasack	11.9	4,029	0.0	0.4	87.7	1.3	8.3	0.2	0.0	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
Xaysomboune	4.2	779	1.0	0.8	30.1	11.2	45.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	8.6	100.0	90.3	33

(Continued...)

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

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

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household									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
			Head	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Age														
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[1]
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality ($_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality ($_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

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

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

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

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

	Neonatal mortality rate[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

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

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

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

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

	Neonatal mortality rate[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 3.2.2
[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.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 3.2.2

[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

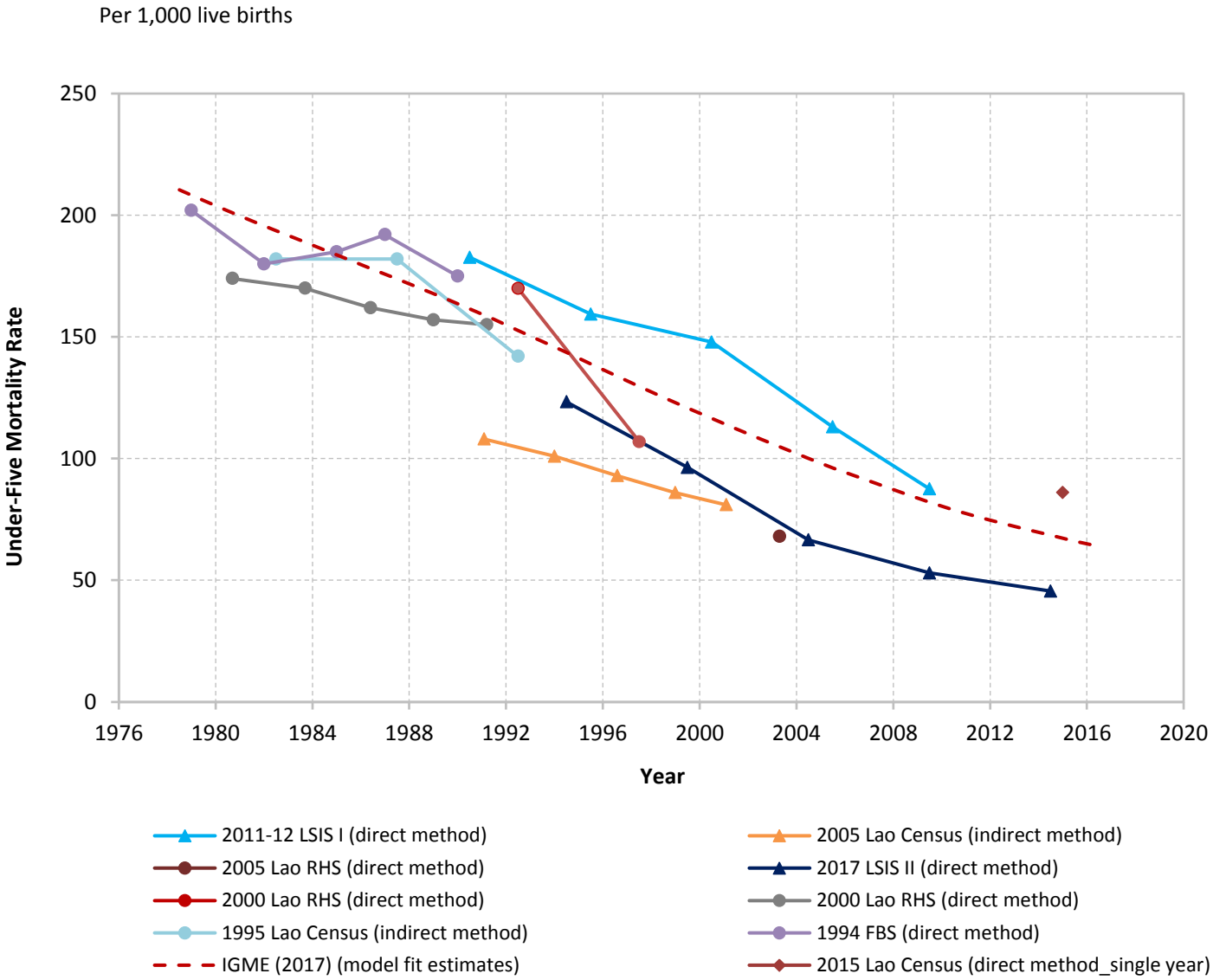
[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

[B] Excludes first order births

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

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



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

6. THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

The enabling environment for safe motherhood and childbirth is critical and depends on the care and attention provided to pregnant women and newborns by communities and families, skilled health personnel and the availability of adequate health-care facilities.[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 young women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to young women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of young women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

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

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

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

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for young 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.

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

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

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:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
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
Xiengkhuang	14.6	6.3	20.8	1.0	205	24.3	187
Vientiane	11.0	5.3	16.3	0.8	281	20.2	275
Borikhamxay	12.6	4.6	17.2	0.7	237	17.1	164
Khammuane	11.1	3.8	14.9	2.1	264	13.0	228
Savannakhet	11.6	4.1	15.7	3.1	637	18.9	530
Saravane	15.7	1.8	17.5	1.9	318	20.3	238
Sekong	16.1	3.3	19.4	1.9	86	23.8	78
Champasack	9.8	3.4	13.2	0.4	503	12.2	352
Attapeu	10.4	4.9	15.3	0.7	114	19.5	88
Xaysomboune	20.7	4.9	25.6	3.3	77	31.9	72
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**	**2,404**	**3.0**	**1,774**
Area					
Urban	1.1	0.0	725	0.6	529
Rural	3.3	0.4	1,679	4.1	1,245
Rural with road	3.2	0.4	1,456	3.7	1,081
Rural without road	4.4	0.4	224	6.4	163
Region					
North	4.3	0.5	697	3.9	579
Central	1.9	0.3	1,236	2.3	847
South	2.3	0.0	471	3.3	348
Province					
Vientiane Capital	0.7	0.0	298	2.3	218
Phongslay	5.3	0.0	56	5.6	55
Luangnamtha	4.5	0.0	65	1.2	52
Oudomxay	2.4	0.0	123	2.7	107
Bokeo	5.8	0.0	57	2.4	53
Luangprabang	3.2	0.0	159	1.7	123
Huaphanh	8.7	2.8	125	8.9	95
Xayabury	1.6	0.0	112	4.5	93
Xiengkhuang	3.2	0.0	104	3.4	70
Vientiane	2.5	0.8	185	3.1	102
Borikhamxay	1.6	0.0	114	0.0	72
Khammua	1.5	0.0	127	1.8	130
Savannakhet	2.5	0.5	363	2.5	229
Saravane	3.7	0.0	150	8.0	109
Sekong	2.0	0.0	48	1.0	30
Champasack	1.5	0.0	224	1.1	172
Attapeu	1.5	0.0	49	1.6	37
Xaysomboune	1.2	0.0	44	4.9	27
Education					
None or ECE	(18.4)	(0.0)	50	13.7	78
Primary	3.9	1.1	423	4.2	453
Lower secondary	3.5	0.2	968	2.5	532
Upper secondary	0.5	0.0	908	2.5	394
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	10	(1.8)	46
Higher	(0.0)	(0.0)	45	0.1	271
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	1.2	0.0	1,470	1.6	1,067
Mon-Khmer	3.5	0.7	590	3.3	448
Hmong-Mien	7.9	0.9	275	9.7	186
Chinese-Tibetan	8.0	0.0	50	6.6	56
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	6.4	0.9	416	7.3	366
Second	3.0	0.4	543	4.6	365
Middle	2.4	0.2	495	0.5	327
Fourth	1.2	0.0	531	1.6	391
Richest	0.7	0.0	419	0.8	326

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

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

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

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

	All				Urban				Rural			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 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	**3.0**	**25,305**	**18.2**	**20,740**	**1.3**	**8,513**	**10.9**	**7,231**	**3.9**	**16,792**	**22.2**	**13,508**
Age												
15-19	1.8	4,565	na	0	0.7	1,282	na	0	2.3	3,283	na	0
15-17	1.3	2,796	na	0	0.6	767	na	0	1.6	2,029	na	0
18-19	2.6	1,769	na	0	0.8	515	na	0	3.3	1,255	na	0
20-24	2.3	4,024	18.4	4,024	1.1	1,316	10.1	1,316	2.9	2,708	22.5	2,708
25-29	3.5	4,045	17.8	4,045	0.7	1,429	7.7	1,429	5.0	2,616	23.3	2,616
30-34	3.5	3,824	20.2	3,824	1.2	1,355	11.6	1,355	4.7	2,469	24.9	2,469
35-39	4.2	3,418	19.1	3,418	2.0	1,184	12.4	1,184	5.4	2,234	22.6	2,234
40-44	3.5	3,076	17.9	3,076	1.9	1,076	12.2	1,076	4.4	2,000	20.9	2,000
45-49	2.9	2,353	14.8	2,353	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			
	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**
Age								
15-19	2.2	2,834	na	0	2.8	449	na	0
15-17	1.6	1,764	na	0	1.9	264	na	0
18-19	3.2	1,070	na	0	4.2	185	na	0
20-24	2.5	2,332	21.3	2,332	5.3	376	29.5	376
25-29	4.6	2,226	22.3	2,226	6.9	390	28.9	390
30-34	4.8	2,126	24.3	2,126	4.5	343	28.8	343
35-39	5.0	1,920	22.3	1,920	7.4	314	24.3	314
40-44	4.8	1,744	20.9	1,744	1.7	256	21.5	256
45-49	3.4	1,270	16.2	1,270	3.3	212	14.7	212

na: not applicable

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

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

	All				Urban				Rural			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 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	**3.0**	**25,305**	**18.2**	**20,740**	**1.3**	**8,513**	**10.9**	**7,231**	**3.9**	**16,792**	**22.2**	**13,508**
Education												
None or ECE	8.2	4,087	30.3	3,785	8.7	451	31.2	445	8.1	3,636	30.2	3,339
Primary	4.2	8,922	23.6	8,011	2.7	1,860	19.3	1,780	4.6	7,062	24.8	6,231
Lower secondary	1.0	5,535	15.8	4,056	0.9	2,022	14.4	1,712	1.1	3,513	16.8	2,345
Upper secondary	0.1	3,482	4.7	1,831	0.2	1,805	4.6	1,079	0.1	1,676	4.8	752
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.1	885	1.3	846	0.1	581	0.9	558	0.1	304	2.1	289
Higher	0.0	2,394	0.3	2,209	0.0	1,794	0.4	1,657	0.0	600	0.1	553
DK/Missing	na	0	na	0	na	0	na	0	na	0	na	0

(Continued…)

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

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

	Rural with road				Rural without road			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	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**	**11617**	**4.7**	**2341**	**25.6**	**1892**
Education								
None or ECE	8.3	2,961	30.3	2,726	7.0	675	29.7	613
Primary	4.5	5,922	24.4	5,254	5.1	1,140	27.3	977
Lower secondary	1.1	3,165	16.9	2,149	0.9	348	15.9	195
Upper secondary	0.1	1,557	4.6	702	0.7	120	8.9	50
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.1	288	2.0	273	0.0	16	4.6	15
Higher	0.0	559	0.1	512	0.0	42	0.0	40
DK/Missing	na	0	na	0	na	0	na	0

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

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

na: not applicable

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

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

	All				Urban				Rural			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	**0.2**	**12,017**	**3.6**	**9,613**	**0.0**	**3,827**	**1.2**	**3,102**	**0.3**	**8,190**	**4.8**	**6,511**
Age												
15-19	0.3	2,404	na	0	0.0	725	na	0	0.4	1,679	na	0
15-17	0.2	1,570	na	0	0.0	468	na	0	0.3	1,102	na	0
18-19	0.4	834	na	0	0.0	257	na	0	0.5	577	na	0
20-24	0.2	1,774	3.0	1,774	0.0	529	0.6	529	0.3	1,245	4.1	1,245
25-29	0.4	1,810	3.3	1,810	0.0	575	0.9	575	0.6	1,236	4.5	1,236
30-34	0.3	1,772	4.4	1,772	0.1	605	1.1	605	0.5	1,168	6.1	1,168
35-39	0.2	1,612	3.9	1,612	0.0	506	1.6	506	0.3	1,106	5.0	1,106
40-44	0.0	1,412	3.3	1,412	0.0	485	1.2	485	0.0	927	4.5	927
45-49	0.0	1,232	3.8	1,232	0.0	402	2.3	402	0.1	829	4.5	829

(Continued…)

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

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

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

na: not applicable

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

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

	All				Urban				Rural			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	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	**0.2**	**12,017**	**3.6**	**9,613**	**0.0**	**3,827**	**1.2**	**3,102**	**0.3**	**8,190**	**4.8**	**6,511**
Education												
None or ECE	1.4	780	9.5	730	1.1	73	5.3	69	1.4	707	9.9	661
Primary	0.3	3,716	5.7	3,293	0.0	602	3.1	548	0.4	3,115	6.2	2,745
Lower secondary	0.1	3,517	2.5	2,549	0.0	1,023	0.9	772	0.2	2,494	3.2	1,777
Upper secondary	0.0	2,169	1.6	1,261	0.0	916	1.3	535	0.0	1,253	1.9	726
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.2	488	0.4	479	0.0	289	0.0	282	0.4	199	1.1	196
Higher	0.0	1,346	0.5	1,301	0.0	924	0.3	895	0.0	422	1.1	406
DK/Missing	na	0	na	0	na	0	na	0	na	0	na	0

(Continued…)

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

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

	Rural with road				Rural without road			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	**0.3**	**7,035**	**4.6**	**5,579**	**0.5**	**1,155**	**5.7**	**931**
Education								
None or ECE	1.6	576	10.1	546	0.8	131	8.9	115
Primary	0.3	2,528	6.4	2,229	0.7	587	5.4	516
Lower secondary	0.2	2,194	2.9	1,575	0.0	300	5.2	201
Upper secondary	0.0	1,165	1.8	674	0.0	87	2.7	51
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.0	179	0.7	176	4.2	20	4.2	20
Higher	0.0	394	0.7	378	0.0	28	6.7	27
DK/Missing	na	0	na	0	na	0	na	0

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

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

6.3 CONTRACEPTION

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

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.

[4] PATH and United Nations Population Fund. 2006. Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs. Seattle, 2006. Download

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

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

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
		Modern method									Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional 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)

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

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
		Modern method									Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam /Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any tradi-tional method	Any method[1]	
Age																		
15-19	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.9	0.3	20.6	2.6	0.2	0.0	2.0	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	2.0	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	1.9	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	2.7	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	3.7	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	4.5	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	4.5	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	4.3	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	3.5	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	2.1	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	2.9	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	4.4	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	5.7	1.6	0.7	0.0	46.2	8.0	54.2	1,564
Post secondary / Non	46.9	6.8	0.0	2.7	5.4	2.0	24.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	7.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	43.8	9.3	53.1	726
Higher	51.4	3.0	0.0	2.7	3.3	2.4	19.0	6.2	0.2	0.0	8.0	2.8	1.0	0.0	36.9	11.8	48.6	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	1.3	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	3.6	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	4.2	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	5.1	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	3.3	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	4.3	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	1.6	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	6.2	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	2.3	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	3.4	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	1.4	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	2.9	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	3.0	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	4.5	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	6.7	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 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 amenorrheic[5], and are fecund[6], and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

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

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

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

Met need for limiting includes women married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[7], 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.

[5] 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

[6] 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.

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

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

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

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

(Continued...)

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

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

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		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]	
Age													
15-19	15.0	2.7	17.6	27.3	4.7	32.0	42.3	7.4	49.7	1,108	64.5	58.5	550
15-17	15.1	2.7	17.8	21.0	4.1	25.2	36.2	6.8	43.0	395	58.5	52.5	170
18-19	14.9	2.7	17.6	30.8	5.0	35.8	45.7	7.7	53.4	712	67.1	61.2	380
20-24	12.7	4.5	17.2	33.2	13.8	47.1	45.9	18.3	64.2	2,722	73.3	66.7	1,748
25-29	8.0	7.1	15.1	27.4	28.0	55.4	35.4	35.1	70.5	3,569	78.6	70.9	2,515
30-34	4.7	9.0	13.7	15.5	47.5	63.0	20.2	56.5	76.7	3,619	82.1	74.4	2,777
35-39	2.2	10.3	12.5	5.9	59.6	65.4	8.0	69.9	77.9	3,331	84.0	77.0	2,596
40-44	0.6	13.0	13.7	1.2	53.9	55.2	1.9	67.0	68.8	2,990	80.2	72.5	2,058
45-49	0.3	12.4	12.7	0.5	38.3	38.8	0.7	50.8	51.5	2,277	75.3	67.4	1,173
Education													
None or ECE	4.5	11.2	15.7	8.1	37.8	45.9	12.6	49.0	61.7	3,773	74.5	70.0	2,327
Primary	4.3	9.1	13.4	13.7	44.4	58.1	18.0	53.5	71.5	8,020	81.3	76.1	5,733
Lower secondary	5.8	7.9	13.7	18.3	37.2	55.5	24.1	45.1	69.2	4,203	80.2	72.2	2,908
Upper secondary	8.6	7.2	15.8	22.5	31.7	54.2	31.1	38.9	70.0	1,564	77.4	66.0	1,094
Post secondary / Non tertiary	5.5	9.6	15.1	14.8	38.2	53.1	20.3	47.8	68.2	726	77.8	64.2	495
Higher	10.0	6.0	16.0	26.7	22.0	48.6	36.7	28.0	64.7	1,330	75.2	57.0	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	12,664	81.3	73.4	9,070
Mon-Khmer	6.4	8.8	15.1	12.5	37.7	50.2	18.8	46.5	65.3	4,520	76.8	73.5	2,952
Hmong-Mien	8.1	13.0	21.1	8.6	25.1	33.7	16.7	38.1	54.8	1,715	61.6	45.7	941
Chinese-Tibetan	3.1	4.1	7.2	6.6	47.6	54.2	9.7	51.7	61.4	517	88.2	83.0	317
Other, DK, Missing	5.0	9.3	14.3	19.1	36.1	55.2	24.1	45.4	69.5	198	79.4	71.9	137
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	7.0	11.0	18.0	11.0	32.4	43.4	18.0	43.4	61.4	3,615	70.7	67.6	2,219
Second	5.4	8.5	14.0	14.5	39.0	53.4	19.9	47.5	67.4	3,756	79.3	73.9	2,532
Middle	5.1	8.6	13.8	16.4	40.6	57.0	21.6	49.2	70.8	3,864	80.5	75.0	2,734
Fourth	4.5	7.5	12.0	19.0	41.0	59.9	23.5	48.5	72.0	4,162	83.3	75.5	2,996
Richest	5.3	9.0	14.3	14.8	40.6	55.3	20.0	49.6	69.6	4,217	79.5	65.9	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[8].

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

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

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

[8] WHO 2016. WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. Geneva 2016.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

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

	Provider of antenatal care[A]									
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other/ Missing	No antenatal care	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
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: 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	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			
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
Xiengkhuang	14.8	15.3	69.9	20.8	0.0	14.8	51.8	27.7	5.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	219	3.0	187
Vientiane	12.8	17.2	69.7	11.3	0.4	12.8	48.3	33.3	5.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	302	3.0	263
Borikhamxay	10.0	21.7	68.3	15.1	0.0	10.0	41.8	33.9	12.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	196	3.7	176
Khammuane	19.8	21.6	58.2	8.6	0.4	19.8	35.9	36.0	6.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	243	4.0	195
Savannakhet	25.5	18.3	53.4	13.4	2.8	25.5	24.4	36.7	12.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	503	4.0	375
Saravane	33.4	30.7	35.9	6.3	0.0	33.4	32.9	25.5	6.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	326	4.0	217
Sekong	29.6	17.6	52.8	11.4	0.0	29.6	31.4	29.7	8.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	92	4.0	64
Champasack	16.6	16.1	66.8	7.2	0.5	16.6	39.6	37.2	6.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	383	4.0	319
Attapeu	20.2	34.7	45.1	8.8	0.0	20.2	46.2	24.7	6.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	94	3.0	75
Xaysomboune	18.6	20.7	60.7	6.7	0.0	18.6	36.0	32.1	10.5	2.0	0.8	100.0	82	4.0	66

(Continued…)

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

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

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	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			
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); SDG indicator 3.8.1

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

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

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

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

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[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[A]

[A] 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[9]. WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life[10]. SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

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

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

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.

[9] Hoper et al 2007. Maternal and neonatal tetanus. Lancet 2007.

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

[11] 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[7]. 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						
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	Total		
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

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

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

The LSIS II included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition[13], 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.

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.

[12] 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

[13] *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			
	Skilled attendant			Other									
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing	No attendant	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
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									Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1]	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Skilled attendant			Other				No attendant	Total		Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Auxilliary nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing							
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	0.6	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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)	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	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	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	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	1.0	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)	(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	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	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	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	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	18.5	725

[1] **MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2**
[2] **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.

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

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

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

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

(Continued…)

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

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

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

[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 heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator. More note coming later on old and new model and future of inclusion of indicator in MICS

[C] One unweighted case of the category "Missing" for the background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" is not shown.

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

6.8 POSTNATAL CARE

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

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.

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

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

[16] 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								
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing	Total	12 hours or more[1]	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
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 delivery[17] (columns 2, 3, and 4).

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

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

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

		PNC visit for newborns[B]								
	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	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of last live births in the last two years
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…)

[17] 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

		PNC visit for newborns[B]								
	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	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of last live births in the last two years
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

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					
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Auxilliary nurse	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
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	Auxilliary 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

Essential components of the content of postnatal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.[18] 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					
	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	Number of last-born children in the last two years
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…)

[18] 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					
	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	Number of last-born children in the last two years
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.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of last live births in the last two years for which within 2 days after birth the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

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

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

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

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

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

	Instrument used to cut the cord						Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances[B] applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[2]	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[1,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:		Substances[B] applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[2]	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[1,A]	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance		
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 instrument
[2] 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: 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 care signal function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding signal postnatal care functions within 2 days after birth[1]	Number of lastborn children in the last two years
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Total	**11.9**	**10.0**	**14.7**	**11.7**	**14.3**	**5.7**	**11.6**	**16.4**	**4,231**
Sex of newborn									
Male	12.5	11.0	15.3	12.5	15.2	6.4	12.4	17.1	2,223
Female	11.1	9.0	14.1	10.9	13.4	5.0	10.8	15.6	2,008
Area									
Urban	20.6	17.0	24.5	19.5	24.3	8.4	18.1	26.9	1,149
Rural	8.6	7.4	11.1	8.8	10.6	4.7	9.2	12.5	3,082
Rural with road	9.7	8.2	12.5	9.9	11.8	5.1	10.2	13.8	2,556
Rural without road	3.4	3.6	4.4	3.7	4.9	2.8	4.6	5.7	526
Region									
North	10.1	9.3	13.7	12.6	14.3	4.7	11.8	16.0	1,375
Central	14.3	11.8	16.4	12.6	15.8	7.8	13.5	18.4	1,963
South	9.1	7.3	12.5	8.6	11.0	2.8	7.4	12.6	894
Province									
Vientiane Capital	29.4	27.7	31.6	28.9	33.6	8.2	23.8	34.4	418
Phongslay	9.8	5.0	11.8	4.6	7.6	1.6	19.2	14.1	127
Luangnamtha	3.7	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.7	112
Oudomxay	2.2	1.8	3.4	1.9	2.9	2.9	1.5	2.9	267
Bokeo	11.3	13.3	20.8	19.8	23.9	6.9	16.5	24.7	141
Luangprabang	6.7	5.4	10.7	6.2	8.4	5.2	7.0	11.3	314
Huaphanh	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.4	2.4	0.4	2.5	2.4	202
Xayabury	36.8	36.6	46.4	51.1	52.9	12.6	38.9	55.0	211
Xiengkhuang	1.7	1.4	2.3	0.7	1.8	24.7	1.1	2.3	219
Vientiane	11.7	12.1	15.6	8.4	14.0	8.0	10.9	15.9	302
Borikhamxay	31.2	11.8	25.4	18.5	19.8	4.5	23.1	30.6	196
Khammua	10.8	9.2	13.3	10.1	13.7	4.2	12.5	16.5	243
Savannakhet	6.2	6.0	11.0	7.5	10.2	3.4	10.6	12.5	503
Saravane	4.2	2.0	12.1	7.4	8.3	2.0	3.1	9.6	326
Sekong	17.9	17.1	16.8	13.7	18.7	1.9	7.1	19.1	92
Champasack	9.3	8.1	10.4	7.5	10.1	2.9	9.6	11.6	383
Attapeu	16.2	12.4	18.6	12.5	17.2	6.3	14.0	20.7	94
Xaysomboune	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	4.5	0.9	0.7	82

(Continued...)

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

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 care signal function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding signal postnatal care functions within 2 days after birth[1]	Number of lastborn children in the last two years
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Mother's education									
None or ECE	3.2	2.2	3.5	2.7	3.7	1.8	3.2	4.4	781
Primary	10.3	8.7	13.4	10.8	12.8	5.0	10.9	14.5	1,598
Lower secondary	14.2	12.5	17.1	14.4	17.0	7.1	14.0	20.1	958
Upper secondary	13.4	11.1	20.1	14.9	18.7	6.1	13.1	20.5	386
Post secondary / Non tertiary	20.8	17.7	28.2	18.6	23.9	14.1	18.9	27.1	127
Higher	25.8	21.9	27.2	22.3	28.0	10.0	22.4	31.7	381
Mother's age at birth[A]									
Less than 20	7.7	7.2	10.2	8.5	10.3	5.1	8.2	12.9	701
20-34	12.8	10.4	15.7	12.3	15.0	5.7	12.5	17.1	3,152
35-49	11.7	12.1	15.0	12.9	16.0	6.7	10.9	17.2	378
Place of delivery									
Home	2.7	1.8	3.3	2.1	3.0	2.2	2.6	4.2	1,459
Health facility	16.6	14.2	20.7	16.9	20.1	7.5	16.3	22.7	2,730
Public	15.6	13.2	19.8	16.0	19.2	7.0	15.5	21.8	2,660
Private	54.3	50.2	55.5	51.8	55.7	26.0	46.4	57.3	70
Other/DK/Missing	(24.7)	(26.4)	(21.5)	(11.5)	(29.0)	(14.5)	(19.0)	(29.0)	43
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	17.1	14.4	21.1	17.3	20.4	7.4	16.0	22.9	2,365
Mon-Khmer	6.5	5.7	8.3	5.5	7.9	3.1	6.9	9.6	1,087
Hmong-Mien	2.8	2.1	3.4	3.3	4.0	4.4	3.1	4.8	608
Chinese-Tibetan	5.1	3.4	7.5	3.3	4.8	2.6	10.6	7.0	126
Other, DK, Missing	(7.9)	(11.1)	(9.8)	(9.0)	(18.0)	(5.7)	(12.6)	(20.0)	45
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	3.9	3.1	5.1	3.5	4.4	1.1	5.7	5.5	1,081
Second	4.2	3.6	6.5	5.4	6.8	4.1	5.6	7.8	904
Middle	11.0	9.1	14.6	12.0	14.3	6.9	10.1	16.4	789
Fourth	17.1	15.5	20.8	17.6	22.0	7.4	16.8	25.0	731
Richest	28.9	23.9	33.3	25.8	30.9	11.6	24.6	34.7	725

[1] **MICS indicator TM.19 - Postnatal care signal functions**

[A] One unweighted case of the category "Missing" for the background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" is not shown.

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

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

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

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for mothers[B]								Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total		
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
Xiengkhuang	58.4	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	96.0	0.3	100.0	59.0	219
Vientiane	44.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	2.9	94.5	0.0	100.0	45.3	302
Borikhamxay	69.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.2	95.8	0.0	100.0	70.2	196
Khammuane	44.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.4	2.8	93.9	0.0	100.0	46.0	243
Savannakhet	27.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.4	96.2	0.0	100.0	27.8	503
Saravane	46.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.9	96.8	0.4	100.0	47.0	326
Sekong	39.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.5	96.9	0.0	100.0	39.5	92
Champasack	50.9	2.0	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	93.6	0.0	100.0	51.9	383
Attapeu	34.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	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

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for mothers[B]									
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
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	1.0	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 [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

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	Auxilliary 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: 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 newborn**

[1] **MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother**

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

6.9 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

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

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

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

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[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…)

[15] UNAIDS. 2017. Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS.

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

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

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

[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 that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

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

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	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				A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[4]					
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
Xiengkhuang	52.9	5.7	0.0	393	88.0	210	11.6	4.7	198	(52.5)	18	-	0
Vientiane	58.0	5.4	0.7	556	84.4	277	13.3	8.0	309	(53.6)	44	(*)	4
Borikhamxay	61.2	8.7	2.7	401	85.3	182	12.1	16.7	234	31.7	67	(*)	11
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	2.7	454	(*)	32	(*)	2
Saravane	45.6	6.3	0.0	556	98.4	308	9.5	0.8	244	(*)	4	-	0
Sekong	49.2	5.5	0.3	165	94.7	88	14.2	2.6	77	(*)	4	(*)	1
Champasack	41.0	3.1	0.8	855	95.3	530	15.7	3.4	330	(*)	29	(*)	7
Attapeu	45.9	4.5	0.4	201	95.9	114	12.0	2.2	87	(*)	4	(*)	1
Xaysomboune	62.4	12.3	0.3	149	86.5	65	11.8	5.0	89	(*)	7	(*)	0

(Continued...)

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

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

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:						
	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]	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
Age													
15-19	29.7	5.5	0.5	4,565	92.9	3,458	12.8	5.6	1,261	55.8	254	(27.4)	24
15-17	18.4	5.3	0.4	2,796	95.0	2,401	14.6	4.6	481	53.6	130	(*)	11
18-19	47.4	5.9	0.7	1,769	88.0	1,057	11.6	7.0	780	58.2	124	(*)	13
20-24	74.8	5.4	0.7	4,024	78.0	1,302	11.0	7.2	2,805	50.2	290	(33.4)	28
20-22	70.6	6.1	0.8	2,392	80.2	878	11.5	8.0	1,584	52.8	192	(*)	20
23-24	80.9	4.3	0.5	1,632	73.6	425	10.3	6.0	1,222	45.2	98	(*)	8
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	(31.9)	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	(30.4)	34
Mon-Khmer	54.0	7.2	0.6	2,197	89.9	1,125	11.6	5.6	1,124	46.4	123	(*)	14
Hmong-Mien	64.6	13.6	0.3	918	88.3	368	7.4	3.7	568	(50.2)	34	(*)	3
Chinese-Tibetan	64.1	8.2	0.5	218	73.3	107	6.4	10.6	131	(70.1)	23	(*)	1
Other, DK, Missing	46.0	7.7	0.0	98	(96.3)	55	(14.4)	(3.1)	41	(*)	3	-	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 with 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 men 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[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 more than one partner in the last 12 months
Total	**44.7**	**2.8**	**5.6**	**4,178**	**70.3**	**3,289**	**21.4**	**1,694**	**59.7**	**895**	**46.3**	**236**
Area												
Urban	45.2	1.8	8.6	1,254	63.3	1,085	28.4	494	71.0	356	58.8	108
Rural	44.4	3.2	4.4	2,924	73.8	2,204	18.4	1,200	52.3	539	35.8	128
Rural with road	43.8	3.0	4.6	2,537	73.9	1,931	18.2	1,015	56.1	463	34.1	116
Rural without road	48.5	4.3	3.1	387	73.1	273	19.7	184	29.2	76	(*)	12
Region												
North	50.9	4.8	8.9	1,276	65.9	951	24.9	613	57.0	318	37.5	114
Central	43.6	2.3	4.6	2,083	69.4	1,691	21.6	805	63.8	451	54.8	95
South	37.5	0.9	3.3	819	79.1	647	15.4	276	52.1	126	(53.6)	27
Province												
Vientiane Capital	48.0	2.3	7.3	516	59.2	453	30.6	213	69.6	158	(*)	38
Phongslay	78.2	10.4	24.3	111	30.9	78	47.5	82	44.7	53	(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	230	67.6	163	23.1	114	85.2	53	(*)	18
Bokeo	62.0	8.3	17.6	110	53.7	78	34.7	65	82.4	38	(67.2)	19
Luangprabang	35.9	1.6	3.6	282	83.0	218	13.1	96	(55.8)	37	(*)	10
Huaphanh	58.8	8.7	5.0	220	57.7	157	31.8	127	40.6	70	(*)	11
Xayabury	38.7	0.4	9.7	205	76.8	164	14.2	70	(29.4)	29	(*)	20
Xiengkhuang	51.2	4.3	6.2	173	64.9	130	28.6	86	58.4	50	(*)	11
Vientiane	45.7	2.2	4.2	288	66.9	233	25.4	124	61.3	73	(*)	12
Borikhamxay	53.9	2.8	4.1	185	56.2	152	27.8	81	71.6	52	(*)	8
Khammua	44.7	2.5	1.7	257	71.9	198	17.1	100	(61.0)	44	(*)	4
Savannakhet	32.4	1.4	2.0	592	85.5	468	9.7	170	(57.8)	58	(*)	12
Saravane	43.8	1.1	1.0	259	75.7	192	17.5	106	(18.2)	45	(*)	3
Sekong	37.9	1.3	0.8	78	81.5	59	13.8	28	(60.5)	11	(*)	1
Champasack	32.4	0.4	4.0	397	80.9	332	13.8	108	(72.7)	55	(*)	16
Attapeu	42.1	2.3	9.1	86	78.3	63	18.3	35	(72.3)	16	(*)	8
Xaysomboune	47.7	2.2	15.7	72	67.2	56	23.5	31	40.0	17	(12.2)	11

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

[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.27 - Sex with non-regular partners

[4] MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

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

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

6.10 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission[15]. 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[16]. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. HIV/AIDS modules administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[16] UNAIDS. 2015. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020.*

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

Percentage 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 HIV cannot be transmitted by:					
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	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	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1, A]	Number of women age 15-49
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
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
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											
Lao-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

[1] MICS 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 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 men age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	**67.8**	**63.9**	**63.0**	**60.3**	**54.7**	**37.9**	**63.8**	**54.0**	**29.2**	**26.5**	**12,017**
Area											
Urban	85.3	80.8	79.9	76.5	73.0	53.5	82.2	70.9	43.4	39.5	3,827
Rural	59.6	56.0	55.2	52.8	46.1	30.6	55.2	46.1	22.5	20.4	8,190
Rural with road	62.2	58.4	57.7	55.2	48.5	32.2	57.5	48.1	23.8	21.6	7,035
Rural without road	44.0	41.4	39.7	37.8	31.6	20.8	40.9	34.0	14.7	12.9	1,155
Region											
North	53.9	51.4	49.6	47.9	46.2	30.1	50.2	42.9	25.4	23.1	3,824
Central	80.5	76.0	76.4	72.9	62.6	47.3	76.1	65.4	35.3	32.9	5,913
South	58.2	53.4	50.9	48.5	48.3	26.4	54.4	43.0	19.6	15.4	2,280
Province											
Vientiane Capital	97.0	93.2	93.7	90.4	84.1	61.5	93.9	78.9	51.2	48.7	1,564
Phongslay	51.1	41.7	42.5	36.4	35.2	13.0	45.5	27.1	9.7	8.5	373
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	640
Bokeo	88.9	85.8	85.7	82.8	70.3	42.1	70.9	68.3	33.0	31.0	341
Luangprabang	44.5	43.5	40.0	39.4	42.7	30.2	44.1	34.3	27.1	23.6	841
Huaphanh	49.4	48.1	45.7	44.6	33.1	23.2	45.9	38.9	16.0	15.0	568
Xayabury	50.6	48.1	45.9	44.1	48.6	42.4	50.3	46.8	37.9	32.7	712
Xiengkhuang	71.5	68.8	68.4	65.8	46.3	30.4	67.5	56.4	20.7	19.6	498
Vientiane	81.9	81.2	81.2	80.7	55.3	39.7	80.4	63.1	22.4	22.1	826
Borikhamxay	87.1	74.7	79.2	70.7	69.1	47.0	84.1	67.5	34.1	30.3	521
Khammua	59.0	52.3	52.9	47.2	47.1	33.4	55.6	46.0	26.9	22.2	704
Savannakhet	75.9	72.1	71.8	69.2	56.3	51.1	72.3	66.9	37.1	35.0	1,619
Saravane	28.2	22.5	18.8	17.7	23.4	19.1	27.1	23.2	15.2	8.7	709
Sekong	66.4	61.3	59.1	55.0	48.2	30.8	57.5	47.3	23.4	20.2	209
Champasack	72.9	68.4	66.3	63.3	61.4	27.1	68.9	51.9	19.1	15.9	1,119
Attapeu	70.6	67.6	66.9	64.1	60.9	41.1	65.2	56.4	31.4	28.7	243
Xaysomboune	63.5	55.1	51.4	46.3	51.1	27.3	17.8	39.6	18.3	14.1	182

(Continued…)

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage who 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 men age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Age											
15-24[1]	67.4	62.6	62.6	59.0	52.7	34.7	63.2	50.3	24.8	22.2	4,178
15-19	66.2	60.7	61.3	57.0	49.7	34.9	62.1	48.8	23.9	21.2	2,404
15-17	64.8	58.3	59.5	54.4	47.9	33.5	60.8	47.9	22.7	19.6	1,570
18-19	68.8	65.1	64.7	62.0	53.1	37.6	64.5	50.6	26.2	24.1	834
20-24	69.0	65.2	64.5	61.6	56.7	34.4	64.7	52.3	25.9	23.5	1,774
25-29	68.5	64.7	62.8	60.6	57.5	40.0	64.4	55.8	33.0	30.0	1,810
30-39	68.2	64.9	64.0	61.6	56.9	39.5	64.6	56.8	31.9	29.0	3,385
40-49	67.4	64.3	62.5	60.7	52.9	39.4	63.1	55.1	30.2	27.6	2,644
Education											
None or ECE	27.3	23.5	23.1	21.1	14.9	11.3	22.1	17.8	5.7	4.7	780
Primary	50.1	46.4	45.4	42.7	36.3	23.5	45.4	35.1	15.1	13.0	3,716
Lower secondary	70.0	66.2	65.5	62.8	55.5	35.7	66.0	54.5	26.5	24.6	3,517
Upper secondary	85.5	81.5	81.2	78.0	71.0	50.4	81.8	70.2	39.6	36.2	2,169
Post secondary / Non tertiary	93.7	89.7	86.5	85.3	81.8	59.8	90.8	84.4	51.2	46.2	488
Higher	96.4	92.0	90.5	87.6	89.9	70.3	94.0	88.8	64.0	58.2	1,346
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	66.4	63.2	61.7	59.7	53.8	37.4	62.2	53.7	29.5	26.9	7,902
Never married/in union	70.5	65.3	65.5	61.6	56.3	38.7	66.9	54.5	28.6	25.6	4,115
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	77.6	73.6	72.6	69.7	64.7	45.6	74.4	63.8	36.4	33.2	7,758
Mon-Khmer	50.1	46.9	46.4	44.4	37.5	23.2	45.4	36.5	15.5	13.9	2,759
Hmong-Mien	53.0	48.3	47.2	44.3	35.6	26.7	45.0	39.4	18.2	16.1	1,072
Chinese-Tibetan	33.7	29.8	29.0	26.0	22.0	12.2	29.0	18.6	8.6	8.0	326
Other, DK, Missing	66.8	59.6	61.2	54.8	56.5	41.5	66.0	49.3	32.8	27.7	102
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	36.3	32.7	31.9	30.0	23.8	16.7	32.0	25.0	10.3	8.8	2,172
Second	53.6	49.5	48.6	45.8	38.0	24.6	48.3	38.3	15.9	13.7	2,370
Middle	67.2	63.5	62.4	59.7	53.7	35.4	62.4	52.9	25.5	23.1	2,352
Fourth	82.8	79.0	77.6	74.6	69.7	47.2	79.2	68.3	38.3	35.0	2,676
Richest	93.7	89.5	89.4	86.4	82.7	61.7	91.4	80.5	52.5	48.4	2,447

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

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

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

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

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:								
	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	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
Xiengkhuang	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

	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 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
Age group									
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.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

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

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who:								
	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	Number of men age 15-49
Total	**60.7**	**56.0**	**56.5**	**63.5**	**50.0**	**16.5**	**14.6**	**4.4**	**12,017**
Area									
Urban	79.0	72.7	70.9	81.0	64.3	21.3	18.7	4.3	3,827
Rural	52.1	48.2	49.7	55.2	43.3	14.2	12.8	4.4	8,190
Rural with road	54.5	50.3	52.2	57.6	45.6	14.6	13.3	4.5	7,035
Rural without road	37.7	35.2	34.7	40.6	29.3	12.0	9.7	3.4	1,155
Region									
North	46.0	43.8	41.1	48.2	37.3	16.6	14.0	5.7	3,824
Central	73.6	67.3	68.5	76.3	61.3	18.0	16.4	4.2	5,913
South	51.8	46.8	50.8	55.6	41.8	12.3	11.2	2.5	2,280
Province									
Vientiane Capital	91.8	86.9	86.1	92.8	81.5	21.3	19.7	4.2	1,564
Phongslay	45.1	44.2	44.9	48.7	39.2	12.7	11.3	2.4	373
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	640
Bokeo	76.6	70.4	67.7	82.6	56.4	29.8	23.4	6.3	341
Luangprabang	38.4	37.4	33.9	39.2	32.9	17.6	15.1	5.3	841
Huaphanh	44.6	40.6	37.6	46.9	32.0	17.7	14.8	2.5	568
Xayabury	39.8	40.3	40.0	40.4	39.6	7.3	7.3	10.1	712
Xiengkhuang	66.6	62.0	52.6	69.3	47.8	16.2	12.4	2.2	498
Vientiane	78.6	76.6	75.6	79.3	73.5	33.3	32.0	2.6	826
Borikhamxay	76.7	68.4	68.3	80.2	61.3	17.1	15.5	6.9	521
Khammua	50.3	39.9	50.3	54.9	36.6	10.2	9.7	4.1	704
Savannakhet	66.8	58.8	63.1	71.2	52.5	11.5	10.0	4.6	1,619
Saravane	25.4	23.8	22.8	26.5	20.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	709
Sekong	58.0	55.4	48.6	59.9	45.5	16.7	14.3	6.6	209
Champasack	64.9	59.1	67.0	70.7	54.3	12.2	11.3	2.2	1,119
Attapeu	63.3	49.9	59.9	67.7	43.0	40.2	36.1	2.9	243
Xaysomboune	55.7	50.0	49.3	57.9	44.2	15.4	13.6	5.6	182

(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:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men age 15-49
	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		
Age group									
15-24	59.2	54.7	55.2	62.6	48.1	17.9	15.9	4.8	4,178
15-19	58.0	54.1	54.3	61.3	47.5	18.0	16.0	4.8	2,404
15-17	55.7	52.5	51.7	59.1	45.4	17.6	15.7	5.7	1,570
18-19	62.2	56.9	59.1	65.5	51.3	18.8	16.6	3.3	834
20-24	60.8	55.7	56.4	64.3	49.0	17.7	15.8	4.8	1,774
25-29	61.8	56.4	56.8	64.4	50.4	16.7	14.3	4.1	1,810
30-39	61.8	57.2	57.5	64.3	51.3	15.0	13.4	3.9	3,385
40-49	60.8	56.0	57.0	63.0	50.9	15.9	14.5	4.4	2,644
Education									
None or ECE	21.1	18.0	19.9	22.7	16.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	780
Primary	42.0	38.2	41.2	45.3	34.1	11.3	10.3	4.8	3,716
Lower secondary	62.9	57.7	59.0	65.4	52.7	16.6	15.0	4.6	3,517
Upper secondary	77.5	73.1	71.7	80.8	65.1	22.2	19.4	4.7	2,169
Post secondary / Non tertiary	87.6	83.0	77.2	90.8	70.2	21.4	18.6	2.9	488
Higher	92.4	84.9	81.0	94.1	74.8	26.2	22.6	2.3	1,346
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	59.8	55.1	56.0	62.4	49.6	15.8	14.2	4.1	7,902
Never married/in union	62.4	57.6	57.4	65.5	50.8	17.7	15.6	4.9	4,115
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	70.5	65.2	66.3	73.4	59.0	18.2	16.4	4.1	7,758
Mon-Khmer	42.5	38.3	38.7	45.2	33.1	13.1	11.3	5.0	2,759
Hmong-Mien	46.2	44.1	40.0	48.3	37.0	16.1	13.9	4.7	1,072
Chinese-Tibetan	28.1	27.5	27.8	30.7	23.9	6.7	5.9	3.0	326
Other, DK, Missing	57.4	48.2	55.0	62.4	43.9	8.5	6.1	4.4	102
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	29.5	26.6	27.3	32.0	22.3	7.3	5.9	4.4	2,172
Second	46.0	41.6	43.0	49.0	36.9	14.5	12.9	4.6	2,370
Middle	60.3	55.9	58.4	64.0	50.5	17.3	16.1	3.2	2,352
Fourth	74.2	69.2	69.6	77.1	62.6	18.6	16.5	5.7	2,676
Richest	88.0	81.5	79.2	90.0	73.0	23.5	20.6	3.7	2,447

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

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

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

	Percentage of women who:			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 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
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	**45.7**	**33.8**	**52.0**	**79.5**	**3.2**	**77.7**	**44.2**	**71.9**	**8,148**
Area									
Urban	33.6	25.0	40.9	79.6	3.0	79.2	42.2	63.8	3,266
Rural	53.8	39.6	59.3	79.3	3.4	76.7	45.6	77.3	4,882
Rural with road	52.3	38.4	57.9	79.5	3.5	76.6	45.0	76.7	4,374
Rural without road	67.0	50.3	71.4	77.8	2.5	77.4	51.0	81.9	508
Region									
North	51.6	40.9	57.6	82.3	3.7	76.4	60.9	78.2	2,060
Central	44.7	34.2	51.1	79.6	2.7	78.2	43.3	67.0	4,762
South	40.2	21.1	46.2	74.4	4.3	77.9	21.7	79.5	1,326
Province									
Vientiane Capital	25.7	20.2	32.6	88.0	3.5	87.4	53.4	47.8	1,516
Phongslay	59.7	49.0	67.3	80.7	2.7	78.0	74.0	85.2	190
Luangnamtha	27.2	13.8	30.8	71.1	1.3	63.6	69.4	76.9	152
Oudomxay	53.0	37.6	56.8	92.3	5.0	87.9	73.5	75.0	400
Bokeo	42.6	20.7	46.3	94.0	2.3	57.4	23.8	71.1	303
Luangprabang	87.7	70.6	88.6	71.6	3.0	74.6	58.7	74.3	374
Huaphanh	55.0	48.6	62.3	74.7	4.0	72.0	60.7	75.9	281
Xayabury	23.7	32.0	38.1	83.7	5.8	89.6	70.1	90.5	360
Xiengkhuang	57.6	45.7	63.8	80.6	1.9	79.2	59.5	84.7	356
Vientiane	58.8	42.7	63.3	87.4	1.7	79.3	58.1	74.0	677
Borikhamxay	58.4	37.3	63.5	66.1	1.7	67.9	34.7	68.0	454
Khammua	40.5	34.0	49.7	82.5	1.1	81.6	7.7	71.8	415
Savannakhet	52.6	41.1	58.4	68.3	3.1	68.1	30.4	79.4	1,228
Saravane	22.0	13.4	25.9	57.4	17.0	58.5	27.7	68.0	200
Sekong	28.8	33.6	41.2	59.2	0.8	62.7	50.1	80.7	139
Champasack	44.8	18.4	50.1	79.8	2.3	85.5	11.1	84.3	815
Attapeu	49.4	32.3	55.3	80.7	2.0	76.3	42.1	69.2	172
Xaysomboune	47.2	47.5	64.2	84.8	7.9	83.8	72.2	70.6	115

(Continued…)

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

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

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[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	50.8	37.1	58.4	79.9	2.5	79.1	43.6	77.6	2,815
15-19	51.7	37.4	58.5	78.6	2.6	79.4	44.2	78.6	1,591
15-17	52.8	38.9	59.8	77.9	2.8	77.7	43.7	77.5	1,017
18-19	49.7	34.7	56.1	79.8	2.2	82.4	45.0	80.5	574
20-24	49.7	36.6	58.4	81.7	2.3	78.7	42.8	76.4	1,225
25-29	44.1	34.5	51.0	79.6	4.3	77.6	43.7	72.2	1,240
30-39	40.1	29.4	45.9	79.2	3.0	75.4	43.7	67.7	2,310
40-49	46.0	33.7	50.2	78.9	4.2	78.5	46.2	68.0	1,782
Education									
None or ECE	74.6	59.8	80.0	85.5	7.8	72.0	59.3	82.6	213
Primary	63.2	47.1	68.2	79.6	3.9	77.0	48.1	82.4	1,863
Lower secondary	49.4	36.2	55.9	79.4	2.8	78.4	46.4	73.7	2,462
Upper secondary	38.3	26.7	45.0	79.4	2.5	78.6	39.3	71.1	1,853
Post secondary / Non tertiary	33.1	21.0	38.3	75.0	2.3	73.9	41.5	58.1	458
Higher	23.8	20.2	31.3	79.9	3.9	78.3	39.9	57.5	1,298
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	45.5	34.1	51.1	79.6	3.6	76.6	45.4	69.9	5,248
Never married/in union	46.0	33.1	53.4	79.1	2.7	79.6	42.2	75.5	2,899
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	39.5	28.5	46.0	79.5	3.0	78.1	39.4	68.7	6,018
Mon-Khmer	63.5	47.0	68.5	79.9	4.3	77.7	56.6	81.7	1,383
Hmong-Mien	65.7	53.6	72.1	77.4	3.6	73.7	61.9	79.0	568
Chinese-Tibetan	55.2	43.6	61.3	81.1	3.4	71.0	71.7	83.4	110
Other, DK, Missing	45.5	44.1	55.0	77.7	3.6	81.4	25.5	72.4	68
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	71.0	57.5	76.9	75.4	6.1	75.5	58.3	86.5	789
Second	61.6	46.3	67.4	78.1	4.2	73.4	48.6	81.3	1,270
Middle	54.4	37.5	60.4	80.3	3.0	78.2	43.0	79.5	1,580
Fourth	41.1	29.4	46.3	80.0	2.7	77.7	44.5	68.0	2,217
Richest	26.6	20.2	34.5	80.5	2.5	80.5	37.6	60.1	2,292

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

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

	Percentage of women who:							
	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 themself for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of women age 15-49
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 age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women who:							
	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 themself for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	Number of women age 15-49
Age								
15-24	23.5	6.2	5.4	2.4	2.3	3.6	0.2	8,590
15-17	18.0	2.0	1.7	0.7	0.6	2.5	0.1	2,796
18-19	22.2	4.6	4.2	1.8	1.7	4.6	0.1	1,769
20-24	27.9	9.7	8.6	3.9	3.7	3.9	0.3	4,024
25-29	28.7	14.4	13.4	4.9	4.6	3.1	0.3	4,045
30-39	25.4	11.9	11.4	2.9	2.7	3.2	0.5	7,242
40-49	19.7	6.7	6.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	0.2	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	0.3	18,858
15-24[3]	23.0	10.6	9.3	4.4	4.1	3.8	0.2	4,066
15-19	16.2	7.0	6.3	2.9	2.7	3.4	0.2	1,261
15-17	11.7	5.5	4.8	2.3	2.3	3.1	0.2	481
18-19	19.0	7.9	7.2	3.4	3.0	3.6	0.2	780
20-24	26.0	12.2	10.7	5.0	4.7	4.0	0.2	2,805
25-49	23.7	10.8	10.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	0.3	14,792
Sexually inactive	25.6	4.7	4.5	1.2	1.1	3.6	0.3	6,447
Education								
None or ECE	3.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	4,087
Primary	15.0	5.9	5.3	1.6	1.5	2.4	0.1	8,922
Lower secondary	25.8	10.5	9.6	2.6	2.4	3.3	0.3	5,535
Upper secondary	35.3	11.1	10.6	3.7	3.6	4.5	0.3	3,482
Post secondary / Non tertiary	55.4	25.2	24.6	7.5	7.5	7.7	1.6	885
Higher	60.5	24.1	22.9	7.9	7.4	6.8	1.4	2,394
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	23.4	11.0	10.3	3.2	3.0	3.2	0.3	19,614
Never married/in union	26.3	3.0	2.8	1.1	1.1	3.5	0.2	5,691
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	31.6	12.7	11.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	0.4	16,522
Mon-Khmer	10.0	2.7	2.3	0.9	0.8	2.8	0.1	5,779
Hmong-Mien	7.1	2.1	1.9	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.1	2,109
Chinese-Tibetan	12.6	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.8	3.8	0.1	628
Other, DK, Missing	21.7	6.8	6.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	0.0	266
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	4.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	4,337
Second	8.7	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	2.3	0.1	4,716
Middle	19.0	6.1	5.5	2.0	1.9	2.7	0.1	4,908
Fourth	31.5	12.2	11.4	3.6	3.4	4.1	0.1	5,414
Richest	48.2	21.1	20.2	5.9	5.7	5.0	1.1	5,929

[1] **MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV**

[2] **MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results**

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

(Continued…)

Table TM.11.4M (continued): Knowledge 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 ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and 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 themself for HIV using a self-test kit[A]	
Age								
15-24	27.4	3.2	2.9	1.4	1.3	3.5	0.2	4,178
15-19	23.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	3.7	0.2	2,404
15-17	21.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	3.2	0.3	1,570
18-19	27.9	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.1	4.6	0.1	834
20-24	32.5	6.2	5.7	2.6	2.2	3.3	0.2	1,774
25-29	32.9	8.0	6.9	3.0	2.7	3.0	0.1	1,810
30-39	34.2	9.8	9.1	2.9	2.7	3.7	0.3	3,385
40-49	32.9	8.7	8.1	2.2	2.0	3.0	0.1	2,644
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	32.9	8.5	7.9	2.6	2.4	3.3	0.2	9,010
15-24[3]	29.7	5.6	5.2	2.2	1.9	3.5	0.3	1,694
15-19	22.6	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	4.0	0.1	470
15-17	20.8	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	165
18-19	23.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	4.4	0.2	305
20-24	32.4	7.0	6.6	2.7	2.4	3.4	0.4	1,224
25-49	33.7	9.2	8.5	2.7	2.5	3.2	0.2	7,316
Sexually inactive	26.6	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.1	3.6	0.2	3,007
Education								
None or ECE	5.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	780
Primary	16.9	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.5	3.0	0.2	3,716
Lower secondary	28.4	4.9	4.5	1.9	1.7	3.4	0.3	3,517
Upper secondary	42.4	8.3	7.5	2.5	2.3	3.2	0.1	2,169
Post secondary / Non tertiary	56.2	19.6	17.2	6.1	5.0	5.4	0.1	488
Higher	67.3	23.0	21.4	7.3	6.6	5.5	0.3	1,346
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	32.0	8.6	8.0	2.5	2.3	3.1	0.2	7,902
Never married/in union	30.0	3.8	3.4	1.8	1.6	3.9	0.1	4,115
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	40.8	9.8	9.0	3.2	2.9	3.8	0.3	7,758
Mon-Khmer	14.5	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.1	2,759
Hmong-Mien	14.5	2.2	1.9	0.8	0.7	2.7	0.1	1,072
Chinese-Tibetan	6.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	326
Other, DK, Missing	25.1	7.6	7.6	5.1	5.1	6.3	0.5	102
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	8.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.3	2,172
Second	17.3	2.0	1.8	0.4	0.4	2.8	0.2	2,370
Middle	26.3	4.4	3.9	1.3	1.2	2.8	0.2	2,352
Fourth	39.8	7.2	6.3	2.5	2.0	4.0	0.2	2,676
Richest	61.2	19.7	18.6	6.6	6.1	5.0	0.1	2,447

[1] MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV

[2] MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results

[3] 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 testing indicator

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, 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:						
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1,A]	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 the results	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 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:						
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1,A]	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 the results	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
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	4.2	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

[3] MICS indicator TM.35b - HIV counselling during antenatal care(information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results)

[A] In this context, counseling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV. ( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										
	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
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 attitutes 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
20-22	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 people**

[2] **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 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 attitutes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
Total	**22.2**	**48.1**	**27.4**	**2.9**	**1.3**	**40.5**	**4,178**	**1.9**	**1,694**	**58.4**	**2,815**
Area											
Urban	30.8	61.7	41.8	5.4	3.1	39.4	1,254	5.0	494	50.7	1,047
Rural	18.4	42.3	21.3	1.9	0.4	41.0	2,924	0.7	1,200	63.0	1,769
Rural with road	19.4	44.3	23.0	2.2	0.5	40.0	2,537	0.8	1,015	62.1	1,606
Rural without road	11.9	28.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	47.6	387	0.0	184	72.7	163
Region											
North	20.5	36.6	21.4	3.5	1.8	48.0	1,276	1.8	613	62.2	713
Central	26.6	57.6	32.1	3.6	1.4	38.6	2,083	2.6	805	58.8	1,615
South	13.4	42.0	24.8	0.3	0.1	33.7	819	0.2	276	51.7	487
Province											
Vientiane Capital	40.6	80.0	54.2	8.6	4.1	41.3	516	7.2	213	42.4	496
Phongslay	5.3	50.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	73.8	111	0.0	82	70.4	76
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	230	0.8	114	60.8	153
Bokeo	21.5	52.0	31.6	7.3	2.3	59.2	110	2.8	65	52.5	98
Luangprabang	17.5	28.3	13.7	1.2	0.0	34.1	282	0.0	96	92.0	117
Huaphanh	17.1	32.1	19.6	2.2	0.7	58.0	220	1.3	127	62.1	107
Xayabury	34.0	40.6	41.9	11.6	7.2	33.9	205	7.2	70	47.2	114
Xiengkhuang	16.6	44.1	15.7	0.8	0.0	49.5	173	0.0	86	60.9	122
Vientiane	22.6	71.6	11.5	2.0	0.8	43.0	288	1.8	124	70.0	229
Borikhamxay	20.8	50.8	24.0	1.6	0.0	43.7	185	0.0	81	64.3	151
Khammua	20.0	39.4	28.8	3.1	0.5	39.0	257	1.4	100	54.6	161
Savannakhet	26.1	47.9	34.7	2.2	0.7	28.7	592	1.2	170	70.2	417
Saravane	7.1	16.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	40.7	259	0.0	106	32.5	63
Sekong	18.9	47.6	12.1	0.9	0.0	35.7	78	0.0	28	37.7	54
Champasack	13.9	57.1	37.6	0.0	0.0	27.2	397	0.0	108	55.3	311
Attapeu	25.5	43.7	28.5	1.9	0.7	40.6	86	1.7	35	65.7	60
Xaysomboune	10.4	35.3	7.9	0.4	0.4	43.8	72	0.9	31	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 attitutes towards people living with HIV[A]	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
Age											
15-19	21.2	47.5	23.7	0.9	0.5	19.6	2,404	0.7	470	58.5	1,591
15-17	19.6	45.4	21.5	0.5	0.2	10.5	1,570	0.0	165	59.8	1,017
18-19	24.1	51.3	27.9	1.7	1.1	36.6	834	1.1	305	56.1	574
20-24	23.5	49.0	32.5	5.7	2.2	69.0	1,774	2.4	1,224	58.4	1,225
20-22	21.5	49.2	30.4	5.0	2.5	62.4	1,060	3.2	661	60.5	723
23-24	26.5	48.8	35.6	6.8	1.8	78.7	714	1.5	562	55.3	502
Education											
None or ECE	3.4	6.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	50.5	128	0.0	65	(*)	15
Primary	8.0	27.6	13.3	0.6	0.2	47.8	877	0.5	419	76.8	395
Lower secondary	18.9	45.5	21.6	2.3	0.7	36.9	1,500	1.2	553	66.3	965
Upper secondary	31.5	62.4	36.9	3.2	1.6	31.6	1,302	2.9	412	51.0	1,088
Post secondary / Non tertiary	32.2	66.4	46.8	11.8	3.8	80.3	56	(4.7)	45	(51.4)	51
Higher	44.5	72.5	62.3	10.9	5.2	63.4	316	5.0	201	36.3	301
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	18.4	42.8	25.8	5.6	1.6	98.5	889	1.6	876	66.9	539
Never married/in union	23.2	49.6	27.9	2.2	1.2	24.9	3,289	2.3	818	56.5	2,276
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	27.8	56.7	36.4	4.2	2.0	37.5	2,537	3.4	951	53.0	1,959
Mon-Khmer	14.1	35.6	14.7	1.0	0.2	41.2	1,038	0.0	428	69.6	556
Hmong-Mien	12.9	33.4	12.1	1.4	0.2	47.2	461	0.4	218	75.7	230
Chinese-Tibetan	6.5	29.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	71.9	106	0.0	76	72.1	46
Other, DK, Missing	(21.7)	(48.9)	(16.9)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(60.7)	35	(*)	22	(*)	25
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	7.9	23.6	7.5	0.5	0.0	46.2	782	0.0	362	81.0	299
Second	13.3	35.9	17.4	1.2	0.3	41.4	908	0.8	376	68.5	503
Middle	20.8	47.2	23.3	2.0	0.9	34.6	822	1.7	284	63.1	552
Fourth	34.7	62.5	36.1	3.6	1.2	38.6	921	1.8	355	52.6	771
Richest	33.9	72.0	54.4	8.0	4.2	42.5	745	6.0	317	44.1	690

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

[2] MICS 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 that are 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, and 7 g/dl for pregnant women) were referred for follow-up care. All households in which anemia testing was conducted were given a brochure that explained the causes and prevention of anemia.

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

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

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

	Testing status					
	Tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent/Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
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					
	Tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent/Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
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				
	Any	Mild	Moderate	Severe	
Non-pregnant	< 12.0 g/dl	10.0-11.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	
Pregnant	< 11.0 g/dl	10.0-10.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl	<7.0 g/dl	Number of women
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 (continued): Prevalence of anemia in women

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

	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				
Non-pregnant 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	Number of women
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	1,997
Primary	39.2	31.7	6.9	0.6	4,397
Lower secondary	39.5	33.4	5.8	0.3	2,734
Upper secondary	39.5	33.2	6.2	0.1	1,757
Post secondary / Non tertiary	35.4	29.7	5.7	0.0	418
Higher	38.5	34.9	3.6	0.1	1,241
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	40.9	34.5	6.1	0.4	8,178
Mon-Khmer	40.5	33.0	7.1	0.5	2,879
Hmong-Mien	29.0	23.2	5.4	0.3	1,061
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	2,149
Second	40.1	32.8	7.0	0.3	2,274
Middle	39.3	32.2	7.0	0.1	2,416
Fourth	38.0	32.0	5.5	0.5	2,792
Richest	39.5	34.1	5.1	0.2	2,914

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
GIARC[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
	Misscarriage	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
Phongslay	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
Khammua	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

	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
	Miscarriages	Induced abortions	Still birth	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced Abortions	Stillbirths			1	2- 3	4+	Total	
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

[1]Survey-specific indicator TM.14.3 - Lifetime experience with induced abortions

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

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

TM.14.3: Method of Abortion, Lao PDR, 2017

Percentage of women age 15- 49 who had an induced abortion in the last five years by abortion method Lao PDR, 2017

	Method used for abortion			Number of women age 15- 49 with at least one induced abortion in the last five years	Place of medical Abortion Pills					Number of women age 15- 49 with at least one medical abortion in the last five years	Place of surgical abortion				Number of women age 15- 49 with at least one surgical abortion in the last five years
	Medical method using pills	Surgical / Invasive method	No Response		Government/ Public Facility	Private Facility	At home	Other	No Response		Government/ Public Facility	Private Facility	Other	No Response	
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
Oudomxay	(69.9)	(30.1)	(0.0)	40	(10.8)	(10.0)	(75.8)	(3.5)	(0.0)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Bokeo	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Luangprabang	(46.4)	(53.6)	(0.0)	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Huaphanh	(63.6)	(36.4)	(0.0)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Xayabury	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Xiengkhuang	50.9	49.1	0.0	41	(22.7)	(7.1)	(62.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	21	(33.0)	(67.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Vientiane	41.7	58.3	0.0	119	5	4	89.7	1.8	0.0	50	(32.9)	(63.9)	(3.2)	(0.0)	70
Borikhamxay	75.1	24.9	0.0	68	4	16	79.1	1.2	0.0	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Khammuane	(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	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
Age															
15- 19	(73.5)	(26.5)	(0.0)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
20- 24	67.1	31.8	1.0	98	5	19	72.8	3.5	0.0	66	(31.2)	(65.6)	(3.2)	(0.0)	31
25- 29	48.8	50.6	0.6	178	8	17	68.5	6.7	0.0	87	32.1	63.7	2.9	1.2	90
30- 34	48.2	50.3	1.5	165	6	19	63.6	11.0	0.0	80	34.4	64.9	0.7	0.0	83
35- 39	55.5	44.3	0.2	125	14	17	67.8	1.2	0.0	69	23.3	76.3	0.5	0.0	55
40- 44	59.6	40.0	0.4	67	14	11	72.7	1.6	0.0	40	(42.6)	(57.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27
45- 49	(41.2)	(58.8)	(0.0)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Mother's education															
None or ECE Primary	60.5	39.1	0.5	55	(15.8)	(6.9)	(74.7)	(2.5)	(0.0)	33	(51.2)	(47.6)	(1.1)	(0.0)	22
Lower secondary Upper	53.4	45.5	1.1	230	13	21	60.9	5.0	0.0	123	36.5	63.1	0.3	0.0	105
secondary Post	55.2	44.4	0.4	200	5	17	71.2	7.1	0.0	110	28.8	70.2	1.0	0.0	89
secondary / Non	47.3	51.0	1.7	88	(5.8)	(24.8)	(65.4)	(4.0)	(0.0)	42	(17.4)	(77.1)	(3.1)	(2.4)	45
tertiary	(58.2)	(41.8)	(0.0)	41	(4.9)	(8.1)	(79.1)	(8.0)	(0.0)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Higher	55.0	45.0	0.0	66	(6.6)	(13.8)	(73.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	36	(28.0)	(66.5)	(5.4)	(0.0)	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	344	31.1	67.1	1.5	0.4	299
Formerly married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao- Tai	52.7	46.6	0.7	507	5	22	67.1	6.2	0.0	267	30.0	68.2	1.4	0.5	236
Mon- Khmer	56.7	42.4	0.9	112	21	4	72.0	2.5	0.0	63	36.2	62.3	1.5	0.0	47
Hmong- Mien	(59.2)	(39.5)	(1.3)	41	(23.6)	(0.0)	(72.8)	(3.6)	(0.0)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Chinese- Tibetan	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	72.4	24.1	3.5	43	(33.1)	(7.6)	(51.4)	(7.9)	(0.0)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Second	56.7	43.3	0.0	86	12	12	73.1	3.5	0.0	49	(47.2)	(52.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
Middle	60.0	39.7	0.3	139	7	14	73.5	5.5	0.0	83	35.5	63.8	0.7	0.0	55
Fourth	46.1	52.4	1.5	203	3	22	68.3	6.8	0.0	94	29.5	69.5	0.0	1.0	106
Richest	53.2	46.7	0.1	208	8	21	66.4	5.0	0.0	111	29.2	67.9	3.0	0.0	97

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

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

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

In order to survive and develop to their full potential, children need health care, appropriate nutrition, education that nurtures their minds and equips them with useful knowledge and skills and the time and space to play.[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 section that depict main findings on breastfeeding and other feeding practices, as well as, malnutrition which highlights the main findings on underweight, stunting, wasting and overweight. Findings of salt iodisation are also presented in this chapter. The last part of the chapter presents the findings related to child development and early childhood development.

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[2] 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[3].

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme is presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Lao PDR National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with the exception of rotavirus vaccine which will be included in 2019. The National Immunisation Programme for Lao PDR includes the following vaccination of children: birth doses of BCG and Hepatitis B vaccines (both within seven days of life); three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens; four doses of Polio vaccine – three doses of OPV and one dose of IPV; three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine; two doses of MR vaccine containing measles and rubella antigens; one dose of Japanese Encephalitis vaccine; one dose of Vitamin A and one dose of Deworming vaccine. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the second dose of MR2 at 12 and 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Lao PDR, 2017 LSIS II are based on children age 12-23 months. Given that, HepB0, Polio0, IPV, Pneumococcal, Japanese Encephalitis vaccine; have not been universally administrated across country, these vaccines therefore excluded in the full immunisation calculation.

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

[2] WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/

[3] Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the LSIS II questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for Polio, Pentavalent and Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Lao PDR, 2017

	Children age 12-23 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either (crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age
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 Rubela (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[9,D]	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; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[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; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[7] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

[8] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage

[9] MICS indicator TC.11 - Full immunization coverage

na: not applicable

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

[B] In Lao PDR, Measles and Rubella are administered together as the MR vaccine

[C] Most recent dose received

[D] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DTP-Hib-HepB3, Measles and Rubela (MR1) as per the vaccination schedule in Lao PDR

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																	Percentage with:		
			Polio				Pentavalent (DTP-Hib-HepB)			PCV										
	BCG	HepB at birth	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	IPV	1	2	3	1	2	3	Measles and Rubella (MR1)	Japanese encephalitis	Vitamin A[A]	Deworming[A]	Full[B]	None	Vaccination cards[C]	Vaccination cards seen[D]	Number of children age 12-23 months
Total	**81.5**	**60.7**	**83.8**	**79.0**	**69.0**	**50.9**	**72.5**	**67.2**	**60.8**	**56.9**	**52.3**	**47.6**	**66.0**	**34.7**	**25.0**	**15.3**	**48.1**	**12.5**	**70.6**	**53.4**	**2,203**
Sex																					
Male	82.2	60.8	83.5	79.0	69.7	51.5	72.9	67.7	60.8	57.5	53.1	48.0	65.2	34.9	25.0	14.3	46.7	12.3	71.4	52.7	1,170
Female	80.8	60.6	84.1	79.0	68.3	50.1	72.0	66.7	60.8	56.2	51.3	47.1	66.8	34.5	24.9	16.4	49.6	12.7	69.6	54.1	1,033
Area																					
Urban	85.3	75.0	86.3	81.8	73.9	53.7	77.4	72.6	66.9	62.1	57.3	53.7	68.1	42.1	35.1	20.2	53.4	10.1	78.7	60.3	655
Rural	80.0	54.7	82.7	77.8	67.0	49.7	70.4	65.0	58.3	54.7	50.1	45.0	65.1	31.6	20.7	13.2	45.8	13.5	67.1	50.4	1,549
Rural with road	81.3	58.2	84.3	78.8	68.1	50.7	71.6	65.7	58.9	55.0	50.1	45.4	65.8	33.1	21.7	13.7	46.8	12.4	68.1	51.7	1,292
Rural without	73.4	37.1	74.9	72.4	61.3	44.4	64.2	61.4	55.2	53.2	50.4	43.0	61.6	24.2	15.6	10.9	40.7	19.0	62.2	44.1	257
Region																					
North	82.1	62.6	81.2	75.7	66.5	48.9	67.6	61.7	54.7	52.7	47.4	43.9	61.2	31.3	26.3	18.1	40.8	12.6	75.4	56.2	723
Central	81.1	65.2	84.8	79.5	69.8	53.8	74.6	70.1	63.7	61.2	56.7	51.0	67.3	37.8	31.0	18.1	53.4	12.3	71.3	57.7	1,042
South	81.7	46.8	85.7	83.2	71.3	46.9	75.5	69.6	64.0	53.6	49.6	45.5	70.7	33.0	8.5	4.1	47.5	12.7	60.9	38.2	438
Province																					
Vientiane Capital	82.6	76.0	84.1	79.8	76.6	49.8	76.2	73.6	68.3	56.0	53.0	50.2	72.9	34.4	45.0	21.4	60.7	15.0	85.9	66.7	237
Phongsaly	74.1	41.1	64.4	55.3	46.3	18.1	64.4	48.2	36.1	31.6	29.8	27.7	50.2	24.3	12.7	6.7	26.6	22.2	44.5	33.6	67
Luangnamtha	89.8	76.3	90.4	88.5	73.6	68.5	75.8	75.8	67.5	49.8	41.2	36.7	63.3	38.1	23.5	21.4	37.5	4.0	70.6	62.7	57
Oudomxay	69.3	44.9	72.7	68.1	60.8	29.2	46.3	45.3	43.9	32.0	28.9	28.8	48.1	17.7	18.7	13.9	23.9	17.7	69.6	56.5	133
Bokeo	82.3	75.4	87.7	83.7	72.0	30.2	59.1	55.3	47.3	53.9	46.5	40.1	62.1	18.0	31.1	19.5	36.2	8.5	80.7	67.7	72
Luangprabang	83.6	64.5	81.3	70.2	55.4	53.8	68.0	55.9	45.9	52.5	41.3	35.8	60.6	22.8	11.6	5.6	34.5	12.8	75.6	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	16.3	81.9	59.5	113
Xayabury	95.3	90.3	96.1	93.7	91.9	78.5	87.3	82.3	77.6	76.7	74.9	71.2	79.7	80.8	54.9	39.9	68.1	3.9	93.3	72.3	111
Xiengkhuang	82.7	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	7.0	75.8	67.5	110
Vientiane	91.4	67.1	93.6	87.3	75.8	67.9	90.1	83.3	75.6	74.5	70.1	65.9	79.4	48.3	25.6	14.1	63.6	4.5	86.1	71.5	156
Borikhamxay	93.9	78.2	95.7	93.0	84.9	63.8	94.5	90.2	84.1	75.0	69.4	62.8	84.7	50.3	51.7	37.5	74.9	2.7	85.0	74.7	98
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	7.1	60.5	57.5	114
Savannakhet	69.1	57.6	75.4	66.5	50.1	45.9	56.6	51.0	44.7	46.0	39.6	32.2	50.7	30.0	17.7	10.0	32.7	20.9	49.8	35.7	280
Saravane	84.2	44.4	86.2	85.5	69.0	62.0	81.0	69.2	60.2	61.1	54.7	46.0	79.1	53.2	9.8	6.4	48.9	12.0	54.9	35.3	155
Sekong	87.4	66.2	86.8	84.6	72.6	60.5	73.4	68.8	67.9	55.0	51.4	48.1	74.2	38.4	7.0	5.9	47.7	9.6	59.9	35.5	46
Champasack	77.2	47.2	84.3	82.6	76.3	35.6	73.2	71.5	69.7	49.4	48.6	48.7	63.4	18.2	7.8	0.9	50.6	14.9	64.7	40.5	195
Attapeu	87.0	32.5	89.3	76.4	55.1	28.1	68.2	62.4	46.9	43.7	33.2	25.7	69.8	21.2	8.8	8.1	26.6	8.5	66.0	41.4	41
Xaysomboune	62.3	29.1	64.8	53.8	41.8	29.4	40.1	28.5	22.4	22.5	14.9	9.2	39.7	22.2	9.0	2.5	8.9	17.8	63.0	40.1	47

(Continued...)

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

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

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																		Percentage with:		
			Polio				Pentavalent (DTP-Hib-HepB)			PCV											
	BCG	HepB at birth	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	IPV	1	2	3	1	2	3	Measles and Rubella (MR1)	Japanese encephalitis	Vitamin A[A]	Deworming[A]	Full[B]	None	Vaccination cards[C]	Vaccination cards seen[D]	Number of children age 12-23 months
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	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20.9	(*)	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: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia, and malaria that are the leading killers of children under 5.[4] 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.

[4] The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group, and United Nations. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html

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.[5] Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths. In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months. While provision of safe water and sanitation facilities is an important strategy for the prevention of diarrhoea, preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.

In the LSIS 2017, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table 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.

[5] United Nations Children's Fund. One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea. New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
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)	(26.7)	(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							
	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	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
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:							
	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]	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	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
Xiengkhuang	48.7	0.0	48.7	9.4	48.7	0.0	0.0	49
Vientiane	50.4	10.8	51.3	26.2	60.7	16.0	10.6	70
Borikhamxay	(56.6)	(46.8)	(59.0)	(8.4)	(59.0)	(17.7)	(16.3)	37
Khammuane	(45.9)	(43.4)	(45.9)	(9.7)	(45.9)	(23.5)	(19.4)	29
Savannakhet	35.9	27.6	43.5	23.6	51.8	7.6	6.0	132
Saravane	(68.6)	(61.8)	(68.6)	(12.9)	(68.6)	(11.6)	(11.6)	28
Sekong	67.0	60.4	69.8	19.5	73.4	8.8	7.4	26
Champasack	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
Attapeu	(56.3)	(41.2)	(56.3)	(29.1)	(68.4)	(21.4)	(17.3)	18
Xaysomboune	63.7	58.8	66.7	23.0	71.9	42.8	31.0	26
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:																
					Other treatments												
					Pill or syrup				Injection								
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid 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	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
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)	(15.2)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(61.3)	(11.4)	48
Phongsaly	14.7	50.9	50.9	49.5	0.0	18.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	18.5	0.0	63.8	25.7	47
Luangnamtha	21.4	62.9	62.9	62.9	6.2	6.2	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	78.1	21.4	31
Oudomxay	20.2	67.0	69.0	66.3	0.0	6.7	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.3	87.1	21.5	72
Bokeo	15.5	66.5	70.1	62.1	2.0	10.2	8.7	5.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.6	6.5	67.1	17.4	37
Luangprabang	(8.2)	(64.9)	(67.8)	(62.4)	(2.9)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(13.9)	(71.1)	(14.6)	43
Huaphanh	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Xayabury	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Xiengkhuang	0.0	50.4	50.4	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)	(10.2)	(4.6)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(8.6)	(54.8)	(1.6)	18
Xaysomboune	42.8	76.7	81.0	78.6	1.0	2.3	0.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.9	84.1	4.3	26

(Continued…)

Table TC.3.4 (continued) : Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Lao PDR, 2017

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																
					Other treatments												
					Pill or syrup				Injection								
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid 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	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Age (in months)																	
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	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Higher	(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

[1] **MICS 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:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers						Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]		Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	
Total	**74.5**	**21.6**	**3.4**	**6.5**	**95.0**	**428**	**78.6**	**18.6**	**2.4**	**2.8**	**97.0**	**116**
Sex												
Male	76.9	19.4	3.8	4.8	95.4	234	83.8	14.6	4.1	2.8	98.4	62
Female	71.5	24.1	2.9	8.5	94.5	194	72.8	23.2	0.5	2.8	95.5	54
Area												
Urban	59.2	40.7	0.0	4.2	98.0	127	(67.2)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	45
Rural	80.9	13.5	4.8	7.4	93.8	301	85.9	9.6	3.9	4.6	95.2	71
Rural with road	81.8	13.4	5.2	5.5	94.5	264	85.5	9.8	4.2	4.9	94.9	67
Rural without road	(74.2)	(14.4)	(2.1)	(21.1)	(88.6)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Region												
North	79.3	15.5	3.1	5.6	94.4	166	(86.9)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(95.6)	41
Central	68.7	28.1	4.5	6.0	95.2	205	69.5	28.2	4.6	1.2	97.3	61
South	81.0	15.9	0.0	11.0	96.2	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Age (in months)												
0-11	69.4	22.9	3.4	7.8	92.2	90	(74.1)	(25.9)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
12-23	75.8	24.4	5.9	3.7	97.6	124	(77.5)	(21.9)	(3.2)	(0.7)	(99.3)	37
24-35	77.9	21.5	2.8	2.7	99.0	86	(81.2)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(90.9)	19
36-47	70.8	19.1	2.6	13.5	88.8	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
48-59	77.7	16.8	0.0	8.4	94.5	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Mother's education												
None or ECE	82.3	15.2	3.5	4.4	97.6	109	(79.4)	(19.5)	(7.2)	(4.5)	(98.9)	22
Primary	78.3	17.1	4.6	7.1	93.9	149	(92.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(97.2)	35
Lower secondary	67.6	24.8	3.2	8.2	92.4	99	(61.5)	(31.6)	(3.7)	(3.2)	(93.1)	32
Upper secondary	(54.5)	(45.5)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(100.0)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Higher	(62.5)	(37.7)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(92.8)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	62.5	33.3	2.5	9.1	94.0	181	(68.9)	(31.1)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	52
Mon-Khmer	89.4	9.9	5.2	1.8	98.6	136	(88.9)	(7.3)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(96.2)	31
Hmong-Mien	71.3	19.7	2.4	9.4	91.0	95	(79.9)	(13.1)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(91.9)	23
Chinese-Tibetan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	82.1	15.1	4.8	2.8	97.2	112	(87.1)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(96.7)	20
Second	84.1	7.1	5.6	11.1	90.7	118	(87.5)	(4.9)	(11.1)	(5.9)	(92.4)	25
Middle	77.5	21.2	3.5	3.4	98.7	69	(91.1)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	20
Fourth	58.4	37.7	0.0	7.4	93.9	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Richest	55.8	44.3	0.0	6.8	96.6	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29

[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

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

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

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

7.4 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology. [6]

The Lao DPR, 2017 LSIS II included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentageof household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

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6 WHO. 2016. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:													
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using				Other fuels for cooking and using									
	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	No food cooked in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Total	**2.2**	**4.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**48.5**	**20.6**	**22.4**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**104,851**	**6.5**	**104,707**
Area														
Urban	5.3	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	64.3	11.4	7.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	32,178	16.2	32,118
Rural	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	24.7	29.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	72,674	2.2	72,590
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	61,970	2.5	61,908
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	10,704	0.5	10,681
Region														
North	1.5	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	47.0	22.6	20.1	5.5	0.1	100.0	32,908	4.7	32,878
Central	3.2	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	49.6	17.2	23.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	51,211	9.5	51,111
South	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	25.7	23.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	20,732	2.1	20,718
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	12,633	27.5	12,616
Phongsaly	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	5.8	74.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,166	3.7	3,163
Luangnamtha	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	6.5	32.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,952	5.1	2,944
Oudomxay	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	11.0	16.7	31.4	0.1	100.0	5,525	3.9	5,518
Bokeo	0.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.3	1.0	24.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	3,025	12.4	3,020
Luangprabang	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	68.0	25.1	2.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	7,427	3.7	7,420
Huaphanh	1.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.9	63.1	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,697	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	6,116	3.8	6,116
Xiengkhuang	2.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.9	0.5	47.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,314	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	7,257	5.4	7,247
Borikhamxay	1.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	22.8	17.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,521	7.9	4,514
Khammuane	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	33.3	36.5	26.6	0.2	0.7	100.0	6,346	2.7	6,303
Savannakhet	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	59.2	7.0	32.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	14,535	1.6	14,511
Saravane	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	67.0	10.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	6,554	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	1,931	1.4	1,927
Champasack	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	75.6	1.4	20.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	10,043	2.6	10,034
Attapeu	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	27.7	19.6	49.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,204	2.9	2,203
Xaysomboune	4.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	24.1	61.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,606	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:													
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using				Other fuels for cooking and using									
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
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	17,653	2.0	17,628
Primary	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	23.1	25.1	2.3	0.1	100.0	46,528	2.7	46,469
Lower secondary	2.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	18.8	18.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	19,709	6.3	19,682
Upper secondary	5.1	10.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	59.5	13.1	11.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	7,040	15.2	7,034
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	6,232	14.3	6,219
Higher	8.8	17.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	59.2	8.7	4.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	7,552	26.5	7,537
DK/Missing	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.4	7.5	6.5	3.3	0.0	100.0	138	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	65,326	9.0	65,215
Mon-Khmer	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	25.3	28.9	40.0	5.1	0.1	100.0	25,333	0.7	25,313
Hmong-Mien	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	28.2	40.0	3.6	0.1	100.0	10,255	4.6	10,245
Chinese-Tibetan	3.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	5.3	67.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,886	5.6	2,883
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	1,052	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	20,968	0.3	20,948
Second	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	26.2	30.5	39.0	3.4	0.2	100.0	20,971	0.7	20,925
Middle	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.8	20.8	17.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	20,970	1.1	20,940
Fourth	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.4	13.2	5.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	20,969	3.9	20,942
Richest	7.5	19.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	66.5	6.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	20,973	26.7	20,952

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

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

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Lao PDR, 2017

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

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:															
				Solid fuels for cooking												
	Clean fuels and technologies	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	100.0	72.9	20,973

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

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and: Cookstove has: Chimney	Cookstove has: Fan	Place of cooking is: In main house: No separate room	In main house: In a separate room	Place of cooking is: In a separate building	Outdoors: Open air	Outdoors: On veranda or covered porch	Outdoors: Other place	Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
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**
Sex													
Male	93.7	93,265	0.5	0.3	18.3	36.2	34.4	3.2	7.6	0.3	100.0	40.1	87,354
Female	90.8	11,586	0.7	0.4	12.8	40.7	31.9	3.7	10.8	0.1	100.0	44.1	10,524
Area													
Urban	83.6	32,178	1.0	0.6	8.9	42.5	36.7	2.9	8.8	0.1	100.0	45.7	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
Xiengkhuang	96.3	4,314	0.2	0.1	47.3	32.8	19.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	36.9	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

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and: Cookstove has: Chimney	Cookstove has: Fan	Place of cooking is: In main house: No separate room	In main house: In a separate room	Place of cooking is: In a separate building	Outdoors: Open air	Outdoors: On veranda or covered porch	Outdoors: Other place	Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
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

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

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on															
	Clean fuels for space heating[A]:				Polluting fuels for space heating[A]:											
	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	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
Total	**0.1**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**13.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.3**	**82.3**	**100.0**	**104,851**	**6.8**	**18,556**
Area																
Urban	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	89.4	100.0	32,178	16.0	3,421
Rural	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	79.2	100.0	72,674	4.7	15,135
Rural with road	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	81.5	100.0	61,970	5.5	11,488
Rural without road	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	28.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	65.9	100.0	10,704	2.2	3,647
Region																
North	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	75.3	100.0	32,908	11.8	8,141
Central	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	87.8	100.0	51,211	4.3	6,238
South	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	79.9	100.0	20,732	0.6	4,176
Province																
Vientiane Capital	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	97.7	100.0	12,633	38.0	287
Phongsaly	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	81.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	14.1	100.0	3,166	3.4	2,719
Luangnamtha	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	100.0	2,952	64.7	34
Oudomxay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.7	100.0	5,525	3.4	124
Bokeo	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.6	100.0	3,025	3.8	193
Luangprabang	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	100.0	7,427	(*)	29
Huaphanh	0.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	67.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	27.5	100.0	4,697	5.2	3,406
Xayabury	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	15.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	73.3	100.0	6,116	39.2	1,635
Xiengkhuang	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	75.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	21.3	100.0	4,314	2.8	3,394
Vientiane	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.0	100.0	7,257	2.2	363
Borikhamxay	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	89.2	100.0	4,521	3.0	487
Khammuane	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	100.0	6,346	3.3	1,145
Savannakhet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	100.0	14,535	(0.0)	74
Saravane	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	35.2	49.1	100.0	6,554	0.5	3,337
Sekong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.1	100.0	1,931	0.0	289
Champasack	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9	100.0	10,043	1.7	508
Attapeu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.1	100.0	2,204	0.0	43
Xaysomboune	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.7	100.0	1,606	0.8	487

(Continued…)

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

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on															
	Clean fuels for space heating[A]:				Polluting fuels for space heating[A]:											
	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	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
Education of household head																
None or ECE	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	16.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	79.3	100.0	17,653	6.4	3,657
Primary	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	15.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	80.6	100.0	46,528	5.3	9,024
Lower secondary	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	83.0	100.0	19,709	5.6	3,353
Upper secondary	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	89.1	100.0	7,040	10.4	767
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	88.0	100.0	6,232	8.6	747
Higher	0.5	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	7.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	86.8	100.0	7,552	19.9	999
DK/Missing	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.4	100.0	138	(*)	9
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																
Lao-Tai	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	86.6	100.0	65,326	8.7	8,730
Mon-Khmer	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	83.4	100.0	25,333	4.5	4,214
Hmong-Mien	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	35.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	62.1	100.0	10,255	5.7	3,885
Chinese-Tibetan	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	50.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	45.8	100.0	2,886	5.3	1,563
Other, DK, Missing	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	84.4	100.0	1,052	4.1	164
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	27.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	67.0	100.0	20,968	3.8	6,917
Second	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	18.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	76.6	100.0	20,971	4.1	4,902
Middle	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	11.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	84.5	100.0	20,970	7.6	3,244
Fourth	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	89.3	100.0	20,969	9.2	2,249
Richest	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	94.1	100.0	20,973	26.9	1,245

[1] MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

[A] For those living in households that are not using central heating

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

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

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members mainly using:														
	Central heating	Space heater				Cookstove for space heating				Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members
		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**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.9**	**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	0.2	3.1	0.1	2.0	3.0	1.6	89.4	0.0	100.0	32,178
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	5.3	9.9	4.0	79.2	0.0	100.0	72,674
Rural with road	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	4.4	9.5	3.1	81.5	0.0	100.0	61,970
Rural without road	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	11.0	12.2	9.1	65.9	0.0	100.0	10,704
Region															
North	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	8.2	13.7	0.2	75.3	0.0	100.0	32,908
Central	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	3.1	6.0	0.2	87.8	0.0	100.0	51,211
South	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	2.8	15.6	79.9	0.0	100.0	20,732
Province															
Vientiane Capital	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	97.7	0.0	100.0	12,633
Phongsaly	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.4	0.1	3.7	72.4	1.0	14.1	0.0	100.0	3,166
Luangnamtha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	98.8	0.0	100.0	2,952
Oudomxay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	97.7	0.0	100.0	5,525
Bokeo	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	93.6	0.0	100.0	3,025
Luangprabang	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.6	0.0	100.0	7,427
Huaphanh	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	6.7	0.1	43.0	20.4	0.0	27.5	0.1	100.0	4,697
Xayabury	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.6	17.7	0.1	73.3	0.0	100.0	6,116
Xiengkhuang	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	25.5	0.0	1.5	50.6	0.1	21.3	0.0	100.0	4,314
Vientiane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	2.3	0.0	95.0	0.0	100.0	7,257
Borikhamxay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	8.4	0.4	0.6	89.2	0.0	100.0	4,521
Khammuane	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	10.5	5.8	0.0	82.0	0.0	100.0	6,346
Savannakhet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	99.5	0.0	100.0	14,535
Saravane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	49.1	49.1	0.0	100.0	6,554
Sekong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.1	7.7	0.0	85.1	0.0	100.0	1,931
Champasack	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.2	94.9	0.0	100.0	10,043
Attapeu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	98.1	0.0	100.0	2,204
Xaysomboune	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	19.3	0.0	69.7	0.0	100.0	1,606

(Continued…)

Table TC.4.5 (Continued): Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members mainly using:														
		Space heater				Cookstove for space heating									
		Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional							
	Central heating	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members
Education of household head															
None or ECE	0.1	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	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.2	8.9	3.6	80.6	0.0	100.0	46,528
Lower secondary	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	4.2	7.7	2.1	83.0	0.0	100.0	19,709
Upper secondary	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	2.7	3.9	1.7	89.1	0.0	100.0	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.3	0.0	1.2	2.1	3.7	88.0	0.0	100.0	6,232
Higher	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	3.7	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	6.6	0.0	93.4	0.0	100.0	138
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao-Tai	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	3.4	3.5	3.8	86.6	0.0	100.0	65,326
Mon-Khmer	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.3	7.8	3.6	83.4	0.0	100.0	25,333
Hmong-Mien	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	11.5	23.1	0.1	62.1	0.0	100.0	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	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	4.0	7.6	2.5	84.4	0.0	100.0	1,052
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.4	18.9	6.1	67.0	0.0	100.0	20,968
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.8	10.8	4.6	76.6	0.0	100.0	20,971
Middle	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	4.1	6.2	2.5	84.5	0.0	100.0	20,970
Fourth	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.5	0.2	2.4	2.5	1.7	89.3	0.0	100.0	20,969
Richest	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	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

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																		
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:													
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
Total	**89.7**	**4.2**	**1.5**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**104,851**	**96.6**	**104,548**
Area																			
Urban	99.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	32,178	99.5	32,171
Rural	85.5	6.0	2.2	1.2	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	100.0	72,674	95.3	72,378
Rural with road	89.6	3.9	1.7	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	61,970	96.5	61,779
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	1.0	100.0	10,704	88.1	10,599
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	32,908	94.4	32,729
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	51,211	97.9	51,168
South	89.0	4.8	1.8	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	20,732	96.9	20,651
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	12,633	100.0	12,621
Phongsaly	63.3	30.7	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	3,166	96.6	3,157
Luangnamtha	87.9	4.8	1.9	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	100.0	2,952	96.0	2,931
Oudomxay	82.1	7.5	2.3	2.5	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	5,525	94.4	5,524
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	3,025	97.7	3,016
Luangprabang	79.5	3.5	1.0	2.6	0.2	7.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.5	1.6	100.0	7,427	88.1	7,306
Huaphanh	87.5	0.5	5.2	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,697	94.4	4,689
Xayabury	96.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,116	98.2	6,106
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	4,314	96.6	4,307
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	7,257	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	4,521	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	6,346	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	14,535	95.7	14,511
Saravane	77.6	11.9	3.5	1.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	100.0	6,554	94.9	6,504
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	1,931	94.8	1,925
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	10,043	98.4	10,020
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	2,204	97.5	2,201
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	1,606	95.9	1,605

(Continued…)

Table TC.4.6 (continued): Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on																		
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:													
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
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	100.0	17,653	92.4	17,489
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	0.3	100.0	46,528	96.3	46,393
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	0.0	100.0	19,709	98.1	19,705
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	0.0	100.0	7,040	99.1	7,039
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	0.0	100.0	6,232	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	0.0	100.0	7,552	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	100.0	138	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	0.0	100.0	65,326	98.8	65,294
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	0.7	100.0	25,333	92.1	25,147
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	0.7	100.0	10,255	93.8	10,179
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	0.2	100.0	2,886	97.4	2,879
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	0.3	100.0	1,052	91.1	1,049
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	1.4	100.0	20,968	84.7	20,670
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	0.0	100.0	20,971	98.6	20,967
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	0.0	100.0	20,970	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	100.0	20,969	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	100.0	20,973	99.8	20,973

[1] MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Lao PDR, 2017

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Total	**6.3**	**104,851**
Area		
Urban	15.7	32,178
Rural	2.2	72,674
Rural with road	2.4	61,970
Rural without road	0.6	10,704
Region		
North	4.4	32,908
Central	9.3	51,211
South	1.9	20,732
Province		
Vientiane Capital	27.1	12,633
Phongsaly	2.1	3,166
Luangnamtha	5.3	2,952
Oudomxay	3.9	5,525
Bokeo	12.4	3,025
Luangprabang	3.8	7,427
Huaphanh	2.6	4,697
Xayabury	3.7	6,116
Xiengkhuang	1.7	4,314
Vientiane	5.5	7,257
Borikhamxay	8.1	4,521
Khammuane	3.2	6,346
Savannakhet	1.7	14,535
Saravane	0.9	6,554
Sekong	1.5	1,931
Champasack	2.4	10,043
Attapeu	2.9	2,204
Xaysomboune	4.2	1,606

(Continued…)

Table TC.4.7 (continued): Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Lao PDR, 2017

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Education of household head		
None or ECE	1.9	17,653
Primary	2.7	46,528
Lower secondary	6.1	19,709
Upper secondary	14.8	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	14.1	6,232
Higher	25.5	7,552
DK/Missing	4.3	138
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	8.9	65,326
Mon-Khmer	0.8	25,333
Hmong-Mien	3.8	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	4.1	2,886
Other, DK, Missing	11.2	1,052
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.2	20,968
Second	0.7	20,971
Middle	1.0	20,970
Fourth	3.7	20,969
Richest	26.0	20,973

[A] In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

[1] **MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2**

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the LSIS II, 2017 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.[7] Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.[8] 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.

[7] The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group, and United Nations. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html

[8] Campbell, H. et al. 2013. Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment. PLoS Med 10(5): e1001421. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers: Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2]	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: Health facilities or providers: Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[C]	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
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; SDG indicator 3.8.1

[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. Excludes private pharmacy

[C] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

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

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

Note: Other background characteristics are not shown, as most categories have fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

7.6 MALARIA

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide. Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children. [9]

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS)[10], use of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs)[11] and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs.[9]

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.[12] This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, for purposes of comparisons, as well assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Children with severe malaria symptoms, such as fever and convulsions, should be taken to a health facility. Further, children recovering from malaria should be given extra liquids and food, and younger children should continue breastfeeding.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitos and other insects. The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions implemented to reduce malaria transmission in Lao PDR. The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of insecticide treated mosquito nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women.

In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the malaria control programme is implemented under the leadership of the Communicable Disease Control Department of the Ministry of Health, with strong technical support from the Center of Malariology, Parasitology and Entomology (CMPE). The programme focuses on strengthening the surveillance system for both humans and vectors, promoting the ban of counterfeit and substandard antimalarial drugs, and ensuring the engagement of people in the community and mobile/migrant populations. Key interventions to control malaria include: prompt and effective diagnosis and treatment with ACTs; use of long-lasting insecticidal nets by people at risk; and indoor residual spraying with insecticide to control the vector mosquitoes.

Table TC.6.1 presents the household possession of mosquito nets while Table TC.6.2 presents the source of mosquito nets.

Tables TC.6.3 and TC.6.4 present the number of ITNs owned by the household and the percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household.

Table TC.6.5 presents the use of mosquito nets by the household population while Table TC.6.6 presents the use of existing ITNs.

Table TC.6.7 and Table TC.6.8 present the percentage of children under age five and of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night by type of net.

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[9] *WHO. Guidelines for the treatment of malaria. Third Edition. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.* http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162441/9789241549127_eng.pdf?sequence=1

[10] *WHO. Indoor Residual Spraying. An operational manual for indoor residual spraying (IRS) for malaria transmission control and elimination. Second edition. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.* http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/177242/9789241508940_eng.pdf?sequence=1

[11] *WHO. Achieving and maintaining universal coverage with long-lasting insecticidal nets for malaria control. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017.* http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259478/WHO-HTM-GMP-2017.20-eng.pdfsequence=1

[12] *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]:		
	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]	Number of households
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) (at least one ITN)

[2] MICS indicator TC.21b - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN for every two 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

	Percent distribution of source of mosquito nets												
	Antenatal Care visit	Immunization visit	Health facility		Pharmacy	Shop/ Market/ Street	Community health worker	Religious institution	School	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
			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												
			Health facility										
	Antenatal Care visit	Immunization visit	Government	Private	Pharmacy	Shop/ Market/ Street	Community health worker	Religious institution	School	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
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.

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:										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more	Total	Percentage with access to an ITN[A]	Number of household members[B]
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. LSIS II does not collect information on visitors to the household

Table TC.6.5: Use of mosquito nets by the household population

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:		Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN)[1,A]			
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; SDG indicator 3.8.1**

[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 along-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

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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: 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 (Continued): Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 0-59 who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children under age five who the previous night slept under:		Number of children age 0-59 months who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children age 0-59 living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN)[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

[1] MICS 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**	**1.120**	**87.9**	**52.4**	**1.089**	**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

[1] MICS 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.[13] 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.[14]

In the LSIS II, women age 15-49 years were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care. Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table TC.6.9.

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization and use in country. In addition, confirmation of malaria is done on all fever cases through rapid diagnostic test in endemic areas.

[13] Shulman, CE and Dorman, EK. 2003. *Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy*. Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg 97(1): 30–55.

[14] WHO. 2015. Guidelines for the treatment of malaria. Third Edition. Geneva 2015.

Table TC.6.9: Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey and who took intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) for malaria during pregnancy, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of pregnant women:					
		who took SP/Fansidar:				
	Who took any medicine to prevent malaria	At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times[1]	Four or more times	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years[A]
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: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with fever for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
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

[1] MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

[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:																		
										Other medications									
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia-quine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection /IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrim-oxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/ DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
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	0.0	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)	40
Xayabury	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(59.8)	(3.7)	(7.1)	(6.7)	(82.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	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	0.0	1.9	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	0.0	5.3	17.2	5.2	22.0	3.4	70.8	1.0	0.0	18.1	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

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:																		
										Other medications									
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodia-quine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection /IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Other anti-malarial	Amoxi-cillin	Cotrimo-xazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibup-rofen	Other	Missing /DK	Number of children with fever in last two weeks
Age (in months)																			
0-11	4.3	4.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	20.9	0.6	15.0	2.6	61.8	0.0	0.0	14.8	1.8	424
12-23	3.7	4.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	21.2	1.4	19.1	2.5	70.9	0.1	0.0	16.2	1.3	471
24-35	2.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.0	27.0	1.3	19.6	3.3	68.4	0.0	0.7	12.8	1.0	405
36-47	4.0	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	25.9	2.6	21.3	3.0	71.4	0.1	0.0	10.5	2.7	420
48-59	5.0	4.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	25.6	3.3	18.9	2.9	65.1	0.4	0.0	12.7	2.4	315
Mother's education																			
None or ECE	1.9	4.0	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	19.2	1.4	12.8	1.0	56.0	0.1	0.0	7.7	1.9	441
Primary	4.6	4.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	23.5	1.7	19.4	1.8	67.9	0.0	0.1	14.7	2.9	807
Lower secondary	3.6	3.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.7	26.2	1.3	23.0	4.8	74.8	0.2	0.0	15.2	0.7	439
Upper secondary	5.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	27.3	2.7	23.6	5.3	70.3	0.0	0.0	12.7	1.0	148
Post secondary /	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	18.3	5.6	18.8	7.0	69.5	2.0	3.2	16.1	0.0	57
Higher	6.8	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	32.9	2.2	15.2	4.2	77.5	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.3	141
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	28.0	2.0	21.7	3.5	73.6	0.2	0.2	14.1	1.5	1,183
Mon-Khmer	4.2	4.4	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	20.4	2.0	14.2	1.8	60.2	0.1	0.2	10.3	1.9	544
Hmong-Mien	2.0	2.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	15.2	0.6	13.2	2.1	62.9	0.0	0.0	16.2	1.5	238
Chinese-Tibetan	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	13.0	3.2	37.3	0.0	0.0	10.6	6.1	43
Other, DK, Missing	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(38.3)	(0.0)	(50.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.4)	(6.2)	27
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	2.9	4.2	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	15.8	1.0	13.2	1.0	54.9	0.1	0.2	8.3	0.7	506
Second	2.4	3.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	22.0	2.0	17.0	1.9	66.1	0.1	0.0	16.6	2.5	416
Middle	2.7	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	24.1	1.7	20.0	2.2	66.9	0.1	0.0	13.0	3.8	368
Fourth	6.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	30.3	1.3	19.6	2.7	76.1	0.3	0.0	17.2	2.0	368
Richest	5.4	4.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	30.6	3.1	26.1	7.1	79.2	0.0	0.5	14.1	0.3	378

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

Table TC.6.12: Diagnostics and anti-malarial treatment of children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based Combination Treatment (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with fever who:					Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Treatment (ACT) among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment[3]	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given any antimalarial drugs
		Were given:						
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing[1]	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:							
		Were given:						
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing[1]	Artemisinin-based combination Treatment (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs[2]	Any antimalarial drugs same or next day	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 antimalarial drugs
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 who were given anti-malarial	Number of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with fever for whom the source of anti-malarial was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given anti-malarial as treatment for fever in the last two weeks
			Health facilities or providers					
			Public	Private	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	
Total	**8.2**	**2,035**	**53.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**53.6**	**168**
Sex								
Male	8.7	1,049	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	91
Female	7.8	985	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	77
Area								
Urban	10.8	560	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	61
Rural	7.3	1,475	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.9	107
Rural with road	7.8	1,294	62.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.6	101
Rural without road	3.1	181	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Region								
North	7.7	454	(65.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.7)	35
Central	9.6	1,151	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	111
South	5.1	429	(54.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.4)	22
Province								
Vientiane Capital	8.7	219	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Phongsaly	3.7	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Luangnamtha	4.6	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Oudomxay	10.1	117	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Bokeo	1.6	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Luangprabang	19.6	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Huaphanh	(0.0)	40	-	-	-	-	-	0
Xayabury	(6.2)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Xiengkhuang	6.2	85	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Vientiane	7.5	202	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Borikhamxay	11.4	171	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Khammuane	6.8	125	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Savannakhet	13.0	315	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41
Saravane	1.6	121	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Sekong	19.4	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Champasack	5.6	182	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Attapeu	2.8	90	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Xaysomboune	7.2	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Age (in months)								
0-11	9.6	424	(49.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.0)	41
12-23	8.5	471	(64.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.7)	40
24-35	6.3	405	(60.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.9)	26
36-47	7.4	420	(56.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.9)	31
48-59	9.5	315	(35.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.4)	30
Mother's education								
None or ECE	6.9	441	(56.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.9)	31
Primary	8.4	807	61.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.1	67
Lower secondary	8.7	439	(35.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.1)	38
Upper secondary	7.5	148	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Post secondary / Non tertiary	8.3	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Higher	10.8	141	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	8.6	1,183	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	102
Mon-Khmer	8.8	544	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.3	48
Hmong-Mien	6.7	238	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Chinese-Tibetan	1.5	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Other, DK, Missing	(4.2)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	7.8	506	(58.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.8)	40
Second	6.4	416	(82.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(82.5)	26
Middle	6.2	368	(61.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(61.7)	23
Fourth	10.2	368	(33.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.4)	38
Richest	10.8	378	(44.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.0)	41

[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.

7.7 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival; it can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to 2 years of age. Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe[15]. However, many mothers don't start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended 6 months or stop breastfeeding too soon[16]. 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.[17] 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.[18]

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.[19] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods.[20] A summary of key guiding principles[21, 22] 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.[23] 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).

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

[16] 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

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

[18] 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.

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

[20] WHO. 2003. *Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*.

[21] PAHO. 2003. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*.

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

[23] 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 form 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** Breastfed children Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours Non-breastfed children Four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided in the last 24 hours	TC.7.5
Appropriate nutrient content of food	**Minimum Diet Diversity** Five food groups[24] eaten in the last 24 hours	TC.7.5
Appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Appropriate consistency of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products for infant and mother	No standard indicator exists	na
Practice good hygiene and proper food handling	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture programme guidance, one standard indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple	TC.7.8
Practice responsive feeding, applying the principles of psycho-social care	No standard indicator exists	na

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received any liquid or item other than breastmilk in the first three days.

Table TC.7.2 presents the percentage of last live-born children who consumed breastmilk as well as other liquids and items in the first 3 days of life. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

[24] Food groups used for assessment of this indicator are 1) Breastmilk; 2) Grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage 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 liquid or item other than breastmilk in the first 3 days of life, 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 liquids or items other than breastmilk in the first 3 days of life	Number of last live born children in last 2 years ever breastfed	Type of feed in the first 3 days of life			Number of last live born children in last 2 years ever breastfed who received a liquids or items other than breastmilk in the first 3 days of life
		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 liquid or item other than breastmilk in the first 3 days of life, by type of feed, Lao PDR, 2017

		Percentage who were first breastfed:					Type of feed in the first 3 days of life			
	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 liquids or items other than breastmilk in the first 3 days of life	Number of last live born children in last 2 years ever breastfed	Non-milk based liquids	Milk-based liquids	Both	Number of last live born children in last 2 years ever breastfed who received a liquids or items other than breastmilk in the first 3 days of life
Months since last birth										
0-11 months	97.1	50.2	81.0	2,134	23.0	2,073	48.0	52.0	100.0	477
12-23 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	92.8	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	28.7	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

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

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

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of last live-born children ever breastfed by consumption of breastmilk and other items, percentage receiving other items in the first 3 days of life, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children who in the first three days:												
		Consumed other than breastmilk:											
	Were exclusively breastfed[A]	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[B]	Number of last live-born children in the last two years[C]
Total	**73.1**	**14.6**	**13.3**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**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	0.0	0.2	0.4	1,149
Rural	76.4	10.0	14.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	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	0.1	0.0	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	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.1	526
Region													
North	89.9	6.8	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	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	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	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	1.0	418
Phongsaly	88.5	1.6	6.9	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	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	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	0.4	0.0	267
Bokeo	86.3	9.5	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	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	0.4	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	202
Xayabury	93.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	211
Xiengkhuang	77.1	18.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	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	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	3.2	1.0	196
Khammuane	37.2	8.5	54.6	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	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	2.1	0.0	326
Sekong	92.9	3.3	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	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	0.7	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	0.3	94
Xaysomboune	70.9	28.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	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	0.0	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	0.1	0.0	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 other items in the first 3 days of life, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children who in the first three days:												
		Consumed other than breastmilk:											
	Were exclusively breastfed[A]	Animal milk	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solution	Other	Were not given anything to drink[B]	Number of last live-born children in the last two years[C]
Breastfeeding status													
Ever breastfed	75.4	12.8	13.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	na	4,105
Never breastfed	na	71.5	16.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.6	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	1.1	0.1	0.1	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	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	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.7	1,206
Place of delivery													
Home	76.5	6.5	16.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.5	1,459
Health facility	71.4	19.0	11.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	2,730
Public	71.9	18.4	11.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	2,660
Private	52.6	41.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	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)	(5.7)	43
Mother's education													
None or ECE	79.4	5.7	14.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.9	0.4	781
Primary	74.6	10.6	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	1,598
Lower secondary	73.7	15.6	11.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	958
Upper secondary	67.8	23.3	13.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	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	4.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	127
Higher	59.6	35.7	8.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.3	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	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	2,365
Mon-Khmer	82.6	6.8	10.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	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	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.7	608
Chinese-Tibetan	88.5	4.1	4.6	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	2.0	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)	(3.5)	45
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	85.3	2.5	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.4	1,081
Second	77.8	8.9	12.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.4	904
Middle	68.6	14.7	19.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	789
Fourth	68.8	21.1	13.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	731
Richest	58.5	33.0	10.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	725

[A] Includes children consuming prescribed medications, ORS and sugar/salt solutions

[B] Children who were reported to have never been breastfed and to not have been given anything to drink during the first 3 days of life

[C] Excludes children born in the 3 days before the survey

na: not applicable

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

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for both *Exclusively breastfed* and *Predominantly breastfed;* referring to infants age less than 6 months who are breastfed, distinguished by *the former* only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and *the latter* allowing also plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding characteristics among children age 0-35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months.

The set of Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and fluids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding of children under age 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft food.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6-8 months while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6-23 months who received the minimum number of meals/snacks, referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children, during the previous day, by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized but also due to possible interference with breastfeeding, especially at the youngest ages due to nipple confusion[25]. Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Lao PDR, 2017

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[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: 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 duriation (in months) of any breastfeeding[1]	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of: Exclusive breastfeeding	Median duration (in months) of: Predominant breastfeeding	Number of children age 0-23 months
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	.7	2.5	2,101
South	16.1	1,441	1.9	2.9	953
Province					
Vientiane Capital	11.5	675	.6	1.2	442
Phongsaly	19.1	202	2.5	3.9	137
Luangnamtha	18.6	182	4.0	4.6	118
Oudomxay	18.5	427	4.4	5.7	287
Bokeo	16.0	221	3.5	4.2	154
Luangprabang	15.6	495	3.9	5.3	341
Huaphanh	15.5	320	3.1	4.2	213
Xayabury	15.5	338	3.6	4.0	217
Xiengkhuang	17.0	337	2.9	3.7	234
Vientiane	15.4	477	2.9	3.4	302
Borikhamxay	14.5	334	2.4	3.2	212
Khammuane	16.4	384	.5	2.2	236
Savannakhet	15.4	918	.5	.7	586
Saravane	19.7	513	3.9	4.8	341
Sekong	19.9	153	3.1	3.5	98
Champasack	13.4	636	.7	1.4	422
Attapeu	22.9	138	2.2	3.3	92
Xaysomboune	17.1	142	3.8	4.7	90
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	11.9	593	1.2	2.4	400
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	13.8	3,882	.9	2.6	2,539
Mon-Khmer	20.4	1,731	2.8	4.1	1,140
Hmong-Mien	18.0	1,014	3.5	4.9	663
Chinese-Tibetan	20.3	200	4.0	5.2	134
Other, DK, missing	14.8	68	(2.9)	(5.0)	47
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	.6	1.5	762
Mean	**16.3**	**6,895**	**2.6**	**3.8**	**4,523**

[1] **MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding**

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

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Lao PDR, 2017

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[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: 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

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	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]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	**33.5**	**68.6**	**25.7**	**1,906**	**60.4**	**71.0**	**27.3**	**56.7**	**1,488**	**45.3**	**69.7**	**26.4**	**3,394**
Sex													
Male	34.5	67.9	26.1	1,017	61.7	75.1	29.1	60.0	784	46.3	71.0	27.4	1,801
Female	32.4	69.5	25.3	889	58.9	66.4	25.2	52.9	704	44.1	68.1	25.2	1,593
Area													
Urban	47.9	76.2	40.1	395	73.6	81.1	42.3	72.1	573	63.1	79.1	41.4	968
Rural	29.8	66.6	22.0	1,511	52.1	64.6	17.8	47.0	915	38.2	65.9	20.4	2,426
Rural with road	30.0	68.5	22.6	1,241	52.4	66.1	18.6	48.5	778	38.6	67.6	21.0	2,020
Rural without road	29.0	58.1	19.2	270	50.3	56.0	13.6	38.3	137	36.2	57.4	17.3	407
Region													
North	32.1	64.0	24.2	685	57.5	63.4	22.1	41.3	412	41.6	63.8	23.4	1,097
Central	36.7	75.9	31.0	824	64.5	74.9	31.2	61.1	765	50.1	75.4	31.1	1,590
South	29.5	61.5	17.6	396	53.9	71.3	24.3	66.3	311	40.2	65.8	20.5	707
Province													
Vientiane Capital	68.1	94.6	64.9	103	79.3	90.0	45.6	77.4	232	75.9	91.5	51.5	335
Phongsaly	33.4	64.4	27.9	61	64.5	71.5	28.2	41.0	39	45.5	67.2	28.0	100
Luangnamtha	37.6	81.0	34.0	55	(65.9)	(55.4)	(29.5)	(40.7)	29	47.3	72.2	32.4	84
Oudomxay	15.1	34.6	6.5	152	31.7	33.3	5.3	28.6	60	19.8	34.3	6.2	212
Bokeo	28.6	72.8	23.1	69	72.1	88.0	30.2	62.6	43	45.2	78.6	25.8	111
Luangprabang	37.3	56.5	23.5	151	43.1	61.9	16.4	39.0	97	39.6	58.6	20.8	248
Huaphanh	25.8	85.5	24.3	88	58.1	55.7	12.4	23.5	76	40.7	71.7	18.8	164
Xayabury	52.2	83.6	43.0	109	83.3	84.3	44.1	62.5	68	64.1	83.9	43.4	177
Xiengkhuang	42.4	81.0	39.9	119	70.7	60.5	16.1	22.6	63	52.1	73.9	31.7	182
Vientiane	28.6	74.4	23.4	115	50.1	58.2	19.7	45.1	114	39.3	66.3	21.6	229
Borikhamxay	35.6	71.9	32.1	72	64.5	76.9	39.4	61.7	83	51.0	74.6	36.0	156
Khammuane	18.0	73.1	14.3	115	50.6	66.5	17.6	50.9	65	29.8	70.7	15.5	180
Savannakhet	31.5	69.8	22.5	261	57.7	74.5	28.1	71.2	180	42.2	71.8	24.8	441
Saravane	34.7	69.7	19.7	166	60.8	68.0	24.8	62.9	87	43.6	69.1	21.4	253
Sekong	15.7	47.7	10.1	55	34.3	40.2	12.6	29.0	22	20.9	45.6	10.8	77
Champasack	27.6	52.5	15.4	131	54.0	75.7	25.3	73.3	180	42.9	65.9	21.1	312
Attapeu	32.6	74.9	25.8	43	(46.0)	(78.7)	(26.1)	(58.1)	22	37.2	76.2	25.9	66
Xaysomboune	52.6	71.2	39.8	39	63.9	65.9	21.5	34.0	29	57.4	69.0	32.0	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					All			
	Percent of children who received:				Percent of children who received:					Percent of children who received:			
	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]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity[4,A]	Minimum meal frequency[5,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Age (in months)													
6-8	20.5	75.9	18.7	481	34.8	90.7	20.5	85.6	107	23.1	78.6	19.0	588
9-11	35.1	64.4	26.4	481	50.0	83.8	36.1	79.6	122	38.1	68.3	28.4	603
12-17	40.7	68.1	31.0	609	62.8	72.5	29.6	61.6	456	50.2	70.0	30.4	1,065
18-23	37.0	65.3	25.2	334	63.9	65.5	25.5	46.6	804	56.0	65.4	25.4	1,138
Mother's education													
None or ECE	20.8	64.2	14.5	471	42.7	59.5	15.4	43.5	177	26.7	62.9	14.8	648
Primary	29.9	66.2	22.0	730	51.8	64.3	18.6	47.5	540	39.2	65.4	20.6	1,271
Lower secondary	41.4	70.9	31.9	406	61.7	70.7	26.3	53.9	367	51.0	70.8	29.2	772
Upper secondary	42.8	77.6	38.1	140	71.6	84.0	39.7	74.5	149	57.6	80.9	38.9	288
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(55.5)	(80.6)	(48.6)	48	68.2	81.0	45.7	71.7	58	62.4	80.8	47.1	106
Higher	62.0	78.6	49.9	110	86.1	87.0	48.4	80.7	199	77.5	84.0	49.0	309
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	44.1	73.7	34.9	882	66.8	77.8	33.7	67.6	1,046	56.4	75.9	34.3	1,928
Mon-Khmer	22.8	61.3	14.4	593	40.8	48.8	10.9	30.7	238	27.9	57.7	13.4	831
Hmong-Mien	26.6	66.5	21.7	347	44.2	57.9	9.6	24.9	154	32.0	63.9	18.0	501
Chinese-Tibetan	33.2	75.9	32.2	61	(66.8)	(64.2)	(23.3)	(39.8)	31	44.6	72.0	29.2	92
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(40.1)	(83.6)	(16.8)	41
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	22.8	65.0	17.1	618	38.6	44.9	8.8	21.2	191	26.6	60.2	15.1	809
Second	24.7	64.0	17.1	490	44.3	55.0	10.3	36.1	258	31.4	60.9	14.7	748
Middle	37.8	67.9	27.0	352	53.4	67.1	19.9	50.6	300	44.9	67.5	23.8	651
Fourth	52.1	75.7	42.1	250	68.2	81.4	33.6	69.0	364	61.6	79.1	37.1	614
Richest	58.3	84.0	51.4	195	80.5	88.1	48.0	81.8	376	72.9	86.7	49.2	571

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

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

[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 that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[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

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

7.8 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.[26] Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Sustainable Development Goal target is to reduce by 40 per cent the prevalence of stunting among under five year olds between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same time period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality as well as a number of other goals.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under age five years should grow. Under-nutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards[27]. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height - can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight.*

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted.* Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted.* Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted,* while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator of wasting may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In LSISII, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.[28] Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC8.1 shows percentage of children classified into each of the above described catergories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during the fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

[26] Black, R.E., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

[27] http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report

[28] See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design

Children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, one percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, three percent each from the height-for-age indicator and the weight-for-height indicator. Table DQ.2.4 shows that completeness of reporting of date of birth and age was 100 percent. There is some evidence of out-transference of children under-5 that would affect to some extent the representativeness of the anthropometric results (Table DQ.1.3), and Table DQ.3.7 shows some evidence that measurers had a tendency to round height/length measurements to decimal digits 0 and 5, indicating 24 and 17 percent respectively, which are within acceptable level of 20 percent.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Lao PDR, 2017

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 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

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5	Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Age (in months)														
0-5	11.4	3.6	-0.5	1,103	14.7	7.0	-0.6	1,082	10.0	3.1	6.5	2.5	-0.2	1,078
6-11	15.2	4.0	-0.8	1,181	18.2	6.9	-0.9	1,160	11.3	3.0	4.4	1.6	-0.4	1,166
12-17	17.7	3.8	-1.0	1,054	29.9	12.6	-1.3	1,027	10.5	3.0	3.2	1.3	-0.5	1,035
18-23	22.2	5.7	-1.1	1,124	39.1	16.1	-1.5	1,100	8.6	3.3	3.8	1.0	-0.4	1,113
24-35	21.9	5.0	-1.2	2,340	40.1	15.7	-1.6	2,295	8.2	3.0	3.2	1.3	-0.4	2,305
36-47	25.2	6.2	-1.3	2,506	39.1	15.2	-1.6	2,474	8.3	3.1	2.6	1.5	-0.5	2,473
48-59	24.7	4.8	-1.3	2,248	33.9	10.9	-1.5	2,236	8.5	2.5	3.0	1.4	-0.6	2,189
Mother's education														
None or ECE	28.7	8.1	-1.4	2,539	44.8	19.3	-1.7	2,479	10.5	3.7	2.9	1.2	-0.5	2,497
Primary	22.5	4.6	-1.2	4,541	34.6	13.5	-1.4	4,486	9.2	2.9	2.9	1.3	-0.5	4,473
Lower secondary	18.8	3.8	-1.1	2,344	29.7	9.8	-1.3	2,310	8.6	3.2	3.9	1.3	-0.5	2,305
Upper secondary	12.4	2.7	-0.8	896	22.0	5.4	-1.1	883	7.7	1.8	4.6	1.8	-0.3	886
Post secondary / Non tertiary	12.2	3.3	-0.7	340	19.7	8.6	-0.9	339	8.0	1.8	5.5	2.8	-0.3	331
Higher	10.8	3.5	-0.6	895	16.8	5.9	-0.8	875	6.8	2.6	5.7	2.7	-0.1	867
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	23.7	5.8	-1.3	2,461	38.8	15.4	-1.6	2,413	10.7	3.7	2.9	1.2	-0.6	2,418
20-34	20.5	4.9	-1.1	7,376	32.1	12.2	-1.3	7,257	8.6	2.8	3.8	1.6	-0.4	7,244
35-49	20.6	4.4	-1.1	1,428	29.8	11.0	-1.3	1,409	9.0	2.6	2.9	1.6	-0.5	1,411
No information on biological	16.8	2.2	-0.9	292	24.9	8.8	-1.0	294	6.7	2.1	5.3	1.6	-0.4	285
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai	16.5	3.6	-1.0	6,475	23.2	8.1	-1.1	6,412	9.1	2.8	3.5	1.6	-0.5	6,366
Mon-Khmer	29.5	7.8	-1.4	2,954	43.3	17.3	-1.7	2,876	10.2	3.4	3.1	1.3	-0.6	2,913
Hmong-Mien	22.9	4.4	-1.3	1,688	50.2	20.3	-1.8	1,659	7.2	3.0	3.6	1.2	-0.3	1,651
Chinese-Tibetan	23.7	7.2	-1.2	325	48.6	23.1	-1.9	310	5.8	2.8	7.3	2.9	0.0	313
Other, DK, Missing	34.9	7.1	-1.3	114	36.4	14.6	-1.4	116	12.1	2.3	2.2	0.0	-0.6	115
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	30.7	8.2	-1.4	2,984	48.0	21.7	-1.7	2,915	11.9	4.0	4.0	1.7	-0.5	2,928
Second	25.5	6.0	-1.3	2,472	40.8	14.8	-1.6	2,433	9.4	3.4	2.5	0.7	-0.6	2,439
Middle	19.9	3.5	-1.2	2,168	30.0	9.3	-1.3	2,144	9.6	2.8	2.0	0.9	-0.6	2,136
Fourth	14.8	2.8	-1.0	2,048	22.8	8.3	-1.2	2,019	6.5	1.8	3.1	1.3	-0.4	2,016
Richest	8.4	2.4	-0.5	1,884	13.9	4.4	-0.7	1,862	6.0	2.1	6.4	3.2	-0.1	1,839

[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 2.2.1
[4] MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)
[5] MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[6] MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[8] MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

7.9 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children.[29] 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.[30] The indicator reported in LSIS II 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: Salt test result: No salt	Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 and <15 ppm	15+ ppm	Total	Percentage of households with iodised salt[1]	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
Total	**98.7**	**22,287**	**1.3**	**5.2**	**17.0**	**76.6**	**100.0**	**93.6**	**22,279**
Area									
Urban	98.9	7,214	1.0	3.3	13.0	82.7	100.0	95.7	7,212
Rural	98.6	15,073	1.4	6.1	18.9	73.7	100.0	92.5	15,067
Rural with road	98.6	12,964	1.4	6.6	18.0	74.1	100.0	92.1	12,958
Rural without road	98.7	2,109	1.3	3.2	24.4	71.0	100.0	95.5	2,109
Region									
North	99.6	7,131	0.4	2.3	16.9	80.4	100.0	97.3	7,130
Central	98.5	10,919	1.4	7.1	14.7	76.7	100.0	91.5	10,913
South	97.7	4,237	2.2	5.2	22.8	69.8	100.0	92.6	4,236
Province									
Vientiane Capital	98.9	2,906	1.1	3.0	11.8	84.0	100.0	95.8	2,906
Phongsaly	100.0	706	0.0	0.4	22.3	77.4	100.0	99.6	706
Luangnamtha	99.8	624	0.2	0.0	7.1	92.8	100.0	99.8	624
Oudomxay	99.6	1,122	0.4	0.4	30.9	68.3	100.0	99.2	1,122
Bokeo	98.7	623	1.2	1.7	7.1	90.0	100.0	97.0	623
Luangprabang	99.2	1,640	0.8	2.4	15.2	81.6	100.0	96.8	1,640
Huaphanh	100.0	930	0.0	0.7	28.1	71.2	100.0	99.3	930
Xayabury	99.9	1,486	0.1	6.5	7.0	86.3	100.0	93.3	1,486
Xiengkhuang	99.4	843	0.6	6.4	23.7	69.3	100.0	93.0	843
Vientiane	98.8	1,529	1.0	1.6	6.4	90.9	100.0	97.3	1,527
Borikhamxay	99.2	963	0.7	2.1	17.1	80.1	100.0	97.2	962
Khammuane	98.1	1,429	1.7	7.7	13.2	77.4	100.0	90.6	1,426
Savannakhet	97.7	2,969	2.3	15.8	16.9	64.9	100.0	81.9	2,969
Saravane	96.8	1,266	3.2	1.6	5.3	90.0	100.0	95.3	1,265
Sekong	98.4	366	1.6	5.7	18.2	74.4	100.0	92.6	366
Champasack	98.2	2,151	1.8	7.6	34.9	55.7	100.0	90.6	2,151
Attapeu	98.0	453	2.0	3.4	18.1	76.5	100.0	94.6	453
Xaysomboune	99.3	281	0.6	2.8	39.8	56.7	100.0	96.6	281
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	97.9	4,151	2.1	5.0	21.9	71.0	100.0	93.0	4,151
Second	98.7	4,234	1.3	5.9	19.2	73.6	100.0	92.8	4,231
Middle	98.7	4,493	1.2	6.6	18.6	73.5	100.0	92.1	4,492
Fourth	98.9	4,757	1.0	5.5	14.3	79.1	100.0	93.4	4,754
Richest	99.2	4,652	0.8	2.9	11.6	84.7	100.0	96.3	4,651

[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. [31] Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.[32] In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.[33] 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.

[31] 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.

[32] 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,

[33] L. D. Howe, S. R. A. Huttly and T. Abramsky, *Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study*, Tropical Medicine and International Health, vol. 11, No. 10, October 2006, pp. 1557-1566; Morrongiello Barbara A., Michael Corbett, Meghan McCourt, and Natalie Johnston, *Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes*, Journal of Pediatric Psychology, vol. 31, No. 6, 2006, pp. 540-551.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with whom 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	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
Xiengkhuang	26.6	1.8	49.3	94.4	96.2	11.0	0.8	13.5	1.0	335
Vientiane	21.4	1.6	45.8	84.6	89.8	4.0	0.6	6.0	0.8	506
Borikhamxay	31.0	2.0	48.7	81.4	90.3	7.8	0.7	12.0	1.1	316
Khammuane	18.2	1.6	48.4	78.8	89.7	3.0	0.6	6.2	0.8	440
Savannakhet	24.4	1.9	48.9	82.8	90.1	7.9	0.7	10.4	0.9	1,049
Saravane	33.1	2.1	46.7	83.8	91.6	5.6	0.8	14.2	1.3	481
Sekong	29.7	2.1	39.8	90.1	97.7	5.9	0.7	11.4	1.1	159
Champasack	27.3	2.0	41.2	73.9	83.5	5.3	0.6	12.2	1.0	684
Attapeu	15.6	1.4	52.0	90.2	96.3	2.3	0.5	9.2	1.0	158
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		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four o 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	Number of children age 2-4 years
Age										
2	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.1	92.7	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	0.0	54.1	0.4	0.1	11.1	0.9	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

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

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:			
	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]	Number of children under age 5
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…)

Table TC.10.3 (continued): Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children under age 5:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	Number of children under age 5
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.[34]. 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. [35]

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.

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

[35] 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

[1] **MICS indicator TC.53-Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1**

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

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

7.12 ANEMIA IN CHILDREN

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

As part of the Lao PDR MICS, hemoglobin testing was carried out among children age 6-59 months in 50% of sample households (5,360 eligible children). Blood specimens for hemoglobin testing were collected from 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					
	Tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent/Other	Missing	Total	Number of children
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					
	Tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent/Other	Missing	Total	Number of children
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 of children age 6-59 months with anemia, according to background characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				
	Any < 11.0 g/dl	Mild 10.0-10.9 g/dl	Moderate 7.0-9.9 g/dl	Severe <7.0 g/dl	Number of children
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 of children age 6-59 months with anemia, according to background characteristics, Lao PDR, 2017

	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				
	Any < 11.0 g/dl	Mild 10.0-10.9 g/dl	Moderate 7.0-9.9 g/dl	Severe <7.0 g/dl	Number of children
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

8 LEARN (LN)

Every child has a right to education. Education is more than just a fundamental right; it helps pave the way to a successful and productive future. Evidence suggests that quality education is a driver of economic growth – contributing to higher income, decreased poverty levels, and individual empowerment. While it is crucial to expand the education system, there is a need for dual focus on improving the quality of learning and reaching the most vulnerable.[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 (ECE) in Lao PDR has significantly improved and resulted in increased numbers of pupils, teachers and classrooms under the policy of expanding access to education through pre-primary and community-based school readiness programmes with support of Development Partners in recent years. In addition to the expansion of ECE school networks, the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) also has paid attention to developing preschool curricula and providing teaching and learning materials. The Government has set a clear goal, targets and strategy in the Education and Sports Sector Development Plan 2016-2020 in providing the opportunity for children to learn Lao language and have readiness to study in primary education focusing on reducing drop-out and repetition of primary education. Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 currently attending early childhood education among children who are 36-59 months old: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Lao PDR, the school year begins in September.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjust net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted[3]). 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:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education	Total	Net attendance ratio[1]	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
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 year[4].

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.

LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 10 years who are attending primary or secondary school[5], and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4[6] 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.

[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.

[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.2.1: 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

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:			
	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[2,A]	Number of children
Total	**89.9**	**8.0**	**2.1**	**10.1**	**5,814**	**89.4**	**8.3**	**2.3**	**10.6**	**5,971**	**89.6**	**8.2**	**2.2**	**10.4**	**11,785**
Area															
Urban	95.7	3.1	1.2	4.3	1,413	95.3	2.5	2.1	4.6	1,511	95.5	2.8	1.7	4.5	2,924
Rural	88.0	9.6	2.4	12.0	4,401	87.3	10.3	2.3	12.6	4,460	87.7	10.0	2.3	12.3	8,862
Rural with road	88.1	9.4	2.5	11.8	3,685	88.5	9.2	2.3	11.5	3,692	88.3	9.3	2.4	11.7	7,377
Rural without	87.2	10.8	1.9	12.7	717	81.8	15.8	2.3	18.1	768	84.4	13.4	2.1	15.5	1,485
Region															
North	93.1	5.0	1.8	6.9	1,834	92.4	5.5	2.1	7.6	1,879	92.7	5.3	2.0	7.2	3,713
Central	89.6	8.2	2.1	10.3	2,691	88.6	9.0	2.5	11.4	2,824	89.1	8.6	2.3	10.9	5,516
South	85.7	11.9	2.3	14.3	1,289	86.7	11.2	2.1	13.3	1,268	86.2	11.6	2.2	13.8	2,557
Province															
Vientiane Capital	96.5	2.0	1.5	3.5	492	93.5	2.8	3.6	6.5	532	95.0	2.4	2.6	5.0	1,025
Phongsaly	87.7	7.0	5.3	12.3	180	88.3	8.8	2.9	11.7	176	88.0	7.9	4.1	12.0	356
Luangnamtha	90.1	8.6	0.9	9.5	182	90.8	8.9	0.3	9.2	196	90.5	8.7	0.6	9.3	378
Oudomxay	92.9	6.2	0.8	7.1	327	90.1	8.7	0.9	9.6	307	91.6	7.4	0.9	8.3	634
Bokeo	89.7	6.8	3.5	10.3	174	87.4	8.7	3.9	12.6	187	88.5	7.8	3.7	11.5	361
Luangprabang	95.7	2.5	1.8	4.3	420	95.9	2.0	2.0	4.0	456	95.8	2.2	1.9	4.1	876
Huaphanh	93.8	5.1	1.2	6.2	280	91.2	5.3	3.5	8.8	277	92.5	5.2	2.3	7.5	557
Xayabury	96.3	2.6	1.1	3.7	271	97.3	1.2	1.5	2.7	279	96.8	1.9	1.3	3.2	550
Xiengkhuang	94.5	3.8	1.7	5.5	236	94.2	2.7	3.1	5.8	254	94.3	3.2	2.4	5.7	490
Vientiane	95.6	3.9	0.5	4.4	438	95.0	3.5	1.5	5.0	439	95.3	3.7	1.0	4.7	877
Borikhamxay	96.6	2.5	0.9	3.4	218	94.9	3.5	1.6	5.1	227	95.8	3.0	1.2	4.2	445
Khammuane	93.6	4.1	1.9	6.1	332	93.0	5.8	1.2	7.0	365	93.3	5.0	1.5	6.6	697
Savannakhet	77.9	18.2	3.9	22.1	868	77.1	19.9	3.0	22.9	901	77.5	19.0	3.5	22.5	1,769
Saravane	85.2	12.2	2.6	14.8	400	81.3	17.4	1.3	18.7	447	83.1	14.9	1.9	16.9	847
Sekong	85.5	11.6	2.9	14.5	141	89.8	7.9	2.4	10.2	131	87.6	9.8	2.6	12.4	273
Champasack	84.8	12.9	2.4	15.2	603	89.0	8.3	2.7	11.0	555	86.8	10.7	2.5	13.2	1,157
Attapeu	91.5	7.7	0.8	8.5	145	92.0	5.8	1.9	7.7	135	91.8	6.7	1.4	8.1	281
Xaysomboune	91.2	7.4	1.4	8.8	107	91.7	7.0	1.4	8.3	106	91.4	7.2	1.4	8.6	213

(Contunied...)

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				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage 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)	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[2,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	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
Higher	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
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	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]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	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:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children
Age at beginning of school year												
11	42.6	49.2	8.2	1,135	48.2	42.8	9.0	1,124	45.4	46.0	8.6	2,259
12	59.2	29.7	11.2	1,234	61.1	22.9	16.0	1,235	60.1	26.3	13.6	2,469
13	65.4	15.7	18.9	1,208	69.5	12.0	18.5	1,231	67.5	13.8	18.7	2,439
14	69.5	8.2	22.3	1,213	66.7	4.3	29.0	1,095	68.2	6.3	25.5	2,307
Mother's education												
None or ECE	39.1	37.9	23.0	1,608	38.2	31.9	30.0	1,553	38.7	34.9	26.4	3,162
Primary	62.1	23.4	14.6	2,083	64.6	19.7	15.7	2,089	63.3	21.6	15.1	4,172
Lower secondary	81.5	12.0	6.5	698	88.2	6.0	5.8	613	84.6	9.2	6.2	1,312
Upper secondary	88.2	8.2	3.7	193	95.1	2.5	2.4	175	91.5	5.5	3.1	369
Post secondary / Non tertiary	90.6	8.2	1.2	115	91.5	5.7	2.9	159	91.1	6.7	2.2	274
Higher	88.3	7.8	3.9	86	97.0	0.0	3.0	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	13.6	2,590	73.8	13.4	12.8	2,572	71.3	15.5	13.2	5,162
Mon-Khmer	44.2	36.0	19.8	1,421	44.6	30.7	24.7	1,354	44.4	33.4	22.2	2,775
Hmong-Mien	59.8	29.5	10.7	577	54.4	23.8	21.8	562	57.1	26.7	16.2	1,139
Chinese-Tibetan	48.0	37.9	14.1	152	38.5	32.5	29.0	152	43.2	35.2	21.6	304
Other, DK, Missing	36.6	34.3	29.1	50	(35.7)	(33.4)	(30.9)	45	36.2	33.9	29.9	95
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	29.1	44.3	26.6	1,122	26.8	37.5	35.7	1,150	27.9	40.9	31.2	2,272
Second	52.3	30.8	17.0	1,178	51.9	27.9	20.2	1,105	52.1	29.4	18.5	2,283
Middle	64.1	20.9	15.0	993	68.6	16.1	15.3	959	66.3	18.5	15.2	1,953
Fourth	80.3	11.7	8.0	795	88.3	6.0	5.7	742	84.2	9.0	6.9	1,537
Richest	89.7	7.5	2.8	702	94.3	2.9	2.8	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:						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	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
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
Luangprabang	7.7	78.7	6.6	7.0	100.0	993	9.5	74.6	8.8	7.1	100.0	587
Huaphanh	8.7	71.3	9.6	10.4	100.0	698	4.1	68.8	10.2	16.9	100.0	414
Xayabury	8.9	80.8	3.8	6.5	100.0	603	9.8	78.8	6.3	5.1	100.0	453
Xiengkhuang	11.1	77.8	5.4	5.7	100.0	539	10.7	71.4	9.8	8.1	100.0	410
Vientiane	9.8	79.0	6.7	4.5	100.0	946	14.4	70.5	9.2	5.9	100.0	601
Borikhamxay	9.0	81.6	4.9	4.6	100.0	472	10.4	78.8	6.3	4.5	100.0	371
Khammuane	7.7	71.5	8.6	12.2	100.0	882	4.3	76.3	9.0	10.5	100.0	458
Savannakhet	7.9	70.4	10.0	11.7	100.0	1,866	5.7	67.3	10.9	16.1	100.0	984
Saravane	10.2	65.3	9.1	15.4	100.0	1,034	8.7	61.6	14.9	14.8	100.0	298
Sekong	9.8	65.9	10.2	14.1	100.0	347	6.6	63.8	13.2	16.4	100.0	155
Champasack	6.7	75.4	9.2	8.8	100.0	1,261	7.4	74.7	12.4	5.5	100.0	616
Attapeu	7.2	70.4	9.0	13.4	100.0	359	2.2	65.6	14.5	17.6	100.0	171
Xaysomboune	11.2	73.2	7.8	7.8	100.0	245	9.1	72.8	8.1	10.1	100.0	166

(Continued...)

Table LN.2.5 (continued): Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at age and overage for grade, Lao PDR, 2017

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						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	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
Mother's education												
None or ECE	5.9	67.0	11.5	15.5	100.0	4,213	4.5	70.7	12.2	12.5	100.0	1,674
Primary	8.4	75.5	8.1	8.1	100.0	5,711	7.6	74.7	10.6	7.0	100.0	3,368
Lower secondary	12.2	81.7	3.4	2.7	100.0	2,006	11.5	76.1	7.8	4.6	100.0	1,348
Upper secondary	13.1	83.9	1.6	1.4	100.0	672	15.1	75.0	4.8	5.1	100.0	396
Post secondary / Non tertiary	14.0	81.1	2.6	2.2	100.0	380	10.6	81.3	4.4	3.7	100.0	279
Higher	18.6	79.6	1.0	0.8	100.0	356	17.3	79.7	2.6	0.4	100.0	184
No information[A]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	0.0	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	23.3	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	4.9	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	0.6	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	0.4	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	na
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	6.6	67.0	11.3	15.1	100.0	3,673	4.4	66.4	11.0	18.2	100.0	944
Mon-Khmer	8.0	70.2	9.6	12.3	100.0	3,154	5.7	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	72.1	12.6	8.8	100.0	1,718
Chinese-Tibetan	11.6	81.7	3.4	3.3	100.0	2,098	10.3	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	12.9	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	9.6	74.6	8.5	7.3	100.0	4,590
Second	7.0	68.7	10.7	13.6	100.0	3,957	5.7	66.9	11.8	15.6	100.0	1,795
Middle	7.9	74.0	8.2	10.0	100.0	1,754	6.1	72.2	10.3	11.4	100.0	865
Fourth	7.4	68.5	10.6	13.5	100.0	456	6.4	70.3	10.3	13.0	100.0	171
Richest	7.5	69.7	8.8	13.9	100.0	141	3.5	72.5	15.1	8.9	100.0	46

[1] MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

[2] MICS 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.2.6[7].

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:			
	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
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**
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

(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
Post secondary /	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
Higher	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
No information[B]	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
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	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 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[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[A]	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[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Total number of youth age 20-22 years[A]
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	na
No information[B]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	31.1	4,828
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			
	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]
Total[3]	**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
Bokeo	87.4	89.7	88.5	0.97	59.7	57.8	58.7	1.03	34.5	31.3	32.8	1.10
Luangprabang	95.9	95.7	95.8	1.00	66.9	68.6	67.8	0.97	35.2	39.6	37.6	0.89
Huaphanh	91.2	93.8	92.5	0.97	60.9	57.6	59.2	1.06	24.8	26.1	25.6	0.95
Xayabury	97.3	96.3	96.8	1.01	79.8	79.5	79.6	1.00	60.8	53.4	57.1	1.14
Xiengkhuang	94.2	94.5	94.3	1.00	76.5	78.0	77.2	0.98	38.7	52.7	45.7	0.73
Vientiane	95.0	95.6	95.3	0.99	72.3	72.3	72.3	1.00	47.8	48.5	48.2	0.99
Borikhamxay	94.9	96.6	95.8	0.98	80.6	80.5	80.6	1.00	57.0	50.8	53.9	1.12
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
Xaysomboune	91.7	91.2	91.4	1.01	71.8	73.6	72.7	0.98	45.6	45.9	45.7	0.99

(Continued...)

Table LN.2.8 (continued): Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Lao PDR, 2017

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school 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, Abouchaar A. The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review. [Internet]. 2003. Report No.: 433.*

[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
				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]	
Total	**88.9**	**19,092**	**19.3**	**34.6**	**17.5**	**12.1**	**39.0**	**15.9**	**16,963**
Sex									
Male	90.1	9,461	19.1	35.9	18.0	12.4	38.4	16.9	8,527
Female	87.6	9,630	19.4	33.4	17.1	11.7	39.6	15.0	8,436
Area									
Urban	95.0	4,639	29.3	39.7	21.7	14.5	50.6	21.4	4,407
Rural	86.9	14,452	15.7	32.9	16.1	11.2	34.9	14.0	12,557
Rural with road	87.1	12,131	15.8	32.9	17.1	11.9	34.9	14.5	10,564
Rural without road	85.8	2,321	15.3	32.5	10.5	7.3	35.0	11.5	1,992
Region									
North	92.1	6,019	21.7	40.1	19.8	14.3	40.6	20.4	5,544
Central	88.6	9,040	18.6	35.0	19.6	13.6	40.6	16.6	8,012
South	84.5	4,033	16.9	25.0	8.9	4.9	32.6	7.3	3,407
Provinces									
Vientiane Capital	93.7	1,590	47.7	33.8	19.3	9.9	58.4	20.9	1,490
Phongslay	89.2	595	21.8	41.6	17.0	12.5	32.6	24.3	531
Luangnamtha	87.7	592	3.6	11.0	5.4	3.8	36.3	8.2	519
Oudomxay	92.9	984	19.0	39.8	10.0	7.3	44.2	27.8	914
Bokeo	90.1	537	38.8	20.8	18.3	15.2	65.9	26.7	483
Luangprabang	92.7	1,471	11.8	44.4	17.2	10.6	19.9	11.0	1,363
Huaphanh	93.1	932	29.0	57.9	32.1	22.2	45.5	20.6	867
Xayabury	95.4	908	34.2	42.8	33.2	26.7	57.6	28.4	866
Xiengkhuang	95.2	842	6.8	43.3	29.8	22.0	74.5	31.8	802
Vientiane	94.2	1,320	17.9	45.4	29.7	22.9	34.9	24.4	1,243
Borikhamxay	93.1	792	20.2	60.7	20.3	15.8	55.7	22.5	737
Khammua	90.6	1,218	13.3	37.3	22.2	15.3	32.4	5.3	1,103
Savannakhet	78.9	2,934	6.2	19.4	10.4	7.1	21.1	7.6	2,315
Saravane	80.4	1,308	3.7	17.1	6.3	2.9	37.3	1.8	1,051
Sekong	89.3	434	6.7	14.2	7.0	4.1	18.9	15.0	388
Champasack	84.8	1,844	23.9	28.7	6.3	3.8	27.9	3.0	1,563
Attapeu	90.6	447	33.6	41.5	27.5	15.1	51.6	30.1	405
Xaysomboune	93.7	342	18.9	24.8	12.4	9.1	29.9	18.4	321

(Continued…)

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

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children attending school[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]	
Age at beginning of school year									
6	87.2	1,059	20.3	34.1	18.6	14.5	39.5	19.5	923
7	92.3	2,414	19.5	32.7	17.2	12.3	40.9	16.2	2,228
8	93.2	2,377	17.9	35.3	19.1	11.7	40.2	15.9	2,216
9	93.4	2,254	19.7	35.5	18.2	12.6	40.2	17.0	2,106
10	94.2	2,341	17.0	33.3	16.4	10.8	36.8	14.8	2,205
11	91.9	2,257	16.7	31.9	15.9	10.6	37.0	15.2	2,073
12	86.6	2,403	22.5	39.1	19.9	14.3	40.2	16.1	2,081
13	82.1	2,548	21.7	34.7	17.1	12.4	38.4	15.7	2,093
14	72.2	1,439	18.3	35.3	14.2	9.8	36.6	13.9	1,039
School attendance[A]									
None or ECE	100.0	139	7.8	17.1	9.2	7.0	19.2	10.1	139
Primary	100.0	11,003	17.4	33.0	16.6	11.3	37.2	14.9	11,003
Lower secondary	100.0	5,630	22.9	38.0	19.5	13.8	42.9	17.9	5,630
Upper secondary	100.0	191	26.4	41.1	20.6	11.6	39.9	20.3	191
Out-of-school	0.0	2,129	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Mother's education									
None or ECE	79.8	6,080	9.4	24.2	9.7	6.7	22.9	9.2	4,853
Primary	90.8	8,330	19.1	36.3	17.7	12.6	39.1	15.3	7,563
Lower secondary	96.7	2,778	26.0	40.6	22.2	14.2	50.4	21.9	2,686
Upper secondary	96.8	894	34.9	41.7	24.9	17.7	58.2	23.9	865
Post secondary / Non tertiary	97.9	543	36.0	51.3	35.2	22.8	65.6	29.1	532
Higher	99.5	464	37.9	50.9	34.7	24.7	72.5	31.4	462
DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	92.3	10,314	23.5	35.9	19.3	13.2	44.3	15.9	9,515
Mon-Khmer	83.1	5,570	13.9	32.9	16.1	10.7	31.1	16.9	4,628
Hmong-Mien	89.6	2,425	14.1	35.7	15.2	11.2	35.8	15.4	2,172
Chinese-Tibetan	85.5	596	13.4	25.5	10.4	7.2	25.3	12.5	510
Other, DK, Missing	73.2	187	11.8	26.9	10.6	9.9	35.5	7.9	137
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	77.6	4,935	9.8	26.9	9.8	6.9	24.5	11.0	3,830
Second	87.6	4,413	12.4	31.0	14.6	9.6	30.9	13.3	3,866
Middle	91.1	3,777	19.3	34.2	17.6	12.9	36.7	15.1	3,443
Fourth	96.6	3,096	25.4	40.1	22.1	16.0	49.3	18.8	2,989
Richest	98.7	2,872	34.8	45.0	27.0	17.3	61.5	24.3	2,834

[1] MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

[2] MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management

[3] MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management

[4] MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management

[5] 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 module administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

na: not applicable

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

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children 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]	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	Teacher absence			
Total	**18.6**	**16,963**	**14.4**	**2.9**	**27.5**	**81.9**	**3,156**	**16.0**	**2,583**
Sex									
Male	19.0	8,527	15.6	2.8	25.8	82.1	1,624	16.1	1,333
Female	18.2	8,436	13.1	3.0	29.4	81.6	1,532	16.0	1,250
Area									
Urban	14.0	4,407	9.5	1.3	24.3	82.6	619	17.7	511
Rural	20.2	12,557	15.6	3.3	28.3	81.7	2,537	15.6	2,072
Rural with road	20.0	10,564	16.2	2.8	28.2	81.4	2,111	16.5	1,719
Rural without road	21.4	1,992	12.4	5.6	29.2	82.9	427	11.5	354
Region									
North	24.8	5,544	7.4	3.6	30.0	89.2	1,377	11.5	1,228
Central	17.0	8,012	23.8	2.7	22.2	77.5	1,362	21.0	1,055
South	12.3	3,407	6.9	1.3	36.8	71.8	418	17.1	300
Provinces									
Vientiane Capital	3.9	1,490	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	59	(*)	38
Phongslay	39.6	531	2.0	1.0	45.9	92.1	210	9.2	194
Luangnamtha	12.4	519	13.9	5.7	12.5	82.0	64	(6.7)	53
Oudomxay	23.0	914	7.6	8.2	13.4	89.1	210	17.8	187
Bokeo	17.6	483	2.8	0.0	0.0	99.4	85	18.0	85
Luangprabang	28.3	1,363	7.7	0.9	52.5	93.5	386	8.3	361
Huaphanh	17.0	867	18.3	13.1	24.9	61.1	147	20.7	90
Xayabury	31.6	866	5.1	1.5	15.2	94.6	274	8.7	259
Xiengkhuang	22.4	802	18.3	0.0	10.5	80.7	179	13.0	145
Vientiane	12.9	1,243	25.6	0.0	22.2	73.6	160	(24.1)	118
Borikhamxay	20.3	737	21.9	0.4	25.3	74.6	150	28.4	112
Khammua	31.0	1,103	44.4	6.6	22.5	74.6	342	31.4	255
Savannakhet	16.7	2,315	12.9	3.0	19.8	79.8	387	15.8	309
Saravane	6.0	1,051	(2.0)	(1.5)	(65.8)	(32.7)	63	(*)	21
Sekong	27.5	388	12.4	1.7	5.7	87.9	107	21.6	94
Champasack	5.5	1,563	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	86	(*)	35
Attapeu	40.0	405	3.4	1.6	39.5	92.8	162	16.8	150
Xaysomboune	26.9	321	4.1	0.4	56.1	92.1	86	4.0	79

(Continued…)

Table LN.3.2 (continued): School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:				Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher absence[1]	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	Teacher absence			
Age at beginning of school year									
6	17.1	923	8.3	7.6	29.5	82.9	158	28.2	131
7	19.1	2,228	14.2	0.8	23.7	81.3	425	17.8	345
8	18.5	2,216	15.4	2.0	30.3	82.2	410	18.2	337
9	20.6	2,106	11.5	3.8	24.3	87.0	434	16.7	377
10	17.5	2,205	18.6	1.9	26.6	78.7	385	16.9	303
11	17.8	2,073	15.4	2.4	37.6	84.2	370	12.5	311
12	22.4	2,081	15.3	3.5	27.5	82.2	467	13.0	384
13	14.6	2,093	13.4	1.4	22.9	76.1	305	15.4	232
14	19.5	1,039	13.7	7.2	25.8	80.2	202	9.7	162
School attendance									
None or ECE	12.7	139	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	15
Primary	19.3	11,003	14.0	2.9	28.2	82.9	2,118	18.2	1,755
Lower secondary	17.7	5,630	15.3	2.9	26.4	79.7	994	11.5	792
Upper secondary	13.3	191	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	20
Mother's education									
None or ECE	21.7	4,853	16.1	3.1	27.2	83.8	1,053	12.3	882
Primary	19.5	7,563	14.0	2.9	28.1	80.3	1,476	17.4	1,186
Lower secondary	16.7	2,686	12.9	2.4	27.4	82.2	448	17.2	368
Upper secondary	8.4	865	18.0	3.8	21.0	74.6	73	(24.4)	54
Post secondary / Non tertiary	10.2	532	(8.0)	(0.0)	(23.0)	(87.5)	54	(29.5)	47
Higher	11.4	462	(5.9)	(2.8)	(32.9)	(85.2)	53	(21.2)	45
DK/Missing	0.0	2	na	na	na	na	0	na	0
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	14.6	9,515	17.0	2.7	25.8	74.7	1,389	16.5	1,038
Mon-Khmer	24.6	4,628	13.1	3.3	29.4	86.7	1,140	17.5	989
Hmong-Mien	20.7	2,172	12.8	1.6	26.6	88.8	450	11.3	400
Chinese-Tibetan	28.9	510	1.1	2.4	35.3	88.2	147	8.4	130
Other, DK, Missing	21.4	137	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	27
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	24.2	3,830	13.6	3.2	30.8	86.9	929	12.5	807
Second	23.1	3,866	18.0	2.8	29.4	78.2	895	15.2	700
Middle	18.2	3,443	16.0	2.5	23.8	81.4	626	20.9	510
Fourth	13.8	2,989	10.3	3.5	21.5	82.7	411	15.5	340
Richest	10.4	2,834	8.7	2.0	27.9	76.7	295	21.3	226

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

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[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	**13.1**	**19,092**	**82.3**	**16,963**	**52.7**	**13,952**
Sex						
Male	12.0	9,461	81.5	8,527	54.4	6,953
Female	14.2	9,630	83.0	8,436	51.0	7,000
Area						
Urban	26.9	4,639	92.2	4,407	62.1	4,061
Rural	8.7	14,452	78.8	12,557	48.8	9,892
Rural with road	9.1	12,131	79.1	10,564	48.5	8,361
Rural without road	6.5	2,321	76.8	1,992	50.4	1,530
Region						
North	14.8	6,019	85.2	5,544	51.8	4,724
Central	14.4	9,040	83.8	8,012	54.9	6,713
South	7.6	4,033	73.8	3,407	48.4	2,516
Provinces						
Vientiane Capital	30.8	1,590	97.0	1,490	69.1	1,445
Phongslay	5.5	595	78.9	531	34.2	419
Luangnamtha	36.3	592	89.1	519	64.8	463
Oudomxay	14.3	984	87.4	914	50.2	800
Bokeo	8.5	537	78.4	483	55.6	379
Luangprabang	15.1	1,471	75.8	1,363	39.1	1,034
Huaphanh	7.7	932	92.6	867	71.4	803
Xayabury	18.2	908	95.5	866	50.2	827
Xiengkhuang	25.6	842	88.7	802	58.9	712
Vientiane	7.6	1,320	88.5	1,243	51.7	1,100
Borikhamxay	10.2	792	94.4	737	45.0	696
Khammua	9.2	1,218	84.1	1,103	46.9	928
Savannakhet	7.8	2,934	68.3	2,315	49.7	1,581
Saravane	3.9	1,308	71.6	1,051	44.0	752
Sekong	19.3	434	67.8	388	60.9	263
Champasack	6.6	1,844	75.2	1,563	47.8	1,175
Attapeu	11.4	447	80.4	405	50.8	326
Xaysomboune	21.3	342	78.3	321	65.6	251

(Continued…)

Table LN.3.3(continued): Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[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	13.4	1,059	75.5	923	72.7	696
7	12.7	2,414	76.5	2,228	65.6	1,703
8	14.0	2,377	82.9	2,216	64.9	1,838
9	12.6	2,254	81.2	2,106	56.2	1,709
10	13.3	2,341	80.4	2,205	53.1	1,773
11	13.7	2,257	82.5	2,073	49.9	1,710
12	14.1	2,403	84.4	2,081	41.1	1,756
13	12.8	2,548	87.0	2,093	40.3	1,821
14	10.4	1,439	91.0	1,039	34.3	946
School attendance						
None or ECE	6.0	139	34.6	139	(73.1)	48
Primary	12.7	11,003	78.7	11,003	58.2	8,655
Lower secondary	17.7	5,630	89.9	5,630	44.0	5,064
Upper secondary	22.3	191	97.0	191	24.8	185
Out-of-school	2.6	2,129	na	0	na	0
Mother's education						
None or ECE	6.8	6,080	69.7	4,853	41.1	3,380
Primary	10.3	8,330	84.1	7,563	50.6	6,362
Lower secondary	19.9	2,778	91.0	2,686	60.2	2,444
Upper secondary	27.4	894	93.3	865	68.1	808
Post secondary / Non tertiary	34.5	543	97.4	532	71.1	518
Higher	51.3	464	94.8	462	80.8	438
DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	16.0	10,314	86.7	9,515	56.1	8,250
Mon-Khmer	8.4	5,570	73.1	4,628	44.3	3,382
Hmong-Mien	11.9	2,425	84.1	2,172	56.2	1,827
Chinese-Tibetan	12.5	596	76.4	510	39.2	390
Other, DK, Missing	10.4	187	75.8	137	41.8	104
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.8	4,935	67.9	3,830	41.4	2,599
Second	8.9	4,413	78.9	3,866	48.6	3,051
Middle	10.1	3,777	83.0	3,443	50.6	2,856
Fourth	14.3	3,096	91.8	2,989	57.0	2,743
Richest	36.4	2,872	95.4	2,834	66.0	2,703

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

[2] **MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework**

na: not applicable

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

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

9 PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

The protection of children from all forms of violence is a fundamental right enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Evidence suggests that exposure to violence at an early age in life can impair brain development and has serious and long lasting consequences for its victims with major impact on the health, development and school performance of children.[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 oversee the civil registration system in the country. In the LSISII, child is registered with civil authorities if he/she has birth certificate or registered in the family book.

Reference to family registration law, a family book registration refers to a record that certifies the domicile of the members of a family household of Lao citizen, foreigner and stateless person [who is authorized to reside in the Lao PDR] in accordance with the laws and regulations. A person is willing to register [any of family registration] must submit an application for family to the concerning family registration organization via the chief of village where he/she is residing. After receiving the application for family registration, the concerning family registration organization must consider such application upon the nature of the request no later then thirty official working days from the date of reciept.

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 reciept 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							
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	In the family book				
	Seen	Not seen						
Total	**26.1**	**28.4**	**18.4**	**51.1**	**73.0**	**11,720**	**10.3**	**3,170**
Sex								
Male	26.3	28.2	18.3	51.2	72.8	6,017	11.4	1,638
Female	26.0	28.7	18.5	51.1	73.1	5,703	9.1	1,532
Area								
Urban	39.1	39.4	10.4	61.2	88.9	3,179	18.0	352
Rural	21.3	24.3	21.4	47.4	67.0	8,541	9.3	2,818
Rural with road	22.5	25.8	20.6	47.9	68.8	7,124	10.0	2,220
Rural without road	15.4	17.0	25.4	44.6	57.9	1,417	6.7	597
Region								
North	32.7	23.7	19.9	58.8	76.3	3,684	11.9	872
Central	26.0	33.2	16.1	49.1	75.3	5,610	8.2	1,385
South	16.4	24.4	21.5	44.2	62.4	2,427	11.7	914
Province								
Vientiane Capital	31.3	58.2	2.5	51.3	92.0	1,181	(41.6)	95
Phongslay	22.6	22.0	27.1	57.1	71.8	346	17.9	98
Luangnamtha	58.5	21.6	5.5	60.8	85.6	321	16.2	46
Oudomxay	46.3	11.8	12.9	43.8	70.9	690	17.5	201
Bokeo	24.2	22.2	32.6	60.9	79.0	373	5.3	78
Luangprabang	22.7	23.2	19.7	49.0	65.6	844	7.6	291
Huaphanh	17.6	32.3	28.3	66.3	78.2	553	8.0	121
Xayabury	43.4	34.2	15.7	83.0	93.3	556	(21.8)	37
Xiengkhuang	29.6	24.9	24.3	59.6	78.8	565	5.2	120
Vientiane	28.6	20.8	17.0	37.8	66.4	803	2.2	270
Borikhamxay	34.9	32.1	14.7	48.8	81.7	527	4.2	96
Khammua	14.6	28.3	21.6	45.8	64.4	674	11.5	240
Savannakhet	20.4	26.3	20.8	51.0	67.5	1,625	5.8	529
Saravane	17.0	25.6	16.9	39.8	59.6	821	12.9	332
Sekong	21.6	28.1	22.2	38.0	71.9	256	1.2	72
Champasack	16.2	24.6	21.3	47.6	62.2	1,101	14.9	417
Attapeu	10.4	15.6	36.5	50.0	62.5	248	1.5	93
Xaysomboune	34.3	35.1	15.5	47.5	84.9	234	0.7	35
Age (in months)								
0-11	31.4	21.7	6.5	22.2	59.6	2,319	11.6	937
12-23	28.7	27.3	14.8	45.0	70.7	2,203	11.0	645
24-35	25.8	30.5	18.2	53.8	74.5	2,372	9.7	604
36-47	23.9	30.1	23.4	62.7	77.4	2,556	9.1	577
48-59	21.1	32.3	28.6	70.7	82.1	2,270	8.4	407
Mother's education								
None or ECE	13.5	16.0	26.7	43.8	56.1	2,565	5.1	1,125
Primary	22.4	27.2	21.1	49.9	70.7	4,587	9.3	1,344
Lower secondary	30.4	33.2	14.6	51.2	78.3	2,386	18.1	518
Upper secondary	40.2	34.5	10.9	53.1	85.6	911	16.8	131
Post secondary / Non tertiary	42.5	43.8	5.9	64.1	92.1	348	(45.9)	27
Higher	49.1	44.8	3.4	70.7	97.3	921	(57.8)	25
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	0
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-4 years)[A]								
Has functional difficulty	19.8	18.3	28.4	47.0	66.5	147	0.0	49
Has no functional difficulty	23.7	31.3	23.1	62.4	78.1	7103	9.4	1553
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	30.3	35.9	13.9	54.8	80.1	6,585	16.2	1,312
Mon-Khmer	18.4	17.1	23.7	42.0	59.3	2,981	6.2	1,215
Hmong-Mien	23.0	22.2	24.8	52.0	70.0	1,707	5.7	512
Chinese-Tibetan	31.1	16.3	25.9	57.5	73.3	330	7.5	88
Other, DK, Missing	22.7	22.3	18.7	47.8	63.7	117	(2.6)	43
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	12.7	16.3	25.7	41.8	54.8	3,017	4.9	1,364
Second	22.1	22.9	22.5	46.9	67.6	2,493	9.3	809
Middle	26.1	27.5	21.4	52.0	75.0	2,193	14.4	548
Fourth	35.2	37.5	10.9	56.2	83.6	2,074	21.2	340
Richest	42.6	45.6	6.2	64.6	94.4	1,944	29.5	109

[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 that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behavior is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviors. Studies[3] 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.

[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: 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	**23.9**	**65.9**	**33.6**	**4.7**	**69.0**	**33,584**
Sex						
Male	22.9	66.9	36.2	5.5	70.3	17,010
Female	25.0	64.9	31.0	3.8	67.7	16,574
Area						
Urban	27.4	63.8	34.0	4.2	67.3	8,545
Rural	22.8	66.6	33.4	4.8	69.6	25,039
Rural with road	21.8	67.8	34.2	4.8	70.8	20,974
Rural without road	28.0	60.7	29.4	4.6	63.8	4,065
Region						
North	25.4	65.5	30.0	6.3	67.9	10,538
Central	20.2	69.8	36.7	4.6	73.2	16,023
South	30.3	57.4	32.0	2.2	61.3	7,022
Province						
Vientiane Capital	27.3	61.9	33.1	3.5	65.5	3,090
Phongslay	10.3	81.6	44.2	9.4	83.1	1,036
Luangnamtha	10.9	81.2	50.0	14.4	83.2	1,004
Oudomxay	24.3	69.1	33.9	7.0	72.3	1,822
Bokeo	19.1	62.4	24.3	3.6	63.2	973
Luangprabang	24.5	62.4	25.1	5.6	65.2	2,456
Huaphanh	36.5	60.9	20.5	3.6	62.7	1,637
Xayabury	39.2	52.4	24.5	3.8	55.9	1,611
Xiengkhuang	18.6	77.9	27.5	6.2	79.2	1,470
Vientiane	17.5	76.7	40.8	4.7	79.8	2,318
Borikhamxay	16.6	78.7	36.9	4.2	80.9	1,402
Khammua	13.3	76.8	32.9	5.1	78.0	2,089
Savannakhet	22.2	62.9	38.9	3.2	67.7	5,018
Saravane	54.4	31.1	15.8	1.5	35.1	2,342
Sekong	25.7	68.0	37.3	3.2	70.6	764
Champasack	16.2	70.8	41.4	2.1	75.0	3,164
Attapeu	18.8	72.5	37.8	4.1	76.3	753
Xaysomboune	15.3	77.7	54.5	16.7	83.1	636
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	20.2	71.9	40.1	5.8	74.9	12,128
10-14	27.2	65.6	19.1	3.4	66.6	11,989
Mother's education						
None or ECE	21.7	66.0	33.8	6.1	68.7	9,605
Primary	24.0	66.6	32.9	4.4	69.5	14,051
Lower secondary	23.3	68.1	34.8	4.1	71.4	5,631
Upper secondary	26.0	62.6	36.6	2.9	67.8	1,917
Post secondary / Non tertiary	32.6	58.9	31.7	3.4	62.9	993
Higher	32.3	58.0	32.1	3.1	62.6	1,382
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	26.1	63.8	32.8	3.2	67.6	18,419
Mon-Khmer	20.9	68.3	34.7	5.4	70.6	9,312
Hmong-Mien	24.6	66.2	32.0	7.9	68.9	4,494
Chinese-Tibetan	10.9	77.7	43.5	10.8	79.4	1,037
Other, DK, Missing	19.4	72.7	37.7	4.5	74.0	321
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	22.2	65.2	35.6	6.1	68.1	8,696
Second	22.3	67.3	34.6	5.6	70.7	7,532
Middle	22.7	68.2	33.0	4.2	70.7	6,525
Fourth	24.2	66.9	33.0	3.6	70.2	5,653
Richest	30.6	60.8	30.2	2.5	64.9	5,177

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

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

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	**25.4**	**16,904**
Sex		
Male	27.5	599
Female	25.3	16,306
Area		
Urban	24.0	4,770
Rural	26.0	12,135
Rural with road	26.4	10,300
Rural without road	23.3	1,835
Region		
North	25.2	5,350
Central	30.7	7,888
South	14.3	3,667
Province		
Vientiane Capital	40.4	1,681
Phongslay	64.8	439
Luangnamtha	22.3	515
Oudomxay	64.0	672
Bokeo	26.7	529
Luangprabang	13.2	1,347
Huaphanh	17.4	738
Xayabury	6.4	1,108
Xiengkhuang	45.8	653
Vientiane	28.3	1,232
Borikhamxay	17.6	798
Khammua	34.4	994
Savannakhet	22.7	2,348
Saravane	6.5	1,282
Sekong	11.7	358
Champasack	15.5	1,681
Attapeu	39.9	346
Xaysomboune	45.6	181
Age		
<25	25.0	2,361
25-34	23.9	7,002
35-49	26.1	5,656
50+	29.3	1,885
Education		
None or ECE	29.8	3,987
Primary	24.5	7,140
Lower secondary	26.0	3,165
Upper secondary	20.7	1,140
Post secondary / Non tertiary	22.8	573
Higher	18.3	898
DK/Missing	(*)	1
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	22.7	10,470
Mon-Khmer	28.5	4,189
Hmong-Mien	28.3	1,640
Chinese-Tibetan	45.8	447
Other, DK, Missing	38.2	158
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	28.6	3,704
Second	26.7	3,503
Middle	23.0	3,398
Fourth	24.7	3,285
Richest	23.5	3,015

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

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The child labour module was administered for children age 5-17 and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water). The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.[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

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Table PR.3.3 combines the children working and performing economic activities and household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.[6]

[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.

[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.3.1: 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	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
			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	
Total	**35.0**	**16,794**	**57.5**	**22.6**	**7,322**	**75.3**	**6.8**	**6,256**
Sex								
Male	34.3	8,595	55.4	23.7	3,557	76.0	7.4	3,342
Female	35.7	8,199	59.4	21.4	3,765	74.4	6.0	2,914
Area								
Urban	27.7	4,122	55.7	15.1	1,822	65.6	5.8	1,813
Rural	37.4	12,672	58.0	25.0	5,500	79.2	7.1	4,443
Rural with road	37.6	10,595	56.3	26.5	4,634	79.4	7.0	3,854
Rural without road	36.2	2,076	67.4	17.4	866	78.3	8.0	589
Region								
North	37.2	5,281	59.9	25.0	2,301	78.7	7.5	1,833
Central	37.4	7,878	50.0	26.7	3,557	70.6	7.7	3,021
South	26.6	3,636	71.6	8.6	1,464	80.9	3.8	1,403
Province								
Vientiane Capital	22.1	1,502	39.7	18.1	602	52.6	6.9	621
Phongslay	36.4	494	53.9	27.4	265	86.0	0.9	160
Luangnamtha	34.2	548	71.7	16.2	196	84.8	4.3	152
Oudomxay	25.4	939	86.3	4.0	340	84.2	2.0	352
Bokeo	38.3	514	42.4	33.7	169	67.6	17.2	178
Luangprabang	41.3	1,254	47.8	32.6	522	71.6	9.2	389
Huaphanh	44.3	759	43.2	44.1	423	69.7	20.6	273
Xayabury	39.8	773	77.2	11.5	386	88.5	0.0	330
Xiengkhuang	36.3	690	70.4	22.7	335	89.7	6.4	260
Vientiane	40.3	1,177	48.0	31.1	479	73.3	9.2	517
Borikhamxay	54.5	643	63.7	19.2	345	80.0	7.2	287
Khammua	40.2	994	52.3	20.9	537	73.4	5.2	354
Savannakhet	40.8	2,563	40.9	38.3	1,125	69.1	9.9	865
Saravane	17.3	1,215	73.7	7.4	486	80.9	4.5	401
Sekong	37.1	404	75.5	5.5	154	84.0	0.4	121
Champasack	29.8	1,632	69.9	7.7	654	80.4	3.5	713
Attapeu	31.7	384	68.8	18.2	170	80.9	5.9	168
Xaysomboune	30.4	309	85.9	5.4	133	90.7	0.4	118

(Continued…)

Table PR.3.1 (continued): Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	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	36.6	14,661	58.5	20.8	6,083	75.8	5.1	4,088
Not attending	24.2	2,133	52.2	31.2	1,239	74.3	9.9	2,168
Mother's education								
None or ECE	38.1	5,142	56.7	26.6	2,328	80.2	7.2	1,896
Primary	36.4	6,939	59.3	22.9	3,368	77.5	6.9	2,654
Lower secondary	32.7	2,735	56.4	18.3	990	70.8	6.9	998
Upper secondary	27.2	913	53.1	14.6	312	53.6	7.6	263
Post secondary / Non tertiary	23.5	522	55.5	7.7	187	63.0	0.8	220
Higher	23.6	541	47.2	15.5	137	63.6	0.4	127
No information[A]	na	0	na	na	0	65.6	11.7	95
DK/Missing	(*)	2	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	3
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	32.5	9,063	56.2	19.2	4,027	72.3	6.1	3,733
Mon-Khmer	38.4	4,878	55.4	27.2	2,021	78.6	7.7	1,651
Hmong-Mien	39.3	2,168	67.0	25.8	954	81.5	8.8	670
Chinese-Tibetan	29.8	545	53.4	27.4	231	89.2	3.1	134
Other, DK, Missing	33.0	139	(68.9)	(18.9)	89	(69.9)	(4.4)	69
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	37.4	4,572	56.3	28.0	1,686	76.9	9.5	1,210
Second	37.1	3,746	61.2	24.3	1,779	82.3	7.0	1,312
Middle	35.6	3,201	57.1	24.7	1,559	80.0	5.9	1,368
Fourth	34.4	2,757	59.4	18.1	1,200	74.1	6.1	1,280
Richest	27.5	2,518	51.7	13.1	1,098	60.5	5.3	1,086

[A] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Total	**71.4**	**1.8**	**16,794**	**89.5**	**4.7**	**7,322**	**93.1**	**1.7**	**6,256**
Sex									
Male	66.1	1.0	8,595	86.1	3.7	3,557	90.7	1.5	3,342
Female	77.0	2.7	8,199	92.8	5.6	3,765	95.9	2.0	2,914
Area									
Urban	69.1	1.0	4,122	92.1	2.1	1,822	93.9	1.5	1,813
Rural	72.2	2.1	12,672	88.7	5.5	5,500	92.8	1.8	4,443
Rural with road	71.9	2.4	10,595	89.3	5.5	4,634	93.1	2.0	3,854
Rural without road	73.8	0.9	2,076	85.3	5.7	866	90.8	0.8	589
Region									
North	75.4	1.6	5,281	92.6	4.1	2,301	95.8	0.7	1,833
Central	69.1	2.6	7,878	88.1	6.3	3,557	91.2	2.7	3,021
South	70.6	0.6	3,636	88.1	1.4	1,464	93.6	1.0	1,403
Province									
Vientiane Capital	62.2	0.5	1,502	91.9	1.0	602	91.3	1.2	621
Phongslay	71.9	3.9	494	82.6	14.4	265	96.8	2.1	160
Luangnamtha	80.1	2.5	548	92.1	7.0	196	96.7	1.5	152
Oudomxay	68.7	0.5	939	95.3	0.3	340	93.7	0.0	352
Bokeo	67.8	2.0	514	84.7	3.6	169	93.7	0.0	178
Luangprabang	73.5	2.1	1,254	95.1	0.8	522	94.5	0.3	389
Huaphanh	84.1	0.7	759	93.8	4.6	423	97.5	1.0	273
Xayabury	82.0	0.7	773	96.2	3.2	386	98.1	1.0	330
Xiengkhuang	82.3	1.7	690	87.0	10.8	335	92.1	2.2	260
Vientiane	73.6	4.8	1,177	90.1	5.9	479	95.2	0.4	517
Borikhamxay	79.2	2.7	643	90.8	8.3	345	96.8	0.6	287
Khammua	67.1	0.4	994	86.0	5.6	537	92.7	0.3	354
Savannakhet	64.6	3.2	2,563	86.5	6.4	1,125	88.0	4.4	865
Saravane	50.7	0.4	1,215	76.0	1.7	486	85.8	1.2	401
Sekong	78.4	1.2	404	91.4	0.9	154	94.3	0.0	121
Champasack	79.3	0.3	1,632	95.0	0.8	654	97.0	1.1	713
Attapeu	88.6	1.5	384	93.0	3.4	170	97.5	0.6	168
Xaysomboune	80.2	7.6	309	81.7	18.3	133	76.8	21.8	118
School attendance									
Attending	74.3	1.7	14,661	90.0	4.6	6,083	94.4	1.4	4,088
Not attending	51.9	3.2	2,133	87.2	5.1	1,239	90.7	2.3	2,168
Mother's education									
None or ECE	69.0	3.1	5,142	87.6	6.3	2,328	91.7	2.2	1,896
Primary	73.3	1.5	6,939	90.8	3.8	3,368	93.8	1.8	2,654
Lower secondary	74.9	1.2	2,735	89.8	4.6	990	93.8	1.1	998
Upper secondary	69.5	0.9	913	88.8	3.1	312	90.4	0.0	263
Post secondary / Non tertiary	64.7	0.1	522	92.3	3.7	187	97.5	0.5	220
Higher	61.9	0.7	541	85.7	2.0	137	91.6	2.0	127
No information[A]	na	na	0	na	na	0	94.6	3.7	95
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	2	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	3
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	70.8	1.1	9,063	90.2	3.1	4,027	93.7	1.1	3,733
Mon-Khmer	71.1	2.8	4,878	89.6	5.1	2,021	92.0	2.4	1,651
Hmong-Mien	74.7	2.8	2,168	88.7	8.1	954	91.5	3.5	670
Chinese-Tibetan	70.7	2.4	545	82.9	13.2	231	95.1	3.1	134
Other, DK, Missing	74.4	0.0	139	(84.9)	(4.2)	89	(100.0)	(0.0)	69
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	69.8	3.0	4,572	87.0	7.6	1,686	89.3	3.6	1,210
Second	72.1	2.4	3,746	86.8	5.8	1,779	94.0	1.4	1,312
Middle	74.7	1.5	3,201	93.2	3.3	1,559	94.3	1.5	1,368
Fourth	74.1	0.6	2,757	90.9	2.6	1,200	95.1	1.2	1,280
Richest	66.3	0.7	2,518	91.2	2.5	1,098	92.5	1.0	1,086

[A] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Lao PDR, 2017

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[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	**35.9**	**26.2**	**80.3**	**2.5**	**27.6**	**42.5**	**30,372**
Sex							
Male	35.6	26.1	76.0	1.7	28.7	42.9	15,495
Female	36.3	26.3	84.7	3.3	26.4	42.1	14,877
Area							
Urban	33.7	19.6	80.3	1.4	20.5	33.1	7,758
Rural	36.7	28.4	80.2	2.9	30.0	45.7	22,615
Rural with road	36.3	28.7	80.4	3.0	29.4	45.8	19,083
Rural without road	38.5	26.9	79.4	2.0	33.2	45.3	3,532
Region							
North	35.0	28.4	83.6	2.1	38.6	49.7	9,415
Central	31.7	28.6	78.4	3.5	25.7	44.3	14,455
South	46.6	17.7	79.5	0.8	15.5	28.1	6,502
Province							
Vientiane Capital	21.7	17.7	75.4	0.8	12.1	25.6	2,725
Phongslay	34.1	27.6	79.3	6.6	40.0	52.9	919
Luangnamtha	41.1	25.2	85.5	3.3	34.6	49.5	896
Oudomxay	46.5	15.9	79.7	0.4	39.7	46.4	1,631
Bokeo	24.6	33.0	76.5	1.9	28.8	43.7	860
Luangprabang	25.6	33.4	82.5	1.5	48.7	55.0	2,165
Huaphanh	28.9	39.8	89.4	1.9	51.9	60.3	1,455
Xayabury	45.0	23.7	89.2	1.4	17.2	36.7	1,488
Xiengkhuang	50.0	26.7	85.5	4.2	59.0	66.4	1,284
Vientiane	32.7	30.9	82.4	4.0	29.8	47.2	2,174
Borikhamxay	35.6	34.3	86.3	3.7	48.5	63.3	1,274
Khammua	30.2	28.1	77.3	1.9	22.0	42.2	1,885
Savannakhet	28.1	34.3	74.4	4.2	16.3	42.0	4,553
Saravane	53.7	12.6	63.2	0.9	6.9	18.1	2,102
Sekong	37.5	23.4	84.2	0.9	40.5	48.1	679
Champasack	43.5	18.8	86.9	0.6	15.9	30.0	2,999
Attapeu	46.9	22.5	91.7	1.7	15.4	30.6	723
Xaysomboune	60.3	18.2	79.8	13.1	36.9	54.8	560
Age							
5-11	11.9	35.0	71.4	1.8	16.3	38.0	16,794
12-14	57.5	22.6	89.5	4.7	38.8	48.6	7,322
15-17	75.3	6.8	93.1	1.7	44.6	47.4	6,256
School attendance							
Attending	34.0	27.5	81.4	2.3	26.0	42.1	24,832
Not attending	44.7	20.2	75.0	3.3	34.5	44.4	5,541
Mother's education							
None or ECE	36.9	29.0	78.2	3.7	33.8	48.8	9,365
Primary	38.2	26.8	82.1	2.2	28.3	43.7	12,960
Lower secondary	32.9	24.2	82.0	1.9	21.7	37.1	4,723
Upper secondary	26.9	21.0	77.2	1.2	14.6	29.6	1,489
Post secondary / Non tertiary	31.4	14.9	78.1	0.9	15.7	24.6	930
Higher	22.5	18.5	70.7	1.1	12.9	25.9	805
No information[A]	65.6	11.7	94.6	3.7	36.5	38.3	95
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	35.6	23.5	80.5	1.6	20.4	36.0	16,823
Mon-Khmer	35.6	29.9	79.5	3.3	33.2	48.2	8,550
Hmong-Mien	38.7	30.5	81.2	4.3	44.4	57.3	3,792
Chinese-Tibetan	32.1	25.3	77.4	5.3	35.3	47.6	910
Other, DK, Missing	38.5	22.1	83.5	1.2	31.9	42.5	297
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	33.4	30.8	76.8	4.1	33.9	48.6	7,469
Second	38.9	28.0	80.1	3.1	32.8	47.1	6,838
Middle	39.7	26.2	83.8	2.0	27.5	44.5	6,127
Fourth	37.1	23.7	83.1	1.2	23.3	38.0	5,236
Richest	29.4	19.0	78.2	1.2	14.6	28.5	4,702

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

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

[A] Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[7] before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[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 age 15-49 in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present respectively the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner

[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 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**	**7.1**	**32.7**	**4,024**	**23.5**	**4,565**	**3.5**	**18,545**
Area	4.0	8,513	4.3	21.4	7,231	3.3	20.9	1,316	14.2	1,282	4.3	5,815
Urban	10.0	16,792	10.6	38.9	13,508	9.0	38.5	2,708	27.1	3,283	3.2	12,730
Rural	9.8	14,451	10.4	38.0	11,617	8.5	36.7	2,332	26.5	2,834	3.1	10,890
Rural with road	11.0	2,341	11.6	44.1	1,892	11.7	49.3	376	30.5	449	3.8	1,840
Rural without road												
Region												
North	10.2	7,801	10.6	38.9	6,417	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	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	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	1.4	14.5	533	14.1	460	4.6	2,290
Phongsaly	7.2	700	7.6	33.1	583	6.2	42.2	109	26.7	116	1.8	577
Luangnamtha	8.4	692	9.2	36.3	569	10.5	39.4	122	23.1	123	0.8	546
Oudomxay	11.2	1,402	12.1	40.0	1,122	6.1	32.5	255	32.3	280	8.5	1,071
Bokeo	12.7	724	12.5	40.2	595	9.9	36.8	119	32.5	129	1.4	551
Luangprabang	11.1	1,715	12.1	39.5	1,405	9.6	33.5	264	25.5	310	2.7	1,325
Huaphanh	12.1	1,045	11.7	41.6	847	14.0	45.7	192	32.4	199	0.7	836
Xayabury	7.9	1,523	8.1	38.7	1,296	6.0	41.5	218	18.5	227	0.7	1,194
Xiengkhuang	9.7	1,034	10.6	37.9	829	10.0	36.0	187	25.5	205	4.2	784
Vientiane	7.2	1,743	7.5	34.8	1,462	6.2	34.9	275	23.9	281	1.8	1,354
Borikhamxay	9.8	1,129	9.5	39.7	892	9.2	42.4	164	34.4	237	17.5	865
Khammuane	7.7	1,541	8.5	29.7	1,277	4.6	29.5	228	22.0	264	7.5	1,121
Savannakhet	8.8	3,351	9.6	31.1	2,714	7.2	32.1	530	22.2	637	0.3	2,314
Saravane	9.0	1,510	9.9	36.3	1,192	8.8	34.7	238	22.5	318	4.3	1,097
Sekong	8.9	431	10.0	37.9	345	9.9	37.9	78	23.7	86	4.0	316
Champasack	5.5	2,396	5.9	29.5	1,893	5.4	28.4	352	17.7	503	1.3	1,642
Attapeu	7.3	541	8.5	35.8	428	10.1	39.0	88	20.1	114	0.5	382
Xaysomboune	14.9	353	15.8	50.2	275	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	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	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
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	7.1	32.7	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	**3.9**	**12,017**	**4.7**	**13.3**	**9,613**	**1.8**	**10.8**	**1,774**	**5.9**	**2,404**	**2.1**	**7,761**
Area												
Urban	2.3	3,827	2.8	7.0	3,102	0.6	3.9	529	2.7	725	2.8	2,285
Rural	4.6	8,190	5.6	16.3	6,511	2.3	13.7	1,245	7.3	1,679	1.8	5,476
Rural with road	4.5	7,035	5.5	15.8	5,579	2.0	13.1	1,081	6.7	1,456	1.9	4,656
Rural without road	5.1	1,155	6.0	19.1	931	4.3	18.1	163	11.2	224	1.4	820
Region												
North	2.4	3,824	2.7	14.7	3,127	1.2	14.5	579	7.2	697	0.9	2,635
Central	4.5	5,913	5.6	12.3	4,678	2.2	9.2	847	5.1	1,236	3.0	3,657
South	4.7	2,280	5.7	13.6	1,809	1.8	8.4	348	6.0	471	2.1	1,469
Province												
Vientiane Capital	2.7	1,564	3.4	6.9	1,265	0.0	4.3	218	1.9	298	3.8	897
Phongslay	2.4	373	2.8	16.6	316	1.0	16.3	55	9.7	56	1.5	268
Luangnamtha	3.1	350	3.7	13.3	285	1.1	10.3	52	6.3	65	2.3	238
Oudomxay	2.7	640	3.3	17.3	517	0.9	16.4	107	6.9	123	0.0	446
Bokeo	1.8	341	1.9	13.1	284	0.0	10.3	53	9.2	57	0.9	229
Luangprabang	2.2	841	2.5	13.5	681	1.9	11.3	123	4.7	159	0.2	563
Huaphanh	3.3	568	3.3	17.5	443	2.7	20.8	95	13.5	125	2.0	389
Xayabury	1.5	712	1.8	12.1	600	0.0	14.1	93	2.5	112	1.0	504
Xiengkhuang	2.2	498	2.7	12.3	394	4.3	12.1	70	10.2	104	3.6	341
Vientiane	1.7	826	1.9	10.9	641	2.3	13.2	102	6.0	185	1.6	542
Borikhamxay	2.8	521	3.2	10.1	408	1.3	6.5	72	4.4	114	4.8	312
Khammua	17.2	704	20.8	27.2	577	4.3	8.6	130	2.4	127	4.1	454
Savannakhet	3.3	1,619	4.0	11.4	1,255	2.5	11.3	229	7.1	363	1.7	990
Saravane	3.3	709	3.8	14.0	558	4.0	14.7	109	8.3	150	2.8	464
Sekong	6.6	209	8.3	19.5	161	2.1	13.9	30	7.1	48	0.4	133
Champasack	5.7	1,119	7.2	12.5	894	0.0	3.1	172	4.5	224	1.6	703
Attapeu	2.1	243	2.7	12.5	194	3.1	9.9	37	4.8	49	3.1	168
Xaysomboune	6.0	182	7.9	21.0	137	4.3	18.9	27	4.2	44	2.9	121

(Continued…)

Table PR.4.1M(continued): Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Lao PDR, 2017

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		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
Age												
15-19	0.7	2,404	na	na	0	na	na	0	5.9	2,404	2.9	142
15-17	0.4	1,570	na	na	0	na	na	0	1.8	1,570	(5.4)	29
18-19	1.2	834	na	na	0	na	na	0	13.6	834	2.2	113
20-24	1.8	1,774	1.8	10.8	1,774	1.8	10.8	1,774	na	0	1.8	720
25-29	3.9	1,810	3.9	11.8	1,810	na	na	0	na	0	1.5	1,257
30-34	6.3	1,772	6.3	16.0	1,772	na	na	0	na	0	1.8	1,558
35-39	5.5	1,612	5.5	14.8	1,612	na	na	0	na	0	2.1	1,519
40-44	5.4	1,412	5.4	13.8	1,412	na	na	0	na	0	2.6	1,353
45-49	5.5	1,232	5.5	12.9	1,232	na	na	0	na	0	2.7	1,211
Education												
None or ECE	8.1	780	8.5	26.0	730	6.4	31.6	78	(23.7)	50	1.0	638
Primary	6.0	3,716	6.5	18.1	3,293	2.8	14.9	453	11.7	423	2.1	2,872
Lower secondary	3.4	3,517	4.5	14.9	2,549	1.7	14.6	532	6.8	968	2.0	2,088
Upper secondary	1.7	2,169	2.9	5.7	1,261	1.1	4.4	394	1.7	908	2.1	887
Post secondary / Non tertiary	1.8	488	1.9	3.9	479	(1.8)	(2.7)	46	(*)	10	2.8	410
Higher	0.9	1,346	0.9	1.9	1,301	0.0	1.0	271	(0.0)	45	3.1	865
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	3.6	7,758	4.4	10.4	6,288	1.0	6.5	1,067	3.2	1,470	2.3	4,887
Mon-Khmer	4.0	2,759	4.7	16.0	2,169	2.9	13.0	448	7.9	590	1.7	1,836
Hmong-Mien	4.5	1,072	5.5	25.6	797	3.8	28.0	186	14.1	275	1.5	727
Chinese-Tibetan	3.5	326	4.2	19.2	276	2.0	21.6	56	11.6	50	1.3	239
Other, DK, Missing	14.3	102	17.5	22.6	83	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	19	4.4	72
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	5.8	2,172	6.7	21.8	1,756	4.8	23.3	366	11.5	416	1.6	1,540
Second	4.4	2,370	5.4	17.3	1,827	2.2	13.7	365	7.6	543	2.3	1,558
Middle	5.0	2,352	6.2	15.5	1,857	1.1	8.7	327	4.4	495	2.1	1,497
Fourth	3.0	2,676	3.7	9.2	2,146	0.8	4.7	391	4.6	531	1.8	1,663
Richest	1.5	2,447	1.8	4.8	2,027	0.0	2.7	326	1.7	419	2.6	1,503

[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 that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Lao PDR, 2017

	Urban				Rural			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**4.0**	**8,513**	**21.4**	**7,231**	**10.0**	**16,792**	**38.9**	**13,508**
Age								
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

	Rural with road				Rural without road				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**9.8**	**14,451**	**38.0**	**11,6 17**	**11.0**	**2,341**	**44.1**	**1,892**	**8.0**	**25,305**	**32.8**	**20,740**
Age												
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

	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**
Age								
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

	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
Total	**4.5**	**7,051**	**15.8**	**5,591**	**5.1**	**1,158**	**19.1**	**933**	**3.8**	**12,017**	**13.3**	**9,612**
Age												
15-19	0.9	1,460	na	na	1.2	224	na	na	0.7	2,405	na	na
15-17	0.6	968	na	na	0.6	138	na	na	0.5	1,571	na	na
18-19	1.5	493	na	na	2.2	86	na	na	1.2	835	na	na
20-24	2.0	1,082	13.1	1,082	4.3	165	18.1	165	1.8	1,773	10.8	1,773
25-29	4.9	1,057	14.4	1,057	4.7	182	17.9	182	3.9	1,812	11.8	1,812
30-34	8.4	986	19.3	986	6.4	185	22.0	185	6.3	1,773	16.0	1,773
35-39	5.6	951	17.5	951	7.1	158	18.6	158	5.5	1,612	14.8	1,612
40-44	6.3	789	15.8	789	7.0	139	20.5	139	5.3	1,410	13.8	1,410
45-49	6.3	726	15.2	726	7.3	104	16.5	104	5.4	1,231	12.9	1,231

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	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:						
	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]	Number of women age 15-49 years
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	15.3	3,827
Rural	7.0	9.2	12.0	7.2	3.2	16.6	8,190
Rural with road	7.0	8.8	11.2	6.8	3.2	15.9	7,035
Rural without road	6.9	11.9	17.0	9.5	3.6	20.5	1,155
Region							
North	10.8	14.3	19.8	12.4	7.7	23.2	3,824
Central	5.4	8.3	8.2	5.3	1.2	13.9	5,913
South	4.9	2.5	6.2	2.6	1.0	10.5	2,280
Province							
Vientiane Capital	3.4	4.7	4.6	2.8	1.3	7.6	1,564
Phongslay	16.7	26.7	29.4	20.1	8.3	37.3	373
Luangnamtha	64.9	64.8	65.5	64.6	64.8	66.3	350
Oudomxay	1.5	2.2	6.4	1.1	0.2	8.1	640
Bokeo	6.9	13.1	16.6	6.7	3.1	23.4	341
Luangprabang	5.3	6.5	13.4	0.2	0.1	14.1	841
Huaphanh	5.8	13.6	29.4	16.8	1.9	34.5	568
Xayabury	1.7	3.9	5.9	6.2	1.8	9.9	712
Xiengkhuang	20.9	41.3	28.3	30.1	6.8	56.2	498
Vientiane	3.2	2.5	4.7	1.1	0.0	7.8	826
Borikhamxay	3.7	7.2	8.5	1.0	0.2	12.0	521
Khammua	3.3	4.9	6.5	3.7	0.4	7.7	704
Savannakhet	4.3	5.7	7.4	3.8	0.8	12.3	1,619
Saravane	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	0.5	3.7	709
Sekong	1.6	1.3	0.7	2.5	0.6	4.7	209
Champasack	6.7	2.1	8.2	2.2	0.7	12.8	1,119
Attapeu	10.7	9.4	14.4	8.1	4.1	24.1	243
Xaysomboune	12.4	13.5	13.1	10.3	1.8	22.5	182
Age							
15-19	7.3	10.2	11.7	7.5	3.1	17.1	2,404
20-24	7.2	9.6	11.9	7.6	3.0	16.6	1,774
25-29	7.3	9.9	12.5	7.9	3.8	17.3	1,810
30-34	6.3	8.9	10.9	6.4	3.2	15.3	1,772
35-39	8.7	10.4	13.3	6.6	3.9	18.2	1,612
40-44	5.7	6.8	10.5	6.1	2.6	14.6	1,412
45-49	6.2	6.3	9.1	6.8	3.1	12.8	1,232
Education							
None or ECE	9.6	12.1	15.6	10.7	6.9	19.8	780
Primary	7.6	9.8	12.9	7.2	3.3	17.3	3,716
Lower secondary	6.8	8.9	11.6	7.1	2.9	16.5	3,517
Upper secondary	6.9	8.8	10.7	6.7	2.9	16.0	2,169
Post secondary / Non tertiary	6.9	7.2	8.4	5.5	3.4	12.9	488
Higher	5.0	6.9	7.6	5.4	2.6	11.6	1,346
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	7.0	8.8	11.6	6.7	3.3	15.9	7,761
Formerly married/in union	12.7	14.9	17.0	13.1	6.1	24.2	141
Never married/in union	7.0	9.5	11.1	7.5	3.1	16.4	4,115
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	5.4	6.7	8.6	5.0	1.9	13.1	7,758
Mon-Khmer	7.5	9.0	12.5	6.6	3.7	16.1	2,759
Hmong-Mien	9.6	17.7	20.0	15.4	5.5	29.1	1,072
Chinese-Tibetan	31.2	38.2	42.6	32.9	24.5	47.5	326
Other, DK, Missing	8.8	9.0	14.9	3.7	4.5	19.8	102
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.3	12.3	16.5	10.0	4.8	20.7	2,172
Second	7.8	10.6	13.9	9.2	4.2	19.3	2,370
Middle	8.1	9.7	11.1	7.0	3.0	16.5	2,352
Fourth	6.1	7.2	9.4	5.0	2.4	13.8	2,676
Richest	5.1	6.1	7.5	4.6	2.1	11.4	2,447

[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 third[3], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide[4].

The SDG targets relating to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to end open defecation (SDG 6.2), to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4), and to achieve universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1 and 6.2).

For more details on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, please visit data.unicef.org[5] or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene[6].

10.1 DRINKING WATER

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water[7].

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 shows the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

[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																	
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources						
	Piped water																	
	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																	
	Improved sources											Unimproved sources						
	Piped water																	
	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
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	14.1	8.8	7.3	0.0	100.0	69.7	17,653
Primary	1.5	1.5	0.5	5.7	8.6	4.5	14.2	5.5	0.0	39.5	0.1	8.1	5.6	4.7	0.1	100.0	81.5	46,528
Lower secondary	2.4	1.1	0.4	4.7	6.0	3.8	9.6	3.8	0.1	57.3	0.0	4.3	4.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	89.2	19,709
Upper secondary	2.5	0.9	0.3	1.9	4.5	3.9	4.1	1.5	0.0	75.7	0.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	95.4	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	3.8	0.6	0.1	1.2	3.6	2.2	3.9	2.7	0.1	77.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.2	100.0	95.1	6,232
Higher	5.6	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.8	2.2	0.8	0.0	84.7	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	98.0	7,552
DK/Missing	5.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.8	7.8	0.0	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	95.7	138
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	4.9	1.8	1.7	0.1	100.0	91.5	65,326
Mon-Khmer	1.2	1.8	0.8	6.5	9.3	4.1	22.7	3.2	0.0	17.9	0.0	14.0	10.3	8.1	0.1	100.0	67.5	25,333
Hmong-Mien	2.4	2.8	0.5	10.8	2.3	8.2	30.7	0.2	0.0	20.2	0.0	5.0	10.8	6.1	0.0	100.0	78.1	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	3.2	5.6	1.1	33.0	0.2	0.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.4	11.0	8.5	0.0	100.0	80.2	2,886
Other, DK, Missing	5.0	0.8	0.8	7.2	14.3	4.2	4.5	2.0	0.0	37.7	0.0	7.3	2.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	76.6	1,052
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	18.3	11.5	11.8	0.0	100.0	58.4	20,968
Second	2.0	2.8	0.9	7.2	12.6	6.2	21.6	7.5	0.1	14.2	0.0	11.1	7.9	5.7	0.1	100.0	75.1	20,971
Middle	1.9	1.6	0.2	3.5	8.7	6.9	8.8	8.1	0.1	49.0	0.1	4.3	4.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	89.0	20,970
Fourth	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.8	3.7	3.6	1.6	2.4	0.0	82.4	0.1	1.1	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	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	20,973

[1] **MICS 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: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Lao PDR, 2017

	Time to source of drinking water										
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	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	Percentage using basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
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: 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						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	Total	
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						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	Total	
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						
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
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: Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
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 *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in source water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**16.9**	**18.8**	**28.5**	**35.8**	**100.0**	**83.1**	**15,496**
Area							
Urban	27.0	27.2	27.3	18.4	100.0	73.0	4,796
Rural	12.3	15.0	29.1	43.6	100.0	87.7	10,701
Rural with road	13.0	16.2	29.5	41.3	100.0	87.0	9,142
Rural without road	8.0	8.4	26.8	56.8	100.0	92.0	1,559
Region							
North	17.8	17.3	25.2	39.6	100.0	82.2	4,933
Central	16.8	21.8	29.1	32.3	100.0	83.2	7,531
South	15.4	13.7	32.5	38.4	100.0	84.6	3,032
Province							
Vientiane Capital	26.4	34.6	26.1	13.0	100.0	73.6	1,865
Phongslay	20.3	18.5	40.0	21.2	100.0	79.7	496
Luangnamtha	6.9	12.3	22.8	58.1	100.0	93.1	425
Oudomxay	7.6	17.6	23.7	51.1	100.0	92.4	840
Bokeo	9.1	20.7	29.0	41.2	100.0	90.9	434
Luangprabang	18.9	16.6	15.6	48.9	100.0	81.1	1,128
Huaphanh	19.9	10.2	28.0	41.9	100.0	80.1	710
Xayabury	32.5	23.7	27.7	16.0	100.0	67.5	900
Xiengkhuang	17.2	11.2	28.4	43.2	100.0	82.8	636
Vientiane	6.9	9.8	41.6	41.8	100.0	93.1	1,110
Borikhamxay	23.5	36.0	21.3	19.1	100.0	76.5	678
Khammua	7.3	12.9	27.3	52.6	100.0	92.7	971
Savannakhet	16.7	20.7	28.4	34.1	100.0	83.3	2,046
Saravane	19.8	14.6	19.2	46.4	100.0	80.2	969
Sekong	19.9	19.3	33.1	27.7	100.0	80.1	277
Champasack	13.8	12.9	39.0	34.3	100.0	86.2	1,454
Attapeu	6.0	10.0	42.5	41.5	100.0	94.0	332
Xaysomboune	7.3	10.8	32.0	49.9	100.0	92.7	225
Education of household head							
None or ECE	10.8	13.2	29.6	46.5	100.0	89.2	2,498
Primary	15.3	15.5	27.9	41.4	100.0	84.7	6,866
Lower secondary	16.2	21.7	31.8	30.4	100.0	83.8	2,923
Upper secondary	25.8	24.1	25.9	24.2	100.0	74.2	1,070
Post secondary / Non tertiary	22.7	24.8	26.9	25.6	100.0	77.3	1,001
Higher	28.8	32.5	26.1	12.5	100.0	71.2	1,111
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	28
Main source of drinking water							
Improved sources	18.9	20.9	28.4	31.7	100.0	81.1	13,106
Piped water	21.5	15.4	24.1	39.0	100.0	78.5	1,438
Tube well/Borehole	17.2	18.2	20.1	44.5	100.0	82.8	1,145
Protected well or spring	7.7	10.2	29.3	52.8	100.0	92.3	2,414
Rainwater collection	11.7	16.9	26.9	44.6	100.0	88.3	781
Bottled/Sachet water	23.1	26.4	30.5	20.0	100.0	76.9	7,329
Unimproved sources	5.6	6.9	29.1	58.3	100.0	94.4	2,390
Unprotected well or spring	5.8	6.7	28.2	59.2	100.0	94.2	1,756
Surface water or other	5.1	7.6	31.6	55.8	100.0	94.9	633
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	20.7	22.6	28.8	27.9	100.0	79.3	9,647
Mon-Khmer	11.8	12.4	26.9	48.9	100.0	88.2	3,706
Hmong-Mien	6.7	11.8	30.3	51.2	100.0	93.3	1,547
Chinese-Tibetan	14.6	14.3	31.1	40.0	100.0	85.4	430
Other, DK, Missing	10.9	14.8	25.7	48.5	100.0	89.1	166
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.1	7.9	29.1	54.8	100.0	91.9	2,987
Second	12.3	11.5	27.6	48.6	100.0	87.7	3,042
Middle	12.2	18.5	28.6	40.6	100.0	87.8	3,062
Fourth	19.4	23.1	34.3	23.1	100.0	80.6	3,245
Richest	31.3	31.9	22.9	13.9	100.0	68.7	3,160

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

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

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Lao PDR, 2017

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL						
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	Total	Percentage of household population with *E. coli* in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**13.7**	**17.6**	**31.2**	**37.5**	**100.0**	**86.3**	**15,556**
Area							
Urban	19.5	26.0	31.5	23.0	100.0	80.5	4,825
Rural	11.1	13.8	31.1	44.0	100.0	88.9	10,730
Rural with road	10.7	14.5	31.7	43.2	100.0	89.3	9,163
Rural without road	13.3	9.6	28.1	49.0	100.0	86.7	1,567
Region							
North	13.7	19.4	30.4	36.5	100.0	86.3	4,806
Central	15.3	19.0	31.6	34.2	100.0	84.7	7,646
South	9.8	11.3	31.7	47.1	100.0	90.2	3,104
Province							
Vientiane Capital	19.3	26.2	27.9	26.6	100.0	80.7	1,895
Phongslay	13.9	16.8	45.9	23.4	100.0	86.1	497
Luangnamtha	18.8	10.8	21.1	49.2	100.0	81.2	433
Oudomxay	5.8	17.4	30.7	46.2	100.0	94.2	848
Bokeo	9.2	13.5	34.4	42.9	100.0	90.8	446
Luangprabang	15.7	29.3	28.0	27.1	100.0	84.3	944
Huaphanh	14.2	9.2	26.6	50.0	100.0	85.8	721
Xayabury	18.4	27.4	29.9	24.4	100.0	81.6	917
Xiengkhuang	74.2	13.8	11.1	1.0	100.0	25.8	646
Vientiane	3.2	15.8	35.9	45.1	100.0	96.8	1,129
Borikhamxay	8.9	29.8	29.4	31.8	100.0	91.1	689
Khammua	3.6	12.2	31.9	52.2	100.0	96.4	987
Savannakhet	7.0	14.8	39.6	38.6	100.0	93.0	2,074
Saravane	17.6	17.0	20.9	44.5	100.0	82.4	997
Sekong	9.2	13.6	26.1	51.1	100.0	90.8	282
Champasack	5.6	7.0	38.5	48.9	100.0	94.4	1,487
Attapeu	5.7	12.0	38.5	43.8	100.0	94.3	338
Xaysomboune	19.4	23.0	30.6	26.9	100.0	80.6	226
Education of household head							
None or ECE	9.7	14.3	31.5	44.5	100.0	90.3	2,496
Primary	11.8	14.9	32.0	41.3	100.0	88.2	6,923
Lower secondary	12.7	18.0	32.2	37.2	100.0	87.3	2,949
Upper secondary	19.2	25.4	31.6	23.8	100.0	80.8	1,063
Post secondary / Non tertiary	18.2	18.8	29.9	33.1	100.0	81.8	990
Higher	27.8	32.3	25.3	14.5	100.0	72.2	1,106
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	28
Main source of drinking water							
Improved sources	14.8	18.8	30.9	35.5	100.0	85.2	13,208
Piped water	28.1	10.8	27.1	34.0	100.0	71.9	1,423
Tube well/Borehole	10.3	16.5	18.5	54.7	100.0	89.7	1,153
Protected well or spring	11.9	13.4	29.8	44.9	100.0	88.1	2,445
Rainwater collection	5.5	13.8	38.7	41.9	100.0	94.5	798
Bottled/Sachet water	14.8	23.1	33.1	28.9	100.0	85.2	7,389
Unimproved sources	7.6	10.4	33.1	49.0	100.0	92.4	2,348
Unprotected well or spring	8.1	11.4	30.5	50.0	100.0	91.9	1,689
Surface water or other	6.3	7.8	39.7	46.2	100.0	93.7	659
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	13.8	20.0	32.8	33.4	100.0	86.2	9,803
Mon-Khmer	10.1	14.1	28.8	47.0	100.0	89.9	3,640
Hmong-Mien	22.4	12.5	24.6	40.6	100.0	77.6	1,514
Chinese-Tibetan	12.7	13.8	36.0	37.5	100.0	87.3	434
Other, DK, Missing	13.0	6.9	39.3	40.9	100.0	87.0	166
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	9.9	10.1	28.0	52.0	100.0	90.1	2,969
Second	13.4	11.3	28.0	47.2	100.0	86.6	3,094
Middle	11.1	14.8	35.1	39.0	100.0	88.9	3,033
Fourth	11.6	23.0	34.9	30.5	100.0	88.4	3,281
Richest	22.1	27.7	30.0	20.2	100.0	77.9	3,179

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

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

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population with drinking water on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal contamination, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Lao PDR, 2017

	Main source of drinking water						Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without *E. coli* 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**	**15,496**
Area								
Urban	27.8	98.2	97.5	1.9	98.3	53.2	26.6	4,796
Rural	14.0	95.4	84.2	5.9	97.4	48.3	9.4	10,701
Rural with road	14.7	95.4	84.6	6.0	97.2	50.0	10.2	9,142
Rural without road	9.3	95.6	81.5	5.5	98.0	42.6	4.9	1,559
Region								
North	20.6	91.7	86.0	6.5	96.8	55.9	14.8	4,933
Central	18.7	98.3	88.6	5.0	97.3	45.4	15.2	7,531
South	17.1	98.8	94.3	5.3	98.9	40.2	13.5	3,032
Province								
Vientiane Capital	26.1	99.3	95.0	53.3	100.0	100.0	25.6	1,865
Phongslay	22.1	86.3	89.2	8.6	100.0	66.0	13.7	496
Luangnamtha	7.3	99.1	76.8	0.0	80.1	2.6	6.9	425
Oudomxay	6.1	84.5	75.1	15.9	100.0	24.2	4.9	840
Bokeo	11.9	94.0	77.5	2.2	89.2	42.2	7.5	434
Luangprabang	25.8	91.9	85.8	5.4	97.9	57.3	15.9	1,128
Huaphanh	23.7	88.5	95.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	15.4	710
Xayabury	35.8	98.9	95.4	10.9	96.7	60.7	30.3	900
Xiengkhuang	18.5	98.1	98.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.2	636
Vientiane	7.3	97.1	75.2	0.0	94.0	63.4	6.0	1,110
Borikhamxay	25.9	100.0	77.5	4.1	91.7	73.9	20.1	678
Khammua	9.8	98.9	80.8	1.9	100.0	46.0	5.4	971
Savannakhet	19.5	99.2	93.0	6.6	100.0	22.2	14.3	2,046
Saravane	23.5	99.6	97.6	8.5	100.0	39.9	17.6	969
Sekong	25.8	96.9	80.4	1.4	93.0	29.3	13.0	277
Champasack	14.3	98.4	94.5	0.0	100.0	3.0	12.6	1,454
Attapeu	7.1	100.0	95.5	2.0	100.0	79.8	5.6	332
Xaysomboune	9.4	77.3	95.1	2.3	74.1	94.6	5.1	225
Education of household head								
None or ECE	13.2	97.3	85.1	5.1	98.1	40.2	8.5	2,498
Primary	17.2	95.4	86.6	6.7	96.9	50.5	12.3	6,866
Lower secondary	17.5	96.0	90.9	1.9	97.4	57.1	14.9	2,923
Upper secondary	26.5	98.7	91.7	5.8	96.8	58.6	24.7	1,070
Post secondary / Non tertiary	23.7	97.4	94.3	5.8	100.0	59.4	21.4	1,001
Higher	29.3	98.0	95.9	0.0	100.0	89.6	28.4	1,111
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	28
Main source of drinking water								
Improved sources	18.9	96.4	88.9	na	na	na	17.4	13,106
Piped water	21.5	91.3	89.4	na	na	na	18.1	1,438
Tube well/Borehole	17.2	99.6	84.5	na	na	na	15.2	1,145
Protected well or spring	7.7	91.9	73.6	na	na	na	5.8	2,414
Rainwater collection	11.7	99.0	99.7	na	na	na	10.7	781
Bottled/Sachet water	23.1	98.1	93.4	na	na	na	22.2	7,329
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	5.6	97.4	48.6	0.0	2,390
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	5.8	97.2	56.2	0.0	1,756
Surface water or other	na	na	na	5.1	97.9	27.5	0.0	633
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	21.8	98.3	93.7	7.7	99.0	53.5	19.3	9,647
Mon-Khmer	15.0	91.3	79.1	4.2	97.2	42.7	8.0	3,706
Hmong-Mien	6.6	94.0	78.0	6.8	95.8	61.8	4.8	1,547
Chinese-Tibetan	16.7	93.5	79.6	5.6	89.3	49.6	9.6	430
Other, DK, Missing	18.6	100.0	85.1	0.0	100.0	17.8	6.1	166
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	10.8	90.7	73.0	4.2	97.5	36.6	4.9	2,987
Second	14.8	93.6	82.5	5.0	97.7	58.8	8.9	3,042
Middle	12.5	97.1	88.1	9.7	95.9	61.1	9.8	3,062
Fourth	19.5	98.6	95.1	17.1	100.0	73.2	18.2	3,245
Richest	31.4	98.8	97.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	31.0	3,160

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

na: not applicable

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

Table WS.1.9 shows the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Lao PDR, 2017

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	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 five[8]. 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

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	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**	**104,851**	**94.8**	**61.2**	**0.1**	**94,213**	**54.1**	**104,803**
Area												
Urban	42.9	49.1	8.0	0.0	100.0	32,178	97.2	80.4	0.0	29,599	73.3	32,171
Rural	9.1	79.8	11.0	0.1	100.0	72,674	93.8	52.4	0.1	64,614	45.6	72,632
Rural with road	10.1	78.3	11.5	0.1	100.0	61,970	93.9	55.5	0.1	54,795	48.1	61,933
Rural without road	3.1	88.6	8.2	0.0	100.0	10,704	93.1	35.0	0.0	9,820	31.0	10,699
Region												
North	15.1	80.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	32,908	94.7	50.7	0.1	31,549	47.8	32,893
Central	26.2	59.1	14.7	0.0	100.0	51,211	94.3	69.9	0.0	43,687	58.7	51,195
South	9.7	81.9	8.4	0.1	100.0	20,732	96.2	58.7	0.1	18,977	52.7	20,715
Province												
Vientiane Capital	57.1	37.8	5.1	0.0	100.0	12,633	97.6	94.6	0.0	11,988	88.2	12,629
Phongsaly	7.1	87.6	5.2	0.0	100.0	3,166	94.5	51.0	0.4	3,001	47.6	3,166
Luangnamtha	15.4	82.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	2,952	93.5	53.4	0.0	2,880	50.6	2,952
Oudomxay	14.6	83.7	1.6	0.1	100.0	5,525	95.3	32.2	0.0	5,435	31.1	5,523
Bokeo	36.6	52.2	11.2	0.0	100.0	3,025	98.4	76.8	0.2	2,685	68.0	3,025
Luangprabang	12.0	79.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	7,427	89.2	41.3	0.0	6,812	36.0	7,427
Huaphanh	8.5	91.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	4,697	96.1	42.2	0.0	4,671	41.9	4,693
Xayabury	17.8	81.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	6,116	98.5	71.2	0.1	6,064	70.3	6,108
Xiengkhuang	7.4	92.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	4,314	95.1	58.7	0.1	4,287	58.3	4,314
Vientiane	12.0	85.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	7,257	98.3	57.8	0.0	7,079	56.0	7,257
Borikhamxay	18.7	80.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	4,521	95.6	46.8	0.2	4,483	45.1	4,521
Khammuane	22.0	54.9	23.1	0.0	100.0	6,346	98.3	83.5	0.1	4,877	63.9	6,346
Savannakhet	18.3	48.3	33.3	0.1	100.0	14,535	92.6	63.3	0.0	9,677	41.1	14,523
Saravane	5.3	84.3	10.3	0.1	100.0	6,554	97.0	44.9	0.1	5,872	39.2	6,550
Sekong	8.7	82.8	8.4	0.0	100.0	1,931	98.5	54.5	0.1	1,769	49.9	1,930
Champasack	11.3	84.8	3.8	0.1	100.0	10,043	94.8	62.5	0.1	9,652	58.6	10,031
Attapeu	15.9	60.6	23.5	0.0	100.0	2,204	99.5	89.5	0.0	1,685	68.1	2,204
Xaysomboune	7.8	72.9	19.2	0.0	100.0	1,606	33.4	22.7	0.0	1,297	17.5	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	Number of household members	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			
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. 3.2 shows the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene[11]. 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 WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Lao PDR, 2017

	Type of sanitation facility used by household															
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/Pour flush to:															
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting 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]	Number of household members
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
Xiengkhuang	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															
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/Pour flush to:															
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting 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]	Number of household members
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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	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	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	0.0	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	0.2	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	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.0	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	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: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Lao PDR, 2017

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities						
		Shared by					Shared by			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	Public facility	DK/ Missing			
Total	**71.0**	**2.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**1.9**	**0.3**	**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	4.2	100.0	32,178
Rural	62.1	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	32.6	100.0	72,674
Rural with road	64.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	30.7	100.0	61,970
Rural without road	50.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	43.9	100.0	10,704
Region												
North	73.0	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	20.2	100.0	32,908
Central	75.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	19.7	100.0	51,211
South	55.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	40.3	100.0	20,732
Province												
Vientiane Capital	96.3	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	12,633
Phongsaly	51.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	100.0	3,166
Luangnamtha	79.0	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	100.0	2,952
Oudomxay	68.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	17.0	100.0	5,525
Bokeo	73.3	5.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	18.9	100.0	3,025
Luangprabang	68.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	22.0	100.0	7,427
Huaphanh	73.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	100.0	4,697
Xayabury	89.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	100.0	6,116
Xiengkhuang	84.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	100.0	4,314
Vientiane	84.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.2	100.0	7,257
Borikhamxay	89.5	2.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	4,521
Khammuane	63.6	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	29.2	100.0	6,346
Savannakhet	53.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	100.0	14,535
Saravane	33.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	64.6	100.0	6,554
Sekong	63.2	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	30.5	100.0	1,931
Champasack	67.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	27.5	100.0	10,043
Attapeu	60.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	100.0	2,204
Xaysomboune	66.2	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	15.1	100.0	1,606

(Continued...)

Table WS.3.2 (continued): Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Lao PDR, 2017

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities						
		Shared by					Shared by					
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Education of household head												
None or ECE	47.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	48.0	100.0	17,653
Primary	67.1	2.8	0.0	0.1	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	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	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	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	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	17.7	100.0	138
Location of sanitation facility												
In dwelling	97.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	27,796
In plot/yard	92.5	4.8	0.0	0.1	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	31.5	12.0	0.4	0.0	na	100.0	1,284
Open defecation	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	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	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	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	0.4	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	41.6	100.0	1,052
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	23.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	71.8	100.0	20,968
Second	56.5	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	36.4	100.0	20,971
Middle	82.3	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.4	100.0	20,970
Fourth	94.6	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	20,969
Richest	98.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,973

[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: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines and septic tanks by method of emptying, Lao PDR, 2017

	Emptying of septic tanks								Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities											
	Where were the contents emptied to?								Where were the contents emptied to?											
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covere pit	To uncovered pi 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 ir a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, wate body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied/ Missing	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
Total	**0.0**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**11.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**5.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**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	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	0.7	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	0.8	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	0.3	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	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	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	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	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	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
Xiengkhuang	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.8	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	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	0.1	100.0	93.2	0.0	6.8	6,401
Borikhamxay	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.1	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, 2017

	Emptying of septic tanks								Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities											
	Where were the contents emptied to?								Where were the contents emptied to?											
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, 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	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
Education of household head																					
None or ECE	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	83.4	0.1	100.0	93.2	0.2	6.7	8,516
Primary	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.0	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	82.9	0.1	100.0	92.1	0.1	7.8	31,737
Lower secondary	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	12.2	0.0	0.2	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	79.7	0.2	100.0	92.4	0.3	7.4	16,110
Upper secondary	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	14.7	0.1	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.7	70.8	0.2	100.0	85.7	0.4	13.9	6,245
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	14.9	0.0	0.3	6.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.9	67.2	0.1	100.0	82.3	0.4	17.3	5,690
Higher	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	20.2	0.4	0.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	56.2	0.1	100.0	76.9	0.3	22.8	7,130
DK/Missing	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.8	0.0	100.0	92.9	0.0	7.1	114
Type of onsite sanitation facility																					
Flush to septic tank	0.2	17.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.4	79.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.5	0.6	19.9	11,178
Latrines and other improved	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	91.0	0.1	100.0	91.3	0.2	8.5	64,364
Type of sanitation facility																					
Flush to septic tank	0.2	17.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.4	79.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.5	0.6	19.9	11,178
Flush to pit latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	91.0	0.1	100.0	91.3	0.2	8.6	63,929
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	75
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.5	0.0	100.0	95.1	0.0	4.9	316
Composting toilet	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																					
Lao-Tai	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	13.3	0.1	0.2	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.5	72.9	0.1	100.0	86.6	0.2	13.2	53,919
Mon-Khmer	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	90.0	0.1	100.0	98.3	0.1	1.6	12,997
Hmong-Mien	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	92.0	0.1	100.0	96.1	0.0	3.9	6,498
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	75.9	0.0	100.0	95.8	0.8	3.4	1,533
Other, DK, Missing	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.4	71.4	2.5	100.0	86.1	0.7	13.2	595
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	93.8	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	5,008
Second	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	93.2	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.1	0.7	12,202
Middle	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	1.0	87.8	0.2	100.0	96.1	0.2	3.6	17,860
Fourth	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	11.0	0.0	0.2	5.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.3	78.5	0.2	100.0	90.0	0.2	9.9	20,052
Richest	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	20.6	0.2	0.1	11.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.2	54.3	0.1	100.0	75.2	0.4	24.4	20,419

[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: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Lao PDR, 2017

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)								
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities[1]	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
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: 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										
	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	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[A]	Number of children age 0-2 years
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 road	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
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.

Table WS.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:																
	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	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
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
Xiengkhuang	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
Khammuane	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:																
	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	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
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.[4]

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.

[12]Sommer M, Sutherland C, Chandra-Mouli V. Putting menarche and girls into the global population health agenda. Reproductive health 2015; 12(1): 24.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home and using reusable or non-reusable materials during last menstruation, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage using appropriate[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
Phongslay	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
Khammua	84.8	0.5	80.7	0.0	72.7	1,318
Savannakhet	71.0	0.5	68.0	0.0	60.9	2,950
Saravane	64.8	2.7	62.7	0.1	59.2	1,322
Sekong	77.9	28.8	44.2	0.0	55.6	390
Champasack	89.9	0.2	82.1	0.1	78.1	2,175
Attapeu	67.7	12.9	60.6	0.1	55.7	478
Xaysomboune	83.4	3.4	72.0	0.0	67.6	321
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

[1]MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

[A] Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last mensturation in the last 12 months, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	**11.8**	**22,346**
Area		
Urban	12.1	7,896
Rural	11.7	14,450
Rural with road	12.0	12,504
Rural without road	9.9	1,946
Region		
North	16.6	6,665
Central	8.0	11,317
South	14.5	4,365
Province		
Vientiane Capital	7.0	3,283
Phongsaly	4.5	571
Luangnamtha	41.4	587
Oudomxay	47.7	1,144
Bokeo	11.3	596
Luangprabang	8.9	1,522
Huaphanh	4.9	886
Xayabury	3.6	1,360
Xiengkhuang	2.4	882
Vientiane	4.2	1,576
Borikhamxay	5.5	987
Khammuane	9.9	1,318
Savannakhet	11.8	2,950
Saravane	5.7	1,322
Sekong	3.1	390
Champasack	22.6	2,175
Attapeu	10.8	478
Xaysomboune	17.7	321
Age		
15-19	13.8	4,372
20-24	13.2	3,682
25-29	11.7	3,575
30-34	12.5	3,376
35-39	9.2	2,977
40-44	9.9	2,633
45-49	10.7	1,730
Education		
None or ECE	11.3	3,301
Primary	11.3	7,607
Lower secondary	12.1	5,036
Upper secondary	13.1	3,324
Post secondary / Non tertiary	10.9	807
Higher	12.1	2,271
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	10.8	14,864
Mon-Khmer	14.0	4,925
Hmong-Mien	12.8	1,803
Chinese-Tibetan	16.6	511
Other, DK, Missing	16.4	244
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	10.6	3,580
Second	14.5	4,026
Middle	12.0	4,303
Fourth	11.2	4,900
Richest	11.2	5,537

[1]**MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation**

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

Fifteen years of concerted effort towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) have yielded tremendous progresses in tackling some of the world's greatest development challenges. However, despite the overall progress, achievements have been uneven and advances did not always lead to greater opportunities for all.

Inequitable opportunities are leaving children at the margins of society and undermine the realisation of their rights, with certain groups of children being left behind. Recently, unequal development outcomes have rightfully captured the world's attention with equity placing the central role within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.[1]

Investing in children, particularly the poorest and most disadvantaged, is the right thing to do. Increasingly, we understand that it is also the smart thing to do. Evidence shows that it is cost-effective and brings not only multiple benefits to children, but also to their families, communities and economies. Development agencies, researchers and economists across the world are finding evidence that more equitable societies have better growth prospects and are more prosperous and stable. To become more equitable, however, societies have to address the underlying drivers of inequity that often appear even before a child is born.

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN, 2006) outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

LSIS II, 2017 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour.

Tables EQ.1.1 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-4 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

[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:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	**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:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	**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
Phongslay	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
Khammua	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
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	(0.0)	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.

Table EQ.2.4 present the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include the school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. The SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and remove barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. Poor households, in particular, are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, causing them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.[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.

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.

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

[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.2.1W: 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[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 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: 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	Number of women with health insurance
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 of men age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[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	health insurance (CBHI)	equity fund (HEF)	and child health	Private health insurance	Other	
Total	**14.0**	**12,017**	**64.8**	**14.8**	**9.1**	**4.8**	**0.0**	**4.6**	**2.8**	**1,685**
Area										
Urban	27.5	3,827	67.7	14.5	8.7	2.4	0.0	4.7	3.1	1,053
Rural	7.7	8,190	60.0	15.2	9.6	8.7	0.0	4.4	2.3	633
Rural with road	8.3	7,035	60.3	16.4	9.4	6.8	0.0	4.8	2.5	585
Rural without road	4.1	1,155	56.8	0.0	12.0	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	47
Region										
North	11.3	3,824	74.5	7.8	8.4	4.4	0.0	1.1	4.4	434
Central	16.7	5,913	58.8	18.6	9.2	4.3	0.0	7.1	2.7	989
South	11.5	2,280	71.6	11.9	9.7	7.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	263
Province										
Vientiane Capital	26.9	1,564	55.3	33.2	3.9	0.7	0.0	7.2	0.4	420
Phongslay	11.0	373	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	640	90.6	7.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.4	77
Bokeo	10.7	341	86.9	2.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	36
Luangprabang	14.2	841	47.4	13.2	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	119
Huaphanh	10.5	568	65.9	4.4	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
Xayabury	8.7	712	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62
Xiengkhuang	16.2	498	91.9	6.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	81
Vientiane	10.3	826	71.4	10.7	5.1	3.9	0.0	8.8	0.0	85
Borikhamxay	13.8	521	69.9	2.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	18.9	72
Khammua	9.5	704	62.4	6.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	14.7	67
Savannakhet	14.2	1,619	47.1	9.3	24.5	8.5	0.0	10.7	0.8	229
Saravane	8.5	709	88.1	8.5	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	60
Sekong	19.3	209	61.5	3.6	7.2	27.1	0.0	2.1	1.8	40
Champasack	10.5	1,119	63.9	18.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	118
Attapeu	18.4	243	78.6	5.2	8.5	7.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	45
Xaysomboune	19.1	182	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 of men age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[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	health insurance (CBHI)	equity fund (HEF)	and child health	Private health insurance	Other	
Age										
15-19	7.5	2,404	56.6	9.7	13.3	12.1	0.0	6.6	4.0	180
20-24	9.0	1,774	52.0	19.8	12.8	7.6	0.0	4.5	3.3	159
25-29	15.9	1,810	72.4	13.9	4.7	2.1	0.0	5.8	1.4	288
30-34	19.9	1,772	73.8	11.9	5.8	2.3	0.0	4.9	3.6	352
35-39	15.8	1,612	60.5	19.3	10.2	3.0	0.0	4.2	3.0	254
40-44	17.4	1,412	59.9	19.7	8.0	6.1	0.0	3.5	2.8	246
45-49	16.8	1,232	67.0	10.0	13.9	4.7	0.0	2.7	1.6	206
Education										
None or ECE	1.3	780	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	3.7	3,716	25.7	12.9	35.8	17.7	0.0	6.0	1.9	138
Lower secondary	6.5	3,517	36.9	22.4	19.6	13.1	0.0	6.6	1.4	229
Upper secondary	14.1	2,169	60.2	17.0	9.9	5.8	0.0	5.0	3.4	306
Post secondary / Non tertiary	49.7	488	77.1	7.4	4.2	0.9	0.0	4.8	6.1	243
Higher	56.5	1,346	79.1	14.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	3.6	2.1	760
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	16.1	7,902	65.6	15.8	8.2	4.3	0.0	4.0	2.9	1,272
Never married/in union	10.1	4,115	62.3	11.7	11.8	6.2	0.0	6.6	2.5	414
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	17.8	7,758	65.9	16.3	8.8	2.8	0.0	4.8	2.2	1,379
Mon-Khmer	7.0	2,759	62.2	6.5	13.9	9.3	0.0	4.0	4.9	193
Hmong-Mien	7.7	1,072	49.3	13.4	4.8	28.1	0.0	2.9	1.5	82
Chinese-Tibetan	7.1	326	(81.2)	(2.9)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(13.2)	23
Other, DK, Missing	7.6	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.9	2,172	40.3	1.8	19.0	37.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	40
Second	4.0	2,370	52.3	5.4	10.0	28.5	0.0	2.8	1.6	96
Middle	9.6	2,352	63.8	9.5	12.6	8.9	0.0	2.6	2.9	227
Fourth	16.5	2,676	64.0	12.6	14.1	1.8	0.0	5.1	2.6	443
Richest	36.0	2,447	68.0	18.8	5.0	1.1	0.0	5.2	3.1	880

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage**

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

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

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

Percentage of children age 5-17 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[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)	and child health insurance	Private health insurance	Other	
Total	**10.4**	**15,435**	**66.0**	**10.9**	**14.4**	**4.1**	**0.2**	**2.4**	**2.8**	**1,611**
Area										
Urban	21.7	4,506	70.9	12.0	10.8	1.6	0.0	3.4	2.5	980
Rural	5.8	10,929	58.5	9.2	20.0	8.1	0.6	1.0	3.2	631
Rural with road	6.2	9,353	58.7	9.9	20.9	6.3	0.6	1.1	3.2	584
Rural without road	3.0	1,576	56.5	0.0	8.6	30.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	47
Region										
North	7.2	4,885	72.7	3.8	12.7	6.9	0.3	0.5	3.0	354
Central	13.7	7,496	61.6	14.6	16.8	2.6	0.1	3.5	2.3	1,029
South	7.5	3,054	75.6	5.1	6.3	6.7	0.8	0.7	4.9	228
Province										
Vientiane Capital	19.9	1,740	67.2	25.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.6	346
Phongslay	6.6	459	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
Luangnamtha	5.1	457	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Oudomxay	7.4	784	61.2	0.8	13.9	23.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	58
Bokeo	7.9	432	91.6	3.4	3.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
Luangprabang	9.3	1,123	56.5	7.7	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	9.5	104
Huaphanh	5.6	678	67.0	1.0	4.4	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	38
Xayabury	6.9	952	80.2	5.1	11.2	0.0	1.8	1.7	0.0	66
Xiengkhuang	11.8	604	96.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
Vientiane	9.8	1,124	64.2	20.1	7.9	2.7	0.0	2.2	3.9	110
Borikhamxay	10.7	672	72.6	6.4	4.3	0.0	1.4	3.9	12.9	72
Khammua	13.3	954	60.4	10.3	21.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.2	127
Savannakhet	12.1	2,171	45.2	7.7	42.2	1.6	0.0	3.5	0.6	263
Saravane	5.0	934	(94.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	46
Sekong	13.4	276	69.7	0.9	0.0	27.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	37
Champasack	6.3	1,512	71.7	8.5	6.9	1.6	0.0	1.6	9.6	95
Attapeu	14.8	332	69.3	6.4	15.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	49
Xaysomboune	17.1	231	35.8	2.2	12.1	50.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	39

(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[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)	and child health insurance	Private health insurance	Other	
Age										
5-11	9.9	8,566	64.3	13.0	14.8	3.9	0.2	2.8	2.1	851
12-14	10.2	3,528	71.8	8.1	11.1	5.7	0.3	1.6	3.1	358
15-17	12.0	3,341	64.6	9.1	16.5	3.3	0.4	2.4	4.1	401
School attendance										
Attending	11.8	12,902	67.4	10.8	13.8	3.5	0.1	2.6	2.9	1,519
Not attending	3.6	2,533	43.2	12.9	24.1	15.3	2.4	0.0	2.0	92
Mother's education										
None or ECE	1.9	3,898	48.1	9.4	21.5	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	74
Primary	5.6	6,713	49.8	12.9	23.2	9.7	0.4	3.0	2.9	378
Lower secondary	14.0	2,717	58.6	12.6	18.3	3.1	0.4	3.3	4.5	381
Upper secondary	25.1	909	59.3	18.0	17.0	0.8	0.0	1.9	3.0	228
Post secondary / Non tertiary	46.7	570	88.8	3.5	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	3.2	266
Higher	50.2	558	86.7	7.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.5	280
No information[B]	5.5	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
DK/Missing	(*)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	13.6	9,712	66.0	12.2	14.6	1.7	0.3	2.9	3.2	1,324
Mon-Khmer	4.8	3,776	65.0	6.4	15.0	14.3	0.2	0.6	1.5	183
Hmong-Mien	5.4	1,378	59.1	2.4	11.9	25.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	74
Chinese-Tibetan	5.1	440	(90.2)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Other, DK, Missing	5.7	129	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.3	3,071	21.5	7.5	12.5	60.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	41
Second	2.7	3,174	47.9	4.8	22.8	20.7	1.2	0.0	3.1	85
Middle	7.2	3,170	62.9	4.3	22.5	7.7	0.5	0.7	1.4	229
Fourth	13.7	3,138	63.2	12.5	18.9	1.1	0.2	0.8	3.9	429
Richest	28.7	2,882	72.4	12.7	9.1	0.3	0.1	4.2	2.8	827

[1] **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 that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

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

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

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Lao PDR, 2017

	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

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

[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: 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
Phongsaly	2.8	0.9	1.4	3.8	0.0	2.9	8.8	91.2	3,166
Luangnamtha	3.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	2.6	6.4	93.6	2,952
Oudomxay	4.6	23.9	0.5	1.7	0.6	11.9	37.8	62.2	5,525
Bokeo	3.8	3.6	0.2	0.4	1.8	5.5	12.9	87.1	3,025
Luangprabang	4.3	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.1	5.4	10.5	89.5	7,427
Huaphanh	2.3	5.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.8	14.7	85.3	4,697
Xayabury	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.2	5.0	95.0	6,116
Xiengkhuang	3.6	4.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.8	10.3	89.7	4,314
Vientiane	3.2	3.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	13.1	19.7	80.3	7,257
Borikhamxay	4.9	4.2	0.4	1.9	8.5	6.6	21.5	78.5	4,521
Khammuane	2.3	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.7	2.5	7.1	92.9	6,346
Savannakhet	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.2	4.0	96.0	14,535
Saravane	1.1	7.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	5.9	14.2	85.8	6,554
Sekong	2.0	2.7	0.6	1.4	0.1	4.2	9.9	90.1	1,931
Champasack	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.0	3.3	6.6	93.4	10,043
Attapeu	6.4	8.1	1.6	2.0	7.3	7.4	27.2	72.8	2,204
Xaysomboune	3.1	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.6	11.5	88.5	1,606

(Continued...)

Table EQ.2.5 (continued): Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	National social security fund (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
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	0.4	0.0	0.6	4.3	11.1	88.9	5,885
30-34	3.3	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	5.5	12.6	87.4	11,134
35-39	2.1	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	5.3	10.9	89.1	13,802
40-44	3.6	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	5.4	12.1	87.9	14,468
45-49	3.0	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	5.4	11.0	89.0	12,768
50-59	3.6	3.2	0.5	1.2	0.8	4.7	12.5	87.5	24,889
60-69	4.3	3.4	0.0	6.4	0.5	3.6	15.2	84.8	13,658
70+	4.3	3.0	0.1	8.0	0.7	3.1	16.4	83.6	6,355
Education household head									
None or ECE	0.8	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	4.5	8.5	91.5	17,653
Primary	0.9	3.7	0.2	0.7	0.8	4.8	10.0	90.0	46,528
Lower secondary	2.3	3.4	0.4	1.6	0.7	4.5	11.1	88.9	19,709
Upper secondary	3.2	2.6	0.0	1.3	0.7	5.1	11.9	88.1	7,040
Post secondary / Non tertiary	12.7	3.7	0.5	7.6	1.1	4.7	25.3	74.7	6,232
Higher	18.6	1.9	1.3	7.3	0.5	5.2	29.8	70.2	7,552
DK/Missing	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	7.2	92.8	138
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	4.2	2.4	0.3	2.2	0.7	3.9	12.1	87.9	65,326
Mon-Khmer	1.7	5.4	0.4	1.2	0.8	6.5	14.1	85.9	25,333
Hmong-Mien	1.7	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	5.9	12.2	87.8	10,255
Chinese-Tibetan	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.1	4.8	9.0	91.0	2,886
Other, DK, Missing	3.7	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.1	3.0	6.1	93.9	1,052
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	0.1	1.1	0.9	5.0	11.7	88.3	20,970
Fourth	3.8	2.5	0.2	1.7	0.9	3.8	11.7	88.3	20,969
Richest	9.8	1.8	0.7	5.4	0.6	4.5	19.1	80.9	20,973

[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
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
20-24	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	4.8	95.2	326
25-29	0.9	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.1	10.3	89.7	848
30-34	0.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.0	10.9	89.1	1,191
35-39	0.6	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	5.2	9.6	90.4	1,152
40-44	0.5	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	6.3	10.3	89.7	1,036
45-49	0.6	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	5.8	9.2	90.8	858
50-59	0.1	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	3.7	8.2	91.8	1,639
60-69	1.0	3.6	0.0	0.9	0.7	3.3	8.6	91.4	877
70+	0.3	2.7	0.2	1.3	0.7	2.6	6.9	93.1	410
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

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
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

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:								
	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 children under age 18
Total	**2.8**	**3.5**	**0.3**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**5.5**	**12.4**	**87.6**	**41,310**
Sex of household head									
Male	2.9	3.6	0.3	1.1	0.7	5.7	12.7	87.3	37,236
Female	2.2	2.8	0.2	1.7	0.6	3.6	9.7	90.3	4,075
Area									
Urban	7.3	2.9	0.3	3.1	0.8	4.5	16.5	83.5	10,730
Rural	1.3	3.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	5.8	11.0	89.0	30,580
Rural with road	1.4	3.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	5.6	10.6	89.4	25,723
Rural without road	0.8	5.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	7.0	13.0	87.0	4,857
Region									
North	2.8	5.9	0.2	0.7	0.3	6.6	14.7	85.3	12,851
Central	3.3	1.8	0.2	1.6	1.0	4.9	11.4	88.6	19,689
South	1.8	3.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	5.0	11.5	88.5	8,771
Province									
Vientiane Capital	7.1	0.4	0.3	5.8	0.1	3.6	14.8	85.2	3,820
Phongsaly	2.4	0.8	1.2	2.6	0.0	2.8	7.6	92.4	1,242
Luangnamtha	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	5.5	94.5	1,193
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
Huaphanh	1.7	5.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.4	15.3	84.7	1,971
Xayabury	1.8	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.4	4.8	95.2	2,007
Xiengkhuang	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:								
	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 children under age 18
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				
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending school
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 x 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} = $\frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$ or,
1 if the village was selected with certainty (32 villages)

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum *h*
M_{hi} = number of households in the LSB Village register for the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*
M_h = total number of households in the LSB Village register for stratum *h*
p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed the *i*-th sample PSU stratum *h* (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$
p_{3hi} = $\frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$
M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

Since the number of households in each village from the frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the village from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample village (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the non-response. In LSIS 2017 there was non-response at three levels: village, household and individual level. The sample weights must be adjusted to compensate for the non-response.

Field work could not be conducted in five villages. In two of these villages the reason was that the area had been evacuated due to dam construction. So, the village was in fact surveyed but found to have no households. The loss of these two villages was not considered non-response, and it did not call for weight adjustment, as the households which had lived in these villages still had a chance of being selected in their new places of living. The non-response was thus confined to three villages. The adjustment of the weights in strata affected by village non-response is equal to:

$$\frac{n_h}{n'_h}$$

where n'_h is the number of surveyed villages in stratum *h* (including the villages that turned out to be "empty" due to dam construction)

The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum *h* out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum *h*.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum *h* who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in LSIS 2017 are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the LSIS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5 to 17 years, one child was selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The weight for the corresponding data will be equal to the adjusted household weight multiplied by the number of children age 5 to 17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the children age 5 to 17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables. However, an additional household weight adjustment factor is applied at the stratum level to account for any nonresponse for the module of children age 5 to 17 years.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 3 households was selected from the 20 LSIS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore the basic

(unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{3} = \frac{6.67}{f_{hi}},$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the *i*-th sample EA in stratum *h*

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the *i*-th sample EA in stratum *h* (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum *h*

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum *h* (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). Standardised (normalized) household weights varied between 0.1733 and 3.6787 in the 1,165 surveyed sample villages.

A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for individuals (women, men, children 5-17 and under-5) and water quality tests.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting survey data with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B. LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Secretaries Group

Mr. Vilaysouk sisoulath	Head of Research Division, Department of Statistics, Lao statistics Bureau
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Mr. Noa Boutta	Deputy General of Cabinet, Ministry of Health
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Dr. Sommana Lathtana	Head of Central Hospital Management Department, Department of Public, Ministry of Health
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Mr. Soudsakone PhaPhasouk	Technical Staff, District Statistics
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Ms. Sysouphan Vongphuxai	Technical Staff, District Statistics
Mr. Soukthaly Savalat	Technical Staff, District Statistics
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APPENDIX C. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the LSISII is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (se): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.

- Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.

- Design effect (deff) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.

- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), for all regions, and for all provinces (Tables SE.4 to SE.8).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For several indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9299	0.0057	0.006	11.122	3.335	104,851	22,287	0.919	0.941
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7313	0.0060	0.008	4.576	2.139	25,305	25,305	0.719	0.743
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8427	0.0057	0.007	2.990	1.729	12,017	12,017	0.831	0.854
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2662	0.0050	0.019	3.286	1.813	25,305	25,305	0.256	0.276
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2621	0.0070	0.027	3.062	1.750	12,017	12,017	0.248	0.276
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0731	0.0026	0.036	2.538	1.593	25,305	25,305	0.068	0.078
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1190	0.0044	0.037	2.249	1.500	12,017	12,017	0.110	0.128
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0717	0.0031	0.043	3.698	1.923	25,305	25,305	0.065	0.078
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4347	0.0065	0.015	2.042	1.429	12,017	12,017	0.422	0.448
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	18	1.5545	0.087	na	na	na	na	15	21
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	40	2.4567	0.061	na	na	na	na	35	45
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	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	TM.1	83.4	3.3469	0.040	na	na	na	na	76.7	90.0
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	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	TM.4	0.7170	0.0054	0.008	1.980	1.407	13,417	13,585	0.706	0.728
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6220	0.0107	0.017	2.174	1.474	4,231	4,460	0.601	0.643
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	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	TC.3	0.6084	0.0113	0.019	1.186	1.089	2,203	2,215	0.586	0.631
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4758	0.0120	0.025	1.284	1.133	2,203	2,215	0.452	0.500
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	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	TC.18	0.0631	0.0027	0.042	2.649	1.627	104,851	22,287	0.058	0.068
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5081	0.0058	0.011	13.945	3.734	100,631	102,259	0.496	0.520
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4493	0.0130	0.029	0.778	0.882	1,129	1,134	0.423	0.475
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3302	0.0063	0.019	2.059	1.435	11,372	11,368	0.318	0.343
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0902	0.0033	0.036	1.491	1.221	11,359	11,362	0.084	0.097
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0353	0.0022	0.064	1.689	1.300	11,359	11,362	0.031	0.040
Early child development index	TC.53	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7386	0.0108	0.015	1.542	1.242	2,432	2,573	0.717	0.760
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7295	0.0073	0.010	3.197	1.788	11,720	11,720	0.715	0.744
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6905	0.0051	0.007	2.674	1.635	33,584	21,615	0.680	0.701
Child labour	PR.3	0.4249	0.0062	0.015	2.425	1.557	30,372	15,435	0.413	0.437
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0710	0.0044	0.063	1.236	1.112	4,024	4,121	0.062	0.080
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	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	WS.2	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	WS.6	0.1475	0.0072	0.049	1.347	1.161	15,496	3,290	0.133	0.162
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5408	0.0074	0.014	4.954	2.226	104,803	22,277	0.526	0.556
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	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	WS.10	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 dificulty	EQ.1	0.0203	0.0018	0.088	1.166	1.080	7,250	7,206	0.017	0.024
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9950	0.0012	0.001	1.940	1.393	32,178	7,000	0.993	0.997
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.9167	0.0047	0.005	2.341	1.530	8,513	8,225	0.907	0.926
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.9322	0.0062	0.007	2.242	1.497	3,827	3,720	0.920	0.945
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.4859	0.0096	0.020	3.006	1.734	8,513	8,225	0.467	0.505
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.4577	0.0159	0.035	3.805	1.951	3,827	3,720	0.426	0.490
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.1784	0.0066	0.037	2.423	1.556	8,513	8,225	0.165	0.192
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.2690	0.0105	0.039	2.101	1.450	3,827	3,720	0.248	0.290
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0191	0.0018	0.095	1.443	1.201	8,513	8,225	0.015	0.023
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.3308	0.0107	0.032	2.307	1.519	7,758	4,428	0.309	0.352
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	14	2.5826	0.189	na	na	na	na	9	19
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	20	3.0427	0.150	na	na	na	na	14	26
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	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	TM.1	41.6	3.9807	0.096	na	na	na	na	33.6	49.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5409	0.0075	0.014	1.370	1.171	6,206	6,126	0.526	0.556
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6663	0.0080	0.012	1.228	1.108	4,268	4,266	0.650	0.682
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8135	0.0120	0.015	1.137	1.066	1,149	1,194	0.789	0.838
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	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	TC.3	0.6687	0.0204	0.030	1.190	1.091	655	636	0.628	0.709
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.5366	0.0215	0.040	1.184	1.088	655	636	0.494	0.580
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	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	TC.18	0.1570	0.0077	0.049	3.143	1.773	32,178	7,000	0.142	0.172
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.3205	0.0091	0.028	11.576	3.402	30,837	30,440	0.302	0.339
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4227	0.0234	0.055	0.642	0.801	283	286	0.376	0.470
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2153	0.0097	0.045	1.671	1.293	3,043	2,994	0.196	0.235
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0696	0.0053	0.076	1.300	1.140	3,029	2,989	0.059	0.080
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0483	0.0053	0.109	1.812	1.346	3,029	2,989	0.038	0.059
Early child development index	TC.53	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8739	0.0147	0.017	1.304	1.142	636	667	0.845	0.903
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.8892	0.0078	0.009	1.927	1.388	3,179	3,118	0.874	0.905
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6730	0.0085	0.013	1.958	1.399	8,545	5,924	0.656	0.690
Child labour	PR.3	0.3348	0.0107	0.032	2.278	1.509	7,536	4,428	0.313	0.356
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0326	0.0048	0.148	0.919	0.959	1,316	1,243	0.023	0.042
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	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	WS.2	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	WS.6	0.2664	0.0167	0.063	1.490	1.221	4,796	1,042	0.233	0.300
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.7332	0.0097	0.013	3.341	1.828	32,171	6,998	0.714	0.753
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	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	WS.10	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 dificulty	EQ.1	0.0122	0.0026	0.211	1.041	1.021	1,948	1,898	0.007	0.017
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	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 (*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	Confidence limits: 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	0.8019	0.0078	0.010	3.142	1.773	8,190	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	0.1708	0.0066	0.039	2.569	1.603	8,190	8,297	0.158	0.184
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	0.0489	0.0036	0.073	2.291	1.514	8,190	8,297	0.042	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	0.4822	0.0083	0.017	2.295	1.515	8,190	8,297	0.466	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	0.0215	0.0015	0.070	1.635	1.279	72,674	15,287	0.019	0.025
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	Confidence limits: 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	0.6964	0.0062	0.009	2.856	1.690	25,039	15,691	0.684	0.709
Child labour	PR.3	0.4572	0.0073	0.016	2.357	1.535	22,615	11,007	0.443	0.472
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	0.0943	0.0071	0.075	1.327	1.152	10,701	2,248	0.080	0.108
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 dificulty	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 wih road

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: 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	0.8145	0.0079	0.010	2.872	1.695	7,035	7,020	0.799	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	0.1904	0.0076	0.040	2.612	1.616	7,035	7,020	0.175	0.206
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	0.0549	0.0041	0.075	2.307	1.519	7,035	7,020	0.047	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	0.4580	0.0081	0.018	2.487	1.577	19,083	9,301	0.442	0.474
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	0.0242	0.0017	0.071	1.607	1.268	61,970	12,985	0.021	0.028
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5782	0.0075	0.013	14.031	3.746	59,508	60,463	0.563	0.593
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 wih road

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: 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	0.7077	0.0068	0.010	2.909	1.705	20,974	13,058	0.694	0.721
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	0.1019	0.0079	0.078	1.314	1.146	9,142	1,913	0.086	0.118
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 dificulty	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 (*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	SR.1	0.7534	0.0277	0.037	9.491	3.081	10,704	2,302	0.698	0.809
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.4488	0.0199	0.044	4.079	2.020	2,341	2,555	0.409	0.489
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7254	0.0269	0.037	4.643	2.155	1,155	1,277	0.672	0.779
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.0530	0.0078	0.147	3.078	1.754	2,341	2,555	0.037	0.069
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.0512	0.0056	0.110	0.834	0.913	1,155	1,277	0.040	0.062
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0045	0.0016	0.358	1.477	1.215	2,341	2,555	0.001	0.008
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0125	0.0033	0.265	1.131	1.063	1,155	1,277	0.006	0.019
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.1513	0.0118	0.078	2.751	1.659	2,341	2,555	0.128	0.175
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.5581	0.0215	0.039	2.391	1.546	1,155	1,277	0.515	0.601
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	0.0062	0.0013	0.214	0.657	0.811	10,704	2,302	0.004	0.009
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6647	0.0187	0.028	17.744	4.212	10,286	11,356	0.627	0.702
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5858	0.0381	0.065	0.982	0.991	154	165	0.510	0.662
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4326	0.0159	0.037	1.527	1.236	1,378	1,489	0.401	0.464
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1150	0.0097	0.084	1.386	1.177	1,386	1,495	0.096	0.134
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0402	0.0083	0.206	2.662	1.631	1,386	1,495	0.024	0.057
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8831	0.0145	0.016	1.265	1.125	565	620	0.854	0.912

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Rural without road

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*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	0.6487	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	0.6381	0.0145	0.023	2.381	1.543	4,065	2,633	0.609	0.667
Child labour	PR.3	0.4528	0.0148	0.033	1.506	1.227	3,532	1,706	0.423	0.482
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	0.0495	0.0143	0.289	1.452	1.205	1,559	335	0.021	0.078
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 dificulty	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9163	0.0070	0.008	5.315	2.305	32,908	8,416	0.902	0.930
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6869	0.0098	0.014	4.155	2.038	7,801	9,292	0.667	0.706
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8574	0.0075	0.009	2.130	1.460	3,824	4,618	0.842	0.872
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1574	0.0061	0.039	2.592	1.610	7,801	9,292	0.145	0.170
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.1546	0.0076	0.049	2.061	1.436	3,824	4,618	0.139	0.170
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0496	0.0031	0.063	1.936	1.391	7,801	9,292	0.043	0.056
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0922	0.0053	0.058	1.576	1.255	3,824	4,618	0.082	0.103
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0417	0.0041	0.098	3.897	1.974	7,801	9,292	0.033	0.050
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4239	0.0101	0.024	1.944	1.394	3,824	4,618	0.404	0.444
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	20	2.5284	0.125	na	na	na	na	15	25
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	43	3.9216	0.091	na	na	na	na	35	51
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	49	4.0987	0.085	na	na	na	na	40	57
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.7	0.0775	0.028	na	na	na	na	2.6	2.9
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	109.1	5.9143	0.054	na	na	na	na	97.3	120.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5812	0.0090	0.015	2.489	1.578	6,312	7,543	0.563	0.599
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.8036	0.0075	0.009	1.890	1.375	4,385	5,240	0.789	0.819
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6197	0.0207	0.033	2.981	1.726	1,375	1,636	0.578	0.661
Skilled attendant at delivery	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										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.5473	0.0201	0.037	1.326	1.152	723	818	0.507	0.587
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4388	0.0187	0.043	1.165	1.079	723	818	0.401	0.476
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6122	0.0178	0.029	1.092	1.045	723	818	0.577	0.648
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0436	0.0032	0.073	2.027	1.424	32,908	8,416	0.037	0.050
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5008	0.0115	0.023	19.770	4.446	31,558	37,474	0.478	0.524
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6291	0.0204	0.032	0.759	0.871	372	426	0.588	0.670
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3886	0.0112	0.029	2.134	1.461	3,560	4,044	0.366	0.411
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1003	0.0061	0.061	1.663	1.290	3,560	4,040	0.088	0.113
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0444	0.0047	0.105	2.084	1.444	3,560	4,040	0.035	0.054
Early child development index	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 (*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	Confidence limits: 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	0.6789	0.0083	0.012	2.523	1.588	10,538	7,935	0.662	0.696
Child labour	PR.3	0.4966	0.0098	0.020	2.206	1.485	9,415	5,713	0.477	0.516
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	0.1483	0.0112	0.075	1.219	1.104	4,933	1,236	0.126	0.171
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 dificulty	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	SR.1	0.9496	0.0091	0.010	15.818	3.977	51,211	9,167	0.931	0.968
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7827	0.0089	0.011	4.866	2.206	12,625	10,544	0.765	0.800
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8453	0.0090	0.011	3.019	1.738	5,913	4,882	0.827	0.863
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.3521	0.0080	0.023	2.957	1.719	12,625	10,544	0.336	0.368
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.3463	0.0120	0.035	3.119	1.766	5,913	4,882	0.322	0.370
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0984	0.0043	0.044	2.239	1.496	12,625	10,544	0.090	0.107
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1477	0.0074	0.050	2.131	1.460	5,913	4,882	0.133	0.163
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0357	0.0035	0.098	3.774	1.943	12,625	10,544	0.029	0.043
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4033	0.0094	0.023	1.809	1.345	5,913	4,882	0.384	0.422
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	16	2.5031	0.152	na	na	na	na	11	21
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	36	3.8055	0.105	na	na	na	na	29	44
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	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	TM.1	69.6	4.8686	0.070	na	na	na	na	59.9	79.4
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5264	0.0078	0.015	2.002	1.415	9,605	8,162	0.511	0.542
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6836	0.0083	0.012	1.744	1.321	6,485	5,470	0.667	0.700
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6708	0.0147	0.022	1.732	1.316	1,963	1,780	0.642	0.700
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	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	TC.3	0.6375	0.0160	0.025	1.012	1.006	1,042	911	0.605	0.670
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.5100	0.0191	0.037	1.328	1.152	1,042	911	0.472	0.548
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	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	TC.18	0.0934	0.0049	0.053	2.611	1.616	51,211	9,167	0.084	0.103
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.4659	0.0079	0.017	10.648	3.263	48,912	41,991	0.450	0.482
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.3253	0.0186	0.057	0.685	0.828	512	437	0.288	0.362
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2880	0.0095	0.033	2.070	1.439	5,455	4,697	0.269	0.307
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0761	0.0046	0.060	1.409	1.187	5,431	4,679	0.067	0.085
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0327	0.0030	0.092	1.341	1.158	5,431	4,679	0.027	0.039
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9019	0.0071	0.008	1.137	1.066	2,371	2,001	0.888	0.916

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Central

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*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	Confidence limits: 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	0.7318	0.0076	0.010	2.597	1.612	16,023	8,849	0.717	0.747
Child labour	PR.3	0.4427	0.0095	0.021	2.315	1.522	14,455	6,311	0.424	0.462
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0589	0.0060	0.101	1.102	1.050	1,990	1,715	0.047	0.071
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.2933	0.0130	0.044	1.400	1.183	1,990	1,715	0.267	0.319
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	0.1521	0.0113	0.074	1.352	1.163	7,531	1,372	0.130	0.175
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5871	0.0125	0.021	5.888	2.427	51,195	9,164	0.562	0.612
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.7595	0.0094	0.012	4.469	2.114	51,211	9,167	0.741	0.778
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.8394	0.0074	0.009	2.913	1.707	39,165	7,177	0.825	0.854
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.0131	0.0021	0.164	1.079	1.039	3,543	3,022	0.009	0.017
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1159	0.0048	0.041	2.060	1.435	51,211	9,167	0.106	0.125

na: not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9030	0.0143	0.016	10.979	3.314	20,732	4,704	0.874	0.932
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6691	0.0131	0.020	4.248	2.061	4,879	5,469	0.643	0.695
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8154	0.0141	0.017	3.308	1.819	2,280	2,517	0.787	0.843
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2180	0.0107	0.049	3.672	1.916	4,879	5,469	0.197	0.239
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2241	0.0130	0.058	2.447	1.564	2,280	2,517	0.198	0.250
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0451	0.0054	0.119	3.681	1.919	4,879	5,469	0.034	0.056
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0893	0.0093	0.104	2.694	1.641	2,280	2,517	0.071	0.108
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.2129	0.0114	0.054	4.277	2.068	4,879	5,469	0.190	0.236
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.5340	0.0158	0.030	2.527	1.590	2,280	2,517	0.502	0.566
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	17	2.8675	0.166	na	na	na	na	12	23
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	44	5.3509	0.121	na	na	na	na	33	55
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	49	5.5813	0.114	na	na	na	na	38	60
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	TM.1	76.9	6.6418	0.086	na	na	na	na	63.6	90.2
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5086	0.0122	0.024	2.473	1.573	3,697	4,179	0.484	0.533
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6529	0.0142	0.022	2.553	1.598	2,547	2,875	0.624	0.681
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5183	0.0221	0.043	2.043	1.429	894	1,044	0.474	0.563
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.5156	0.0236	0.046	2.323	1.524	894	1,044	0.468	0.563
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6401	0.0247	0.039	1.287	1.135	438	486	0.591	0.690
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4553	0.0242	0.053	1.144	1.069	438	486	0.407	0.504
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7068	0.0249	0.035	1.454	1.206	438	486	0.657	0.757
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0191	0.0020	0.104	0.991	0.995	20,732	4,704	0.015	0.023
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6219	0.0121	0.020	14.294	3.781	20,160	22,794	0.598	0.646
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4356	0.0268	0.062	0.790	0.889	246	271	0.382	0.489
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3396	0.0107	0.032	1.349	1.161	2,358	2,627	0.318	0.361
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1073	0.0071	0.066	1.379	1.174	2,368	2,643	0.093	0.121
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0275	0.0043	0.157	1.842	1.357	2,368	2,643	0.019	0.036
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8910	0.0120	0.013	1.642	1.282	997	1,109	0.867	0.915

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: South

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*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	Confidence limits: 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	2,427	2,698	0.588	0.659
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6134	0.0116	0.019	2.731	1.653	7,022	4,831	0.590	0.637
Child labour	PR.3	0.2815	0.0127	0.045	2.708	1.646	6,502	3,411	0.256	0.307
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0745	0.0108	0.145	1.482	1.217	756	874	0.053	0.096
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3260	0.0176	0.054	1.236	1.112	756	874	0.291	0.361
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	20,732	4,704	0.751	0.805
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1348	0.0151	0.112	1.338	1.157	3,032	682	0.104	0.165
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5268	0.0135	0.026	3.445	1.856	20,715	4,700	0.500	0.554
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5575	0.0189	0.034	6.823	2.612	20,732	4,704	0.520	0.595
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9705	0.0053	0.005	2.714	1.647	12,177	2,810	0.960	0.981
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.0433	0.0050	0.116	1.004	1.002	1,482	1,649	0.033	0.053
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1151	0.0063	0.054	1.812	1.346	20,732	4,704	0.103	0.128

na: not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Vientiane Capital

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9981	0.0014	0.001	1.554	1.247	12,633	1,575	0.995	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.9677	0.0048	0.005	1.348	1.161	3,473	1,820	0.958	0.977
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.9505	0.0096	0.010	1.534	1.239	1,510	779	0.931	0.970
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.5803	0.0178	0.031	2.377	1.542	3,473	1,820	0.545	0.616
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.5993	0.0319	0.053	3.293	1.815	1,564	779	0.536	0.663
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.2201	0.0123	0.056	1.612	1.270	3,473	1,820	0.195	0.245
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.3147	0.0216	0.069	1.678	1.295	1,564	779	0.272	0.358
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0055	0.0022	0.401	1.619	1.272	3,473	1,820	0.001	0.010
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.2887	0.0178	0.062	1.197	1.094	1,564	779	0.253	0.324
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	24	8.4816	0.349	na	na	na	na	7	41
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	27	8.7799	0.329	na	na	na	na	9	44
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	35	9.1663	0.264	na	na	na	na	16	53
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.0	0.1105	0.056	na	na	na	na	1.7	2.2
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	26.5	5.4804	0.207	na	na	na	na	15.5	37.4
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5059	0.0124	0.025	0.794	0.891	2,488	1,284	0.481	0.531
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6578	0.0179	0.027	1.154	1.074	1,597	813	0.622	0.694
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8600	0.0221	0.026	0.836	0.914	418	207	0.816	0.904
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9765	0.0090	0.009	0.722	0.850	418	207	0.959	0.994
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6832	0.0322	0.047	0.542	0.736	237	114	0.619	0.748
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.5016	0.0423	0.084	0.807	0.898	237	114	0.417	0.586
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7288	0.0316	0.043	0.572	0.756	237	114	0.666	0.792
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.2708	0.0176	0.065	2.475	1.573	12,633	1,575	0.236	0.306
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.0942	0.0097	0.102	7.157	2.675	12,076	6,560	0.075	0.114
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2097	0.0524	0.250	0.811	0.900	107	50	0.105	0.314
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1380	0.0178	0.129	1.476	1.215	1,134	556	0.102	0.174
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0550	0.0095	0.172	0.937	0.968	1,111	546	0.036	0.074
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0591	0.0106	0.180	1.111	1.054	1,111	546	0.038	0.080
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9310	0.0176	0.019	1.221	1.105	516	254	0.896	0.966

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Vientiane Capital

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSISII, 2017

	MICS Indicator	Value (*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	Confidence limits: 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	0.6552	0.0167	0.026	1.471	1.213	3,090	1,187	0.622	0.689
Child labour	PR.3	0.2560	0.0190	0.074	1.729	1.315	2,725	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	1.084	1.041	1,865	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 dificulty	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 (*deft*), 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 (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits: Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8885	0.0200	0.023	4.226	2.056	3,166	1,045	0.848	0.929
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6449	0.0377	0.058	6.561	2.561	700	1,059	0.570	0.720
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8679	0.0217	0.025	2.348	1.532	373	575	0.825	0.911
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1795	0.0176	0.098	2.237	1.496	700	1,059	0.144	0.215
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2412	0.0249	0.103	1.939	1.393	373	575	0.191	0.291
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0401	0.0075	0.188	1.563	1.250	700	1,059	0.025	0.055
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0935	0.0152	0.163	1.574	1.255	373	575	0.063	0.124
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0506	0.0127	0.251	3.554	1.885	700	1,059	0.025	0.076
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.6328	0.0246	0.039	1.492	1.222	373	575	0.584	0.682
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	27	8	0.301	na	na	na	na	11	44
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	60	15	0.260	na	na	na	na	29	91
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	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	TM.1	104.7	17.7823	0.170	na	na	na	na	69.2	140.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5677	0.0217	0.038	1.694	1.302	585	887	0.524	0.611
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.8489	0.0132	0.016	0.762	0.873	364	560	0.822	0.875
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.4103	0.0670	0.163	3.521	1.876	127	191	0.276	0.544
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	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	TC.3	0.3605	0.0472	0.131	0.890	0.944	67	93	0.266	0.455
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2773	0.0308	0.111	0.436	0.660	67	93	0.216	0.339
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	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	TC.18	0.0207	0.0037	0.177	0.694	0.833	3,166	1,045	0.013	0.028
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.7610	0.0301	0.039	23.155	4.812	3,116	4,663	0.701	0.821
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4935	0.0524	0.106	0.581	0.762	37	54	0.389	0.598
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.5400	0.0297	0.055	1.619	1.272	320	457	0.481	0.599
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0894	0.0133	0.149	1.008	1.004	327	463	0.063	0.116
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0998	0.0123	0.123	0.779	0.883	327	463	0.075	0.124
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7974	0.0293	0.037	1.051	1.025	143	199	0.739	0.856

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Phongsaly

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), 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 (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7242	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	0.8306	0.0164	0.020	1.807	1.344	1,036	948	0.798	0.863
Child labour	PR.3	0.5287	0.0277	0.052	2.080	1.442	919	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	1,045	0.718	0.896
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1368	0.0315	0.230	1.216	1.103	496	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	1,045	0.406	0.547
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5173	0.0590	0.114	14.551	3.815	3,166	1,045	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 dificulty	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	1,045	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9214	0.0164	0.018	3.971	1.993	2,952	1,071	0.889	0.954
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7430	0.0274	0.037	4.614	2.148	692	1,177	0.688	0.798
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8813	0.0151	0.017	1.266	1.125	350	579	0.851	0.912
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1900	0.0165	0.087	2.087	1.445	692	1,177	0.157	0.223
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.0509	0.0138	0.271	2.276	1.509	350	579	0.023	0.079
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0615	0.0087	0.142	1.550	1.245	692	1,177	0.044	0.079
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0900	0.0165	0.184	1.928	1.389	350	579	0.057	0.123
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0617	0.0116	0.188	2.726	1.651	692	1,177	0.039	0.085
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.5253	0.0317	0.060	2.332	1.527	350	579	0.462	0.589
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	10	4.0993	0.427	na	na	na	na	1	18
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	26	6.9442	0.264	na	na	na	na	12	40
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	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	TM.1	121.4	14.8667	0.122	na	na	na	na	91.7	151.1
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.6313	0.0175	0.028	1.271	1.127	565	962	0.596	0.666
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.8513	0.0151	0.018	1.253	1.119	408	696	0.821	0.882
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6862	0.0392	0.057	1.346	1.160	112	190	0.608	0.765
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	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	TC.3	0.6748	0.0419	0.062	0.735	0.858	57	93	0.591	0.759
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.3666	0.0428	0.117	0.725	0.851	57	93	0.281	0.452
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	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	TC.18	0.0530	0.0091	0.171	1.746	1.322	2,952	1,071	0.035	0.071
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6275	0.0152	0.024	4.825	2.197	2,841	4,886	0.597	0.658
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6668	0.0633	0.095	0.973	0.986	34	55	0.540	0.793
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3407	0.0266	0.078	1.582	1.258	308	505	0.288	0.394
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0296	0.0077	0.261	1.047	1.023	308	505	0.014	0.045
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0184	0.0061	0.332	1.040	1.020	308	505	0.006	0.031
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7383	0.0218	0.030	0.565	0.752	141	231	0.695	0.782

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Luangnamtha

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*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	Confidence limits: 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	0.8325	0.0162	0.019	2.011	1.418	1,004	1,066	0.800	0.865
Child labour	PR.3	0.4946	0.0272	0.055	2.297	1.516	896	777	0.440	0.549
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.1050	0.0190	0.181	0.800	0.894	122	209	0.067	0.143
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3942	0.0426	0.108	1.577	1.256	122	209	0.309	0.479
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	0.899	0.948	425	157	0.030	0.107
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5065	0.0240	0.047	2.475	1.573	2,952	1,071	0.458	0.555
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.7900	0.0333	0.042	7.147	2.673	2,952	1,071	0.723	0.857
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9553	0.0063	0.007	0.807	0.898	2,399	863	0.943	0.968
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8991	0.0194	0.022	5.060	2.249	5,525	1,220	0.860	0.938
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6162	0.0256	0.042	4.304	2.075	1,402	1,548	0.565	0.667
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8152	0.0181	0.022	1.545	1.243	640	714	0.779	0.851
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.0438	0.0054	0.124	1.085	1.042	1,402	1,548	0.033	0.055
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.0916	0.0177	0.193	2.672	1.635	640	714	0.056	0.127
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0516	0.0078	0.150	1.899	1.378	1,402	1,548	0.036	0.067
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1230	0.0179	0.146	2.126	1.458	640	714	0.087	0.159
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0725	0.0159	0.219	5.805	2.409	1,402	1,548	0.041	0.104
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4008	0.0233	0.058	1.616	1.271	640	714	0.354	0.447
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	28	7.8691	0.277	na	na	na	na	13	44
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	68	11.5095	0.169	na	na	na	na	45	91
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	71	12.0181	0.170	na	na	na	na	47	95
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	TM.1	104.8	13.3931	0.128	na	na	na	na	78.0	131.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5360	0.0225	0.042	2.459	1.568	1,099	1,210	0.491	0.581
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.7218	0.0237	0.033	2.288	1.513	744	819	0.674	0.769
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6028	0.0542	0.090	3.552	1.885	267	290	0.494	0.711
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.5612	0.0483	0.086	2.743	1.656	267	290	0.465	0.658
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4391	0.0511	0.116	1.450	1.204	133	138	0.337	0.541
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2885	0.0418	0.145	1.166	1.080	133	138	0.205	0.372
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.4812	0.0536	0.111	1.578	1.256	133	138	0.374	0.588
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0385	0.0080	0.207	2.099	1.449	5,525	1,220	0.023	0.054
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.4274	0.0245	0.057	13.865	3.724	5,217	5,650	0.378	0.476
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6698	0.0197	0.029	0.133	0.365	75	77	0.630	0.709
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4267	0.0256	0.060	1.904	1.380	685	713	0.376	0.478
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0624	0.0095	0.153	1.109	1.053	686	714	0.043	0.082
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0169	0.0045	0.265	0.861	0.928	686	714	0.008	0.026
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7872	0.0248	0.032	1.018	1.009	263	278	0.738	0.837

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Oudomxay

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7640	0.0314	0.041	0.821	0.906	139	151	0.701	0.827
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7092	0.0341	0.048	4.058	2.014	690	719	0.641	0.778
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7226	0.0224	0.031	3.042	1.744	1,822	1,216	0.678	0.767
Child labour	PR.3	0.4636	0.0164	0.035	0.901	0.949	1,631	839	0.431	0.496
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0614	0.0152	0.248	1.127	1.062	255	281	0.031	0.092
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3248	0.0289	0.089	1.063	1.031	255	281	0.267	0.382
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8485	0.0258	0.030	6.313	2.513	5,525	1,220	0.797	0.900
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0489	0.0115	0.236	0.504	0.710	840	177	0.026	0.072
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.3112	0.0276	0.089	4.315	2.077	5,523	1,219	0.256	0.366
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6893	0.0310	0.045	5.486	2.342	5,525	1,220	0.627	0.751
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9512	0.0053	0.006	0.530	0.728	3,966	882	0.941	0.962
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.0100	0.0048	0.484	1.007	1.003	405	426	0.000	0.020
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3777	0.0213	0.056	2.350	1.533	5,525	1,220	0.335	0.420

na: not applicable

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Bokeo

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9703	0.0111	0.011	4.418	2.102	3,025	1,043	0.948	0.992
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7471	0.0270	0.036	4.542	2.131	724	1,177	0.693	0.801
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8766	0.0170	0.019	1.455	1.206	341	543	0.842	0.911
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.3539	0.0263	0.074	3.557	1.886	724	1,177	0.301	0.406
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.4813	0.0279	0.058	1.686	1.298	341	543	0.426	0.537
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0733	0.0102	0.139	1.811	1.346	724	1,177	0.053	0.094
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1693	0.0223	0.132	1.918	1.385	341	543	0.125	0.214
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0621	0.0165	0.265	5.491	2.343	724	1,177	0.029	0.095
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.3463	0.0316	0.091	2.393	1.547	341	543	0.283	0.410
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	26	6.4944	0.253	na	na	na	na	13	39
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	53	10.5869	0.200	na	na	na	na	32	74
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	59	9.5485	0.162	na	na	na	na	40	78
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	TM.1	112.9	19.8489	0.176	na	na	na	na	73.2	152.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.6180	0.0346	0.056	4.885	2.210	595	965	0.549	0.687
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.8418	0.0193	0.023	1.936	1.392	420	692	0.803	0.880
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5325	0.0588	0.110	3.058	1.749	141	221	0.415	0.650
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.6802	0.0591	0.087	3.538	1.881	141	221	0.562	0.799
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4731	0.0536	0.113	1.245	1.116	72	109	0.366	0.580
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4013	0.0565	0.141	1.434	1.197	72	109	0.288	0.514
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6211	0.0583	0.094	1.561	1.249	72	109	0.504	0.738
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1241	0.0191	0.154	3.497	1.870	3,025	1,043	0.086	0.162
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.2821	0.0223	0.079	11.413	3.378	2,819	4,635	0.237	0.327
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6309	0.0550	0.087	0.845	0.919	43	66	0.521	0.741
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3472	0.0373	0.108	3.302	1.817	360	538	0.273	0.422
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0403	0.0079	0.196	0.866	0.931	361	539	0.025	0.056
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0185	0.0040	0.214	0.466	0.683	361	539	0.011	0.026
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8187	0.0266	0.032	1.115	1.056	156	235	0.765	0.872

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Bokeo

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*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	Confidence limits: 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	0.6316	0.0235	0.037	2.363	1.537	973	996	0.585	0.679
Child labour	PR.3	0.4369	0.0285	0.065	2.317	1.522	860	701	0.380	0.494
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0992	0.0259	0.261	1.425	1.194	119	191	0.047	0.151
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3681	0.0358	0.097	1.046	1.023	119	191	0.296	0.440
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	0.594	0.770	434	154	0.042	0.108
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6803	0.0337	0.049	5.427	2.330	3,025	1,043	0.613	0.748
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.7332	0.0462	0.063	11.347	3.369	3,025	1,043	0.641	0.826
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9622	0.0079	0.008	1.470	1.212	2,392	855	0.946	0.978
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8656	0.0180	0.021	4.041	2.010	7,427	1,445	0.830	0.902
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6742	0.0215	0.032	3.176	1.782	1,715	1,512	0.631	0.717
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8702	0.0190	0.022	2.415	1.554	841	754	0.832	0.908
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1694	0.0171	0.101	3.141	1.772	1,715	1,512	0.135	0.204
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.1209	0.0210	0.174	3.129	1.769	841	754	0.079	0.163
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0398	0.0079	0.198	2.463	1.569	1,715	1,512	0.024	0.056
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0620	0.0066	0.106	0.563	0.750	841	754	0.049	0.075
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0295	0.0056	0.191	1.677	1.295	1,715	1,512	0.018	0.041
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4233	0.0237	0.056	1.733	1.316	841	754	0.376	0.471
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	15	5.3228	0.353	na	na	na	na	4	26
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	37	8.1597	0.221	na	na	na	na	21	53
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	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	TM.1	105.1	14.8747	0.141	na	na	na	na	75.4	134.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	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	TM.4	0.7337	0.0213	0.029	1.862	1.364	903	800	0.691	0.776
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5529	0.0500	0.090	2.839	1.685	314	282	0.453	0.653
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	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	TC.3	0.4589	0.0455	0.099	1.207	1.098	170	146	0.368	0.550
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.3578	0.0447	0.125	1.262	1.123	170	146	0.268	0.447
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	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	TC.18	0.0377	0.0061	0.161	1.473	1.214	7,427	1,445	0.026	0.050
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.4021	0.0305	0.076	23.801	4.879	6,973	6,138	0.341	0.463
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6364	0.0588	0.092	1.164	1.079	93	79	0.519	0.754
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4126	0.0269	0.065	2.050	1.432	804	686	0.359	0.466
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0890	0.0113	0.126	1.087	1.043	817	697	0.067	0.112
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0645	0.0146	0.226	2.447	1.564	817	697	0.035	0.094
Early child development index	TC.53	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.7947	0.0333	0.042	0.940	0.969	158	139	0.728	0.861
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6556	0.0352	0.054	3.949	1.987	844	719	0.585	0.726
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6521	0.0204	0.031	2.497	1.580	2,456	1,364	0.611	0.693
Child labour	PR.3	0.5498	0.0259	0.047	2.650	1.628	2,165	977	0.498	0.602
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0963	0.0208	0.216	1.149	1.072	264	233	0.055	0.138
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	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	WS.2	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	WS.6	0.1586	0.0294	0.185	1.390	1.179	1,128	216	0.100	0.217
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.3598	0.0185	0.051	2.140	1.463	7,427	1,445	0.323	0.397
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	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	WS.10	0.9536	0.0084	0.009	1.599	1.265	5,096	997	0.937	0.970
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.0363	0.0126	0.346	1.918	1.385	504	426	0.011	0.061
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	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 (*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	SR.1	0.9260	0.0233	0.025	9.190	3.032	4,697	1,163	0.879	0.973
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5631	0.0293	0.052	4.637	2.153	1,045	1,329	0.505	0.622
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8220	0.0198	0.024	1.949	1.396	568	729	0.782	0.862
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1030	0.0115	0.112	1.917	1.385	1,045	1,329	0.080	0.126
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2328	0.0212	0.091	1.830	1.353	568	729	0.190	0.275
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0314	0.0061	0.194	1.614	1.270	1,045	1,329	0.019	0.044
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0800	0.0132	0.165	1.715	1.310	568	729	0.054	0.106
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0157	0.0053	0.337	2.404	1.551	1,045	1,329	0.005	0.026
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.3592	0.0286	0.080	2.590	1.609	568	729	0.302	0.416
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	27	6.7321	0.249	na	na	na	na	14	40
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	44	9.3339	0.211	na	na	na	na	26	63
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	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	TM.1	135.9	17.1993	0.127	na	na	na	na	101.5	170.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	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	TM.4	0.7536	0.0201	0.027	1.521	1.233	547	698	0.713	0.794
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6335	0.0360	0.057	1.423	1.193	202	256	0.562	0.706
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	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	TC.3	0.6765	0.0470	0.070	1.374	1.172	113	137	0.582	0.770
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.6245	0.0450	0.072	1.176	1.085	113	137	0.534	0.715
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	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	TC.18	0.0257	0.0060	0.233	1.670	1.292	4,697	1,163	0.014	0.038
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.7449	0.0222	0.030	14.944	3.866	4,614	5,762	0.701	0.789
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6038	0.0415	0.069	0.417	0.646	49	59	0.521	0.687
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4074	0.0265	0.065	1.878	1.370	540	646	0.354	0.460
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1640	0.0217	0.132	2.145	1.465	522	626	0.121	0.207
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0411	0.0108	0.262	1.835	1.355	522	626	0.020	0.063
Early child development index	TC.53	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 (*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	Confidence limits: 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	0.6269	0.0220	0.035	2.504	1.582	1,637	1,211	0.583	0.671
Child labour	PR.3	0.6033	0.0247	0.041	2.127	1.458	1,455	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	1.067	1.033	710	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 dificulty	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9711	0.0094	0.010	4.498	2.121	6,116	1,429	0.952	0.990
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8162972	0.0197	0.024	3.850	1.962	1,523	1,490	0.777	0.856
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8817	0.0184	0.021	2.340	1.530	712	724	0.845	0.918
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1675	0.0147	0.088	2.296	1.515	1,523	1,490	0.138	0.197
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.0382	0.0084	0.221	1.397	1.182	712	724	0.021	0.055
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0588	0.0077	0.130	1.578	1.256	1,523	1,490	0.043	0.074
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0735	0.0118	0.160	1.468	1.212	712	724	0.050	0.097
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0220	0.0069	0.314	3.307	1.819	1,523	1,490	0.008	0.036
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.3750	0.0227	0.061	1.591	1.261	712	724	0.330	0.420
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	7	3.5882	0.509	na	na	na	na	0	14
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	9	4.9344	0.547	na	na	na	na	-1	19
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	11	5.3665	0.474	na	na	na	na	1	22
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	TM.1	88.2	12.3722	0.140	na	na	na	na	63.4	112.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.7335	0.0188	0.026	2.194	1.481	1,237	1,211	0.696	0.771
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.9034	0.0117	0.013	1.524	1.234	998	975	0.880	0.927
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.8761	0.0357	0.041	2.409	1.552	211	206	0.805	0.948
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8150	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	TC.3	0.7758	0.0426	0.055	1.051	1.025	111	102	0.691	0.861
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.7123	0.0353	0.050	0.614	0.784	111	102	0.642	0.783
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7973	0.0309	0.039	0.599	0.774	111	102	0.735	0.859
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0368	0.0077	0.208	2.365	1.538	6,116	1,429	0.021	0.052
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.3987	0.0311	0.078	23.185	4.815	5,979	5,740	0.336	0.461
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.6591)	(0.0579)	(0.0878)	(0.5227)	(0.7230)	40	36	(0.5432)	(0.7449)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2515	0.0267	0.106	1.879	1.371	542	499	0.198	0.305
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1913	0.0259	0.135	2.144	1.464	539	496	0.140	0.243
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0508	0.0146	0.288	2.196	1.482	539	496	0.022	0.080
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9898	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 (*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	Confidence limits: 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	0.5586	0.0190	0.034	1.664	1.290	1,611	1,134	0.521	0.597
Child labour	PR.3	0.3673	0.0243	0.066	2.292	1.514	1,488	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	1.276	1.129	900	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 dificulty	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

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

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Xiengkhuang

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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9592	0.0179	0.019	9.093	3.015	4,314	1,115	0.923	0.995
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7566	0.0265	0.035	5.313	2.305	1,034	1,394	0.704	0.810
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.9364	0.0138	0.015	2.180	1.476	498	684	0.909	0.964
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2717	0.0157	0.058	1.736	1.317	1,034	1,394	0.240	0.303
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.0747	0.0123	0.164	1.484	1.218	498	684	0.050	0.099
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0413	0.0062	0.151	1.367	1.169	1,034	1,394	0.029	0.054
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1248	0.0196	0.157	2.395	1.548	498	684	0.086	0.164
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0075	0.0046	0.609	3.894	1.973	1,034	1,394	0.000	0.017
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.3602	0.0323	0.090	3.083	1.756	498	684	0.296	0.425
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	16	5.1817	0.325	na	na	na	na	6	26
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	33	7.3130	0.224	na	na	na	na	18	47
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	39	7.9944	0.203	na	na	na	na	23	55
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	TM.1	105.4	13.7364	0.130	na	na	na	na	77.9	132.8
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5437	0.0203	0.037	1.808	1.345	810	1,092	0.503	0.584
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5938	0.0284	0.048	2.382	1.543	528	713	0.537	0.651
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6990	0.0421	0.060	2.476	1.573	219	295	0.615	0.783
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.6215	0.0478	0.077	2.859	1.691	219	295	0.526	0.717
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6882	0.0651	0.095	2.687	1.639	110	137	0.558	0.818
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.6512	0.0686	0.105	2.815	1.678	110	137	0.514	0.788
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6479	0.0560	0.086	1.868	1.367	110	137	0.536	0.760
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0171	0.0044	0.259	1.296	1.139	4,314	1,115	0.008	0.026
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.3467	0.0237	0.068	13.663	3.696	4,175	5,510	0.299	0.394
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5758	0.0652	0.113	1.112	1.055	52	65	0.445	0.706
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4630	0.0216	0.047	1.319	1.149	558	702	0.420	0.506
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0503	0.0091	0.180	1.206	1.098	556	700	0.032	0.068
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0295	0.0063	0.214	0.970	0.985	556	700	0.017	0.042
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9603	0.0090	0.009	0.592	0.770	226	280	0.942	0.978

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Xiengkhuang

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.8799	0.0426	0.048	2.314	1.521	103	136	0.795	0.965
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.7876	0.0226	0.029	2.166	1.472	565	710	0.742	0.833
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7917	0.0199	0.025	2.816	1.678	1,470	1,176	0.752	0.831
Child labour	PR.3	0.6642	0.0217	0.033	1.661	1.289	1,284	786	0.621	0.708
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.1003	0.0148	0.147	0.616	0.785	187	255	0.071	0.130
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	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	WS.2	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	WS.6	0.1718	0.0303	0.176	1.070	1.034	636	167	0.111	0.232
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5826	0.0322	0.055	4.758	2.181	4,314	1,115	0.518	0.647
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	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	WS.10	0.9764	0.0071	0.007	2.157	1.469	3,775	985	0.962	0.991
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.0022	0.0022	0.987	0.904	0.951	335	420	0.000	0.007
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9959	0.0012	0.001	0.459	0.677	7,257	1,414	0.994	0.998
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7653	0.0160	0.021	2.251	1.500	1,743	1,573	0.733	0.797
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8387	0.0162	0.019	1.392	1.180	826	718	0.806	0.871
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.3008	0.0177	0.059	2.338	1.529	1,743	1,573	0.265	0.336
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2980	0.0246	0.083	2.074	1.440	826	718	0.249	0.347
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0509	0.0058	0.113	1.075	1.037	1,743	1,573	0.039	0.062
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0776	0.0100	0.129	1.008	1.004	826	718	0.058	0.098
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0137	0.0049	0.355	2.750	1.658	1,743	1,573	0.004	0.023
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4329	0.0265	0.061	2.047	1.431	826	718	0.380	0.486
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	20	6.6049	0.328	na	na	na	na	7	33
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	40	8.3739	0.210	na	na	na	na	23	57
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	43	8.3000	0.193	na	na	na	na	26	60
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	TM.1	89.7	15.9221	0.177	na	na	na	na	57.9	121.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5728	0.0157	0.027	1.285	1.134	1,426	1,283	0.541	0.604
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6890	0.0204	0.030	1.848	1.360	1,060	956	0.648	0.730
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6968	0.0356	0.051	1.622	1.274	302	272	0.626	0.768
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.6438	0.0417	0.065	2.059	1.435	302	272	0.560	0.727
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7557	0.0353	0.047	0.947	0.973	156	141	0.685	0.826
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.6593	0.0449	0.068	1.257	1.121	156	141	0.570	0.749
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7941	0.0400	0.050	1.367	1.169	156	141	0.714	0.874
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0547	0.0063	0.116	1.098	1.048	7,257	1,414	0.042	0.067
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5892	0.0187	0.032	9.076	3.013	6,799	6,312	0.552	0.626
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5596	0.0337	0.060	0.290	0.538	74	64	0.492	0.627
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.3303	0.0225	0.068	1.553	1.246	769	682	0.285	0.375
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0663	0.0077	0.116	0.643	0.802	756	671	0.051	0.082
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0239	0.0064	0.267	1.173	1.083	756	671	0.011	0.037
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8476	0.0213	0.025	1.043	1.022	336	298	0.805	0.890

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Vientiane

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, 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	Confidence limits: 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	0.7976	0.0173	0.022	2.514	1.585	2,318	1,357	0.763	0.832
Child labour	PR.3	0.4724	0.0243	0.051	2.386	1.545	2,174	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	0.880	0.938	1,110	213	0.029	0.090
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.5602	0.0244	0.044	3.417	1.848	7,257	1,414	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 dificulty	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9978	0.0013	0.001	0.854	0.924	4,521	1,132	0.995	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8752	0.0138	0.016	2.348	1.532	1,129	1,350	0.848	0.903
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8800	0.0167	0.019	1.618	1.272	521	616	0.847	0.913
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.4295	0.0176	0.041	1.701	1.304	1,129	1,350	0.394	0.465
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.4338	0.0210	0.048	1.108	1.052	521	616	0.392	0.476
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0570	0.0085	0.150	1.829	1.353	1,129	1,350	0.040	0.074
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1389	0.0226	0.163	2.635	1.623	521	616	0.094	0.184
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0098	0.0035	0.360	1.730	1.315	1,129	1,350	0.003	0.017
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4399	0.0258	0.059	1.659	1.288	521	616	0.388	0.491
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	20	6.5453	0.327	na	na	na	na	7	33
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	40	9.3404	0.231	na	na	na	na	22	59
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	42	9.5281	0.227	na	na	na	na	23	61
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.8	0.1703	0.060	na	na	na	na	2.5	3.2
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	85.1	18.2411	0.214	na	na	na	na	48.6	121.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.6715	0.0153	0.023	1.189	1.090	929	1,117	0.641	0.702
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.7175	0.0216	0.030	1.933	1.390	710	843	0.674	0.761
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6830	0.0485	0.071	2.611	1.616	196	241	0.586	0.780
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.7807	0.0446	0.057	2.790	1.670	196	241	0.692	0.870
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8407	0.0451	0.054	1.776	1.332	98	118	0.751	0.931
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.6280	0.0539	0.086	1.454	1.206	98	118	0.520	0.736
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8473	0.0424	0.050	1.628	1.276	98	118	0.762	0.932
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0806	0.0110	0.136	1.839	1.356	4,521	1,132	0.059	0.103
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.2951	0.0250	0.085	15.082	3.883	4,259	5,016	0.245	0.345
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4763	0.0426	0.089	0.415	0.644	57	58	0.391	0.562
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2987	0.0258	0.086	1.875	1.369	520	590	0.247	0.350
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0557	0.0106	0.190	1.264	1.124	523	594	0.035	0.077
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0481	0.0095	0.198	1.170	1.082	523	594	0.029	0.067
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7281	0.0271	0.037	0.812	0.901	195	220	0.674	0.782

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Borikhamxay

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*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	0.7910	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	0.8085	0.0189	0.023	2.427	1.558	1,402	1,056	0.771	0.846
Child labour	PR.3	0.6329	0.0215	0.034	1.533	1.238	1,274	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	0.947	0.973	678	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 dificulty	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

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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9267	0.0235	0.025	11.047	3.324	6,346	1,356	0.880	0.974
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7045	0.0169	0.024	1.939	1.392	1,541	1,419	0.671	0.738
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7994	0.0304	0.038	3.400	1.844	704	592	0.739	0.860
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2529	0.0131	0.052	1.289	1.135	1,541	1,419	0.227	0.279
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.1751	0.0214	0.122	1.870	1.367	704	592	0.132	0.218
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0683	0.0081	0.119	1.465	1.210	1,541	1,419	0.052	0.085
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1189	0.0185	0.156	1.938	1.392	704	592	0.082	0.156
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0632	0.0088	0.140	1.874	1.369	1,541	1,419	0.046	0.081
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4959	0.0293	0.059	2.024	1.423	704	592	0.437	0.554
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	23	7.2836	0.322	na	na	na	na	8	37
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	54	11.4293	0.212	na	na	na	na	31	77
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	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	TM.1	71.0	11.9157	0.168	na	na	na	na	47.2	94.8
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	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	TM.4	0.7633	0.0164	0.022	1.109	1.053	807	744	0.730	0.796
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5818	0.0412	0.071	1.532	1.238	243	221	0.500	0.664
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	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	TC.3	0.7942	0.0245	0.031	0.375	0.613	114	103	0.745	0.843
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.7185	0.0360	0.050	0.652	0.808	114	103	0.647	0.790
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	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	TC.18	0.0322	0.0050	0.155	1.087	1.042	6,346	1,356	0.022	0.042
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.7915	0.0120	0.015	5.057	2.249	6,073	5,779	0.767	0.816
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.1438	0.0470	0.327	0.916	0.957	56	52	0.050	0.238
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2971	0.0211	0.071	1.278	1.131	653	598	0.255	0.339
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0984	0.0131	0.133	1.153	1.074	653	598	0.072	0.125
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0201	0.0054	0.268	0.877	0.936	653	598	0.009	0.031
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8830	0.0209	0.024	1.127	1.061	293	267	0.841	0.925

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Khammuane

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	0.7441	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	1.403	2,089	1,210	0.747	0.814
Child labour	PR.3	0.4216	0.0254	0.060	2.339	1.529	1,885	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	1.445	1.202	971	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 dificulty	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8762	0.0293	0.033	12.286	3.505	14,535	1,551	0.817	0.935
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6164	0.0275	0.045	5.663	2.380	3,351	1,774	0.561	0.671
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7238	0.0255	0.035	2.911	1.706	1,619	895	0.673	0.775
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2078	0.0143	0.069	2.215	1.488	3,351	1,774	0.179	0.236
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2663	0.0232	0.087	2.455	1.567	1,619	895	0.220	0.313
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0503	0.0065	0.129	1.569	1.252	3,351	1,774	0.037	0.063
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0491	0.0077	0.156	1.124	1.060	1,619	895	0.034	0.064
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0862	0.0118	0.137	3.152	1.775	3,351	1,774	0.063	0.110
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.4688	0.0194	0.041	1.350	1.162	1,619	895	0.430	0.508
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	3	1.8406	0.576	na	na	na	na	0	7
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	32	8.6326	0.271	na	na	na	na	15	49
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	38	8.5380	0.227	na	na	na	na	20	55
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	TM.1	68.9	10.0099	0.145	na	na	na	na	48.9	88.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4707	0.0219	0.047	2.518	1.587	2,477	1,303	0.427	0.515
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6912	0.0186	0.027	1.394	1.181	1,626	858	0.654	0.728
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5341	0.0351	0.066	1.286	1.134	503	261	0.464	0.604
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.6036	0.0370	0.061	1.485	1.219	503	261	0.530	0.678
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4467	0.0346	0.078	0.674	0.821	280	140	0.377	0.516
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.3220	0.0423	0.131	1.138	1.067	280	140	0.237	0.407
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.5074	0.0440	0.087	1.075	1.037	280	140	0.419	0.595
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0175	0.0042	0.241	1.600	1.265	14,535	1,551	0.009	0.026
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6554	0.0183	0.028	10.920	3.304	14,010	7,342	0.619	0.692
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.1676	0.0198	0.118	0.194	0.440	145	70	0.128	0.207
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2844	0.0215	0.076	1.797	1.340	1,596	792	0.241	0.327
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1043	0.0111	0.107	1.055	1.027	1,608	798	0.082	0.127
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0221	0.0046	0.207	0.774	0.880	1,608	798	0.013	0.031
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9479	0.0098	0.010	0.686	0.828	713	357	0.928	0.967

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Savannakhet

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and 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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.5292	0.0408	0.077	1.336	1.156	386	201	0.448	0.611
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.6746	0.0257	0.038	2.415	1.554	1,625	806	0.623	0.726
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6770	0.0182	0.027	2.348	1.532	5,018	1,543	0.640	0.713
Child labour	PR.3	0.4204	0.0196	0.047	1.765	1.328	4,553	1,121	0.381	0.460
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0721	0.0159	0.220	1.044	1.022	530	279	0.040	0.104
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3212	0.0303	0.094	1.172	1.083	530	279	0.261	0.382
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.6951	0.0326	0.047	7.766	2.787	14,535	1,551	0.630	0.760
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1428	0.0256	0.179	1.218	1.103	2,046	228	0.092	0.194
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.4110	0.0374	0.091	8.957	2.993	14,523	1,550	0.336	0.486
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.5345	0.0264	0.049	4.327	2.080	14,535	1,551	0.482	0.587
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.8799	0.0131	0.015	1.408	1.187	7,647	866	0.854	0.906
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.0066	0.0034	0.517	0.935	0.967	1,049	524	0.000	0.013
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.0404	0.0061	0.150	1.472	1.213	14,535	1,551	0.028	0.053

na: not applicable

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Saravane

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.7937	0.0408	0.051	13.469	3.670	6,554	1,323	0.712	0.875
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5249	0.0265	0.051	4.480	2.117	1,510	1,586	0.472	0.578
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8009	0.0270	0.034	3.467	1.862	709	757	0.747	0.855
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1584	0.0163	0.103	3.142	1.773	1,510	1,586	0.126	0.191
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.1352	0.0194	0.143	2.423	1.557	709	757	0.096	0.174
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0415	0.0119	0.286	5.632	2.373	1,510	1,586	0.018	0.065
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0833	0.0218	0.262	4.715	2.172	709	757	0.040	0.127
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.2828	0.0226	0.080	4.005	2.001	1,510	1,586	0.238	0.328
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.5216	0.0202	0.039	1.238	1.113	709	757	0.481	0.562
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	21	5.1945	0.247	na	na	na	na	11	31
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	50	9.3188	0.187	na	na	na	na	31	69
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	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	TM.1	103.1	13.9106	0.135	na	na	na	na	75.2	130.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	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	TM.4	0.7135	0.0220	0.031	2.105	1.451	845	888	0.669	0.758
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.3591	0.0348	0.097	1.775	1.332	326	339	0.290	0.429
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	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	TC.3	0.6022	0.0275	0.046	0.488	0.699	155	156	0.547	0.657
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4600	0.0277	0.060	0.478	0.691	155	156	0.405	0.515
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	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	TC.18	0.0091	0.0024	0.266	0.859	0.927	6,554	1,323	0.004	0.014
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.9017	0.0170	0.019	22.049	4.696	6,426	6,733	0.868	0.936
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6390	0.0512	0.080	0.988	0.994	88	88	0.537	0.741
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4295	0.0184	0.043	1.100	1.049	796	797	0.393	0.466
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1249	0.0113	0.090	0.941	0.970	810	810	0.102	0.147
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0267	0.0075	0.282	1.766	1.329	810	810	0.012	0.042
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9155	0.0199	0.022	1.603	1.266	315	314	0.876	0.955

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Saravane

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	Confidence limits: 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	0.3506	0.0219	0.062	3.002	1.733	2,342	1,426	0.307	0.394
Child labour	PR.3	0.1813	0.0209	0.115	2.858	1.691	2,102	976	0.140	0.223
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.0878	0.0227	0.259	1.597	1.264	238	249	0.042	0.133
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.3473	0.0360	0.104	1.419	1.191	238	249	0.275	0.419
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	1.418	1.191	969	197	0.111	0.241
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.3925	0.0253	0.065	3.551	1.884	6,550	1,322	0.342	0.443
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.3327	0.0365	0.110	7.914	2.813	6,554	1,323	0.260	0.406
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.9611	0.0101	0.010	1.341	1.158	2,261	496	0.941	0.981
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.8476	0.0404	0.048	13.308	3.648	1,931	1,056	0.767	0.928
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5212	0.0258	0.049	3.322	1.823	431	1,247	0.470	0.573
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.7042	0.0275	0.039	2.215	1.488	209	609	0.649	0.759
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1590	0.0142	0.089	1.875	1.369	431	1,247	0.131	0.187
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2387	0.0221	0.093	1.637	1.279	209	609	0.194	0.283
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0457	0.0076	0.167	1.660	1.288	431	1,247	0.030	0.061
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0997	0.0141	0.141	1.340	1.157	209	609	0.072	0.128
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.3366	0.0317	0.094	5.595	2.365	431	1,247	0.273	0.400
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.6052	0.0211	0.035	1.128	1.062	209	609	0.563	0.647
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	12	4.6980	0.391	na	na	na	na	3	21
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	28	6.8137	0.243	na	na	na	na	14	42
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	35	7.3375	0.207	na	na	na	na	21	50
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.4	0.2207	0.066	na	na	na	na	2.9	3.8
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	97.1	14.5788	0.150	na	na	na	na	67.9	126.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4012	0.0255	0.064	2.645	1.626	335	975	0.350	0.452
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5621	0.0308	0.055	2.431	1.559	218	632	0.501	0.624
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.5282	0.0512	0.097	2.785	1.669	92	266	0.426	0.631
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.4835	0.0383	0.079	1.553	1.246	92	266	0.407	0.560
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6790	0.0558	0.082	1.812	1.346	46	128	0.567	0.791
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4814	0.0435	0.090	0.962	0.981	46	128	0.394	0.568
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7419	0.0280	0.038	0.522	0.722	46	128	0.686	0.798
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0146	0.0044	0.299	1.393	1.180	1,931	1,056	0.006	0.023
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.7844	0.0195	0.025	12.202	3.493	1,881	5,441	0.745	0.823
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.5620	0.0573	0.102	0.799	0.894	21	61	0.447	0.677
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4990	0.0261	0.052	1.894	1.376	247	694	0.447	0.551
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0798	0.0184	0.231	3.222	1.795	249	699	0.043	0.117
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0223	0.0063	0.284	1.287	1.135	249	699	0.010	0.035
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7862	0.0266	0.034	1.226	1.107	105	293	0.733	0.839

Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Sekong

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*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	0.6737	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	0.7057	0.0151	0.021	1.337	1.156	764	1,223	0.676	0.736
Child labour	PR.3	0.4812	0.0208	0.043	1.354	1.164	679	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	1.895	1.376	277	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 dificulty	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9760	0.0057	0.006	1.829	1.353	10,043	1,325	0.965	0.987
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7852	0.0194	0.025	3.291	1.814	2,396	1,482	0.746	0.824
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8484	0.0213	0.025	2.413	1.553	1,119	683	0.806	0.891
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2692	0.0187	0.070	2.642	1.625	2,396	1,482	0.232	0.307
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2689	0.0222	0.083	1.709	1.307	1,119	683	0.224	0.313
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0422	0.0077	0.183	2.173	1.474	2,396	1,482	0.027	0.058
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.0854	0.0119	0.139	1.232	1.110	1,119	683	0.062	0.109
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.1287	0.0161	0.125	3.441	1.855	2,396	1,482	0.096	0.161
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.5254	0.0287	0.055	2.246	1.499	1,119	683	0.468	0.583
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	11	4.1804	0.392	na	na	na	na	2	19
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	40	9.4182	0.234	na	na	na	na	21	59
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	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	TM.1	53.1	8.4250	0.159	na	na	na	na	36.3	70.0
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	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	TM.4	0.6259	0.0243	0.039	1.852	1.361	1,192	736	0.577	0.674
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6680	0.0341	0.051	1.241	1.114	383	238	0.600	0.736
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	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	TC.3	0.6971	0.0475	0.068	1.263	1.124	195	119	0.602	0.792
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4872	0.0487	0.100	1.121	1.059	195	119	0.390	0.585
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	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	TC.18	0.0244	0.0035	0.142	0.668	0.817	10,043	1,325	0.017	0.031
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.4218	0.0194	0.046	9.281	3.046	9,760	6,012	0.383	0.461
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2481	0.0411	0.166	0.588	0.767	110	66	0.166	0.330
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2458	0.0171	0.070	0.994	0.997	1,070	631	0.212	0.280
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0904	0.0119	0.131	1.073	1.036	1,062	626	0.067	0.114
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0299	0.0074	0.247	1.177	1.085	1,062	626	0.015	0.045
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9020	0.0201	0.022	1.257	1.121	467	275	0.862	0.942

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Champasack

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	0.6317	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	0.7499	0.0151	0.020	1.474	1.214	3,164	1,219	0.720	0.780
Child labour	PR.3	0.3005	0.0220	0.073	2.123	1.457	2,999	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	0.814	0.902	1,454	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 dificulty	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9445	0.0145	0.015	4.029	2.007	2,204	1,000	0.915	0.974
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6753	0.0228	0.034	2.730	1.652	541	1,154	0.630	0.721
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8790	0.0196	0.022	2.151	1.467	182	598	0.840	0.918
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.2054	0.0168	0.082	1.999	1.414	541	1,154	0.172	0.239
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2651	0.0294	0.111	2.076	1.441	243	468	0.206	0.324
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0677	0.0081	0.119	1.184	1.088	541	1,154	0.052	0.084
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1157	0.0220	0.190	2.206	1.485	243	468	0.072	0.160
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.2922	0.0205	0.070	2.351	1.533	541	1,154	0.251	0.333
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.5488	0.0286	0.052	1.537	1.240	243	468	0.492	0.606
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	35	9.6126	0.271	na	na	na	na	16	55
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	56	12.3645	0.222	na	na	na	na	31	81
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	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	TM.1	83.9	12.2885	0.147	na	na	na	na	59.3	108.4
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5025	0.0194	0.039	1.319	1.149	412	878	0.464	0.541
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6553	0.0184	0.028	0.926	0.962	291	619	0.619	0.692
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.4511	0.0330	0.073	0.882	0.939	94	201	0.385	0.517
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	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	TC.3	0.4691	0.0619	0.132	1.260	1.123	41	83	0.345	0.593
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2574	0.0436	0.169	0.815	0.903	41	83	0.170	0.345
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	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	TC.18	0.0290	0.0064	0.221	1.456	1.207	2,204	1,000	0.016	0.042
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.5502	0.0189	0.034	6.626	2.574	2,093	4,608	0.512	0.588
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4397	0.0465	0.106	0.482	0.694	26	56	0.347	0.533
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.2963	0.0213	0.072	1.093	1.046	244	505	0.254	0.339
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.1498	0.0173	0.115	1.187	1.089	246	508	0.115	0.184
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0244	0.0075	0.307	1.198	1.094	246	508	0.009	0.039
Early child development index	TC.53	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 (*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	Confidence limits: 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	0.7634	0.0169	0.022	1.525	1.235	753	963	0.730	0.797
Child labour	PR.3	0.3062	0.0230	0.075	1.803	1.343	723	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	2,204	1,000	0.736	0.846
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0557	0.0117	0.210	0.392	0.626	332	152	0.032	0.079
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.6808	0.0155	0.023	1.104	1.051	2,204	1,000	0.650	0.712
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6071	0.0247	0.041	2.560	1.600	2,204	1,000	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	1,409	622	0.926	0.971
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	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	2,204	1,000	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 (*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	Confidence limits: Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9531	0.0100	0.010	2.274	1.508	1,606	1,024	0.933	0.973
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7511	0.0278	0.037	5.013	2.239	353	1,214	0.695	0.807
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.8790	0.0196	0.022	2.151	1.467	183	598	0.840	0.918
Use of internet (women)	SR.12a	0.1507	0.0157	0.104	2.328	1.526	353	1,214	0.119	0.182
Use of internet (men)	SR.12a	0.2583	0.0289	0.112	2.610	1.616	182	598	0.200	0.316
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0229	0.0054	0.235	1.577	1.256	353	1,214	0.012	0.034
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.1086	0.0215	0.198	2.852	1.689	182	598	0.066	0.152
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0077	0.0023	0.294	0.809	0.900	353	1,214	0.003	0.012
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.3273	0.0271	0.083	1.990	1.411	182	598	0.273	0.381
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	27	10.4327	0.391	na	na	na	na	6	48
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	47	14.1524	0.303	na	na	na	na	18	75
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	51	14.4710	0.284	na	na	na	na	22	80
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	TM.1	138.4	11.7584	0.085	na	na	na	na	114.8	161.9
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.3143	0.0213	0.068	2.077	1.441	284	985	0.272	0.357
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5698	0.0299	0.053	1.980	1.407	155	543	0.510	0.630
Antenatal care coverage (4+)	TM.5b	0.6074	0.0448	0.074	2.370	1.539	82	283	0.518	0.697
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.6901	0.0428	0.062	2.411	1.553	82	283	0.605	0.776
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.2244	0.0464	0.207	1.942	1.394	47	158	0.132	0.317
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.0922	0.0298	0.323	1.663	1.289	47	158	0.033	0.152
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.3972	0.0408	0.103	1.090	1.044	47	158	0.316	0.479
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0424	0.0085	0.201	1.825	1.351	1,606	1,024	0.025	0.059
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.6255	0.0212	0.034	10.522	3.244	1,519	5,472	0.583	0.668
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.6286	0.0550	0.087	0.998	0.999	22	78	0.519	0.739
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.4401	0.0191	0.043	1.146	1.071	225	777	0.402	0.478
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0579	0.0130	0.225	2.402	1.550	224	772	0.032	0.084
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0160	0.0058	0.366	1.676	1.295	224	772	0.004	0.028
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8647	0.0217	0.025	1.306	1.143	93	325	0.821	0.908

Table SE.26: Sampling errors: Xaysomboun

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*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	Confidence limits: 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	0.8309	0.0129	0.016	1.561	1.249	636	1,320	0.805	0.857
Child labour	PR.3	0.5482	0.0225	0.041	1.682	1.297	560	825	0.503	0.593
Child marriage (before age 15)	PR.4a	0.1376	0.0160	0.116	0.522	0.722	72	243	0.106	0.170
Child marriage (before age 18)	PR.4b	0.5011	0.0318	0.063	0.979	0.989	72	243	0.437	0.565
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	1,606	1,024	0.686	0.766
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0506	0.0231	0.455	1.682	1.297	225	153	0.005	0.097
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.1747	0.0191	0.109	2.590	1.609	1,606	1,023	0.137	0.213
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.6615	0.0210	0.032	2.019	1.421	1,606	1,024	0.620	0.704
Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	1.0000	0.0000	0.000			1,062	666	1.000	1.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional dificulty	EQ.1	0.0110	0.0034	0.309	0.533	0.730	145	504	0.004	0.018
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.1151	0.0119	0.103	1.418	1.191	1,606	1,024	0.091	0.139

na: not applicable

APPENDIX D. DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Lao PDR, 2017

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**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

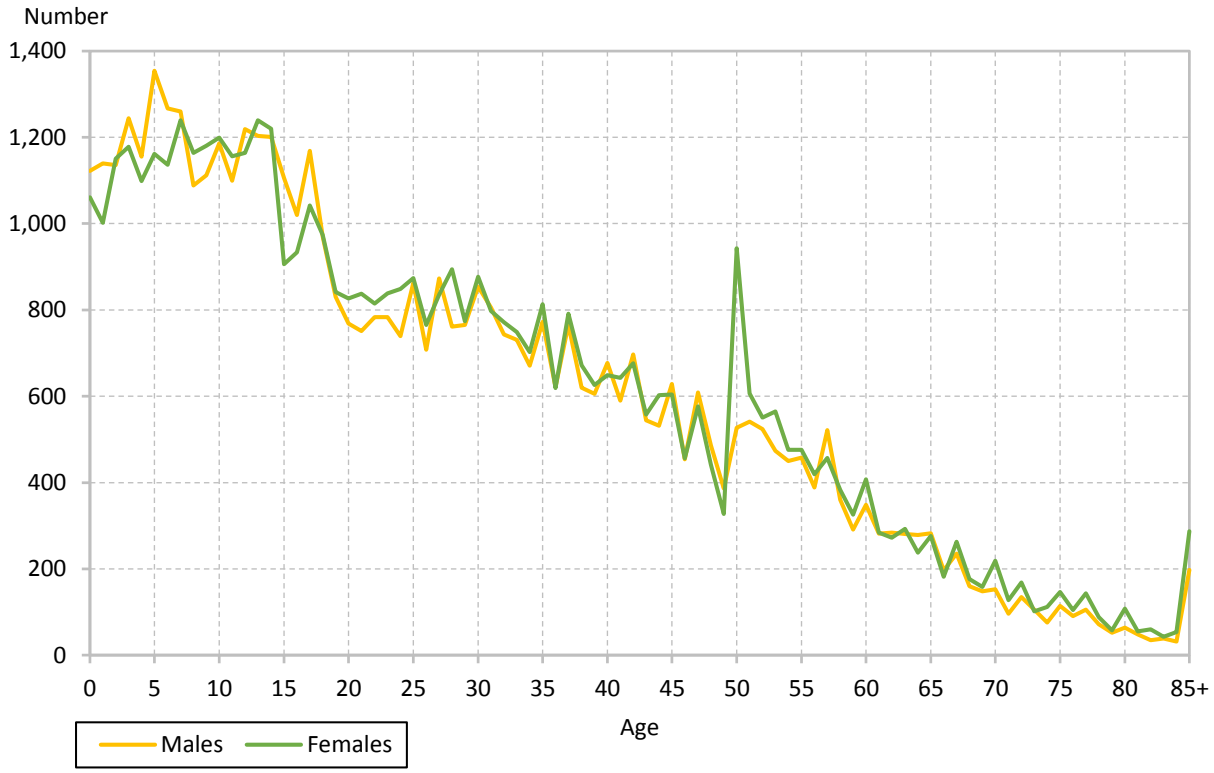


Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

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

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

	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	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
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

	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	
Age				
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 to14'

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						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of household members
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						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other	Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
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						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other	Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
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						Date of last birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/ DK/ Missing	Total	Number of first births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/ DK/ Missing	Total	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					
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Total	Number of under-5 children
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						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
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			
	1st test >0 ppm	2nd test >0 ppm	2nd test 0 ppm	No salt in household	Other[A]	Total	Number of households
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	With complete water quality test for: 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

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid length/height and date of birth	Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	**97.0**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.2**	**100.0**	**3.0**	**11,720**
Age (in months)								
<6	95.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	4.1	1,129
6-11	97.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	2.6	1,191
12-23	96.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	3.5	2,203
24-35	96.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	3.3	2,372
36-47	96.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	3.2	2,556
48-59	98.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1.5	2,270

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Lao PDR, 2017

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and length/height	Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
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

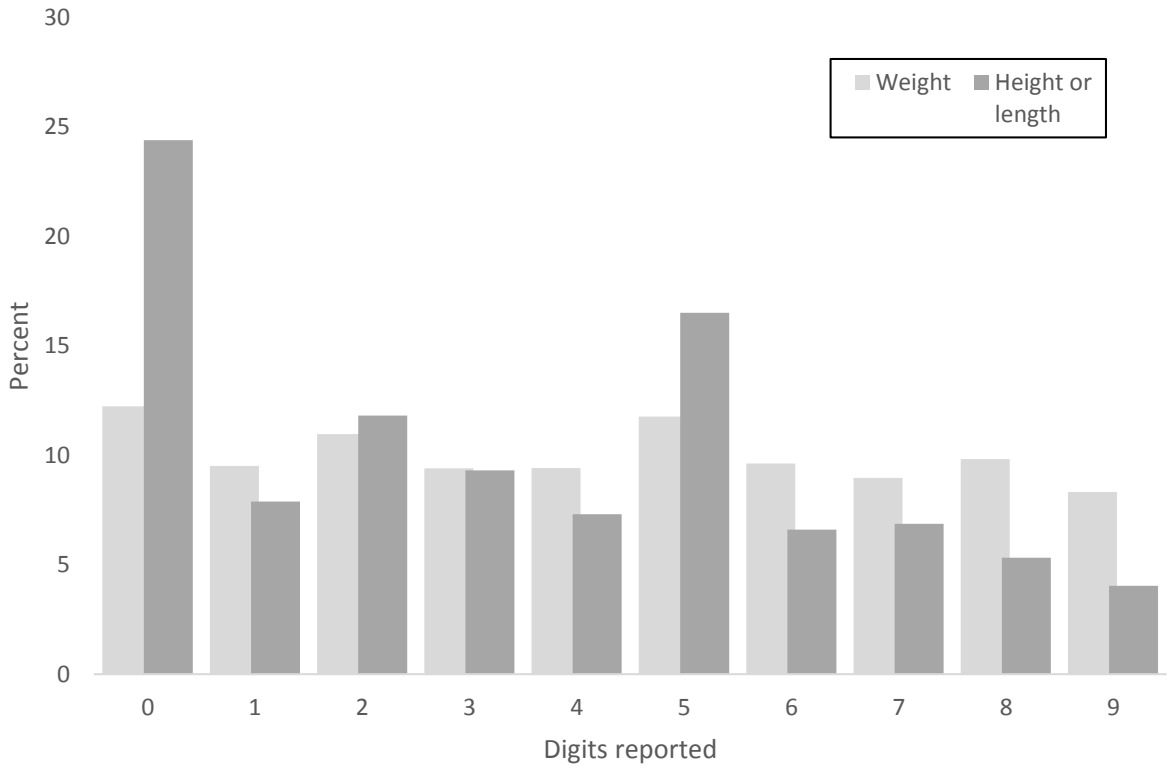


Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets

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						
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households
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						
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	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
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

	Child has been registered in family book				Percentage of children whose births are registered with civil authorities or registered in family book	Number of children under age 5
	Yes	No	DK/Missing	Total		
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					
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
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
Rural with road	8.1	24.0	52.4	14.7	0.0	100.0	78.1	4,189
Rural without road	5.8	33.7	43.2	16.5	0.0	100.0	72.3	856
Region								
North	4.2	22.5	56.2	16.1	0.0	100.0	77.7	2,186
Central	8.7	20.3	57.8	12.0	0.0	100.0	82.8	3,268
South	10.6	23.7	42.3	22.5	0.0	100.0	65.3	1,441
Province								
Vientiane Capital	8.8	6.5	68.6	14.5	0.0	100.0	82.5	675
Phongsaly	3.0	54.6	34.4	6.7	0.4	100.0	83.8	202
Luangnamtha	1.3	28.2	59.8	9.7	0.0	100.0	86.0	182
Oudomxay	6.6	24.6	54.9	13.4	0.0	100.0	80.3	427
Bokeo	4.4	20.2	62.7	10.9	0.0	100.0	85.2	221
Luangprabang	4.5	21.6	54.0	19.5	0.0	100.0	73.5	495
Huaphanh	4.1	15.3	58.1	20.8	0.0	100.0	73.6	320
Xayabury	3.0	7.0	66.2	22.7	0.0	100.0	74.5	338
Xiengkhuang	8.3	15.4	67.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	88.4	337
Vientiane	5.5	11.7	67.4	13.5	0.0	100.0	83.3	477
Borikhamxay	9.9	8.6	70.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	86.4	334
Khammuane	19.4	16.2	59.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	93.3	384
Savannakhet	6.7	40.1	38.9	13.2	0.0	100.0	74.6	918
Saravane	5.1	34.1	37.1	22.4	0.0	100.0	62.3	513
Sekong	17.3	23.9	38.5	19.2	0.0	100.0	66.7	153
Champasack	12.1	17.8	46.0	23.4	0.0	100.0	66.2	636
Attapeu	16.7	11.8	48.9	21.8	0.0	100.0	69.1	138
Xaysomboune	2.0	36.9	41.8	18.0	0.4	100.0	69.9	142
Age in months								
<6	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 and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Lao PDR, 2017

	Currently attending																
			Primary school					Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school					
			Grade					Grade				Grade					
	Not attending school	Early Childhood Education	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	Post secondary / Non tertiary	Higher	Total	Number of household members
Age at beginning of school year																		
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	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	0.1	100.0	2,328
5	26.1	33.6	33.9	5.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.7	4.1	9.1	15.3	1.6	8.3	100.0	1,858
19	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.0	3.8	1.8	12.1	100.0	1,653
21	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.1	0.0	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

[A] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Lao PDR, 2017

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Number of women
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] $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f 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

APPENDIX E. LAO SOCIAL INDICATOR SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the LSIS II are presented in Appendix E:

- Household questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)

Household information panel			**HH**
HH1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___ ___		HH2. *Household number:* ___ ___	
HH3. *Interviewer's name and number:* Name _____ ___ ___ ___		HH4. *Supervisor's name and number:* Name _____ ___ ___ ___	
HH5. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___		HH7. *Province Name & Code:** _____ ___ ___	
HH6. *Area:*	Urban.....1 Rural with road.....2 Rural without road.....3	**HH8**. *Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?* YES.....1 NO.....2	
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 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN.....2	1 ⇨*LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS* 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_____ ___ ___	*To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed* TOTAL NUMBER		*To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed* COMPLETED NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	**HH48**	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men: MEN AGE 15-49	**HH50**	__ __	**HH54**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO.....0 ONE.....1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS — HL

First complete HL2 for all members of the household. Then proceed with HL3 and HL4 vertically. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: ☐

HL1. *Line number*	**HL2**. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. *Probe for additional household members.*	**HL3**. What is the relationship of (***name of the head of household***)?	**HL4**. Is (***name***) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	**HL5**. What is (***name***)'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6**. How old is (***name***)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	**HL7**. Did (***name***) stay here last night? 1 YES 2 NO	**HL8**. *Record line number if woman and age 15-49.*	**HL9**. *Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.*	**HL10**. *Record line number if age 0-4.*	**HL11**. *Age 0-17?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	**HL12**. Is (***name***)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL16* 8 DK ⇩ *HL16*	**HL13**. Does (***name***)'s natural mother live in this household ? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL15*	**HL14**. *Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.*	**HL15**. Where does (***name***)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME PROVINCE 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER PROVINCE 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL16**. Is (***name***)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL20* 8 DK ⇩ *HL20*	**HL17**. Does (***name***)'s natural father live in this household ? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *HL19*	**HL18**. *Record the line number of father and go to HL20.*	**HL19**. Where does (***name***)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME PROVINCE 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER PROVINCE 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL20**. *Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:* Who is the primary caretaker of (***name***)? *If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.*
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	Y N	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
11		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
12		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
13		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
14		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
15		__ __	1 2	__ __	— — —	__ __	1 2	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___

** Codes for **HL3**: Relationship to head of household:*

01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

EDUCATION 1 **ED**

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.* *Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.*		**ED3**. *Age 3 or above?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED4**. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED5**. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 ECE ⇩ *ED7* 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 POST SECONDARY NON TERTIARY 5 TERTIARY EDU. 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 11-15 PRIMARY 21 – 24 LOW SEC 31 – 33 UP SEC 41 – 43 POST SEC NON TER. 51 –57 TERTIARY 98 DK ⇩ *ED7*	**ED6**. Did (***name***) ever complete that (grade/ year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**ED7**. *Age 3-24?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED8**. *Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	
Line	Name	Age	Yes	No	Yes	No	Level	Grade/Year	Y	N	DK	Yes	No	Yes	No
01		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		___ ___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		___ ___	1	2	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 did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED15*	**ED10**. During 2016-17 school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending? LEVEL: 0 ECE ⇩ *ED15* 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 POST SECONDARY NON TERTIARY 5 TERTIARY EDU. 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 11 -15 PRIMARY 21 – 24 LOW SEC 31 – 33 UP SEC 41 – 43 POST SEC NON TER. 51 –57 TERTIARY 98 DK	**ED11**. Is (he/she) attending a public school? *If yes, record '1'. If no, probe to code who controls and manages the school.* 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	**ED12**. In the 2016-17 school year, has (***name***) received any school tuition support? *If yes, probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED14* 8 DK ⇩ *ED14*	**ED13**. Who provided the tuition support? *Record all mentioned.* A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	**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? *If yes, probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	**ED15**. At any time during the 2015-16 school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line* 8 DK ⇩ *Next Line*	**ED16**. During 2015-16 school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECE ⇩ *Next Line* 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 POST SECONDARY NON TERTIARY 5 TERTIARY EDU. 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 11 -15 PRIMARY 21 – 24 LOW SEC 31 – 33 UP SEC 41 – 43 POST SEC NON TER. 51 –57 TERTIARY 98 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
02		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
03		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
04		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
05		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
06		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
07		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
08		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
09		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
10		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
11		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
12		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
13		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
14		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___
15		___ ___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___ ___

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	BUDDHIST .....1 CHRISTIANITY .....2 ISLAM.....3 ANIMIST.....4 OTHER RELIGION (*specify*)_____6 NO RELIGION.....7	
HC2. To what ethnic group does (***name of the head of the household from HL2***) belong?	ETHNIC GROUP CODE ..... __ __ OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS .....__ __	
HC4. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.*	**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 (*specify*) _____96	
HC5. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	**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 (*specify*) _____96	

HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	**NATURAL WALLS** NO WALLS .....11 CANE / PALM / TRUNKS .....12 DIRT .....13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO WITH MUD .....21 PLYWOOD .....24 CARDBOARD .....25 REUSED WOOD.....26 BAMBOO MAT .....27 BAMBOO/BAMBOO WITH DRY LEAF.....28 BAMBOO LATTICE .....29 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT .....31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT .....32 BRICKS .....33 CEMENT BLOCKS .....34 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES .....36 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
HC7. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE.....1 2	
[B] A radio?	RADIO.....1 2	
[C] Clock	CLOCK.....1 2	
[D] Sofa / Wooden Settee	SOFA / WOODEN SETTEE.....1 2	
[E] Bed/Mattress	BED/MATTRESS 1 2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID .....1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) .....2 NO 3	3⇨*HC10*
HC9. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A television?	TELEVISION.....1 2	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
[C] Fan	FAN 1 2	
[D] Water pump	WATER PUMP 1 2	
[E] Air-conditioner	AIR-CONDITIONER.....1 2	
[F] Washing Machine	WASHING MACHINE.....1 2	
[G] CD/DVD Player/Home Theatre	CD/DVD PLAYER.....1 2	
[H] Iron	IRON 1 2	
[I] Rice Cooker / Steamed Cooker	RICE COOKER/STEAMED COOKER 1 2	

HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES NO	
[A] A watch?	WATCH..... 1 2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE 1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN..... 1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR..... 1 2	
[G] Tak Tak	TAK TAK..... 1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES.....1 NO 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES.....1 NO 2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES.....1 NO 2	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? *If 'No', then ask:* Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? *If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.*	OWN.....1 RENT.....2 OTHER (*specify)* _____6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*HC17*
HC16. How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? *If less than one, record '00'*	HECTARES..... ___ ___ 95 OR MORE .....95 DK 98	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*HC19*

HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Cattle? (Cow / Buffalo) [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? / Ducks? [G] Pigs? [H] Others (Specify _____)? *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.*	CATTLE ..... ___ ___ GOATS ..... ___ ___ SHEEP ..... ___ ___ CHICKENS/DUCKS ..... ___ ___ PIGS ..... ___ ___ OTHERS ..... ___ ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

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 (***name of programme***)?	YES……1 NO……..2 ⇩ *[B]*	YES……..1 NO……2 ⇩ *[C]*	YES……..1 NO……2 ⇩ *[D]*	YES……..1 NO……2 ⇩ *[X]*	YES (*specify*)_____ 1 NO……..2⇘ *End*
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)?	YES……1 ⇩ *ST4* NO……..2 ⇩ *[B]* DK……..8 ⇩ *[B]*	YES……1 ⇩ *ST4* NO……2 ⇩ *[C]* DK……8 ⇩ *[C]*	YES……..1 ⇩ *ST4* NO……..2 ⇩ *[D]* DK……..8 ⇩ *[D]*	YES……..1 ⇩ *ST4* NO……2 ⇩ *[X]* DK……8 ⇩ *[X]*	YES……1 ⇩ *ST4* NO……..2 ⇩ *End* DK……..8 ⇩ *End*
ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through **(name of programme)?** *If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.* *If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.* *If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.*	MONTHS AGO 1 __ __ ⇩ [B] YEARS AGO ... 2 __ __ ⇩ [B] DK……998 ⇩ [B]	MONTHS AGO 1 __ __ ⇩ [C] YEARS AGO ... 2 __ __ ⇩ [C] DK..... 998 ⇩ [C]	MONTHS AGO 1 __ __ ⇩ [D] YEARS AGO....2 __ __ ⇩ [D] DK……998 ⇩ [D]	MONTHS AGO 1 __ __ ⇩ [X] YEARS AGO ... 2 __ __ ⇩ [X] DK……998 ⇩ [X]	MONTHS AGO 1 __ __ ⇩ END YEARS AGO ... 2 __ __ ⇩ END DK..... 998 ⇩ END

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u>?	ELECTRIC STOVE ..... 01 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE ..... 03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE ..... 04 BIOGAS STOVE ..... 05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE ..... 06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE ..... 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE ..... 08 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE ..... 09 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01⇨*EU5* 03⇨*EU5* 04⇨*EU5* 05⇨*EU5* 06⇨*EU4* 09⇨*EU4* 96⇨*EU4* 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? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.*	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL ..... 01 GASOLINE / DIESEL ..... 02 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 03 COAL / LIGNITE ..... 04 CHARCOAL ..... 05 WOOD ..... 06 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS ..... 07 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 08 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS ..... 09 GARBAGE / PLASTIC ..... 10 SAWDUST ..... 11 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96	
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? *If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.* *If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.*	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM ..... 1 IN A SEPARATE ROOM ..... 2 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING ..... 3 OUTDOORS OPEN AIR ..... 4 ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	

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

EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?	ELECTRICITY ..... 01 SOLAR LANTERN ..... 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 04 BIOGAS LAMP ..... 05 GASOLINE LAMP ..... 06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP ..... 07 CHARCOAL ..... 08 WOOD ..... 09 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS ..... 10 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 11 OIL LAMP ..... 12 CANDLE ..... 13 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	

INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN
TN1. Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
TN2. How many mosquito nets does your household have?	NUMBER OF NETS .....___ ___	

	1ST NET	2ND NET	3RD NET	4TH NET	5TH NET	6TH 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? *If less than one month, record '00'.*	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.* *If brand is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types/brands to respondent.*	**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)?*	YES .....1 ⇩ *TN10* NO.....2	YES .....1 ⇩ *TN10* NO.....2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *TN10* NO.....2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *TN10* NO.....2	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *TN10* NO.....2	YES.....1 ⇩ *TN10* NO..... 2

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? *If less than one month, record '00'.*	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
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*
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
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
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*

TN15. Who slept under this mosquito net last night? *Record the person's line number from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.* *If someone not in the List of Household Members slept under the mosquito net, record '00'.*	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER..__ __	NAME #1_____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #2_____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #3_____ LINE NUMBER..__ __ NAME #4_____ LINE NUMBER..__ __
TN16. *Is there another net?*	YES……..1 ⇩ *Next Net* NO……2 ⇩ *End*	YES……..1 ⇩ *Next Net* NO……2 ⇩ *End*	YES……..1 ⇩ *Next Net* NO……2 ⇩ *End*	YES……..1 ⇩ *Next Net* NO……2 ⇩ *End*	YES……..1 ⇩ *Next Net* NO……2 ⇩ *End*	YES……..1 ⇩ *Next Net* NO……2 ⇩ *End*
						Tick here if additional questionnaire used:… ☐

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

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? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER..... __ __	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), 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 (*specify*)_____ 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*

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

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) ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS..... 10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD /PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	 4⇨*HW5* 5⇨*HW4* 6⇨*HW5*
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	WATER IS AVAILABLE ..... 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE..... 2	
HW3. *Is soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?*	YES, PRESENT..... 1 NO, NOT PRESENT 2	1⇨*HW7* 2⇨*HW5*
HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?	FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING ..... 1 IN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) ..... 3 NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash / sand in your house for washing hands?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	 2⇨*End*
HW6. Can you please show it to me?	YES, SHOWN ..... 1 NO, NOT SHOWN..... 2	 2⇨*End*
HW7. *Record your observation.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP.....A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE).....B ASH / SAND C	

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

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.*

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.*

RANK NUMBER .....__

LINE NUMBER.....__ __

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*

HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) later?

- ☐ *'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH34.*
- ☐ *'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.*
- ☐ *'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.*

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 NO..... 2	2⇨*HH42*
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 NO, HH9 = 2..... 2	2⇨*HH45*
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? *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.*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2⇨*Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE*

HH45. *Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,*

- *Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),*
- *Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,*
- *Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,*
- *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then*
- *Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.*

If there is no individual questionnaire and no Water Quality Testing Questionnaire to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE

2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)

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:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	
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 .....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 ⇨*WQ10* 2 ⇨*WQ31*

WQ31. *Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED .....01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN .....02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN .....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04 OTHER (*specify*) 96

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? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all items mentioned.*	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*

WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER..... 51 TANKER-TRUCK..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK ..... 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)..... 81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER..... 91 SACHET WATER ..... 92 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96	
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? *If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?*	YES, SHOWN..... 1 NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL ..... 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR ..... 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE..... 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED..... 5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____ 6	2 ⇨ *WQ20* 3 ⇨ *WQ20* 4 ⇨ *WQ20* 5 ⇨ *WQ20* 6 ⇨ *WQ20*
WQ19. *Record whether source water sample collected.* *Label sample **S-XXXX-YY**, where **XXXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED..... 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ20. *Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨ *WQ22*

WQ21. *Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.* *Label **B-XXXX-YY**, where **XXXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).* *Record whether the sample is available.*	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE..... 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ22. *Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.*		
WQ23. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.		
WQ24. *Day / Month / Year of recording test results:*	___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	
WQ25. *Record the time:*	HOUR AND MINUTES ..... ___ ___ : ___ ___	
In the boxes below: • *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'*		
WQ26. *Household water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ26A. *Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?*	YES, WQ19=1.....1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2⇨*WQ28*
WQ27. *Source water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	
WQ28. *Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?*	YES, WQ21=1.....1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK 2	2⇨*WQ31*
WQ29. *Blank water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ___ ___ ___	

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**WM**
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:* ___ ___/___ ___/ 2 0 1 ___
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 .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*WM9B* 2 ⇨*WM9A*

WM9A. 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 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 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 ⇨*WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 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 (*specify*) _____05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 .....06 OTHER (*specify*)_____96

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=HH47 .....1 WM3≠HH47 2	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 5 .....1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK 2	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? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....__ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES.....1 NO 2	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 EDUCATION .....000 PRIMARY .....**1** __ __ LOWER SECONDARY.....**2** __ __ UPPER SECONDARY .....**3** __ __ POST SECONDARY NON TERTIARY ..**4** __ __ TERTIARY EDUCATION .....**5** __ __	000 ⇨*WB14*
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES.....1 NO 2	
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? *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*	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*WB11*
WB10. During 2016-17 school year, which level and grade or year are you attending? **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 NON TERTIARY ..**4** __ __ TERTIARY EDUCATION .....**5** __ __	

WB11. At any time during the 2015-16 school year did you attend school? *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*	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*WB13*
WB12. During 2015-16 (2016-17) school year, which level and grade or year did you attend? **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 NON TERTIARY ....**4** __ __ TERTIARY EDUCATION .....**5** __ __	
WB13. *Check WB6. Highest level of school attended:*	WB6=2, 3, 4 OR 5 .....1 WB6=1 2	1⇨*WB15*
WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	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	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of current city, town or village of residence*)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS .....__ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH.....95	95⇨*WB18*
WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *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.* _____ *(Name of place)*	CITY.....1 TOWN.....2 RURAL AREA.....3	

WB17. Before you moved here, in which province did you live in?	VIENTIANE CAPITAL .....01 PHONSALY .....02 LUANGNAMTHA .....03 OUDOMXAY .....04 BOKEO .....05 LUANGPRABANG .....06 HUAPHANH .....07 XAYABURY .....08 XIENGKHUANG .....09 VIENTIANE .....10 BORIKHAMXAY .....11 KHAMMUA .....12 SAVANNAKHET .....13 SARAVANE .....14 SEKONG .....15 CHAMPASACK .....16 ATTAPEU .....17 XAYSOMBOUNE .....18 OUTSIDE OF LAO (*specify*) _____96	
WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES.....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*End*
WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	CIVIL SERVANT SCHEME ..... A SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE..... B COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE (CBHI) ..... C HEALTH EQUITY FUND (HEF) ..... D FREE MCH .....E PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE.....F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*MT9*
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? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	0⇨*MT9*

MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:	YES NO	
[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	
MT7. *Check MT6[C], is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[C]=1.....1 NO, MT6[C]=2.....2	1 ⇨*MT10*
MT8. *Check MT6[F], is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, MT6[F]=1 .....1 NO, MT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇨*MT10*
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MT11*
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? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES .....1 NO 2	
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? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	

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? *This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	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? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME..... __ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	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? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? *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?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*CM11*
CM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	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? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive?		**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you?		**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**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	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *Next Birth*	DAYS.....1 MONTHS...2 YEARS.....3	___ ___		
02		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
03		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
04		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
05		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
06		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
07		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
08		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS.....3	___ ___	1 ⇩ *Add Birth*	2 ⇩ *Next Birth*
09		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2 ⇩	___ ___	1	2	___ ___	DAYS..... 1	___ ___	1 ⇩	2 ⇩

							BH9			⇨ BH10	MONTHS.. 2 YEARS.....3		*Add Birth*	*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? *Probe*: What is (his/her) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive?	**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you?	**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (he/she) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**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	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
10		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1⇩ *Add Birth*	2⇩ *Next Birth*
11		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1⇩ *Add Birth*	2⇩ *Next Birth*
12		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1⇩ *Add Birth*	2⇩ *Next Birth*
13		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1⇩ *Add Birth*	2⇩ *Next Birth*
14		1 2	1 2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1 2⇩ *BH9*	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS..... 1 MONTHS.. 2 YEARS..... 3	___ ___	1⇩ *Add Birth*	2⇩ *Next Birth*

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (***name of last birth listed***)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1⇨*Record birth(s) in Birth History*

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**?* *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.*	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.* *If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*	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? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF (LAST) ABORTION MONTH..... __ __ YEAR .....__ __ __ __	

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

CM29. Where did you obtain the pills?	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL .....21 HEALTH CENTRE .....22 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL .....31 PRIVATE CLINIC .....32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME .....33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 PHARMACY .....41 LOCAL DRUG STORE .....41 ALREADY HAD AT HOME.....41 RELATIVE / FRIEND.....42 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
CM30. Did you face any problems or complications?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	 2 ⇨*End*
CM31. What kind of complications did you have? *Record all mentioned.*	HEAVY BLEEDING..... A SEVERE PAIN .....B FEVER .....C INJURY/PERFORATION ..... D FOUL-SMELLING VAGINAL DISCHARGE ..E OTHER (*specify*) _____ 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 (***name***), 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? **DB4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE 2	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
MN1. *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*
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN7*
MN3. Whom did you see? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B AUXILIARY NURSE ..... C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? *Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.*	WEEKS ..... **1** __ __ MONTHS ..... **2** 0 __ DK 998	
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: [A] Was your blood pressure measured? [B] Did you give a urine sample? [C] Did you give a blood sample?	YES NO BLOOD PRESSURE ..... 1 2 URINE SAMPLE ..... 1 2 BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2	
MN7. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunizations listed? *If yes, ask*: May I see it please? *If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.*	YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN) .... 1 YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN) ..... 2 NO ..... 3 DK 8	
MN8. When you were pregnant with (***name***), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*MN11* 8 ⇨*MN11*

MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	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 (***name***), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? *Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MN15* 8 ⇨*MN15*
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (***name***), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.*	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? *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'.*	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? *If answer is not numeric, probe for approximate number of days*	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 (***name***), 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 (***name***)?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	

MN18. Did you get the SP/Fansidar during an antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or at another source?	ANTENATAL VISIT ..... A ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT ..... B OTHER SOURCE (*specify*) _____ X	
MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B AUXILIARY NURSE ..... C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NO ONE ..... Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (***name***)? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** YOUR HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨*MN23* 12 ⇨*MN23* 96 ⇨*MN23*
MN21. Was (***name***) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN23*
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS ..... 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	

MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (***name***) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? *If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.* 	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	2 ⇨*MN25* 8 ⇨*MN25*
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	
MN25. Was (***name***) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (***name***) bathed for the first time? *If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *If "1 day" or "next day", probe:* About how many hours after the delivery? *If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.* *If 24 hours or more, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR ..... 000 HOURS..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ NEVER BATHED..... 997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998	
MN27. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 or 96 2	1 ⇨*MN30*
MN28. What was used to cut the cord?	NEW BLADE..... 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES..... 2 SCISSORS..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	
MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	2 ⇨*MN32* 8 ⇨*MN32*

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

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

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
PN1. *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*
PN2. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-36 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*PN7*
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (***name)***. You have said that you gave birth in (***name or type of facility in MN20***). How long did you stay there after the delivery? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. Before you left the (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on (***name***)'s health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
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? Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (***name or type or facility in MN20***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***). Did anyone check on (***name***)'s health after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN17*
PN7. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇨*PN11*

PN8. You have already said that (***person or persons in MN19***) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery, for example examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. After the delivery was over and before (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on (***name***)'s health?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
PN9. And did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
PN10. After the (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did anyone check on the health of (***name***)?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN19*
PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. After (***name***) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*PN20*
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE..... 2	1 ⇨*PN13A* 2 ⇨*PN13B*
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN13B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998	
PN14. Who checked on (***name***)'s health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE..... B AUXILIARY NURSE ..... C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

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

PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B AUXILIARY NURSE ..... C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
PN24. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** YOUR HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
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: [A] Examine (***name***)'s cord? [B] Take the temperature of (***name***)? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	YES NO DK EXAMINE THE CORD ..... 1 2 8 TAKE TEMPERATURE ..... 1 2 8 COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN26. *Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?*	YES, MN36=1 ..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2	2 ⇨*PN28*
PN27. Observe (***name***)'s breastfeeding?	YES NO DK OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN28. *Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?*	YES, MN33=1 ..... 1 NO, MN33=2 ..... 2 DK, MN33=8 3	1 ⇨*PN29A* 2 ⇨*PN29B* 3 ⇨*PN29C*

PN29A. You mentioned that (***name)*** was weighed at birth. After that, was (***name***) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? **PN29B**. You mentioned that (***name***) was not weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? **PN29C**. You mentioned that you do not know if (***name***) was weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
PN30. During the first two days after (***name)***'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?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT .....1 NO.....2 DK OR NOT SURE.....8	1 ⇨*CP3*
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*CP4*
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.*	FEMALE STERILIZATION.....A MALE STERILIZATION.....B IUD .....C INJECTABLES.....D IMPLANTS.....E PILL .....F MALE CONDOM.....G FEMALE CONDOM.....H DIAPHRAGM .....I FOAM / JELLY .....J PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM .....L WITHDRAWAL.....M OTHER (*specify*)_____X	
CP5. Where did you obtain (current method) the last time? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL ..... 11 HEALTH CENTER..... 12 LAO YOUTH CENTER LYC..... 13 OUTREACH TEAM..... 14 VILLAGE HEALTH VOLUNTEER VHV..... 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (*specify*) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... 21 PHARMACY..... 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR ..... 23 MOBILE CLINIC..... 24 FIELD WORKER..... 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____26 (*specify*) OTHER SOURCE SHOP ..... 31 FRIEND/RELATIVE..... 33 OTHER ((*specify*) _____ 96	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. *Check CP1. Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1= 2 OR 8 2	 2 ⇨ *UN6*
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *UN5*
UN3. *Check CM11. Any births?*	NO BIRTHS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ *UN4A* 1 ⇨ *UN4B*
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? **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? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	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*

UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX ..... A MENOPAUSAL ..... B NEVER MENSTRUATED ..... C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) ..... D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT ..... E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC ..... F BREASTFEEDING ..... G TOO OLD ..... H FATALISTIC ..... I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
UN13. *Check UN12. 'Never menstruated' mentioned?*	MENTIONED, UN12=C ..... 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago?	DAYS AGO ..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO ..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO ..... **4** __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY ..... 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH ..... 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	 993 ⇨ *End* 994 ⇨ *End* 995 ⇨ *End*
UN15. *Check UN14. Was the last menstrual period within last year?*	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR ..... 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	 2 ⇨ *End*
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

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)? *Probe*: 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
SB1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE ..... 00 AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER 95	00 ⇨*End*
SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? *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.*	DAYS AGO ..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO ..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO ..... **4** __ __	4 ⇨*End*
SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Boyfriend', then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	HUSBAND ..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER ..... 2 BOYFRIEND ..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ..... 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	3 ⇨*SB6* 4 ⇨*SB6* 5 ⇨*SB6* 6 ⇨*SB6*
SB5. *Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1=3 2	1 ⇨*SB7*
SB6. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ..... __ __ DK 98	
SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

SB9. What was your relationship to this person? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Boyfriend' then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	HUSBAND .....1 COHABITING PARTNER .....2 BOYFRIEND .....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE.....4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .....5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	 3⇨*SB12* 4⇨*SB12* 5⇨*SB12* 6⇨*SB12*
SB10. *Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2..... 1 NO, MA1=3..... 2	 2⇨*SB12*
SB11. *Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?*	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7≠1 2	1⇨*End*
SB12. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ..... __ __ DK 98	

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	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?	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 (***name***), were you given any information about: [A] Babies getting HIV from their mother? [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? [C] Getting tested for HIV? Were you: [D] Offered a test for HIV?	YES NO DK HIV FROM MOTHER ..... 1 2 8 THINGS TO DO ..... 1 2 8 TESTED FOR HIV ..... 1 2 8 OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV 1 2 8	
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?	YES .....1 NO 2	 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?	YES .....1 NO 2	 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? *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'.*	 NUMBER OF DAYS .....0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH .....10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY.....30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*TA10z*
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*TA10*
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? *Record all mentioned.*	CIGARS .....A WATER PIPE.....B CIGARILLOS .....C PIPE.....D OTHER (*specify*)_____X	
TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (***names of products mentioned in TA8***)? *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'.*	 NUMBER OF DAYS .....0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH .....10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY.....30	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*TA14*
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*TA14*

TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? *Record all mentioned.*	CHEWING TOBACCO .....A SNUFF.....B DIP.....C OTHER (*specify*) _____X	
TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (***names of products mentioned in TA12***)? *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'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS .....0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH .....10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY.....30	
TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
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. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL .....00 AGE.....___ ___	00 ⇨*End*
TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? *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'.*	DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH .....00 NUMBER OF DAYS .....0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH .....10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY.....30	00 ⇨*End*
TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS .....___ ___	

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*

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.*

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?*

☐ *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.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

- ☐ *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?*
  - ☐ *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.*
  - ☐ *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.*
- ☐ *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.*

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 18-49 YEARS..... 2	 2 ⇨ *ATW11*
ATW7. *Check Woman's marital status from MA5 in QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN:*	MA5=3 (NEVER IN UNION) ..... 1 OTHER..... 2	 2 ⇨ *ATW11*
ATW8. *Check HL20. Name and line number of the Minor's Parent / Responsible adult.* NAME _____ ___ ___		

ANAEMIA TESTING (WOMAN) ATW

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)*_____ NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	 2 ⇨*ATW18* 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)*_____ NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	 2 ⇨*ATW18* 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.*	*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.*	

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.*	*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.* The anaemia test shows that you have severe anaemia. You are seriously ill and must visit a health facility immediately.	
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

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:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 _

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.	**MWM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

MWM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*MWM9B* 2 ⇨*MWM9A*

MWM9A. 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 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?	**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?
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN .....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 ⇨*MAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*MWM17*

MWM17. *Result of man's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 NOT AT HOME .....02 REFUSED.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED .....04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 .....06 OTHER (*specify*)_____96

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? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	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? *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*	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MWB11*
MWB10. During 2016-17 (2017-18) school year, which level and grade or year are you attending? **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** __ __	

MWB11. At any time during the 2015-16 school year did you attend school? *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*	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MWB13*
MWB12. During 2015-16 school year, which level and grade or year did you attend? **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** __ __	
MWB13. *Check MWB6. Highest level of school attended:*	MWB6=2, 3, 4 OR 5 .....1 MWB6= 1.....2	1 ⇨*MWB15*
MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* Can you read part of the sentence to me?	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	
MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of current city, town or village of residence*)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS.....__ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇨*MWB18*
MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *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.* _____ *(Name of place)*	CITY.....1 TOWN.....2 RURAL AREA.....3	

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 (*specify*) _____ 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? *Record all mentioned.*	CIVIL SERVANT SCHEME ..... A SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE ..... B COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE (CBHI) ..... C HEALTH EQUITY FUND (HEF) ..... D FREE MCH ..... E PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	
MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*MMT9*
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? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	0⇨*MMT9*

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

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? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3	

FERTILITY		MCM
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. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman? *This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*MCM8* 8 ⇨*MCM8*
MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MCM5*
MCM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME.....__ __	
MCM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME.....__ __	
MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MCM8*
MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE .....__ __	
MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE .....__ __	
MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died? *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?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MCM11*
MCM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD .....__ __	
MCM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD .....__ __	
MCM11. *Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.*	SUM .....__ __	
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?	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=00 .....0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01.....1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE 2	0⇨*End* 1⇨*MCM18A*
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES .....1 NO 2	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 (***total number in MCM11***) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died? *Month and year must be recorded.*	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
MSB1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE ..... 00 AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER 95	00 ⇨*End*
MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? *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.*	DAYS AGO ..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO ..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO ..... **4** __ __	4 ⇨*End*
MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MSB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Girlfriend', then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	WIFE ..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER ..... 2 GIRLFRIEND ..... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ..... 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	3 ⇨*MSB6* 4 ⇨*MSB6* 5 ⇨*MSB6* 6 ⇨*MSB6*
MSB5. *Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MMA1=3 2	1 ⇨*MSB7*
MSB6. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER ..... __ __ DK 98	
MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

MSB9. What was your relationship to this person? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'Girlfriend' then ask:* Were you living together as if married? *If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.*	WIFE .....1 COHABITING PARTNER .....2 GIRLFRIEND .....3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE.....4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .....5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	 3 ⇨*MSB12* 4 ⇨*MSB12* 5 ⇨*MSB12* 6 ⇨*MSB12*
MSB10. *Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?*	YES, MMA1=1 OR 2..... 1 NO, MMA1=3 2	 2 ⇨*MSB12*
MSB11. *Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?*	YES, MMA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MMA7≠1 2	1 ⇨*End*
MSB12. How old is this person? *If response is 'DK', probe:* About how old is this person?	AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER..... __ __ DK 98	

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	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?	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? *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'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ___ 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? *Record all mentioned.*	CIGARS .....A WATER PIPE .....B CIGARILLOS .....C PIPE.....D OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (***names of products mentioned in MTA8***)? *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'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS..... 0 ___ 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*

MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month? *Record all mentioned.*	CHEWING TOBACCO ..... A SNUFF ..... B DIP ..... C OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (***names of products mentioned in MTA12***)? *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'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	
MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
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. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL ..... 00 AGE ..... ___ ___	00 ⇨*End*
MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? *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'.*	DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH ..... 00 NUMBER OF DAYS ..... 0 ___ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30	00 ⇨*End*
MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS ..... ___ ___	

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?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE..... NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____	
MWM12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	LAO	
MWM13. *Language of the Interview.*	LAO ..... OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____	
MWM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	LAO ..... OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____	
MWM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... NO, NOT USED	

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?*

☐ *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.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*

- ☐ *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?*
  - ☐ *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.*
  - ☐ *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.*
- ☐ *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.*

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5

2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL	UI
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:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	**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 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*UF10B* 2 ⇨*UF10A*

UF10A. 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 UF3***)'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 (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 30 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN .....1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN.....2	1 ⇨*UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*UF17*

UF17. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	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
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.		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? *Probe:* What is (his/her) birthday? *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY .....__ __ DK DAY .....98 MONTH.....__ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 1 __	
UB2. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....__	
UB3. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	1 ⇨*UB9*
UB4. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):*	RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 .....1 RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47.2	2 ⇨*UB6*
UB5. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=0 .....1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨*UB8B* 2 ⇨*UB9*
UB6. Has (***name***) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as nursery school or pre-school?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*UB9*
UB7. At any time since **September** 2016, did (he/she) attend (*programmes mentioned in UB6*)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨*UB9*
UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (*programmes mentioned in UB6*)? **UB8B**. You have mentioned that (***name***) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
UB9. Is (***name***) covered by any health insurance?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*

UB10. What type of health insurance is (***name***) covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	CIVIL SERVANT SCHEME ..... A SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE.....B COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE (CBHI) .....C HEALTH EQUITY FUND (HEF)..... D FREE MCH .....E PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE.....F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

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

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

EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (***name***):

If 'Yes', ask:
Who engaged in this activity with (***name***)?

A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.

Record all that apply.

'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.

		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE
[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (***name***)?	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y
[B] Told stories to (***name***)?	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y
[C] Sang songs to or with (***name***), including lullabies?	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y
[D] Took (***name***) outside the home?	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y
[E] Played with (***name***)?	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y
[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (***name***)?	NAMED	A	B	X	Y

EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (***name***). 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 (***name***)'s development.

Can (***name***) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?

YES 1
NO 2
DK 8

EC7. Can (***name***) read at least four simple, popular words?

YES 1
NO 2
DK 8

EC8. Does (***name***) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?

YES 1
NO 2
DK 8

EC9. Can (***name***) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?

YES 1
NO 2
DK 8

EC10. Is (***name***) sometimes too sick to play?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC11. Does (***name***) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC12. When given something to do, is (***name***) able to do it independently?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC13. Does (***name***) get along well with other children?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC14. Does (***name***) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
EC15. Does (***name***) 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 <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with ***(name)*** <u>in the past month</u>.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'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. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* 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*

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

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE					BD
BD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2				2 ⇨ *End*
BD2. Has (***name***) ever been breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				2 ⇨ *BD4* 8 ⇨ *BD4*
BD3. Is (***name***) still being breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (***name***) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				
BD5. Did (***name***) drink Oral Rehydration Salts solution (ORS), yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				
BD6. Did (***name***) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8				
BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (***name***) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (***name***) drink (***name of item***) yesterday during the day or the night:		YES	NO	DK	
[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 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[E]*	
[D1] How many times did (***name***) drink infant formula? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA ..... __				
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	8 ⇩ *BD7[X]*	
[E1] How many times did (***name)*** drink milk? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK ..... __				
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ⇩ *BD8*	8 ⇩ *BD8*	

[X1] *Record all other liquids mentioned.*	(*Specify*) _____			
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. - Think about when (***name***) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? *If 'Yes' ask:* Please tell me everything (***name***) ate at that time. *Probe:* Anything else? *Record answers using the food groups below.* - What did (***name***) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? *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.*				
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? *Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.*	YOGURT	1	2 ⇩ *BD8[B]*	8 ⇩ *BD8[B]*
[A1] How many times did (***name***) eat yogurt? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	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 ⇩ *BD9*	8 ⇩ *BD9*	
[X1] *Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above*.	(*Specify*) _____				
BD9. How many times did (***name***) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? *If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1]*. *If 7 or more times, record '7'*.	NUMBER OF TIMES .....__ DK 8				

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 (***name***)'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 (***name***)?		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 (***name***) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunization days or child health days: [A] National Polio Campaign [B] National Measles Campaign [C] National Immunization Day [D] Provincial Health Day	Y N DK NATIONAL POLIO CAMPAIGN .....1 2 8 NATIONAL MEASLES CAMPAIGN.....1 2 8 NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAY .....1 2 8 PROVINCIAL HEALTH DAY.....1 2 8	
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (***name***) 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.* *Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received.* *For vaccinations <u>not</u> received record '00'.* *When <u>finished</u>, go to End of module.*		⇨*End*

IM11. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign, immunization day or provincial health day?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM12. Did (***name***) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunization days or child health days: [A] National Polio Campaign [B] National Measles Campaign [C] National Immunization Day [D] Provincial Health Day	Y N DK NATIONAL POLIO CAMPAIGN .....1 2 8 NATIONAL MEASLES CAMPAIGN.....1 2 8 NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAY .....1 2 8 PROVINCIAL HEALTH DAY.....1 2 8	
IM13. *Check IM11 and IM12:*	ALL NO OR DK .....1 AT LEAST ONE YES 2	1 ⇨*End*
IM14. Has (***name***) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
IM15. Did (***name***) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease – within the first 24 hours after birth?	YES, WITHIN 24 HOURS .....1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS .....2 NO .....3 DK 8	
IM16. Has (***name***) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? *Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.*	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	2 ⇨*IM20* 8 ⇨*IM20*
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ DK 8	
IM19. The last time (***name***) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio? *Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.*	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

IM20. Has (***name***) 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? *Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Polio drops.*	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM22* 8 ⇨*IM22*
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ DK 8	
IM22. Has (***name***) 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? *Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.*	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM26* 8 ⇨*IM26*
IM23. How many times was the pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES.....__ DK 8	
IM26. Has (***name***) 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?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	
IM26A. Has (***name***) 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?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
IM29. *Check the vaccination card: Has (name) received a Vitamin A dose within the last 6 months?*	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK, NO VACCINATION CARD 8	1 ⇨*IM29B*
IM29A. Has (name) received a Vitamin A does like (this /any of these) within the last 6 months?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	

Show common types of ampules / capsules / syrups		
IM29B. Has (***name***) 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 (***name***) 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 (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? **CA3B**. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? *If 'less', probe*: 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 (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? *If 'less', probe:* 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*

CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ (*Name of place*)	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... D OUTREACH TEAM.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA7. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given: [A] A fluid made from a special packet called oralyte / Nam Tha Lay Phoun? [B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid called oralyte fluid? [C] Zinc tablets or syrup? [D] Coconut water or rice water with salt?	Y N DK FLUID FROM ORS PACKET .....1 2 8 PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID.....1 2 8 ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP.....1 2 8 COCONUT WATER OR RICE WATER WITH SALT.....1 2 8	
CA8. *Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?*	YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B] ..... 1 NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B] 2	2⇨*CA10*

CA9. Where did you get the (*ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B]*)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... D OUTREACH TEAM ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) ..... X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA10. *Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?*	YES, CA7[C]=1 ..... 1 NO, CA7[C] ≠1 2	2 ⇨*CA12*
CA11. Where did you get the zinc? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public or private</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... D OUTREACH TEAM ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... P SHOP ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... R OTHER (*specify*) ..... X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*CA14* 8 ⇨*CA14*

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

CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'X' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... D OUTREACH TEAM.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CA22. At any time during the illness, was (***name***) given any medicine for the illness?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	 2 ⇨*CA30* 8 ⇨*CA30*

CA23. What medicine was (***name***) given? *Probe:* Any other medicine? *Record all medicines given.* *"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."* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**ANTI-MALARIALS** ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (COARTEM) ..... A SP / FANSIDAR ..... B CHLOROQUINE ..... C AMODIAQUINE ..... D QUININE PILLS ..... E INJECTION/IV ..... F ARTESUNATE RECTAL ..... G INJECTION/IV ..... H OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL (*specify*) _____ K **ANTIBIOTICS** AMOXICILLIN ..... L COTRIMOXAZOLE ..... M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP ..... N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV ..... O **OTHER MEDICATIONS** PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN ..... R ASPIRIN ..... S IBUPROFEN ..... T OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK ..... Z	
CA24. *Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?*	YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O ..... 1 NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED 2	2 ⇨*CA26*

CA25. Where did you get the (***name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O***)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *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.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... D OUTREACH TEAM.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R OTHER (*specify*) ..... X **DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z**	
CA26. *Check CA23: Anti-malarials mentioned?*	YES, ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED, CA23=A-K.....1 NO, ANTI-MALARIALS NOT MENTIONED.....2	2⇨*CA30*
CA27. Where did you get the (***name of medicine from CA23, codes A to K***)? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.* *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.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... D OUTREACH TEAM.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC .....I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN..... J PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*) _____ O **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND.....P SHOP ..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R OTHER (*specify*) ..... X **DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z**	
CA28. *Check CA23: More than one antimalarial recorded in codes A to K?*	YES, MULTIPLE ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED.....1 NO, ONLY ONE ANTIMALARIAL MENTIONED.....2	1⇨*CA29A* 2⇨*CA29B*

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

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 UB1* *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 <u>another</u> 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:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	KILOGRAMS (KG).....___ ___ . ___ CHILD NOT PRESENT .....99.3 CHILD REFUSED .....99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED .....99.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 99.6	99.3 ⇨*AN13* 99.4 ⇨*AN10* 99.5 ⇨*AN10* 99.6 ⇨*AN10*
AN9. *Was the child undressed to the minimum?*	YES .....1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED 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:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* **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:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.*	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM) ..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED .....999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED .....999.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 999.6	999.4 ⇨*AN13* 999.5 ⇨*AN13* 999.6 ⇨*AN13*
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:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___		
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

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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. *Record the code and sign your name.*	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. *Record haemoglobin level here and in the anaemia pamphlet.*	G/DL ..... ___ ___ . ___ CHILD NOT PRESENT.....99.3 CHILD REFUSED.....99.4 OTHER.....99.6	 ⇨*AT14* ⇨*AT14* ⇨*AT14*
AT11. *Informational brochure.*	*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.*	
AT12. C*heck AT10:* *Haemoglobin result*	BELOW 7.0 G/DL/SEVERE ANAEMIA .....1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2	 2 ⇨*AT14*
AT13. *Referral for severe anaemia.*	*Provide a written referral to a health facility for medical treatment for any child with severe anaemia. Inform the child's parent or responsible adult, about the effects of severe anaemia and recommend him/her to visit a health facility for follow-up medical attention.* *Fill out an Anaemia Referral Slip, on which you have recorded the Hb level.* The anaemia test shows that (name) has severe anaemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.	
AT14. *Is there another child/woman to be tested in the household who has not yet been tested?*	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

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANAEMIA TESTING MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANAEMIA TESTING MODULE

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5 – 17

2017 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS II)

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**FS**
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:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	**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 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1⇨*FS10B* 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 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1⇨*CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module* 2⇨*FS17*

FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	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

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=HH47 .....1 FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*CB11*
CB2. In what month and year was (***name***) born? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH .....__ __ YEAR .....__ __ __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (his/her) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS).....__ __	
CB4. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CB11*
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) 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)?	YES .....1 NO 2	
CB7. At any time during 2016-17 school year did (***name***) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CB9*
CB8. During 2016 - 17 school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) 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 (***name***) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CB11*
CB10. During that 2015-16 school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) 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 (***name***) covered by any health insurance?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*

CB12. What type of health insurance is (***name***) covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	CIVIL SERVANT SCHEME.....A SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE .....B COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE (CBHI).....C HEALTH EQUITY FUND (HEF).....D FREE MCH.....E PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE .....F OTHER (*specify*) _____X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (***name***) may do. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? [A] Did (***name***) 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? [B] Did (***name***) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business? [C] Did (***name***) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products? [X] Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	YES NO WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS ..... 1 2 HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RUN OWN BUSINESS..... 1 2 PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ..... 1 2 ANY OTHER ACTIVITY..... 1 2	
CL2. *Check CL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' .....1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2⇨*CL7*
CL3. Since last (***day of the week***) about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?	NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES.....1 NO 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES.....1 NO 2	

CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (***name***)?		
[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[X] Is (***name***) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) fetch water for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL9*
CL8. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) collect firewood for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL11*
CL10. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following for this household?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household?	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2	
[B] Cooking?	COOKING 1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE 1 2	
[D] Washing clothes?	WASHING CLOTHES 1 2	
[E] Caring for children?	CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2	
[X] Other household tasks?	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2	

CL12. *Check CL11, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' .....1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2⇨*End*
CL13. Since last (***day of the week***), about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'*	NUMBER OF HOURS..... __ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. *Check CB3: Child's age:*	AGE 5-14 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇨ *End*
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with ***(name)*** <u>in the past month</u>.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
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 (***name)*** to read at home?	NONE .....00 NUMBER OF BOOKS ..... 0 __ 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 (***name***) ever have homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR7* 8 ⇨*PR7*
PR6. Does anyone help (***name)*** with homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does (***name)***'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 (***name)***'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (***name)***'s school?	YES NO DK PLAN FOR ADRESSING 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 (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (***name)***'s school for any of the following reasons? [A] A school celebration or a sport event? [B] To discuss (***name)***'s progress with (his/her) teachers?	YES NO DK CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT..... 1 2 8 TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8	
PR12. In the last 12 months, has (***name***)'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons: [A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar? [B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar? [X] Other?	YES NO DK NATURAL DISASTERS..... 1 2 8 MAN-MADE DISASTERS ..... 1 2 8 OTHER..... 1 2 8	
PR13. In the last 12 months, was (***name***) unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR14. *Check PR13: 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, PR13=1 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
PR15. When teacher absence happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

FS11. *Record the time*.	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __	
FS12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	LAO 1	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	LAO ..... 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	LAO ..... 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS15. *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	

FS16. *Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation.*

Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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

ພິມຄັ້ງທີ: 1

ພາສາລາວ ແລະ ພາສາອັງກິດ

ຊື່ຜູ້ແຕ່ງ: ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ

ຂະໜາດພິມ: A4

ຈຳນວນໜ້າພິມ: 622 ໜ້າ

ເລກຖະບຽນພິມຈຳໜ່າຍ: 144/ພຈ 22062018

ຈຸດປະສົງພິມໃນການພິມ: ແຈກຢາຍ

ພິມທີ່: ປານຄຳ ຈຳປາ

MPI

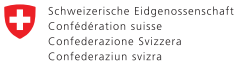
LAO STATISTICS
BUREAU

UNFPA

unicef
for every child

USAID

European Union

THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG
Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
Directorate for Development Cooperation
and Humanitarian Affairs

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

WFP
United Nations
World Food
Programme

UN
DP

World Health
Organization

JICA