Lao PDR

Lao Social Indicator Survey II

2017

Summary Survey Findings Report and Statistical Snapshots

June, 2018



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

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The LSIS II presents up-to date information for assessing the situation of children, women and men as well as to provide data for monitoring progress towards existing strategies and action plans including the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (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) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
- Updated	December, 2016 to February, 2017		
Interviewer training	June, 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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Foreword

The Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS) II conducted in 2016-2017 is a nation-wide household based survey with a sample size of 23,400, covering all 18 provinces. It aims to generate data at provincial level disaggregated by age, residence, sex, wealth quantile and ethnic groups.

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

LSIS II provides up-to-date information needed for the selection of data on key social development indicators to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially key inputs for the ongoing Voluntary National Report on SDG, 2018. This will provide a baseline for the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (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.

This report is a summary report of key findings from LSISII as well as presenting some statistical snapshots. For the detail report, please kindly refer to the large report which provide details of data and information of LSISII.

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Acknowledgements

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

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

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

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

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I. Introduction

Background

This report is based on the Lao Social Indicator Survey II, conducted in 2017 of fieldwork by the Lao Statistics Bureau in close collaboration with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education and Sport that implemented the survey. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

> *"Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children …. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development…"*

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

> *"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research" (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)*

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

> *"…We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."*

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, "**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**" stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

> *"quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48);* recognizes that *"…baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..."* and calls for *"…strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States…"*

The Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS) II provides a set of single national figure on social indicators. It followed the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Programme (MICS6) and add-on specific questionnaires for country needs on abortion, and anemia testing.

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

Survey Objectives

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

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

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 during January. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the LSIS II, 2017 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

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

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 DATA PROCESSING

The data collection application was based on the 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 during January. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 31 days during June and July, 2017. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent three days in field practise and one day on a full pilot survey in Vientiane province. The training agenda was based on the standard MICS6 training agenda.[3]

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

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

2.6 FIELDWORK

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

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

2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

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

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

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

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

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

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[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 84.6
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 12.5
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 87.0
SR.12a	Use of internet (during last 3 months)	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who used the internet during the last 3 months (a) women (b) men	 27.9 28.3
SR.12b	Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)		MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who used the internet at least once a week during the last 3 months (a) women (b) men	 26.6 26.0
SR.13	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities (a) women (b) men	 7.3 11.8
SR.14	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month (a) women (b) men	 7.2 43.5
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 (a) women (b) men	 2.1 12.7
SR.16	Use of alcohol		TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month (a) women (b) men	 31.0 65.2
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 (a) women (b) men	 11.6 15.6
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	7.5
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	4.8
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	2.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
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

[4] Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.
[5] See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description
[6] See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	64.5
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	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	17.9
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live	47.2
TM.22	Multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months (a) women (b) men	 0.5 8.5
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		SB	Percentage of people age 15-49 years reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex (a) women (b) men	 27.2 26.0

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
TM.24	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
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 70.4
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 21.3
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 59.6
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 22.1
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 49.8
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 52.2
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 31.2
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 (DTP3) 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 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 12-23months 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[11]	Measles immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the first measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	66.2
TC.11	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

[11] Survey specific indicator – the data presented for the MR1 as the percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the first measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey. This is not a standard MICS TC.10 indicator (and no reference to the SDG indicator) which measures for the second measles dose.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received (a) ORS (b) ORS and zinc	 56.1 12.5
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	61.1
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	6.5
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	1.2
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	96.3
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.2
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	39.8
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	44.8
TC.21a TC.21b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)[12]		TN	Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	 61.2 38.0
TC.22	Population that slept under an ITN		TN	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	50.8
TC.23	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN		TN	Percentage of children under age 5 who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	49.8
TC.24	Pregnant women who slept under an ITN		TN – CP	Percentage of pregnant women who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	52.4

[12] An ITN is (a) a conventionally treated net which has been soaked with an insecticide within the past 12 months, (b) factory treated net which does not require any treatment (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.25	Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy[13]		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth	1.0
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	58.4
TC.27	Malaria diagnostics usage		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing	8.5
TC.28	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	8.2
TC.29	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received anti-malarial drugs and received ACT (or other first-line treatment according to national policy)	47.7
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	97.0
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	50.1
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[14]	44.9
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[15] during the previous day	59.5
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	64.9
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	27.2
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	16
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[16] during the previous day	51.0
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	86.7

[13] Only women who received ANC were asked about intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy.
[14] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines
[15] Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)
[16] Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	 25.7 26.9
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	54.8
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups[17] during the previous day	45.3
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[18] or more during the previous day	69.4
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	35.1
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	21.1 4.9
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	33.0 12.7
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	9.0 3.0
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	3.5 1.5
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	89.2

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

[18] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	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 secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	92.6
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 9.0 10.0
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (a) upper secondary school	 0.99 1.04 1.03 0.80 0.30 0.11 0.92 0.64 0.47
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	18.3
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in School Management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	34.2
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	17.2
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	11.8

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	15.7
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher absence[19]		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school who could not attend class due to teacher absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	16.1
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	12.7
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 attending school who have homework and received help with homework	52.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority (including registration in the family book)	73.0
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	69.0
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[20]	42.8
PR.4a	Early Marriage (before age 15)	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of young people age 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (a) women (b) men	 7.1 1.8
PR.4b	Early Marriage (before age 18)	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of young people age 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 18 (a) women (b) men	 32.7 10.8
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of young people age 15-19 years who are married or in union (a) women (b) men	 23.5 5.9
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union (a) women (b) men	 3.5 2.1

[19] The indicator name has been changed from the standard "MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence" since teacher strike is not applicable for Lao PDR.

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[1]	Module[2]	Definition[3]	Value
PR.7a PR.7b	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	15.3
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.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage [M]		WB CB UB	Percentage of population covered by health insurance (a) women age 15-49 (b) children age 5-17 (c) children under age 5	 15.4 10.3 13.7
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST	Percentage of household members that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	12.4
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	9.2
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	12.4
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children age 5-24 currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	4.7

Highlights from LSIS-II by key sector

1. Every Child Survives and Thrives

Health

- **There has been an overall reduction of the early childhood mortality rate. Under five mortality rate** (U5MR) stands at 46 deaths per 1000 live births. 87 per cent of under 5 mortality happens in the first year of life. Despite the remarkable progress made in reducing child mortality, inequities in health services coverage persist, particularly in terms of antenatal care, postnatal care, skilled birth attendance and facility deliveries, with women and children from the poorest wealth quintile, low maternal education and rural areas without road having limited access to key health care services. For example, delivery at health facility is more than two-fold in urban areas compared to rural areas without road (87.9 per cent and 37.7 per cent respectively).

- **18 per cent of women aged 20-24 had a live birth before age 18.** Early childbearing (young women) is at least nine times more likely amongst the poorest wealth quintile compared to the richest wealth quintile. Early childbearing increases the risk of neonatal mortality, low birth weight and stunting.

- **48.1 per cent of children 12 to 23 months are reported to be fully immunised[1], compared to 40 per cent in LSIS-I.** Vaccination coverage for all the vaccines is still below the target of 90 per cent. BCG coverage stands at 81.5 per cent and Penta 1 at 72.5 per cent. Utilization of Penta 3 stands at 60.8 per cent; PCV 3 at 47.6 per cent; OPV 3 at 69 per cent; and measles at 66 per cent.

Reproductive Health

- **There has been a 27 per cent increase in deliveries assisted by a skilled birth attendant for all women aged 15-49** (from 37.5 per cent in 2011 to 64.4 per cent in 2017). The number of deliveries assisted by skilled attendants is almost three times higher in urban areas (89.7 per cent) compared to rural areas without road (34.1 per cent). For adolescents (women under the age of 20), this figure is 56.4 per cent compared to 67 per cent for 20-34 year olds.

- The current **unmet need for family planning** is higher for unmarried women (75.4 per cent) compared to those who are married (14.3 per cent). The use of modern method contraceptives for married women aged 15-49 increased from 42.1 per cent to 54.1 percent between 2011 and 2017. For unmarried women, the use of modern method contraceptives stands at 14.5 per cent. The unmet need for married adolescents aged 15-19 is 17.6 per cent (15 per cent for spacing births and 2.7 per cent for limiting births). For married adolescents, the use of modern method contraceptives is 22.6 per cent for the age group 15-17 and 32.7 per cent for 18-19 year olds, respectively. For unmarried adolescents, the figures are 14.8 per cent for 15-17 year olds and 13.3 for 18-19 year olds.

- The **average number of children per woman** in Lao PDR has fallen from 3.2 in 2011 to 2.7 in 2017.

- The **average adolescent birth rate** has decreased from 94 to 83 per 1,000 between 2011 and 2017 with clear disparities between urban (42) and rural (136) areas, level of education

(176 for no education/ECE compared to only 3 for higher level education) and ethno-linguistic group of household heads (192 for Hmong-Mien compared to 54 for Lao-Tai).

- **It is the first time that a national survey has included and provided important data on abortion** among women of the reproductive age (15-49 years of age). The results show that, on average, 6.1 per cent of women have experienced at least one induced abortion in their lifetime, with a pronounced difference between provinces, ranging from 1 per cent in Saravane up to 15.1 per cent in Vientiane province. 1.48 per cent of these women are adolescents aged 15-19. Furthermore, the data reveals that only 50 per cent of women who have experienced complications from an induced abortion during the last 5 years have sought health care (87 per cent of 15-19 year olds have sought health care for abortion-related complications compared to only 25.4 per cent of 20-24 year olds). This information indicates a strong need to identify the barriers that stand in the way of women accessing health care related to abortions.

Nutrition

- **The prevalence of children under 5 years of age with stunted growth (low height for age) has decreased** from 44 per cent in LSIS-I, to 35.6 per cent in 2015 (Lao Child Anthropometric Assessment Survey) and to **33 per cent in 2017**. Despite this positive downward trend, there remain significant disparities across the 18 provinces. Stunting prevalence is lowest in Vientiane Capital (13.6 per cent) and highest in Phongsaly Province (54 per cent). 8 out of 18 provinces have very high levels of stunting (≥ 40 per cent), compared to 13 provinces in LSIS-I (out of 17 provinces at the time of the survey). Children in rural areas without road, whose mothers have no education and from the poorest quintile are two to three times more likely to suffer from stunting than children in urban settings, with high educated mothers and from the richest quintile.
- Between 2015 (Lao Child Anthropometric Assessment Survey) and 2017 there has been a slight decrease, but not significant, in the prevalence of children under 5 years of age who suffer from **wasting or acute malnutrition** (low weight for height) from 9.6 per cent to 9.0 per cent. According to the LSIS-II data, 6 out of 18 provinces show an increase in the percentage of children under 5 years of age who suffer from acute malnutrition (low weight for height).
- **Early Initiation of Breastfeeding** (EIBF) stands at 50.1 per cent while in 2011 (LSIS- I) it was 39 per cent. In terms of **exclusive breastfeeding** during the first six months, there has been an increase in the percentage over the last five years from 40.1 per cent in 2011 to 44.9 per cent in 2017.
- The percentage of children 6-23 months receiving the **minimum meal frequency** has increased from 43 per cent in 2011 to 69 per cent in 2017. Whilst this is a good improvement in child feeding practices, less than half of the population of children 6-23months received the minimum diet diversity or the variety of foods required for optimal growth and development.
- Four in ten women in Lao PDR are anaemic. One-third or 33.3 per cent of women have mild **anaemia**, 6 per cent have moderate anaemia and less than 1 per cent have severe anaemia. Women living in rural areas without roads are more likely to be anaemic than women living in rural areas with roads (42 per cent versus 37 cent). The prevalence of anaemia varies considerably by province; women in Khammuane province are more than 4 times more likely than women in Xayabury province to be anaemic (62 per cent versus 18 per cent). **26**

percent of children in Lao PDR have mild anaemia, 18 per cent have moderate anaemia, and <1 per cent have severe anaemia. Children under 5 in Khammuane province are more than two times more likely to be anaemic than children in Huaphanh province (59 per cent versus 24 per cent).

2. Every Child Learns

- Despite some progress over the last years, the overall status of **Early Childhood Education** (ECE) remains weak. Although the percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education increased from 23 per cent (LSIS-I) to 32.1 per cent (LSIS-II), two-thirds (67.9 per cent) of the children in this age group still do not have access to early childhood education. **School readiness** of children has also improved. However, even though the percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year increased by more than double from 23.7 per cent (LSIS-I) to 55.1 per cent (LSIS-II), about half of the primary grade 1 students enters primary education without any early childhood education experience. The 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 decreased from 57.4 per cent in LSIS-I to 29.8 per cent in LSIS-II.

  There are **significant disparities** in children's early childhood education experiences. For example, the attendance rate of ECE is higher in urban areas (56.8 per cent) compared to rural areas (22.7 per cent); and it is the highest among richest families (69 per cent), with higher education of mothers (80.6 per cent) and Lao-Tai group (42 per cent). The lowest rates are among the poorest families (12.6 per cent); with lowest education of mothers (12.6 per cent) and non-Lao-Tai groups (Mon-Khmer 18.9 per cent; Hmong-Mien 19.8 per cent).

- There is a high primary attendance rate (net attendance ratio -adjusted- stands at 89.6 per cent), however, the **completion of the full cycle of compulsory education** (primary and lower-secondary) for all children remains a challenge. Some good progress has been made in terms of right-age entry to primary school. The percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate) increased from 63.9 per cent (LSIS-I) to 73.1 per cent (LSIS-II). Nevertheless, over a quarter of the grade 1 students (27 per cent) are either over-age or under-age. **10.4 per cent of the primary-age children** remain **out-of-school**. This, together with the high ratios of over age entry and attendance in primary level, has led to the low adjusted **net attendance ratio for lower secondary**, which stands merely at 60.5 per cent.

- There are **significant disparities in school net attendance** which are widened as the education level progresses. Those in rural areas are more disadvantaged. Adjusted Net Attendance Ratios (NAR) Urban vs Rural for different levels are as follows: Primary (95.3 per cent vs 87.7 per cent); Lower-Secondary (85.2 per cent vs 53.8 per cent) and Upper-Secondary (64 per cent vs 28.5 per cent). Children in poor families, non-Lao-Tai groups and with low education level of mothers also face more challenges.

3. Every Child is Protected from Violence and Exploitation

- No progress has been made in terms of **birth registration** over the last five years. The overall birth registration rate of children under five stands currently at 73 per cent, (75 per cent in LSIS-I). Only one in ten mothers/caretakers knows how to register births with civil authorities. Mothers with high education level have the highest birth registration rate (97 per cent) and mothers with no education, the lowest (56 per cent). Lao-Tai headed households

have higher rates (80 per cent), compared to Mon-Khmer (59 per cent). Nearly 9 in 10 children under five in urban areas (89 per cent) are registered either with civil authorities or family book, while this is the case for only 6 in 10 children in rural areas without road.

- Some progress has been made in terms of reducing violence against children over the last five years. The percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced **physical punishment** by any violent discipline method has decreased from 77.1 per cent to 69 per cent. However, 7 in 10 children age 1 to 14 years are still subject to at least one form of psychological aggression or physical punishment from an adult in their household. The use of **severe physical punishment** among mothers with no education is higher (6 per cent) than among mothers with high education level (3.1 per cent).

  Regarding **child marriage,** the situation has not changed substantially. The percentage of women aged 20 to 49 years married before the age of 15 dropped from 10.3 to 8.4 per cent; and that of women married before the age of 18 dropped from 37 to 32.7 per cent. Almost twice as many women are married before the age of 18 in rural areas (16.3 per cent) than in urban areas (7.1 per cent). The percentage of women aged 20 to 49 years with no education who were married before the age of 18 reached 46.4 per cent whereas only 1.5 per cent of women in the same age group with higher level of education were married before that age. A similar inverse relationship exists with wealth index quintiles. The highest percentage of women aged 20 to 49 years before 18 is among women in Hmong-Mien headed households (54.9 per cent). On average, 23.5 per cent of adolescents aged 15-19 are currently married/in union, with large disparities between levels of education (47.6 per cent for no education/ECE compared to 7.5 per cent for higher education) and area (30.5 per cent for rural without road and 14.2 per cent for urban).

4. Every Child Lives in a Clean and Safe Environment

- Good progress has been made in terms of **water supply coverage**. The percentage of people using improved water sources of drinking water reached to 83.9 per cent (78.3 per cent in rural compared to 96.7 per cent in urban settings. Among the poorest quintile, only 58.4 per cent had access). However, **quality of water** (tested for the first time in LSIS-II) **remains an issue**. 86.3 per cent of the samples tested at household level (80.5 per cent in urban and 88.9 per cent in rural) were found positive for E-Coli (proxy indicator for faecal contamination).

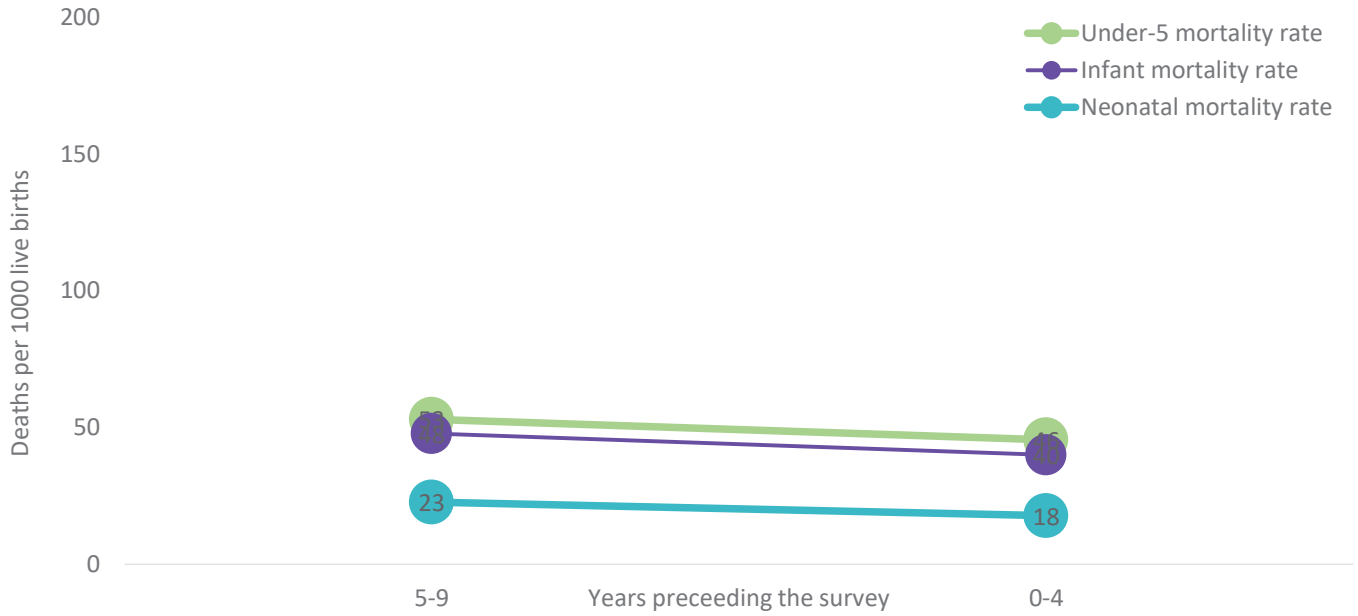
- The percentage of people using **improved sanitation** reached 73.8 per cent (64.9 percent in rural compared to 94.1 percent in urban settings). Despite the progress, 23.9 percent of the population defecate in the open (32.6 percent in rural versus 4.25 per cent in urban areas). The highest open defecation rate can be found in Saravane Province, 65 per cent, and the lowest in Vientiane Capital, 1 per cent.

- On average, 54.1 per cent of households have hand washing stations with water and soap (73.3 per cent in urban households and 45.6 percent in rural).

Lao PDR
Lao Social Indicator Survey 2017

Child Mortality

Mortality Rates among Children Under-5



Years Prior to the Survey	Neonatal mortality rate: SDG 3.2.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Infant mortality rate	Child mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate: SDG 3.2.1
0-4	18	22	40	6	46
5-9	23	25	48	5	53

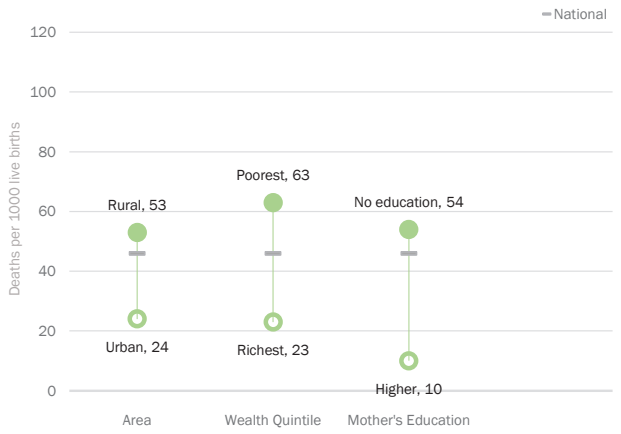
Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life
Post-neonatal mortality: calculated as difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
Infant mortality ($_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
Child mortality ($_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Key Messages

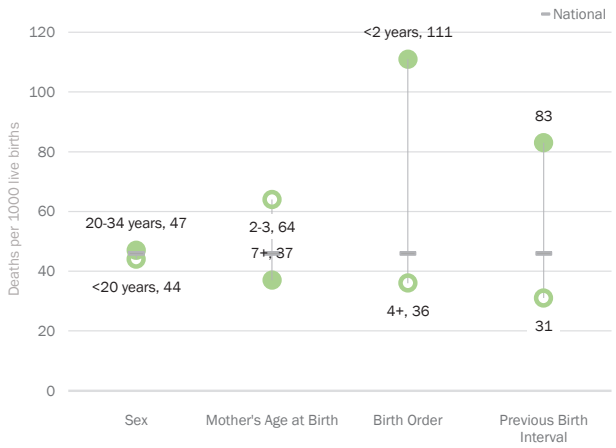
There has been an overall reduction of the early childhood mortality rate. Under five mortality rate (U5MR) stands at 46 deaths per 1000 live births. 87 per cent of under 5 mortality happens in the first year of life. Despite the remarkable progress made in reducing child mortality, inequities in health services coverage persist, particularly in terms of antenatal care, postnatal care, skilled birth attendance and facility deliveries, with women and children from the poorest wealth quintile, low maternal education and rural areas without road having limited access to key health care services. For example, delivery at health facility is more than two-fold in urban areas compared to rural areas without road (87.9 per cent and 37.7 per cent respectively).

Child Mortality Disparities

Under-5 Mortality Rate by Socio-economic Characteristics & Area



Under-5 Mortality Rate by Demographic Risk Factors



Under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, area and demographic risk factors

Neonatal & Under-5 Mortality Rates by Region

Region	Neonatal mortality	Infant mortality rate	Under-5 mortality
National	18	40	46
VIENTIANE CAPITAL	24	27	35
PHONGSALY	27	60	68
LUANGNAMTHA	10	26	42
OUDOMXAY	28	68	71
BOKEO	26	53	59
LUANGPRABANG	15	37	45
HUAPHANH	27	44	44
XAYABURY	7	9	11
XIENGKHUANG	16	33	39
VIENTIANE	20	40	43
BORIKHAMXAY	20	40	42
KHAMMUANE	23	54	63
SAVANNAKHET	3	32	38
SARAVANE	21	50	54
SEKONG	12	28	35
CHAMPASACK	11	40	45
ATTAPEU	35	56	59
XAYSOMBOUNE	27	47	51

Neonatal mortality and under-5 mortality rates (deaths per 1000 live births) for the five year period preceding the survey, by region

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the LSISII 2017 related to survey and sample characteristics.. Data from this snapshot can be found in table SR1.1, SR 5.1W, SR5.1M, SR 5.2, SR 5.3 and SR2.3.

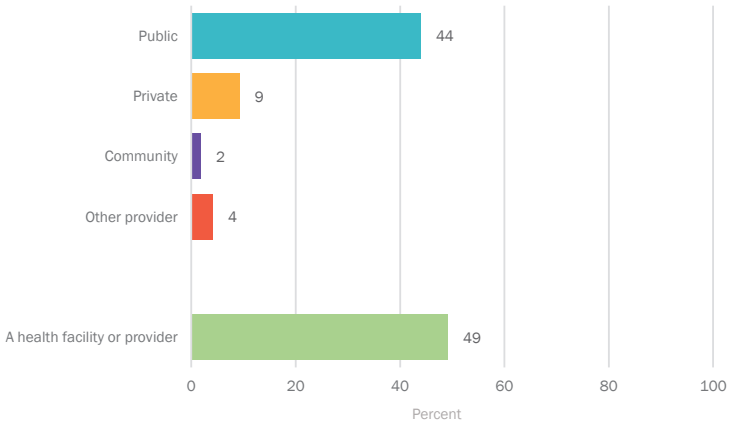
Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Lao PDR
Lao Social Indicator Survey 2017

Child Health & Care of Illness

Diarrhoea

Care-seeking for Diarrhoea



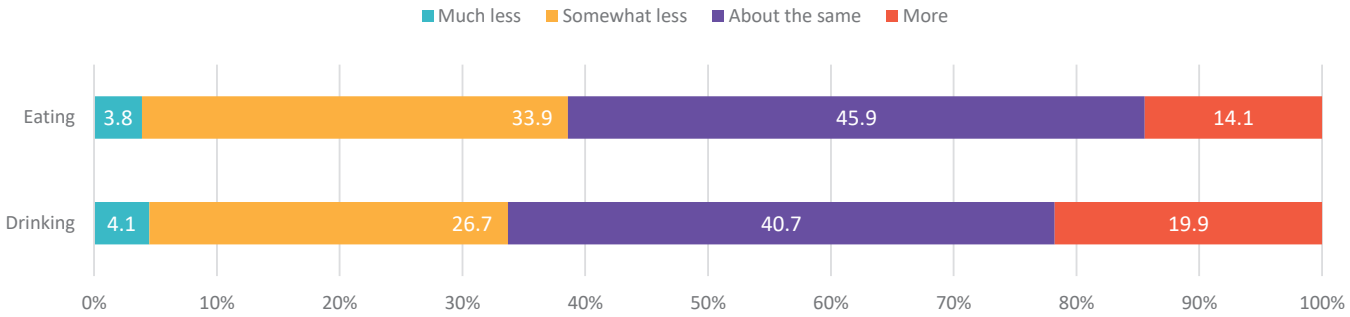
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of provider

Disparities in Care-seeking for Diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought at a health facility or provider

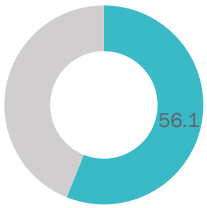
Note: Data from higher education level of mother disparity is based on the unweighted case between 25-49

Feeding during Diarrhoea



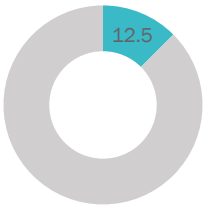
Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea

ORS Treatment for Diarrhoea



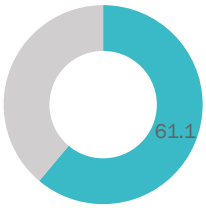
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks treated with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

ORS + Zinc Treatment for Diarrhoea



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks treated with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

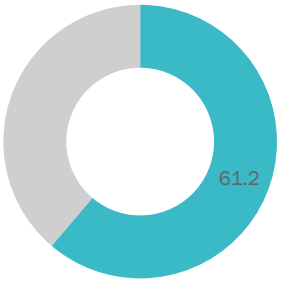
ORT + Continued Feeding for Diarrhoea



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding

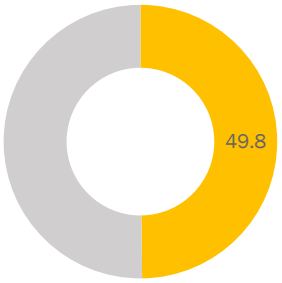
Malaria

Household Availability of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs)



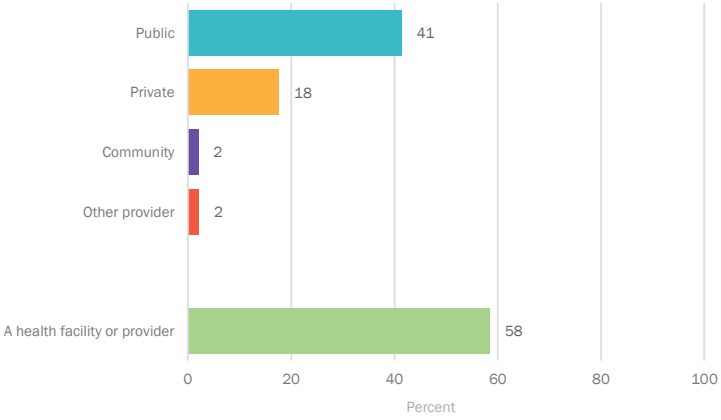
Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Children Under-Five who slept under an ITN



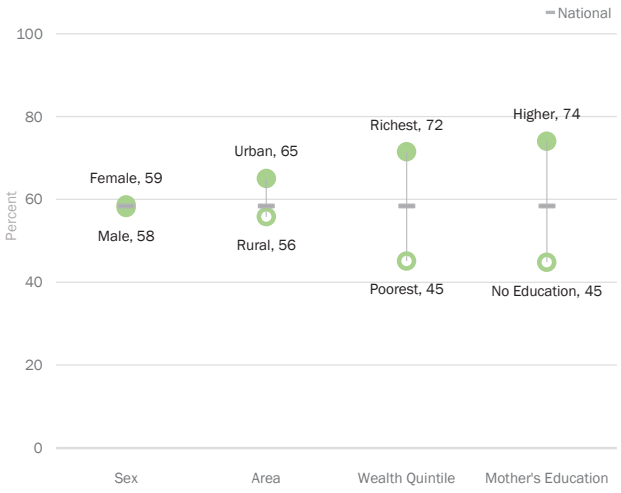
Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under an ITN last night

Care-seeking During Fever



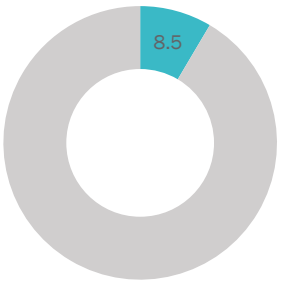
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment

Disparities in Care-seeking During Fever



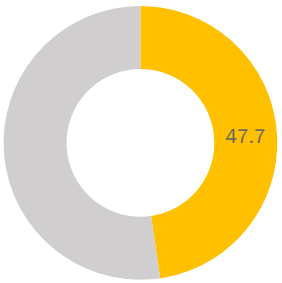
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or trea was sought at a health facility or provider

Malaria Diagnosis Usage



Percentage of children with fever who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing

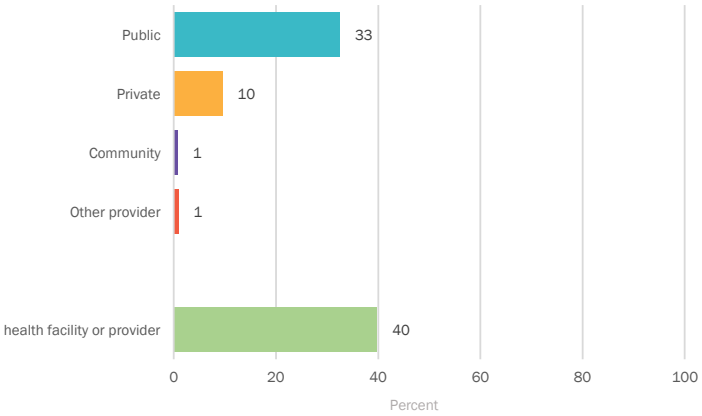
ACT Treatment among Children who Received Treatment



Among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment, percent treated with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)

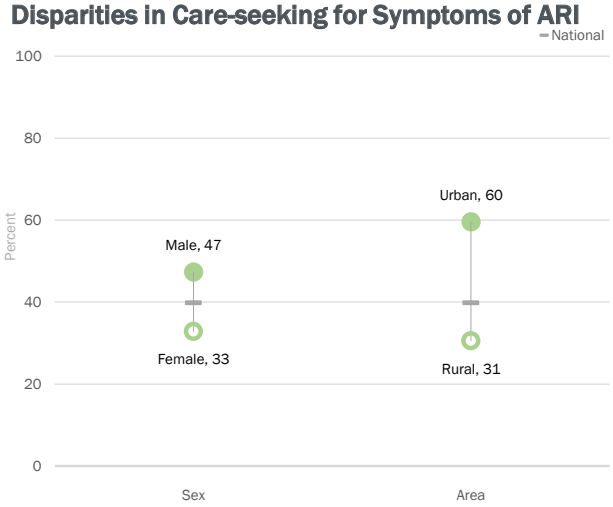
Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

Care-seeking for Symptoms of 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

Disparities in Care-seeking for Symptoms of ARI



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought at a health facility or provider

Note: Data fro urban disparity is based on the unweighted case between 25-49

Regional Data on Care-Seeking for Childhood Illness

Region	Care-Seeking at a health facility or provider for:		
	Diarrhoea	Fever	Symptoms of ARI
National	**49.1**	**58.4**	**39.8**
VIENTIANE CAPITAL	(48.8)	74.3	(*)
PHONGSALY	45.0	49.5	(*)
LUANGNAMTHA	68.5	61.6	(*)
OUDOMXAY	51.2	52.0	(*)
BOKEO	44.0	66.0	(*)
LUANGPRABANG	(46.7)	49.2	(*)
HUAPHANH	(*)	(67.8)	(*)
XAYABURY	(*)	(86.5)	-
XIENGKHUANG	55.4	64.0	(*)
VIENTIANE	49.0	69.8	(*)
BORIKHAMXAY	(61.1)	58.3	(25.4)
KHAMMUANE	(50.6)	51.5	(*)
SAVANNAKHET	35.6	40.8	(*)
SARAVANE	(59.1)	48.6	(*)
SEKONG	65.5	62.3	(*)
CHAMPASACK	(*)	60.3	(*)
ATTAPEU	(57.5)	77.8	(*)
XAYSOMBOUNE	44.3	28.0	(*)

Key Messages

- To achieve SDG 3.2, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the main childhood killers of children under 5 such as diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection (ARI), and malaria, can be preventable and treatable with high impact cost effective interventions.
- Yet not all care givers with children seek care with only 49%, 40% and 58% of children in symptoms of Diarrhea, ARI, and fever respectively sought care.
- The overall access and utilization of services is low with only 12.5% children accessing the life saving commodities as ORS+Zinc for the treatment of diarrhea.
- Inequities exist, with children from the rural, poorest quintile and mothers with no education less likely to seek care for their children during diarrhea, fever and ARI at health facility or provider compared to children in households from the richest quintile, urban areas and mothers of higher education.
- Only 31% in rural areas compared to 60% in urban areas of care givers sought care for children with ARI symptoms.
- Care givers from the poorest quintile are less likely to seek care for their children during fever with only 45% compared to 72% from the richest quintile seeking care.

Data from this snapshot can be found in table SR1.1, SR 5.1W, SR5.1M, SR 5.2, SR 5.3 and SR2.3.

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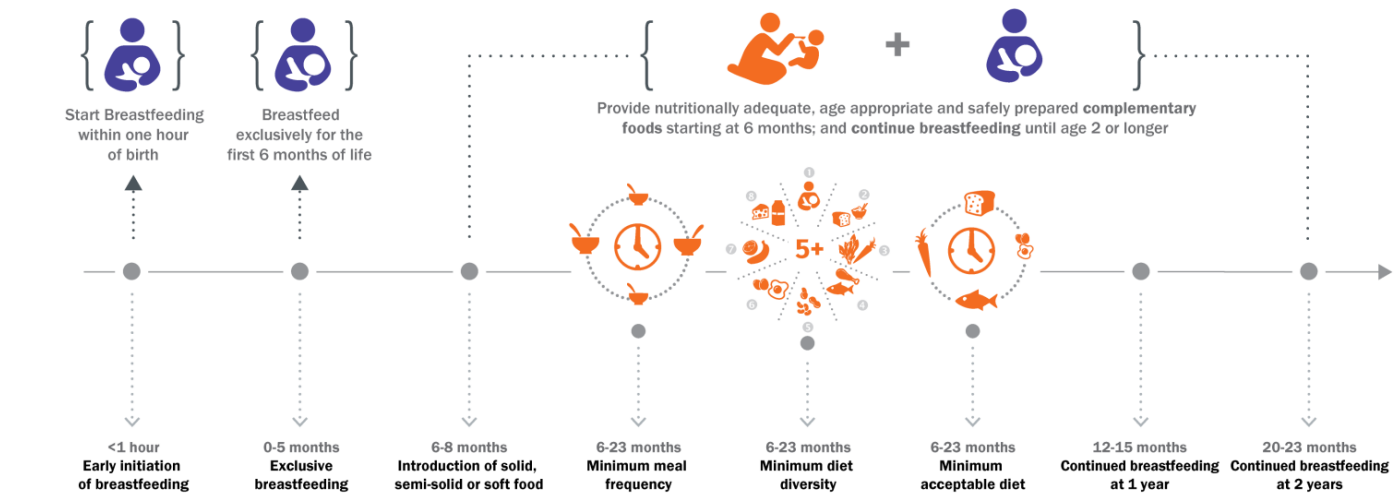
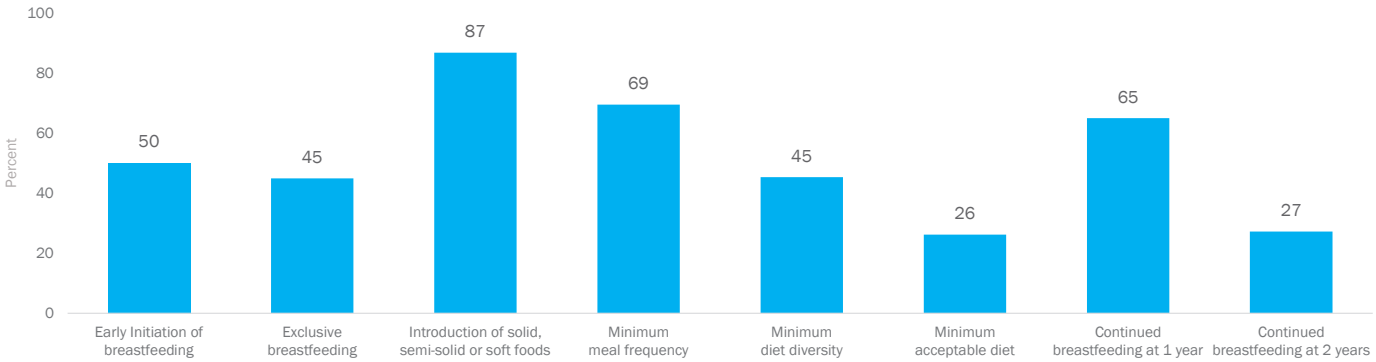
Lao PDR
Lao Social Indicator Survey 2017

Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF)

Infant & Young Child Feeding





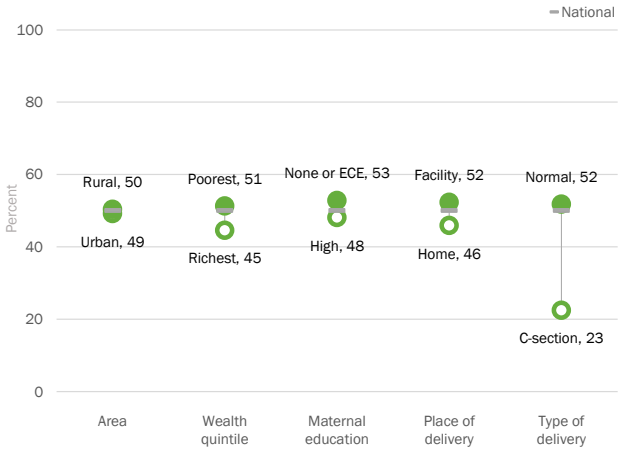
Early initiation: percentage of newborns put to breast within 1 hour of birth; **Exclusive breastfeeding:** percentage of infants aged 0-5months receiving only breastmilk; **Introduction to solids**: percentage of infants aged 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food; **Minimum diet diversity:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving 5 of the 8 recommended food groups; **Minimum meal frequency:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the recommended minimum number of solid/liquid feeds as per the age of child; **Minimum acceptable diet:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the minimum diversity of foods and minimum number of feeds; **Continued breastfeeding at 1 year:** percentage of children aged 12-15 months who continue to receive breastmilk**; Continued breastfeeding at 2 years:** percentage of children aged 20-23 months who continue to receive breastmilk.

Key Messages

- Early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth has been proven to prevent infant deaths. Half the infants in Lao PDR start breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.
- Infants born via C-section delivery are less likely to start breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
- Less than half the infants 0-5m in Lao PDR are exclusively breastfed
- There is an associated increased risk to survival and death of babies who are not breastfed exclusively in the first 6 months of life
- Feeding with breastmilk substitutes is associated with a higher rate of deaths in infants
- The majority of infants in Lao PDR have started to receive complementary foods at 6-8m
- Whilst the majority of children 6-23m are being fed the recommended number of times per day, less than half are eating diets that meet the recommended number of food groups or diversity of foods for optimal growth and prevention of undernutrition

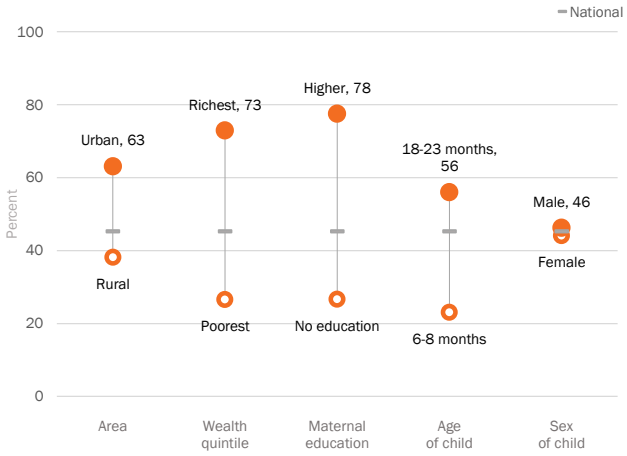
IYCF: Equity

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding



Percent of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, by background characteristics

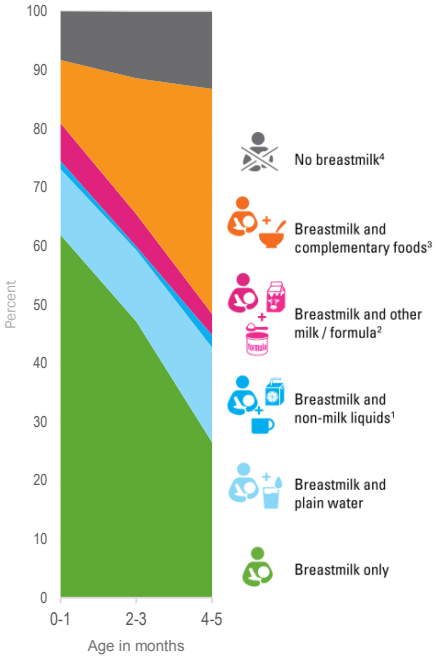
Minimum Diet Diversity



Percent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups, by background characteristics

IYCF: What are the Youngest Infants Fed?

Liquids or foods consumed by infants 0-5 months old



Percent of infants aged 0-5 months receiving breastmilk only, breastmilk and plain water, breastmilk and non-milk liquids, breastmilk and other milk/formula, breastmilk and complementary foods and no breastmilk

Notes: 1) may also have been fed plain water; 2) may also have been fed plain water and/or non-milk liquids; 3) may also have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids and/or other milk/formula; 4) may have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk/infant formula and/or solid, semi-solid and soft foods.

Provincial Data

Region	Early Initiation of breastfeeding	Minimum Diet Diversity
National	50.1	45.3
VIENTIANE CAPITAL	44.0	75.9
PHONGSALY	53.5	45.5
LUANGNAMTHA	50.9	47.3
OUDOMXAY	45.0	19.8
BOKEO	59.5	45.2
LUANGPRABANG	77.2	39.6
HUAPHANH	15.6	40.7
XAYABURY	83.0	64.1
XIENGKHUANG	67.3	52.1
VIENTIANE	44.5	39.3
BORIKHAMXAY	39.0	51.0
KHAMMUANE	32.6	29.8
SAVANNAKHET	39.7	42.2
SARAVANE	80.3	43.6
SEKONG	79.2	20.9
CHAMPASACK	30.4	42.9
ATTAPEU	54.8	37.2
XAYSOMBOUNE	20.7	57.4

Percent of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, and per cent of children aged 6-23months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups by geographic region

Data from this snapshot can be found in table TC.7.1, TC.7.3, TC.7.6, TC.7.7.

Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

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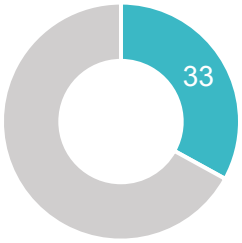
Nutritional Status of Children

Anthropometric Malnutrition Indicators

Stunting

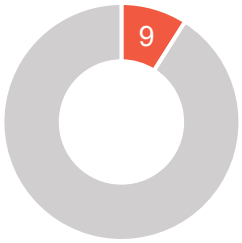
Stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age. Stunting is the failure to grow both physically and cognitively and is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition.



Percentage children under-5 who are stunted

Wasting

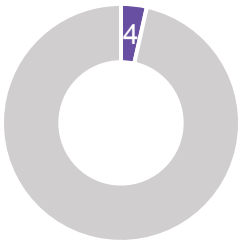
Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height. Wasting, or acute malnutrition, is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. A child who is moderately or severely wasted has an increased risk of death, but treatment is possible.



Percentage children under-5 who are wasted

Overweight

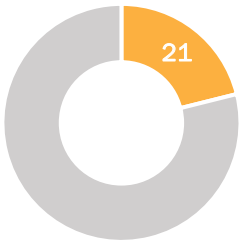
Overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height. This form of malnutrition results from expending too few calories for the amount consumed from food and drinks and increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases later in life.



Percentage children under-5 who are overweight

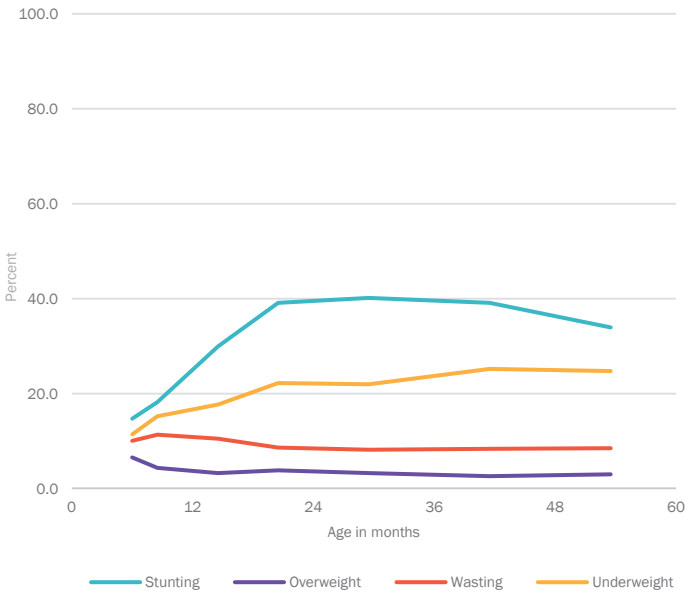
Underweight

Underweight is a composite form of undernutrition that can include elements of stunting and wasting (i.e. an underweight child can have a reduced weight for their age due to being too short for their age and/or being too thin for their height).



Percentage children under-5 who are underweight

Anthropometric Malnutrition Indicators by Age



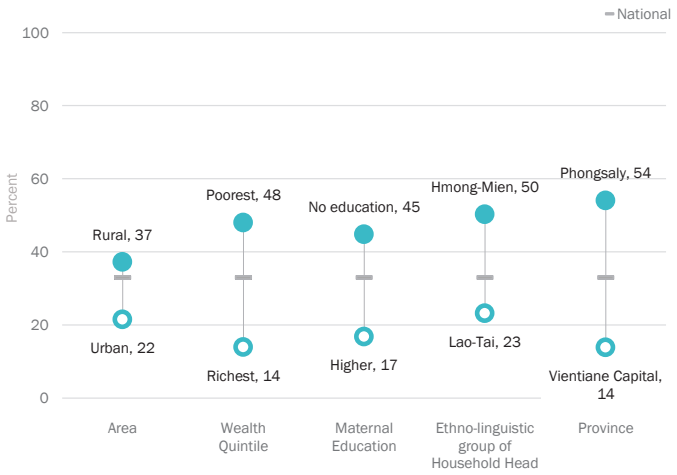
Percentage children who are underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight, by age in months

Key Messages

- The prevalence of children under 5 years of age with stunted growth (low height for age) is 33 per cent.
- Significant disparities across the 18 provinces exist. Stunting prevalence is lowest in Vientiane Capital (13.6 per cent) and highest in Phongsaly Province (54 per cent).
- 8 out of 18 provinces have very high levels of stunting (≥ 40 per cent).
- Children in rural areas without road, from the poorest quintile and whose mothers have no education are three times more likely to be stunted than children in urban settings, from the richest quintile and with high educated mothers.
- The prevalence of children under 5 years of age who have acute malnutrition or wasting (low weight for height) is 9.0 per cent.
- 6 out of 18 provinces show an increase in the percentage of children under 5 years of age who suffer from acute malnutrition (low weight for height).

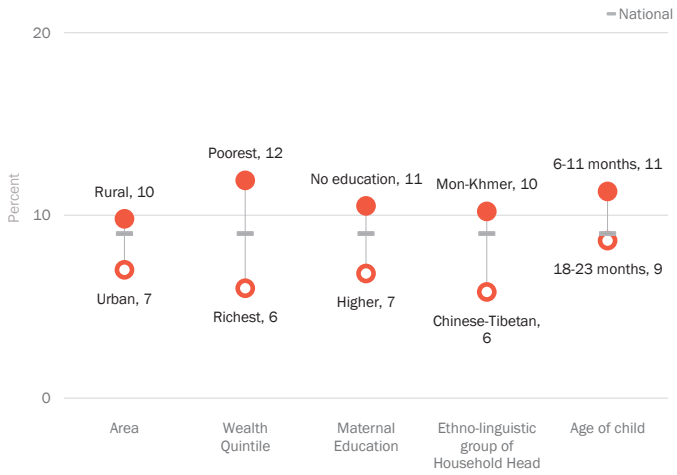
Nutritional Status of Children: Disaggregates

Stunting



Percentage of under 5 children who are stunted, by background characteristics

Wasting



Percentage of under 5 children who are wasted, by background characteristics

Regional Data on Stunting, Overweight & Wasting

	Stunting	Overweight	Wasting	
	% stunted (moderate and severe)	% overweight (moderate and severe)	% wasted (moderate and severe)	% wasted (severe)
National	**33.0**	**21.1**	**9.0**	**3.0**
VIENTIANE CAPITAL	13.8	8.9	5.5	1.8
PHONGSALY	54.0	27.7	8.9	4.5
LUANGNAMTHA	34.1	19.3	3.0	1.4
OUDOMXAY	42.7	24.2	6.2	1.6
BOKEO	34.7	20.0	4.0	0.7
LUANGPRABANG	41.3	25.0	8.9	3.2
HUAPHANH	40.7	24.9	16.4	8.3
XAYABURY	25.1	18.5	19.1	8.4
XIENGKHUANG	46.3	21.4	5.0	1.8
VIENTIANE	33.0	20.1	6.6	2.3
BORIKHAMXAY	29.9	14.5	5.6	1.6
KHAMMUANE	29.7	23.3	9.8	2.3
SAVANNAKHET	28.4	20.2	10.4	2.9
SARAVANE	42.9	28.6	12.5	3.0
SEKONG	49.9	34.8	8.0	2.9
CHAMPASACK	24.6	21.3	9.0	2.7
ATTAPEU	29.6	25.9	15.0	4.2
XAYSOMBOUNE	44.0	21.1	5.8	1.1

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the LSISII 2017 related to survey and sample characteristics. Data from this snapshot can be found in table TC. 8.1. Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

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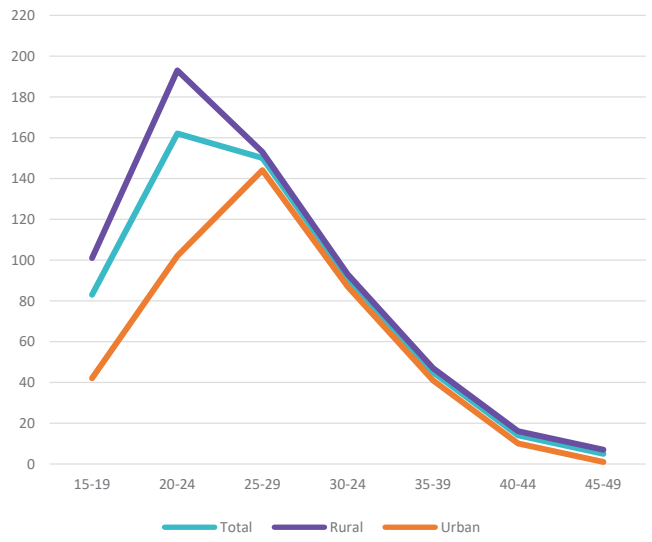
Fertility & Family Planning

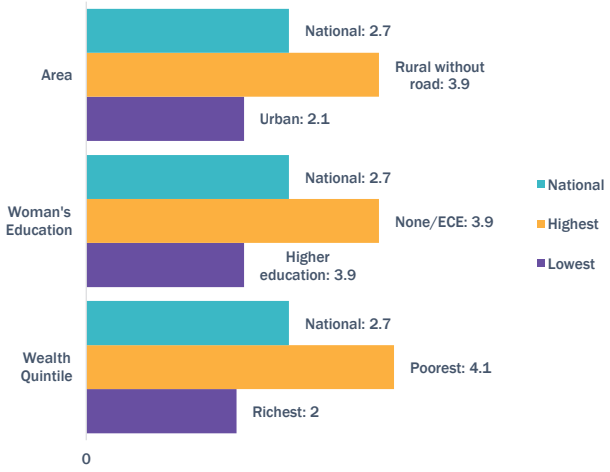
Fertility

Age Specific Fertility Rates



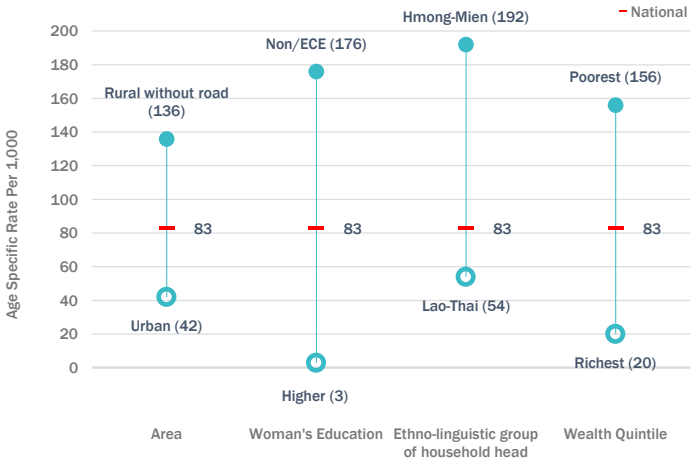
Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

Total Fertility Rate



*The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) calculated for each of the five-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The 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).

Adolescent Birth Rate: SDG indicator 3.7.2

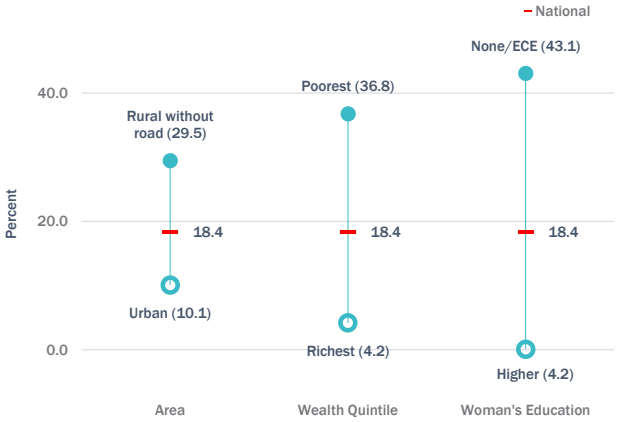


Adolescent Birth Rate SDG 3.7.2 indicator is under target 3.7: "By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes".

Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing the multiple factors underlying it are essential for improving sexual and reproductive health and the social and economic well-being of adolescents. Preventing births very early in a woman's life is an important measure to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality.

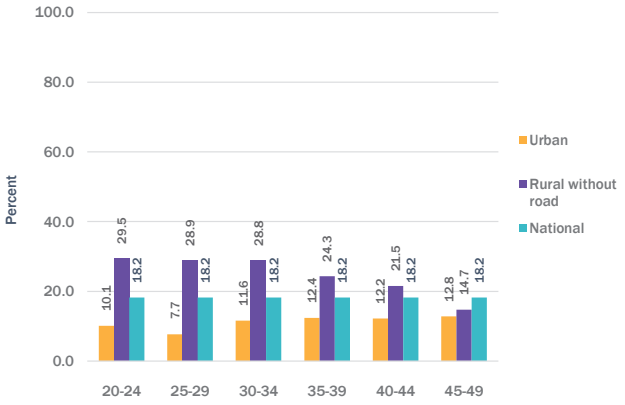
*Age-specific fertility rate for girls age 15-19 years
*Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey

Early Child Bearing - by Age 18



Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, by background characteristics.

Trends in Early Child Bearing - by Age 18



Percentage of women age 20-49 years who have had a live birth before age 18.

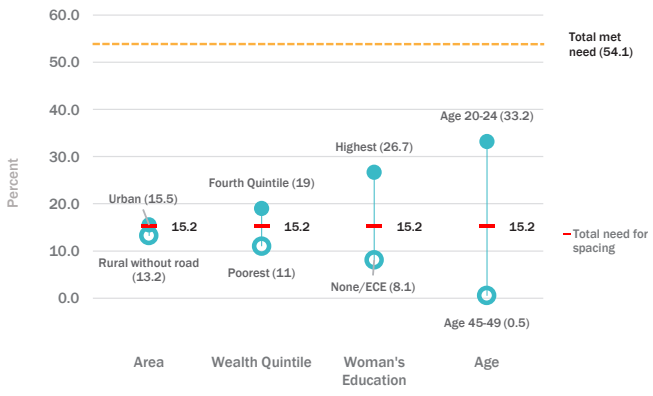
Family Planning

Method of Family Planning by Various Characteristics

*Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method
Modern Methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pills, male condom, Female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly and contraceptive patch.
Traditional methods refer to periodic abstinence and withdrawal.

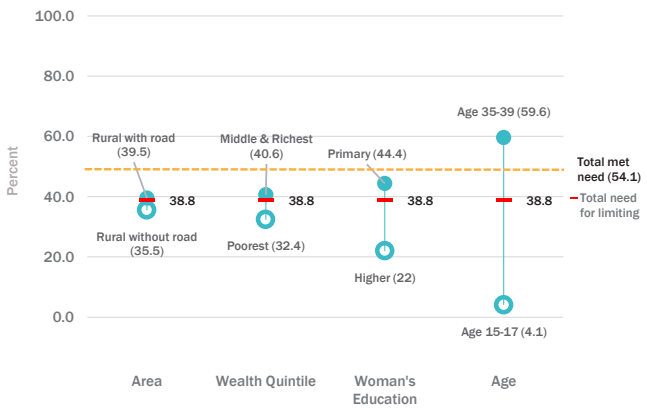
Met Need for Family Planning

Met Need for Family Planning - Spacing



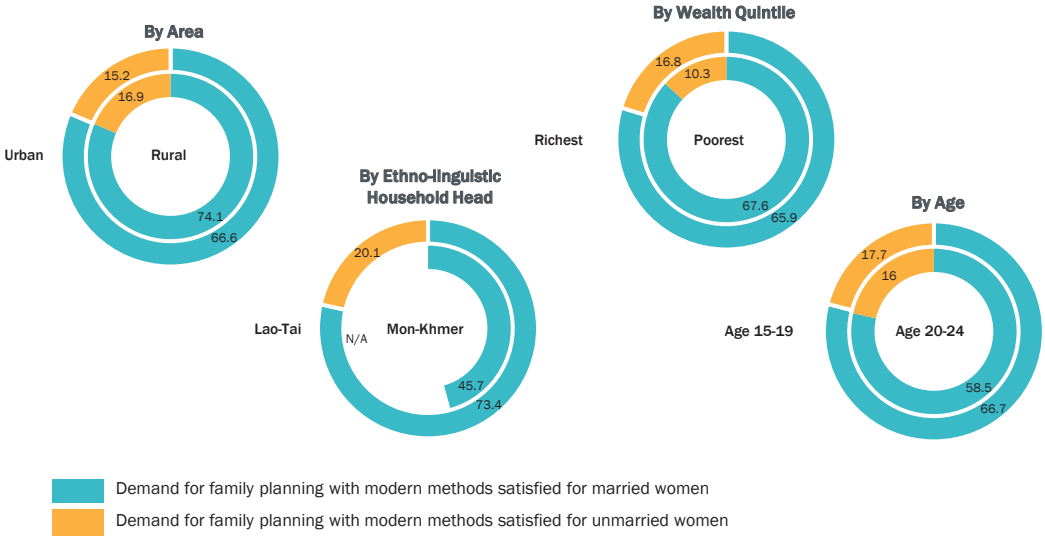
*Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with a met need for family planning for spacing, by background characteristics

Met Need for Family Planning – Limiting



*Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with a met need for family planning for limiting, by background characteristics

Percentage of Demand for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods - SDG Indicator 3.7.1



The proportion of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1) is useful in assessing overall levels of coverage for family planning programmes and services. Access to and use of an effective means to prevent pregnancy helps enable women and their partners to exercise their rights to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so. Meeting demand for family planning with modern methods also contributes to maternal and child health by preventing unintended pregnancies and closely spaced pregnancies , which are at higher risk for poor obstetrical outcomes. The data indicates that sexually active women who are not married/in union are not having their demand for family planning satisfied to the same extent as married women, which may contribute to incidence of unwanted pregnancies.

Provincial Data on Fertility & Family Planning

National Average and Provincial Data	Adolescent Birth Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	Use of modern method contraception (mCPR) among married/in-union women	Use of any method of contraception (CPR) among married/in-union women	Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods among married/ in-union women
NATIONAL AVERAGE	**83**	**2.7**	**16.7**	**18.4**	**49.0**	**54.1**	**71.7**
VIENTIANE CAPITAL	26	2.0	7.1	5.0	42.2	50.6	65.8
PHONGSALY	105	2.8	21.8	24.0	52.8	56.8	84.9
LUANGNAMTHA	121	2.5	16.2	26.2	61.5	63.1	85.1
OUDOMXAY	105	3.1	20.6	18.7	48.9	53.6	72.2
BOKEO	113	2.9	27.2	26.0	59.5	61.8	84.2
LUANGPRABANG	105	2.9	19.2	22.7	48.3	49.9	73.4
HUAPHANH	136	2.9	26.0	35.7	48.1	50.2	75.4
XAYABURY	88	2.1	15.5	18.9	72.9	73.3	90.3
XIENGKHUANG	105	3.3	20.8	24.3	38.7	54.4	59.4
VIENTIANE	90	2.9	16.3	20.2	51.2	57.3	68.9
BORIKHAMXAY	85	2.8	17.2	17.1	54.9	67.2	71.7
KHAMMUANE	71	2.6	14.9	13.0	51.7	55.5	76.3
SAVANNAKHET	69	2.7	15.7	18.9	45.4	47.1	69.1
SARAVANE	103	3.6	17.5	20.3	51.5	54.2	71.3
SEKONG	97	3.4	19.4	23.8	36.6	40.1	56.2
CHAMPASACK	53	2.9	13.2	12.2	41.9	50.8	62.6
ATTAPEU	84	2.8	15.3	19.5	46.3	50.2	65.5
XAYSOMBOUNE	138	3.8	25.6	31.9	31.2	31.4	57.0

- The Adolescent Birth Rate is up to 5 times higher in provinces that are predominantly rural compared to more urbanized provinces
- The Total Fertility Rate is doubled in some rural provinces compared to urban
- The use of modern method contraceptives is not significantly lower than the total use of any contraceptives, indicating that traditional methods to prevent pregnancy are not a widespread practice
- Early Child Bearing is up to 6 times higher in the most rural provinces compared to the capital

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the LSIS II 2017 related to survey and sample characteristics.

Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR. 4.1W, TM.2.2W, TM.3.1, TM.3.2, TM.3.3 & TM.3.4.

Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

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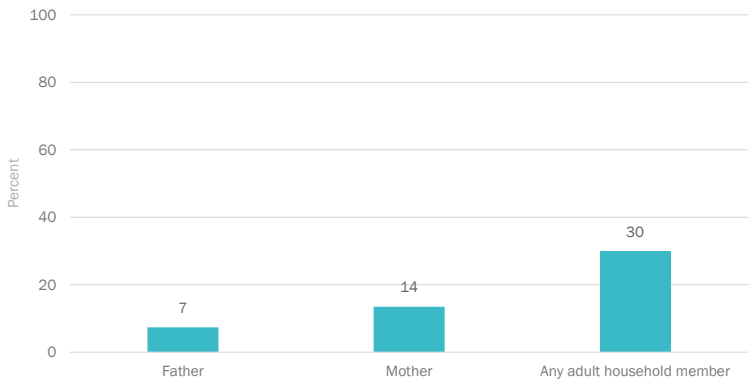
Early Childhood Development

Support for Learning

Early Stimulation & Responsive Care



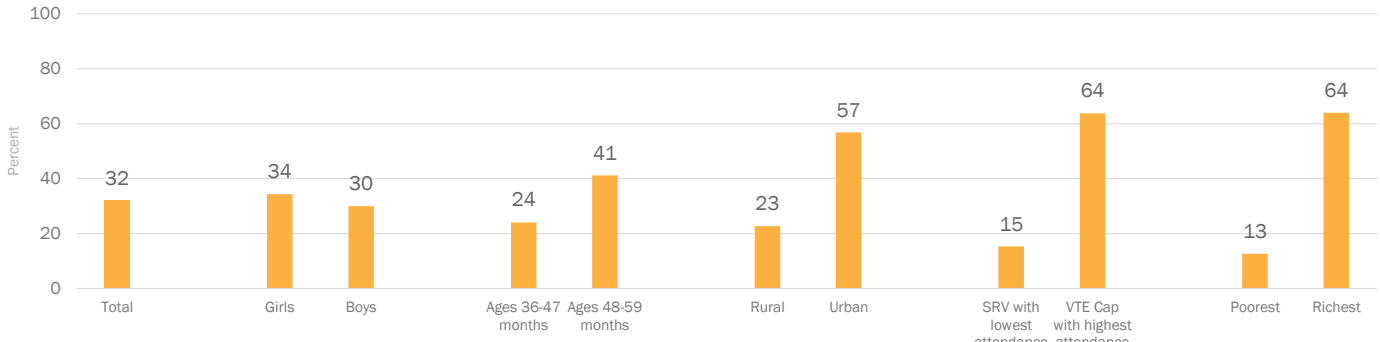
Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days

Note: Activities include: reading books to the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things with the child.

Early childhood, which spans the period up to 8 years of age, is critical for cognitive, social, emotional and physical development. During these years, a child's newly developing brain is highly plastic and responsive to change. Optimal early childhood development requires a stimulating and nurturing environment, access to books and learning materials, interactions with responsive and attentive caregivers, adequate nutrients, access to good quality early childhood education, and safety and protection. All these aspects of the environment contribute to developmental outcomes for children.

Children facing a broad range of risk factors including poverty; poor health; high levels of family and environmental stress and exposure to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation; and inadequate care and learning opportunities face inequalities and may fail to reach their developmental potential. Investing in the early years is one of the most critical and cost-effective ways countries can reduce gaps that often place children with low social and economic status at a disadvantage.

Attendance at Early Childhood Education Programmes



Percentage of children aged 36-59 months attending an early childhood education programme, by background characteristics

Key Messages

Although the percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education increased from 23 per cent (LSIS-I) to 32.1 per cent (LSIS-II), two-thirds (68 per cent) of the children in this age group are still not enrolled in early childhood education.

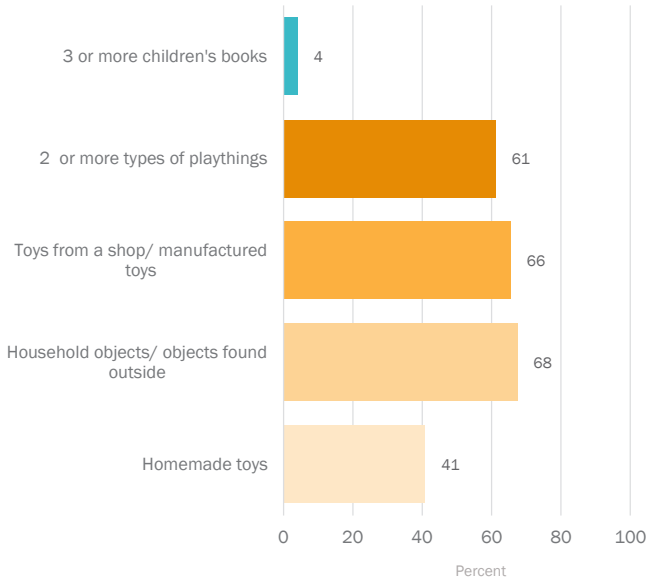
The **attendance rate of ECE** is higher in urban areas (56.6 per cent) compared to rural areas (22.7 per cent); and it is the highest among richest families (45.5 per cent), with higher education of mothers (80.6 per cent) and Lao-Tai group (42 per cent). The lowest rates are among the poorest families (12.6 per cent); with lowest education of mothers (12.6 per cent) and non-Lao-Tai groups (Mon-Khmer 18.9 per cent; Hmong-Mien 19.8 per cent).

School readiness of children has improved as shown in the increase of the percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year by more than double from 23.7 per cent (LSIS-I) to 55.1 per cent (LSIS-II). However, about half of the primary grade 1 students still enters primary education without any early childhood education experience. Support for learning by parents and care-givers is limited, where only 30 per cent of adult household members of children age 2-4 years are engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days. Merely 4 per cent of children under age 5 has access to 3 or more children's books at home.

Children's holistic development face significant challenges. Whilst 89 per cent of children age 3-4 years are developmentally on track overall, the figure dramatically dropes to 25 per cent in literacy and numeracy in particular. There are considerable disparities in the status of children's holistic development between rich and poor, mothers' education, and attendance in ECE programmes.

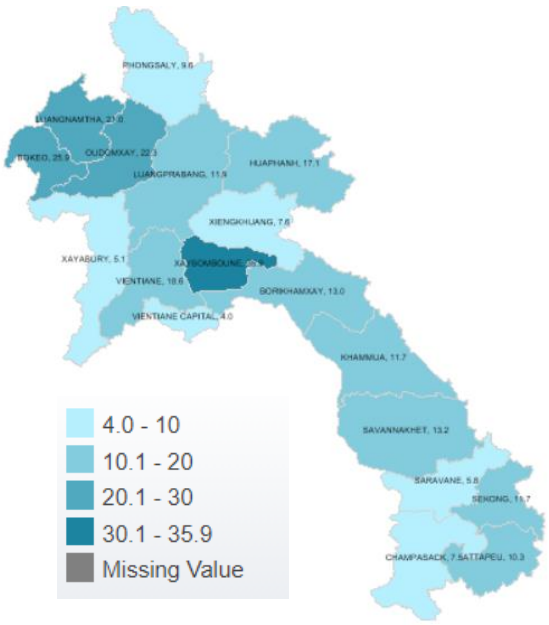
Learning Materials & Child Supervision

Access to Play & Learning Materials



Percentage of children under age five according to their access to play and learning materials

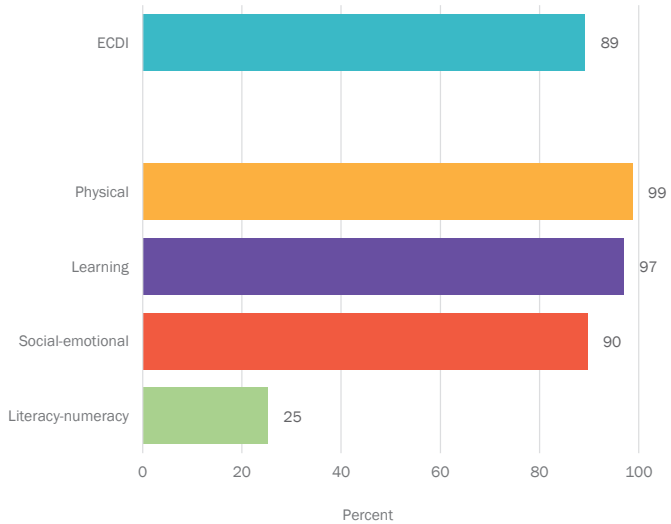
Inadequate supervision of children



Percentage of children under age five 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, by province

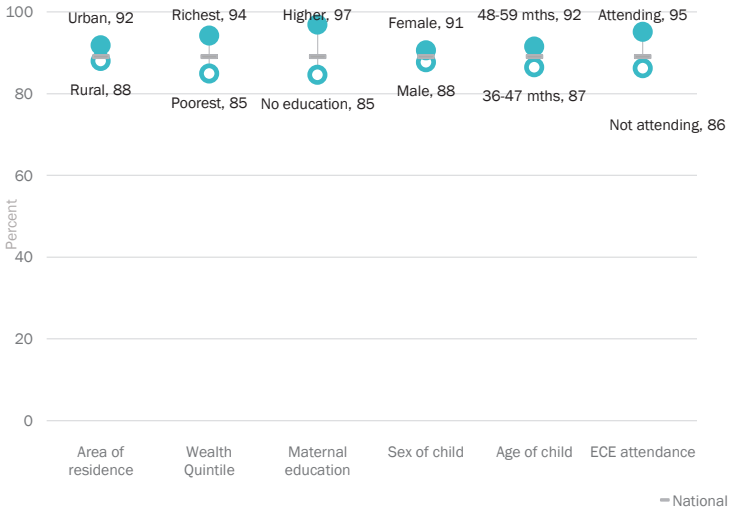
Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI)

ECDI: Total Score & Domains, SDG 4.2.1



ECDI: Early Childhood Development Index; the percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains

ECDI: Disaggregates



ECE = early childhood education

Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC10.1-TC10.3 , TC.11.1& LN1.1.

Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

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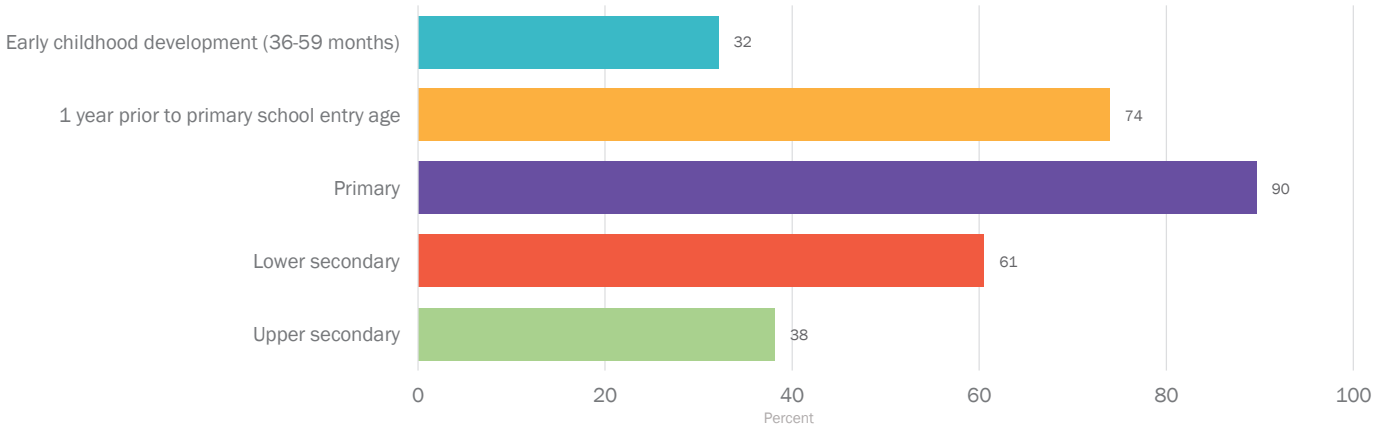
Education

Attendance Rates & Inequalities

School Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

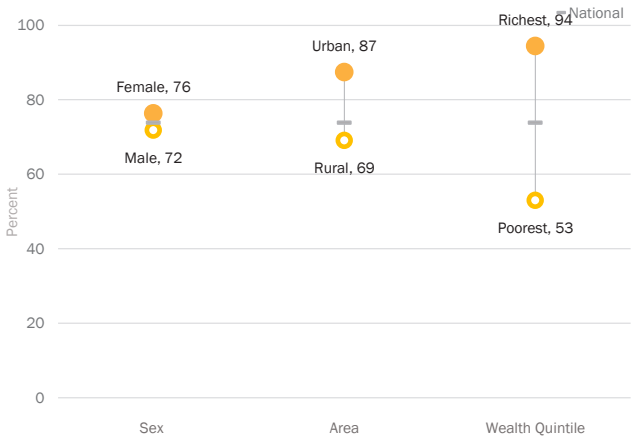


Inequalities in Attendance in Early Childhood Education & Participation in Organized Learning

Net Attendance Rate for Early Childhood Education

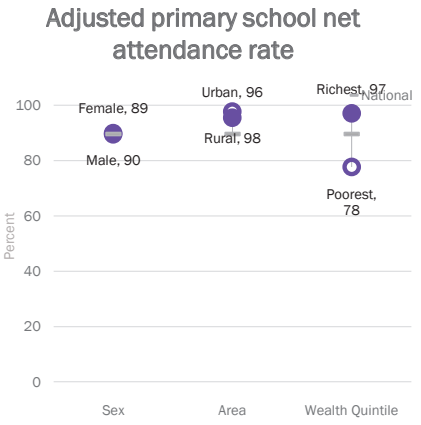
Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education

Participation Rate in Organized Learning: SDG 4.2.2

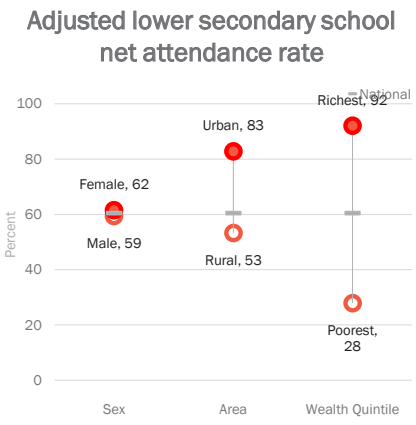


Percentage of children attending an early childhood education programme, or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), who are one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year

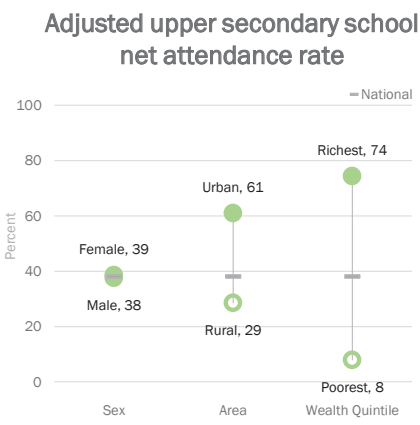
Inequalities in Attendance Rates



Percentage of children of primary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending primary or secondary school



Percentage of children of lower secondary school age (as of the beginning of the current or most recent school year) who are attending lower secondary school or higher



Percentage of children of upper secondary school age (as of the beginning of the current or most recent school year) who are attending upper secondary school or higher

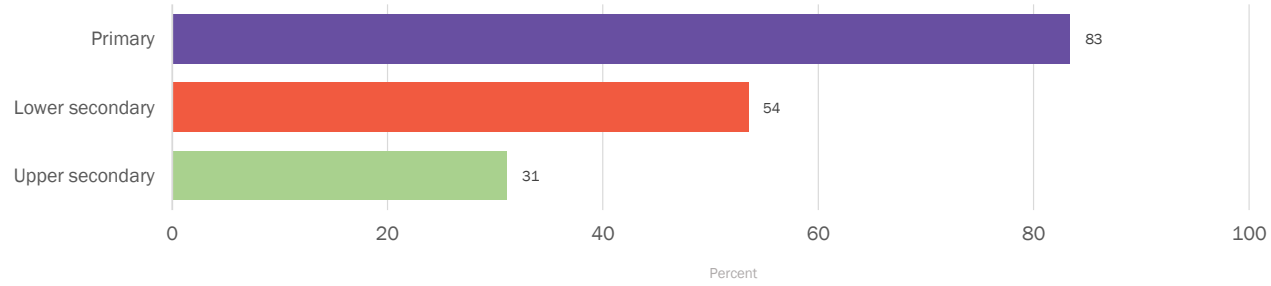
Regional Data for Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

Region	Early Childhood Education	Participation rate in organized learning	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
National	32.1	73.9	89.6	60.5	38.1
VIENTIANE CAPITAL	63.8	91.8	95.0	82.9	64.0
PHONGSALY	36.6	72.4	88.0	52.6	34.0
LUANGNAMTHA	34.9	65.2	90.5	59.4	34.8
OUDOMXAY	26.7	76.4	91.6	60.2	30.1
BOKEO	45.0	80.8	88.5	58.7	32.8
LUANGPRABANG	29.7	79.5	95.8	67.8	37.6
HUAPHANH	24.9	74.4	92.5	59.2	25.6
XAYABURY	60.1	92.4	96.8	79.6	57.1
XIENGKHUANG	38.8	88.0	94.3	77.2	45.7
VIENTIANE	27.0	86.5	95.3	72.3	48.2
BORIKHAMXAY	30.4	79.1	95.8	80.6	53.9
KHAMMUANE	27.5	74.4	93.3	55.3	38.2
SAVANNAKHET	24.2	52.9	77.5	47.5	25.3
SARAVANE	15.3	66.7	83.1	30.8	18.2
SEKONG	25.9	67.4	87.6	46.2	25.0
CHAMPASACK	16.8	63.2	86.8	52.0	34.6
ATTAPEU	27.1	72.1	91.8	53.2	23.9
XAYSOMBOUNE	29.9	73.4	91.4	72.7	45.7

Key Messages

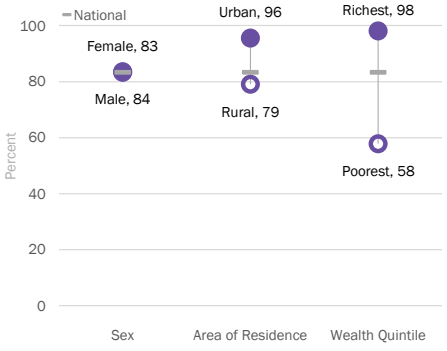
- Whilst the primary net attendance rate reaches 90 per cent, the rate goes down to 61 per cent at the lower-secondary and 38 per cent at the upper-secondary level.
- There are significant disparities in school net attendance which are widened as the education level progresses. Those in rural areas and poorest quintile are more disadvantaged. There are provincial variations as well, for which some provinces are continuously lagging behind across all levels of education.
- Despite the high primary attendance rate, completion of the full cycle of compulsory education (primary and lower-secondary) for all children remains a challenge.
- Primary completion rate marks 83 per cent, whilst that of lower-secondary and upper-secondary stays as low as 54 and 31 respectively. Disparities in completion rates follow the same patterns – those in rural and poorest quintiles are more disadvantaged.

Completion Rates



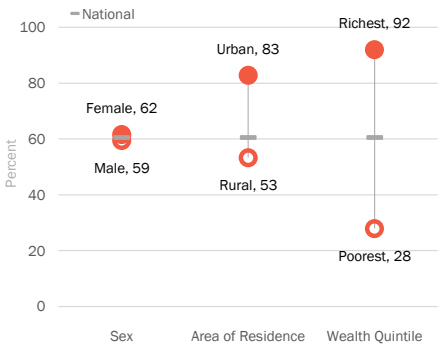
Inequalities in Completion Rates

Primary school



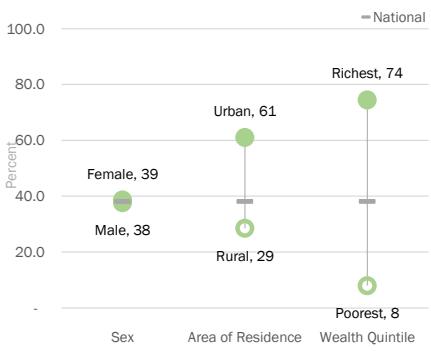
Percentage of children who age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education

Lower Secondary



Percentage of children who age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of lower secondary school who have completed lower secondary education

Upper Secondary



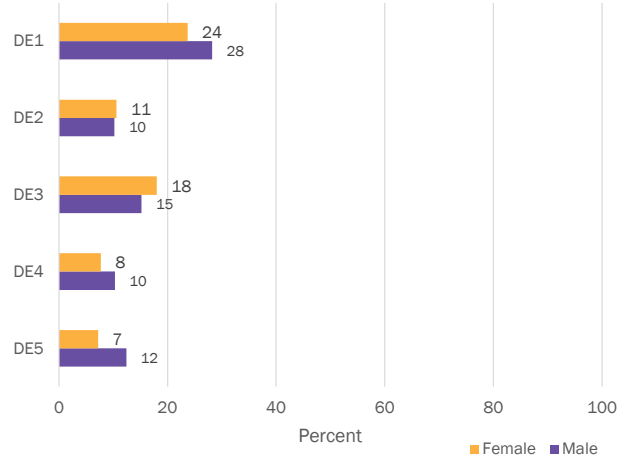
Percentage of children or youth who age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of upper secondary school who have completed upper secondary education

Provincial Data in Completion Rates

Region	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
National	83.4	61	38.1
VIENTIANE CAPITAL	95.0	82.9	64.0
PHONGSALY	88.0	52.6	34.0
LUANGNAMTHA	90.5	59.4	34.8
OUDOMXAY	91.6	60.2	30.1
BOKEO	88.5	58.7	32.8
LUANGPRABANG	95.8	67.8	37.6
HUAPHANH	92.5	59.2	25.6
XAYABURY	96.8	79.6	57.1
XIENGKHUANG	94.3	77.2	45.7
VIENTIANE	95.3	72.3	48.2
BORIKHAMXAY	95.8	80.6	53.9
KHAMMUANE	93.3	55.3	38.2
SAVANNAKHET	77.5	47.5	25.3
SARAVANE	83.1	30.8	18.2
SEKONG	87.6	46.2	25.0
CHAMPASACK	86.8	52.0	34.6
ATTAPEU	91.8	53.2	23.9
XAYSOMBOUNE	91.4	72.7	45.7

Out of School Rates

Out of School Dimensions for Levels of Education



Dimension 1 : Children not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education

Dimension 2: Children of primary school age who are not in primary or secondary school

Dimension 3: Children of lower secondary school age who are not in primary or secondary school

Dimension 4: Children who are in primary school but at risk of dropping out (overage by 2 or more years)

Dimension 5: Children who are in lower secondary school but at risk of dropping out (overage by 2 or more years)

SDG Summary for Education

SDG	MICS Indicator	Definition & Notes	Value
4.1.4	LN.8 a,b,c	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary, upper secondary education)	83%/54%/31%
4.1.5	LN.6 a,b,c	Out-of-school rate (primary education, lower and upper secondary education)	20%/40%/60%
4.1.6	LN.10 a,b,	Percentage of children over-age for grade (primary education, lower secondary education)	17 %/20%
4.2.2	LN.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	M:90%/F:80%
4.5.1	LN.5 a	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintiles) for primary adjusted net attendance rate	0.98/0.92/0.80
4.5.1	LN.5 b	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintiles) for lower secondary adjusted net attendance rate	1.03/0.64/0.30

Key Messages

- Some good progress has been made in terms of right-age entry to primary school. The percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate) increased from 63.9 per cent (LSIS-I) to 73.1 per cent (LSIS-II).
- Nevertheless, over a quarter of the grade 1 students (27 per cent) are either over-age or under-age. The right-age entry is followed most by students from richest families (83.1 per cent) and least by those from the poorest families (55.1 per cent).
- 10.4 per cent of the children remain out-of-school. This, together with the high ratios of over age entry and attendance in primary level, has led to the low adjusted net attendance ratio for lower secondary, which stands merely at 60.5 per cent.
- 18.8 per cent of children age 7-14 attending school is reported that they could not attend class in the last year due to absence of teacher or school closure. Out of which, 81.1 per cent is reported due to teacher absence.

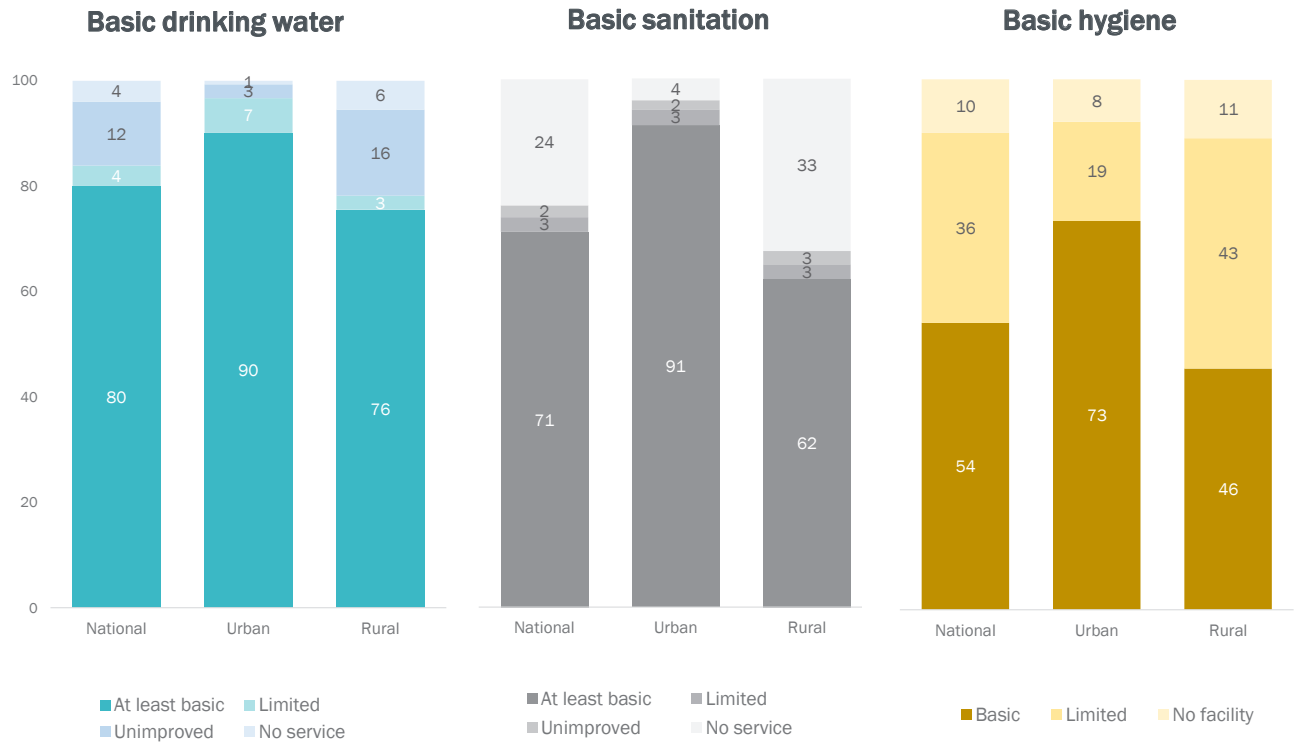
Data from this snapshot can be found in table LN.1.1, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.5 , LN.2.6, and LN.2.7.

Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Lao PDR
Lao Social Indicator Survey 2017

Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene - WASH

Basic Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Services



Definitions

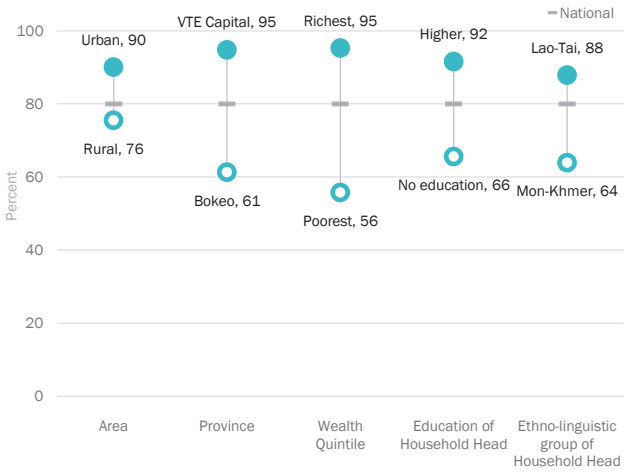
Drinking water ladder: **At least basic** drinking water services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. **Limited** refers to an improved source more than 30 minutes roundtrip. **Unimproved** sources include unprotected dug wells and unprotected springs. **No service** refers to the direct collection of water from surface waters such as rivers, lakes or irrigation channels.

Sanitation ladder: **At least basic** sanitation services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to the use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. **Limited** sanitation service refers to an improved facility shared with other households. **Unimproved** sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to an open drain, pit latrines without a slab, hanging latrines and bucket latrines. **No service** refers to the practice of open defecation.

Hygiene ladder: A **basic** hygiene service (SDG 1.4.1 & SDG 6.2.1) refers to the availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water. Handwashing 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. **Limited** hygiene service refers to a facility lacking water and/or soap. **No facility** means there is no handwashing facility on the household's premises.

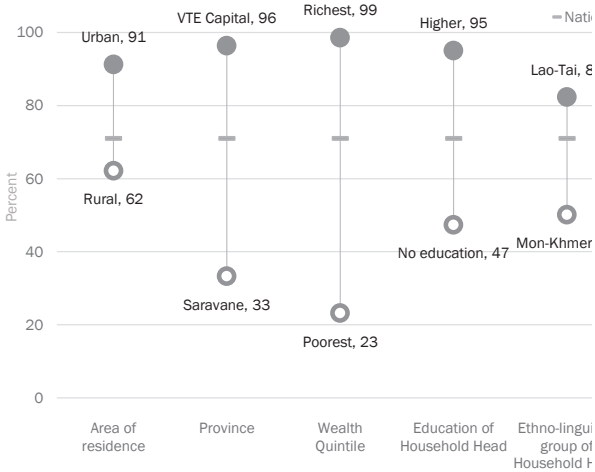
WASH: Inequalities in Basic Services

Basic Drinking Water



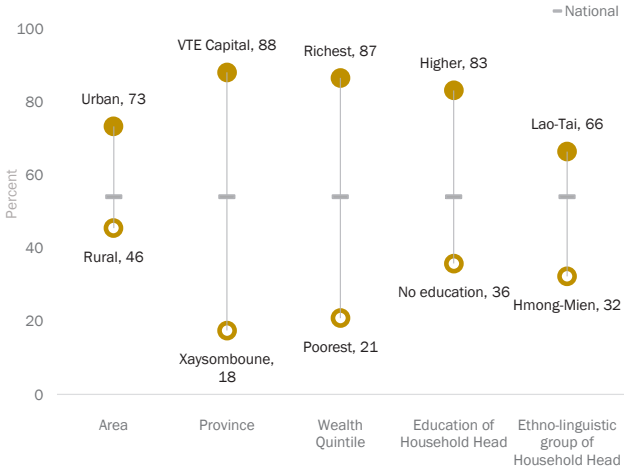
Percent of population using basic drinking water services by background characteristics

Basic Sanitation



Percent of population using basic sanitation services by background characteristics

Basic Hygiene



Percent of population using basic hygiene services by background characteristics

Key Messages

- Good progress has been made in terms of **water supply coverage**. Access to basic source of water reached to 80• per cent (76 per cent in rural compared to 90 per cent in urban settings. Among the poorest quintile, only 56 per cent had access).
- National **sanitation coverage** reached 71 per cent (61 percent in rural compared to 92 percent in urban settings. However among the poorest quintile, only 23 per cent had access to basic sanitation).

On average, 54.1 per cent of households have hand washing stations with water and soap (73.3 per cent in urban households and 45.5 percent in rural. However among the poorest quintile, only 21 per cent had basic hygiene).

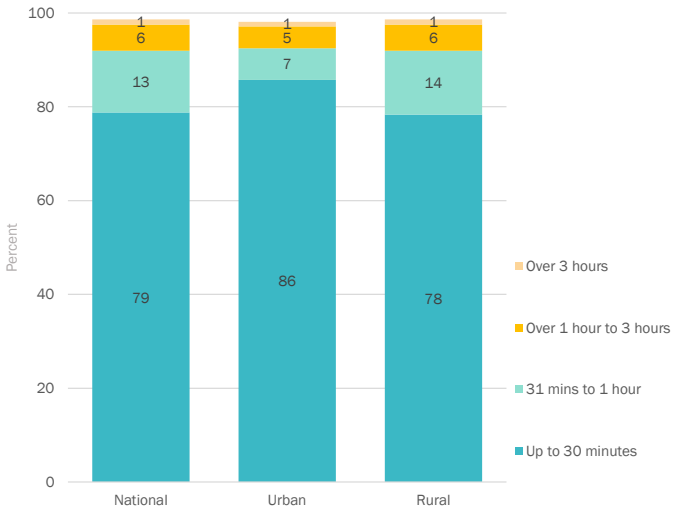
Provincial Data on Basic Services

Region	Basic Drinking Water	Basic Sanitation	Basic Hygien
National	**80.0**	**71.0**	**54.1**
VIENTIANE CAPITAL	94.8	96.3	88.1
PHONGSALY	69.8	51.7	47.6
LUANGNAMTHA	90.7	79.0	50.6
OUDOMXAY	82.2	68.9	31.1
BOKEO	61.3	73.3	68.0
LUANGPRABANG	64.6	68.6	36.0
HUAPHANH	76.2	73.5	41.9
XAYABURY	87.8	89.4	70.2
XIENGKHUANG	92.3	84.7	58.3
VIENTIANE	92.8	84.6	56.0
BORIKHAMXAY	88.7	89.5	45.1
KHAMMUANE	71.9	63.6	63.9
SAVANNAKHET	70.6	53.5	41.1
SARAVANE	66.4	33.3	39.2
SEKONG	62.7	63.2	49.9
CHAMPASACK	88.7	67.9	58.5
ATTAPEU	79.1	60.7	68.1
XAYSOMBOUNE	69.8	65.9	17.5

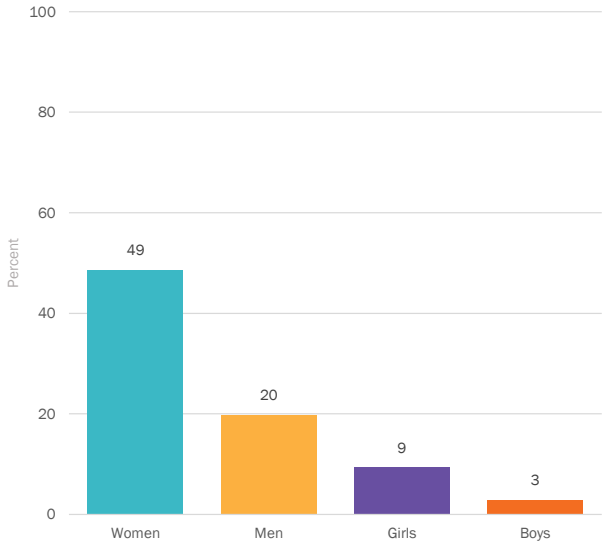
Proportion of population using basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services by region

Accessibility of Water & Sanitation Facilities

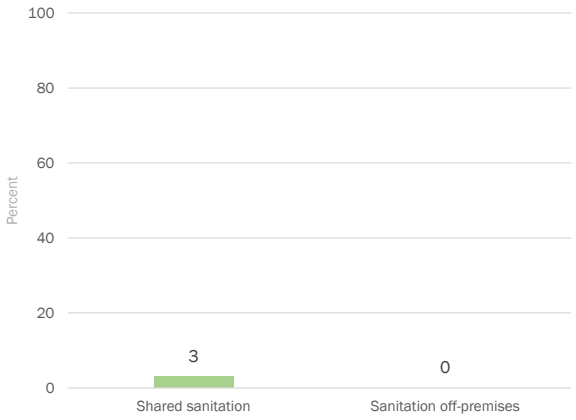
Time Spent Each Day Collecting Water



Who Primarily Collects Water for the Household

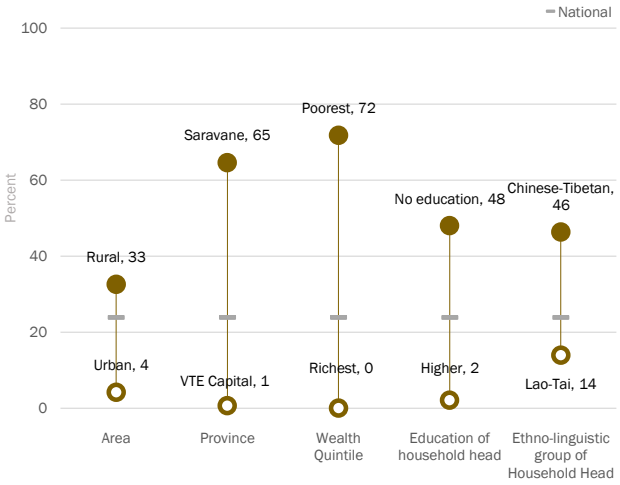


Sanitation Accessibility & Privacy



Proportion of the population with shared sanitation and sanitation off-premises

Open Defecation

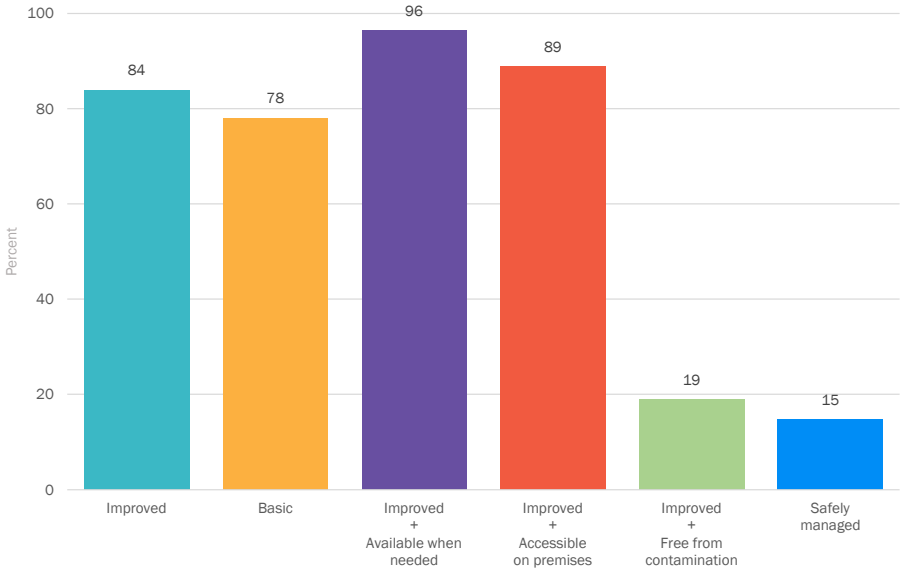


Proportion of the population practising open defecation, by background characteristics

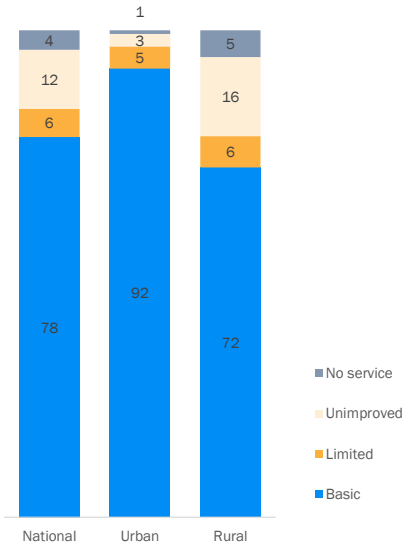
Key Messages

- About 20 per cent of household nationwide still spent more than 30 minutes each day collecting the water (21 per cent in rural compared to 13 per cent in urban settings).
- Adult mainly women (49 per cent) in household mostly collects the drinking water. Adult men, girls and boy under the age of 15 collect water in 20 per cent, 9 per cent and 3 per cent respectively.
- Sharing sanitation facilities are not common in Lao PDR, only three per cent of household shared sanitation facilities.
- 23.9 percent of the population defecate in the open (32.6 percent in rural versus 4.25 per cent in urban areas).
- The highest open defecation rate can be found in Saravan Province, 65 per cent, and the lowest in Vientiane Capital, 1 per cent.
- 7 in 10 of poorest quintile population defecated in the open.

Safely Managed Drinking Water Services: SDG 6.1.1

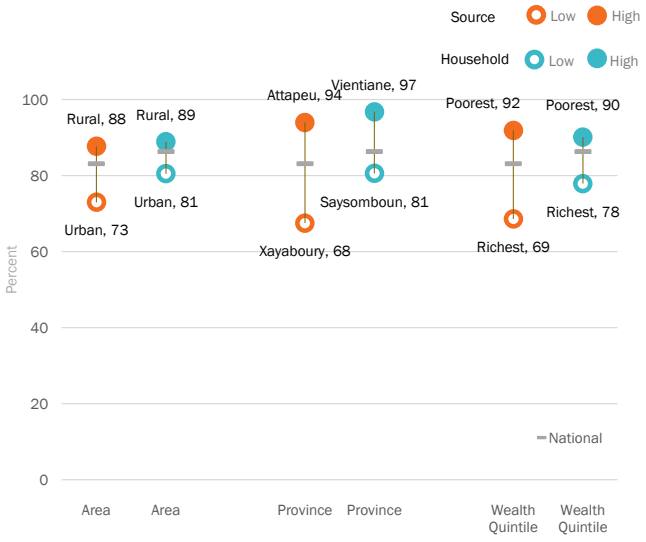


Proportion of population using improved, basic and safely managed drinking water services
See Definitions below



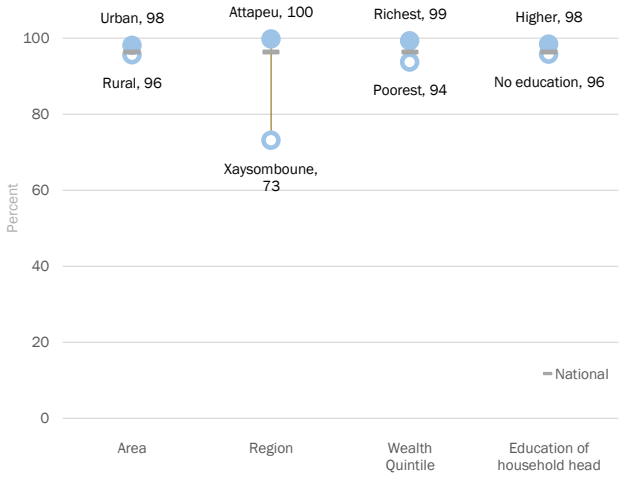
Drinking water ladder, urban and rural

Drinking Water Quality at Source & Home



Proportion of population using drinking water sources with E. *coli* (orange) and proportion with E. *coli* in glass of drinking water within the home (blue)

Availability of Drinking Water



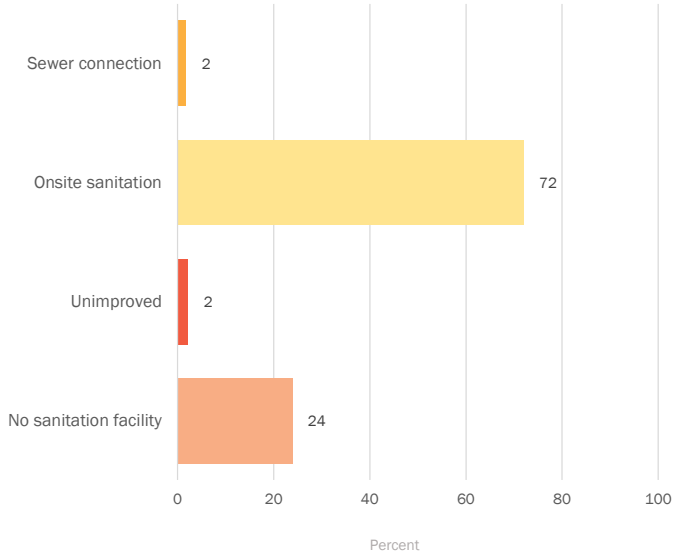
Proportion of population using drinking water sources with sufficient drinking water in the last month.

Definitions

Safely managed service represent an ambitious new level of service during the SDGs and is the indicator for target 6.1.
Safely managed drinking water services are improved sources: accessible on premises, available when needed, free from contamination
In 2017, 14.8% of the population used safely managed drinking water services.

Safely Managed Sanitation Services: SDG 6.2.1

Types of Sanitation Facility



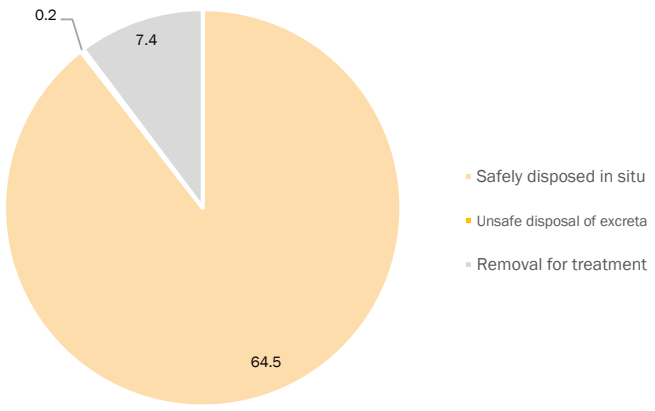
Proportion of population by type of sanitation facility, grouped by type of disposal

Types of Sanitation Facility by Region

Region	Sewer connection	Onsite sanitation
National	2	72
VIENTIANE CAPITAL	1	97
PHONGSALY	0	52
LUANGNAMTHA	0	81
OUDOMXAY	0	72
BOKEO	0	79
LUANGPRABANG	2	69
HUAPHANH	7	68
XAYABURY	0	90
XIENGKHUANG	0	88
VIENTIANE	0	88
BORIKHAMXAY	0	92
KHAMMUANE	7	61
SAVANNAKHET	3	53
SARAVANE	0	35
SEKONG	1	68
CHAMPASACK	0	72
ATTAPEU	0	64
XAYSOMBOUNE	9	66

Proportion of population using sewer connections and onsite sanitation, by province

Management of Improved Onsite Sanitation Services



Proportion of population using onsite improved sanitation facilities, by final disposal of excreta

Definitions

Safely managed sanitation service represent an ambitious new level of service during the SDGs and is an indicator for target 6.2. Safely managed sanitation water services are improved sanitation facilities not shared with other households with wastes disposed of in situ, emptied and treated or wastewater treated.

Safe Treatment of Wastewater

Limited sewerage networks exist in high-value areas of Vientiane capital, Luangphrabang, Thakek, Kaisonephomvihan district (Savannakhet) and Pakse district (Champasack).

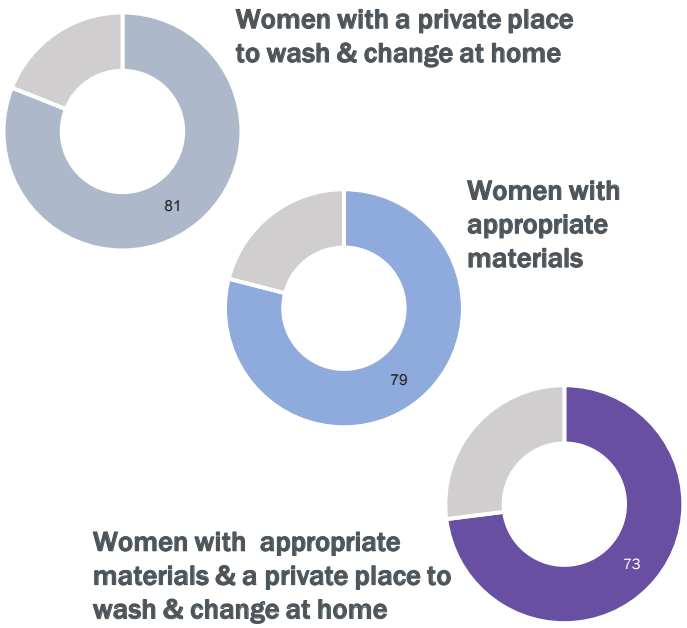
On-site storage and decentralized treatment systems are preferred economical solutions at least until 2030 for all other settings.

Fecal sludge management is receiving increased attention with more cities and towns regulating fecal sludge service providers and establishing treatment capacity. It is unlikely however that current treatment reaches 20% of waste and waste water produced.

Urban waste water management feasibility studies are underway, while application of decentralized waste water treatment plants is expanded in institutional settings.

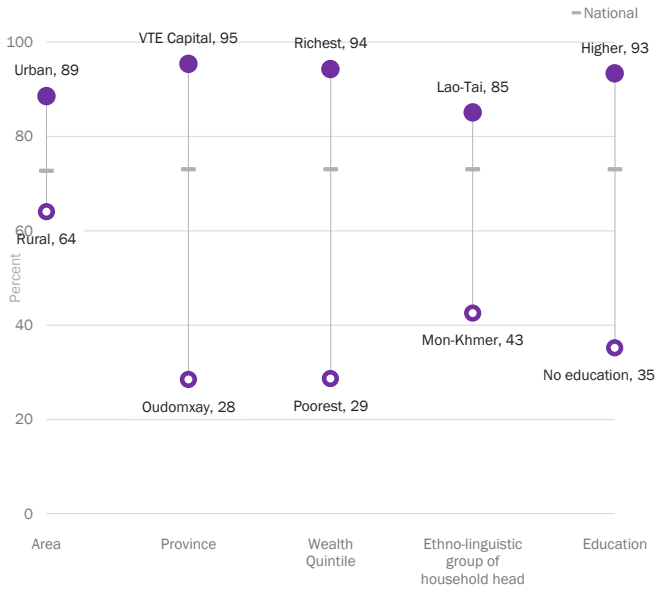
Source: Department of Water Supply

Menstrual Hygiene Management



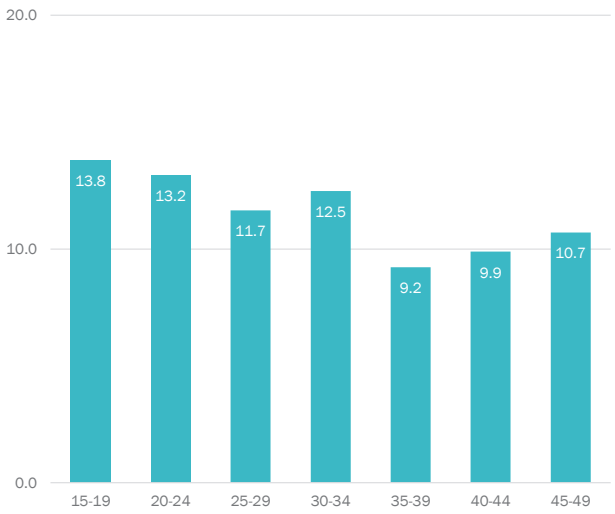
Denominator for all 3 indicators: women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months

Inequities in access to appropriate materials & private place to wash & change at home



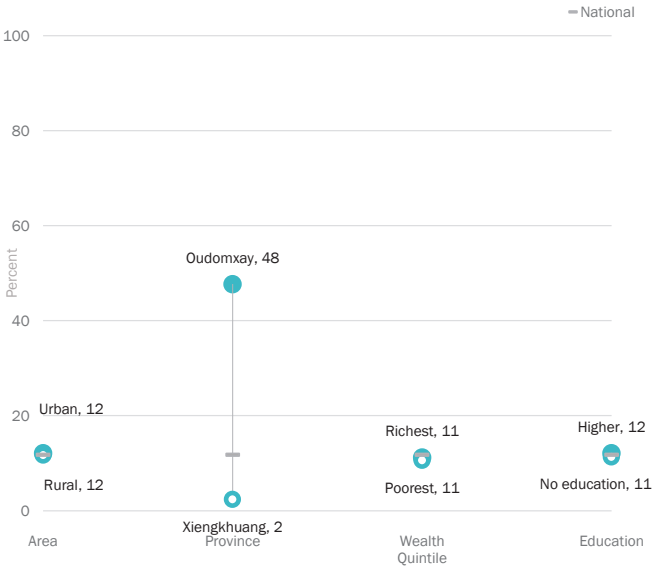
Percentage of women age 15-49 using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation



Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, by age, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Exclusion from Activities during Menstruation by Various Characteristics



Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, by residence, wealth quintile, education and region, among women reporting menstruating in the last 12 months

Data from this snapshot can be found in table WS1.1 to WS4.2. Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Lao PDR
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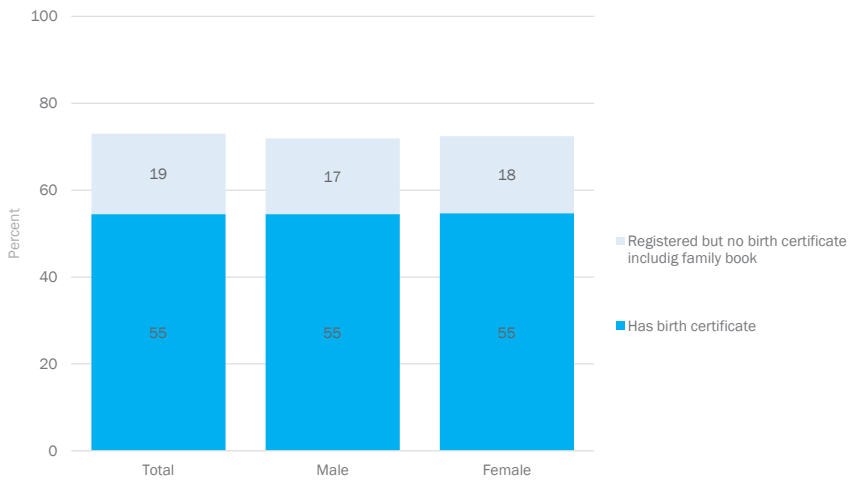
Birth Registration

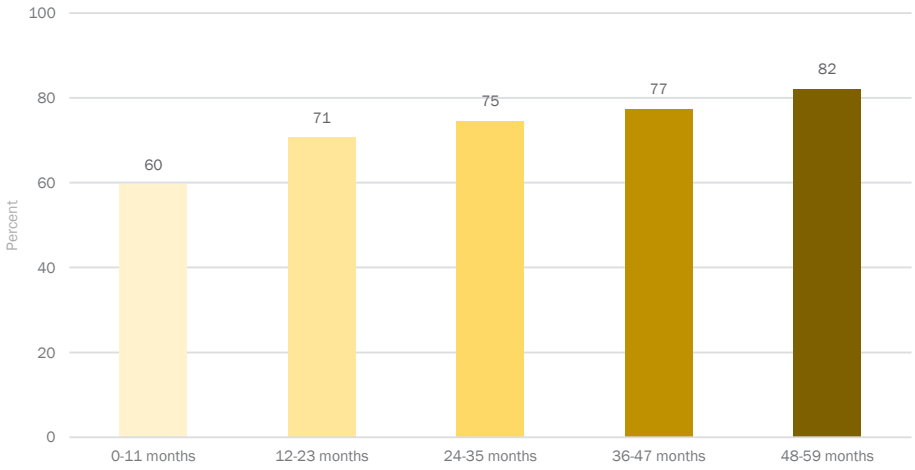
Birth Registration Levels

Birth registration for Children Under-Five: SDG 16.9.1



Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by whether or not they have a birth certificate and by sex

Birth registration by Age



Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by age in months

Key Messages

- No progress has been made in terms of **birth registration** over the last five years.
- The overall birth registration rate of children under five stands currently at 73 per cent, (75 per cent in LSIS-I).
- Only one in ten mothers/caretakers knows how to register births with civil authorities.
- Mothers with high education level have the highest birth registration rate (97 per cent) and mothers with no education, the lowest (56 per cent).
- Nearly 9 in 10 children under five in urban areas (89 per cent) are registered either with civil authorities or family book, while this is the case for only 6 in 10 children in rural areas without road.
- Less children are registered in young age.

Birth Registration: Inequalities

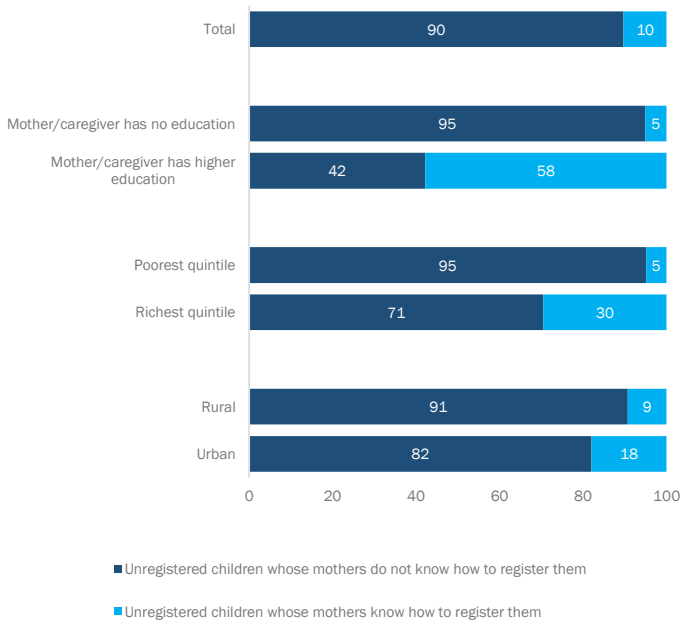
Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by background characteristics

Regional Data on Birth Registration

Region	Total registered
National	**73.0**
VIENTIANE CAPITAL	92.0
PHONGSALY	71.8
LUANGNAMTHA	85.6
OUDOMXAY	70.9
BOKEO	79.0
LUANGPRABANG	65.6
HUAPHANH	78.2
XAYABURY	93.3
XIENGKHUANG	78.8
VIENTIANE	66.4
BORIKHAMXAY	81.7
KHAMMUANE	64.4
SAVANNAKHET	67.5
SARAVANE	59.6
SEKONG	71.9
CHAMPASACK	62.2
ATTAPEU	62.5
XAYSOMBOUNE	84.9

Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by region

Mother's (or Caregiver's) Knowledge of How to Register



Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are not registered, by mother's (or caregiver's) knowledge of how to register a child

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the LSISII 2017 related to survey and sample characteristics. Data from this snapshot can be found in table PR1. Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Lao PDR
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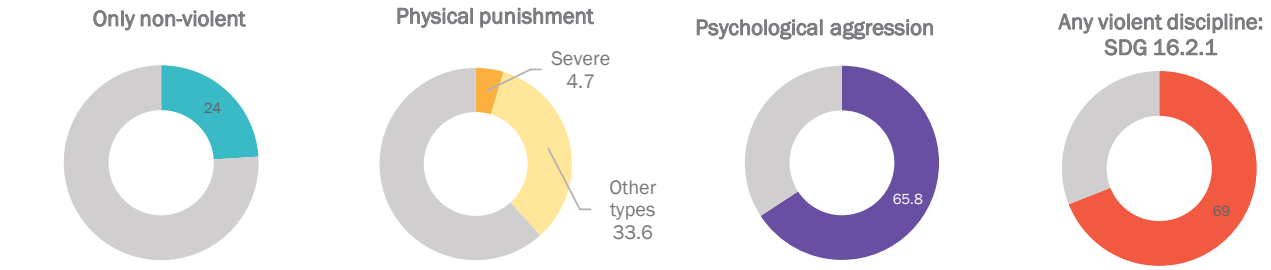
Child Discipline

Types of Child Discipline



Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

Violent Discipline: Inequalities

Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by background characteristics

Physical punishment: Shaking, hitting or slapping a child on the hand/arm/leg, hitting on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating hard and repeatedly.

Severe physical punishment: Hitting or slapping a child on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating a child hard and repeatedly.

Psychological aggression: Shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names such as 'dumb' or 'lazy'.
Violent discipline: Any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression.

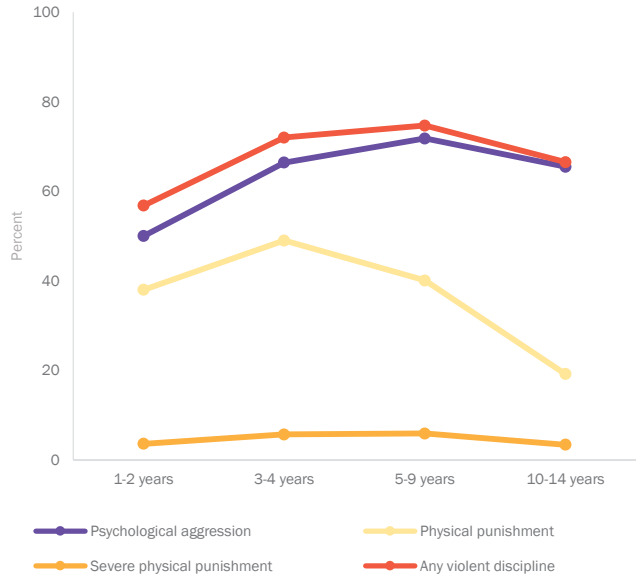
Key Messages

- Some progress has been made in terms of reducing violence against children over the last five years.
- The percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced **physical punishment** by any violent discipline method has decreased from 77.1 per cent to 69 per cent.

However, 7 in 10 children age 1 to 14 years are still subject to at least one form of psychological aggression or physical punishment from an adult in their household.

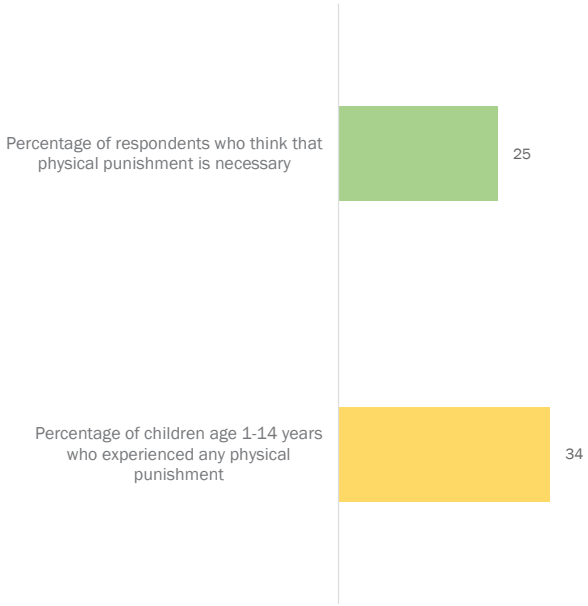
The use of **severe physical punishment** among mothers with no education is higher (6 per cent) than among mothers with high education level (3.1 per cent).

Violent Discipline: Age Patterns

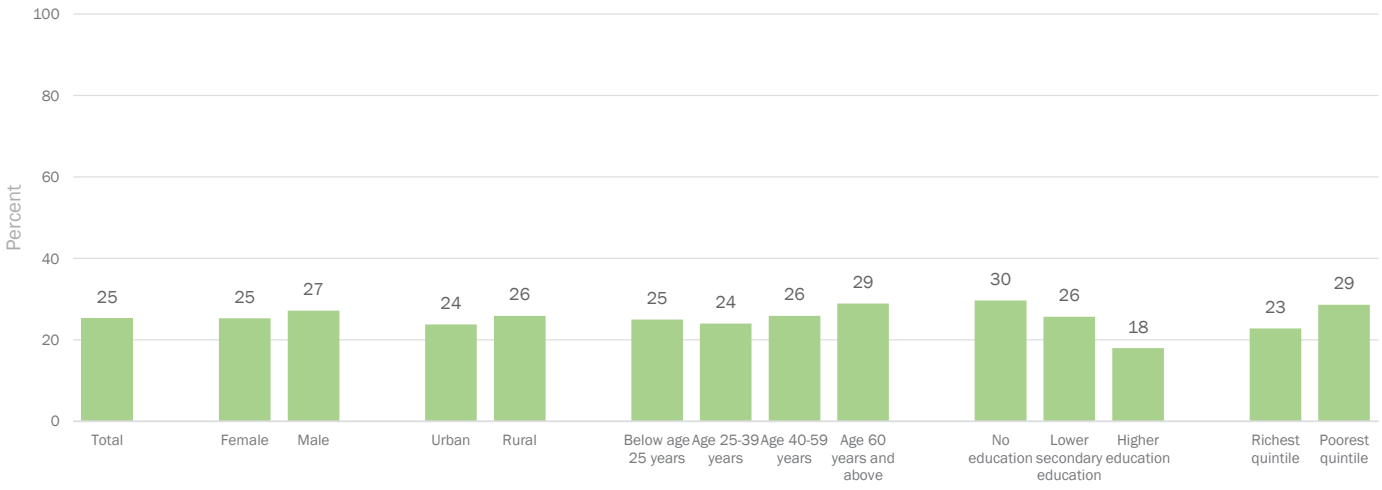


Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by type and by age

Physical Punishment: Attitudes & Experiences



Attitudes to Physical Punishment



Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their background characteristics

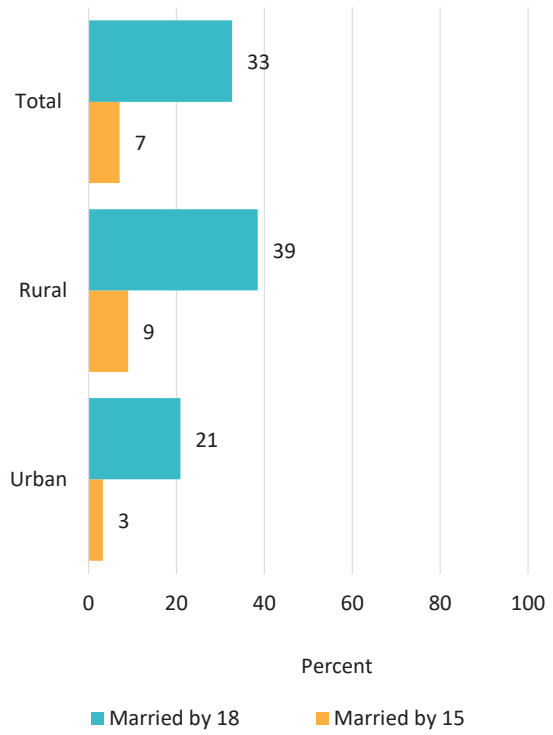
The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the LSISII 2017 related to survey and sample characteristics Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR2.1 and PR2.2. Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Lao PDR
Lao Social Indicator Survey 2017

Early Marriage

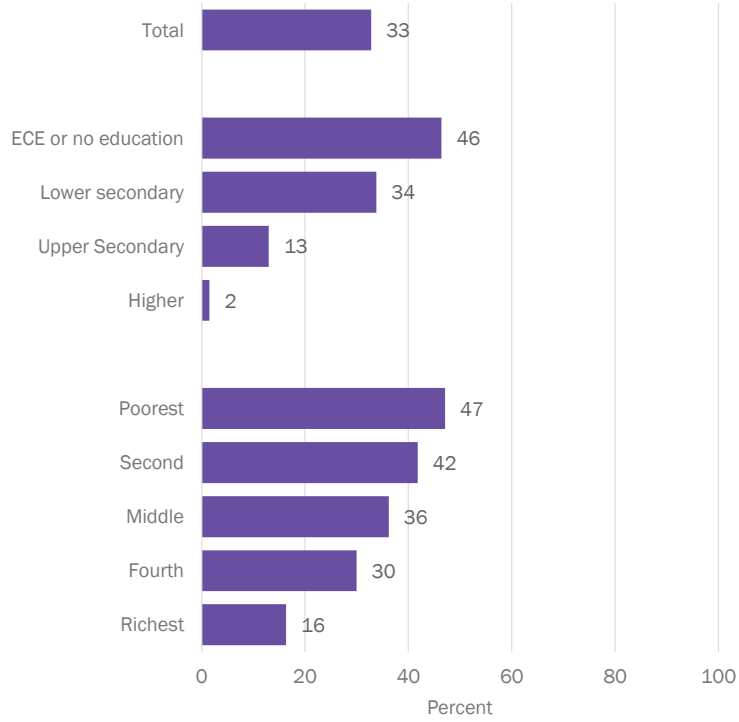
Early Marriage: Levels & Disaggregates

Marriage before Age 15 & Age 18: SDG 5.3.1



Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18*, by residence
SDG 5.3.1

Disaggregates in Marriage before Age 18



Percentage of women aged 20 to 49 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by wealth quintile and education

Key Messages

The percentage of women aged 20 to 49 years married before the age of 15 dropped from 10.3 to 8.4 per cent; and that of women married before the age of 18 dropped from 37 to 32.7 per cent. Almost twice as many women are married before the age of 18 in rural areas (16.3 per cent) than in urban areas (7.1 per cent). The percentage of women aged 20 to 49 years with no education who were married before the age of 18 reached 46.4 per cent whereas only 1.5 per cent of women in the same age group with higher level of education were married before that age. A similar inverse relationship exists with wealth index quintiles. The highest percentage of women aged 20 to 49 years before 18 is among women in Hmong-Mien headed households (54.9 per cent). On average, 23.5 per cent of adolescents aged 15-19 are currently married/in union, with large disparities between levels of education (47.6 per cent for no education/ECE compared to 7.5 per cent for higher education) and area (30.5 per cent for rural without road and 14.2 per cent for urban).

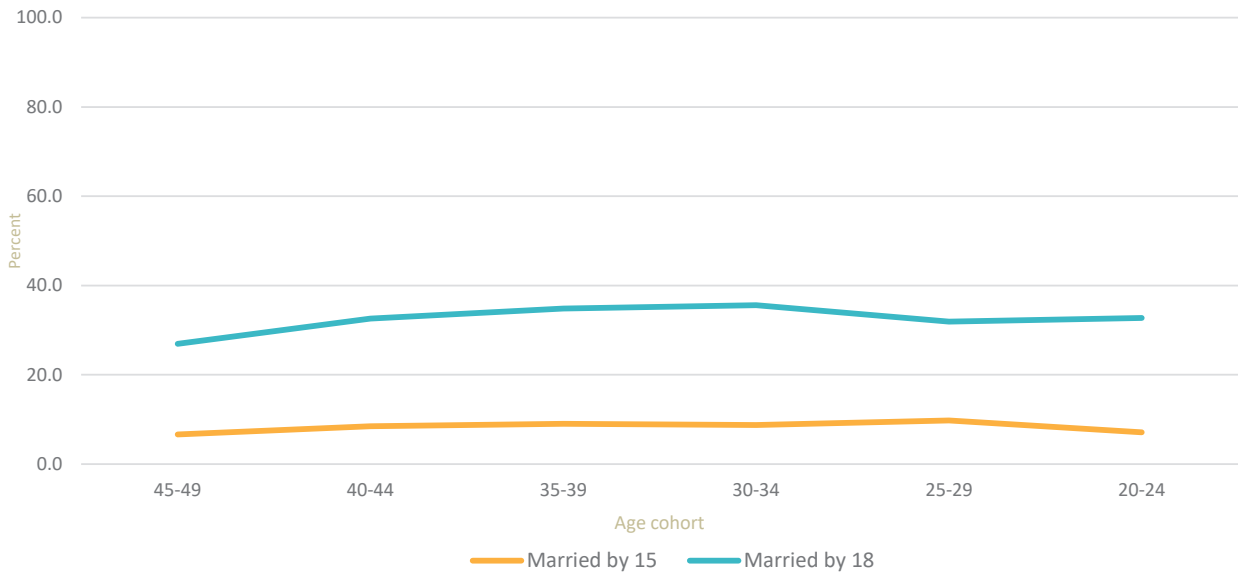
Provincial Data on Early Marriage

Region	Marriage by age 18
National	32.8
VIENTIANE CAPITAL	16.0
PHONGSALY	33.1
LUANGNAMTHA	36.3
OUDOMXAY	40.0
BOKEO	40.2
LUANGPRABANG	39.5
HUAPHANH	41.6
XAYABURY	38.7
XIENGKHUANG	37.9
VIENTIANE	34.8
BORIKHAMXAY	39.7
KHAMMUANE	29.7
SAVANNAKHET	31.1
SARAVANE	36.3
SEKONG	37.9
CHAMPASACK	29.5
ATTAPEU	35.8
XAYSOMBOUNE	50.2

Percentage of women aged 20 to 49 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by region

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. 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 a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. 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.

Trends in Early Marriage



Percentage of women aged 20 to 49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by age cohort

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the LSISII related to early marriage. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables CP.7-9.

Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ

ເລກທີ..1181../ຜທ
ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ....20/05/2016

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ
ຂອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ
ວ່າດ້ວຍການສຳຫຼວດດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມລາວ ຄັ້ງທີ II (LSIS II) ປີ 2016-2017

- ອີງຕາມກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍລັດຖະບານ ແຫ່ງສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 02/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 6/5/2003.
- ອີງຕາມກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍສະຖິຕິ ມາດຕາ 19 ຂໍ້ 1 ວ່າດ້ວຍ ພາກສ່ວນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ການສຳຫລວດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 03/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 30/6/2010.
- ອີງຕາມໜັງສືຂໍອະນຸມັດຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຂອງການສຳຫຼວດດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມລາວ ຄັ້ງທີ II (LSIS II) ປີ 2016-2017, ສະບັບເລກທີ..199.../ຜທ, ລົງວັນທີ..18../.05./.2016.

ເພື່ອເຮັດໃຫ້ການດຳເນີນການສຳຫຼວດດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມລາວ ຄັ້ງທີ II (LSIS II) ປີ 2016-2017 ໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ ແລະ ມີປະສິດທິພາບສູງ,

ລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ ຕົກລົງ:

ມາດຕາ 1: ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ດຳເນີນການສຳຫຼວດດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມລາວ ຄັ້ງທີ II (LSIS II) ປີ 2016-2017 ໂດຍປະຕິບັດຕາມທິດນຳກະທັດຫັດ, ມີປະສິດທິພາບ ແລະ ສົມເຫດສົມຜົນ.

ມາດຕາ 2: ເຫັນດີແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບການສຳຫຼວດຕາມໂຄງຮ່າງການຈັດຕັ້ງການສຳຫຼວດ ສະເໜີໂດຍຫົວໜ້າສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ສະບັບເລກທີ.1182./ຜທ, ລົງວັນທີ...20../..5../.2016. ແລະ ມອບໃຫ້ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ເປັນເຈົ້າການປະສານງານກັບທຸກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ເພື່ອສັງລວມບັນຊີລາຍຊື່ ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳ, ຄະນະວິຊາການ ແລະ ກອງເລຂາການສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ສະເໜີແຕ່ງຕັ້ງໃຫ້ຄົບຊຸດ.

ມາດຕາ 3: ມອບໃຫ້ ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ການສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ປະສານສົມທົບ ກັບທຸກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ເພື່ອສຶກສາ, ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ກະກຽມບັນດາເອກກະສານທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ, ແຜນດຳເນີນງານການສຳຫຼວດ ດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມລາວຄັ້ງທີ II (LSIS II) ປີ 2016-2017 ໃຫ້ສຳເລັດຕາມເປົ້າໝາຍທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້.

ມາດຕາ 5: ງົບປະມານໃນການສຳຫຼວດດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມລາວ ຄັ້ງທີ II (LSIS II) ປີ 2016-2017 ຄັ້ງນີ້ ໃຫ້ນຳໃຊ້ງົບປະມານຂອງລັດຖະບານ ທີ່ໄດ້ອະນຸມັດແລ້ວໃນສົກ 2015-2016 ແລະ ການຊ່ວຍເຫລືອຈາກັບດາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນ.

ມາດຕາ 6: ໃຫ້ຖືເອົາ ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ເປັນຈຸດໃຈກາງປະສານງານ ແລະ ເປັນກອງເລຂາຂອງການສຳຫຼວດ. ສຳລັບການປະທັບເພື່ອຮັບຮອງແຜນງານ, ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ແລະ ບັນດາເອກະສານການສຳຫຼວດຕ່າງໆ ແມ່ນນຳໃຊ້ການປະທັບຂອງສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ຕາມພາລະບົດບາດທີ່ໄດ້ລະບຸໄວ້ໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບການສຳຫຼວດ.

ມາດຕາ7: ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມີຜົນສັກສິດນັບແຕ່ມື້ລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ ແລະຈະໝົດສິດນຳໃຊ້ ນັບແຕ່ມື້ປະກາດຜົນການສຳຫລວດດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມລາວ ຄັ້ງທີ II (LSIS II) ປີ 2016-2017 ຢ່າງເປັນທາງການ.

ລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ

ດຣ. ສຸພັນ ແກ້ວມີໄຊ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ
********ooo********

ກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ

- - 2075

ເລກທີ...../ຜທ

ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ... 29 AUG 2016

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

ຂອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ

ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບ ການສຳຫຼວດດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມລາວ ຄັ້ງທີ II (LSIS II) ສົກ ປີ 2016-2017

- ອີງຕາມກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍ ສະຖິຕິ ເລກທີ 03/ສພຊ ລົງວັນທີ 30 ມິຖຸນາ 2010, ມາດຕາ 19 ຂໍ້ 1 ວ່າດ້ວຍ ພາກສ່ວນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດການສຳຫຼວດ;
- ອີງຕາມດຳລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 51/ນຍ ລົງວັນທີ 22/02/2011 ວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ;
- ອີງຕາມແຜນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດການສຳຫຼວດດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມລາວ (LSIS) ຄັ້ງທີ II ປີ 2016-2017.

ລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ ຕົກລົງ:

ມາດຕາ 1: ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະຊີ້ນຳ ການສຳຫຼວດດັດສະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມລາວ ຄັ້ງທີ II ມີດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ທ່ານ ປອ ສະໄໝຈັນ ບຸບຜາ, ຫົວໜ້າສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ, ທຽບເທົ່າຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີ, ເປັນຫົວໜ້າຄະນະຊີ້ນຳ;
2. ທ່ານ ຮສ. ດຣ ພຸທອນ ເມືອງປາກ, ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ, ເປັນຮອງ;
3. ທ່ານ ຮສ. ປອ ກອງສີ ແສງມະນີ, ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງສຶກສາທິການ ແລະ ກິລາ ເປັນຮອງ;
4. ທ່ານ ນາງ ພອນສະຫຼີ ສຸກສະຫວັດ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ເປັນຄະນະ;
5. ທ່ານ ຮສ. ດຣ ນາງ ສົມຈິດ ບຸບຜາ, ອະທິການບໍດີມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ ວິທະຍາສາດສຸຂະພາບ ເປັນຄະນະ;
6. ທ່ານ ເນົາ ບຸດຕາ ຫົວໜ້າ ຫ້ອງການ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ເປັນຄະນະ;
7. ທ່ານ ດຣ ປະສິງສິດ ບຸບຜາ, ຫົວໜ້າກົມແຜນການ ແລະ ການຮ່ວມມືສາກົນ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ເປັນຄະນະ;
8. ທ່ານ ຢ່າວ່າງ ວ່າຊວາມະ, ຫົວໜ້າກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ເປັນຄະນະ;
9. ທ່ານ ດຣ ສຸລະໄຊ ພຣິມມາລາ, ຫົວໜ້າສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ສາທາລະນະສຸກສາດ ເປັນຄະນະ;
10. ທ່ານ ດຣ ນາງ ແສງຈ້ອຍ ປັນຍາວົງ, ຫົວໜ້າກົມຈັດຕັ້ງ-ພະນັກງານ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ, ເປັນຄະນະ;
11. ທ່ານ ອະມາລີ ວໍລະບຸດ, ຜູ້ຮັກສາການ ສູນສະຖິຕິເຕັກໂນໂລຊີຂ່າວສານການສຶກສາ, ກະຊວງສຶກສາທິການ ແລະ ກິລາ, ເປັນຄະນະ;

❖ ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ ຂອງຄະນະຊີ້ນຳ ການສຳຫຼວດດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມລາວຄັ້ງທີ II ມີດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ໃຫ້ການຊີ້ນຳທີ່ຈຳເປັນໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດດຳເນີນການສຳຫຼວດ;
2. ປະສານງານກັບບັນດາຄູ່ຮ່ວມພັດທະນາຕ່າງໆ ເພື່ອລະດົມແຫຼ່ງທຶນ;
3. ການອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ແກ່ຂະບວນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດການສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ;
4. ອອກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີດ້ານຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບຂະບວນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດການສຳຫຼວດ.

ມາດຕາ 2: ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ຄະນະວິຊາການ ເພື່ອກະກຽມ, ເກັບກຳ, ວິເຄາະ, ລາຍງານ ແລະ ເຜີຍແຜ່ຂໍ້ມູນ ການສຳຫຼວດດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມ ຄັ້ງທີ II ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ທ່ານ ນາງ ທິລະຄາ ຈັນທະລານຸວົງ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ເປັນຫົວໜ້າຄະນະວິຊາການ;
2. ທ່ານ ນາງ ສຸລະພັນ, ພິມພາພິງສະຫວັດ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມບໍລິການສະຖິຕິ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ເປັນຮອງ;
3. ທ່ານ ດຣ ບຸນແຝງ ພຸມມະໄລສິດ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ເປັນຮອງ;
4. ທ່ານ ດຣ ຝຸ່ນຄຳ ຣັດຕະນະວົງ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມແຜນການ ແລະ ການຮ່ວມມືສາກົນ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ເປັນຮອງ;
5. ທ່ານ ດຣ ຈັນດາວອນ ໂພໄຊ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມອະນາໄມ ກັນພະຍາດ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ເປັນຄະນະ;
6. ທ່ານ ດຣ ນາງ ບຸນຖິ່ມ ແພງດີ, ຫົວໜ້າສູນໂພສະນາການ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ເປັນຄະນະ;
7. ທ່ານ ດຣ ສົມມະນາ ລັດຕະນະ, ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງໂຮງໝໍສູນກາງ, ກົມປິ່ນປົວ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ເປັນຄະນະ;
8. ທ່ານ ດຣ ນາງ ວັນພະນອມ ສີຈະເລີນ, ຄະນະບໍດີຫຼັງມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລວິທະຍາສາດສຸຂະພາບ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ, ເປັນຄະນະ;
9. ທ່ານ ດຣ ນາງ ລຳພອນ ສີຫາຄັງ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມອາຫານ ແລະ ຢາ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ເປັນຄະນະ;
10. ທ່ານ ດຣ ອານົນ ເຊືອດວົງສາ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າສູນສຸຂະພາບແມ່ ແລະ ເດັກ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ເປັນຄະນະ;
11. ທ່ານ ດຣ ພູທອນ ສຸດທະລັກ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າສູນຕ້ານເອດສ໌ ແລະ ພຕພ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ເປັນຄະນະ;
12. ທ່ານ ດຣ ທອງອິນ ຫຼຽນວິໄລສັກ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າຂະແໜງລະບາດວິທະຍາ ສູນໄຂ້ຍຸງ-ແມ່ກາຝາກ ແລະ ແມງໄມ້, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ, ເປັນຄະນະ;
13. ທ່ານ ດຣ ແພງຕາ ວົງພະຈັນ, ຫົວໜ້າສູນວິເຄາະ ແລະ ລະບາດວິທະຍາ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ເປັນຄະນະ;
14. ທ່ານ ດຣ ສຸດສາຄອນ ຈັນທະພອນ, ຫົວໜ້າສູນອານາໄມສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ຈັດຫານ້ຳສະອາດ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ, ເປັນຄະນະ;
15. ທ່ານ ຣສ. ດຣ ມາຍຟອງ ມາຍຊາຍ, ຮອງຄະນະບໍດີຄະນະຫຼັງມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລ ວິທະຍາສາດສຸຂະພາບ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ, ເປັນຄະນະ;
16. ທ່ານ ດຣ ນາງ ລັດສະໝີ ສຽງສູນທອນ, ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ສັງລວມການຄົ້ນຄວ້າສະຖາບັນສາທາລະນະສຸກສາດ, ເປັນຄະນະ;
17. ທ່ານ ວິໄລສຸກ ສີສຸລາດ, ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ວິໄຈ, ກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ເປັນຄະນະ;
18. ທ່ານ ເພັດສະຫວັນ ບຸດລາສີ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກທະບຽນສະຖິຕິ, ກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ, ເປັນຄະນະ;
19. ທ່ານ ດຣ ຈັນສາລີ ພິມມະວົງ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າໂຄງການ ຜ-ບສພ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ເປັນຄະນະ;

20. ທ່ານ ດຣ ຂັນແກ້ວ ສຸລິຍະມາດ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກສະຖິຕິ, ກົມແຜນການ-ຮ່ວມມືສາກົນ ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ, ເປັນຄະນະ;
21. ທ່ານ ນາງ ລັດສະໝີ ເຢັລ໋ໍ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ, ກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ, ເປັນຄະນະ;
22. ທ່ານ ນາງ ພິງວິໄລ ເມືອງວົງ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກເຕັກໂນໂລຊີ ແລະ ສື່ສານ, ກົມບໍລິການສະຖິຕິ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ, ເປັນຄະນະ;

❖ ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ ຂອງຄະນະວິຊາການ ເພື່ອກະກຽມ, ເກັບກຳ, ວິເຄາະ, ລາຍງານຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ເຜີຍແຜ່ ຜົນຂອງການສຳຫຼວດດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມຂອງລາວດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ກະກຽມການສຳຫຼວດ ລວມທັງການອອກແບບການສຳຫຼວດ, ຂະໜາດຕົວແທນ ແລະ ການສ້າງແບບສອບຖາມ;
2. ສະໜອງປັດໃຈຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ຈຳເປັນສຳລັບການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນພາກສະໜາມ ລວມທັງການກຳນົດມາດຖານນັກເດີນສຳຫຼວດ, ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ, ການຊີ້ນຳ ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມ;
3. ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ການຊີ້ນຳການວິໄຈ ແລະ ການນຳໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນ;
4. ປະສານງານກັບຊ່ຽວຊານສາກົນໃນການວິເຄາະຂໍ້ມູນ, ການຂຽນບົດລາຍງານ ແລະ ຜົນຂອງການສຳຫຼວດ;
5. ດຳເນີນການເຜີຍແຜ່ບົດລາຍງານຂອງການສຳຫຼວດ;
6. ນຳສະເໜີຜົນໄດ້ຮັບ ຂອງການສຳຫຼວດ ຕໍ່ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳ ເພື່ອຮັບຮອງເອົາ ແລະ ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີ ຕໍ່ບົດລາຍງານສຸດທ້າຍ.
7. ກໍລະນີ ຫົວໜ້າຄະນະວິຊາການຂອງພາກສ່ວນສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ຄະນະວິຊາການຂອງກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ບໍ່ຢູ່ຊົ່ວຄາວ ແມ່ນສະເໜີໃຫ້ຜູ້ຮອງຖັດມາຂອງພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຮັກສາການ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ຕາມພາລະບົດບາດແທນຊົ່ວຄາວ.

<u>ໝາຍເຫດ:</u> ກະຊວງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງສາມາດແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຜູ້ຊ່ວຍວຽກຂອງຕົນໄດ້ຕາມຄວາມຈຳເປັນ ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ບັນດາກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆ ໃຫ້ສຳເລັດຕາມແຜນທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້.

<u>ມາດຕາ 3</u>: ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງກອງເລຂາ ການສຳຫຼວດດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມລາວ ຄັ້ງທີ II ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ທ່ານ ວິໄລສຸກ ສີສຸລາດ, ຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ວິໄຈ, ກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ເປັນຫົວໜ້າກອງເລຂາ;
2. ທ່ານ ເພັດສະຫວັນ ບຸດລາສີ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກທະບຽນສະຖິຕິ, ກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ເປັນຮອງ;
3. ທ່ານ ດຣ ຂັນແກ້ວ ສຸລິຍະມາດ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກສະຖິຕິ, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ ເປັນຄະນະ;
4. ທ່ານ ເກດສະດາ ພົມມະຈັນ, ວິຊາການພະແນກທະບຽນສະຖິຕິ, ກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ເປັນວິຊາການ;
5. ທ່ານ ນາງ ໄກສອນ ໂພໄຄ, ວິຊາການພະແນກຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ວິໄຈ, ກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ເປັນວິຊາການ;
6. ທ່ານ ນາງ ພຸວົນ ແກ້ວປັນຍາ, ວິຊາການພະແນກຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ວິໄຈ, ກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ,ເປັນວິຊາການ;

7. ທ່ານ ວຽງອຸດົມ ວິງພົມກອງ, ວິຊາການພະແນກຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ວິໄຈ, ກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ ເປັນວິຊາການ;
8. ທ່ານ ສັນຕິ ຈັນທະບຸລີ, ວິຊາການພະແນກເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ, ກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ, ເປັນວິຊາ ການ;
9. ທ່ານ ເປ່ເລ້ ນອນທະສີງ, ວິຊາການພະແນກທະບຽນສະຖິຕິ, ກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດເປັນ; ເປັນວິຊາການ;
10. ທ່ານ ນາງ ສຸພາພອນ ສີສະຫວາດ, ວິຊາການພະແນກເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ, ກົມສະຖິຕິສັງຄົມ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ, ເປັນການເງິນ;
11. ທ່ານ ນາງ ເພັດວິໄຊ ວົງຄຳມຸນຕີ, ວິຊາການພະແນກການເງິນ, ຫ້ອງການ, ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ, ເປັນການເງິນ;

❖ ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ກອງເລຂາ ການສຳຫຼວດດັດຊະນີໝາຍສັງຄົມລາວ ຄັ້ງທີ II ມີດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ປະສານງານ ແລະ ອອກແບບຂອບເຂດເວລາ ການເຮັດວຽກຂອງຄະນະວິຊາການ ແລະ ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳ;
2. ຈັດຕັ້ງກອງປະຊຸມຂອງຄະນະສະເພາະກິດດ້ານວິຊາການ ແລະ ກອງປະຊຸມຂອງຄະນະຊີ້ນຳການສຳຫຼວດອີງ ຕາມຄວາມຮຽກຮ້ອງຕ້ອງການ;
3. ສັງລວມເນື້ອໃນຂອງກອງປະຊຸມ ແລະ ຂຽນບົດລາຍງານ;
4. ຂຽນບັນທຶກ ແລະ ແຈກຢາຍບົດບັນທຶກກອງປະຊຸມ;
5. ສັງລວມເອກະສານທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບກອງປະຊຸມ ແລະ ການສຳຫຼວດ;
6. ປະສານງານ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແຜນວຽກ ແລະ ກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆ ຂອງການສຳຫຼວດຮ່ວມກັບ ບັນດາຄູ່ຮ່ວມງານໃຫ້ໄດ້ຕາມແຜນທີ່ໄດ້ຕົກລົງໄວ້;
7. ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ກະກຽມງົບປະມານສຳລັບກິດຈະກຳການສຳຫຼວດ;
8. ໃຫ້ການຊ່ວຍເຫລືອທີ່ຈຳເປັນແກ່ຄະນະສະເພາະກິດດ້ານວິຊາການ ແລະ ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳໂຄງການ;
9. ເຮັດວຽກຢ່າງໃກ້ຊິດກັບບັນດາອົງການໃຫ້ທຶນ ແລະ ຜູ້ປະສານງານການສຳຫຼວດ.

ມາດຕາ 4: ໃຫ້ແຕ່ລະພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຈົ່ງປະຕິບັດມະຕິຕົກລົງນີ້ຕາມໜ້າທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງຕົນ ແລະ ຕາມການ ມອບໝາຍຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ. ຈົ່ງພ້ອມກັນປະຕິບັດຕາມຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ນັບແຕ່ມື້ລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ
ກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ

ດຣ. ສຸພັນ ແກ້ວມີໄຊ

ບ່ອນບຳສົ່ງ:
- *ກະຊວງແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ 1 ສະບັບ*
- *ສູນສະຖິຕິແຫ່ງຊາດ 1 ສະບັບ*
- *ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ 1 ສະບັບ*
- *ກະຊວງສຶກສາທິການ 1 ສະບັບ*
- *ສຳເນົາ 3 ສະບັບ*

APPENDIX B. 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.

B.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

B.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 that 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

B.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.

B.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.

B.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]

B.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 0.019 and 7.645 in the 1,167 surveyed sample villages.

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

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

C.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

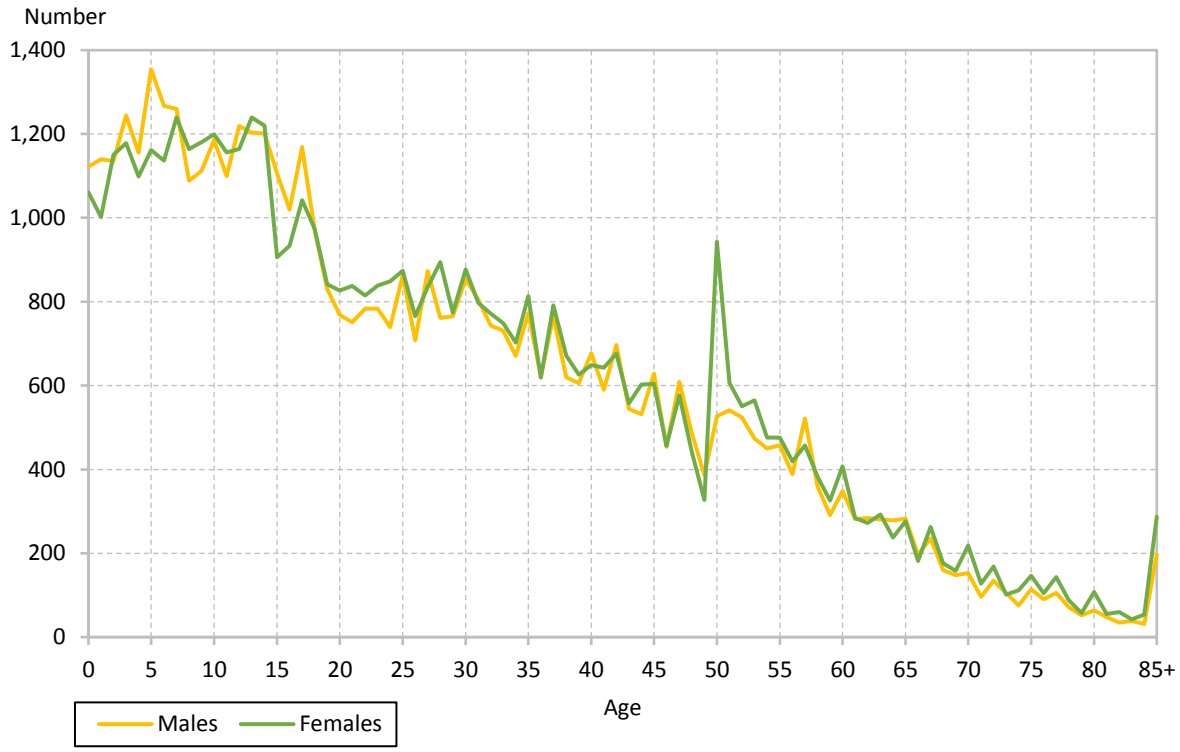


Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

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				
	In all households	In selected households	Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	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'

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
Phongslay	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
Khammua	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						Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other	Total	
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
Phongslay	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
Khammua	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
Phongslay	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
Khammua	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
Phongslay	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
Khammua	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
Phongslay	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
Khammua	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
Phongslay	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
Khammua	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

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
Phongslay	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
Khammua	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:							
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With complete water quality test for:		Total number of households in sample	Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of blank tests completed	Number of households selected for blank test[A]
			Household	Source				
Total	**15.0**	**15.0**	**12.7**	**12.1**	**22,287**	**2.0**	**1,050**	**1,113**
Area								
Urban	15.1	15.0	11.8	10.7	7,214	2.2	345	361
Rural	15.0	15.0	13.1	12.7	15,073	1.9	705	752
Rural with road	15.0	15.0	13.1	12.6	12,964	1.9	609	645
Rural without road	15.1	15.1	12.9	13.5	2,109	2.4	96	106

[A] One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (women)

Percentage of women with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	6.1	19,614
Only month missing	2.4	19,614
Both month and year missing	1.3	19,614
Age at first marriage/union missing	1.8	19,614
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	3.2	20,342
Time since last intercourse missing	0.1	20,342
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	1.2	4,363
Time since last intercourse missing	0.1	4,363

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union and sexual intercourse (men)

Percentage of men with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, Lao PDR, 2017

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information[A]	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	4.4	7,904
Only month missing	1.4	7,904
Both month and year missing	1.7	7,904
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.5	7,904
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	9,467
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	9,467
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.1	1,863
Time since last intercourse missing	0.0	1,863

[A] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Lao PDR, 2017

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis: Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	**98.6**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**1.4**	**11,720**
Age (in months)								
<6	97.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	2.3	1,129
6-11	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.8	1,191
12-23	98.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.2	2,203
24-35	98.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.3	2,372
36-47	98.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.9	2,556
48-59	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.0	2,270

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Lao PDR, 2017

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
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

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
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

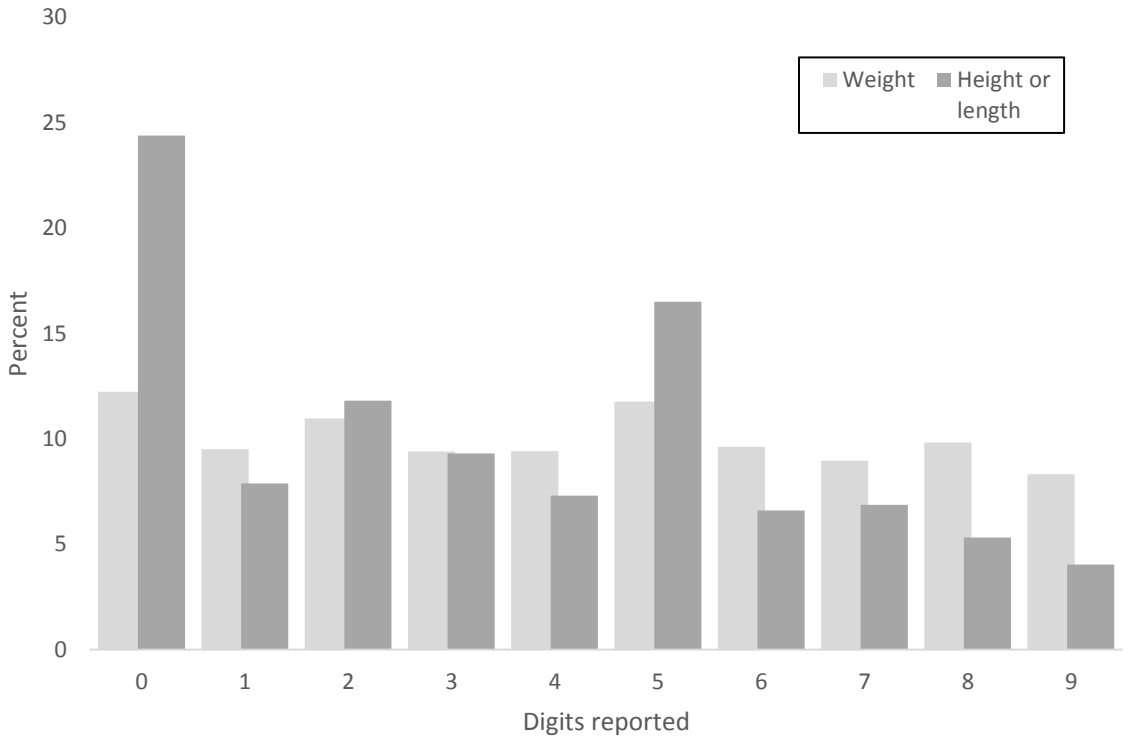


Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets

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

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

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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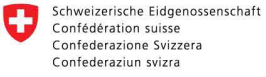
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