



Lao PDR

Lao Social Indicators Survey III, 2023 (LSIS III, 2023)

Survey Findings Report

February, 2025



ສະຫະພາບ ເອີຣົບ
European Union



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The Lao Social Indicator Survey III, 2023 (LSIS III, 2023) was carried out by the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education and Sports 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 from UNICEF, the Australian Government, the European Union (EU), the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

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 III, 2023 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 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED) 2021-2025, National Voluntary Report 2024, update the status of the provincial social development indicators and track the graduation of the country from the category of Least Developed Country by 2026.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the LSIS 2023.

The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. 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

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame	Village list from 2015 Population and Housing Census updated in 2021		Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
- Updated	June to December 2022		
Interviewer training	February - March 2023	Fieldwork	March - August 2023
Survey sample			
Households		Water Quality Testing	
- Sampled	20,993	- Sampled ¹	5,248
- Occupied	20,456	- Occupied	5,124
- Interviewed	20,325	- Response rate (Per cent)	
- Response rate (Per cent)	99.4	- Household	97.9
		- Source	91.5
Women (age 15-49)		Children under five	
- Eligible for interviews	22,512	- Eligible	9,346
- Interviewed	22,126	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	9,286
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.3	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.7
Men (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Number in interviewed households	22,303	- Number in interviewed households	24,060
- Eligible for interviews ²	10,800	- Eligible ³	13,165
- Interviewed	10,340	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	13,105
- Response rate (Per cent)	95.7	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.9
Survey population			
Average household size	4.4	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	32.3
- Age 5	9.7	- Rural areas	67.6
- Age 18	35.5	- Rural with road	62.3
		- Rural without road	5.4
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	15.6	- Provinces	
		- Vientiane capital	12.7
		- Phongsaly	3.0
		- Luangnamtha	2.9
		- Oudomxay	5.4
		- Bokeo	2.6
		- Luangprabang	6.6
		- Huaphanh	4.2
		- Xayabury	5.5
		- Xiengkhuang	4.4
		- Vientiane	6.5
		- Borikhamxay	4.4
		- Khammuan	6.1
		- Savannakhet	14.9
		- Saravane	5.4
		- Sekong	1.9
		- Champasack	9.3
		- Attapeu	2.5
		- Xaysomboun	1.5

¹ The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster.

² The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every other household.

³ The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

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1.6. Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.....	613

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
AR	Abortion rate
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System
DIRC	Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (Workshop)
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GAR	General Abortion rate
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria in pregnancy
IPTp-SP	Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine)
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JE	Japanese Encephalitis
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (Laboratorio Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSB	Lao Statistics Bureau

MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (Programme d'Analyse des Systèmes Educatifs de la CONFEMEN)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TAR	Total abortion rate
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO-MCEE	WHO Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Lao Social Indicator Survey III, 2023 (LSIS III, 2023), conducted in 2023 by the Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Education and Sport (MoES) and Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) of the Ministry of Planning and Investment. 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 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, together with their 169 targets, were adopted in 2015 at the United Nations (UN) headquarters in New York, USA. In addition to that, Lao PDR adopted its own SDG 18 called “Lives safe from unexploded ordnance (UXO)”, uniquely developed to address the UXO challenges, which is one of the major hindrances to development in Lao PDR, and the localized SDG 18 was adopted on 7 September 2016 in Vientiane Capital. The implementation of the SDGs in Lao PDR has seen considerable progress in many areas, such as the President of the Lao PDR’s appointment of the National Steering Committee for SDG Implementation, which is chaired by the Prime

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Minister of the Lao PDR, with members of the Committee drawn from all relevant sectors to provide overall guidance on the coordination and implementation of the SDGs through the National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED) and sectoral and local development plans, with a total of 168 SDG indicators integrated into the 9th Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2021-2025). The NSED priorities include reducing infant, under-five and maternal mortality and stunting; improving sanitation; achieving universal health coverage; increasing access to quality education, including early childhood education; strengthening skills education that matches the market demand; investing in digital technology in teaching and learning; expanding social protection and social services coverage and quality; and actions on environmental protection and disaster risk reduction.

The LSIS III, 2023 results are critically important for SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 29 global SDG indicators adopted by the NSED, either in their entirety or partially.

The Lao Social Indicator Survey III, 2023 (LSIS III, 2023) has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high-quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Lao, PDR;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

Following Chapter 2 on survey organisation and methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in Chapter 3 “Indicators and definitions”. Prior to presenting the survey results, organized into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, “Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents”.

From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, “Survive”, includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, “Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health”, which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care, adult and maternal mortality, and HIV, and ends with male circumcision.

The Chapter 7, “Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development” presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, malaria, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

Learning is the topic Chapter 8, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children’s education, and foundational learning skills are covered.

The Chapter 9, “Protected from violence and exploitation”, includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, female genital mutilation, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, “Live In a safe and clean environment”, covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled “Equitable chance in life”, the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

2 SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

2 SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 SURVEY ORGANISATION

The LSIS III, 2023 was implemented by a Survey Management Team formed and led by the Social Statistics Department of the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB). Oversight was provided by a Steering Committee and technical decisions and processes were guided and supported by a Technical Committee.⁴ The UNICEF Global MICS Team provided on- and off-site support and reviews during key survey phases, as per the standard Technical Collaboration Framework of the global MICS programme and the Memorandum of Understanding between the LSB and UNICEF.

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the LSIS III, 2023 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 - North, Central and South and 18 provinces- Vientiane Capital, Phongsaly, Luangnamtha, Oudomxay, Bokeo, Luangprabang, Huaphanh, Xayabury, Xiengkhuang, Vientiane, Borikhamxay, Khammuane, Savannakhet, Saravane, Sekong, Champasack, Attapeu and Xaysomboun. The sampling frame was based on the village register of December 2021, maintained by the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB). The urban and rural areas (with and without roads) within each province were identified as the implicit sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each explicit stratum (province), a specified number of sample villages were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. A total of 1,050 sample villages were selected at the first sampling stage. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. Therefore, the total sample size was 21,000 households. As the sample is not self-weighting sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Six questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire 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 five 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.⁵ The questionnaires included the following modules:

⁴ Membership of the Survey Management Team, Steering and Technical Committees are listed in Appendix B.

⁵ Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

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

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

Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men

Woman's Background^[M]
Mass Media and ICT^[M]
Fertility^[M]/Birth History
Abortion, Stillbirth and Miscarriages
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]

Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years

Child's Background
Child Labour
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Parental Involvement
Foundational Learning Skills

Questionnaire for Children Under 5

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

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, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and tested household and source water for *E. coli* levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.⁶ From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Lao. They were pre-tested (PAPI and CAPI) in two villages of Phoxai (Rural) and Viengkeo (Urban) in Vangvieng district, Vientiane province, in February 2023. 138 interviews were conducted using PAPI and 79 interviews using CAPI. Based on the pre-test results, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the LSIS III, 2023 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E in English and Lao for SFR Lao version.

2.4 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by the National Ethic Committee for Health Research in November 2022. 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.

⁶ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.pendix B>.

2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs ⁷ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the LSIS III, 2023 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in 8 villages in Thalad district of Vientiane Capital during the month of March 2023. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.6 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted from 20 February to 23 March 2023. 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 two days in field practice for both PAPI and CAPI applications. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.⁸

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for 10 days, including 2 days of field practice and a pilot survey.

Field supervisors attended additional training on team supervision and other responsibilities.

2.7 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 25 teams; each was comprised of three interviewers, one driver, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in March and concluded in August 2023.

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

2.8 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on one 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 produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.⁹

⁷ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>

⁸ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>

⁹ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>

2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING

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

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Data Editing Guidelines, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.¹⁰

2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

Sample weights and background characteristics were computed and added to the final data. Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.¹¹

The Survey Findings Report and accompanying Statistical Snapshots were drafted based on the templates developed by the global MICS Programme¹². These were presented and reviewed by subject matter experts during the Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) Workshop held in Thalard, Vientiane province on 19-23 February 2024. The finalisation of the Survey Findings Report and Statistical Snapshots was managed by the Survey Management Team with guidance from the Technical Committee and the participants in the DIRC Workshop.

2.11 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and personal details collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on LSB website and on the MICS website¹³ 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.

The LSIS III, 2023 collected geospatial data for each survey cluster. To ensure respondent protection, these data are not publicly available. Anonymised geocodes can be requested by contacting the LSB as indicated in the readme file included with the data. Specific terms of use will be enforced in accordance with the Statistical Law on data sharing. The completed LSIS III, 2023 metadata will be accessible on both the MICS and LSB websites, and upon request, will be made available to the public, following the instructions outlined on the respective websites.

¹⁰ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>

¹¹ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

¹² <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#reporting>

¹³ <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

LSIS INDICATOR	SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Definition ¹⁶	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS				
SR.1	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	96.5
SR.2		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education Women Men	82.1 86.3
SR.3		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television Women Men	3.6 2.2
SR.4		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	12.7
SR.5		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	71.6
SR.6		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	93.4
SR.7		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	10.9
SR.8		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	68.9
SR.9		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months Women Men	8.8 11.3
SR.10	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone Women Men	79.3 80.8

¹⁴ 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/>.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ All MICS indicators are or can be 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>

LSIS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁴	Module ¹⁵	Definition ¹⁶	Value
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months Women Men	84.3 84.5
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet Women (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months Men (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	57.0 54.8 61.0 58.7
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	7.2 8.1 8.3 10.9
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month Women Men	3.8 36.8
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month Women Men	96.4 63.0
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 Women Men	1.2 9.7
SR.16	Use of alcohol		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month Women Men	48.6 74.5
SR.17	Use of alcohol before age 15		TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 Women Men	9.6 14.4
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	9.1

LSIS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Definition	Value
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	4.5
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	5.8

LSIS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
SURVIVE ¹⁷				
CS.1 Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	12
CS.2 Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	13
CS.3 Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	25
CS.4 Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	3
CS.5 Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	28

LSIS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	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	89
TM.2 Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	17.4
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	53.1

¹⁷ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

LSIS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value
TM.S1 ¹⁸	Contraceptive prevalence rate (All women)		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	39.5
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ¹⁹	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	74.8
TM.S2 ¹⁸	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception (All women)		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	72.0
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 during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	89.8 71.6 20.4
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	52.5
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval ²⁰ prior to the most recent birth	42.3
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	78.2
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 whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	79.8
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	7.4
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	80.9
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 and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	85.4

¹⁸ LSIS specific indicator

¹⁹ See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

²⁰ See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

LSIS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
TM.13		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	64.0
TM.14		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	84.6
TM.15		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	13.7
TM.16		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	60.5
TM.17		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	30.5
TM.18		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	79.3
TM.19		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	32.6
TM.20		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 birth	64.2
TM.22		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months Women Men	0.4 4.1
TM.23		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	46.4 43.6
TM.24		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 Women Men	5.5 2.8
TM.25		SB	Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex Women Men	82.6 63.3

²¹ 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).

LSIS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners		SB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a partner 10 or more years older	9.2
TM.27	Sex with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner Women Men	16.0 48.7
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners		SB	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex Women Men	46.0 56.9
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ²² , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	20.1 23.1
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ²³ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	34.4 34.2
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes ²⁴ toward people living with HIV Women Men	48.5 51.6
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV Women Men	18.5 25.6
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	1.0 0.3

²² Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

²³ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

²⁴ Respondents 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?

LSIS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
TM.34		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results Women Men	1.6 0.3
TM.35a TM.35b		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received (a) counselling on HIV ²⁵ (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	7.9 6.0
TM.36		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	8.5
TM.S3		AB	The number of induced abortion in the last 2 years, divided by the live births during the same period, expressed per 1,000 live births.	36.9
TM.S4		AB	The number of induced abortion in the last 2 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years.	3.0
TM.S5		AB	The sum of age-specific abortion rates of women age 15-49 years. The TAR denotes the average number of induced abortion to which a woman will have induced abortion by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current abortion rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years.	0.10
TM.S6		AB	The number of still births in the last 2 years, divided by the live and still births during the same period, expressed per 1,000 live and still births. In this survey, stillbirths are defined as third trimester fetal deaths ≥ 22 weeks	4.1
TM.S7		AB	The number of miscarriage in the last 2 years, divided by the pregnancies (live births + miscarriages + abortions + still births) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 pregnancies (live births + miscarriages + abortions + still births).	72.5
TM.S8		AB	Percentage of women who experienced pregnancy loss/termination	12.7
TM.S9		AB	Percentage of women age 15-19 years (currently married or in union) who make autonomy decision	13.1

¹⁸ LSIS specific indicator

²⁵ Someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) Babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV and 3) getting tested for HIV

LSIS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT				
TC.1		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	74.1
TC.2		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	53.4
TC.3	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	61.4
TC.4		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	61.4
TC.5		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	61.4
TC.6	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	55.9
TC.8		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	62.3
TC.9 ¹⁸		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received Japanese Encephalitis containing vaccine at any time before the survey	54.3
TC.10	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	52.2
TC.11a TC.11b		IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	47.2 37.1
TC.12		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	58.0
TC.13a TC.13b		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc	67.6 19.9

¹⁸ LSIS specific indicator

²⁶ Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

LSIS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value
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	69.2
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	8.0
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	3.5
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	98.6
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ²⁷	7.5
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	(66.2)*
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	(41.8)*
TC.21a TC.21b	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)		TN	Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN (b) at least one ITN for every two people	26.0 15.0
TC.22	Population that slept under an ITN	3.8.1	TN	Percentage of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITN	21.2
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	20.9
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	17.3
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	62.8

²⁷ Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

LSIS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value
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	(6.6)*
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	(2.6)*
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)	(75.0)*
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	97.1
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	44.9
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²⁸	50.3
TC.702 ²⁹	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants 0–5 months of age who were fed formula and/or animal milk in addition to breast milk during the previous day.	10.0
TC.703 ²⁹	Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months		BD	Percentage of children 12–23 months of age who were fed breast milk during the previous day.	37.1
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	14.3
TC.37	Age-appropriate feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0–23 months appropriately fed ³⁰ during the previous day	45.7
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	78.4
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	23.5 32.9
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	59.0

²⁸ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

²⁹ MICS7 indicator

³⁰ 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

LSIS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
TC.41		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ³¹ during the previous day	40.6
TC.42		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 ³² or more during the previous day	61.5
TC.43		BD	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	40.1
TC.704 ²⁹		BD	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who consumed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day.	75.9
TC.705 ²⁹		BD	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day.	30.2
TC.706 ²⁹		BD	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.	25.2
TC.707 ²⁹		BD	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.	31.9
TC.44a TC.44b		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	24.3 5.7
TC.45a TC.45b	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	32.8 10.8
TC.46a TC.46b	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	10.7 2.7

³¹ 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

³² 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

LSIS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
TC.47a TC.47b	2.2.2	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	2.8 1.0
TC.48		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	49.1
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	26.1 8.0 17.1
TC.50		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	2.8
TC.51		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	56.4
TC.52		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	13.7
TC.53	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group	58.7

LSIS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
LEARN				
LN.1		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education (ECE) programme	26.9
LN.2	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	66.6
LN.3		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	61.4
LN.4		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	72.8

LSIS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary, lower or upper 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	86.0 61.8 37.1
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending any level of education (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending any level of education (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending any level of education	13.8 29.1 58.0
LN.7a LN.7b		ED	Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	95.0 63.8
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	4.1.2	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	87.6 56.2 37.4
LN.9		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year and not repeating in the current school year who are attending the first grade of lower secondary school in the current school year	89.6
LN.10a LN.10b		ED	Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	10.3 8.5

LSIS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11d	4.5.1	ED	<p>Net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)</p> <p>(a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school</p> <p>Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in the poorest wealth quintile divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in for the richest wealth quintile</p> <p>(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) Primary school (c) Lower secondary school (d) Upper secondary school</p> <p>Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in rural areas divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in urban areas</p> <p>(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age) (b) Primary school (c) Lower secondary school (d) Upper secondary school</p> <p>Percentage of girls with foundational learning skills divided by percentage of boys with foundational learning skills</p> <p>(e) Reading, age 7-14 years (f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years (g) Reading, age for grade 2/3 (h) Numeracy, age for grade 2/3 (i) Reading, attending grade 2/3 (j) Numeracy, attending grade 2/3</p> <p>Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the poorest wealth quintile divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in the richest wealth quintile</p> <p>(e) Reading, age 7-14 years (f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years</p> <p>Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in rural areas divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in urban areas</p> <p>(e) Reading, age 7-14 years (f) Numeracy, age 7-14 years</p> <p>Percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children with functional difficulties divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills among children without functional difficulties</p> <p>(e) Reading age, 7-14 years (f) Numeracy age, 7-14 years</p>	1.04 1.03 1.03 1.04 0.52 0.78 0.37 0.09 0.71 0.94 0.68 0.45 1.09 1.03 1.25 1.16 1.11 1.01 0.30 0.30 0.63 0.63 0.63 0.64
LN.12		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member received a report card for the child in the last year	7.2

LSIS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	Value
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom their school's governing body is open to parental participation	20.1
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in the last year	6.9
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in the last year in which key education/financial issues were discussed	3.8
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers in the last year	6.5
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and unable to attend class due to teacher strike or absence at least once in the last year for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives for this reason	14.9
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	10.1
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	65.9
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who at home speak the language that teachers use at school	74.9
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework	50.7
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and numeracy skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7-14 years (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational numeracy tasks (d) Age 7-14 years (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	38.5 18.6 16.2 42.1 22.6 19.7

LSIS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	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	65.0
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	62.3
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ³³	23.1
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	6.1 30.5 1.1 10.0
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women Men	26.6 10.2
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union Women Men	1.3 20.4
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) age 15-19 years (b) age 20-24 years	8.9 8.1
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women and men 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 Women Men	12.5 10.6

³³ Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. See Tables PR.3.1-4 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

LSIS INDICATOR		SDG	Module	Description	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	87.0
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	86.4
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	90.7
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	70.4
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	72.3
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested, and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	25.9
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	63.0
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	85.7
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	83.5
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	90.4
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provider has removed waste for treatment off-site	7.7
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	83.5
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	9.8

LSIS INDICATOR	SDG	Module	Description	Value
EQUITABLE CHANGE IN LIFE				
EQ.1		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	2.6
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c		WB CB UB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 men age 15-49 b) children age 5-17 c) children under age 5	35.4 34.3 33.1 35.5
EQ.3	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	22.6
EQ.4		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	20.8
EQ.5		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	23.8
EQ.6		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	6.6

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 20,993 households selected for the sample, 20,456 were found occupied. Of these, 20,325 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99.4 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5,248 randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these 5,017 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 97.9 percent. Also, 4,690 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 91.5 percent.

In the interviewed households, 22,512 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 22,126 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.3 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every other household. 10,800 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 10,340 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 95.7 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 9,346 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 9,286 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.4 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 24,060 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 13,165 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 13,105 which correspond to a response rate of 99.5 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 97.7, 95.1, 98.7, 98.9 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

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

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence, region and province, LSIS III, 2023

	Total	Area			Region			
		Urban	Rural	Rural with road	Rural without road	North	Central	South
Households								
Sampled	20,993	6,720	14,273	13,100	1,173	8,093	8,400	4,500
Occupied	20,456	6,511	13,945	12,808	1,137	7,882	8,166	4,408
Interviewed	20,325	6,466	13,859	12,727	1,132	7,848	8,082	4,395
Household completion rate	96.8	96.2	97.1	97.2	96.5	97.0	96.2	97.7
Household response rate	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.0	99.7
Water quality testing^A								
Sampled	5,248	1,680	3,568	3,275	293	2,023	2,100	1,125
Occupied	5,124	1,636	3,488	3,202	286	1,976	2,038	1,110
Household water quality test								
Completed	5,017	1,623	3,394	3,129	265	1,905	2,006	1,106
Completion rate	95.6	96.6	95.1	95.5	90.4	94.2	95.5	98.3
Response rate	97.9	99.2	97.3	97.7	92.7	96.4	98.4	99.6
Source water quality test								
Completed	4,690	1,537	3,153	2,924	229	1,686	1,904	1,100
Completion rate	89.4	91.5	88.4	89.3	78.2	83.3	90.7	97.8
Response rate	91.5	93.9	90.4	91.3	80.1	85.3	93.4	99.1
Women age 15-49 years								
Eligible	22,512	7,247	15,265	14,001	1,264	8,348	9,243	4,921
Interviewed	22,126	7,130	14,996	13,753	1,243	8,204	9,058	4,864
Women's response rate	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.0	98.8
Women's overall response rate	97.7	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.9	97.9	97.0	98.6
Men age 15-49 years^B								
Number of men in interviewed households	22,303	6,738	15,565	14,256	1,309	8,398	9,023	4,882
Eligible	10,800	3,232	7,568	6,910	658	4,064	4,396	2,340
Interviewed	10,340	3,098	7,242	6,604	638	3,885	4,145	2,310
Men's response rate	95.7	95.9	95.7	95.6	97.0	95.6	94.3	98.7
Men's overall response rate	95.1	95.2	95.1	95.0	96.5	95.2	93.3	98.4
Children under 5 years								
Eligible	9,346	2,413	6,933	6,280	653	3,715	3,750	1,881
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	9,286	2,401	6,885	6,238	647	3,696	3,710	1,880
Under-5's response rate	99.4	99.5	99.3	99.3	99.1	99.5	98.9	99.9
Under-5's overall response rate	98.7	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.6	99.1	97.9	99.7
Children age 5-17 years^C								
Number of children in interviewed households	24,060	6,634	17,426	15,830	1,596	8,943	9,520	5,597
Eligible	13,165	3,933	9,232	8,433	799	5,014	5,252	2,899
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	13,105	3,916	9,189	8,393	796	4,997	5,212	2,896
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.9
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	99.2	99.2	98.2	99.6

^A The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5,248 randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.

^B The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second household.

^C The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

Continued...

Table SR.1.1 (Cont.): Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence, region and province, LSIS III, 2023

	Province																	
	Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Kayabury	Xiangkhuang	Vientiane	Borkhamxay	Khammuan	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Kaysomboun
Total	20,993	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,093	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,000
Households	20,993	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,093	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,000
Sampled	20,456	1,167	1,084	1,088	1,147	1,153	1,051	1,192	1,099	1,162	1,153	1,180	1,165	1,094	998	1,142	1,174	971
Occupied	20,325	1,163	1,081	1,087	1,137	1,143	1,045	1,192	1,098	1,155	1,133	1,164	1,153	1,093	998	1,136	1,168	944
Interviewed	96.8	95.7	98.3	98.8	94.8	95.3	95.6	99.3	99.8	96.3	94.4	97.0	96.1	99.4	99.8	94.7	97.3	94.4
Household completion rate	99.4	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.1	99.1	99.4	100.0	99.9	99.4	98.3	98.6	99.0	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.5	97.2
Household response rate																		
Water quality testing^A																		
Sampled	5,248	375	300	275	300	300	273	300	275	300	300	300	300	275	250	300	300	250
Occupied	5,124	363	289	273	288	290	266	297	275	290	289	294	288	275	250	290	295	239
Household water quality test																		
Completed	5,017	362	284	271	286	257	239	296	273	285	284	288	283	275	250	286	295	231
Completion rate	95.6	96.5	94.7	98.9	95.3	85.7	87.5	98.7	99.3	95.0	94.7	96.0	94.3	100.0	100.0	95.3	98.3	92.4
Response rate	97.9	99.7	98.3	99.6	99.3	88.6	89.8	99.7	99.3	98.3	98.3	98.0	98.3	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	96.7
Source water quality test																		
Completed	4,690	359	274	272	280	257	238	296	272	285	275	288	194	274	246	286	294	231
Completion rate	89.4	95.7	91.3	98.9	93.3	85.7	87.2	98.7	98.9	95.0	91.7	96.0	64.7	99.6	98.4	95.3	98.0	92.4
Response rate	91.5	98.9	94.8	99.6	97.2	88.6	89.5	99.7	98.9	98.3	95.2	98.0	67.4	99.6	98.4	98.6	99.7	96.7
Women age 15-49 years																		
Eligible	22,512	1,759	1,210	1,191	1,180	1,221	1,125	1,149	1,270	1,243	1,210	1,237	1,322	1,100	1,313	1,141	1,367	1,202
Interviewed	22,126	1,734	1,201	1,172	1,151	1,185	1,112	1,149	1,218	1,215	1,192	1,232	1,318	1,100	1,311	1,138	1,315	1,149
Women's response rate	98.3	98.6	99.3	98.4	97.5	97.1	98.8	100.0	95.9	97.7	98.5	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.7	96.2	95.6
Women's overall response rate	97.7	98.5	98.9	98.1	96.7	96.2	98.3	100.0	95.8	97.2	96.8	98.2	98.7	99.9	99.8	99.2	95.7	92.9
Men age 15-49 years^B																		
Number of men in interviewed households	22,303	1,573	1,263	1,276	1,120	1,195	1,173	1,105	1,292	1,219	1,235	1,160	1,328	1,036	1,380	1,076	1,390	1,216
Eligible	10,800	767	603	639	536	599	585	501	595	585	606	553	669	510	649	511	670	621
Interviewed	10,340	749	583	571	525	569	562	494	545	550	562	544	661	510	649	511	640	534
Men's response rate	95.7	97.7	96.7	95.0	97.9	95.0	96.1	98.6	91.6	94.0	92.7	98.4	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	86.0
Men's overall response rate	95.1	97.6	96.4	94.7	97.1	94.2	95.5	98.6	91.5	93.5	91.1	97.0	97.8	99.9	100.0	99.5	95.0	83.6
Children under 5 years																		
Eligible	9,346	392	621	594	445	547	589	306	665	456	525	435	580	390	549	394	548	697
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	9,286	392	621	594	441	545	589	306	654	452	525	435	580	390	549	393	548	672
Under-5's response rate	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.6	100.0	100.0	98.3	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	96.4
Under-5's overall response rate	98.7	99.9	99.7	99.7	98.2	98.8	99.4	100.0	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.6	99.0	99.9	100.0	99.2	99.5	93.7
Children age 5-17 years^C																		
Number of children in interviewed households	24,060	1,244	1,285	1,362	1,230	1,254	1,266	1,077	1,515	1,153	1,318	1,277	1,532	1,229	1,578	1,332	1,458	1,481
Eligible	13,165	809	718	734	706	708	659	724	763	720	737	739	775	674	716	746	763	709
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	13,105	809	718	734	705	703	659	724	762	705	735	739	775	674	716	746	760	687
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.9	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	96.9
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	98.9	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.0	98.4	99.4	100.0	99.8	97.3	98.0	98.6	99.0	99.9	100.0	99.5	99.1	94.2

^AThe Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5,248 randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.

^BThe Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second household.

^CThe Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence, region and province, LSIS III, 2023

	Area					Region		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural with road	Rural without road	North	Central	South
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity								
Yes, interconnected grid	94.8	99.6	92.3	94.2	69.2	90.9	96.4	96.6
Yes, off-grid	2.2	0.1	3.2	2.3	15.1	5.4	0.4	1.9
No	3.1	0.3	4.5	3.6	15.7	3.8	3.2	1.5
Energy use for cooking^A								
Clean fuels and technologies	9.0	21.1	2.9	3.1	0.3	7.1	12.8	2.2
Other fuels	90.9	78.8	97.1	96.8	99.6	92.8	87.1	97.7
No cooking done in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Internet access at home^B								
Yes	68.9	81.5	62.5	63.9	44.5	67.7	71.4	64.4
No	31.1	18.4	37.5	36.0	55.3	32.3	28.6	35.6
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Main material of flooring^C								
Natural floor	4.2	1.0	5.8	5.4	11.0	9.7	2.1	1.0
Rudimentary floor	29.9	10.7	39.6	38.1	57.7	23.4	25.4	51.4
Finished floor	65.3	88.0	53.8	55.6	30.7	66.1	71.7	47.5
Other	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.1
Main material of roof^C								
Natural roofing	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.2
Rudimentary roofing	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4
Finished roofing	99.0	99.6	98.6	98.7	97.4	97.9	99.4	99.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Main material of exterior walls^C								
Natural walls	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rudimentary walls	9.4	4.0	12.1	11.8	16.3	12.3	8.6	6.9
Finished walls	89.8	95.0	87.1	87.5	82.7	87.3	90.4	92.2
Other	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.8
Rooms used for sleeping								
1	24.9	15.2	29.9	28.8	43.1	31.6	19.3	28.9
2	36.9	33.9	38.4	39.0	32.1	32.9	38.6	39.0
3 or more	38.1	50.9	31.7	32.2	24.7	35.4	42.1	32.1
Number of households	20,325	6,831	13,494	12,480	1,014	6,201	10,144	3,979
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.4
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	96.5	99.8	94.9	95.9	83.7	96.1	96.0	98.5
Number of household members	90,255	29,186	61,069	56,198	4,871	27,365	45,569	17,321

¹ MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1.^B See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households.^C Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other.

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Table SR.2.1 (Cont.): Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence, region and province, LSIS III, 2023

	Province																	
	Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Kayabury	Xiangkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuan	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Kaysomboun
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity																		
Yes, interconnected grid	94.8	100.0	73.7	93.6	86.0	95.4	91.5	99.0	96.9	99.3	99.5	96.8	90.0	95.3	84.3	99.0	98.3	99.4
Yes, off-grid	2.2	0.0	17.6	3.4	7.3	1.7	5.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	2.0	11.5	0.6	0.1	0.0
No	3.1	0.0	8.7	3.0	6.7	2.9	3.0	0.9	2.6	0.6	0.4	2.3	9.3	2.8	4.2	0.4	1.6	0.6
Energy use for cooking^A																		
Clean fuels and technologies	9.0	34.4	4.1	3.1	5.3	21.4	9.8	4.6	5.4	11.3	8.9	1.8	1.9	0.6	1.8	2.9	3.5	8.1
Other fuels	90.9	65.5	95.9	96.6	94.7	78.4	90.1	95.4	94.6	88.6	90.9	97.8	98.1	99.3	98.2	96.9	96.5	91.9
No cooking done in the household	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Internet access at home^B																		
Yes	68.9	78.0	71.1	78.6	61.6	32.6	72.2	64.7	87.7	81.0	90.8	52.1	59.0	51.8	51.7	70.8	77.6	68.3
No	31.1	21.9	28.9	21.4	38.4	67.4	27.8	35.3	12.2	19.0	9.2	47.8	41.0	48.1	48.3	29.1	22.4	31.5
DK/Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Main material of flooring^C																		
Natural floor	4.2	0.1	23.8	4.5	13.0	1.7	6.4	4.5	9.9	2.2	6.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	5.8	14.6
Rudimentary floor	29.9	2.3	33.8	38.1	34.6	28.1	12.7	26.8	18.6	7.2	18.7	49.1	51.0	64.7	66.5	48.6	19.5	4.9
Finished floor	65.3	97.1	42.2	57.1	49.9	70.1	79.6	54.8	67.5	89.7	74.5	50.6	48.5	34.8	32.3	51.0	74.8	79.5
Other	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0
Main material of roof^C																		
Natural roofing	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.8	0.5	0.7	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rudimentary roofing	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	3.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3
Finished roofing	99.0	99.9	99.5	98.7	96.2	96.0	99.3	96.3	99.1	98.5	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.7	98.3	99.3	99.9	99.4
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Main material of exterior walls^C																		
Natural walls	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
Rudimentary walls	9.4	1.7	10.6	16.8	21.3	17.4	13.6	4.9	0.8	5.6	5.3	15.0	16.8	11.1	22.9	2.2	4.6	8.3
Finished walls	89.8	95.1	88.7	81.9	78.0	82.6	86.2	94.8	99.1	94.2	94.6	85.0	82.8	87.9	75.2	97.5	93.2	89.6
Other	0.7	3.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.7	0.4	1.7	2.2
Rooms used for sleeping																		
1	24.9	7.1	41.6	40.4	50.5	21.4	28.3	30.3	24.5	17.5	25.3	28.1	23.8	32.7	27.3	28.4	23.0	23.7
2	36.9	32.1	28.7	24.7	25.6	31.6	33.0	34.0	29.6	41.9	42.6	41.4	43.3	32.6	41.4	42.1	40.0	35.6
3 or more	38.1	60.8	29.7	34.9	23.8	47.0	38.7	35.7	45.9	40.6	32.1	30.5	32.9	34.7	31.4	29.5	36.9	40.6
Number of households	20,325	2,672	593	561	1,023	563	1,376	816	1,272	811	1,370	1,331	2,816	1,180	337	1,979	483	251
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.3	1.7	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.7
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	96.5	100.0	91.2	97.5	92.7	97.1	97.0	96.7	99.2	97.4	99.7	99.6	88.6	97.5	95.3	99.7	98.3	99.4
Number of household members	90,255	11,459	2,667	2,641	4,904	2,379	6,001	3,811	4,964	3,990	5,830	3,959	13,482	4,892	1,758	8,397	2,274	1,335

¹MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1.^B See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households.^C Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other.

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence, region and province, LSIS III, 2023

	Total	Area				Region		
		Urban	Rural	Rural with road	Rural without road	North	Central	South
Percentage of households that own a								
Television ^A	71.6	85.2	64.7	66.2	45.9	62.7	75.5	75.5
Refrigerator	74.4	92.3	65.4	68.2	30.6	58.8	83.5	75.8
Fan	77.6	93.9	69.3	71.9	37.4	62.4	86.6	78.2
Water Pump	40.6	35.4	43.3	45.3	18.0	14.8	48.4	61.0
Air-Conditioner	15.3	36.9	4.4	4.7	0.5	7.0	23.3	7.8
Washing Machine	37.9	66.2	23.5	25.0	5.6	29.0	45.9	31.2
CD/DVD Player/ Home Theatre	6.1	9.4	4.4	4.6	1.9	7.5	5.1	6.3
Iron box	36.2	65.8	21.3	22.7	3.6	23.4	45.1	33.8
Rice Cooker / Steamed Cooker	60.7	85.6	48.0	50.4	18.8	46.8	71.3	55.2
Percentage of households that own								
Agricultural land	75.7	54.7	86.3	85.9	90.6	82.8	69.9	79.1
Farm animals/Livestock	70.4	51.5	79.9	79.7	83.3	80.3	66.3	65.3
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a								
Wristwatch	34.4	52.7	25.2	26.0	15.3	29.4	40.2	27.8
Bicycle	27.5	33.6	24.5	25.7	9.3	19.7	34.1	23.1
Motorcycle or scooter	87.7	94.2	84.4	85.5	71.3	83.7	90.2	87.7
Animal-drawn cart	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
Car, truck, or van	25.2	42.3	16.6	17.5	5.7	17.6	30.9	22.7
Boat with a motor	4.0	2.8	4.6	4.3	8.7	2.6	3.7	7.1
Tak Tak / Tok Tok	41.3	22.7	50.8	52.1	34.4	28.2	45.1	52.3
Computer or tablet ^A	10.9	24.5	4.0	4.3	0.8	9.2	13.7	6.6
Mobile telephone ^A	90.0	96.2	86.9	87.6	77.4	90.2	90.7	87.9
Smartphone	77.2	88.1	71.7	73.1	54.4	75.9	81.0	69.6
Keypad Phone	51.6	42.1	56.5	56.0	62.4	59.8	43.4	59.8
Bank account	45.8	71.2	33.0	34.6	12.7	40.4	52.0	38.6
Ownership of dwelling								
Owned by a household member	98.2	95.9	99.3	99.3	99.5	98.8	97.5	98.8
Not owned	1.8	4.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.2	2.4	1.2
Rented	1.1	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.9
Other	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3
DK/Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Number of households	20,325	6,831	13,494	12,480	1,014	6,201	10,144	3,979

^A See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households.

Continued...

Table SR.2.2 (Cont.): Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence, region and province, LSIS III, 2023

	Province																		
	Vientiane Cap.	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Kayabury	Xiangkhuaung	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuan	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Kaysomboun	
Percentage of households that own a	Total																		
Television ^A	71.6	93.6	51.8	50.7	48.1	65.7	64.3	60.0	83.4	55.7	77.2	67.8	75.1	69.5	71.1	64.3	82.3	66.4	35.2
Refrigerator	74.4	98.7	45.6	63.0	35.7	68.3	61.9	51.4	78.9	69.2	90.1	85.7	81.9	70.6	65.5	55.9	86.8	69.8	76.9
Fan	77.6	99.6	41.7	52.2	43.8	72.1	66.8	56.9	86.1	56.0	94.8	91.1	87.6	78.1	70.7	39.5	88.6	80.8	75.2
Water Pump	40.6	40.0	2.4	14.6	9.1	36.9	12.9	7.2	22.3	38.1	59.7	57.0	60.3	48.3	58.2	29.5	69.1	56.6	18.8
Air-Conditioner	15.3	57.4	1.0	4.4	3.4	15.0	11.4	2.6	8.5	1.7	19.9	15.3	8.4	10.2	3.2	5.0	10.4	10.4	2.1
Washing Machine	37.9	80.9	9.6	19.9	15.2	43.8	29.4	19.1	52.5	28.1	53.0	52.1	27.8	22.8	15.8	26.2	41.7	29.2	24.0
CD/DVD Player/ Home Theatre	6.1	7.1	0.1	1.8	0.7	5.4	9.6	7.8	17.6	11.8	2.8	13.6	2.8	1.3	3.1	2.4	7.0	13.8	1.8
Iron box	36.2	81.3	13.3	17.1	11.5	30.8	30.5	15.8	34.4	35.7	40.5	38.7	26.4	28.7	20.8	20.7	44.7	29.5	19.2
Rice Cooker / Steamed Cooker	60.7	97.2	39.9	45.6	29.4	53.5	53.6	35.3	61.4	67.2	80.1	79.1	54.3	49.2	36.0	51.8	68.6	49.9	70.6
Percentage of households that own																			
Agricultural land	75.7	37.6	95.6	86.1	81.8	65.2	74.6	92.3	86.7	83.3	71.2	79.3	81.0	86.6	87.8	90.2	70.6	85.2	85.1
Farm animals/Livestock	70.4	28.5	91.2	83.9	77.2	68.3	71.4	88.7	85.8	89.8	78.7	66.4	74.9	83.3	66.9	63.2	62.3	75.2	89.5
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a																			
Wristwatch	34.4	59.2	19.0	29.1	15.0	37.4	41.4	26.8	31.1	42.4	46.2	26.4	29.8	28.6	20.7	45.2	27.7	33.2	32.0
Bicycle	27.5	30.9	4.7	21.2	9.5	23.1	18.2	12.9	38.9	24.0	39.8	29.5	42.6	36.5	14.0	13.3	30.7	20.8	12.4
Motorcycle or scooter	87.7	97.0	84.3	91.8	76.6	77.9	79.6	89.7	88.6	95.4	89.2	89.8	83.4	85.6	83.7	87.6	89.6	89.8	94.8
Animal-drawn cart	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
Car, truck, or van	25.2	50.4	12.4	20.8	14.9	21.8	18.6	13.3	20.7	36.8	26.9	32.9	17.6	19.2	19.8	16.7	26.9	16.8	22.1
Boat with a motor	4.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	5.3	4.3	1.2	2.5	1.0	3.6	12.6	6.6	2.7	0.8	2.2	10.6	11.6	5.1
Tak Tak / Tok Tok	41.3	11.5	34.3	26.2	21.9	17.6	10.0	37.5	49.5	38.6	47.8	48.1	62.3	68.2	51.4	57.3	51.7	53.5	46.6
Computer or tablet ^A	10.9	27.5	4.8	11.1	6.4	9.1	14.0	6.9	8.9	13.8	10.1	10.3	4.5	8.2	4.6	10.3	5.5	13.1	8.1
Mobile telephone ^A	90.0	96.4	84.4	93.9	88.9	85.5	90.9	93.4	91.7	97.2	96.6	96.3	80.3	83.2	79.6	87.2	91.8	92.7	95.1
Smartphone	77.2	93.1	66.6	85.6	73.2	70.0	76.3	75.2	80.5	90.6	87.4	91.7	60.6	69.9	55.4	73.6	76.1	75.2	81.3
Keypad Phone	51.6	16.1	59.9	42.7	61.6	46.4	66.4	79.4	52.1	66.0	61.1	63.4	48.3	43.4	58.0	59.1	60.0	63.7	69.4
Bank account	45.8	77.9	30.6	66.1	28.8	45.4	42.8	30.4	44.5	57.0	51.9	60.3	39.5	30.1	36.7	35.3	37.2	51.1	43.2
Ownership of dwelling																			
Owned by a household member	98.2	94.0	99.2	98.9	99.1	99.3	97.0	99.6	99.8	99.4	97.9	98.3	99.2	99.1	99.5	97.5	98.7	98.2	99.0
Not owned	1.8	6.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.0
Rented	1.1	4.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.7
Other	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	20,325	2,672	593	561	1,023	563	1,376	816	1,272	811	1,370	893	1,331	2,816	1,180	337	1,979	483	251

^A See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households.

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, LSIS III, 2023

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	90,255
Area							
Urban	3.6	8.1	15.2	26.3	46.7	100.0	29,186
Rural	27.8	25.7	22.3	17.0	7.2	100.0	61,069
Rural with road	24.9	25.9	23.3	18.0	7.8	100.0	56,198
Rural without road	61.5	22.8	10.4	4.6	0.7	100.0	4,871
Region							
North	32.4	23.3	16.0	16.0	12.4	100.0	27,365
Central	14.1	16.9	19.5	21.9	27.6	100.0	45,569
South	15.9	22.9	27.5	21.5	12.2	100.0	17,321
Province							
Vientiane capital	0.0	1.0	8.0	26.4	64.6	100.0	11,459
Phongsaly	50.6	25.5	13.5	6.9	3.5	100.0	2,667
Luangnamtha	27.8	28.3	20.4	15.1	8.5	100.0	2,641
Oudomxay	55.4	21.1	9.6	7.8	6.2	100.0	4,904
Bokeo	19.5	19.3	20.1	20.7	20.4	100.0	2,379
Luangprabang	24.0	25.3	16.8	17.3	16.6	100.0	6,001
Huaphanh	39.6	34.6	14.3	6.0	5.5	100.0	3,811
Xayabury	13.0	12.4	19.8	33.3	21.5	100.0	4,964
Xiengkhuang	23.0	30.1	22.6	15.2	9.1	100.0	3,990
Vientiane	4.6	14.7	28.8	31.0	20.9	100.0	5,830
Borikhamxay	7.4	19.0	24.6	26.0	23.1	100.0	3,959
Khammuan	14.6	28.1	23.7	18.4	15.3	100.0	5,514
Savannakhet	27.8	20.1	21.2	17.6	13.3	100.0	13,482
Saravane	24.1	29.9	25.5	13.1	7.4	100.0	4,892
Sekong	39.5	30.1	12.1	8.6	9.7	100.0	1,758
Champasack	5.7	15.6	32.3	30.7	15.6	100.0	8,397
Attapeu	17.8	29.4	25.7	15.1	12.1	100.0	2,274
Xaysomboun	30.8	39.4	19.9	7.5	2.3	100.0	1,335

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, province, number of household members, education of household head, and ethno-linguistic group³⁴. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.³⁵

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report. The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.³⁵ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

³⁴ This was determined by asking "To what ethnic group does the household head belong?"

³⁵ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, LSIS III, 2023

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	20,325	20,325
Sex of household head			
Male	82.3	16,730	17,357
Female	17.7	3,595	2,968
Age of household head			
<18	0.0	9	11
18-34	14.7	2,986	3,395
35-64	70.7	14,376	14,274
65-84	13.9	2,820	2,530
85+	0.7	134	115
Area			
Urban	33.6	6,831	6,466
Rural	66.4	13,494	13,859
Rural with road	61.4	12,480	12,727
Rural without road	5.0	1,014	1,132
Region			
North	30.5	6,201	7,848
Central	49.9	10,144	8,082
South	19.6	3,979	4,395
Province			
Vientiane capital	13.1	2,672	1,435
Phongsaly	2.9	593	1,163
Luangnamtha	2.8	561	1,081
Oudomxay	5.0	1,023	1,087
Bokeo	2.8	563	1,137
Luangprabang	6.8	1,376	1,143
Huaphanh	4.0	816	1,045
Xayabury	6.3	1,272	1,192
Xiengkhuang	4.0	811	1,098
Vientiane	6.7	1,370	1,155
Borikhamxay	4.4	893	1,133
Khammuan	6.6	1,331	1,164
Savannakhet	13.9	2,816	1,153
Saravane	5.8	1,180	1,093
Sekong	1.7	337	998
Champasack	9.7	1,979	1,136
Attapeu	2.4	483	1,168
Xaysomboun	1.2	251	944
Education of household head			
None or ECE	16.0	3,243	3,410
Primary	41.0	8,326	8,366
Lower secondary	19.2	3,911	3,858
Upper secondary	8.8	1,798	1,672
Post secondary/Non tertiary	5.5	1,120	1,078
Higher	9.4	1,917	1,930
DK/Missing	0.1	11	11
Number of household members			
1	4.0	823	740
2	10.9	2,206	2,102
3	17.5	3,549	3,471
4	24.3	4,948	4,870
5	18.1	3,689	3,806
6	12.0	2,448	2,536
7+	13.1	2,663	2,800
Ethno-linguistic group of household head			
Lao-Tai	66.0	13,415	11,336
Mon-Khmar	22.8	4,626	5,572
Hmong-Mien	7.4	1,507	2,117
Chinese-Tibetan	2.9	585	1,092
Other, DK, Missing	0.9	193	208
Households with^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	33.3	6,768	7,176
At least one child age 5-17 years	63.9	12,990	13,165
At least one child age <18 years	75.1	15,261	15,581
At least one woman age 15-49 years	81.1	16,474	16,731
At least one man age 15-49 years	77.8	15,817	16,125
No member age <50	7.2	1,458	1,401
No adult (18+) member	0.0	7	8
Mean household size	4.4	20,325	20,325

^A Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households.

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 90,255 household members were listed. Of these, 44,460 were males, and 45,795 were females.³⁶

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

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population^A in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	44,460	100.0	45,795	100.0	90,255	100.0
Age						
0-4	4,450	10.0	4,261	9.3	8,711	9.7
5-9	5,017	11.3	4,705	10.3	9,721	10.8
10-14	4,600	10.3	4,491	9.8	9,091	10.1
15-19	3,642	8.2	3,689	8.1	7,331	8.1
15-17	2,236	5.0	2,247	4.9	4,483	5.0
18-19	1,406	3.2	1,442	3.1	2,848	3.2
20-24	3,167	7.1	3,222	7.0	6,389	7.1
25-29	3,119	7.0	3,422	7.5	6,541	7.2
30-34	3,428	7.7	3,567	7.8	6,996	7.8
35-39	3,404	7.7	3,506	7.7	6,911	7.7
40-44	2,847	6.4	2,892	6.3	5,739	6.4
45-49	2,218	5.0	2,105	4.6	4,323	4.8
50-54	2,750	6.2	3,312	7.2	6,062	6.7
55-59	1,833	4.1	2,035	4.4	3,867	4.3
60-64	1,508	3.4	1,740	3.8	3,248	3.6
65-69	1,022	2.3	1,138	2.5	2,160	2.4
70-74	676	1.5	773	1.7	1,449	1.6
75-79	375	0.8	419	0.9	794	0.9
80-84	244	0.5	296	0.6	540	0.6
85+	160	0.4	222	0.5	382	0.4
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	16,302	36.7	15,705	34.3	32,006	35.5
Adults age 18+ years	28,158	63.3	30,091	65.7	58,249	64.5
Area						
Urban	14,052	31.6	15,134	33.0	29,186	32.3
Rural	30,408	68.4	30,661	67.0	61,069	67.7
Rural with road	27,982	62.9	28,216	61.6	56,198	62.3
Rural without road	2,425	5.5	2,445	5.3	4,871	5.4

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.

³⁶ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).³⁵ Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15-49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, province, age, education³⁷, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), ethno-linguistic group of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.^{38,39}

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

³⁷ Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

³⁸ The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In LSIS III, 2023, the following assets were used in these calculations: Main material of dwelling floor, roof and external walls; possession by the household of a fixed telephone line, a radio, a clock, a sofa/wooden settee, a bed/mattress, electricity, a television, a refrigerator a fan, a water pump, an air-conditioner, a washing machine, a CD/DVD player/home theater, an iron, a rice cooker/steamed cooker, a watch, a bicycle, a motorcycle or scooter, an animal-drawn cart, a car, truck or van, a boat with a motor, a tak tak, a computer or a tablet, a mobile phone, internet at home, agriculture land, livestock, herds other farm animals or poultry, a bank account; type of the cookstove, type of fuel or energy source used for the cookstove and location where the cooking is done; space heating, type of fuel and energy used for space heating; what is used to light the household; source of drinking water; location of water source; reasons for insufficient quantity of water; type and location of sanitation facility, sharing of sanitation facilities; place for handwashing and availability of soap. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:

Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;

Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf>;

Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*. Calverton: Macro International, 2008. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf>.

³⁹ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, LSIS III, 2023

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	22,126	22,126
Area			
Urban	34.5	7,643	7,130
Rural	65.5	14,483	14,996
Rural with road	60.4	13,370	13,753
Rural without road	5.0	1,113	1,243
Region			
North	29.5	6,534	8,204
Central	51.8	11,455	9,058
South	18.7	4,137	4,864
Province			
Vientiane capital	14.6	3,221	1,734
Phongsaly	2.8	610	1,201
Luangnamtha	2.8	609	1,172
Oudomxay	5.3	1,182	1,234
Bokeo	2.6	585	1,151
Luangprabang	6.6	1,463	1,185
Huaphanh	3.9	871	1,112
Xayabury	5.5	1,213	1,149
Xiengkhuang	4.2	926	1,218
Vientiane	6.6	1,457	1,215
Borikhamxay	4.3	943	1,192
Khammuan	6.2	1,379	1,232
Savannakhet	14.5	3,213	1,318
Saravane	5.3	1,165	1,100
Sekong	2.0	436	1,311
Champasack	8.9	1,976	1,138
Attapeu	2.5	560	1,315
Xaysomboun	1.4	316	1,149
Age			
15-19	16.5	3,655	3,718
15-17	10.1	2,226	2,241
18-19	6.5	1,429	1,477
20-24	14.3	3,160	3,317
25-29	15.4	3,400	3,524
30-34	15.9	3,515	3,572
35-39	15.6	3,459	3,420
40-44	12.9	2,859	2,696
45-49	9.4	2,078	1,879
Education			
None or ECE	13.8	3,053	3,163
Primary	30.1	6,652	6,771
Lower secondary	23.4	5,184	5,285
Upper secondary	17.9	3,963	3,924
Post secondary/Non tertiary	2.8	616	617
Higher	12.0	2,658	2,366
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	72.6	16,063	16,596
Widowed	1.4	310	295
Divorced	3.5	767	640
Separated	0.4	91	76
Never married/in union	22.1	4,888	4,513
DK/Missing	0.0	8	6
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	29.6	6,539	6,130
Ever gave birth	70.4	15,587	15,996
Gave birth in last two years	15.6	3,448	3,768
No birth in last two years	54.9	12,139	12,228
Health insurance			
Has coverage	35.4	7,826	7,544
Has no coverage	64.6	14,284	14,564
DK/Missing	0.1	17	18
Ethno-linguistic group of household head			
Lao-Tai	63.9	14,144	11,806
Mon-Khmar	24.0	5,317	6,398
Hmong-Mien	8.5	1,874	2,606
Chinese-Tibetan	2.7	604	1,114
Other, DK, Missing	0.8	188	202
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.0	3,985	4,732
Second	19.1	4,236	4,977
Middle	19.4	4,289	4,303
Fourth	20.8	4,611	4,126
Richest	22.6	5,006	3,988

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years, LSIS III, 2023

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	10,340	10,340
Area			
Urban	32.4	3,353	3,098
Rural	67.6	6,987	7,242
Rural with road	62.0	6,407	6,604
Rural without road	5.6	580	638
Region			
North	30.3	3,135	3,885
Central	51.3	5,299	4,145
South	18.4	1,905	2,310
Province			
Vientiane capital	13.4	1,389	749
Phongsaly	2.9	305	583
Luangnamtha	3.0	313	571
Oudomxay	5.5	571	581
Bokeo	2.6	271	525
Luangprabang	6.6	682	569
Huaphanh	4.2	436	562
Xayabury	5.4	558	494
Xiengkhuang	4.4	451	545
Vientiane	6.6	686	550
Borikhamxay	4.5	464	562
Khammuan	6.0	618	544
Savannakhet	14.9	1,539	661
Saravane	5.1	526	510
Sekong	2.1	219	649
Champasack	8.6	884	511
Attapeu	2.7	276	640
Xaysomboun	1.5	152	534
Age			
15-19	16.1	1,663	1,730
15-17	10.0	1,030	1,065
18-19	6.1	634	665
20-24	14.8	1,528	1,580
25-29	14.4	1,487	1,543
30-34	16.0	1,659	1,664
35-39	15.7	1,627	1,577
40-44	13.3	1,375	1,298
45-49	9.7	1,001	948
Education			
None or ECE	6.0	624	621
Primary	27.8	2,876	2,873
Lower secondary	26.3	2,723	2,766
Upper secondary	22.6	2,335	2,368
Post secondary/Non tertiary	3.7	385	399
Higher	13.5	1,397	1,313
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	64.6	6,677	6,868
Widowed	0.2	25	21
Divorced	2.2	227	188
Separated	0.2	17	12
Never married/in union	32.8	3,389	3,248
DK/Missing	0.0	4	3
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	58.9	6,091	6,298
Has no living children	40.9	4,229	4,026
DK/Missing	0.2	20	16
Health insurance			
Has coverage	34.3	3,550	3,627
Has no coverage	65.6	6,786	6,708
DK/Missing	0.0	4	5
Ethno-linguistic group of household head			
Lao-Tai	61.7	6,383	5,284
Mon-Khmer	25.1	2,595	3,110
Hmong-Mien	9.4	973	1,304
Chinese-Tibetan	3.0	305	551
Other, DK, Missing	0.8	83	91
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.0	2,065	2,379
Second	20.9	2,164	2,490
Middle	19.6	2,022	2,035
Fourth	19.6	2,028	1,787
Richest	19.9	2,061	1,649

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, LSIS III, 2023

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	9,286	9,286
Sex			
Male	51.1	4,745	4,734
Female	48.9	4,541	4,552
Area			
Urban	26.5	2,461	2,401
Rural	73.5	6,825	6,885
Rural with road	66.7	6,198	6,238
Rural without road	6.8	627	647
Region			
North	33.1	3,077	3,696
Central	49.4	4,591	3,710
South	17.4	1,618	1,880
Province			
Vientiane capital	8.4	777	392
Phongsaly	3.7	340	621
Luangnamtha	3.6	331	594
Oudomxay	6.6	616	600
Bokeo	2.5	236	441
Luangprabang	7.6	707	545
Huaphanh	5.3	496	589
Xayabury	3.8	350	306
Xiengkhuang	5.8	535	654
Vientiane	6.3	582	452
Borikhamxay	4.8	448	525
Khammuan	5.7	533	435
Savannakhet	16.3	1,510	580
Saravane	4.9	451	390
Sekong	2.1	196	549
Champasack	7.8	729	393
Attapeu	2.6	243	548
Xaysomboun	2.2	205	672
Age in months			
0-5	11.3	1,049	1,081
6-11	10.1	937	972
12-23	20.0	1,857	1,880
24-35	19.3	1,790	1,777
36-47	20.9	1,945	1,931
48-59	18.4	1,708	1,645
Mother's education^A			
None or ECE	15.7	1,458	1,393
Primary	31.5	2,929	2,848
Lower secondary	24.2	2,244	2,368
Upper secondary	14.5	1,343	1,433
Post secondary/Non tertiary	2.6	241	249
Higher	11.5	1,067	992
DK/Missing	0.0	4	3
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	92.4	8,576	8,697
Other primary caretaker	7.6	710	589
Health insurance			
Has coverage	35.5	3,293	3,017
Has no coverage	64.4	5,981	6,259
DK/Missing	0.1	12	10
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	2.1	112	109
Has no functional difficulty	97.9	5,330	5,244
Ethno-linguistic group of household head			
Lao-Tai	52.0	4,832	3,840
Mon-Khmar	28.0	2,602	2,867
Hmong-Mien	15.3	1,419	1,876
Chinese-Tibetan	4.0	371	628
Other, DK, Missing	0.7	61	75
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	26.7	2,478	2,800
Second	22.3	2,072	2,281
Middle	19.4	1,801	1,742
Fourth	16.9	1,571	1,362
Richest	14.7	1,364	1,101

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

^B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^C Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, LSIS III, 2023

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	23,492	13,105	13,105
Sex				
Male	50.1	11,781	6,617	6,663
Female	49.9	11,711	6,488	6,442
Area				
Urban	28.6	6,725	4,070	3,916
Rural	71.4	16,767	9,035	9,189
Rural with road	65.2	15,315	8,302	8,393
Rural without road	6.2	1,452	733	796
Region				
North	30.2	7,090	4,000	4,997
Central	49.3	11,586	6,496	5,212
South	20.5	4,817	2,609	2,896
Province				
Vientiane capital	10.0	2,353	1,527	809
Phongsaly	2.8	662	371	718
Luangnamtha	3.0	712	384	734
Oudomxay	6.0	1,405	731	754
Bokeo	2.6	618	356	705
Luangprabang	6.5	1,536	860	703
Huaphanh	4.2	998	518	659
Xayabury	4.9	1,159	780	724
Xiengkhuang	4.9	1,142	571	762
Vientiane	5.8	1,371	857	705
Borikhamxay	4.5	1,063	590	735
Khammuan	6.3	1,476	852	739
Savannakhet	16.1	3,785	1,909	775
Saravane	5.6	1,308	729	674
Sekong	2.3	539	244	716
Champasack	10.0	2,360	1,315	746
Attapeu	2.6	610	320	760
Xaysomboun	1.7	396	189	687
Age				
5-9	41.7	9,791	5,597	5,608
10-14	39.5	9,286	4,935	4,902
15-17	18.8	4,415	2,573	2,595

^A As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

^B In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere). The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15-17 years as described in note C. This category is not presented in individual tables.

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

^D The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

Continued...

Table SR.5.3 (Cont.): Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, LSIS III, 2023

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	23,492	13,105	13,105
Mother's education^B				
None or ECE	26.1	6,126	2,853	3,028
Primary	38.5	9,038	5,152	5,130
Lower secondary	18.6	4,376	2,597	2,591
Upper secondary	7.5	1,759	1,124	1,010
Post secondary/Non tertiary	2.8	657	417	391
Higher	6.1	1,439	900	889
DK/Missing	0.0	8	5	4
Emancipated ^C	0.4	90	56	62
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	87.4	20,541	11,277	11,475
Other primary caretaker	12.2	2,862	1,771	1,568
Emancipated ^C	0.4	90	56	62
Health insurance				
Has coverage	33.1	7,777	4,447	4,387
Has no coverage	66.8	15,704	8,650	8,711
DK/Missing	0.0	12	8	7
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	2.7	642	357	383
Has no functional difficulty	97.3	22,850	12,748	12,722
Ethno-linguistic group of household head				
Lao-Tai	56.7	13,321	8,266	6,882
Mon-Khmar	27.1	6,359	3,181	3,775
Hmong-Mien	12.1	2,852	1,168	1,617
Chinese-Tibetan	3.4	806	396	723
Other, DK, Missing	0.7	154	94	108
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	25.0	5,862	2,626	3,100
Second	21.1	4,956	2,653	3,026
Middle	19.2	4,517	2,685	2,577
Fourth	17.9	4,212	2,693	2,371
Richest	16.8	3,945	2,448	2,031

^A As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

^B In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere). The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15-17 years as described in note C. This category is not presented in individual tables.

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

^D The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

4.6 LITERACY

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

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

4

Note that those who have ever attended lower/upper secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, LSIS III, 2023

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy					Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	None or ECE		Primary		Secondary or higher ^A			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				
Total	0.2	13.5	12.4	17.7	56.1	100.0	68.8	22,126
Area								
Urban	0.3	4.4	8.6	9.1	77.6	100.0	86.5	7,643
Rural	0.2	18.4	14.4	22.2	44.8	100.0	59.4	14,483
Rural with road	0.2	17.5	14.2	22.0	46.0	100.0	60.5	13,370
Rural without road	0.4	28.6	16.1	24.6	30.4	100.0	46.9	1,113
Region								
North	0.2	16.6	13.3	19.6	50.3	100.0	63.8	6,534
Central	0.2	12.3	10.2	15.5	61.8	100.0	72.1	11,455
South	0.6	12.1	16.9	20.6	49.7	100.0	67.3	4,137
Province								
Vientiane capital	0.0	0.6	5.0	9.1	85.2	100.0	90.2	3,221
Phongsaly	0.1	26.5	8.2	22.4	42.8	100.0	51.2	610
Luangnamtha	0.2	25.2	8.3	15.8	50.6	100.0	59.1	609
Oudomxay	0.0	22.5	8.6	23.6	45.4	100.0	54.0	1,182
Bokeo	0.2	17.2	18.2	14.7	49.7	100.0	68.0	585
Luangprabang	0.0	12.3	14.2	17.1	56.4	100.0	70.6	1,463
Huaphanh	0.5	17.0	12.0	21.9	48.7	100.0	61.2	871
Xayabury	0.3	6.3	20.5	20.0	52.9	100.0	73.7	1,213
Xiengkhuang	0.3	8.5	3.0	18.6	69.6	100.0	72.9	926
Vientiane	0.3	6.4	12.7	15.0	65.6	100.0	78.6	1,457
Borikhamxay	0.1	8.3	13.4	21.6	56.6	100.0	70.1	943
Khammuan	0.1	17.9	15.6	19.5	47.0	100.0	62.7	1,379
Savannakhet	0.2	26.7	13.4	17.7	42.0	100.0	55.6	3,213
Saravane	0.3	21.4	11.9	29.0	37.4	100.0	49.6	1,165
Sekong	0.0	13.5	13.7	21.1	51.7	100.0	65.4	436
Champasack	1.1	7.1	21.5	15.3	55.0	100.0	77.7	1,976
Attapeu	0.1	9.3	13.7	21.7	55.2	100.0	69.0	560
Xaysomboun	0.4	12.3	6.5	17.7	63.2	100.0	70.1	316
Age								
15-24 ¹	0.1	6.6	7.6	11.2	74.4	100.0	82.1	6,815
15-19	0.1	5.3	7.2	10.3	77.2	100.0	84.4	3,655
15-17	0.1	4.7	6.8	9.5	78.9	100.0	85.8	2,226
18-19	0.0	6.2	7.8	11.5	74.5	100.0	82.4	1,429
20-24	0.2	8.2	8.0	12.3	71.2	100.0	79.5	3,160
25-34	0.1	11.6	12.8	17.8	57.6	100.0	70.5	6,915
35-49	0.4	20.7	15.9	22.8	40.1	100.0	56.5	8,396
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	0.3	5.4	13.8	14.2	66.2	100.0	80.3	14,144
Mon-Khmar	0.2	27.7	12.3	25.4	34.5	100.0	47.0	5,317
Hmong-Mien	0.4	24.1	4.5	21.5	49.6	100.0	54.5	1,874
Chinese-Tibetan	0.1	47.3	3.6	18.6	30.4	100.0	34.1	604
Other, DK, Missing	0.3	12.1	11.2	19.5	56.9	100.0	68.4	188
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.3	39.5	9.1	27.2	23.8	100.0	33.3	3,985
Second	0.2	19.0	14.9	26.9	39.0	100.0	54.0	4,236
Middle	0.3	9.9	18.1	19.8	51.9	100.0	70.3	4,289
Fourth	0.2	3.5	14.3	12.6	69.5	100.0	83.9	4,611
Richest	0.2	0.6	6.2	5.2	87.8	100.0	94.2	5,006

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

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, LSIS III, 2023

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy					Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	None or ECE		Primary		Secondary or higher ^A			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				
Total	0.2	5.9	14.6	13.2	66.2	100.0	80.9	10,340
Area								
Urban	0.1	1.6	8.1	5.5	84.7	100.0	92.9	3,353
Rural	0.2	7.9	17.7	16.9	57.3	100.0	75.1	6,987
Rural with road	0.1	7.7	17.8	16.1	58.2	100.0	76.1	6,407
Rural without road	0.8	10.2	16.4	25.5	47.0	100.0	64.3	580
Region								
North	0.2	6.0	15.5	13.6	64.8	100.0	80.5	3,135
Central	0.1	5.7	12.5	11.8	69.9	100.0	82.5	5,299
South	0.1	6.3	19.1	16.5	58.0	100.0	77.2	1,905
Province								
Vientiane capital	0.0	0.4	5.0	5.2	89.3	100.0	94.3	1,389
Phongsaly	1.1	12.5	22.5	15.6	48.3	100.0	71.9	305
Luangnamtha	0.0	11.8	13.6	9.5	65.1	100.0	78.7	313
Oudomxay	0.4	7.6	17.5	15.0	59.6	100.0	77.4	571
Bokeo	0.6	7.1	11.8	11.3	69.2	100.0	81.5	271
Luangprabang	0.0	1.9	13.8	10.6	73.7	100.0	87.5	682
Huaphanh	0.0	5.0	9.4	19.5	66.1	100.0	75.5	436
Xayabury	0.0	2.5	19.2	13.4	65.0	100.0	84.1	558
Xiengkhuang	0.0	1.9	13.4	5.2	79.5	100.0	92.9	451
Vientiane	0.3	1.8	8.0	12.5	77.5	100.0	85.8	686
Borikhamxay	0.2	1.7	15.1	13.7	69.4	100.0	84.7	464
Khammuan	0.4	6.8	16.8	16.4	59.5	100.0	76.7	618
Savannakhet	0.0	14.1	18.8	17.5	49.6	100.0	68.4	1,539
Saravane	0.0	10.6	9.5	30.3	49.5	100.0	59.1	526
Sekong	0.3	8.8	16.4	14.5	60.0	100.0	76.7	219
Champasack	0.2	4.1	25.5	10.1	60.0	100.0	85.8	884
Attapeu	0.0	3.4	18.9	12.0	65.8	100.0	84.6	276
Xaysomboun	0.3	4.1	8.6	7.7	79.3	100.0	88.2	152
Age								
15-24 ¹	0.1	3.3	8.6	10.4	77.5	100.0	86.3	3,192
15-19	0.0	3.3	7.9	10.7	78.1	100.0	86.0	1,663
15-17	0.0	3.6	6.1	11.2	79.1	100.0	85.2	1,030
18-19	0.0	2.8	10.8	9.9	76.5	100.0	87.3	634
20-24	0.2	3.3	9.4	10.2	76.9	100.0	86.5	1,528
25-34	0.2	5.2	13.9	12.9	67.8	100.0	81.9	3,146
35-49	0.2	8.5	19.9	15.7	55.8	100.0	75.8	4,002
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	0.1	2.9	13.8	10.1	73.1	100.0	87.1	6,383
Mon-Khmar	0.1	11.4	18.3	19.1	51.0	100.0	69.5	2,595
Hmong-Mien	0.1	5.7	9.2	16.1	68.9	100.0	78.2	973
Chinese-Tibetan	0.5	23.5	14.2	19.7	42.1	100.0	56.8	305
Other, DK, Missing	0.0	1.5	26.0	17.0	55.5	100.0	81.5	84
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.3	16.9	18.8	26.2	37.8	100.0	56.8	2,065
Second	0.3	7.5	18.4	17.1	56.7	100.0	75.4	2,164
Middle	0.0	3.1	19.3	13.0	64.4	100.0	83.8	2,022
Fourth	0.1	1.2	11.4	7.3	80.0	100.0	91.5	2,028
Richest	0.0	0.4	4.9	2.1	92.6	100.0	97.5	2,061

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

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the LSIS III, 2023 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W and 7.1.M present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type, LSIS III, 2023

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of women
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more		
Total	76.4	1.1	5.0	5.0	12.5	100.0	22,126
Area							
Urban	70.8	1.4	5.7	5.8	16.2	100.0	7,643
Rural	79.3	1.0	4.7	4.5	10.5	100.0	14,483
Rural with road	78.9	1.0	4.7	4.6	10.8	100.0	13,370
Rural without road	84.2	0.5	4.5	3.6	7.2	100.0	1,113
Region							
North	70.7	1.2	6.6	6.4	15.1	100.0	6,534
Central	75.3	1.4	5.0	5.1	13.3	100.0	11,455
South	88.4	0.3	2.7	2.5	6.2	100.0	4,137
Province							
Vientiane capital	72.2	2.1	6.6	5.1	14.0	100.0	3,221
Phongsaly	95.8	0.4	1.0	1.7	1.1	100.0	610
Luangnamtha	59.7	1.8	8.9	7.4	22.1	100.0	609
Oudomxay	66.7	1.1	11.4	7.4	13.3	100.0	1,182
Bokeo	64.8	1.6	5.4	6.6	21.6	100.0	585
Luangprabang	54.8	2.0	8.7	10.5	23.9	100.0	1,463
Huaphanh	79.6	1.1	5.1	4.4	9.8	100.0	871
Xayabury	82.9	0.2	2.8	3.5	10.5	100.0	1,213
Xiengkhuang	64.8	1.3	8.3	8.3	17.3	100.0	926
Vientiane	60.3	1.5	5.6	7.5	25.2	100.0	1,457
Borikhamxay	69.6	0.7	6.8	5.9	17.0	100.0	943
Khammuan	88.4	0.6	2.9	2.9	5.3	100.0	1,379
Savannakhet	84.9	1.2	2.4	3.7	7.9	100.0	3,213
Saravane	93.2	0.1	1.6	1.7	3.5	100.0	1,165
Sekong	78.8	0.2	4.7	5.7	10.6	100.0	436
Champasack	88.8	0.3	2.6	1.7	6.6	100.0	1,976
Attapeu	84.5	0.4	4.1	4.3	6.7	100.0	560
Xaysomboun	69.5	0.7	5.3	6.8	17.7	100.0	316
Age							
15-19	87.4	2.4	5.9	2.3	2.0	100.0	3,655
15-17	90.7	1.7	4.2	1.5	1.9	100.0	2,226
18-19	82.4	3.5	8.6	3.5	2.0	100.0	1,429
20-24	76.1	2.0	11.4	7.7	2.8	100.0	3,160
25-29	72.0	1.2	7.7	9.6	9.5	100.0	3,400
30-34	74.9	0.6	3.6	6.5	14.4	100.0	3,515
35-39	73.7	0.5	2.3	3.7	19.9	100.0	3,459
40-44	73.9	0.4	1.5	2.5	21.6	100.0	2,859
45-49	74.8	0.3	1.4	1.1	22.4	100.0	2,078
Education							
None or ECE	76.1	0.5	3.2	4.4	15.8	100.0	3,053
Primary	76.1	0.9	3.6	4.3	15.1	100.0	6,652
Lower secondary	75.9	1.3	5.7	5.7	11.4	100.0	5,184
Upper secondary	80.1	1.5	6.4	4.4	7.6	100.0	3,963
Post secondary/Non tertiary	69.3	1.2	5.1	7.1	17.4	100.0	616
Higher	74.6	1.3	7.5	6.3	10.2	100.0	2,658
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	71.7	1.2	6.0	5.9	15.2	100.0	17,232
Never married/in union	93.0	0.7	1.6	1.8	2.9	100.0	4,888
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	79.1	0.9	4.2	4.2	11.7	100.0	14,144
Mon-Khmar	75.0	1.4	5.1	5.5	13.0	100.0	5,317
Hmong-Mien	60.4	1.6	11.0	9.7	17.3	100.0	1,874
Chinese-Tibetan	78.6	1.6	5.4	4.9	9.5	100.0	604
Other, DK, Missing	62.9	4.0	5.8	6.3	21.1	100.0	188
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	78.1	1.0	5.2	5.8	9.9	100.0	3,985
Second	76.0	1.3	5.6	5.3	11.9	100.0	4,236
Middle	76.9	1.0	5.1	4.3	12.6	100.0	4,289
Fourth	77.4	1.2	4.5	4.0	12.9	100.0	4,611
Richest	74.0	1.1	4.9	5.5	14.5	100.0	5,006

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "DK/Missing" category of "Marital status" is not shown separately.

Continued...

Table SR.7.1W (Cont.): Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by place of last residence, LSIIS III, 2023

	Most recent migration was from:					Number of women who ever migrated
	City	Town	Rural area	DK/Missing	Total	
Total	20.0	32.2	46.6	1.2	100.0	5,226
Area						
Urban	32.6	38.1	27.7	1.7	100.0	2,228
Rural	10.7	27.8	60.7	0.8	100.0	2,998
Rural with road	11.0	28.6	59.5	0.9	100.0	2,821
Rural without road	5.7	14.8	79.6	0.0	100.0	176
Region						
North	12.2	31.8	55.7	0.4	100.0	1,916
Central	25.5	30.7	42.6	1.2	100.0	2,829
South	19.5	42.4	34.0	4.0	100.0	482
Province						
Vientiane capital	57.5	32.5	8.1	1.8	100.0	895
Phongsaly	5.4	32.0	62.6	0.0	100.0	26
Luangnamtha	2.4	45.4	52.0	0.2	100.0	245
Oudomxay	2.7	30.3	66.9	0.0	100.0	393
Bokeo	9.4	53.4	36.9	0.3	100.0	206
Luangprabang	21.6	20.2	57.1	1.1	100.0	661
Huaphanh	10.6	21.8	67.6	0.0	100.0	178
Xayabury	16.1	42.3	41.6	0.0	100.0	208
Xiangkhuang	9.0	16.8	71.6	2.6	100.0	326
Vientiane	2.6	27.0	69.5	0.9	100.0	579
Borikhamxay	23.9	65.7	9.4	1.0	100.0	287
Khammuan	14.3	50.3	35.4	0.0	100.0	161
Savannakhet	9.6	17.9	72.1	0.4	100.0	486
Saravane	2.9	21.5	75.6	0.0	100.0	80
Sekong	16.0	40.4	43.6	0.0	100.0	93
Champasack	25.9	49.4	16.1	8.6	100.0	222
Attapeu	22.3	46.1	31.2	0.4	100.0	87
Xaysomboun	23.9	11.0	64.8	0.3	100.0	96
Age						
15-19	9.6	30.0	59.7	0.7	100.0	459
15-17	9.5	38.5	50.9	1.1	100.0	207
18-19	9.7	23.0	66.9	0.4	100.0	252
20-24	16.3	26.8	56.6	0.4	100.0	755
25-29	19.2	31.9	48.4	0.6	100.0	952
30-34	22.7	31.3	44.6	1.4	100.0	883
35-39	25.8	34.3	38.0	1.9	100.0	909
40-44	21.5	34.3	42.4	1.8	100.0	746
45-49	19.5	37.3	41.7	1.5	100.0	523
Education						
None or ECE	6.3	19.1	72.5	2.0	100.0	731
Primary	13.5	27.9	57.6	0.9	100.0	1,592
Lower secondary	19.3	34.8	44.8	1.0	100.0	1,250
Upper secondary	27.6	38.1	31.9	2.4	100.0	789
Post secondary/Non tertiary	34.4	41.1	23.6	0.9	100.0	189
Higher	38.7	42.1	19.1	0.1	100.0	674
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	19.1	32.0	47.8	1.1	100.0	4,885
Never married/in union	33.3	35.2	29.6	1.9	100.0	341
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	28.3	39.2	31.8	0.7	100.0	2,956
Mon-Khmar	7.6	20.5	71.6	0.3	100.0	1,329
Hmong-Mien	12.2	25.4	60.3	2.1	100.0	742
Chinese-Tibetan	2.2	36.2	61.5	0.0	100.0	129
Other, DK, Missing	23.1	22.2	21.9	32.8	100.0	70
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.0	15.7	77.9	0.5	100.0	875
Second	9.2	22.6	67.3	0.9	100.0	1,017
Middle	13.5	33.1	52.2	1.2	100.0	991
Fourth	21.5	41.6	35.9	0.9	100.0	1,041
Richest	41.8	42.4	13.7	2.1	100.0	1,302

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "DK/Missing" category of "Marital status" is not shown separately.

Continued...

Table SR.7.1W (Cont.): Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by place of last residence, LSIS III, 2023

		Most recent migration was from:														Total	Number of women who ever migrated						
		Vientiane capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Kayabury	Xiangkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuan	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboun	Outside Lao PDR	Missing		
Total		12.8	2.3	4.3	8.0	2.9	14.7	7.1	4.7	8.0	7.9	3.4	3.5	9.6	1.5	1.5	4.4	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	5,226
Area																							
Urban		24.8	2.8	3.1	4.0	1.7	12.5	6.4	5.9	7.1	7.7	3.2	3.2	7.8	0.9	0.9	4.8	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	2,228
Rural		3.9	1.9	5.1	10.9	3.8	16.4	7.6	3.8	8.7	8.0	3.5	3.8	10.9	1.9	2.0	4.1	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,998
Rural with road		4.2	1.7	5.4	9.5	3.8	16.1	7.3	3.9	9.1	8.5	3.4	3.9	11.1	1.8	2.0	4.2	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,821
Rural without road		0.0	4.5	1.1	33.6	5.1	21.1	12.3	1.4	2.1	0.0	3.8	1.0	7.7	2.7	1.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	176
Region																							
North		1.0	4.3	11.0	20.7	7.6	32.7	9.5	9.3	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,916
Central		22.6	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	5.0	6.5	2.3	14.0	13.3	6.0	6.1	17.0	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	2,829
South		2.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.9	2.1	3.8	14.0	15.7	41.0	13.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	482
Province																							
Vientiane capital		62.5	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.3	7.4	3.0	4.7	5.8	1.6	1.9	3.1	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	895
Phongsaly		0.0	67.3	0.0	15.9	0.0	10.6	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26
Luangnamtha		0.9	8.5	72.4	7.0	2.5	2.5	2.1	0.2	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	245
Oudomxay		1.1	7.2	1.2	80.2	2.0	4.1	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	393
Bokeo		0.3	2.2	10.4	12.2	60.6	5.7	0.6	4.9	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	206
Luangprabang		0.7	1.3	0.8	3.2	1.0	84.6	0.8	2.8	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	661
Huaphanh		0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	90.1	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	178
Xayabury		3.5	1.6	0.0	6.9	0.5	13.4	1.5	68.4	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	208
Xiengkhuang		2.3	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.0	2.9	6.5	1.0	73.5	3.4	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	326
Vientiane		6.9	2.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	14.2	8.4	4.8	5.6	46.4	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	3.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	579
Borikhamxay		7.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	6.5	7.5	1.4	12.9	5.1	43.2	4.3	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	287
Khammuan		1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.5	4.9	2.9	79.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	161
Savannakhet		0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.7	1.0	2.4	88.1	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	486
Saravane		5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	67.4	2.3	18.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
Sekong		1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	5.0	76.4	12.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93
Champasack		2.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.3	1.4	4.2	5.5	2.5	1.4	70.9	3.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	222
Attapeu		3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	5.4	0.4	0.5	2.8	3.7	0.0	16.2	62.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	87
Xaysomboun		4.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.4	21.1	0.6	40.7	12.9	5.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	96

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Table SR.7.1W (Cont.): Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by place of last residence, LSIS III, 2023

	Most recent migration was from:																Total	Number of women who ever migrated				
	Vientiane Capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Kayabury	Kiangkhuang	Vientiane	Borikhamxay	Khammuan	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack			Attapeu	Kaysomboun	Outside Lao PDR	Missing
Total	12.8	2.3	4.3	8.0	2.9	14.7	7.1	4.7	8.0	7.9	3.4	3.5	9.6	1.5	1.5	4.4	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	5,226
Age																						
15-19	6.6	1.6	3.7	12.3	2.6	14.8	6.9	3.1	8.5	8.0	4.7	2.9	14.9	1.1	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	459
15-17	10.5	2.6	2.5	14.3	2.9	9.3	7.9	3.5	7.6	8.0	5.8	2.5	11.0	0.5	2.4	4.2	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	207
18-19	3.4	0.8	4.7	10.7	2.3	19.3	6.1	2.7	9.2	8.0	3.9	3.3	18.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	252
20-24	9.1	2.2	5.2	11.1	3.0	12.8	8.3	4.0	7.5	7.5	3.4	4.1	10.2	2.0	2.3	3.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	755
25-29	13.9	2.4	4.1	7.8	3.0	15.5	6.2	4.4	9.2	7.8	3.7	3.1	8.8	1.6	1.4	4.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	952
30-34	10.9	1.2	5.1	8.9	4.0	14.3	6.8	5.6	8.7	7.7	2.9	3.8	9.9	1.4	1.4	4.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	883
35-39	16.1	2.1	4.5	6.8	2.7	17.4	6.9	5.8	8.7	6.8	3.0	2.3	5.1	1.3	1.1	5.2	1.4	0.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	909
40-44	15.1	3.9	3.6	6.0	2.9	15.1	6.6	4.0	6.0	8.2	2.7	4.0	10.9	1.7	1.0	4.8	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	746
45-49	16.3	2.5	2.9	3.3	1.8	11.4	8.3	5.0	6.7	10.4	3.5	4.8	10.9	0.8	1.4	5.7	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	523
Education																						
None or ECE	0.2	3.3	7.2	10.2	5.0	15.5	6.0	2.6	4.9	5.1	2.7	4.1	20.5	2.8	1.5	3.0	1.2	0.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	731
Primary	5.9	2.0	3.8	8.4	3.2	18.2	7.9	6.0	7.4	8.0	3.2	4.1	10.7	1.7	1.8	5.1	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,592
Lower secondary	15.1	2.5	3.0	8.6	2.5	14.1	8.7	4.0	10.1	9.7	3.6	2.8	6.3	0.6	1.4	3.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,250
Upper secondary	20.0	2.3	4.4	7.4	2.1	12.2	5.7	4.4	8.5	8.4	3.8	3.0	6.8	1.1	1.5	4.4	1.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	789
Post secondary/Non tertiary	21.8	1.1	4.8	4.9	2.7	12.5	2.8	9.1	4.2	10.4	3.4	2.4	6.1	1.5	1.7	6.9	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	189
Higher	27.8	1.6	4.1	5.0	1.9	10.4	6.0	4.5	9.5	5.9	3.5	3.8	5.5	1.5	1.0	5.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	674
Marital status																						
Ever married/in union	11.7	2.3	4.4	8.2	3.0	15.0	7.2	4.9	8.1	7.8	3.4	3.5	9.7	1.5	1.5	4.3	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	4,885
Never married/in union	28.9	1.8	2.4	4.7	2.3	10.7	4.9	1.8	6.1	9.4	3.3	3.3	8.0	1.1	1.5	5.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	341
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																						
Lao-Tai	21.6	2.1	2.4	3.9	1.5	8.7	7.9	5.7	6.3	9.2	3.9	5.4	10.8	1.4	0.3	7.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,956
Mon-Khmer	0.9	1.9	4.8	16.1	6.1	28.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	4.7	1.3	1.7	13.6	2.4	5.1	1.1	3.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,329
Hmong-Mien	2.2	0.5	1.8	8.5	2.2	17.1	12.7	5.7	27.1	10.1	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	742
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	20.9	54.7	15.8	8.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	129
Other, DK, Missing	6.2	0.0	7.0	4.7	1.4	5.1	9.6	0.7	1.9	4.1	0.3	4.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	7.0	2.4	0.0	42.1	0.0	100.0	70
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	0.6	1.5	3.9	20.2	4.0	16.5	7.4	3.5	9.1	2.8	1.2	3.4	16.4	2.0	2.9	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	875
Second	0.6	1.9	6.6	9.1	3.2	22.1	8.8	3.0	9.5	6.7	2.5	3.9	10.5	1.7	2.4	3.8	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,017
Middle	6.6	3.3	5.1	5.6	3.1	15.1	7.4	4.7	10.0	8.8	4.4	3.1	9.4	2.0	1.3	5.6	1.9	1.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	991
Fourth	15.2	3.2	4.0	5.3	3.2	12.5	7.7	6.3	7.3	11.3	4.2	3.3	6.8	0.9	0.9	4.8	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,041
Richest	33.4	1.6	2.3	2.9	1.6	9.3	4.7	5.4	5.2	8.8	3.9	3.8	6.7	1.0	0.5	5.9	0.5	0.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	1,302

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "DK/Missing" category of "Marital status" is not shown separately.

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, LSIS III, 2023

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of men
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more		
Total	78.6	0.7	4.0	4.3	12.3	100.0	10,340
Area							
Urban	73.0	1.3	4.9	5.8	15.0	100.0	3,353
Rural	81.4	0.4	3.6	3.6	11.0	100.0	6,987
Rural with road	80.7	0.4	3.8	3.8	11.3	100.0	6,407
Rural without road	89.1	0.3	1.3	1.6	7.7	100.0	580
Region							
North	77.7	0.5	4.1	4.0	13.6	100.0	3,135
Central	77.7	0.9	4.2	4.4	12.7	100.0	5,299
South	82.7	0.2	3.5	4.4	9.1	100.0	1,905
Province							
Vientiane capital	74.5	1.7	4.2	6.8	12.8	100.0	1,389
Phongsaly	91.9	0.1	2.4	0.8	4.8	100.0	305
Luangnamtha	57.4	0.9	4.5	6.4	30.9	100.0	313
Oudomxay	90.9	1.2	5.5	0.8	1.6	100.0	571
Bokeo	68.4	0.2	4.2	5.4	21.8	100.0	271
Luangprabang	70.4	0.5	4.9	6.7	17.4	100.0	682
Huaphanh	91.2	0.2	0.9	1.0	6.7	100.0	436
Xayabury	70.8	0.4	4.7	6.1	17.9	100.0	558
Xiengkhuang	59.9	0.7	4.4	5.8	29.3	100.0	451
Vientiane	70.7	1.6	4.8	3.7	19.0	100.0	686
Borikhamxay	56.0	0.5	7.4	9.1	26.9	100.0	464
Khammuan	86.0	0.2	3.4	3.7	6.7	100.0	618
Savannakhet	91.8	0.1	3.3	1.3	3.4	100.0	1,539
Saravane	90.7	0.2	2.5	1.7	4.9	100.0	526
Sekong	75.3	0.6	4.5	6.9	12.7	100.0	219
Champasack	78.6	0.2	4.1	6.0	11.1	100.0	884
Attapeu	86.5	0.1	3.0	2.3	8.1	100.0	276
Xaysomboun	82.3	2.2	3.2	2.6	9.8	100.0	152
Age							
15-19	93.7	0.5	2.2	0.9	2.7	100.0	1,663
15-17	94.8	0.2	1.7	1.0	2.3	100.0	1,030
18-19	92.0	1.1	3.0	0.7	3.3	100.0	634
20-24	83.9	1.2	6.6	3.3	5.0	100.0	1,528
25-29	79.0	0.9	6.2	5.9	8.1	100.0	1,487
30-34	75.0	0.7	5.5	7.2	11.6	100.0	1,659
35-39	70.1	0.7	4.0	6.6	18.6	100.0	1,627
40-44	72.4	0.3	1.6	3.0	22.8	100.0	1,375
45-49	73.6	0.3	1.2	2.4	22.6	100.0	1,001
Education							
None or ECE	85.9	0.1	2.1	2.2	9.7	100.0	624
Primary	82.1	0.3	1.9	2.8	12.8	100.0	2,876
Lower secondary	79.3	0.4	4.1	3.6	12.6	100.0	2,723
Upper secondary	80.0	1.0	4.8	4.5	9.7	100.0	2,335
Post secondary/Non tertiary	63.1	0.8	7.7	7.0	21.4	100.0	385
Higher	69.0	1.8	6.8	8.6	13.8	100.0	1,397
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	71.7	0.9	5.3	5.7	16.4	100.0	6,951
Never married/in union	92.9	0.3	1.4	1.4	4.0	100.0	3,389
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	77.6	0.8	4.4	5.0	12.2	100.0	6,383
Mon-Khmar	82.8	0.4	4.0	2.8	10.0	100.0	2,595
Hmong-Mien	75.8	0.3	2.6	3.9	17.4	100.0	973
Chinese-Tibetan	78.8	0.8	2.2	3.2	15.1	100.0	305
Other, DK, Missing	62.7	0.0	5.0	5.7	26.6	100.0	83
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	86.0	0.4	2.6	2.3	8.6	100.0	2,065
Second	82.7	0.3	3.4	3.3	10.3	100.0	2,164
Middle	78.0	0.8	4.4	3.5	13.3	100.0	2,022
Fourth	75.6	0.8	4.8	4.8	14.0	100.0	2,028
Richest	70.6	1.1	5.1	7.6	15.5	100.0	2,061

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Table SR.7.1M (Cont.): Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, LSIS III, 2023

	Most recent migration was from:				Total	Number of men who ever migrated
	City	Town	Rural area	DK/Missing		
Total	13.3	37.5	48.4	0.8	100.0	2,208
Area						
Urban	24.6	44.6	29.2	1.6	100.0	907
Rural	5.5	32.6	61.7	0.2	100.0	1,301
Rural with road	5.7	33.4	60.6	0.2	100.0	1,238
Rural without road	0.6	16.4	83.0	0.0	100.0	63
Region						
North	6.9	31.5	60.9	0.7	100.0	698
Central	16.3	38.0	45.2	0.5	100.0	1,180
South	16.4	48.6	33.2	1.8	100.0	330
Province						
Vientiane capital	33.9	45.3	20.3	0.5	100.0	355
Phongsaly	(6.6)	(36.6)	(57.8)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Luangnamtha	2.0	27.0	70.6	0.4	100.0	133
Oudomxay	(10.0)	(16.1)	(73.9)	(0.0)	100.0	52
Bokeo	2.5	29.5	67.4	0.6	100.0	86
Luangprabang	14.4	38.1	45.8	1.6	100.0	202
Huaphanh	1.7	19.0	77.7	1.6	100.0	38
Xayabury	4.3	35.0	60.6	0.0	100.0	163
Xiengkhuang	15.1	15.6	69.3	0.0	100.0	181
Vientiane	4.6	24.4	70.3	0.6	100.0	201
Borikhamxay	0.9	56.9	40.6	1.6	100.0	204
Khammuan	16.6	58.6	24.7	0.0	100.0	87
Savannakhet	14.9	32.2	52.9	0.0	100.0	126
Saravane	(26.5)	(65.9)	(7.5)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Sekong	15.5	24.0	60.5	0.0	100.0	54
Champasack	7.2	52.9	36.8	3.2	100.0	189
Attapeu	51.1	39.4	9.6	0.0	100.0	37
Xaysomboun	1.1	12.4	86.6	0.0	100.0	27
Age						
15-19	13.8	30.0	56.2	0.0	100.0	104
15-17	11.4	22.3	66.3	0.0	100.0	54
18-19	16.4	38.2	45.5	0.0	100.0	51
20-24	7.5	33.1	59.4	0.0	100.0	246
25-29	10.3	36.2	52.8	0.7	100.0	312
30-34	14.6	38.2	45.8	1.3	100.0	414
35-39	14.3	41.8	43.1	0.8	100.0	486
40-44	14.7	37.9	46.0	1.4	100.0	380
45-49	16.6	36.5	46.9	0.0	100.0	264
Education						
None or ECE	4.0	18.2	77.8	0.0	100.0	88
Primary	5.3	29.5	64.7	0.5	100.0	514
Lower secondary	11.0	36.0	52.2	0.8	100.0	564
Upper secondary	13.6	38.7	46.2	1.5	100.0	466
Post secondary/Non tertiary	20.8	47.6	31.6	0.0	100.0	142
Higher	25.1	48.3	25.8	0.7	100.0	433
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	13.4	38.3	47.8	0.6	100.0	1,968
Never married/in union	13.3	31.4	53.3	2.1	100.0	240
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	17.9	45.8	36.1	0.2	100.0	1,430
Mon-Khmar	4.6	25.5	69.6	0.4	100.0	446
Hmong-Mien	3.5	21.0	74.5	1.0	100.0	236
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	6.8	93.2	0.0	100.0	65
Other, DK, Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	31
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	1.8	20.4	77.8	0.0	100.0	288
Second	5.2	25.9	68.7	0.2	100.0	374
Middle	6.1	40.9	52.0	1.0	100.0	445
Fourth	13.5	40.3	45.8	0.3	100.0	495
Richest	29.1	48.1	21.2	1.7	100.0	605

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

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

Table SR.7.1M (Cont.): Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, LSIS III, 2023

		Most recent migration was from:														Total	Number of men who ever migrated						
		Vientiane capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xiangkhuang	Vientiane	Borkhamxay	Khammuan	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack	Attapeu	Xaysomboun	Outside Lao PDR	Missing	Total	Number of men who ever migrated
Total		15.8	2.3	5.1	3.6	3.2	11.3	4.5	7.0	8.5	6.0	6.6	4.1	6.3	2.6	1.8	8.3	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	2,208
Area																							
Urban		29.7	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.8	8.4	3.8	8.3	7.5	4.9	6.3	2.6	6.5	1.2	0.6	6.9	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.1	100.0	907
Rural		6.0	2.6	6.7	4.6	3.6	13.4	5.0	6.1	9.2	6.8	6.8	5.2	6.1	3.6	2.7	9.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,301
Rural with road		6.3	2.5	7.0	4.6	3.3	13.0	4.6	6.4	9.5	7.1	6.3	5.4	6.4	3.7	2.7	8.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,238
Rural without road		0.0	6.0	0.0	4.1	8.2	20.8	14.1	0.0	5.0	1.2	17.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.2	17.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63
Region																							
North		1.7	6.1	15.9	10.7	9.1	26.3	6.3	19.7	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	698
Central		27.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	5.2	4.7	1.4	15.0	9.8	12.1	7.4	11.1	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	1,180
South		3.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.1	3.3	0.4	1.1	2.0	15.1	12.4	49.6	4.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	330
Province																							
Vientiane capital		83.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.5	3.3	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	355
Phongsaly		(0.0)	(75.3)	(2.3)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(7.2)	(2.6)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	0.0	100.0	25
Luangnamtha		0.4	6.8	76.3	6.7	0.3	2.6	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	133
Oudomxay		(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(89.5)	(2.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	52
Bokeo		0.0	3.1	10.2	11.0	64.9	5.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	86
Luangprabang		2.8	5.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	78.4	2.0	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	202
Huaphanh		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	93.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	38
Xayabury		2.1	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.7	8.2	1.4	77.9	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	163
Xiangkhuang		3.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	5.5	0.5	82.3	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	181
Vientiane		4.2	3.7	0.6	1.2	0.9	15.5	6.4	3.8	3.1	48.1	1.2	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.9	0.6	3.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	201
Borikhamxay		3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	5.7	0.8	4.8	2.6	65.7	4.4	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.4	100.0	204
Khammuan		6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.2	4.7	76.5	5.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	87
Savannakhet		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.9	90.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	126
Saravane		(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(3.8)	(72.2)	(0.0)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	100.0	49
Sekong		2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.8	9.7	67.9	16.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
Champasack		1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.7	0.0	1.0	1.8	4.5	1.9	73.1	2.9	0.0	5.7	0.0	100.0	189
Attapeu		17.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.4	2.1	1.4	5.6	3.3	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.3	26.1	25.3	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	37
Xaysomboun		4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	31.1	0.0	33.6	13.6	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27

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

Continued...

Table SR.7.1M (Cont.): Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, LSIS III, 2023

		Most recent migration was from:																Total migrated				
		Vientiane capital	Phongsaly	Luangnamtha	Oudomxay	Bokeo	Luangprabang	Huaphanh	Xayabury	Xengkhuang	Vientiane	Borkhamxay	Khammuan	Savannakhet	Saravane	Sekong	Champasack		Attapeu	Kaysomboun	Outside Lao PDR	Missing
Total		15.8	2.3	5.1	3.6	3.2	11.3	4.5	7.0	8.5	6.0	6.6	4.1	6.3	2.6	1.8	8.3	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Age																						
15-19		13.9	1.9	5.1	9.6	6.0	20.3	4.0	4.3	11.6	1.0	9.6	2.2	0.2	2.1	3.8	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
15-17		17.4	1.3	6.8	7.3	8.2	14.2	5.2	2.2	14.8	1.9	13.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.0	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
18-19		10.3	2.5	3.3	11.9	3.7	26.7	2.7	6.4	8.3	0.0	5.2	4.5	0.0	4.4	3.7	4.7	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
20-24		11.5	2.3	4.8	4.6	4.0	11.2	4.6	3.3	5.9	5.5	8.4	7.0	12.4	3.5	2.9	6.5	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0
25-29		13.5	1.9	4.1	4.2	3.3	11.1	6.1	8.5	7.3	4.6	10.2	3.8	5.6	4.2	2.2	7.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0
30-34		16.1	3.3	5.2	3.7	2.9	9.7	4.0	10.9	9.1	5.1	6.3	4.3	2.7	2.2	1.6	10.0	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.0	100.0
35-39		16.9	1.7	5.4	2.5	2.9	12.0	4.5	7.5	9.0	7.2	4.9	3.6	6.3	2.0	1.6	8.0	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.2	100.0
40-44		15.8	3.3	5.8	3.2	2.6	9.9	3.4	6.9	10.2	6.5	5.0	3.0	6.6	1.9	1.5	10.7	0.2	0.5	2.7	0.0	100.0
45-49		20.4	1.4	5.2	1.8	3.4	11.5	5.3	2.9	7.3	8.7	5.4	4.7	8.9	2.7	1.2	7.4	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
Education																						
None or ECE		1.1	5.2	28.4	4.4	4.7	7.3	3.6	2.1	4.1	3.6	3.9	5.7	12.5	1.7	4.6	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary		6.5	3.5	5.6	3.6	3.3	15.1	4.2	8.1	7.4	4.7	8.1	3.7	7.7	2.3	2.6	10.6	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Lower secondary		13.5	1.3	4.2	4.1	3.6	12.1	5.3	9.6	9.4	6.3	7.1	4.1	6.3	2.7	1.6	6.3	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	100.0
Upper secondary		18.6	2.0	2.6	2.7	3.4	9.9	4.6	6.0	9.4	5.9	9.3	5.8	4.7	2.1	1.1	7.4	0.5	0.3	3.3	0.2	100.0
Post secondary/Non tertiary		14.0	2.3	5.9	5.8	1.6	10.9	5.6	9.3	9.6	6.6	3.5	2.6	6.2	4.3	2.7	5.3	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Higher		30.1	2.0	3.5	2.9	2.7	8.5	3.8	3.6	8.4	7.5	3.0	3.1	5.1	2.9	1.3	10.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
Marital status																						
Ever married/in union		15.0	2.3	5.3	3.1	3.0	10.9	4.4	7.6	8.4	6.2	6.5	4.3	6.8	2.8	1.7	9.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.0	100.0
Never married/in union		21.8	3.0	4.0	7.1	5.5	14.7	5.8	2.1	9.5	4.5	7.9	2.5	2.3	0.7	2.7	2.6	0.2	0.1	2.9	0.0	100.0
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																						
Lao-Tai		23.2	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.4	6.8	3.8	8.6	6.1	6.7	7.1	5.7	8.4	3.1	0.5	11.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
Mon-Khmar		1.9	3.8	5.7	12.3	7.2	25.5	2.9	6.1	1.5	5.9	2.2	1.8	4.2	2.9	7.7	5.7	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	100.0
Hmong-Mien		1.4	0.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	16.5	12.7	2.0	40.0	4.2	15.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
Chinese-Tibetan		0.0	10.8	84.6	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Other, DK, Missing		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest		0.1	3.1	9.1	11.9	5.4	15.6	9.7	3.1	10.4	4.4	2.7	3.7	7.2	2.4	4.7	5.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
Second		1.1	2.9	10.3	3.1	3.0	17.6	5.4	4.1	12.2	4.3	9.8	4.1	2.6	3.3	3.9	9.4	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Middle		6.9	2.9	4.8	2.3	2.4	13.7	2.5	7.9	10.0	6.3	7.8	6.9	7.7	3.5	1.2	9.9	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	100.0
Fourth		17.1	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.3	8.3	4.6	11.2	6.7	6.6	7.3	3.0	6.8	2.7	0.9	10.2	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.0	100.0
Richest		37.7	0.9	1.8	1.2	2.9	6.2	3.0	6.5	5.8	7.2	5.2	3.2	6.7	1.5	0.5	6.0	0.1	0.4	3.2	0.0	100.0

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

4.9 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The LSIS III, 2023 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years and is presented in Tables SR.9.1W and SR.9.1M.

In Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone⁴⁰ and computer) and access to internet.

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

⁴⁰ In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 15-49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15-49 years.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	Number of women
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Total	13.7	11.7	53.4	3.6	58.5	22,126
Area						
Urban	21.8	12.7	62.1	5.9	67.5	7,643
Rural	9.5	11.2	48.9	2.3	53.8	14,483
Rural with road	9.8	11.7	50.2	2.5	55.2	13,370
Rural without road	5.2	5.7	32.7	0.7	36.3	1,113
Region						
North	10.3	6.8	47.2	2.3	51.0	6,534
Central	17.2	16.1	58.4	5.1	64.6	11,455
South	9.6	7.3	49.6	1.4	53.6	4,137
Province						
Vientiane capital	20.8	12.9	72.8	6.2	75.2	3,221
Phongsaly	8.2	2.5	41.4	1.0	42.8	610
Luangnamtha	13.7	13.9	41.3	7.4	44.7	609
Oudomxay	8.8	1.4	29.4	0.1	34.2	1,182
Bokeo	7.5	5.9	46.4	0.6	50.5	585
Luangprabang	14.6	14.5	57.4	4.7	63.7	1,463
Huaphanh	9.5	4.4	44.3	1.6	47.4	871
Xayabury	7.7	3.7	60.6	1.1	61.9	1,213
Xiengkhuang	12.6	15.1	38.0	2.9	47.7	926
Vientiane	28.1	6.8	55.0	2.7	67.0	1,457
Borikhamxay	19.0	3.7	31.1	0.8	43.7	943
Khammuan	8.6	16.9	62.2	1.0	67.4	1,379
Savannakhet	14.4	28.7	61.6	9.2	66.9	3,213
Saravane	12.0	3.9	33.0	0.5	39.2	1,165
Sekong	6.8	16.2	48.0	1.7	52.3	436
Champasack	6.1	7.6	58.9	1.8	60.2	1,976
Attapeu	19.2	6.6	52.4	1.8	60.9	560
Xaysomboun	3.2	0.6	20.0	0.0	21.1	316
Age						
15-19	19.7	11.2	48.4	4.6	56.0	3,655
15-17	22.5	11.8	49.5	5.4	58.1	2,226
18-19	15.4	10.3	46.6	3.3	52.7	1,429
20-24	12.5	10.0	49.0	2.9	54.0	3,160
25-29	15.3	12.1	51.4	3.7	56.8	3,400
30-34	14.4	12.1	55.7	4.1	60.5	3,515
35-39	13.4	11.9	57.2	3.8	61.9	3,459
40-44	8.9	12.0	55.6	2.7	59.2	2,859
45-49	8.5	13.3	59.3	2.5	62.7	2,078
Education						
None or ECE	0.2	8.9	31.3	0.1	33.9	3,053
Primary	5.5	11.0	53.5	1.6	56.8	6,652
Lower secondary	11.0	11.1	54.7	2.8	59.4	5,184
Upper secondary	21.7	11.0	58.9	4.8	65.8	3,963
Post secondary/Non tertiary	32.0	16.6	65.2	9.8	74.6	616
Higher	39.0	17.8	65.1	10.9	74.7	2,658
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	17.7	13.9	63.5	5.0	68.7	14,144
Mon-Khmar	6.9	10.0	42.4	1.3	47.6	5,317
Hmong-Mien	5.9	3.9	16.9	0.5	21.8	1,874
Chinese-Tibetan	4.6	2.8	29.4	1.0	30.9	604
Other, DK, Missing	16.5	6.0	47.0	2.8	52.5	188
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.7	6.2	21.6	0.5	26.2	3,985
Second	6.8	11.0	48.2	1.6	52.4	4,236
Middle	10.9	11.7	56.8	2.3	61.8	4,289
Fourth	17.4	12.8	65.1	3.9	71.5	4,611
Richest	27.4	15.8	69.6	8.6	74.6	5,006

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	Number of men
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Total	13.8	9.5	48.5	2.2	55.7	10,340
Area						
Urban	18.8	10.2	52.8	3.2	60.8	3,353
Rural	11.4	9.1	46.5	1.7	53.2	6,987
Rural with road	11.9	9.5	47.0	1.7	53.9	6,407
Rural without road	5.9	5.1	41.0	0.8	45.2	580
Region						
North	14.6	8.3	50.0	1.9	57.5	3,135
Central	14.6	10.3	41.4	2.3	49.6	5,299
South	10.4	9.2	65.9	2.2	69.5	1,905
Province						
Vientiane capital	6.6	6.7	44.0	1.6	47.9	1,389
Phongsaly	6.6	1.3	18.8	0.0	23.6	305
Luangnamtha	26.6	6.7	30.0	2.6	46.8	313
Oudomxay	11.7	8.5	40.7	0.6	50.8	571
Bokeo	12.4	10.4	61.0	3.7	63.6	271
Luangprabang	27.3	15.8	58.5	3.9	69.5	682
Huaphanh	5.3	5.9	53.2	1.5	55.9	436
Xayabury	7.9	4.4	69.5	0.9	72.6	558
Xiengkhuang	16.4	24.1	44.6	5.3	57.8	451
Vientiane	37.7	4.1	34.4	1.4	57.1	686
Borikhamxay	1.0	3.7	17.8	0.3	19.6	464
Khammuan	37.4	28.3	68.1	9.2	80.4	618
Savannakhet	6.7	7.7	41.5	0.6	46.0	1,539
Saravane	13.0	1.5	55.1	1.1	57.9	526
Sekong	11.8	44.5	76.6	9.7	78.4	219
Champasack	0.8	1.6	71.8	0.4	71.8	884
Attapeu	34.9	20.1	59.3	3.8	77.2	276
Xaysomboun	6.8	1.1	3.2	0.3	8.5	152
Age						
15-19	16.6	5.7	42.7	1.5	50.9	1,663
15-17	17.3	6.3	42.2	1.7	50.9	1,030
18-19	15.4	4.7	43.5	1.3	50.9	634
20-24	12.9	7.0	40.1	1.3	49.5	1,528
25-29	10.1	8.5	45.0	1.8	50.9	1,487
30-34	14.9	10.6	49.9	2.4	58.0	1,659
35-39	15.6	10.2	54.8	3.3	60.8	1,627
40-44	13.4	13.2	55.5	2.3	61.9	1,375
45-49	12.1	12.5	54.5	2.8	59.4	1,001
Education						
None or ECE	1.0	7.4	32.9	0.5	36.8	624
Primary	4.7	8.8	46.4	1.0	50.3	2,876
Lower secondary	10.5	8.4	47.5	1.6	53.4	2,723
Upper secondary	18.1	8.4	48.0	1.9	58.1	2,335
Post secondary/Non tertiary	27.0	12.9	58.6	4.6	68.2	385
Higher	34.1	14.6	60.0	6.4	72.0	1,397
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	15.9	9.1	55.7	2.6	62.5	6,383
Mon-Khmar	10.9	12.3	46.6	1.9	53.8	2,595
Hmong-Mien	9.5	7.6	15.5	0.8	25.1	973
Chinese-Tibetan	8.6	0.3	21.8	0.2	27.8	305
Other, DK, Missing	15.2	5.9	44.6	1.9	53.6	83
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.9	7.0	26.1	0.6	31.8	2,065
Second	10.0	11.3	50.0	1.5	56.5	2,164
Middle	14.3	10.2	52.7	2.5	59.8	2,022
Fourth	17.6	8.6	55.4	2.5	63.6	2,028
Richest	22.5	10.2	58.6	3.8	66.7	2,061

¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media

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

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of households with a:					Computer ⁴	Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Telephone		Any ³			
			Fixed line	Mobile phone				
Total	12.7	71.6	32.4	92.3	93.4	10.9	68.9	20,325
Area								
Urban	12.7	85.2	27.1	97.5	97.9	24.5	81.5	6,831
Rural	12.7	64.7	35.0	89.7	91.1	4.0	62.5	13,494
Rural with road	13.2	66.2	35.0	90.3	91.8	4.3	63.9	12,480
Rural without road	6.6	45.9	35.3	81.6	83.6	0.8	44.5	1,014
Region								
North	7.8	62.7	37.1	92.0	93.0	9.2	67.7	6,201
Central	15.5	75.5	31.9	92.7	94.0	13.7	71.4	10,144
South	13.3	75.5	26.1	91.8	92.6	6.6	64.4	3,979
Province								
Vientiane capital	15.1	93.6	8.4	98.4	98.4	27.5	78.0	2,672
Phongsaly	2.1	51.8	31.1	87.9	90.7	4.8	71.1	593
Luangnamtha	4.5	50.7	8.4	94.8	94.8	11.1	78.6	561
Oudomxay	4.4	48.1	38.1	90.5	91.5	6.4	61.6	1,023
Bokeo	2.5	65.7	13.5	89.3	89.6	9.1	32.6	563
Luangprabang	14.0	64.3	48.2	92.7	93.4	14.0	72.2	1,376
Huaphanh	8.3	60.0	38.4	94.1	94.4	6.9	64.7	816
Xayabury	9.7	83.4	49.5	93.0	94.7	8.9	78.6	1,272
Xiengkhuang	12.2	55.7	35.9	98.5	98.6	13.8	87.7	811
Vientiane	14.5	77.2	51.0	97.7	98.1	10.1	81.0	1,370
Borikhamxay	10.0	67.8	45.6	97.1	97.3	10.3	90.8	893
Khammuan	21.7	75.1	39.9	83.4	86.9	4.5	52.1	1,331
Savannakhet	17.2	69.5	36.8	85.7	88.6	8.2	59.0	2,816
Saravane	14.0	71.1	17.2	87.4	88.7	4.6	51.8	1,180
Sekong	13.6	64.3	44.1	89.3	90.2	10.3	51.7	337
Champasack	11.7	82.3	20.9	94.2	94.9	5.5	70.8	1,979
Attapeu	17.9	66.4	56.9	94.2	94.7	13.1	77.6	483
Xaysomboun	2.4	35.2	20.3	96.4	96.6	8.1	68.3	251
Education of household head								
None or ECE	12.1	52.0	30.0	78.4	80.9	2.0	49.6	3,243
Primary	13.8	70.2	35.6	91.9	93.3	4.0	64.4	8,326
Lower secondary	11.2	75.7	32.8	96.4	97.1	7.5	74.6	3,911
Upper secondary	11.0	78.3	31.3	98.1	98.5	15.7	80.8	1,798
Post secondary/Non tertiary	15.4	87.1	27.3	98.9	99.0	22.0	83.5	1,120
Higher	11.7	86.7	25.5	99.7	99.7	51.9	89.4	1,917
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	14.7	84.3	29.8	95.4	96.0	14.3	74.9	13,415
Mon-Khmar	10.5	53.0	39.4	82.7	85.3	2.8	50.0	4,626
Hmong-Mien	5.7	26.9	40.0	95.3	95.8	6.9	73.0	1,507
Chinese-Tibetan	2.5	43.8	19.2	89.4	91.2	4.3	66.9	585
Other, DK, Missing	6.3	70.4	26.8	94.6	95.2	18.5	76.8	193
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	6.3	23.8	32.9	73.7	77.4	0.6	35.9	3,721
Second	11.0	62.5	36.9	91.5	92.8	1.2	59.8	3,947
Middle	14.9	78.2	35.9	95.6	96.4	3.2	72.9	4,236
Fourth	14.2	90.1	30.8	98.5	98.7	8.7	81.1	4,305
Richest	16.2	97.3	25.7	100.0	100.0	39.8	90.5	4,117

¹ MICS indicator SR.4 - Households with a radio

² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television

³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone

⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer

⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet

Note: Due to the figure that is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "DK/Missing" category of "Education of household head" is not shown separately.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who:										Number of women
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵		
Total	15.3	8.8	7.8	79.3	84.3	79.5	58.3	57.0	54.8	22,126	
Area											
Urban	31.7	20.5	18.3	93.7	95.0	93.5	75.8	74.5	73.5	7,643	
Rural	6.7	2.7	2.2	71.7	78.7	72.1	49.1	47.7	44.9	14,483	
Rural with road	7.1	2.8	2.3	73.2	79.7	73.7	50.5	49.0	46.4	13,370	
Rural without road	2.2	0.4	0.3	53.1	66.0	52.8	32.6	31.8	26.9	1,113	
Region											
North	11.7	5.7	5.1	76.0	82.1	75.6	53.2	51.9	49.4	6,534	
Central	19.4	11.8	10.4	81.6	85.8	83.5	60.4	59.2	57.8	11,455	
South	9.8	5.5	4.6	78.1	83.7	74.3	60.8	59.0	55.1	4,137	
Province											
Vientiane capital	39.1	25.4	22.5	97.5	97.6	97.4	73.9	72.1	71.7	3,221	
Phongsaly	4.7	3.6	3.2	69.4	79.6	67.4	57.0	56.3	48.1	610	
Luangnamtha	14.9	7.1	6.7	77.9	80.8	78.9	32.7	29.9	29.2	609	
Oudomxay	7.1	4.0	3.5	65.0	66.7	63.9	39.3	38.9	38.1	1,182	
Bokeo	14.3	5.1	4.8	76.1	80.5	75.6	66.4	65.5	64.5	585	
Luangprabang	16.0	8.0	7.4	83.3	88.6	85.6	66.0	63.2	60.5	1,463	
Huaphanh	8.5	4.0	3.2	71.0	89.8	67.1	47.3	46.8	41.1	871	
Xayabury	13.9	6.5	5.8	83.9	86.2	83.6	57.8	57.0	56.3	1,213	
Xiengkhuang	18.5	7.7	6.9	93.8	95.8	91.4	77.8	76.7	71.6	926	
Vientiane	17.2	10.4	9.5	92.5	96.5	93.9	81.0	79.9	78.5	1,457	
Borikhamxay	10.1	6.8	5.4	92.7	93.1	93.0	55.8	54.7	54.0	943	
Khammuan	12.0	4.9	4.2	59.8	75.5	70.9	44.8	43.5	42.3	1,379	
Savannakhet	8.0	5.2	4.6	63.0	69.0	65.8	41.9	41.2	39.8	3,213	
Saravane	8.0	4.3	3.0	64.8	71.3	49.6	42.2	39.2	31.3	1,165	
Sekong	7.0	3.8	3.1	67.5	75.9	60.5	44.1	43.7	38.3	436	
Champasack	10.3	5.9	5.1	87.9	94.3	92.9	74.3	74.1	73.2	1,976	
Attapeu	14.5	7.6	7.2	79.1	77.9	71.2	64.5	58.6	54.1	560	
Xaysomboun	7.6	3.2	2.3	86.8	82.6	77.7	46.5	43.8	41.7	316	

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who:									
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	Number of women
Total	15.3	8.8	7.8	79.3	84.3	79.5	58.3	57.0	54.8	22,126
Age										
15-19	14.6	7.4	5.4	80.8	85.0	81.0	67.3	65.6	63.4	3,655
15-17	14.4	7.4	5.0	81.4	85.7	82.3	67.9	66.6	64.3	2,226
18-19	14.9	7.4	6.0	79.9	83.9	79.0	66.2	64.1	62.0	1,429
20-24	17.5	9.2	7.7	81.5	85.4	80.2	64.8	63.2	60.2	3,160
25-29	21.3	10.4	9.8	83.2	87.4	82.6	66.5	64.9	62.2	3,400
30-34	18.5	11.8	10.6	80.6	84.9	80.1	59.0	57.9	55.9	3,515
35-39	15.1	10.3	9.5	78.0	83.8	78.8	52.8	51.4	49.7	3,459
40-44	9.3	5.8	5.5	75.0	81.4	76.7	46.8	45.6	44.1	2,859
45-49	7.1	4.6	4.2	72.7	80.5	74.1	43.4	42.7	40.8	2,078
Education										
None or ECE	0.7	0.0	0.0	39.2	49.7	41.5	14.8	14.2	12.2	3,053
Primary	1.1	0.1	0.1	72.3	80.4	73.2	43.4	42.0	39.2	6,652
Lower secondary	3.4	1.0	0.8	87.2	91.1	86.5	65.6	64.2	61.8	5,184
Upper secondary	19.6	7.8	6.0	95.1	96.4	94.3	79.6	78.1	76.5	3,963
Post secondary/Non tertiary	57.0	30.1	25.9	98.9	99.2	98.1	88.4	86.4	83.9	616
Higher	75.1	52.4	47.8	99.3	99.3	98.6	93.0	91.3	90.0	2,658
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	21.2	12.7	11.2	88.8	92.5	89.4	68.9	67.6	66.0	14,144
Mon-Khmer	3.9	1.6	1.3	56.0	64.0	55.6	34.2	32.7	29.6	5,317
Hmong-Mien	6.7	1.9	1.5	79.1	84.6	77.7	53.6	52.2	48.8	1,874
Chinese-Tibetan	5.5	2.5	2.2	61.5	70.1	63.0	36.7	35.8	31.9	604
Other, DK, Missing	14.3	9.3	7.0	83.3	84.9	78.2	64.3	62.3	59.6	188
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.7	0.1	0.1	44.8	54.5	44.4	23.0	21.6	18.5	3,985
Second	2.5	0.6	0.5	69.6	78.6	70.2	43.8	42.2	38.6	4,236
Middle	7.4	3.1	2.5	83.0	88.9	84.3	58.9	57.6	55.2	4,289
Fourth	16.0	7.9	6.6	93.9	95.7	93.5	72.6	70.9	69.6	4,611
Richest	43.2	28.4	25.5	98.3	98.6	98.1	85.2	84.3	83.5	5,006

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men who:										Number of men
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet			At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵	
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵		
Total	18.1	11.3	9.2	80.8	84.5	81.0	63.0	61.0	58.7	10,340	
Area											
Urban	38.6	26.0	21.2	91.9	94.2	92.2	81.5	79.7	78.5	3,353	
Rural	8.3	4.2	3.4	75.4	79.8	75.7	54.1	52.0	49.1	6,987	
Rural with road	8.6	4.5	3.6	75.6	80.2	76.0	55.1	53.1	50.2	6,407	
Rural without road	5.1	1.2	1.2	73.0	76.3	72.5	43.3	40.3	37.3	580	
Region											
North	15.1	8.3	7.6	84.3	89.1	84.8	67.5	65.3	63.1	3,135	
Central	22.0	13.8	10.4	78.1	80.4	76.5	65.2	63.2	60.2	5,299	
South	12.2	8.9	8.4	82.3	88.4	87.3	49.5	47.6	47.0	1,905	
Province											
Vientiane capital	48.7	31.4	21.6	97.8	99.3	97.7	96.2	95.5	94.2	1,389	
Phongsaly	5.2	4.3	3.4	89.2	88.5	79.9	64.9	64.7	55.1	305	
Luangnamtha	22.0	13.7	12.5	92.0	92.0	89.9	86.3	84.3	82.9	313	
Oudomxay	13.6	8.0	7.6	85.5	90.4	88.0	67.9	66.6	65.9	571	
Bokeo	16.2	10.3	10.0	71.3	77.5	74.5	62.0	56.8	55.5	271	
Luangprabang	25.5	13.3	11.9	85.2	90.0	86.8	71.0	68.7	67.5	682	
Huaphanh	9.5	4.7	4.2	88.2	88.0	86.6	57.3	52.9	52.2	436	
Xayabury	9.5	3.7	3.3	78.2	91.8	82.6	64.4	63.6	60.6	558	
Xiengkhuang	20.7	16.2	13.1	94.9	96.6	94.3	77.2	76.0	74.1	451	
Vientiane	7.9	5.6	3.6	91.3	87.6	86.4	56.5	54.9	53.1	686	
Borikhamxay	19.2	8.2	7.2	94.3	93.4	92.7	70.0	65.7	64.9	464	
Khammuan	12.5	6.4	6.2	72.7	80.5	69.4	59.0	57.1	52.6	618	
Savannakhet	10.7	6.5	5.7	47.3	52.9	47.0	44.0	41.4	35.5	1,539	
Saravane	6.7	3.4	3.4	89.9	90.1	89.8	57.0	56.3	56.3	526	
Sekong	15.0	11.1	10.4	86.0	83.4	79.3	68.0	64.1	61.1	219	
Champasack	9.6	9.1	8.9	75.7	89.5	88.5	32.7	32.7	32.7	884	
Attapeu	28.9	17.1	15.0	86.2	85.6	84.7	74.6	65.5	63.9	276	
Xaysomboun	8.5	5.2	4.5	72.2	64.7	64.3	10.1	7.5	7.5	152	

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men who:										Number of men
	Used a computer			Used a mobile phone			Used internet				
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	During the last 3 months ³	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁵		
Total	18.1	11.3	9.2	80.8	84.5	81.0	63.0	61.0	58.7	10,340	
Age											
15-19	13.7	9.3	5.9	77.1	83.3	78.4	70.9	68.8	65.5	1,663	
15-17	12.7	8.9	5.7	76.0	83.1	78.0	70.0	67.8	64.5	1,030	
18-19	15.4	10.1	6.2	79.0	83.8	79.2	72.4	70.3	67.1	634	
20-24	17.6	8.4	7.2	80.5	84.4	81.6	71.5	69.1	66.2	1,528	
25-29	18.2	8.7	6.6	81.6	84.8	80.6	65.5	63.7	60.5	1,487	
30-34	24.3	16.4	13.3	83.3	86.1	82.8	64.4	61.9	60.0	1,659	
35-39	21.2	14.8	12.9	82.8	85.6	82.8	61.1	59.0	57.1	1,627	
40-44	16.8	11.6	10.6	80.4	83.4	80.1	52.5	51.0	49.7	1,375	
45-49	12.9	7.9	6.7	78.9	83.2	80.8	48.4	47.2	46.0	1,001	
Education											
None or ECE	1.3	0.6	0.6	46.5	52.1	46.0	19.4	18.0	15.8	624	
Primary	1.0	0.1	0.1	69.5	75.9	70.9	41.0	38.8	35.9	2,876	
Lower secondary	4.5	1.8	1.1	81.3	85.7	81.9	63.8	61.3	58.2	2,723	
Upper secondary	18.9	8.3	6.0	90.3	92.6	90.3	78.2	76.4	74.6	2,335	
Post secondary/Non tertiary	53.3	30.3	21.9	95.1	94.2	93.4	87.1	85.2	83.2	385	
Higher	76.6	57.0	49.1	98.3	98.0	97.1	94.1	92.8	92.1	1,397	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	24.1	15.5	12.6	84.6	88.4	85.5	69.7	67.9	65.9	6,383	
Mon-Khmer	6.8	3.0	2.7	68.1	73.4	69.3	47.1	44.4	41.9	2,595	
Hmong-Mien	12.3	6.8	5.3	86.0	86.0	82.0	58.8	56.5	53.8	973	
Chinese-Tibetan	7.1	4.3	3.0	88.6	90.0	82.0	70.5	69.7	63.8	305	
Other, DK, Missing	25.2	17.2	14.5	85.9	94.6	92.6	69.8	68.7	68.7	83	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.0	0.4	0.3	60.9	65.9	59.7	37.3	35.0	31.0	2,065	
Second	4.5	1.6	1.4	75.5	79.4	76.2	50.4	47.7	45.7	2,184	
Middle	10.5	4.8	3.7	82.3	87.1	83.6	62.1	60.0	57.8	2,022	
Fourth	23.4	13.6	11.4	89.8	93.6	90.2	75.5	73.5	70.9	2,028	
Richest	51.0	36.3	29.4	95.8	96.9	96.0	90.6	89.8	88.9	2,061	

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

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

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, LSIS III, 2023

		Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										
		Created an electronic presentation with software, including text, images, sound, video or charts					Created an electronic presentation with software, including text, images, sound, video or charts					
		Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}			
		Copied or moved a file or folder									Number of women	
Total		6.7	3.0	5.5	1.6	2.3	2.6	5.3	0.6	8.1	22,126	
Age												
15-24 ¹		5.3	2.7	4.7	1.1	2.5	2.4	4.2	0.5	7.2	6,815	
15-19		4.3	2.2	4.2	1.0	2.3	2.2	3.3	0.4	6.4	3,655	
15-17		4.1	1.7	4.2	0.8	2.1	2.0	2.7	0.3	6.4	2,226	
18-19		4.7	3.0	4.3	1.4	2.7	2.6	4.1	0.7	6.4	1,429	
20-24		6.5	3.3	5.3	1.2	2.8	2.6	5.2	0.6	8.2	3,160	
25-29		8.7	4.1	6.8	2.5	3.6	3.2	7.1	0.7	9.8	3,400	
30-34		9.5	3.9	7.8	1.8	2.6	2.9	7.2	0.8	11.2	3,515	
35-39		7.9	3.4	6.8	2.2	2.1	3.1	6.4	0.6	9.4	3,459	
40-44		5.0	2.1	3.9	1.5	1.3	1.9	4.2	0.5	5.6	2,859	
45-49		3.2	1.4	2.5	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.5	0.2	4.2	2,078	
Education												
None or ECE		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,053	
Primary		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6,652	
Lower secondary		0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	5,184	
Upper secondary		4.7	2.0	4.3	1.1	2.2	2.0	3.1	0.4	6.5	3,963	
Post secondary/Non tertiary		23.2	8.4	16.5	5.8	5.8	6.1	16.2	2.2	27.7	616	
Higher		42.2	19.9	35.2	10.2	14.3	16.6	35.0	3.6	49.6	2,658	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai		9.7	4.3	8.0	2.3	3.4	3.7	7.7	0.8	11.6	14,144	
Mon-Khmer		1.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.5	5,317	
Hmong-Mien		1.2	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.1	1.7	1,874	
Chinese-Tibetan		2.3	1.5	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.1	2.3	604	
Other, DK, Missing		4.4	3.4	5.3	3.2	4.3	2.7	7.6	1.0	9.3	188	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,985	
Second		0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	4,236	
Middle		2.1	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.1	2.6	4,289	
Fourth		6.0	2.8	4.9	1.2	1.8	2.2	4.5	0.6	7.3	4,611	
Richest		21.7	9.9	18.2	5.5	8.0	8.5	17.9	1.8	26.2	5,006	

¹ MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

² MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

Table SR.9.4M: ICT skills (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, LSIS III, 2023

		Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:										Number of men
		Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	
Total		9.3	9.2	5.2	6.6	3.3	3.6	3.5	5.3	0.4	10.9	10,340
Area												
Urban		21.6	21.2	12.3	14.9	7.6	8.1	7.7	12.7	0.9	25.2	3,353
Rural		3.5	3.4	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	0.1	4.0	6,987
Rural with road		3.7	3.6	1.9	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	0.2	4.3	6,407
Rural without road		1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	580
Region												
North		7.1	7.0	3.9	6.0	3.4	2.9	2.4	4.8	0.2	8.0	3,135
Central		11.4	11.1	6.0	6.8	3.1	3.9	4.0	6.1	0.4	13.4	5,299
South		7.3	7.4	5.3	7.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.1	0.8	8.8	1,905
Province												
Vientiane capital		26.8	25.1	11.8	11.3	4.0	9.3	7.3	13.0	0.7	30.9	1,389
Phongsaly		3.5	3.9	0.5	3.5	0.9	2.5	0.0	2.8	0.4	4.3	305
Luangnamtha		11.7	12.1	5.8	10.5	8.3	7.2	4.0	11.0	0.0	12.8	313
Oudomxay		5.9	5.6	3.2	4.8	2.6	3.3	3.5	4.2	0.4	7.0	571
Bokeo		8.8	8.9	5.0	7.8	2.4	1.8	0.8	3.4	0.0	10.1	271
Luangprabang		12.2	11.5	5.6	9.2	5.5	4.1	4.3	7.1	0.0	12.9	682
Huaphanh		4.0	4.3	3.7	3.9	0.6	1.3	2.0	2.3	0.3	4.7	436
Xayabury		2.9	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.1	0.9	0.8	2.5	0.0	3.7	558
Xiengkhuang		12.0	13.5	8.1	12.5	10.5	3.6	5.5	5.5	0.3	15.5	451
Vientiane		3.8	4.0	1.4	3.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.9	0.6	5.4	686
Borikhamxay		8.1	8.1	2.5	6.8	0.7	2.0	5.0	4.0	0.2	8.2	464
Khammuan		4.7	5.0	4.3	3.7	1.6	1.9	3.8	3.2	0.1	5.9	618
Savannakhet		5.0	5.0	4.1	4.5	2.5	1.9	1.9	4.1	0.2	5.9	1,539
Saravane		3.2	3.2	2.1	3.4	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.1	0.8	3.4	526
Sekong		10.4	10.6	7.6	8.5	3.0	1.5	2.9	5.1	0.6	10.7	219
Champasack		6.7	7.1	6.3	6.2	5.2	5.6	4.7	5.8	1.0	9.1	884
Attapeu		14.5	13.8	6.3	15.2	2.2	2.7	2.9	1.9	0.6	16.6	276
Xaysomboun		5.2	4.6	3.0	2.2	0.4	0.6	1.5	2.8	0.2	5.2	152

¹ MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1² MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

Continued...

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, LSIS III, 2023

Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:											
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ^{1,2}	Number of men
Total	9.3	9.2	5.2	6.6	3.3	3.6	3.5	5.3	0.4	10.9	10,340
Age											
15-24 ¹	6.8	6.1	3.1	3.9	1.5	2.6	2.3	3.1	0.3	8.3	3,192
15-19	6.8	6.1	2.3	3.9	0.9	2.6	2.1	2.2	0.3	8.8	1,663
15-17	6.1	5.4	1.9	3.8	0.5	2.2	1.4	1.9	0.1	8.0	1,030
18-19	7.9	7.2	3.1	4.0	1.5	3.3	3.1	2.7	0.6	9.9	634
20-24	6.8	6.2	3.8	3.9	2.1	2.6	2.6	4.0	0.2	7.9	1,528
25-29	7.1	7.1	4.2	5.1	2.8	3.5	2.3	4.4	0.3	8.5	1,487
30-34	14.0	14.1	8.1	10.0	5.0	5.2	5.5	8.4	0.5	15.9	1,659
35-39	13.3	13.2	8.3	10.5	6.0	5.4	5.5	8.5	0.8	14.6	1,627
40-44	9.6	9.6	5.4	6.9	3.9	2.9	3.5	5.4	0.4	11.2	1,375
45-49	6.4	6.7	3.7	5.2	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.7	0.2	7.8	1,001
Education											
None or ECE	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	624
Primary	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,876
Lower secondary	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.6	2,723
Upper secondary	5.9	5.3	2.6	3.9	1.3	2.3	1.9	2.6	0.2	8.0	2,335
Post secondary/Non tertiary	24.2	23.7	11.9	16.8	8.7	6.1	9.4	12.2	0.8	29.7	385
Higher	50.0	50.3	30.0	36.7	20.1	20.2	19.6	31.0	2.3	55.6	1,397
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	12.9	12.7	7.3	8.8	4.6	5.0	4.8	7.5	0.5	15.1	6,383
Mon-Khmer	2.6	2.5	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.2	2.9	2,595
Hmong-Mien	5.9	5.9	2.9	4.5	3.1	1.9	2.5	3.0	0.1	6.6	973
Chinese-Tibetan	3.5	3.5	0.8	2.9	1.1	1.0	0.2	2.7	0.2	4.0	305
Other, DK, Missing	4.8	4.2	5.1	9.2	2.2	5.8	0.8	9.4	0.8	16.5	83
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	2,065
Second	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.5	2,164
Middle	3.8	3.9	2.2	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.0	0.1	4.6	2,022
Fourth	10.8	11.0	6.2	8.5	4.6	4.5	4.8	6.8	0.6	13.2	2,028
Richest	30.9	29.9	17.1	20.2	10.3	11.4	10.6	17.5	1.3	35.2	2,061

¹ MICS indicator SR.13a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

² MICS indicator SR.13b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1

4.10 TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.⁴¹ If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.⁴² Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.⁴³

The LSIS III, 2023 collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

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

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

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

⁴¹ "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. March 9, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco>.

⁴² "Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/.

⁴³ "Alcohol Key Facts." World Health Organization. February 5, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/alcohol>.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, LSIS III, 2023

	Ever users			Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month			Percentage of women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Only cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Any tobacco product	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	Number of women
Total	93.2	3.7	1.0	1.8	6.4	2.2	3.8	22,126
Area								
Urban	95.5	2.0	0.6	1.4	4.0	0.4	1.3	7,643
Rural	92.0	4.5	1.1	1.9	7.6	3.1	5.1	14,483
Rural with road	92.2	4.5	1.0	1.9	7.4	3.0	4.8	13,370
Rural without road	88.9	5.6	2.5	2.7	10.8	4.4	8.6	1,113
Region								
North	94.6	3.3	1.1	0.6	5.0	1.8	2.8	6,534
Central	94.9	1.9	0.5	2.2	4.7	0.6	1.9	11,455
South	86.5	9.1	1.9	2.3	13.3	6.9	10.6	4,137
Province								
Vientiane capital	95.9	1.6	0.7	1.4	3.7	0.0	0.6	3,221
Phongsaly	97.7	0.5	0.2	1.3	2.0	0.3	0.5	610
Luangnamtha	94.7	3.7	1.1	0.4	5.2	1.2	2.3	609
Oudomxay	89.5	5.8	3.5	0.4	9.7	3.0	5.6	1,182
Bokeo	90.3	8.1	0.6	0.8	9.6	6.2	6.4	585
Luangprabang	94.0	3.2	1.4	1.1	5.8	1.3	2.6	1,463
Huaphanh	97.7	1.5	0.1	0.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	871
Xayabury	98.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	1,213
Xiangkhuang	96.0	1.6	0.2	1.7	3.4	0.5	1.4	926
Vientiane	92.3	3.7	0.6	3.2	7.5	1.2	2.2	1,457
Borikhamxay	93.0	4.2	0.8	1.6	6.6	1.0	1.8	943
Khammuan	97.3	1.6	0.1	0.4	2.2	0.8	1.0	1,379
Savannakhet	93.7	1.2	0.6	3.8	5.6	0.9	3.9	3,213
Saravane	87.8	11.3	0.2	0.8	12.2	7.6	7.9	1,165
Sekong	61.7	6.1	13.4	18.4	37.8	2.8	33.4	436
Champasack	93.2	6.2	0.1	0.2	6.4	5.0	5.0	1,976
Attapeu	79.5	17.3	3.0	0.1	20.4	15.2	18.1	560
Xaysomboun	98.7	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.2	316

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

² MICS indicator SR.14b - Non-smokers; SDG indicator 3.8.1

Continued...

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, LSIS III, 2023

	Never smoked cigarettes or tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women
		Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	Cigarettes and other tobacco products		
Total	93.2	3.7	1.0	1.8	6.4	2.2	0.4	1.3	3.8	96.4	22,126
Age											
15-19	95.2	1.4	0.7	2.2	4.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.7	98.3	3,655
15-17	95.1	1.3	0.7	2.3	4.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	1.7	98.4	2,226
18-19	95.2	1.5	0.7	2.1	4.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.8	98.1	1,429
20-24	95.2	2.2	0.6	1.7	4.4	0.8	0.1	1.0	2.0	97.8	3,160
25-29	94.1	2.8	0.8	1.7	5.3	1.1	0.2	0.8	2.2	97.7	3,400
30-34	93.8	3.7	0.9	1.2	5.8	2.0	0.3	0.9	3.2	96.7	3,515
35-39	92.5	4.7	1.2	1.3	7.1	2.6	0.6	1.2	4.3	96.0	3,459
40-44	90.1	6.2	1.6	1.8	9.5	5.0	0.9	1.5	7.4	93.2	2,859
45-49	89.8	6.1	1.2	2.8	10.1	5.0	0.8	2.2	8.0	93.7	2,078
Education											
None or ECE	87.6	6.7	2.1	3.0	11.8	5.9	1.3	2.7	9.9	91.2	3,053
Primary	91.3	5.3	1.3	1.7	8.3	3.8	0.6	1.6	6.0	94.3	6,652
Lower secondary	96.1	2.1	0.5	1.0	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.4	98.6	5,184
Upper secondary	95.0	1.8	0.5	2.1	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.1	98.8	3,963
Post secondary/Non tertiary	95.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	98.9	616
Higher	95.7	1.8	0.6	1.5	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	99.5	2,658
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	93.2	3.6	1.0	1.7	6.3	2.1	0.4	1.3	3.9	96.3	8,961
None	93.2	3.7	0.9	1.8	6.4	2.2	0.4	1.2	3.8	96.5	13,165
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	95.1	2.6	0.4	1.5	4.5	1.0	0.1	0.6	1.7	98.4	14,144
Mon-Khmar	85.7	7.7	2.9	3.2	13.9	6.0	1.4	3.6	10.9	89.8	5,317
Hmong-Mien	99.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.5	1,874
Chinese-Tibetan	97.0	1.7	0.1	0.7	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	99.1	604
Other, DK, Missing	91.7	4.6	1.0	2.1	7.7	3.9	1.0	0.0	4.9	94.5	188
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	88.1	5.9	2.3	3.3	11.5	4.9	1.2	3.3	9.4	91.6	3,985
Second	92.1	5.0	1.2	1.4	7.6	3.6	0.6	1.3	5.5	94.6	4,236
Middle	93.4	4.1	0.5	1.6	6.1	2.2	0.2	0.7	3.1	96.9	4,289
Fourth	95.9	1.9	0.5	1.3	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.5	98.7	4,611
Richest	95.7	2.0	0.5	1.4	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	99.3	5,006

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

² MICS indicator SR.14b - Non-smokers; SDG indicator 3.8.1

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, LSIS III, 2023

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users			Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month			Percentage of men who did not use any tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men		
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products			Any tobacco product ¹	
Total	44.7	52.3	2.2	0.5	55.1	35.5	0.8	0.5	36.8	63.0	10,340
Area											
Urban	48.8	48.5	2.1	0.3	51.0	29.8	0.3	0.3	30.4	69.3	3,353
Rural	42.8	54.1	2.3	0.6	57.1	38.3	1.0	0.6	39.9	60.0	6,987
Rural with road	42.9	54.2	2.2	0.5	57.0	38.2	1.0	0.4	39.6	60.2	6,407
Rural without road	41.5	53.0	3.8	1.5	58.2	39.0	1.4	2.1	42.4	57.2	580
Region											
North	32.1	62.9	4.3	0.5	67.7	42.3	1.4	0.6	44.3	55.6	3,135
Central	48.2	50.5	0.8	0.2	51.5	32.7	0.1	0.1	32.9	66.8	5,299
South	55.6	39.9	2.9	1.4	44.2	32.3	1.6	1.3	35.3	64.5	1,905
Province											
Vientiane capital	62.1	37.6	0.2	0.1	37.9	25.1	0.0	0.1	25.2	74.8	1,389
Phongsaly	22.6	73.4	3.9	0.2	77.4	49.1	2.6	1.4	53.1	46.9	305
Luangnamtha	20.3	63.6	15.9	0.2	79.7	38.5	5.8	0.8	45.1	54.9	313
Oudomxay	23.9	73.0	2.8	0.2	75.9	40.2	1.2	0.3	41.7	57.7	571
Bokeo	55.4	43.5	1.0	0.0	44.6	26.9	0.4	0.0	27.3	72.7	271
Luangprabang	24.6	69.4	5.2	0.7	75.3	46.8	1.2	0.5	48.5	51.4	682
Huaphanh	51.7	45.7	0.7	1.2	47.6	39.4	0.0	0.9	40.3	59.7	436
Xayabury	35.0	61.5	2.8	0.6	64.8	47.1	0.2	0.6	47.9	52.5	558
Xiengkhuang	46.5	52.0	1.3	0.2	53.5	24.8	0.3	0.2	25.2	74.6	451
Vientiane	46.7	52.2	0.6	0.2	52.9	38.2	0.6	0.0	38.8	60.6	686
Borikhamxay	20.5	74.9	3.4	0.8	79.1	40.2	0.0	0.0	40.2	59.2	464
Khammuan	57.5	41.4	0.7	0.0	42.1	34.3	0.1	0.0	34.4	65.2	618
Savannakhet	38.3	60.4	0.6	0.3	61.3	38.2	0.0	0.3	38.5	61.2	1,539
Saravane	45.8	52.9	0.5	0.3	53.8	45.2	0.2	0.2	45.7	54.1	526
Sekong	38.8	39.0	12.6	9.5	61.1	35.0	7.0	10.5	52.5	47.2	219
Champasack	73.2	26.5	0.0	0.0	26.6	21.5	0.0	0.0	21.5	78.3	884
Attapeu	30.9	58.9	9.1	1.1	69.1	40.5	5.1	0.5	46.0	54.0	276
Xaysomboun	80.7	19.1	0.0	0.2	19.3	16.0	0.0	0.2	16.1	83.9	152

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

² MICS indicator SR.14b - Non-smokers; SDG indicator 3.8.1

Continued...

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who never used any tobacco product, percentage who ever used and currently use, by product, and percentage who currently do not use a smoked tobacco product, LSIS III, 2023

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of men who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of men
		Cigarettes and other tobacco products		Any tobacco product		Cigarettes and other tobacco products		Any tobacco product ¹			
		Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Any tobacco product		
Total	44.7	52.3	2.2	0.5	55.1	35.5	0.8	0.5	36.8	63.0	10,340
Age											
15-19	69.9	26.7	1.9	0.7	29.4	14.5	0.5	0.7	15.7	84.0	1,663
15-17	75.0	21.8	1.7	0.5	24.0	10.4	0.6	0.8	11.8	87.8	1,030
18-19	61.5	34.7	2.3	1.0	38.0	21.1	0.4	0.6	22.1	77.7	634
20-24	49.3	47.2	2.6	0.8	50.6	28.9	0.9	0.9	30.8	69.0	1,528
25-29	44.4	52.2	2.9	0.3	55.4	35.4	0.9	0.3	36.5	63.3	1,487
30-34	40.2	57.1	2.3	0.3	59.8	39.9	0.9	0.2	40.9	58.9	1,659
35-39	35.9	62.0	1.5	0.4	63.9	44.2	0.5	0.3	45.1	54.8	1,627
40-44	34.9	62.7	2.0	0.5	65.1	44.4	0.9	0.5	45.8	54.2	1,375
45-49	31.6	65.1	2.6	0.7	68.3	47.3	1.1	0.6	49.0	50.8	1,001
Education											
None or ECE	32.3	62.4	4.0	0.8	67.2	51.1	2.8	1.0	54.9	44.5	624
Primary	35.3	61.6	2.3	0.6	64.6	47.3	1.0	0.8	49.1	50.9	2,876
Lower secondary	44.6	53.0	1.9	0.4	55.3	37.4	0.4	0.2	38.0	61.7	2,723
Upper secondary	54.1	42.9	2.2	0.5	45.5	26.7	0.8	0.5	26.9	72.9	2,335
Post secondary/Non tertiary	39.4	57.3	2.5	0.5	60.2	32.3	0.2	0.3	32.8	66.6	385
Higher	55.8	41.8	1.9	0.5	44.2	18.2	0.2	0.3	18.7	81.1	1,397
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	42.4	54.7	2.3	0.5	57.5	36.7	0.9	0.5	38.1	61.6	3,961
None	46.2	50.9	2.2	0.5	53.6	34.8	0.7	0.5	36.0	63.9	6,379
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	47.7	50.4	1.4	0.3	52.1	33.8	0.2	0.2	34.3	65.5	6,383
Mon-Khmer	31.4	63.9	3.5	1.1	68.5	48.2	1.6	1.2	51.0	48.9	2,595
Hmong-Mien	69.6	27.6	1.4	0.6	29.6	9.2	0.3	0.4	9.8	89.7	973
Chinese-Tibetan	18.1	72.0	9.5	0.3	81.9	44.4	6.1	0.9	51.4	48.6	305
Other, DK, Missing	32.9	59.8	7.3	0.0	67.1	51.8	1.3	0.0	53.1	46.9	83
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	38.4	57.0	3.4	1.0	61.4	42.5	1.7	1.2	45.4	54.4	2,065
Second	40.1	56.7	2.4	0.6	59.7	41.1	0.9	0.5	42.5	57.4	2,164
Middle	44.2	53.6	1.7	0.4	55.7	37.6	0.6	0.2	38.4	61.4	2,022
Fourth	45.4	51.6	2.2	0.3	54.1	34.0	0.5	0.2	34.7	64.8	2,028
Richest	55.6	42.4	1.6	0.3	44.3	22.2	0.2	0.3	22.8	77.1	2,061

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

² MICS indicator SR.14b - Non-smokers; **SDG indicator 3.8.1**

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	1.2	22,126	53.3	26.9	14.7	5.1	100.0	603
Area								
Urban	0.4	7,643	56.9	24.1	11.6	7.4	100.0	51
Rural	1.5	14,483	53.0	27.2	15.0	4.8	100.0	552
Rural with road	1.5	13,370	52.9	27.2	15.0	4.9	100.0	485
Rural without road	2.3	1,113	53.2	27.2	15.0	4.7	100.0	67
Region								
North	0.9	6,534	59.7	26.9	9.5	3.8	100.0	167
Central	0.4	11,455	43.1	25.9	22.6	8.4	100.0	89
South	3.5	4,137	52.8	27.1	15.2	4.8	100.0	347
Province								
Vientiane capital	0.4	3,221	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	100.0	0
Phongsaly	0.0	610	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Luangnamtha	0.9	609	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Oudomxay	1.9	1,182	71.5	23.9	3.0	1.5	100.0	66
Bokeo	3.6	585	63.6	28.7	4.6	3.0	100.0	36
Luangprabang	0.4	1,463	(56.6)	(20.6)	(18.8)	(4.1)	100.0	30
Huaphanh	0.1	871	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Xayabury	0.3	1,213	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Xiengkhuang	0.2	926	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Vientiane	0.4	1,457	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Borikhamxay	1.0	943	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Khammuan	0.5	1,379	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Savannakhet	0.4	3,213	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	41
Saravane	3.6	1,165	59.2	21.5	19.3	0.0	100.0	90
Sekong	12.8	436	78.9	11.9	6.6	2.6	100.0	55
Champasack	0.9	1,976	34.0	27.2	25.0	13.7	100.0	99
Attapeu	5.5	560	51.3	40.4	6.7	1.6	100.0	101
Xaysomboun	0.0	316	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	100.0	0
Age								
15-19	0.7	3,655	(97.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	15
15-17	0.7	2,226	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
18-19	0.7	1,429	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
20-24	1.0	3,160	68.6	18.9	11.1	1.4	100.0	37
25-29	1.0	3,400	63.0	25.5	10.7	0.8	100.0	50
30-34	1.2	3,515	58.0	24.9	15.2	1.9	100.0	86
35-39	1.3	3,459	49.3	32.2	10.2	8.3	100.0	116
40-44	1.7	2,859	45.7	29.4	20.2	4.7	100.0	175
45-49	1.3	2,078	50.7	25.7	15.5	8.1	100.0	123
Education								
None or ECE	3.1	3,053	50.4	30.4	13.9	5.2	100.0	232
Primary	1.7	6,652	52.8	26.8	14.6	5.8	100.0	312
Lower secondary	0.5	5,184	74.0	13.7	11.5	0.8	100.0	44
Upper secondary	0.3	3,963	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Post secondary/Non tertiary	0.5	616	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Higher	0.4	2,658	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	1.4	8,961	52.6	25.6	18.2	3.6	100.0	251
None	1.0	13,165	53.8	27.8	12.3	6.1	100.0	352
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	0.4	14,144	41.8	25.1	24.2	9.0	100.0	162
Mon-Khmar	3.6	5,317	57.8	27.9	10.6	3.7	100.0	425
Hmong-Mien	0.0	1,874	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Chinese-Tibetan	0.2	604	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Other, DK, Missing	3.2	188	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.1	3,985	58.3	28.2	9.4	4.0	100.0	260
Second	1.6	4,236	49.2	27.4	16.9	6.6	100.0	190
Middle	0.8	4,289	49.2	28.6	17.3	4.9	100.0	108
Fourth	0.3	4,611	(54.3)	(16.1)	(23.7)	(5.9)	100.0	36
Richest	0.4	5,006	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

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

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

(-) Figures that are based on 0 cases.

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	9.7	10,340	12.1	19.0	50.2	18.8	100.0	3,761
Area								
Urban	6.8	3,353	13.5	18.2	50.9	17.4	100.0	1,010
Rural	11.0	6,987	11.6	19.3	49.9	19.3	100.0	2,751
Rural with road	10.6	6,407	11.2	18.8	50.7	19.3	100.0	2,516
Rural without road	15.5	580	15.3	24.3	41.5	18.9	100.0	236
Region								
North	10.4	3,135	14.7	21.4	43.3	20.6	100.0	1,371
Central	6.7	5,299	9.8	20.3	53.2	16.7	100.0	1,739
South	16.4	1,905	12.5	10.5	56.5	20.5	100.0	651
Province								
Vientiane capital	2.0	1,389	9.2	15.8	61.7	13.3	100.0	348
Phongsaly	13.7	305	8.0	14.5	47.3	30.3	100.0	158
Luangnamtha	11.8	313	20.0	15.0	28.2	36.9	100.0	138
Oudomxay	15.7	571	23.7	32.9	29.1	14.3	100.0	236
Bokeo	5.8	271	20.8	21.3	40.7	17.1	100.0	74
Luangprabang	10.1	682	12.5	20.7	46.9	19.9	100.0	328
Huaphanh	10.4	436	6.7	12.6	63.1	17.5	100.0	172
Xayabury	5.1	558	14.1	25.2	44.9	15.8	100.0	264
Xiengkhuang	7.0	451	16.2	15.8	29.6	38.4	100.0	113
Vientiane	9.7	686	5.9	13.4	59.8	20.9	100.0	266
Borikhamxay	13.8	464	12.8	21.9	37.2	28.2	100.0	186
Khammuan	4.5	618	9.1	18.9	46.4	25.6	100.0	213
Savannakhet	8.9	1,539	10.3	27.4	58.0	4.3	100.0	587
Saravane	27.9	526	3.1	4.0	90.9	2.0	100.0	239
Sekong	12.5	219	10.0	4.9	61.3	23.8	100.0	95
Champasack	9.4	884	7.3	14.3	35.3	43.1	100.0	190
Attapeu	20.2	276	39.8	21.1	20.1	18.9	100.0	127
Xaysomboun	1.7	152	5.0	10.9	35.1	49.1	100.0	24
Age								
15-19	10.4	1,663	20.7	32.4	35.6	11.4	100.0	251
15-17	10.8	1,030	28.0	34.9	26.4	10.8	100.0	115
18-19	9.7	634	14.5	30.2	43.4	11.9	100.0	137
20-24	7.8	1,528	13.4	25.9	43.7	17.0	100.0	457
25-29	10.3	1,487	12.5	19.4	51.7	16.4	100.0	540
30-34	11.6	1,659	11.2	18.6	52.8	17.4	100.0	677
35-39	8.9	1,627	11.1	15.6	52.6	20.8	100.0	728
40-44	9.5	1,375	9.3	14.0	55.7	21.0	100.0	623
45-49	8.5	1,001	12.1	17.3	47.7	22.9	100.0	485
Education								
None or ECE	16.1	624	11.6	20.9	53.5	14.0	100.0	336
Primary	14.1	2,876	8.9	18.6	51.0	21.6	100.0	1,393
Lower secondary	8.9	2,723	11.1	16.8	50.5	21.6	100.0	1,030
Upper secondary	5.8	2,335	13.7	19.4	51.6	15.3	100.0	618
Post secondary/Non tertiary	9.0	385	17.4	26.3	43.4	13.0	100.0	125
Higher	5.8	1,397	27.4	23.1	40.1	9.5	100.0	258
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	10.6	3,961	13.2	22.8	46.8	17.2	100.0	1,494
None	9.0	6,379	11.4	16.5	52.4	19.8	100.0	2,267
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	7.4	6,383	10.7	17.1	53.3	19.0	100.0	2,174
Mon-Khmar	17.4	2,595	14.1	23.5	47.1	15.3	100.0	1,296
Hmong-Mien	2.8	973	22.9	18.1	35.1	24.0	100.0	93
Chinese-Tibetan	13.3	305	10.1	11.8	38.0	40.1	100.0	154
Other, DK, Missing	7.7	83	5.7	9.3	60.7	24.2	100.0	44
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	15.4	2,065	13.7	23.3	46.2	16.9	100.0	916
Second	11.7	2,164	10.2	18.4	49.2	22.2	100.0	909
Middle	9.3	2,022	9.1	18.5	53.2	19.2	100.0	773
Fourth	6.9	2,028	13.1	16.2	53.0	17.7	100.0	699
Richest	4.9	2,061	15.9	16.9	50.5	16.7	100.0	463

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	16.4	9.6	48.6	22,126
Area				
Urban	13.2	6.9	57.3	7,643
Rural	18.1	11.0	44.0	14,483
Rural with road	17.3	10.9	45.0	13,370
Rural without road	27.2	12.1	32.5	1,113
Region				
North	14.5	14.6	50.4	6,534
Central	16.6	7.9	49.4	11,455
South	18.9	6.3	43.5	4,137
Province				
Vientiane capital	14.1	2.4	59.2	3,221
Phongsaly	23.2	11.2	38.5	610
Luangnamtha	14.2	9.8	45.4	609
Oudomxay	16.9	18.4	53.3	1,182
Bokeo	12.6	14.9	55.8	585
Luangprabang	10.1	10.1	55.4	1,463
Huaphanh	18.0	15.4	35.2	871
Xayabury	11.8	19.9	58.3	1,213
Xiengkhuang	16.5	9.4	47.0	926
Vientiane	6.7	12.8	64.5	1,457
Borikhamxay	9.0	9.3	50.7	943
Khammuan	11.8	9.3	41.4	1,379
Savannakhet	27.8	9.6	38.0	3,213
Saravane	17.9	7.2	27.4	1,165
Sekong	11.5	10.8	66.2	436
Champasack	24.2	4.1	48.7	1,976
Attapeu	8.0	8.4	40.9	560
Xaysomboun	15.9	9.8	34.0	316
Age				
15-19	24.7	23.1	44.5	3,655
15-17	29.8	29.5	42.4	2,226
18-19	16.9	13.2	47.7	1,429
20-24	14.4	9.7	49.0	3,160
25-29	13.0	8.1	51.4	3,400
30-34	13.4	7.8	52.2	3,515
35-39	12.8	6.3	53.3	3,459
40-44	16.2	4.5	47.0	2,859
45-49	21.6	3.8	38.9	2,078
Education				
None or ECE	34.5	8.6	28.0	3,053
Primary	15.4	10.1	45.7	6,652
Lower secondary	13.8	12.5	50.1	5,184
Upper secondary	14.9	11.1	53.6	3,963
Post secondary/Non tertiary	7.8	3.5	62.8	616
Higher	7.3	3.1	65.8	2,658
Ethno-linguistic group of household head				
Lao-Tai	13.0	7.6	53.4	14,144
Mon-Khmar	16.9	14.6	47.4	5,317
Hmong-Mien	34.4	10.2	23.2	1,874
Chinese-Tibetan	33.4	10.1	26.2	604
Other, DK, Missing	23.5	10.1	47.3	188
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	29.7	13.2	33.9	3,985
Second	15.9	12.4	42.1	4,236
Middle	14.0	9.5	47.5	4,289
Fourth	12.8	8.3	55.4	4,611
Richest	11.6	5.6	60.5	5,006

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

² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	11.2	14.4	74.5	10,340
Area				
Urban	10.0	10.6	80.8	3,353
Rural	11.7	16.2	71.5	6,987
Rural with road	11.3	15.5	71.6	6,407
Rural without road	15.5	23.9	69.9	580
Region				
North	5.1	20.2	76.3	3,135
Central	8.2	8.8	79.1	5,299
South	29.5	20.4	58.5	1,905
Province				
Vientiane capital	8.5	2.4	87.5	1,389
Phongsaly	2.4	29.0	76.2	305
Luangnamtha	2.7	16.3	85.8	313
Oudomxay	3.1	32.3	69.5	571
Bokeo	12.2	13.7	66.4	271
Luangprabang	4.4	15.5	85.5	682
Huaphanh	6.1	24.5	69.8	436
Xayabury	6.6	10.6	76.9	558
Xiengkhuang	8.7	17.6	75.6	451
Vientiane	19.9	16.7	68.1	686
Borikhamxay	1.7	20.6	82.8	464
Khammuan	8.6	10.6	73.4	618
Savannakhet	3.5	4.9	83.4	1,539
Saravane	23.0	31.7	52.0	526
Sekong	10.1	8.0	88.5	219
Champasack	46.4	14.2	47.8	884
Attapeu	3.0	28.2	81.7	276
Xaysomboun	15.2	3.3	32.2	152
Age				
15-19	24.7	24.3	59.0	1,663
15-17	28.3	28.7	53.7	1,030
18-19	18.8	17.0	67.5	634
20-24	9.6	13.8	74.9	1,528
25-29	7.9	15.5	78.4	1,487
30-34	6.9	14.9	80.5	1,659
35-39	9.0	10.1	78.4	1,627
40-44	8.1	11.2	76.9	1,375
45-49	10.7	7.8	74.3	1,001
Education				
None or ECE	11.7	15.6	68.9	624
Primary	11.8	15.3	71.1	2,876
Lower secondary	13.1	16.0	71.6	2,723
Upper secondary	12.1	14.8	74.5	2,335
Post secondary/Non tertiary	5.2	10.7	85.8	385
Higher	6.0	9.3	86.5	1,397
Ethno-linguistic group of household head				
Lao-Tai	12.0	11.4	76.8	6,383
Mon-Khmar	8.3	21.4	78.3	2,595
Hmong-Mien	14.7	12.7	50.0	973
Chinese-Tibetan	4.8	24.2	75.9	305
Other, DK, Missing	19.3	10.8	60.4	83
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	9.5	19.4	68.3	2,065
Second	11.5	18.0	72.3	2,164
Middle	14.4	14.1	71.7	2,022
Fourth	11.6	12.4	76.3	2,028
Richest	8.9	7.9	84.0	2,061

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

² MICS indicator SR.16 - Use of alcohol

4.11 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The LSIS III, 2023 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

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

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

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, LSIS III, 2023

	Living with both parents		Living with neither biological parent		Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both father alive	Both mother alive	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	77.8	0.3	0.6	8.0	0.2	8.2	2.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	11.1	9.1	4.5	32,006
Sex														
Male	78.2	0.3	0.6	7.4	0.2	8.2	3.0	1.4	0.2	100.0	10.5	8.4	4.6	16,302
Female	77.5	0.3	0.6	8.6	0.2	8.2	2.6	1.2	0.1	100.0	11.6	9.8	4.3	15,705
Area														
Urban	74.5	0.1	0.9	8.0	0.2	11.3	2.7	1.6	0.2	100.0	11.4	9.2	4.4	8,975
Rural	79.1	0.3	0.5	8.0	0.3	7.1	2.9	1.2	0.1	100.0	10.9	9.0	4.5	23,031
Rural with road	78.7	0.3	0.5	8.0	0.3	7.4	2.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	11.0	9.1	4.5	21,002
Rural without road	83.1	0.4	0.4	7.9	0.2	3.4	3.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	10.4	8.9	5.1	2,030
Region														
North	82.0	0.2	0.5	6.4	0.3	6.2	2.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	9.5	7.4	4.0	9,916
Central	75.5	0.3	0.6	8.5	0.2	9.6	3.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	11.8	9.7	4.7	15,797
South	77.2	0.2	0.8	9.2	0.1	8.1	3.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	11.6	10.4	4.7	6,293
Province														
Vientiane capital	71.3	0.0	0.6	6.8	0.0	15.5	2.7	2.0	0.5	100.0	10.2	7.4	3.9	3,061
Phongsaly	80.9	0.2	0.5	6.7	0.4	6.9	1.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	10.5	7.8	3.8	975
Luangnamtha	81.9	0.2	0.2	4.4	0.1	6.8	1.4	4.0	0.1	100.0	9.8	5.0	2.7	1,016
Oudomxay	84.9	0.2	0.7	4.8	0.5	4.3	3.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	7.6	6.2	5.0	1,975
Bokeo	77.5	0.4	0.7	5.6	0.4	10.2	2.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	9.5	7.1	5.4	833
Luangprabang	80.0	0.3	0.6	8.2	0.3	6.5	2.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	10.5	9.3	4.1	2,184
Huaphanh	85.6	0.3	0.3	6.8	0.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	10.1	7.6	4.1	1,455
Xayabury	80.5	0.2	0.1	7.0	0.0	8.7	1.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	9.1	7.3	2.8	1,478
Xiengkhuang	88.6	0.1	0.6	4.0	0.1	3.2	1.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	6.9	4.8	2.4	1,635
Vientiane	77.9	0.4	0.3	6.6	0.4	9.9	2.2	1.8	0.3	100.0	10.0	7.7	3.5	1,900
Borikhamxay	78.2	0.4	0.7	7.3	0.1	7.4	2.7	2.1	0.5	100.0	11.4	8.5	4.5	1,473
Khammuan	75.9	0.3	0.5	7.6	0.2	10.6	3.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	10.3	8.6	4.5	1,962
Savannakhet	70.5	0.5	0.7	12.8	0.5	8.9	4.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	16.2	14.5	6.7	5,169
Saravane	81.8	0.5	0.4	6.6	0.0	8.1	2.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	7.8	7.5	3.4	1,719
Sekong	88.7	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.2	3.3	3.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	4.1	2.4	5.1	718
Champasack	68.9	0.2	1.3	14.2	0.1	10.3	3.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	17.3	15.7	5.6	3,023
Attapeu	88.0	0.1	0.3	3.0	0.0	4.5	2.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	5.1	3.6	4.0	833
Xaysomboun	88.1	0.3	0.5	4.9	0.2	3.7	1.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	7.1	5.7	2.3	597

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

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

Continued...

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

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, LSIS III, 2023

	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years	
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead							
Total	77.8	0.3	0.6	8.0	0.2	8.2	2.8	1.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	11.1	9.1	4.5	32,006
Age															
0-4	80.7	0.1	0.2	6.3	0.0	11.0	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	7.6	6.6	1.0	8,711
5-9	77.2	0.3	0.5	9.3	0.2	8.2	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	12.4	10.3	3.5	9,721
10-14	77.8	0.3	0.7	7.6	0.2	6.9	4.0	1.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	11.2	8.9	6.1	9,091
15-17	73.5	0.6	1.3	9.1	0.8	5.6	6.1	1.5	1.3	0.1	100.0	14.6	11.7	10.1	4,483
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao-Tai	73.2	0.3	0.6	10.3	0.1	10.8	2.7	1.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	13.2	11.3	4.2	17,728
Mon-Khmar	82.0	0.4	0.6	5.4	0.4	5.8	3.7	0.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	8.4	6.8	5.8	8,743
Hmong-Mien	86.7	0.1	0.4	4.9	0.3	3.5	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.1	100.0	8.1	5.8	3.2	4,178
Chinese-Tibetan	84.5	0.1	0.2	4.2	0.3	4.0	2.4	3.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	9.1	4.8	4.0	1,147
Other, DK, Missing	78.4	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.3	8.0	1.9	2.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	11.7	8.2	2.9	211
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	83.7	0.3	0.6	4.1	0.3	4.6	4.1	1.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	7.5	5.4	6.3	8,142
Second	80.9	0.2	0.4	7.0	0.3	6.5	2.9	1.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	9.7	8.0	4.4	6,866
Middle	74.3	0.4	0.6	11.4	0.3	8.9	2.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	14.7	12.6	3.7	6,162
Fourth	72.6	0.2	0.9	12.1	0.1	10.0	2.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	15.2	13.3	3.8	5,647
Richest	74.4	0.2	0.5	6.9	0.1	13.5	2.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	9.6	7.6	3.4	5,190

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

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

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

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother living elsewhere ^A	Father living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	2.0	8.4	7.9	18.3	1.1	1.7	3.1	5.8	32,006
Sex									
Male	2.1	8.4	7.3	17.8	1.2	1.8	2.9	5.9	16,302
Female	1.9	8.4	8.6	18.8	0.9	1.6	3.2	5.7	15,705
Area									
Urban	2.6	11.3	7.9	21.7	1.3	1.7	2.3	5.3	8,975
Rural	1.7	7.3	7.9	17.0	1.0	1.7	3.4	6.0	23,031
Rural with road	1.8	7.6	8.0	17.4	1.1	1.8	3.4	6.2	21,002
Rural without road	0.8	3.7	7.8	12.4	0.2	0.7	2.6	3.6	2,030
Region									
North	1.8	6.4	6.3	14.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.8	9,916
Central	2.2	9.8	8.5	20.4	1.4	2.4	3.5	7.3	15,797
South	1.6	8.2	9.1	18.8	1.3	1.7	5.5	8.5	6,293
Province									
Vientiane capital	2.7	15.4	6.8	24.9	1.1	3.2	1.3	5.6	3,061
Phongsaly	2.3	7.0	6.7	16.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	975
Luangnamtha	4.2	6.8	4.4	15.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.5	1,016
Oudomxay	1.6	4.4	4.9	10.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	1,975
Bokeo	2.0	10.5	5.6	18.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.5	833
Luangprabang	1.6	6.8	8.0	16.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	2.6	2,184
Huaphanh	1.3	2.8	6.7	10.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1,455
Xayabury	1.0	9.0	7.0	17.0	1.0	1.2	2.6	4.8	1,478
Xiengkhuang	2.3	3.2	4.0	9.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	1,635
Vientiane	2.4	9.8	6.4	18.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	3.8	1,900
Borikhamxay	2.9	7.6	7.3	17.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	4.3	1,473
Khammuan	1.9	10.8	7.5	20.2	1.0	2.3	3.8	7.1	1,962
Savannakhet	1.9	9.3	12.7	23.9	2.3	3.4	7.7	13.4	5,169
Saravane	0.6	8.3	6.4	15.4	0.1	2.2	3.8	6.2	1,719
Sekong	1.2	3.2	1.9	6.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	718
Champasack	2.4	10.2	14.0	26.7	2.6	2.3	9.1	14.1	3,023
Attapeu	0.8	4.7	3.0	8.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	833
Xaysomboun	1.5	3.8	4.9	10.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	597
Age									
0-4	1.1	10.9	6.3	18.3	0.6	2.3	2.9	5.8	8,711
5-9	2.2	8.4	9.2	19.8	1.5	1.6	4.1	7.2	9,721
10-14	2.2	7.1	7.5	16.8	1.1	1.6	3.1	5.8	9,091
15-17	2.8	6.2	9.1	18.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	3.0	4,483
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	1.4	8.5	8.3	18.3	1.0	1.7	3.2	5.9	30,532
Only mother alive	17.5	na	na	17.5	4.7	na	na	4.7	1,088
Only father alive	na	30.4	na	30.4	na	4.0	na	4.0	275
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	72
Unknown	(16.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.9)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	40
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	2.1	11.0	10.1	23.2	1.7	2.5	5.0	9.1	17,728
Mon-Khmar	1.5	6.1	5.4	13.0	0.4	0.8	1.0	2.2	8,743
Hmong-Mien	2.0	3.6	4.9	10.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	4,178
Chinese-Tibetan	3.5	4.1	4.2	11.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	1,147
Other, DK, Missing	2.3	8.0	7.9	18.2	1.9	2.9	0.4	5.2	211
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	1.8	4.9	4.1	10.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.8	8,142
Second	1.5	6.6	7.0	15.1	0.6	1.1	2.2	3.8	6,866
Middle	2.2	9.1	11.2	22.5	1.7	2.6	5.4	9.8	6,162
Fourth	2.4	10.2	11.9	24.5	2.0	2.4	6.5	10.9	5,647
Richest	2.0	13.6	6.9	22.5	1.0	2.1	1.4	4.5	5,190

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

^A Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country.

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

na: not applicable

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, LSIS III, 2023

	Child's relationship to head of household											Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	
	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			Total
Total	9.1	32,006	0.3	1.1	74.2	2.5	15.2	4.4	0.0	0.1	2.2	100.0	97.4	2,908
Sex														
Male	8.4	16,302	0.3	0.2	81.5	2.7	8.8	4.3	0.0	0.1	2.1	100.0	97.5	1,375
Female	9.8	15,705	0.2	1.9	67.7	2.3	21.0	4.5	0.0	0.2	2.2	100.0	97.3	1,533
Area														
Urban	9.2	8,975	0.1	0.1	76.2	2.0	14.6	3.9	0.0	0.2	2.8	100.0	96.9	823
Rural	9.0	23,031	0.3	1.5	73.4	2.7	15.5	4.6	0.0	0.1	1.9	100.0	97.6	2,084
Rural with road	9.1	21,002	0.3	1.4	73.8	2.6	15.6	4.3	0.0	0.1	1.9	100.0	97.6	1,904
Rural without road	8.9	2,030	0.4	2.6	69.4	3.5	14.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.3	180
Region														
North	7.4	9,916	0.7	1.6	62.2	3.9	17.3	9.9	0.1	0.1	4.2	100.0	94.9	730
Central	9.7	15,797	0.2	1.1	74.8	2.4	17.4	2.9	0.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	98.7	1,526
South	10.4	6,293	0.0	0.5	86.4	1.0	7.6	1.5	0.0	0.3	2.6	100.0	97.1	651
Province														
Vientiane capital	7.4	3,061	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.9	14.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	227
Phongsaly	7.8	975	0.0	0.0	49.0	4.6	11.3	33.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	76
Luangnamtha	5.0	1,016	0.9	0.0	47.8	3.5	19.2	19.8	1.3	0.0	7.6	100.0	90.2	51
Oudomxay	6.2	1,975	0.0	5.1	50.8	8.0	31.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	97.6	123
Bokeo	7.1	833	0.8	0.0	64.2	7.3	15.2	10.1	0.0	0.8	1.7	100.0	96.7	59
Luangprabang	9.3	2,184	1.1	0.6	70.4	0.6	12.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	9.8	100.0	89.1	204
Huaphanh	7.6	1,455	1.4	3.9	43.7	6.4	28.1	15.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	97.1	110
Xayabury	7.3	1,478	0.0	0.0	93.0	1.1	3.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	109
Xiengkhuang	4.8	1,635	1.0	4.1	36.2	5.4	38.5	11.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	95.3	79
Vientiane	7.7	1,900	0.0	0.0	78.7	1.7	10.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	97.4	146
Borikhamxay	8.5	1,473	0.0	1.7	75.6	2.4	15.1	2.0	0.0	1.3	1.9	100.0	96.8	125
Khammuan	8.6	1,962	0.0	0.0	86.2	1.0	10.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	168
Savannakhet	14.5	5,169	0.3	1.3	76.7	2.9	17.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.3	747
Saravane	7.5	1,719	0.0	0.0	88.5	0.0	6.7	3.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	128
Sekong	2.4	718	0.0	5.0	39.7	1.8	41.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	94.8	17
Champasack	15.7	3,023	0.0	0.4	88.9	1.2	5.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.7	476
Attapeu	3.6	833	0.0	2.2	65.2	2.6	27.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	30
Xaysomboun	5.7	597	0.8	3.7	32.5	4.6	54.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.4	34

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

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

Continued...

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

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹		Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household										Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
	Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner		Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing	Total				
Total	9.1	1.1	32,006	0.3	1.1	74.2	2.5	15.2	4.4	0.0	0.1	2.2	100.0	97.4	2,908
Age															
0-4	6.6	0.0	8,711	0.0	0.0	86.6	0.1	3.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	575
5-9	10.3	0.0	9,721	0.0	0.0	86.2	1.5	6.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.5	1,001
10-14	8.9	0.2	9,091	0.0	0.2	78.0	2.9	13.2	4.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	100.0	98.4	805
15-17	11.7	5.7	4,483	1.5	5.7	32.3	6.3	47.9	2.8	0.1	0.7	2.7	100.0	95.0	527
Orphanhood status															
Both parents alive	8.4	1.2	30,532	0.1	1.2	76.7	0.9	14.9	4.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	100.0	98.1	2,560
Only mother alive	17.5	0.8	1,088	1.1	0.8	63.4	6.4	16.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	7.5	100.0	91.5	190
Only father alive	31.2	0.0	275	2.6	0.0	58.7	9.1	23.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	95.4	86
Both parents deceased	100.0	0.0	72	1.8	0.0	33.1	42.4	13.0	1.7	0.9	1.8	5.3	100.0	90.2	72
Unknown	(0.0)	(-)	40	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	100.0	(-)	0
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao-Tai	11.3	0.3	17,728	0.2	0.3	84.0	1.4	9.4	3.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	100.0	98.1	2,004
Mon-Khmar	6.8	2.3	8,743	0.2	2.3	61.7	3.8	22.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.3	590
Hmong-Mien	5.8	5.0	4,178	1.3	5.0	31.9	7.6	43.9	4.9	0.0	0.3	5.1	100.0	93.3	241
Chinese-Tibetan	4.8	0.0	1,147	0.0	0.0	50.0	6.2	21.1	16.7	0.0	0.9	5.1	100.0	94.0	55
Other, DK, Missing	8.2	(*)	211	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	5.4	4.6	8,142	1.1	4.6	47.7	7.8	27.8	6.7	0.0	0.2	4.1	100.0	94.6	436
Second	8.0	1.8	6,866	0.4	1.8	71.8	2.7	17.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	98.7	548
Middle	12.6	0.1	6,162	0.0	0.1	80.8	2.2	10.6	3.7	0.0	0.2	2.4	100.0	97.4	778
Fourth	13.3	0.1	5,647	0.0	0.1	82.5	0.2	11.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	749
Richest	7.6	0.0	5,190	0.4	0.0	78.3	1.1	14.3	4.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	100.0	98.1	397

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

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

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

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

(-) Figures that are based on 0 cases



5 SURVIVE

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

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

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life⁴⁴
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (1q0): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (4q1): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (5q0): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

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

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

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates					
Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, LSIS III, 2023					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	12	13	25	3	28
5-9	9	14	23	3	26
10-14	14	15	29	4	32
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

⁴⁴ The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

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

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, LSIS III, 2023

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	12	13	25	3	28
Area					
Urban	10	7	17	2	20
Rural	12	15	28	3	31
Rural with road	12	14	26	3	29
Rural without road	12	32	44	2	46
Region					
North	14	16	29	4	33
Central	10	14	24	2	26
South	14	6	20	4	23
Province					
Vientiane capital	(7)	(3)	(9)	(0)	(9)
Phongsaly	10	20	30	2	31
Luangnamtha	8	7	14	2	16
Oudomxay	26	14	40	4	43
Bokeo	(7)	(17)	(24)	(6)	(30)
Luangprabang	15	18	33	5	38
Huaphanh	7	11	18	4	22
Xayabury	(14)	(22)	(37)	(6)	(42)
Xiengkhuang	12	17	29	8	37
Vientiane	(17)	(11)	(27)	(3)	(30)
Borikhamxay	(6)	2	7	1	(8)
Khammuan	(0)	(11)	(11)	7	(17)
Savannakhet	(12)	(27)	(39)	(0)	(39)
Saravane	24	5	29	0	29
Sekong	20	7	27	2	29
Champasack	(3)	(3)	(6)	(6)	(11)
Attapeu	21	12	33	7	40
Xaysomboun	14	8	22	0	22

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

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

^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

() Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted years of exposure.

Continued...

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, LSIS III, 2023

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	12	13	25	3	28
Mother's education					
None or ECE	11	20	31	4	35
Primary	13	17	31	2	32
Lower secondary	17	13	30	4	34
Upper secondary	9	7	16	4	20
Post secondary / Non-tertiary	3	3	5	0	5
Higher	(*)	(2)	(7)	(2)	(*)
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	9	10	19	2	21
Mon-Khmer	16	21	37	4	41
Hmong-Mien	12	10	23	5	27
Chinese-Tibetan	10	15	25	0	25
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	13	24	37	5	41
Second	17	19	36	2	38
Middle	11	6	17	3	20
Fourth	7	5	12	3	15
Richest	9	1	10	2	12

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

() Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted years of exposure.

(*) Not shown, figures that are based on less than 250 unweighted years of exposure.

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

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, LSIS III, 2023

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	12	13	25	3	28
Sex					
Male	14	16	30	3	33
Female	9	10	20	3	23
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	15	14	29	4	34
20-34	11	11	22	3	24
35-49	16	26	42	3	45
Birth order^C					
1	11	10	21	4	25
2-3	11	11	22	2	25
4-6	18	21	39	4	43
Previous birth interval^B					
< 2 years	27	26	53	1	55
2 years	7	10	17	4	22
3 years	11	15	26	0	26
4+ years	8	13	21	3	24

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates^B Excludes first order births^C Birth order 7+ is not shown due to less than 250 years of exposure.



6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

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

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

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, LSIS III, 2023

	Urban	Rural			Total
		Rural (Total)	Rural with road	Rural without road	
Age^A					
15-19 ¹	48	105	103	136	89
20-24	103	174	170	220	152
25-29	125	133	131	150	130
30-34	77	89	91	75	85
35-39	25	36	35	49	32
40-44	9	13	13	6	11
45-49	0	5	4	(13)	3
TFR (15-49 years) ^B	1.9	2.8	2.7	(3.2)	2.5
GFR ^C	61	91	89	112	81
CBR ^D	15	21	21	25	19

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

^A The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

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

^C GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

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

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

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

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

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

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

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.⁴⁵

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

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

⁴⁵ Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

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

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, LSIS III, 2023		
	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A
Total	89	2.5
Area		
Urban	48	1.9
Rural	105	2.8
Rural with road	103	2.7
Rural without road	136	3.2
Region		
North	128	2.8
Central	75	2.4
South	68	2.3
Province		
Vientiane capital	21	1.5
Phongsaly	183	(3.4)
Luangnamtha	159	(3.4)
Oudomxay	133	(3.1)
Bokeo	97	(2.6)
Luangprabang	108	(2.8)
Huaphanh	179	(3.2)
Xayabury	72	(1.7)
Xiengkhuang	163	(3.5)
Vientiane	79	(2.7)
Borikhamxay	110	(2.7)
Khammuan	62	2.3
Savannakhet	79	2.7
Saravane	65	(2.2)
Sekong	101	(2.5)
Champasack	44	2.2
Attapeu	103	(2.5)
Xaysomboun	176	(3.7)
Education		
None or ECE	142	3.1
Primary	120	2.8
Lower secondary	135	2.7
Upper secondary	43	(2.2)
Post secondary +	6	1.8
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	49	2.0
Mon-Khmer	108	2.8
Hmong-Mien	197	(4.3)
Chinese-Tibetan	183	(3.7)
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	146	3.6
Second	116	2.8
Middle	91	2.5
Fourth	48	2.0
Richest	20	1.6
¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2		
^A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.		
() Figures that are based on 125-249 unweighted women years of exposure.		
Note: Due to less than 125 unweighted women years of exposure, 'Other/DK missing' category in 'Ethno-linguistic group of household head' background characteristic is not shown.		

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

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	15.7	3.8	19.5	1.3	3,655	17.4	3,160
Area							
Urban	7.0	1.7	8.7	0.5	1,057	9.9	935
Rural	19.2	4.6	23.8	1.6	2,598	20.6	2,225
Rural with road	18.8	4.3	23.1	1.6	2,395	19.8	2,034
Rural without road	24.1	8.2	32.4	2.1	203	28.1	191
Region							
North	20.7	5.4	26.1	1.9	1,070	25.7	972
Central	13.8	3.4	17.2	0.9	1,874	13.8	1,583
South	13.0	2.4	15.4	1.4	710	13.3	605
Province							
Vientiane capital	3.9	0.8	4.7	0.0	445	5.6	432
Phongsaly	29.5	3.0	32.5	0.0	76	22.6	107
Luangnamtha	21.4	4.4	25.9	0.0	101	27.3	85
Oudomxay	23.9	8.2	32.1	3.5	230	28.0	196
Bokeo	17.3	2.8	20.0	0.6	94	22.3	79
Luangprabang	17.2	6.6	23.7	1.1	238	25.8	202
Huaphanh	28.4	4.9	33.3	4.4	151	33.6	158
Xayabury	12.6	3.6	16.2	1.3	180	17.5	146
Xiengkhuang	28.0	5.1	33.1	0.4	159	26.1	133
Vientiane	15.2	3.0	18.2	1.7	220	20.6	177
Borikhamxay	15.9	5.7	21.5	1.0	149	23.9	129
Khammuan	9.5	2.2	11.7	1.3	230	12.3	209
Savannakhet	16.0	4.8	20.8	0.8	606	11.9	451
Saravane	13.5	1.6	15.1	1.0	185	16.0	172
Sekong	19.4	3.1	22.5	1.7	94	16.1	85
Champasack	8.4	2.3	10.7	1.2	322	7.3	241
Attapeu	20.3	3.3	23.6	2.2	109	20.3	108
Xaysomboun	33.1	3.8	36.9	5.1	65	26.0	51
Education							
None or ECE	31.8	3.2	35.1	4.3	197	30.3	266
Primary	23.3	5.8	29.1	2.7	638	29.1	643
Lower secondary	21.2	5.7	26.8	1.6	1,271	27.1	860
Upper secondary	6.2	1.5	7.8	0.1	1,436	5.6	872
Post secondary +	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	113	0.1	519
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	8.7	2.3	11.1	0.6	2,005	10.2	1,750
Mon-Khmer	20.3	5.5	25.7	1.7	1,088	20.8	924
Hmong-Mien	33.2	6.2	39.4	3.2	427	39.0	367
Chinese-Tibetan	28.1	3.8	31.9	2.0	101	31.6	104
Other/DK/Missing	(23.6)	(4.7)	(28.3)	(0.0)	34	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	26.8	5.2	32.0	2.5	796	31.0	736
Second	20.6	5.8	26.4	2.0	805	22.6	688
Middle	17.2	3.3	20.5	0.8	700	14.3	619
Fourth	7.3	3.6	10.8	0.6	702	8.8	564
Richest	3.5	0.2	3.8	0.2	651	5.1	554

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men age 15-19 years who have:		Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage of men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
Total	4.1	0.1	1,663	2.7	1,528
Area					
Urban	1.8	0.0	469	1.7	419
Rural	5.0	0.1	1,194	3.1	1,109
Rural with road	4.8	0.1	1,072	3.2	1,014
Rural without road	6.7	0.4	122	2.8	95
Region					
North	6.5	0.2	522	3.6	458
Central	3.1	0.0	833	2.2	809
South	3.0	0.0	308	2.8	261
Province					
Vientiane capital	1.9	0.0	189	2.0	178
Phongsaly	3.7	0.0	44	0.8	53
Luangnamtha	4.8	0.0	54	6.4	50
Oudomxay	9.4	0.0	108	6.0	100
Bokeo	7.4	0.9	51	6.4	40
Luangprabang	5.2	0.0	108	0.0	102
Huaphanh	9.3	1.1	73	6.8	65
Xayabury	3.9	0.0	85	0.0	50
Xiengkhuang	2.4	0.0	71	3.9	66
Vientiane	3.6	0.0	109	2.3	104
Borikhamxay	2.5	0.0	76	3.4	74
Khammuan	3.1	0.0	106	5.5	100
Savannakhet	2.9	0.0	248	0.0	263
Saravane	3.6	0.0	85	3.4	62
Sekong	4.3	0.0	43	1.6	43
Champasack	1.4	0.0	127	1.7	108
Attapeu	4.8	0.0	53	5.7	48
Xaysomboun	12.1	0.0	34	6.6	23
Education					
None or ECE	(12.4)	0.0)	54	(4.2)	54
Primary	4.4	0.1	310	4.6	299
Lower secondary	5.3	0.1	625	4.1	424
Upper secondary	2.3	0.0	638	1.6	521
Post secondary +	(3.6)	(0.0)	37	0.1	231
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	1.3	0.0	875	1.4	818
Mon-Khmer	5.4	0.1	496	3.1	466
Hmong-Mien	10.3	0.3	229	5.9	183
Chinese-Tibetan	11.4	0.0	59	10.1	52
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	7.4	0.3	405	3.6	368
Second	6.0	0.0	390	4.0	367
Middle	3.2	0.0	327	2.1	297
Fourth	1.9	0.0	280.2	2.3	229
Richest	0.0	0.0	260.7	0.9	267

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

Note: Due to less 25 unweighted cases, 'Other/DK missing' category in 'Ethno-linguistic group of household head' background characteristic is not shown separately.

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

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, LSIS III, 2023

Age	All			Urban			Rural			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	
Total	2.0	22,126	16.0	1.1	7,643	9.2	2.5	14,483	19.7	11,886
15-19	1.3	3,655	na	0.5	1,057	na	1.6	2,598	na	na
15-17	1.4	2,226	na	0.4	677	na	1.9	1,549	na	na
18-19	1.1	1,429	na	0.6	380	na	1.3	1,049	na	na
20-24	1.6	3,160	17.4	0.7	935	9.9	2.0	2,225	20.6	2,225
25-29	2.0	3,400	16.0	0.5	1,183	8.1	2.7	2,216	20.2	2,216
30-34	2.6	3,515	15.0	1.5	1,261	7.5	3.2	2,254	19.2	2,254
35-39	2.4	3,459	17.3	1.4	1,326	9.4	3.0	2,133	22.2	2,133
40-44	2.0	2,859	15.9	1.3	1,081	10.6	2.5	1,777	19.2	1,777
45-49	2.4	2,078	13.1	1.9	798	10.4	2.7	1,280	14.9	1,280

na: not applicable

Continued...

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

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, LSIS III, 2023

Age	Rural			Rural with road			Rural without road			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	
Total	2.5	14,483	19.7	2.3	13,370	19.2	4.6	1,113	26.1	911
15-19	1.6	2,598	na	1.6	2,395	na	2.1	203	na	na
15-17	1.9	1,549	na	1.7	1,419	na	3.1	129	na	na
18-19	1.3	1,049	na	1.4	976	na	0.4	73	na	na
20-24	2.0	2,225	20.6	1.9	2,034	19.8	3.5	191	28.1	191
25-29	2.7	2,216	20.2	2.5	2,031	19.7	4.9	186	25.2	186
30-34	3.2	2,254	19.2	2.7	2,083	18.2	9.1	171	31.5	171
35-39	3.0	2,133	22.2	3.1	1,978	22.0	2.7	154	24.8	154
40-44	2.5	1,777	19.2	2.1	1,666	19.0	9.0	112	21.4	112
45-49	2.7	1,280	14.9	2.8	1,183	14.3	1.1	97	22.1	97

na: not applicable

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

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, LSIS III, 2023

Age	All						Urban						Rural					
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15		Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18		Number of men age 15-49 years		Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18		Number of men age 20-49 years		Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15		Number of men age 15-49 years		Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18		Number of men age 20-49 years	
Total	0.2	10,340	3.3	8,677	0.1	3,353	1.6	2,883	0.2	6,987	4.2	5,793						
15-19	0.1	1,663	na	na	0.0	469	na	na	0.1	1,194	na	na						
15-17	0.0	1,030	na	na	0.0	311	na	na	0.1	718	na	na						
18-19	0.1	634	na	na	0.0	158	na	na	0.2	476	na	na						
20-24	0.0	1,528	2.7	1,528	0.0	419	1.7	419	0.0	1,109	3.1	1,109						
25-29	0.4	1,487	3.9	1,487	0.0	444	2.1	444	0.5	1,042	4.7	1,042						
30-34	0.1	1,659	2.8	1,659	0.2	591	1.1	591	0.1	1,069	3.7	1,069						
35-39	0.4	1,627	4.5	1,627	0.2	587	2.3	587	0.5	1,039	5.7	1,039						
40-44	0.2	1,375	2.6	1,375	0.0	493	1.4	493	0.3	882	3.2	882						
45-49	0.1	1,001	3.4	1,001	0.0	348	0.9	348	0.1	653	4.7	653						
na: not applicable																		
Continued...																		

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

Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, LSIS III, 2023

Age	Rural						Rural with road						Rural without road					
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15		Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18		Number of men age 15-49 years		Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18		Number of men age 20-49 years		Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15		Number of men age 15-49 years		Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18		Number of men age 20-49 years	
Total	0.2	6,987	4.2	5,793	0.2	6,407	4.0	5,334	0.7	580	6.1	459						
15-19	0.1	1,194	na	na	0.1	1,072	na	na	0.4	122	na	na						
15-17	0.1	718	na	na	0.0	640	na	na	0.6	78	na	na						
18-19	0.2	476	na	na	0.2	432	na	na	0.0	43	na	na						
20-24	0.0	1,109	3.1	1,109	0.0	1,014	3.2	1,014	0.0	95	2.8	95						
25-29	0.5	1,042	4.7	1,042	0.3	938	4.7	938	2.4	105	5.0	105						
30-34	0.1	1,069	3.7	1,069	0.1	985	3.1	985	0.7	83	10.0	83						
35-39	0.5	1,039	5.7	1,039	0.5	963	5.4	963	0.6	77	9.3	77						
40-44	0.3	882	3.2	882	0.3	816	3.0	816	0.0	66	5.5	66						
45-49	0.1	653	4.7	653	0.1	619	4.9	619	(0.0)	33	(2.6)	33						
na: not applicable																		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																		

6.3 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.⁴⁶

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union while Table TM.3.1A; which is not a MICS standard table, but a LSIS specific table, presents the current use of contraception for all women, those who are currently married or in union and those who are unmarried and not in union. Meanwhile, Table TM.3.2 presents the current use of contraception for women who are only not currently married or in union and are sexually active. In Table TM.3.1 and Table.3.1A, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such. For sexually active women who are not currently married or in union, in Table TM.3.2, contraceptive use is only presented by modern and traditional method categories.

6

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

Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union, while Table TM.3.3A; which is not a MICS standard table, but a LSIS specific table, shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for all women who are currently married or in union and those who are not. The same table is reproduced in Table 3.4 for sexually active women who are not currently married or in union.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic⁴⁷ and iii) fecund⁴⁸ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

⁴⁶ PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. *Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs*. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

⁴⁷ A woman is post-partum amenorrheic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

⁴⁸ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrheic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

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

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

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

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method⁴⁹ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

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

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.3 alone.

⁴⁹ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, LSIS III, 2023																	
Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																	
	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of women currently married or in union			
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injections	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other		Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹
Total	46.9	3.7	0.0	1.8	14.2	1.9	28.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.1	50.4	2.7	53.1	16,063
Area																	
Urban	52.4	4.6	0.0	2.0	7.3	1.8	26.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.2	43.5	4.0	47.6	4,987
Rural	44.5	3.3	0.0	1.6	17.4	2.0	28.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	53.4	2.1	55.5	11,077
Rural with road	43.8	3.4	0.0	1.7	17.0	2.0	29.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.1	54.0	2.2	56.2	10,157
Rural without road	51.4	2.3	0.0	0.5	21.8	1.6	20.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	47.2	1.3	48.6	920
Region																	
North	42.6	4.1	0.0	1.2	13.5	2.4	34.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	55.9	1.5	57.4	5,230
Central	49.0	3.3	0.0	1.8	14.8	1.5	25.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.2	1.2	0.2	47.4	3.6	51.0	7,866
South	49.2	4.1	0.1	2.6	14.1	2.1	24.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.1	48.4	2.4	50.8	2,968
Province																	
Vientiane capital	64.5	2.0	0.0	0.6	2.3	1.5	25.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.4	33.0	2.4	35.5	1,789
Phongsaly	43.9	9.4	0.0	1.8	10.0	1.4	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	55.0	1.0	56.1	512
Luangnamtha	40.8	6.2	0.0	0.7	11.7	1.8	37.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	58.2	0.9	59.2	499
Oudomxay	44.1	3.2	0.1	0.7	21.2	2.2	28.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	55.8	0.2	55.9	973
Bokeo	30.7	15.5	0.0	0.7	21.5	2.2	28.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	68.8	0.5	69.3	442
Luangprabang	55.1	1.3	0.0	1.6	9.0	4.6	27.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	44.7	0.2	44.9	1,123
Huaphanh	43.1	0.9	0.0	1.4	11.8	2.1	33.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.5	0.0	50.2	6.7	56.9	728
Xayabury	31.5	1.3	0.0	1.0	11.2	1.4	52.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	67.1	1.3	68.5	951
Xiengkhuang	43.9	2.1	0.0	3.9	13.4	4.1	19.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	5.8	5.1	0.1	45.0	11.1	56.1	761
Vientiane	38.5	2.9	0.1	2.2	4.9	1.4	40.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.1	53.0	8.5	61.5	1,102
Borikhamxay	42.4	6.0	0.0	0.6	16.0	1.4	30.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.1	54.9	2.8	57.6	731
Khammuan	44.4	3.2	0.0	0.5	26.3	0.6	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	55.4	0.2	55.6	955
Savannakhet	45.6	4.3	0.1	3.0	25.3	1.1	17.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.2	52.6	1.8	54.4	2,270
Saravane	39.7	4.1	0.1	3.0	21.4	1.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	59.0	1.3	60.3	861
Sekong	46.6	2.8	0.0	6.0	17.7	6.4	15.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	48.7	4.7	53.4	305
Champasack	57.4	4.2	0.1	1.6	8.2	1.3	23.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.1	39.6	3.0	42.6	1,390
Attapeu	43.5	4.8	0.0	2.8	16.5	3.9	27.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	55.6	0.8	56.5	412
Xaysomboun	66.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	9.8	0.7	20.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	33.4	0.5	34.0	260
¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate																	
Continued...																	

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):													Number of women currently married or in union			
	Modern method						Traditional method						Any modern method		Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injec- tables	Impl- ants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Periodic absti- nence	With- rawal					Other
Total	46.9	3.7	0.0	1.8	14.2	1.9	28.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.1	50.4	2.7	53.1	16,063
Age																	
15-19	73.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	6.5	0.6	16.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	24.7	1.7	26.4	971
15-17	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.8	13.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	18.9	2.8	21.7	356
18-19	70.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	8.2	0.5	18.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	28.0	1.1	29.1	616
20-24	55.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	11.3	1.2	27.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	42.0	2.2	44.2	2,043
25-29	46.8	1.4	0.1	1.7	13.5	1.4	31.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.1	50.8	2.4	53.2	2,686
30-34	39.0	3.2	0.1	1.7	16.5	2.6	32.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.0	57.8	3.2	61.0	3,008
35-39	35.6	6.3	0.0	3.1	17.3	2.7	31.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.1	61.3	3.0	64.4	2,992
40-44	42.5	6.0	0.1	2.2	16.5	2.1	27.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.3	54.5	3.0	57.5	2,567
45-49	61.1	6.3	0.0	1.2	10.8	1.3	16.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.2	36.3	2.5	38.9	1,797
Education																	
None or ECE	47.3	3.3	0.1	1.5	26.0	1.4	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	51.2	1.5	52.7	2,650
Primary	41.1	3.7	0.1	1.9	17.5	2.5	31.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	57.1	1.8	58.9	5,559
Lower secondary	46.8	3.4	0.0	1.4	11.0	1.7	31.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.1	0.2	50.0	3.1	53.2	3,784
Upper secondary	54.7	2.8	0.0	1.3	6.5	1.7	28.4	1.2	0.1	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.3	42.1	3.2	45.3	1,980
Post secondary / Non tertiary	48.2	8.4	0.0	2.3	4.8	1.4	27.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.3	0.0	46.6	5.3	51.8	461
High	56.8	4.7	0.0	3.0	3.6	1.3	22.8	1.8	0.3	0.0	3.4	1.8	0.2	37.7	5.4	43.2	1,629
Number of living children																	
0	85.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	10.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	13.6	1.0	14.6	1,639
1	57.3	0.9	0.0	1.1	9.2	0.6	27.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.2	40.7	2.0	42.7	3,572
2	38.2	4.4	0.0	2.2	14.7	2.2	34.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.1	58.8	3.0	61.8	5,473
3	35.2	6.3	0.0	2.7	19.1	2.6	29.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.5	1.0	0.2	61.1	3.7	64.8	3,048
4+	40.0	5.3	0.1	1.6	23.6	3.5	22.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.2	57.0	3.0	60.0	2,331
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																	
Lao-Tai	45.4	4.2	0.1	2.0	11.4	1.7	31.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.2	51.6	3.0	54.6	9,892
Mon-Khmer	44.9	2.9	0.0	1.5	22.3	2.5	24.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	54.2	0.9	55.1	4,011
Hmong-Mien	62.3	1.5	0.0	1.3	11.0	2.1	14.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	4.0	2.2	0.1	31.3	6.4	37.7	1,527
Chinese-Tibetan	45.9	5.6	0.0	1.0	15.6	1.3	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	53.4	0.7	54.1	504
Other/DK/Missing	48.8	4.6	0.0	0.5	11.8	1.3	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	48.6	2.5	51.2	130
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	48.7	1.5	0.0	1.1	23.4	1.7	21.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.1	49.5	1.9	51.3	3,180
Second	45.0	2.7	0.1	1.7	19.1	2.1	27.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	53.2	1.8	55.0	3,266
Middle	43.2	3.8	0.0	1.6	14.7	1.8	31.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.1	54.3	2.6	56.8	3,237
Fourth	44.2	4.5	0.0	2.1	9.1	2.4	33.4	1.1	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.1	52.6	3.2	55.8	3,254
Richest	54.0	6.0	0.0	2.3	4.9	1.5	25.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	2.4	1.3	0.4	41.8	4.1	46.0	3,125

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

Table TM.3.1A: Use of contraception (all women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who are using (or whose partner is using):														Number of women				
	Modern method							Traditional method											
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injections	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm / Foam / Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing		Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Total	60.5	2.7	0.0	1.3	10.4	1.4	20.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	37.5	2.0	39.5	22,126	
Area																			
Urban	67.8	3.1	0.0	1.4	4.8	1.2	18.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	29.5	2.7	32.2	7,643	
Rural	56.6	2.6	0.0	1.3	13.4	1.5	22.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	41.7	1.7	43.4	14,483	
Rural with road	56.4	2.6	0.0	1.3	13.0	1.5	22.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	41.9	1.7	43.6	13,370	
Rural without road	59.3	1.9	0.0	0.4	18.0	1.3	17.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	39.4	1.3	40.7	1,113	
Region																			
North	53.3	3.3	0.0	0.9	10.8	2.0	28.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	45.4	1.3	46.7	6,534	
Central	63.7	2.4	0.0	1.3	10.2	1.0	17.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	33.7	2.5	36.3	11,455	
South	62.9	3.0	0.1	1.9	10.3	1.5	18.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	35.3	1.8	37.1	4,137	
Province																			
Vientiane capital	79.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.9	15.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	19.4	1.3	20.8	3,221	
Phongsaly	52.6	8.0	0.0	1.5	8.4	1.2	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	46.5	0.9	47.4	610	
Luangnamtha	50.4	5.1	0.0	0.6	9.6	1.5	31.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	48.8	0.8	49.6	609	
Oudomxay	53.8	2.7	0.1	0.6	17.5	1.8	23.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.1	0.1	46.2	1,182	
Bokeo	46.2	11.9	0.0	0.6	16.5	1.6	22.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	53.4	0.4	53.8	585	
Luangprabang	65.0	1.0	0.0	1.3	6.9	3.6	21.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	0.2	35.0	1,463	
Huaphanh	51.8	0.7	0.0	1.2	9.9	1.8	28.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	42.5	5.7	48.2	871	
Xayabury	45.1	1.0	0.0	0.8	8.8	1.1	41.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	53.6	1.3	54.9	1,213	
Xiengkhuang	53.4	1.7	0.0	3.2	11.0	3.4	16.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	4.8	4.3	0.1	0.0	37.4	9.2	46.6	926	
Vientiane	52.0	2.3	0.1	1.6	3.7	1.2	31.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.4	0.1	0.0	41.4	6.6	48.0	1,457	
Borikhamxay	54.5	4.8	0.0	0.5	12.4	1.1	24.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	43.2	2.2	45.5	943	
Khammuan	61.0	2.3	0.0	0.4	18.3	0.4	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	0.1	39.0	1,379	
Savannakhet	59.6	3.4	0.1	2.1	18.1	0.7	13.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	39.1	1.3	40.4	3,213	
Saravane	54.3	3.2	0.1	2.2	16.1	0.7	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	44.7	1.0	45.7	1,165	
Sekong	62.7	1.9	0.0	4.2	12.4	4.5	10.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	34.1	3.3	37.3	436	
Champasack	69.6	2.9	0.1	1.1	5.8	0.9	16.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	28.2	2.2	30.4	1,976	
Attapeu	57.6	3.6	0.0	2.1	12.4	2.9	20.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	41.8	0.6	42.4	560	
Xaysomboun	72.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	8.1	0.6	17.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	27.6	0.4	28.0	316	

¹ LSIS indicator TM.S1 - Contraceptive prevalence rate (all women)

Continued...

Table TM.3.1A (Cont.): Use of contraception (All women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who are using (or whose partner is using):																
	Modern method						Traditional method										
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injec-tables	Impl-ants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm / Foam / Jelly	With-drawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	Number of women
Total	60.5	2.7	0.0	1.3	10.4	1.4	20.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	37.5	2.0	39.5	22,126
Age																	
15-19	92.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.2	4.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	7.4	0.6	8.0	3,655
18-19	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.5	4.2	2,226
20-24	86.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.2	8.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.7	13.9	1,429
25-29	70.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	7.3	0.8	18.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	28.4	1.5	29.9	3,160
30-34	56.6	1.2	0.0	1.3	10.8	1.1	25.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	41.4	2.0	43.4	3,400
35-39	46.7	2.8	0.0	1.5	14.3	2.2	28.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	50.6	2.7	53.3	3,515
40-44	43.5	5.6	0.0	2.7	15.1	2.3	27.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	53.8	2.7	56.5	3,459
45-49	48.0	5.6	0.1	2.0	14.9	1.9	24.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	49.3	2.7	52.0	2,859
	65.8	5.5	0.0	1.1	9.4	1.1	14.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	32.1	2.2	34.2	2,078
Marital/Union status of woman																	
Currently married/in union	46.9	3.7	0.0	1.8	14.2	1.9	28.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	50.4	2.7	53.1	16,063
Formerly married/in union	90.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	5.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.7	0.2	10.0	1,168
Never married/in union	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	2.1	4,888
Education																	
None or ECE	53.7	2.9	0.1	1.3	22.8	1.2	16.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	44.9	1.4	46.3	3,053
Primary	49.9	3.2	0.1	1.6	14.7	2.1	26.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	48.6	1.5	50.1	6,652
Lower secondary	60.2	2.6	0.0	1.0	8.1	1.3	23.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	37.5	2.3	39.8	5,184
Upper secondary	76.1	1.4	0.0	0.7	3.3	0.9	15.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	22.2	1.7	23.9	3,963
Post secondary / Non tertiary	59.6	6.6	0.0	1.7	3.6	1.0	21.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	36.4	3.9	40.4	616
High	72.4	2.9	0.0	1.9	2.2	0.8	14.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	24.1	3.5	27.6	2,658
Number of living children																	
0	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.4	5.2	6,591
1	61.1	0.9	0.0	1.0	8.1	0.6	25.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	37.0	1.8	38.9	4,045
2	41.3	4.3	0.0	2.1	13.9	2.1	33.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	55.9	2.8	58.7	5,835
3	38.0	6.2	0.0	2.6	18.2	2.5	28.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	58.4	3.5	62.0	3,203
4+	42.4	5.0	0.1	1.6	22.6	3.3	21.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	54.7	2.8	57.6	2,451
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																	
Lao-Tai	60.7	3.1	0.0	1.4	8.1	1.2	22.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	37.1	2.2	39.3	14,144
Mon-Khmer	57.7	2.3	0.0	1.1	16.9	1.9	19.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.6	42.3	5,317
Hmong-Mien	68.7	1.2	0.0	1.0	9.0	1.7	12.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	25.9	5.3	31.3	1,874
Chinese-Tibetan	54.3	4.6	0.0	0.8	13.0	1.1	25.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	45.1	0.5	45.7	604
Other/DK/Missing	62.4	3.2	0.0	0.4	8.1	1.6	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	1.8	37.6	188
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	58.5	1.2	0.0	0.9	18.9	1.4	17.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	40.0	1.5	41.5	3,985
Second	56.6	2.1	0.1	1.3	14.7	1.6	21.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	41.9	1.5	43.4	4,236
Middle	56.0	3.0	0.0	1.2	11.2	1.4	24.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	41.9	2.1	44.0	4,289
Fourth	59.6	3.2	0.0	1.5	6.4	1.7	24.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	38.0	2.3	40.4	4,611
Richest	70.0	3.9	0.0	1.5	3.1	0.9	16.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	27.3	2.6	30.0	5,006

¹ LSIS indicator TM.S1 - Contraceptive prevalence rate (all women)

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Marital/Union status of woman" is not shown separately.

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

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	11.1	1.4	12.5	658
Area				
Urban	10.2	0.7	10.8	338
Rural	12.1	2.2	14.3	320
Rural with road	12.6	2.3	14.9	307
Rural without road	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Region				
North	9.4	1.8	11.3	183
Central	11.5	1.4	12.9	427
South	13.9	0.0	13.9	48
Age				
15-19	8.9	2.6	11.5	192
15-17	9.2	2.1	11.3	106
18-19	8.5	3.2	11.7	86
20-24	14.0	0.7	14.7	177
25-29	5.3	2.0	7.2	158
30-34	18.4	0.0	18.4	67
35-39	(9.0)	(0.0)	(9.0)	39
40-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Education				
None or ECE	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Primary	12.5	3.1	15.5	90
Lower secondary	10.3	0.0	10.3	146
Upper secondary	14.6	1.6	16.2	204
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
High	5.1	2.0	7.1	162
Number of living children				
0	9.3	1.5	10.8	555
1	22.5	1.1	23.6	72
2+	(4.8)	(0.0)	(4.8)	31
Ethno-linguistic group of household head				
Lao-Tai	11.7	1.5	13.3	443
Mon-Khmer	7.2	0.0	7.2	146
Hmong-Mien	10.1	4.7	14.8	52
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	6.9	0.0	6.9	74
Second	12.1	1.2	13.2	102
Middle	16.5	5.2	21.8	90
Fourth	12.2	2.2	14.4	149
Richest	9.3	0.0	9.3	243

^A"Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Chinese-Tibetan" and "Other/DK/Missing" categories of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" are not shown separately.

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, LSIS III, 2023

	Met need for family planning										Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning		
	Unmet need for family planning					Total demand for family planning						Percentage of demand satisfied with:	
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method		Modern methods ¹	
Total	7.1	7.1	14.2	16.4	36.7	53.1	23.5	43.8	67.3	16,063	78.9	74.8	10,807
Area													
Urban	8.1	8.5	16.6	13.7	33.9	47.6	21.8	42.3	64.1	4,987	74.2	67.8	3,198
Rural	6.7	6.5	13.2	17.6	38.0	55.5	24.3	44.4	68.7	11,077	80.9	77.8	7,609
Rural with road	6.7	6.4	13.0	17.9	38.3	56.2	24.6	44.6	69.2	10,157	81.2	78.0	7,028
Rural without road	7.0	7.5	14.5	13.9	34.7	48.6	20.8	42.3	63.1	920	77.0	74.9	581
Region													
North	5.8	5.4	11.2	16.3	41.1	57.4	22.1	46.5	68.6	5,230	83.7	81.5	3,589
Central	7.9	7.7	15.6	16.1	34.9	51.0	24.0	42.6	66.6	7,866	76.6	71.1	5,240
South	7.6	8.3	15.8	17.1	33.7	50.8	24.7	42.0	66.6	2,968	76.2	72.6	1,978
Province													
Vientiane capital	9.5	12.2	21.7	10.4	25.1	35.5	19.9	37.3	57.2	1,789	62.0	57.7	1,023
Phongsaly	5.7	7.5	13.2	10.3	45.8	56.1	16.0	53.2	69.3	512	81.0	79.5	355
Luangnamtha	5.6	6.4	12.0	8.7	50.5	59.2	14.2	56.9	71.2	499	83.2	81.8	355
Oudomxay	6.9	3.7	10.6	19.5	36.4	55.9	26.4	40.1	66.5	973	84.1	83.8	648
Bokeo	3.5	3.0	6.6	19.3	49.9	69.3	22.9	52.9	75.8	442	91.3	90.7	335
Luangprabang	7.2	8.8	16.0	12.7	32.2	44.9	19.9	41.0	60.9	1,123	73.8	73.4	684
Huaphanh	6.1	3.4	9.5	18.4	38.5	56.9	24.5	41.9	66.4	728	85.7	75.5	484
Xayabury	3.9	4.3	8.2	21.5	46.9	68.5	25.4	51.2	76.6	951	89.4	87.6	728
Xiengkhuang	8.7	3.8	12.4	20.9	35.1	56.1	29.6	38.9	68.5	761	81.8	65.7	522
Vientiane	3.8	8.7	12.6	17.1	44.4	61.5	20.9	53.2	74.1	1,102	83.0	71.5	816
Borikhamxay	5.2	5.7	10.9	16.1	41.5	57.6	21.3	47.3	68.6	731	84.0	80.0	501
Khammuan	7.5	8.0	15.5	20.0	35.6	55.6	27.5	43.6	71.1	955	78.2	77.9	679
Savannakhet	8.3	5.9	14.2	17.8	36.6	54.4	26.1	42.5	68.6	2,270	79.3	76.7	1,556
Saravane	4.3	7.7	12.0	17.0	43.3	60.3	21.3	51.0	72.3	861	83.4	81.6	623
Sekong	7.7	10.4	18.1	18.5	34.9	53.4	26.2	45.3	71.5	305	74.7	68.2	218
Champasack	9.9	9.0	18.9	14.9	27.7	42.6	24.8	36.7	61.5	1,390	69.3	64.4	855
Attapeu	6.6	5.5	12.1	23.5	33.0	56.5	30.1	38.5	68.6	412	82.4	81.1	282
Xaysomboun	16.0	5.2	21.2	9.5	24.5	34.0	25.4	29.7	55.1	260	61.6	60.6	143

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

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Table TM.3.3 (Cont.): Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, LSIS III, 2023

	Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)										Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		
	Unmet need for family planning					Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)					Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods ¹	Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning	
Total	7.1	7.1	14.2	16.4	36.7	53.1	23.5	43.8	67.3	16,063	78.9	74.8	10,807			
Age																
15-19	21.3	2.2	23.6	23.9	2.5	26.4	45.2	4.8	50.0	971	52.9	49.4	486			
15-17	25.6	1.0	26.6	20.4	1.3	21.7	46.0	2.4	48.4	356	44.9	39.1	172			
18-19	18.9	2.9	21.8	25.9	3.3	29.1	44.8	6.2	50.9	616	57.2	55.0	314			
20-24	16.8	4.8	21.6	34.3	9.9	44.2	51.1	14.7	65.8	2,043	67.2	63.8	1,345			
25-29	11.7	5.3	17.0	28.4	24.8	53.2	40.2	30.1	70.3	2,686	75.7	72.3	1,887			
30-34	5.4	6.9	12.3	19.6	41.4	61.0	25.0	48.3	73.3	3,008	83.2	78.9	2,204			
35-39	2.6	8.3	11.0	8.6	55.7	64.4	11.3	64.1	75.3	2,992	85.4	81.4	2,254			
40-44	1.2	8.7	9.9	2.5	54.9	57.5	3.7	63.6	67.3	2,567	85.4	81.0	1,728			
45-49	0.5	10.9	11.4	1.1	37.8	38.9	1.6	48.6	50.2	1,797	77.3	72.3	903			
Education																
None or ECE	5.2	7.8	13.0	10.0	42.7	52.7	15.2	50.4	65.7	2,650	80.2	78.0	1,740			
Primary	4.5	7.0	11.5	14.8	44.1	58.9	19.3	51.2	70.4	5,559	83.6	81.1	3,916			
Lower secondary	7.5	6.3	13.8	19.5	33.7	53.2	27.0	40.0	67.0	3,784	79.4	74.7	2,536			
Upper secondary	11.6	7.2	18.8	21.5	23.9	45.3	33.1	31.1	64.1	1,980	70.7	65.7	1,270			
Post secondary / Non tertiary	6.3	8.7	15.0	17.8	34.1	51.8	24.1	42.8	66.9	461	77.5	69.6	308			
High	13.0	7.4	20.4	18.4	24.7	43.2	31.5	32.2	63.6	1,629	67.9	59.2	1,036			
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																
Lao-Tai	6.5	7.4	13.9	16.7	37.9	54.6	23.2	45.3	68.5	9,892	79.7	75.3	6,777			
Mon-Khmer	6.8	6.0	12.8	17.7	37.4	55.1	24.5	43.4	67.9	4,011	81.1	79.9	2,722			
Hmong-Mien	12.8	7.9	20.6	13.9	23.8	37.7	26.6	31.7	58.3	1,527	64.7	53.7	891			
Chinese-Tibetan	5.8	6.1	11.9	6.7	47.4	54.1	12.5	53.4	65.9	504	82.0	81.0	332			
Other/DK/Missing	3.3	11.0	14.2	14.6	36.6	51.2	17.9	47.5	65.4	130	78.3	74.4	85			
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	7.6	7.0	14.6	16.6	34.7	51.3	24.2	41.8	66.0	3,180	77.8	75.0	2,099			
Second	7.5	6.0	13.5	17.0	38.0	55.0	24.6	43.9	68.5	3,266	80.3	77.7	2,237			
Middle	6.5	6.3	12.8	18.6	38.3	56.8	25.0	44.6	69.6	3,237	81.6	77.9	2,254			
Fourth	6.3	7.2	13.4	16.3	39.5	55.8	22.5	46.7	69.2	3,254	80.6	76.0	2,253			
Richest	7.8	9.0	16.8	13.3	32.8	46.0	21.0	41.8	62.8	3,125	73.2	66.6	1,963			

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

Table TM.3.3A: Need and demand for family planning (All women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, LSIS III, 2023

	Met need for family planning										Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:			Number of women with need for family planning
	Unmet need for family planning					Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)					Total demand for family planning			
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	
Total	7.2	5.3	12.5	12.5	27.0	39.5	19.8	32.3	52.1	22,126	75.9	72.0	11,517	
Area														
Urban	8.3	5.8	14.1	9.7	22.5	32.2	18.0	28.3	46.3	7,643	69.5	63.8	3,538	
Rural	6.7	5.0	11.7	14.0	29.3	43.4	20.7	34.4	55.1	14,483	78.7	75.7	7,979	
Rural with road	6.7	4.9	11.6	14.2	29.3	43.6	20.9	34.3	55.2	13,370	79.0	75.8	7,381	
Rural without road	6.8	6.2	13.1	11.5	29.1	40.7	18.4	35.4	53.7	1,113	75.7	73.3	598	
Region														
North	6.7	4.5	11.1	13.6	33.1	46.7	20.3	37.6	57.8	6,534	80.7	78.6	3,779	
Central	7.8	5.6	13.4	12.0	24.3	36.3	19.8	29.9	49.7	11,455	73.0	67.9	5,692	
South	6.4	6.0	12.4	12.4	24.6	37.1	18.9	30.6	49.5	4,137	74.9	71.3	2,046	
Province														
Vientiane capital	8.9	7.4	16.3	6.7	14.2	20.8	15.5	21.6	37.1	3,221	56.1	52.4	1,196	
Phongsaly	5.7	6.3	11.9	8.7	38.6	47.4	14.4	44.9	59.3	610	79.9	78.4	362	
Luangnamtha	6.4	5.3	11.7	7.8	41.8	49.6	14.2	47.1	61.3	609	80.9	79.7	373	
Oudomxay	7.8	3.0	10.8	16.1	30.1	46.2	23.9	33.1	57.0	1,182	81.0	80.8	674	
Bokeo	3.5	2.6	6.2	15.4	38.4	53.8	19.0	41.0	60.0	585	89.7	89.1	351	
Luangprabang	7.9	6.8	14.7	10.2	24.8	35.0	18.1	31.7	49.8	1,463	70.4	70.1	728	
Huaphanh	6.2	2.9	9.0	15.9	32.2	48.2	22.1	35.1	57.2	871	84.2	74.2	498	
Xayabury	6.6	3.8	10.4	18.0	37.0	54.9	24.6	40.7	65.3	1,213	84.1	82.1	793	
Xiengkhuang	8.1	3.1	11.2	17.6	29.0	46.6	25.7	32.1	57.8	926	80.6	64.7	535	
Vientiane	4.3	6.8	11.1	14.3	33.7	48.0	18.6	40.5	59.1	1,457	81.3	70.1	861	
Borikhamxay	6.1	4.9	11.0	13.0	32.5	45.5	19.0	37.4	56.4	943	80.6	76.6	532	
Khammuan	6.8	5.5	12.3	14.3	24.7	39.0	21.1	30.2	51.3	1,379	76.0	75.8	708	
Savannakhet	8.2	4.2	12.3	13.7	26.7	40.4	21.9	30.9	52.8	3,213	76.6	74.1	1,696	
Saravane	3.5	5.7	9.1	12.7	33.0	45.7	16.1	38.7	54.8	1,165	83.3	81.6	638	
Sekong	8.3	7.4	15.7	12.9	24.4	37.3	21.2	31.8	53.0	436	70.4	64.3	231	
Champasack	7.9	6.4	14.3	10.7	19.7	30.4	18.6	26.1	44.7	1,976	68.0	63.0	883	
Attapeu	5.9	4.1	10.0	17.8	24.6	42.4	23.7	28.7	52.4	560	80.9	79.7	293	
Xaysomboun	19.6	4.5	24.0	7.9	20.1	28.0	27.5	24.6	52.1	316	53.8	53.0	165	

¹ LSIS indicator TM.S2 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception (all women)

Continued...

Table TM.3.3A (Cont.): Need and demand for family planning (All women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, LSIS III, 2023

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:			Number of women with need for family planning
	For spacing births			For limiting births			Total			Any method			
	7.2	5.3	12.5	12.5	27.0	39.5	19.8	32.3	52.1	75.9	72.0	72.0	
Total													11,517
Age													
15-19	9.7	0.8	10.5	7.3	0.7	8.0	17.0	1.5	18.5	43.4	40.2	40.2	676
15-17	7.5	0.4	7.9	4.0	0.3	4.2	11.5	0.6	12.1	34.9	30.4	30.4	270
18-19	13.1	1.4	14.5	12.5	1.4	13.9	25.6	2.8	28.5	49.0	46.6	46.6	407
20-24	15.2	3.1	18.3	23.4	6.5	29.9	38.6	9.6	48.2	62.0	59.0	59.0	1,524
25-29	12.5	4.5	17.0	23.4	20.0	43.4	36.0	24.4	60.4	71.8	68.5	68.5	2,053
30-34	5.8	6.0	11.8	17.6	35.8	53.3	23.3	41.8	65.1	81.9	77.7	77.7	2,289
35-39	2.7	7.4	10.1	7.7	48.8	56.5	10.3	56.2	66.6	84.8	80.8	80.8	2,303
40-44	1.1	8.1	9.3	2.4	49.6	52.0	3.5	57.8	61.3	84.9	80.5	80.5	1,752
45-49	0.4	9.5	10.0	0.9	33.3	34.2	1.4	42.8	44.2	77.5	72.6	72.6	919
Marital/Union status of woman													
Currently married/in union	7.1	7.1	14.2	16.4	36.7	53.1	23.5	43.8	67.3	78.9	74.8	74.8	10,807
Formerly married/in union	3.8	2.5	6.3	4.4	5.6	10.0	8.2	8.1	16.3	61.3	59.9	59.9	190
Never married/in union	8.3	0.2	8.5	1.9	0.1	2.1	10.2	0.4	10.6	19.4	17.4	17.4	518
Education													
None or ECE	5.1	6.8	11.9	8.8	37.5	46.3	13.9	44.3	58.2	79.5	77.1	77.1	1,777
Primary	4.8	6.0	10.7	12.8	37.3	50.1	17.5	43.3	60.8	82.4	79.9	79.9	4,045
Lower secondary	7.3	4.8	12.2	14.9	24.9	39.8	22.2	29.7	52.0	76.6	72.2	72.2	2,695
Upper secondary	9.4	3.7	13.2	11.9	12.1	23.9	21.3	15.8	37.1	64.5	60.0	60.0	1,470
Post secondary / Non tertiary	6.7	7.1	13.8	14.2	26.2	40.4	20.9	33.3	54.2	74.5	67.2	67.2	334
High	12.4	4.9	17.4	12.2	15.4	27.6	24.6	20.3	45.0	61.4	53.5	53.5	1,196
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	6.6	5.4	12.0	12.4	26.9	39.3	19.0	32.3	51.3	76.6	72.4	72.4	7,254
Mon-Khmer	7.4	4.7	12.1	13.8	28.5	42.3	21.3	33.1	54.4	77.8	76.6	76.6	2,892
Hmong-Mien	12.3	6.5	18.8	11.7	19.6	31.3	24.0	26.0	50.0	62.5	51.8	51.8	937
Chinese-Tibetan	6.3	5.1	11.4	6.0	39.7	45.7	12.3	44.8	57.0	80.1	79.1	79.1	345
Other/DK/Missing	2.5	7.6	10.1	12.4	25.2	37.6	14.9	32.8	47.7	78.8	75.2	75.2	90
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	7.6	5.7	13.2	13.4	28.1	41.5	21.0	33.7	54.7	75.8	73.1	73.1	2,181
Second	7.7	4.7	12.4	13.6	29.8	43.4	21.3	34.5	55.8	77.8	75.2	75.2	2,364
Middle	6.2	4.8	11.0	14.9	29.1	44.0	21.1	33.9	55.0	80.0	76.2	76.2	2,360
Fourth	6.4	6.4	11.8	12.3	28.1	40.4	18.7	33.5	52.2	77.3	72.9	72.9	2,407
Richest	8.1	6.0	14.1	9.1	20.9	30.0	17.2	26.8	44.1	68.0	62.1	62.1	2,206

¹ LSIS indicator TM.S2 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception (all women)
 Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Marital/Union status of woman" is not shown separately.

Table TM.3.4: Need and demand for family planning (currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, LSIS III, 2023

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:			Number of sexually active ^A women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods		
Total	68.9	5.2	74.1	10.2	2.3	12.5	79.1	7.5	86.6	14.4	12.8	658	570
Area													
Urban	67.0	6.1	73.1	7.8	3.0	10.8	74.8	9.1	83.9	12.9	12.1	338	283
Rural	70.9	4.4	75.2	12.8	1.5	14.3	83.7	5.8	89.5	16.0	13.5	320	287
Rural with road	70.0	4.6	74.5	13.4	1.5	14.9	83.3	6.1	89.4	16.6	14.1	307	275
Region													
North	73.1	4.4	77.5	8.9	2.3	11.3	82.0	6.7	88.7	12.7	10.6	183	162
Central	65.6	6.0	71.6	10.4	2.5	12.9	76.0	8.5	84.5	15.3	13.6	427	361
South	81.9	1.6	83.5	13.9	0.0	13.9	95.8	1.6	97.4	14.3	14.3	48	47
Age													
15-19	76.6	2.1	78.7	10.6	0.9	11.5	87.1	3.0	90.2	12.7	9.8	192	173
15-17	71.7	3.9	75.5	10.2	1.1	11.3	81.9	5.0	86.8	13.0	10.6	106	92
18-19	82.6	0.0	82.6	11.0	0.6	11.7	93.6	0.6	94.3	12.4	9.0	86	81
20-24	77.8	0.0	77.8	13.6	1.1	14.7	91.4	1.1	92.4	15.9	15.1	177	164
25-29	70.4	4.5	74.9	6.5	0.7	7.2	76.9	5.2	82.1	8.8	6.4	158	130
30-34	61.3	6.6	67.9	15.5	2.8	18.4	76.9	9.4	86.3	(21.3)	(21.3)	67	58
Education													
None or ECE	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	25
Primary	72.4	6.5	78.9	13.4	2.1	15.5	85.8	8.6	94.4	16.5	13.2	90	85
Lower secondary	64.9	8.0	72.9	6.5	3.7	10.3	71.5	11.7	83.2	12.3	12.3	146	121
Upper secondary	70.7	1.6	72.3	14.5	1.7	16.2	85.2	3.3	88.5	18.3	16.5	204	181
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	64.7	6.3	71.0	10.5	2.8	13.3	75.2	9.1	84.3	15.7	13.9	443	373
Mon-Khmer	83.0	3.9	87.0	6.3	0.9	7.2	89.3	4.8	94.2	7.6	7.6	146	137
Hmong-Mien	69.5	1.8	71.2	12.5	2.2	14.8	82.0	4.0	86.0	17.2	11.7	52	44
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	81.0	1.7	82.6	5.3	1.6	6.9	86.3	3.2	89.5	7.7	7.7	74	66
Second	79.7	3.2	83.0	9.4	3.8	13.2	89.1	7.1	96.2	13.8	12.5	102	98
Middle	62.2	1.6	63.8	21.2	0.6	21.8	83.3	2.2	85.6	25.4	19.3	90	77
Fourth	61.9	9.7	71.6	12.8	1.6	14.4	74.7	11.3	86.0	16.8	14.2	149	128
Richest	67.4	5.8	73.3	6.5	2.8	9.3	73.9	8.6	82.6	11.3	11.3	243	201

^A "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
 Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Rural without road" category of "Area", the "Marital/Union status of woman", the "Chinese-Tibetan" and Other/DK/Missing" categories of "Ethno-linguistic group of head of household", the "Post secondary/Non tertiary" and the "High" categories of "Education", and all the provincial estimates are not shown separately.

6.4 ANTENATAL CARE

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

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.⁵⁰ WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

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

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.⁵⁰

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

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

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

⁵⁰ WHO. *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, LSIS III, 2023

	Provider of antenatal care ^A							Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other	No antenatal care			
Total	69.1	20.3	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	9.0	100.0	89.8	3,448
Area										
Urban	84.9	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	888
Rural	63.5	23.4	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.1	10.9	100.0	87.4	2,560
Rural with road	65.2	23.5	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	9.4	100.0	89.1	2,318
Rural without road	47.8	22.6	1.1	0.0	3.0	0.5	25.1	100.0	71.5	242
Region										
North	67.7	22.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	8.7	100.0	90.9	1,170
Central	70.2	17.8	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.0	9.6	100.0	88.1	1,656
South	68.4	23.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	100.0	92.1	622
Province										
Vientiane capital	91.7	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	271
Phongsaly	64.6	22.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.7	100.0	92.2	144
Luangnamtha	54.5	37.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	100.0	92.3	125
Oudomxay	52.5	37.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.3	100.0	90.3	240
Bokeo	63.2	30.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	94.3	94
Luangprabang	81.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.9	100.0	94.2	271
Huaphanh	68.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	100.0	78.5	176
Xayabury	86.7	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	120
Xiengkhuang	76.8	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	211
Vientiane	84.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	214
Borikhamxay	88.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0	91.3	165
Khammuan	62.9	32.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	95.6	188
Savannakhet	46.6	25.6	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	20.9	100.0	72.3	528
Saravane	61.2	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	95.2	176
Sekong	43.4	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	100.0	84.7	75
Champasack	91.7	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	96.0	270
Attapeu	37.5	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	100.0	81.6	102
Xaysomboun	78.4	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	100.0	80.3	79
Education										
None or ECE	38.4	23.1	0.6	0.2	6.7	0.1	30.8	100.0	62.1	439
Primary	63.8	24.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	10.8	100.0	88.8	1,010
Lower secondary	72.1	21.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.7	100.0	94.1	914
Upper secondary	81.2	15.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.7	580
Post secondary / Non tertiary	84.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	91
High	87.2	11.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.7	414
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	63.7	24.7	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	9.9	100.0	88.7	657
20-34	71.4	19.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.1	7.7	100.0	91.3	2,507
35-49	60.8	17.5	0.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	18.1	100.0	78.5	282
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	79.4	15.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	3.7	100.0	95.7	1,740
Mon-Khmer	52.9	29.6	0.3	0.1	2.7	0.0	14.4	100.0	82.8	997
Hmong-Mien	70.3	13.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	15.4	100.0	84.4	551
Chinese-Tibetan	52.5	32.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	100.0	87.9	140
Other/DK/Missing	(52.0)	(34.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(2.0)	100.0	(86.5)	21
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	42.7	30.3	0.9	0.1	3.1	0.1	22.9	100.0	73.9	930
Second	67.2	23.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	8.8	100.0	90.6	783
Middle	77.2	18.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.8	100.0	96.4	665
Fourth	86.2	12.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	98.6	584
Richest	90.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	485

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Age at most recent live birth" is not shown separately

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, LSIS III, 2023

	Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit										Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit				
	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Median months pregnant at first ANC visit			
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months			DK/ Missing	Total	
Total	9.0	19.2	71.6	20.4	0.2	9.0	55.6	28.5	5.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	3,448	3.0	3,137
Area															
Urban	3.5	9.6	86.9	33.4	0.0	3.5	70.2	21.2	3.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	888	3.0	857
Rural	10.9	22.5	66.3	15.9	0.3	10.9	50.6	31.0	6.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	2,560	3.0	2,280
Rural with road	9.4	22.2	68.1	16.7	0.3	9.4	51.5	31.6	6.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,318	3.0	2,099
Rural without road	25.1	24.8	49.4	8.7	0.7	25.1	41.2	25.3	7.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	242	3.0	181
Region															
North	8.7	19.2	71.9	23.7	0.1	8.7	60.8	24.8	4.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,170	3.0	1,067
Central	9.6	16.3	73.8	23.7	0.3	9.6	49.5	32.8	7.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,656	3.0	1,497
South	7.9	26.7	65.1	5.5	0.3	7.9	62.3	23.9	5.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	622	3.0	573
Province															
Vientiane capital	0.8	9.6	89.6	47.7	0.0	0.8	85.9	10.2	0.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	271	2.0	269
Phongsaly	6.7	29.4	63.9	9.1	0.0	6.7	61.1	28.2	3.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	144	3.0	134
Luangnamtha	7.7	13.6	78.0	27.9	0.8	7.7	53.4	31.4	5.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	125	3.0	115
Oudomxay	9.3	27.9	62.8	18.4	0.0	9.3	54.7	28.4	6.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	240	3.0	217
Bokeo	5.7	18.7	75.2	28.4	0.4	5.7	58.4	26.1	7.0	2.5	0.4	100.0	94	3.0	89
Luangprabang	4.9	15.3	79.8	44.1	0.0	4.9	72.4	20.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	271	2.0	258
Huaphanh	21.5	14.9	63.6	8.6	0.0	21.5	48.9	22.4	6.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	176	3.0	138
Xayabury	3.5	11.2	85.3	19.6	0.0	3.5	73.1	19.0	1.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	120	3.0	116
Xiengkhuang	2.2	18.5	79.3	13.0	0.0	2.2	57.6	34.0	5.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	211	3.0	206
Vientiane	2.3	14.4	83.3	30.9	0.0	2.3	66.1	23.5	7.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	214	3.0	209
Borikhamxay	8.7	23.2	68.1	12.1	0.0	8.7	54.3	28.0	6.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	165	3.0	151
Khammuan	3.9	29.6	63.9	10.0	2.6	3.9	36.1	46.6	12.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	188	4.0	181
Savannakhet	20.9	12.3	66.8	24.0	0.0	20.9	25.5	44.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	528	4.0	418
Saravane	4.8	24.6	70.6	4.6	0.0	4.8	55.9	33.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	176	3.0	168
Sekong	15.3	29.8	54.9	3.5	0.0	15.3	54.1	25.4	3.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	75	3.0	63
Champasack	4.0	25.5	69.9	7.5	0.6	4.0	73.8	15.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	270	3.0	259
Attapeu	18.4	31.3	50.3	3.1	0.0	18.4	49.0	29.1	3.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	102	3.0	83
Xaysomboun	19.7	18.1	62.2	5.3	0.0	19.7	39.3	33.1	5.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	79	4.0	63

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

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

Continued...

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, LSIS III, 2023

	Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit										Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit	
	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit									
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	7 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months					DK/ Missing
Total	9.0	19.2	71.6	20.4	0.2	9.0	55.6	28.5	5.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	3,448	3.0	3,137
Education															
None or ECE	30.8	22.8	45.5	7.7	0.9	30.8	25.3	32.0	11.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	439	4.0	304
Primary	10.8	22.1	66.8	13.8	0.3	10.8	51.1	30.7	6.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,010	3.0	901
Lower secondary	5.7	21.8	72.6	17.6	0.0	5.7	54.9	32.8	5.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	914	3.0	862
Upper secondary	1.7	16.7	81.5	28.8	0.1	1.7	65.9	26.2	5.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	580	3.0	570
Post secondary / Non tertiary	1.6	8.4	89.5	39.8	0.5	1.6	73.4	16.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	91	3.0	89
High	0.8	8.1	91.1	40.2	0.0	0.8	81.9	15.3	1.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	414	3.0	411
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	9.9	26.2	63.7	14.7	0.2	9.9	50.4	32.6	6.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	657	3.0	592
20-34	7.7	17.5	74.5	22.3	0.2	7.7	58.1	27.4	5.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	2,507	3.0	2,313
35-49	18.1	17.0	64.2	17.2	0.6	18.1	45.3	27.9	6.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	282	3.0	231
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao-Tai	3.7	14.7	81.3	27.3	0.3	3.7	65.8	25.4	4.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,740	3.0	1,675
Mon-Khmer	14.4	21.0	64.5	15.6	0.1	14.4	46.1	32.0	6.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	997	3.0	853
Hmong-Mien	15.4	28.0	56.6	9.8	0.0	15.4	41.8	31.5	9.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	551	4.0	466
Chinese-Tibetan	12.1	25.3	62.3	12.3	0.3	12.1	51.2	30.1	5.9	0.4	0.3	100.0	140	3.0	122
Other/DK/Missing	(2.0)	(30.4)	(62.7)	(10.9)	(4.9)	(2.0)	(52.8)	(21.7)	(21.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	21	(3.0)	21
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	22.9	25.5	51.5	9.0	0.2	22.9	36.1	31.3	8.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	930	4.0	717
Second	8.8	22.5	68.2	13.2	0.5	8.8	51.1	32.3	6.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	783	3.0	714
Middle	2.8	19.1	77.7	21.3	0.4	2.8	56.8	33.6	6.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	665	3.0	647
Fourth	1.0	13.4	85.6	26.6	0.0	1.0	70.3	24.1	4.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	584	3.0	578
Richest	0.8	8.7	90.5	45.3	0.0	0.8	81.1	15.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	485	3.0	481

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Age at most recent live birth" is not shown separately

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	81.1	61.0	61.5	52.5	3,448
Area					
Urban	90.5	76.7	80.1	72.2	888
Rural	77.8	55.5	55.1	45.6	2,560
Rural with road	79.9	57.4	57.3	47.4	2,318
Rural without road	57.5	37.0	33.5	28.1	242
Region					
North	76.8	51.9	51.3	41.5	1,170
Central	83.1	66.0	64.8	57.3	1,656
South	83.5	64.5	72.0	60.3	622
Province					
Vientiane capital	96.6	93.8	93.8	91.9	271
Phongsaly	69.4	48.0	34.6	31.4	144
Luangnamtha	68.4	26.4	39.7	19.6	125
Oudomxay	74.9	38.5	37.4	27.6	240
Bokeo	84.8	66.5	79.2	63.2	94
Luangprabang	88.5	67.8	58.9	52.1	271
Huaphanh	60.0	36.7	43.2	31.7	176
Xayabury	90.1	84.3	84.4	77.6	120
Xiengkhuang	93.3	79.2	78.2	71.9	211
Vientiane	95.4	84.0	80.7	77.8	214
Borikhamxay	77.5	59.2	66.1	53.8	165
Khammuan	91.7	71.7	83.6	70.4	188
Savannakhet	68.4	46.6	39.1	29.4	528
Saravane	88.7	74.3	82.3	69.0	176
Sekong	65.0	58.3	57.1	55.1	75
Champasack	89.6	69.8	80.5	65.8	270
Attapeu	72.0	38.3	42.5	34.2	102
Xaysomboun	65.9	17.2	10.8	6.5	79
Education					
None or ECE	53.9	37.7	29.8	23.7	439
Primary	76.9	56.1	56.7	47.6	1,010
Lower secondary	84.4	60.3	59.0	50.0	914
Upper secondary	91.4	70.2	75.0	64.2	580
Post secondary / Non tertiary	94.9	78.3	84.2	74.6	91
High	94.8	82.2	88.6	79.1	414
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	78.6	55.5	54.2	46.9	657
20-34	82.3	62.2	63.9	54.2	2,507
35-49	75.8	62.2	57.1	49.9	282
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	89.5	71.8	76.1	65.6	1,740
Mon-Khmer	73.1	53.1	47.8	40.2	997
Hmong-Mien	73.2	48.5	49.6	41.8	551
Chinese-Tibetan	63.5	32.5	26.6	20.5	140
Other, Missin, DK	(76.2)	(54.3)	(53.5)	(41.0)	21
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	62.2	39.6	33.3	26.9	930
Second	78.3	55.8	56.8	46.7	783
Middle	88.1	66.9	67.3	57.5	665
Fourth	94.8	76.1	81.9	70.6	584
Richest	95.3	84.0	90.8	81.9	485

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

^A For HIV testing and counselling during antenatal care, please refer to table TM.11.5

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Age at most recent live birth" is not shown separately

6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.⁵¹ WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.⁵²

SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

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

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.⁵³

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

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

⁵¹ Roper, M., J. Vandelaer, and F. Gasse. "Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus." *The Lancet* 370, no. 9603 (2007): 1947-959. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(07)61261-6.

⁵² "Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.

⁵³ Deming M. et al. "Tetanus Toxoid Coverage as an Indicator of Serological Protection against Neonatal Tetanus." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 80, no. 9 (2002): 696-703. doi: PMC2567620.

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, LSIS, 2023

	Percentage of women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	25.1	9.2	1.1	1.8	5.1	42.3	3,448
Area							
Urban	30.3	13.8	0.8	1.0	7.0	52.8	888
Rural	23.2	7.6	1.2	2.1	4.4	38.6	2,560
Rural with road	24.5	7.8	1.2	2.1	4.6	40.1	2,318
Rural without road	11.4	6.4	1.3	2.5	2.5	24.2	242
Region							
North	17.5	5.0	0.8	2.1	10.2	35.5	1,170
Central	31.0	9.5	1.3	1.6	2.4	45.9	1,656
South	23.4	16.7	1.1	1.8	2.3	45.3	622
Province							
Vientiane capital	44.6	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	271
Phongsaly	25.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	29.3	144
Luangnamtha	6.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	8.8	18.3	125
Oudomxay	15.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.5	20.5	240
Bokeo	15.1	10.2	0.5	1.6	7.1	34.5	94
Luangprabang	20.5	7.1	0.0	1.9	24.4	53.8	271
Huaphanh	10.2	6.0	4.2	9.3	4.8	34.6	176
Xayabury	30.2	6.2	0.8	0.9	13.6	51.8	120
Xiengkhuang	26.2	15.1	8.3	9.3	11.7	70.7	211
Vientiane	40.5	9.1	1.1	2.4	3.4	56.6	214
Borikhamxay	25.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.9	165
Khammuan	24.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	188
Savannakhet	26.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	528
Saravane	26.2	11.3	1.8	1.3	1.9	42.4	176
Sekong	30.7	4.2	5.1	11.0	12.9	63.9	75
Champasack	17.4	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.7	270
Attapeu	29.2	7.3	0.0	0.5	1.3	38.2	102
Xaysomboun	26.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	10.2	45.9	79
Mother's education							
None or ECE	16.7	3.5	0.1	0.8	1.6	22.6	439
Primary	23.4	7.4	0.5	1.1	4.4	36.8	1,010
Lower secondary	23.9	10.4	1.4	2.3	3.7	41.7	914
Upper secondary	31.0	9.7	2.6	3.4	6.7	53.4	580
Post secondary / Non tertiary	23.2	22.6	1.0	0.4	12.7	60.0	91
High	32.8	13.9	0.8	1.6	9.3	58.4	414
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	29.6	13.5	0.8	1.5	5.3	50.7	1,740
Mon-Khmer	21.5	4.4	0.9	1.9	5.8	34.5	997
Hmong-Mien	20.3	6.8	2.7	3.2	4.1	37.1	551
Chinese-Tibetan	14.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	16.2	140
Other/DK/Missing	(21.1)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.7)	21
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	16.7	3.6	0.7	2.6	3.2	26.9	930
Second	23.0	6.5	2.1	1.6	5.7	39.0	783
Middle	29.0	10.6	1.4	1.5	4.5	47.0	665
Fourth	28.5	14.3	0.6	1.5	6.7	51.7	584
Richest	34.9	16.3	0.4	1.3	6.2	59.1	485

¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

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

6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁵⁴

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁵⁵ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.⁵⁴ The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition⁵⁴, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. Skilled health personnel in Laos are individuals who have received formal training and education in health care, and possess the necessary knowledge and skills to provide quality health services to individuals and communities. These professionals include medical doctors, nurses, midwives and auxiliary nurses who are licensed and certified to diagnose, treat, and manage various health conditions. Their expertise and training enable them to deliver healthcare services effectively and efficiently, contributing to the overall well-being and health outcomes of the population.

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

⁵⁴ WHO. *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2018. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

⁵⁵ Say, L. et al. "Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis." *The Lancet Global Health* 2, no. 6 (2014): 323-33. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, LSIS III, 2023

	Place of delivery						Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other	DK/ Missing	Total		
	Public sector	Private sector						
Total	77.7	0.6	20.6	1.0	0.2	100.0	78.2	3,448
Area								
Urban	93.2	0.8	5.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	93.9	888
Rural	72.3	0.5	26.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	72.8	2,560
Rural with road	74.8	0.6	23.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	75.3	2,318
Rural without road	48.4	0.0	46.3	5.2	0.0	100.0	48.4	242
Region								
North	71.7	0.2	27.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	71.9	1,170
Central	82.8	1.1	14.4	1.5	0.3	100.0	83.8	1,656
South	75.2	0.0	24.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	75.2	622
Province								
Vientiane capital	95.0	2.4	2.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.4	271
Phongsaly	59.7	0.4	36.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	60.1	144
Luangnamtha	83.0	0.4	16.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.4	125
Oudomxay	62.9	0.0	35.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	62.9	240
Bokeo	77.8	0.0	20.8	0.9	0.5	100.0	77.8	94
Luangprabang	82.8	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.8	271
Huaphanh	56.4	0.0	43.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.4	176
Xayabury	84.8	0.9	14.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.6	120
Xiengkhuang	88.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	211
Vientiane	92.3	0.6	6.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	92.9	214
Borikhamxay	82.9	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.9	165
Khammuan	86.5	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.5	188
Savannakhet	69.0	1.9	24.2	4.0	0.9	100.0	70.8	528
Saravane	86.4	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.4	176
Sekong	71.1	0.0	28.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	71.1	75
Champasack	73.2	0.0	26.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.2	270
Attapeu	64.1	0.0	35.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	64.1	102
Xaysomboun	84.3	0.0	15.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	84.3	79
Education								
None or ECE	53.1	0.0	42.6	3.6	0.6	100.0	53.1	439
Primary	66.9	1.0	31.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	67.9	1,010
Lower secondary	81.7	0.4	17.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	82.2	914
Upper secondary	91.4	0.3	7.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	91.7	580
Post secondary / Non tertiary	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	91
High	97.1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	98.1	414
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	74.2	0.8	24.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	75.0	657
20-34	79.4	0.6	18.9	0.9	0.2	100.0	80.0	2,507
35-49	70.1	0.0	27.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	70.1	282
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	24.6	0.0	70.6	4.1	0.7	100.0	24.6	311
1-3 visits	67.3	0.0	30.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	67.3	660
4+ visits	87.3	0.8	11.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	88.1	2,469
8+ visits	92.8	1.4	5.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	94.2	704
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	87.8	1.0	10.1	0.8	0.3	100.0	88.8	1,740
Mon-Khmer	67.6	0.2	30.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	67.9	997
Hmong-Mien	68.8	0.1	31.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.9	551
Chinese-Tibetan	55.6	0.0	43.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	55.6	140
Other/DK/Missing	(90.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(90.0)	21
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	53.1	0.0	44.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	53.1	930
Second	75.3	0.6	23.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	75.9	783
Middle	86.4	1.1	11.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	87.5	665
Fourth	93.7	0.2	5.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	93.9	584
Richest	97.3	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.7	485

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Age at most recent live birth" is not shown separately

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, LSIS III, 2023

	Person assisting at delivery										Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Skilled attendant					Other					Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains		Total ²
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other	No attendant	Total						
Total	64.0	15.5	0.4	3.5	1.4	12.9	1.7	0.8	100.0	79.8	3.2	4.2	7.4	3,448	
Area															
Urban	82.6	12.2	0.0	1.1	0.2	3.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	94.8	7.4	6.7	14.1	888	
Rural	57.5	16.6	0.5	4.3	1.8	16.3	2.1	0.9	100.0	74.6	1.8	3.3	5.1	2,560	
Rural with road	60.3	16.7	0.5	3.7	1.5	14.9	1.7	0.6	100.0	77.5	1.8	3.4	5.3	2,318	
Rural without road	30.9	15.9	0.4	9.9	4.2	29.3	5.4	4.1	100.0	47.2	1.4	2.1	3.4	242	
Region															
North	59.3	16.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	20.5	1.5	1.0	100.0	75.9	2.5	3.0	5.5	1,170	
Central	69.6	13.1	0.3	2.4	2.2	9.3	2.4	0.7	100.0	83.0	3.7	4.3	8.0	1,656	
South	57.8	20.6	0.2	11.4	1.1	8.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	78.7	3.3	6.2	9.4	622	
Province															
Vientiane capital	81.5	17.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	5.5	8.3	13.8	271	
Phongsaly	53.5	9.6	1.4	1.1	0.7	30.3	3.1	0.4	100.0	64.5	1.8	0.9	2.8	144	
Luangnamtha	55.6	30.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.5	0.4	100.0	86.4	4.1	5.3	9.4	125	
Oudomxay	39.0	29.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	23.8	3.8	2.6	100.0	69.4	2.9	3.7	6.6	240	
Bokeo	62.1	22.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	10.2	1.2	2.8	100.0	84.7	0.7	4.5	5.2	94	
Luangprabang	75.1	10.2	0.0	1.2	0.8	11.4	0.9	0.5	100.0	85.3	0.4	3.3	3.7	271	
Huaphanh	50.3	7.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	41.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.2	1.7	0.5	2.2	176	
Xayabury	85.8	3.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.4	7.9	3.4	11.3	120	
Xiangkuang	78.3	11.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	89.8	7.8	6.2	14.0	211	
Vientiane	90.7	3.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	94.1	3.8	5.7	9.4	214	
Borikhamxay	84.4	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	85.9	5.6	4.9	10.6	165	
Khammuan	59.4	25.7	1.3	4.4	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	86.5	2.7	2.4	5.2	188	
Savannakhet	48.3	16.5	0.4	4.6	7.0	15.2	6.5	1.4	100.0	65.3	1.4	1.8	3.2	528	
Saravane	48.8	40.3	0.0	2.9	0.6	5.6	0.6	1.2	100.0	89.1	2.8	5.9	8.7	176	
Sekong	41.7	34.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	76.2	0.0	1.4	1.4	75	
Champasack	74.0	1.9	0.6	13.3	1.9	8.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.4	4.4	8.9	13.3	270	
Attapeu	42.2	26.0	0.0	26.9	0.5	3.4	0.5	0.5	100.0	68.3	3.6	2.8	6.4	102	
Xaysomboun	83.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	3.9	0.6	100.0	85.3	1.1	0.9	2.0	79	

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

Continued...

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, LSJS III, 2023

	Person assisting at delivery										Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant			Other				Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²			
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Auxiliary nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other					No attendant	Total	
Total	64.0	15.5	0.4	3.5	1.4	12.9	1.7	0.8	100.0	79.8	3.2	4.2	7.4	3,448
Education														
None or ECE	32.5	16.5	0.0	7.1	7.5	27.2	6.0	3.2	100.0	49.0	1.5	1.0	2.5	439
Primary	54.2	17.1	0.6	5.7	0.6	18.8	2.2	0.7	100.0	71.9	1.1	2.3	3.5	1,010
Lower secondary	68.6	15.4	0.4	2.5	0.2	11.9	0.5	0.4	100.0	84.5	2.2	3.4	5.6	914
Upper secondary	78.9	14.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	4.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	93.3	4.0	5.8	9.8	580
Post secondary / Non tertiary	82.2	16.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	13.6	12.0	25.6	91
High	85.9	12.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.2	9.0	9.9	18.9	414
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	58.7	16.8	0.8	3.7	2.1	15.0	1.9	1.0	100.0	76.3	1.4	2.6	4.0	657
20-34	66.1	15.6	0.3	3.0	0.9	12.0	1.6	0.5	100.0	82.0	3.5	4.2	7.7	2,507
35-49	57.4	11.2	0.2	7.1	4.0	15.6	2.3	2.2	100.0	68.7	5.0	7.3	12.4	282
Number of antenatal care visits														
None	18.4	3.0	0.5	15.4	2.4	49.0	8.3	3.2	100.0	21.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	311
1-3 visits	54.6	15.8	0.2	4.5	2.0	19.6	2.5	0.9	100.0	70.6	1.8	2.2	4.0	660
4+ visits	72.4	17.0	0.4	1.6	1.1	6.4	0.7	0.4	100.0	89.8	4.0	5.1	9.1	2,469
8+ visits	78.3	16.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	3.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	94.8	5.1	5.5	10.6	704
Place of delivery														
Home	5.2	7.7	0.1	16.7	2.2	59.8	6.1	2.2	100.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	712
Health facility	80.1	17.6	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.2	4.1	5.3	9.5	2,697
Public	80.0	17.7	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.2	4.0	5.2	9.2	2,678
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other/DK/Missing	(21.7)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(26.3)	(19.7)	(23.9)	100.0	(28.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai	76.6	13.7	0.2	3.8	0.7	4.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	90.6	5.1	5.8	10.9	1,740
Mon-Khmer	46.0	21.9	0.5	5.1	3.2	17.4	3.6	2.2	100.0	68.5	1.3	2.5	3.8	997
Hmong-Mien	63.2	7.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	25.9	1.9	0.2	100.0	71.1	1.5	2.5	4.0	551
Chinese-Tibetan	38.1	22.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	35.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	61.2	0.6	2.8	3.5	140
Other/DK/Missing	(60.5)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(2.6)	100.0	(78.5)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	21
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	32.1	20.3	0.9	4.1	3.8	31.9	4.7	2.2	100.0	53.3	0.9	1.3	2.2	930
Second	62.7	16.8	0.6	4.4	0.3	13.9	0.9	0.4	100.0	80.1	1.5	2.3	3.8	783
Middle	74.7	13.8	0.0	4.7	0.7	5.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	88.4	0.8	3.7	4.5	665
Fourth	82.5	12.9	0.0	2.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	95.4	4.3	7.9	12.1	584
Richest	90.1	9.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	12.7	8.7	21.5	485

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Age at most recent live birth" is not shown separately

6.7 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.^{56,57}

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.^{58,59,60} Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.^{61,62} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{63,64}

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighed are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.⁶⁵ To help overcome some of these limitations, a

⁵⁶ Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

⁵⁷ Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

⁵⁸ Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

⁵⁹ Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

⁶⁰ Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

⁶¹ Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

⁶² Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

⁶³ Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

⁶⁴ Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

⁶⁵ Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.⁶⁶ This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents only the percentage of children weighed at birth and the crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, LSIS III, 2023								
	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	51.8	28.5	80.9	3,448	5.8	2.5	8.3	2,789
Area								
Urban	65.9	28.6	94.8	888	6.5	1.7	8.2	842
Rural	47.0	28.5	76.1	2,560	5.5	2.9	8.4	1,948
Rural with road	48.5	29.6	78.7	2,318	5.4	2.8	8.3	1,823
Rural without road	32.4	17.3	51.5	242	6.0	4.2	10.3	125
Region								
North	51.8	24.6	76.6	1,170	4.5	1.8	6.3	896
Central	52.5	31.3	84.4	1,656	7.0	2.7	9.7	1,398
South	50.0	28.4	79.9	622	4.6	3.3	8.0	496
Province								
Vientiane capital	76.3	22.4	99.3	271	7.4	3.4	10.8	269
Phongsaly	52.8	17.2	70.6	144	2.8	2.1	4.9	102
Luangnamtha	52.7	30.8	83.8	125	2.6	1.7	4.3	105
Oudomxay	49.3	14.2	63.5	240	9.1	1.8	10.9	152
Bokeo	21.8	60.7	83.1	94	0.0	3.5	4.3	78
Luangprabang	58.8	29.7	88.5	271	2.9	1.7	4.6	240
Huaphanh	46.4	17.1	63.5	176	5.8	1.4	7.3	112
Xayabury	70.4	18.8	89.2	120	6.7	0.9	7.6	107
Xiengkhuang	77.3	13.4	91.2	211	12.3	3.3	15.6	192
Vientiane	67.7	27.6	95.3	214	6.2	0.6	6.8	204
Borikhamxay	56.2	31.9	88.1	165	4.0	2.7	6.6	145
Khammuan	48.1	35.3	83.9	188	2.7	4.2	6.9	157
Savannakhet	28.7	39.4	69.1	528	8.3	2.6	10.9	365
Saravane	65.5	24.2	90.4	176	1.9	4.4	6.3	158
Sekong	19.4	40.4	60.6	75	2.8	6.3	9.7	45
Champasack	50.1	28.7	81.6	270	5.9	2.2	8.1	220
Attapeu	45.7	26.1	71.8	102	7.7	2.8	10.4	73
Xaysomboun	25.7	53.8	81.3	79	2.1	2.2	4.3	64
¹ MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth								
^A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled								
^B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birthweight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.								
Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases, the "Missing" category of "Mother's age at delivery" and "DK/Missing" category of "Education" are not shown separately								

Continued...

⁶⁶ UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004.

https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1A}		From card	From recall	Total	
Total	51.8	28.5	80.9	3,448	5.8	2.5	8.3	2,789
Education								
None or ECE	25.1	26.2	52.3	439	6.3	3.5	10.1	230
Primary	41.3	30.7	72.9	1,010	5.5	2.7	8.3	735
Lower secondary	56.4	28.7	85.3	914	6.1	3.0	9.1	780
Upper secondary	67.8	25.7	94.0	580	6.4	2.6	9.0	545
Post secondary / Non tertiary	62.1	35.3	97.8	91	10.2	0.4	10.6	89
High	71.2	27.5	99.2	414	3.6	1.2	4.7	411
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	48.0	29.0	77.7	657	7.5	4.5	12.0	510
20-34 years	54.1	28.3	82.9	2,507	5.6	2.0	7.6	2,076
35-49 years	40.6	29.5	71.4	282	3.7	2.8	6.6	201
Place of delivery								
Home	4.4	15.7	20.9	712	4.6	3.6	8.7	148
Health facility	64.7	32.2	97.5	2,697	5.9	2.5	8.3	2,629
Public	64.8	32.1	97.5	2,678	5.8	2.4	8.2	2,610
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other/DK/Missing	(24.8)	(6.4)	(31.2)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	60.1	28.0	89.0	1,280	6.6	2.6	9.2	1,139
2-3	51.6	29.6	81.5	1,694	5.6	2.2	7.8	1,379
4-5	33.1	27.7	61.6	369	3.8	2.8	6.6	227
6+	21.0	20.7	41.7	105	1.3	9.4	10.7	44
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	60.6	30.4	91.6	1,740	6.2	2.1	8.3	1,594
Mon-Khmer	41.6	27.3	69.7	997	6.4	3.8	10.2	693
Hmong-Mien	46.1	26.7	73.4	551	3.9	2.5	6.6	405
Chinese-Tibetan	37.8	20.1	57.8	140	2.7	0.6	3.3	81
Other/DK/Missing	(50.4)	(30.7)	(81.1)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	30.4	22.7	53.7	930	4.1	4.1	8.2	499
Second	49.6	30.9	81.1	783	7.2	3.3	10.4	636
Middle	58.6	32.5	91.7	665	6.2	2.3	8.5	610
Fourth	67.3	28.7	96.7	584	5.4	1.2	6.7	565
Richest	68.6	30.0	99.0	485	5.7	1.7	7.4	480

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

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

^B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birthweight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases, the "Missing" category of "Mother's age at delivery" and "DK/Missing" category of "Education" are not shown separately

6.8 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁶⁷ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁶⁸, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁶⁹.

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

Post-natal care programs in Lao PDR aim to provide essential healthcare services to mothers and newborns in the critical period following childbirth. These programs typically include a range of interventions aimed at promoting maternal and child health, preventing complications, and ensuring a smooth transition into motherhood. Key components of PNC programs in Lao PDR may include postnatal check-ups for mothers and babies, counselling on breastfeeding and newborn care, monitoring of maternal and infant health, provision of postnatal vaccinations, and support for addressing any postpartum complications. These programs play a crucial role in improving maternal and child health outcomes by promoting safe motherhood practices, early detection of potential health issues, and timely interventions to prevent morbidity and mortality among mothers and newborns.

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

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.⁷⁰ To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

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

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

⁶⁷ UNICEF, et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017.

https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

⁶⁸ Lawn, J. et al. "Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival." *The Lancet* 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189-205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

⁶⁹ WHO et al. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2015*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁷⁰ PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁷¹ Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath. Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

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

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

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

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

⁷¹ WHO. *WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, LSIS III, 2023

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more				
Total	9.3	5.3	2.1	66.5	16.8	100.0	85.4	2,697	
Area									
Urban	5.6	4.0	2.2	63.5	24.7	100.0	90.4	835	
Rural	11.0	5.8	2.1	67.8	13.3	100.0	83.2	1,863	
Rural with road	10.4	5.8	1.8	68.5	13.5	100.0	83.8	1,746	
Rural without road	19.4	6.3	5.4	58.3	10.7	100.0	74.3	117	
Region									
North	11.1	5.5	2.2	63.7	17.5	100.0	83.4	841	
Central	8.8	5.0	1.6	67.8	16.8	100.0	86.2	1,388	
South	7.6	5.6	3.2	67.7	15.9	100.0	86.9	468	
Province									
Vientiane capital	1.5	0.0	0.0	66.0	32.4	100.0	98.5	264	
Phongsaly	20.7	9.4	1.2	59.5	9.1	100.0	69.9	86	
Luangnamtha	10.3	5.6	3.9	63.9	16.3	100.0	84.1	104	
Oudomxay	37.3	13.2	5.6	33.8	10.2	100.0	49.6	151	
Bokeo	2.7	2.2	0.6	63.7	30.8	100.0	95.1	73	
Luangprabang	1.5	3.3	1.1	75.9	18.2	100.0	95.2	224	
Huaphanh	3.4	2.3	0.9	80.7	12.8	100.0	94.4	99	
Xayabury	0.0	1.1	1.0	67.8	30.0	100.0	98.9	103	
Xiengkhuang	4.2	6.9	4.2	67.4	17.3	100.0	88.9	186	
Vientiane	4.6	2.6	2.1	75.6	15.1	100.0	92.7	199	
Borikhamxay	11.4	1.1	0.6	69.5	17.4	100.0	87.5	137	
Khammuan	2.1	1.3	0.6	86.4	9.5	100.0	96.6	162	
Savannakhet	19.7	12.0	1.7	55.6	11.0	100.0	68.3	374	
Saravane	3.7	5.2	5.5	70.3	15.3	100.0	91.1	152	
Sekong	10.6	2.0	2.3	81.3	3.9	100.0	87.4	53	
Champasack	11.3	8.4	2.4	58.0	19.9	100.0	80.3	198	
Attapeu	3.0	0.6	1.3	80.3	14.9	100.0	96.4	65	
Xaysomboun	13.2	4.3	3.9	71.7	6.9	100.0	82.5	67	
Education									
None or ECE	18.1	7.8	0.5	66.3	7.3	100.0	74.1	233	
Primary	11.1	5.1	2.5	68.7	12.7	100.0	83.9	685	
Lower secondary	11.2	5.9	2.7	65.5	14.8	100.0	83.0	751	
Upper secondary	6.5	4.2	2.1	67.9	19.3	100.0	89.3	532	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	1.4	7.4	0.5	58.0	32.8	100.0	91.2	90	
High	3.4	3.8	1.4	64.8	26.5	100.0	92.8	407	
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	10.8	5.1	2.9	67.7	13.5	100.0	84.1	493	
20-34	9.3	5.5	2.1	66.6	16.5	100.0	85.2	2,006	
35-49	5.4	3.5	0.2	62.6	28.2	100.0	91.1	198	
Type of health facility									
Public	9.3	5.3	2.1	66.9	16.4	100.0	85.4	2,678	
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20	
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	10.1	5.8	2.3	72.7	9.1	100.0	84.1	2,442	
C-section	1.4	0.4	0.5	6.7	91.1	100.0	98.2	255	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	7.0	5.3	2.0	65.1	20.7	100.0	87.7	1,545	
Mon-Khmer	14.3	6.2	2.2	64.8	12.4	100.0	79.5	676	
Hmong-Mien	8.2	3.1	2.2	75.9	10.6	100.0	88.8	380	
Chinese-Tibetan	20.2	7.3	1.6	58.1	12.7	100.0	72.4	78	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	18.5	6.3	1.8	65.0	8.4	100.0	75.2	494	
Second	9.9	8.2	3.2	67.8	11.0	100.0	82.0	594	
Middle	10.3	5.2	1.9	69.7	12.9	100.0	84.5	582	
Fourth	5.0	3.8	2.6	67.7	20.8	100.0	91.2	548	
Richest	2.9	2.3	0.6	61.1	33.1	100.0	94.7	479	

¹ MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Age at most recent live birth" and "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" are not shown separately

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, LSIS III, 2023

	PNC visit for newborns ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Total	63.5	3.3	4.4	1.7	1.5	3.5	85.5	100.0	64.0	3,448
Sex of newborn										
Male	64.0	4.0	4.8	2.2	1.9	3.5	83.7	100.0	64.4	1,791
Female	62.9	2.6	4.0	1.1	1.2	3.6	87.5	100.0	63.6	1,657
Area										
Urban	76.7	4.0	5.2	2.1	2.1	4.0	82.6	100.0	77.1	888
Rural	58.8	3.1	4.1	1.6	1.3	3.4	86.5	100.0	59.5	2,560
Rural with road	61.4	2.9	4.1	1.7	1.4	3.6	86.3	100.0	62.0	2,318
Rural without road	34.2	4.7	4.3	0.0	0.7	1.3	88.9	100.0	35.1	242
Region										
North	57.4	3.9	3.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	87.4	100.0	58.2	1,170
Central	67.2	3.3	4.6	1.9	1.2	4.8	84.2	100.0	67.8	1,656
South	64.9	2.0	5.2	1.5	1.7	4.2	85.4	100.0	65.0	622
Province										
Vientiane capital	84.2	5.7	3.4	3.0	2.7	4.0	81.3	100.0	84.8	271
Phongsaly	47.5	0.7	4.5	0.0	1.1	1.9	91.8	100.0	47.5	144
Luangnamtha	53.3	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.4	2.7	94.1	100.0	53.4	125
Oudomxay	44.2	16.7	4.7	3.6	2.1	1.6	71.3	100.0	45.5	240
Bokeo	69.9	0.8	2.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	92.3	100.0	71.2	94
Luangprabang	70.7	0.9	6.7	2.3	2.4	1.5	86.2	100.0	71.7	271
Huaphanh	44.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	98.6	100.0	45.2	176
Xayabury	78.5	0.0	1.9	2.1	4.6	1.8	89.7	100.0	79.6	120
Xiengkhuang	80.2	8.8	13.7	3.4	3.3	0.7	70.0	100.0	80.6	211
Vientiane	78.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	7.5	90.5	100.0	79.3	214
Borikhamxay	66.1	1.0	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	95.6	100.0	67.2	165
Khammuan	73.4	0.0	5.8	0.6	0.6	4.0	89.0	100.0	75.0	188
Savannakhet	45.2	2.3	3.0	2.3	0.4	8.0	84.0	100.0	45.2	528
Saravane	84.9	3.7	2.7	0.5	0.7	2.3	90.1	100.0	84.9	176
Sekong	47.0	1.6	1.8	3.7	0.0	1.0	92.0	100.0	47.4	75
Champasack	61.0	1.8	3.3	0.6	2.0	7.7	84.6	100.0	61.0	270
Attapeu	53.6	0.0	17.3	3.8	3.9	0.4	74.6	100.0	54.0	102
Xaysomboun	77.5	10.0	6.1	2.1	0.6	0.0	81.2	100.0	78.5	79

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

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

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

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

Continued...

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, LSIS III, 2023

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B					After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	1.5					
Total	63.5	3.3	4.4	1.7	1.5	3.5	85.5	100.0	64.0	3,448	
Education											
None or ECE	35.7	0.7	2.0	1.0	1.6	2.1	92.6	100.0	36.1	439	
Primary	55.5	2.5	4.4	1.5	0.9	3.3	87.3	100.0	56.1	1,010	
Lower secondary	64.4	4.3	4.2	2.5	1.1	2.7	85.2	100.0	65.3	914	
Upper secondary	78.7	4.0	5.5	1.5	2.1	5.1	81.7	100.0	79.2	580	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	79.7	3.5	3.1	2.3	2.8	5.9	82.3	100.0	79.7	91	
High	85.3	4.8	6.1	1.4	2.7	4.8	80.2	100.0	85.3	414	
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	57.0	3.7	4.1	1.0	1.1	2.5	87.5	100.0	57.6	657	
20-34	65.8	3.4	4.2	2.0	1.6	3.8	84.9	100.0	66.3	2,507	
35-49	57.6	1.3	6.9	0.6	1.8	3.6	85.8	100.0	58.1	282	
Place of delivery											
Home	4.9	1.8	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	94.7	100.0	6.5	712	
Health facility	79.6	3.6	5.3	2.0	1.7	4.3	83.0	100.0	79.9	2,697	
Public	79.6	3.7	5.3	2.1	1.6	4.3	83.0	100.0	79.8	2,678	
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20	
Other/DK/Missing	(16.1)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(93.4)	100.0	(16.1)	39	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	74.1	3.3	4.8	1.7	1.7	5.4	83.2	100.0	74.7	1,740	
Mon-Khmer	50.4	3.9	3.5	2.2	1.4	2.1	86.8	100.0	51.1	997	
Hmong-Mien	59.3	3.2	5.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	88.0	100.0	59.6	551	
Chinese-Tibetan	40.7	0.0	1.5	0.3	1.7	2.1	94.5	100.0	40.8	140	
Other/DK/Missing	(61.5)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.2)	100.0	(61.5)	21	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	37.7	3.6	3.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	90.0	100.0	38.5	930	
Second	61.4	2.9	4.7	1.5	1.3	3.1	86.5	100.0	62.1	783	
Middle	71.2	3.4	6.4	2.6	1.6	3.4	82.6	100.0	72.0	665	
Fourth	79.5	3.4	3.3	1.8	1.4	3.3	86.9	100.0	79.7	584	
Richest	86.1	3.3	5.1	2.1	2.8	9.0	77.7	100.0	86.1	485	

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Age at most recent live birth" is not shown separately

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ^A	DK/Don't remember		
Total	84.6	13.7	33.9	5.1	60.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	3,448
Sex of newborn									
Male	83.8	14.2	33.9	5.5	59.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	1,791
Female	85.4	13.3	33.8	4.6	61.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,657
Area									
Urban	87.2	15.7	28.9	6.5	64.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	888
Rural	83.7	13.0	35.6	4.6	59.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,560
Rural with road	84.2	13.7	34.4	4.7	60.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	2,318
Rural without road	78.8	7.0	47.3	4.3	48.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	242
Region									
North	87.4	13.1	31.5	7.0	60.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,170
Central	82.2	15.1	34.0	4.8	60.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,656
South	85.6	11.5	37.8	2.4	59.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	622
Province									
Vientiane capital	88.7	20.0	35.0	5.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	271
Phongsaly	90.1	1.7	62.4	4.9	32.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	144
Luangnamtha	71.1	20.0	25.5	6.3	67.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	125
Oudomxay	89.4	2.2	53.5	16.9	29.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	240
Bokeo	93.2	33.8	34.0	4.7	60.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	94
Luangprabang	92.1	7.1	15.5	5.6	78.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	271
Huaphanh	77.6	26.7	14.8	0.0	84.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	176
Xayabury	96.3	18.3	15.6	6.0	77.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	120
Xiengkhuang	80.4	17.9	16.8	9.1	73.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	211
Vientiane	92.7	19.2	22.4	3.1	73.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	214
Borikhamxay	96.0	12.3	47.3	1.7	51.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	165
Khammuan	94.4	15.1	31.9	1.1	66.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	188
Savannakhet	64.7	11.6	42.1	2.7	54.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	528
Saravane	98.3	3.9	16.3	3.4	79.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	176
Sekong	73.3	11.6	42.6	0.0	57.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Champasack	82.1	20.0	54.7	2.8	41.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	270
Attapeu	82.2	1.8	26.4	1.6	72.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	102
Xaysomboun	95.1	8.1	31.8	25.9	42.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	79
Education									
None or ECE	74.7	6.5	46.5	2.1	51.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	439
Primary	83.7	11.9	38.5	4.8	56.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,010
Lower secondary	85.8	13.6	31.8	5.4	62.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	914
Upper secondary	90.6	18.1	25.6	5.6	68.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	580
Post secondary / Non tertiary	83.2	24.8	28.8	16.5	54.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	91
High	86.3	17.7	26.3	5.4	67.3	0.1	1.0	100.0	414
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	81.3	13.4	32.0	5.2	62.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	657
20-34	85.2	14.1	33.9	5.3	60.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,507
35-49	86.2	11.6	37.9	2.8	56.8	0.9	1.7	100.0	282
Place of delivery									
Home	73.5	1.0	59.7	3.7	35.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	712
Health facility	88.0	17.1	26.7	5.5	67.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,697
Public	88.2	17.1	26.7	5.5	67.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,678
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Other/DK/Missing	(50.6)	(13.2)	(60.1)	(3.6)	(30.6)	(0.0)	(5.7)	100.0	39
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	85.8	17.2	31.5	4.4	63.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	1,740
Mon-Khmer	83.3	9.5	37.8	5.7	56.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	997
Hmong-Mien	84.4	11.9	29.8	6.2	63.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	551
Chinese-Tibetan	78.6	6.4	50.8	5.6	43.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	140
Other/DK/Missing	(90.3)	(23.7)	(31.3)	(0.9)	(67.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	79.2	7.6	41.6	4.7	53.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	930
Second	84.2	12.5	34.4	6.3	58.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	783
Middle	88.5	14.7	34.7	4.8	60.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	665
Fourth	86.1	22.0	26.7	5.4	67.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	584
Richest	88.1	16.4	25.7	4.2	70.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	485

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried

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

³ MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

^A Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed.

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Age at most recent live birth" is not shown separately

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, LSIS III, 2023

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Substances ^b applied to the cord					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility			
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:			Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Traditional medicine		Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ^c	
						Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,a}	Nothing						
Total	20.2	3.1	34.7	32.6	9.5	100.0	22.0	30.5	67.9	11.4	6.5	7.3	79.3	751
Sex of newborn														
Male	19.3	2.1	36.7	32.1	9.8	100.0	20.1	29.1	67.5	12.4	6.0	6.5	79.8	402
Female	21.2	4.1	32.4	33.1	9.2	100.0	24.3	32.2	68.5	10.2	7.1	8.1	78.7	349
Area														
Urban	16.1	0.7	36.3	31.5	15.5	100.0	18.9	29.6	65.6	11.7	1.2	4.1	77.3	54
Rural	20.5	3.3	34.5	32.6	9.1	100.0	22.3	30.6	68.1	11.3	6.9	7.5	79.5	697
Rural with road	20.9	3.9	35.3	31.5	8.5	100.0	22.0	30.0	68.6	11.0	7.2	6.4	79.6	572
Rural without road	18.7	0.4	31.3	38.1	11.5	100.0	23.5	33.2	65.9	12.8	5.8	12.7	78.7	125
Region														
North	16.9	0.6	47.9	21.0	13.6	100.0	27.5	31.4	77.9	8.9	4.2	1.8	86.8	329
Central	12.5	4.4	30.6	48.7	3.8	100.0	13.7	19.4	62.2	11.0	8.8	12.1	73.2	268
South	40.3	6.0	13.6	29.4	10.7	100.0	24.9	48.0	56.6	17.3	7.4	10.5	73.9	154
Education														
None or ECE	16.4	2.8	38.9	37.2	4.6	100.0	19.6	25.3	78.7	5.3	6.1	3.0	83.9	206
Primary	20.8	3.1	30.2	37.0	8.9	100.0	22.4	30.9	61.8	13.9	5.5	11.8	75.7	325
Lower secondary	22.4	3.9	38.5	22.8	12.4	100.0	22.0	34.2	70.9	11.1	8.8	4.1	82.0	163
Upper secondary	22.3	1.7	40.6	22.4	13.0	100.0	30.1	38.0	57.9	18.3	8.4	6.8	76.2	48

¹ MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument

² MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord

^a Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors.

^b Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, ash, animal dung, traditional medicine and others. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful.

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

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

Continued...

Table TM.8.5 (Cont.): Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord and percentage of cords cut with clean instruments and what substance was applied to the cord, LSIS III, 2023

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Substances ^B applied to the cord					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility			
	New blade	Used blade	Scissors	Other	DK	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^A	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic		Traditional medicine	Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²
Total	20.2	3.1	34.7	32.6	9.5	100.0	22.0	30.5	67.9	11.4	6.5	7.3	79.3	751
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	21.9	2.3	36.8	29.9	9.1	100.0	23.1	32.4	70.9	8.8	8.6	3.7	79.7	165
20-34	18.6	3.0	34.0	34.1	10.3	100.0	22.4	29.3	67.2	12.2	5.4	7.9	79.4	502
35-49	26.1	4.8	34.7	28.7	5.8	100.0	17.9	34.3	66.4	11.3	9.0	11.0	77.7	84
Place of delivery														
Home	20.8	3.2	35.6	31.2	9.2	100.0	22.5	31.4	67.9	10.9	6.9	7.3	78.8	712
Other/DK/Missing	(7.4)	(0.0)	(15.7)	(60.3)	(16.5)	100.0	(14.0)	(14.0)	(69.0)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(88.0)	39
Assistance at delivery														
Skilled attendant	31.3	2.4	36.3	18.3	11.7	100.0	37.3	43.6	54.6	29.6	11.4	1.5	84.2	104
Traditional birth attendant	30.4	6.0	21.8	26.9	14.9	100.0	21.4	35.4	61.0	17.0	4.1	9.0	78.0	119
Other / No attendant	15.7	2.5	37.3	36.6	7.9	100.0	19.2	26.8	72.1	6.5	6.1	8.0	78.6	528
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai	28.8	7.2	16.1	37.5	10.4	100.0	23.9	35.0	48.9	23.0	7.0	17.0	72.0	195
Mon-Khmer	16.7	1.1	32.4	43.7	6.1	100.0	15.3	25.1	73.9	8.2	4.8	5.0	82.0	320
Hmong-Mien	13.6	2.7	54.7	11.9	17.0	100.0	22.7	27.2	72.5	5.7	8.8	3.4	78.2	172
Chinese-Tibetan	30.3	0.0	47.5	18.2	4.0	100.0	47.4	52.1	85.8	6.5	6.0	0.0	92.3	62
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	16.6	1.2	39.3	34.8	8.1	100.0	18.3	26.9	75.5	5.6	5.8	5.5	81.1	436
Second	19.8	6.2	29.4	32.9	11.7	100.0	24.8	30.6	59.5	16.8	8.6	9.8	76.2	189
Middle	30.6	5.2	25.3	32.6	6.2	100.0	32.3	41.6	59.3	13.7	5.7	12.6	73.0	83
Fourth	(32.7)	(4.6)	(34.3)	(9.0)	(19.5)	100.0	(28.0)	(41.8)	(50.6)	(34.3)	(7.8)	(4.6)	(84.9)	36
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6

¹ MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument

² MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord

^A Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised used blades or scissors.

^B Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, ash, animal dung, traditional medicine and others. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful.

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

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

Note: Due to less than 25 unweighted cases, 'Other/DK missing' category in 'Ethno-linguistic group of household head', and 'Post Secondary' and 'Higher' categories in the 'Education' background characteristic are not shown separately.

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, LSIIS III, 2023

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:										Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Breastfeeding	Counselling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹		
Total	17.4	19.1	26.3	23.5	31.8	6.4	17.8	32.6	3,448		
Sex of newborn											
Male	18.4	20.0	26.6	24.2	32.6	6.2	17.7	33.4	1,791		
Female	16.3	18.1	25.9	22.7	30.8	6.6	18.0	31.8	1,657		
Area											
Urban	26.7	30.0	39.9	30.3	45.1	10.9	24.1	46.0	888		
Rural	14.2	15.3	21.5	21.2	27.1	4.8	15.7	28.0	2,560		
Rural with road	15.1	16.5	22.9	22.3	28.6	5.0	16.6	29.5	2,318		
Rural without road	5.4	4.2	8.4	10.6	13.2	2.9	6.5	13.2	242		
Region											
North	14.1	15.4	19.4	24.1	26.5	7.4	21.8	27.6	1,170		
Central	19.0	21.8	30.6	22.0	34.5	6.1	15.2	35.2	1,656		
South	19.4	18.7	27.6	26.3	34.3	5.1	17.5	35.3	622		
Province											
Vientiane capital	49.1	59.1	60.1	37.9	62.2	22.4	29.2	65.8	271		
Phongsaly	11.5	13.6	14.3	13.2	14.3	2.8	11.8	15.1	144		
Luangnamtha	7.7	7.6	9.0	26.4	28.7	10.9	32.9	30.9	125		
Oudomxay	1.2	2.4	1.6	6.6	7.0	1.2	2.9	8.2	240		
Bokeo	12.6	15.1	14.5	14.9	17.5	5.0	7.4	17.9	94		
Luangprabang	25.2	26.6	40.6	46.5	51.3	8.9	47.7	52.7	271		
Huaphanh	8.6	9.1	8.6	9.9	9.9	5.5	8.2	9.9	176		
Xayabury	33.3	36.0	43.1	47.1	53.5	23.2	32.6	54.9	120		
Xiengkhuang	5.5	7.0	7.4	6.6	9.7	3.8	3.8	9.7	211		
Vientiane	26.3	29.0	47.3	47.2	55.2	5.9	43.7	55.2	214		
Borikhamxay	5.8	6.0	10.7	14.9	16.5	1.6	0.9	16.5	165		
Khammuan	22.4	23.0	34.4	26.8	39.3	1.8	19.9	40.3	188		
Savannakhet	11.5	13.0	27.0	13.6	30.2	2.6	6.0	30.2	528		
Saravane	28.9	20.8	34.8	31.7	38.4	7.7	28.0	39.0	176		
Sekong	24.2	22.9	29.5	24.8	34.2	6.0	14.2	36.0	75		
Champasack	15.8	16.3	24.6	31.8	36.2	4.7	11.5	36.2	270		
Attapeu	8.9	18.3	21.7	3.6	22.5	1.1	18.0	25.8	102		
Xaysomboun	1.8	2.7	3.4	0.5	3.7	0.6	0.6	3.7	79		

¹ MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions

Continued...

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, LSIIS III, 2023

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:										Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding					Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹		
			Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation	Observation	Weight assessment					
Total	17.4	19.1	26.3	23.5	31.8	6.4	17.8	32.6	3,448			
Education												
None or ECE	10.0	9.5	13.5	14.1	18.7	2.0	9.6	19.4	439			
Primary	14.4	13.9	21.4	19.9	26.3	4.7	15.0	27.3	1,010			
Lower secondary	15.6	17.8	25.5	24.1	31.9	5.8	18.7	33.4	914			
Upper secondary	23.2	26.8	33.1	28.1	38.6	8.7	18.6	38.8	580			
Post secondary / Non tertiary	26.1	29.2	34.8	35.2	40.5	6.3	20.0	40.5	91			
High	26.6	31.8	41.9	32.0	47.1	13.1	30.1	47.8	414			
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	12.4	14.5	20.1	20.7	26.4	4.4	14.4	27.5	657			
20-34	18.4	20.1	27.7	24.2	33.3	6.9	18.6	34.2	2,507			
35-49	20.2	20.3	27.7	23.6	30.3	6.5	18.7	30.5	282			
Place of delivery												
Home	4.2	2.7	3.9	6.3	7.7	2.7	3.9	8.9	712			
Health facility	21.0	23.4	32.3	28.1	38.2	7.2	21.7	39.0	2,697			
Public	21.0	23.4	32.2	27.9	38.1	7.0	21.6	38.9	2,678			
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20			
Other/DK/Missing	(12.6)	(19.2)	(19.2)	(21.5)	(25.3)	(14.3)	(5.4)	(25.3)	39			
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	23.4	26.2	34.6	28.9	40.4	8.2	19.7	41.4	1,740			
Mon-Khmer	12.9	13.4	20.9	20.4	26.8	5.4	17.7	27.9	997			
Hmong-Mien	8.7	9.8	13.6	14.8	17.7	3.5	12.6	17.8	551			
Chinese-Tibetan	9.0	10.0	11.3	13.6	16.0	3.2	16.1	17.5	140			
Other/DK/Missing	(20.6)	(4.8)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(21.0)	(0.0)	(25.2)	(23.1)	21			
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	7.4	7.6	11.1	11.4	15.3	2.6	9.7	16.4	930			
Second	13.3	13.2	20.6	23.4	27.8	4.4	16.5	28.6	783			
Middle	17.7	19.2	30.3	24.5	34.6	6.5	19.1	34.7	665			
Fourth	23.3	25.5	33.5	29.2	39.9	6.4	20.7	41.1	584			
Richest	35.8	42.7	50.3	38.8	55.9	16.5	30.5	57.0	485			

¹ MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Age at most recent live birth" is not shown separately

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

	PNC visit for mothers ^B										Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,c}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A		PNC visit for mothers ^B										
	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Total		Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,c}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years			
Total	63.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.5	96.5	100.0	64.2	3,448			
Sex of newborn													
Male	64.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.7	95.9	100.0	64.4	1,791			
Female	63.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.3	97.2	100.0	63.9	1,657			
Area													
Urban	76.7	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.4	96.3	100.0	77.1	888			
Rural	59.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.6	96.6	100.0	59.7	2,560			
Rural with road	61.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.6	96.5	100.0	62.3	2,318			
Rural without road	34.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	97.5	100.0	34.7	242			
Region													
North	58.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	97.1	100.0	58.8	1,170			
Central	66.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.0	96.1	100.0	67.2	1,656			
South	65.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.4	96.6	100.0	66.3	622			
Province													
Vientiane capital	81.7	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.1	94.3	100.0	82.3	271			
Phongsaly	48.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	48.6	144			
Luangnamtha	53.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	98.6	100.0	53.3	125			
Oudomxay	43.1	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.2	95.9	100.0	43.5	240			
Bokeo	70.4	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.8	95.1	100.0	70.6	94			
Luangprabang	72.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.0	96.8	100.0	73.0	271			
Huaphanh	45.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	99.1	100.0	46.1	176			
Xayabury	83.1	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	95.8	100.0	84.5	120			
Xiengkhuang	79.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	97.9	100.0	80.4	211			
Vientiane	78.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.9	94.2	100.0	78.7	214			
Borikhamxay	66.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	99.0	100.0	66.0	165			
Khammuan	73.1	0.5	1.0	1.9	0.6	3.4	92.4	100.0	73.7	188			
Savannakhet	46.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	96.9	100.0	46.2	528			
Saravane	85.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	96.9	100.0	85.6	176			
Sekong	49.1	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	96.2	100.0	50.8	75			
Champasack	62.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	1.2	96.7	100.0	63.6	270			
Attapeu	51.6	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.5	96.2	100.0	51.6	102			
Xaysomboun	76.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.5	100.0	76.0	79			

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

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

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

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

Continued...

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

	PNC visit for mothers ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Total	63.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.5	96.5	100.0	64.2	3,448
Education										
None or ECE	34.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	98.1	100.0	35.3	439
Primary	55.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	97.2	100.0	56.5	1,010
Lower secondary	64.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	97.1	100.0	64.8	914
Upper secondary	79.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.0	95.9	100.0	79.9	580
Post secondary / Non tertiary	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	3.0	95.9	100.0	80.3	91
High	86.0	1.0	1.6	0.2	1.4	3.0	92.8	100.0	86.6	414
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	57.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	97.8	100.0	58.1	657
20-34	66.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.7	96.2	100.0	66.5	2,507
35-49	57.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.7	96.1	100.0	57.6	282
Place of delivery										
Home	5.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	97.6	100.0	7.2	712
Health facility	79.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.7	96.3	100.0	79.9	2,697
Public	79.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.7	96.3	100.0	79.8	2,678
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Other/DK/Missing	(17.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(92.0)	100.0	(17.3)	39
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	61.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.3	96.9	100.0	61.8	3,193
C-section	94.4	0.9	0.0	0.5	2.7	4.1	91.8	100.0	94.4	255
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	74.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.3	95.4	100.0	74.9	1,740
Mon-Khmer	50.4	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	96.8	100.0	51.3	997
Hmong-Mien	59.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	98.6	100.0	59.6	551
Chinese-Tibetan	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.4	100.0	40.7	140
Other/DK/Missing	(61.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(61.5)	21
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	38.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	97.5	100.0	38.8	930
Second	61.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	97.9	100.0	62.0	783
Middle	72.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	97.5	100.0	72.2	665
Fourth	78.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.8	95.0	100.0	78.9	584
Richest	86.6	0.3	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.9	92.9	100.0	87.6	485

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Age at most recent live birth" is not shown separately

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, LSIS III, 2023

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers			Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Health facility	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Other qualified	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant		
	Total	34.0	66.0	100.0	88.9	4.1	6.5		
Sex of newborn									
Male	(26.9)	(73.1)	100.0	(92.8)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.7)	100.0	42
Female	(46.1)	(53.9)	100.0	(82.3)	(0.0)	(17.7)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Area									
Urban	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Rural	39.4	60.6	100.0	87.1	2.9	9.4	0.6	100.0	47
Region									
North	(41.5)	(58.5)	100.0	(91.5)	(6.1)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Central	(22.8)	(77.2)	100.0	(89.9)	(4.3)	(5.8)	(0.0)	100.0	32
South	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Place of delivery									
Home	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Health facility	30.5	69.5	100.0	92.5	5.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	55
Public	30.5	69.5	100.0	92.5	5.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	55
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	33.2	66.8	100.0	89.3	2.4	7.8	0.5	100.0	56
C-section	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	(33.9)	(66.1)	100.0	(87.4)	(5.7)	(6.9)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Mon-Khmer	(36.0)	(64.0)	100.0	(89.6)	(2.0)	(7.1)	(1.3)	100.0	22
Hmong-Mien	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, some background variables such as "Rural with/without road", "Education", "Age at most recent live birth" and the "Wealth index quintile" are not shown separately

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Total	64.0	64.2	62.0	33.9	3,448
Sex of newborn					
Male	64.4	64.4	62.5	33.7	1,791
Female	63.6	63.9	61.6	34.1	1,657
Area					
Urban	77.1	77.1	73.8	19.6	888
Rural	59.5	59.7	57.9	38.8	2,560
Rural with road	62.0	62.3	60.4	36.1	2,318
Rural without road	35.1	34.7	34.2	64.5	242
Region					
North	58.2	58.8	57.2	40.2	1,170
Central	67.8	67.2	64.6	29.7	1,656
South	65.0	66.3	64.3	33.0	622
Province					
Vientiane capital	84.8	82.3	78.6	11.5	271
Phongsaly	47.5	48.6	47.5	51.4	144
Luangnamtha	53.4	53.3	52.9	46.2	125
Oudomxay	45.5	43.5	43.5	54.5	240
Bokeo	71.2	70.6	69.7	27.8	94
Luangprabang	71.7	73.0	70.3	25.6	271
Huaphanh	45.2	46.1	44.7	53.5	176
Xayabury	79.6	84.5	79.6	15.5	120
Xiengkhuang	80.6	80.4	79.2	18.2	211
Vientiane	79.3	78.7	75.9	18.0	214
Borikhamxay	67.2	66.0	64.6	31.4	165
Khammuan	75.0	73.7	70.0	21.3	188
Savannakhet	45.2	46.2	43.3	52.0	528
Saravane	84.9	85.6	84.3	13.8	176
Sekong	47.4	50.8	46.9	48.6	75
Champasack	61.0	63.6	61.0	36.4	270
Attapeu	54.0	51.6	51.3	45.6	102
Xaysomboun	78.5	76.0	75.8	21.4	79
Education					
None or ECE	36.1	35.3	34.4	63.1	439
Primary	56.1	56.5	54.3	41.7	1,010
Lower secondary	65.3	64.8	63.4	33.3	914
Upper secondary	79.2	79.9	77.5	18.4	580
Post secondary / Non tertiary	79.7	80.3	77.7	17.6	91
High	85.3	86.6	82.0	10.1	414
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	57.6	58.1	55.9	40.2	657
20-34	66.3	66.5	64.3	31.4	2,507
35-49	58.1	57.6	56.3	40.7	282
Place of delivery					
Home	6.5	7.2	5.2	91.6	712
Health facility	79.9	79.9	77.7	17.9	2,697
Public	79.8	79.8	77.6	17.9	2,678
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other/DK/Missing	(16.1)	(17.3)	(16.1)	(82.7)	39
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	61.8	61.8	59.7	36.2	3,193
C-section	91.5	94.4	90.9	5.0	255
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	74.7	74.9	71.9	22.3	1,740
Mon-Khmer	51.1	51.3	49.7	47.3	997
Hmong-Mien	59.6	59.6	58.7	39.5	551
Chinese-Tibetan	40.8	40.7	40.7	59.2	140
Other/DK/Missing	(61.5)	(61.5)	(61.5)	(38.5)	21
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	38.5	38.8	37.7	60.5	930
Second	62.1	62.0	60.1	36.0	783
Middle	72.0	72.2	70.0	25.7	665
Fourth	79.7	78.9	76.7	18.1	584
Richest	86.1	87.6	83.1	9.4	485

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

² MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Age at most recent live birth" and is not shown separately

6.10 SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the risk of HIV transmission. The consistent use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV.^{72,73} A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Tables TM.10.1W and TM.10.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex.

Certain behaviour at a young age may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men.⁷³ Tables TM.10.2W and 10.2M show the percentage of women age 15-24 years such key sexual behaviour indicators.

⁷² UNAIDS et al. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention - Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

⁷³ UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 - Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women	Number of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	Number of women			
Total	82.9	75.9	0.4	22,126	46.4		80
Area							
Urban	79.0	70.1	0.3	7,643	(*)		26
Rural	85.0	79.0	0.4	14,483	(52.8)		54
Rural with road	84.7	78.7	0.4	13,370	(53.1)		49
Rural without road	88.1	83.0	0.4	1,113	(*)		5
Region							
North	88.5	82.7	0.2	6,534	(*)		15
Central	81.0	73.1	0.5	11,455	(44.5)		58
South	79.4	72.9	0.2	4,137	(*)		6
Province							
Vientiane capital	72.1	62.9	0.6	3,221	(*)		19
Phongsaly	91.2	85.5	0.2	610	(*)		1
Luangnamtha	89.8	84.4	0.2	609	(*)		1
Oudomxay	88.0	83.9	0.2	1,182	(*)		3
Bokeo	84.2	78.2	0.6	585	(*)		4
Luangprabang	89.0	79.8	0.4	1,463	(*)		5
Huaphanh	88.2	85.3	0.0	871	(-)		0
Xayabury	88.6	82.9	0.1	1,213	(*)		1
Xiengkhuang	87.8	84.1	0.1	926	(*)		1
Vientiane	86.9	79.3	0.6	1,457	(*)		9
Borikhamxay	87.8	81.3	0.2	943	(*)		2
Khammuan	80.6	71.3	0.3	1,379	(*)		5
Savannakhet	82.2	74.2	0.7	3,213	(*)		23
Saravane	80.3	74.0	0.1	1,165	(*)		1
Sekong	82.4	74.7	0.5	436	(*)		2
Champasack	77.9	71.1	0.1	1,976	(*)		2
Attapeu	80.9	75.6	0.3	560	(*)		2
Xaysomboun	92.4	90.1	0.0	316	(*)		0
Age							
15-24	55.4	52.3	0.6	6,815	(60.7)		40
15-19	36.6	34.4	0.6	3,655	(*)		22
15-17	24.2	22.6	0.6	2,226	(*)		13
18-19	56.0	52.7	0.6	1,429	(*)		9
20-24	77.1	73.1	0.6	3,160	(*)		18
25-29	91.1	84.7	0.4	3,400	(*)		13
30-39	95.6	86.7	0.3	6,974	(*)		19
40-49	97.4	87.1	0.2	4,937	(*)		8
Education							
None or ECE	93.9	86.3	0.4	3,053	(*)		13
Primary	91.9	84.7	0.3	6,652	(*)		19
Lower secondary	82.6	76.2	0.4	5,184	(*)		21
Upper secondary	62.4	57.1	0.5	3,963	(*)		18
Post secondary / Non tertiary	88.2	78.9	0.4	616	(*)		3
High	77.7	68.9	0.2	2,658	(*)		6
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	92.9	0.2	17,232	(13.7)		40
Never married/in union	22.6	16.0	0.8	4,888	(79.3)		40
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	81.2	73.5	0.4	14,144	(47.9)		51
Mon-Khmer	84.6	78.6	0.5	5,317	(47.2)		26
Hmong-Mien	88.2	83.7	0.0	1,874	(*)		0
Chinese-Tibetan	90.7	86.2	0.4	604	(*)		2
Other/DK/Missing	84.4	71.7	0.0	188	(*)		0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	87.0	81.3	0.3	3,985	(*)		13
Second	86.3	80.1	0.3	4,236	(*)		11
Middle	84.4	78.0	0.3	4,289	(*)		14
Fourth	81.2	73.8	0.5	4,611	(*)		23
Richest	77.0	68.2	0.4	5,006	(*)		19

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

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

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

(-) Figures that are based on 0 unweighted case

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Marital Status" is not shown separately

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men	Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹			
Total	83.6	78.9	4.1	10,340	43.6	421
Area						
Urban	83.9	77.8	6.4	3,353	46.1	213
Rural	83.4	79.4	3.0	6,987	41.1	208
Rural with road	83.4	79.4	2.9	6,407	40.8	183
Rural without road	83.0	79.7	4.2	580	(43.2)	25
Region						
North	89.7	85.6	6.9	3,135	42.2	215
Central	83.0	76.8	3.4	5,299	48.0	179
South	74.9	73.6	1.4	1,905	26.0	27
Province						
Vientiane capital	81.0	72.1	5.0	1,389	(63.1)	69
Phongsaly	91.1	81.8	2.0	305	(*)	6
Luangnamtha	91.0	87.7	9.5	313	51.3	30
Oudomxay	88.7	85.4	7.8	571	(27.2)	44
Bokeo	83.4	82.5	4.9	271	(*)	13
Luangprabang	92.1	88.1	14.9	682	48.8	102
Huaphanh	90.6	88.8	1.4	436	(*)	6
Xayabury	88.4	82.8	2.5	558	(*)	14
Xiengkhuang	88.2	87.4	6.6	451	(56.1)	30
Vientiane	83.4	78.1	3.3	686	(*)	22
Borikhamxay	84.9	79.2	7.2	464	(12.5)	34
Khammuan	81.9	80.9	1.8	618	(*)	11
Savannakhet	82.6	73.9	0.7	1,539	(*)	11
Saravane	73.2	72.1	0.4	526	(*)	2
Sekong	79.7	77.3	5.1	219	(25.1)	11
Champasack	72.8	71.8	0.9	884	(*)	8
Attapeu	81.0	78.9	2.1	276	(*)	6
Xaysomboun	88.2	88.0	1.4	152	(*)	2
Age						
15-24	53.7	48.7	3.7	3,192	61.3	118
15-19	30.1	26.9	2.5	1,663	(64.9)	42
15-17	18.5	16.4	1.9	1,030	(*)	20
18-19	48.9	43.9	3.6	634	(*)	23
20-24	79.4	72.3	5.0	1,528	59.4	76
25-29	93.0	86.8	4.9	1,487	45.2	73
30-39	97.0	92.8	4.2	3,286	38.3	139
40-49	99.1	95.3	3.8	2,375	27.4	91
Education						
None or ECE	86.9	82.6	1.5	624	(*)	9
Primary	87.4	82.7	2.3	2,876	35.6	67
Lower secondary	80.2	75.7	3.5	2,723	46.4	96
Upper secondary	74.6	68.7	5.6	2,335	49.7	130
Post secondary / Non tertiary	95.3	91.8	6.6	385	(30.6)	26
High	92.5	88.9	6.6	1,397	41.3	93
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.9	3.3	6,951	20.1	232
Never married/in union	49.8	40.0	5.6	3,389	72.5	189
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	83.2	77.9	4.0	6,383	42.9	255
Mon-Khmer	82.2	78.2	4.2	2,595	48.8	109
Hmong-Mien	86.1	83.3	3.3	973	(37.6)	32
Chinese-Tibetan	91.8	87.5	5.8	305	(22.4)	18
Other/DK/Missing	92.9	91.2	9.1	83	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	82.0	77.7	2.1	2,065	47.6	44
Second	84.3	80.1	4.2	2,164	40.1	90
Middle	82.3	77.7	3.2	2,022	45.6	64
Fourth	85.3	79.6	5.1	2,028	48.3	103
Richest	83.9	79.1	5.9	2,061	39.8	121

¹ MICS indicator TM.22 - Multiple sexual partnerships

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

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of married women	Number of never-married women	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months					
	55.4	5.5	0.6	6,815	82.6	3,680	9.2	16.0	3,566	46.0	571	(60.7)	40		
Area															
Urban	42.7	3.2	0.2	1,992	81.2	1,407	10.6	28.5	770	50.1	220	(*)	4		
Rural	60.6	6.5	0.8	4,823	83.5	2,273	8.9	12.6	2,796	43.4	351	(60.2)	37		
Rural with road	60.0	6.3	0.8	4,429	83.2	2,130	9.1	13.4	2,540	44.3	340	(62.9)	35		
Rural without road	68.3	8.8	0.6	393	87.6	143	6.5	4.4	255	(*)	11	(*)	2		
Region															
North	67.5	8.4	0.4	2,043	75.4	881	8.0	14.9	1,317	48.7	196	(*)	9		
Central	51.2	4.6	0.8	3,457	83.2	2,028	10.5	19.0	1,661	50.5	316	(*)	28		
South	47.6	3.5	0.3	1,316	89.4	771	8.5	10.1	588	12.8	59	(*)	4		
Province															
Vientiane capital	31.0	0.7	0.5	877	85.8	705	9.2	38.8	241	47.8	93	(*)	5		
Phongsaly	73.7	8.8	0.6	183	76.1	63	6.0	10.4	129	(52.9)	13	(*)	1		
Luangnamtha	69.0	8.5	0.0	185	70.8	81	8.1	20.5	124	(77.0)	25	(-)	0		
Oudomxay	69.0	5.6	0.0	426	83.6	158	8.6	8.1	286	(*)	23	(-)	0		
Bokeo	54.7	7.1	0.9	173	84.0	93	12.5	14.7	90	(96.2)	13	(*)	2		
Luangprabang	70.1	7.9	1.2	440	66.5	198	7.5	19.8	283	(61.7)	56	(*)	5		
Huaphanh	69.0	10.6	0.0	309	85.7	112	5.4	7.2	211	(*)	15	(-)	0		
Xayabury	63.1	11.2	0.3	326	68.6	176	9.7	25.5	195	(14.0)	50	(*)	1		
Xiangkhuaung	65.9	7.6	0.0	292	82.7	120	9.3	9.0	184	(*)	17	(-)	0		
Vientiane	58.9	6.6	1.0	397	79.9	204	24.7	18.0	218	(47.8)	39	(*)	4		
Borikhamxay	66.1	7.6	0.6	278	72.4	130	13.3	21.3	177	(65.1)	38	(*)	2		
Khammuan	47.3	3.7	0.9	440	88.5	262	5.6	12.7	189	(*)	24	(*)	4		
Savannakhet	55.3	5.1	1.2	1,057	83.4	566	7.3	15.2	558	(58.4)	85	(*)	13		
Saravane	49.3	5.0	0.0	358	95.0	191	7.8	4.2	170	(*)	7	(-)	0		
Sekong	60.3	6.7	0.5	179	75.5	94	9.5	15.2	97	(26.5)	15	(*)	1		
Champasack	39.4	1.6	0.3	563	89.9	379	9.1	13.3	205	(*)	27	(*)	2		
Attapeu	55.7	2.9	0.4	216	89.7	107	7.7	8.7	116	(*)	10	(*)	1		
Xaysomboun	81.1	11.3	0.1	117	53.6	41	6.6	21.6	94	50.7	20	(*)	0		

¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex³ MICS indicator TM.26 - Age-mixing among sexual partners⁴ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners⁵ MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners

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

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

(-) Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Continued...

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, LSIS III, 2023

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:		Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:	
15-24 years who:		15-24 years who:		15-24 years who:		15-24 years who:		15-24 years who:		15-24 years who:		15-24 years who:	
Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex ²	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with: A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
Total	55.4	5.5	6,815	82.6	3,680	9.2	16.0	3,566	46.0	571	(60.7)	40	
Age													
15-19	36.6	6.5	3,655	87.2	2,654	9.2	23.8	1,256	45.2	298	(*)	22	
15-17	24.2	7.5	2,226	90.6	1,862	8.8	31.0	503	46.7	156	(*)	13	
18-19	56.0	5.0	1,429	79.3	793	9.4	18.9	754	43.6	143	(*)	9	
20-24	77.1	4.4	3,160	70.6	1,026	9.3	11.8	2,310	46.8	273	(*)	18	
20-22	73.9	4.3	1,852	69.0	701	8.9	14.4	1,286	52.9	185	(*)	15	
23-24	81.6	4.6	1,308	74.1	324	9.8	8.6	1,023	33.9	88	(*)	3	
Education													
None or ECE	71.0	11.5	463	86.8	155	5.8	5.2	315	(*)	16	(*)	2	
Primary	68.9	8.9	1,281	85.6	465	11.2	7.9	841	33.3	67	(*)	11	
Lower secondary	62.5	8.0	2,131	84.3	948	9.2	10.9	1,274	42.0	139	(*)	15	
Upper secondary	41.4	1.6	2,307	83.2	1,625	9.1	26.7	894	48.0	239	(*)	10	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	59.7	1.1	82	69.2	48	4.6	36.7	46	(*)	17	(*)	1	
High	41.4	0.3	551	73.6	439	8.5	47.8	195	57.8	93	(*)	1	
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	100.0	10.1	3,131	na	na	9.5	1.5	3,039	(35.8)	44	(*)	9	
Never married/in union	17.4	1.7	3,680	82.6	3,680	7.9	100.0	522	47.3	522	(*)	31	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	46.2	2.8	3,755	83.5	2,419	10.7	21.8	1,617	47.4	352	(*)	27	
Mon-Khmer	62.7	7.1	2,012	82.3	911	8.7	11.9	1,202	42.9	143	(*)	13	
Hmong-Mien	75.6	13.0	794	78.1	248	6.8	8.6	577	34.0	50	(*)	0	
Chinese-Tibetan	73.3	12.8	205	70.1	78	6.1	17.0	145	(68.1)	25	(-)	0	
Other/DK/Missing	56.1	4.3	49	(*)	24	(14.0)	(6.7)	26	(*)	2	(-)	0	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	68.5	9.6	1,532	83.5	578	6.4	7.9	1,012	34.0	80	(*)	5	
Second	65.5	7.8	1,493	82.4	625	7.9	10.9	931	46.8	101	(*)	7	
Middle	57.9	4.4	1,319	82.3	675	9.7	14.9	734	43.2	109	(*)	9	
Fourth	44.8	3.2	1,265	82.3	849	13.5	26.5	524	45.1	139	(*)	14	
Richest	34.5	1.3	1,205	82.8	953	13.6	39.0	365	55.1	143	(*)	6	

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

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

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

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

⁵ MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

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

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

(-) Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Marital status" is not shown separately

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:				Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage in the last 12 months who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Percent of men who never had sex ²							
Total	53.7	2.8	3.7	3,192	2,336	48.7	1,553	56.9	756	61.3	118
Area											
Urban	47.4	1.2	4.1	889	761	66.9	356	66.3	238	(71.6)	36
Rural	56.1	3.5	3.6	2,303	1,575	43.3	1,197	52.6	518	56.8	82
Rural with road	56.1	3.3	3.5	2,086	1,432	43.4	1,084	53.9	470	60.4	72
Rural without road	56.7	5.2	4.5	216	143	42.4	112	39.2	48	(*)	10
Region											
North	69.4	6.5	7.6	981	654	50.6	621	50.7	314	61.1	74
Central	50.7	1.5	2.2	1,642	1,243	50.6	736	61.6	372	(63.3)	37
South	35.5	0.4	1.4	570	438	35.6	195	59.8	70	(*)	8
Province											
Vientiane capital	35.1	0.0	1.0	367	326	68.4	104	(66.4)	71	(*)	4
Phongsaly	73.7	4.2	1.7	96	62	44.1	55	(44.7)	24	(*)	2
Luangnamtha	73.9	14.1	11.7	104	72	60.8	72	67.6	44	(*)	12
Oudomxay	71.2	6.2	6.7	208	120	39.6	139	45.3	55	(*)	14
Bokeo	53.5	2.3	4.4	91	47	61.0	47	68.1	29	(*)	4
Luangprabang	77.4	6.1	17.2	210	140	56.0	149	62.6	83	(68.7)	36
Huaphanh	72.9	11.9	2.2	137	88	49.1	97	34.2	48	(*)	3
Xayabury	54.5	0.8	2.5	134	101	50.3	62	(18.7)	31	(*)	3
Xiengkhuang	61.8	4.2	12.3	137	81	37.9	83	(66.2)	32	(*)	17
Vientiane	55.3	2.4	3.7	213	169	64.9	105	50.2	68	(*)	8
Borikhamxay	56.8	3.2	2.5	149	111	55.6	80	53.3	44	(*)	4
Khammuan	50.0	1.2	0.5	207	154	49.2	100	(89.4)	49	(*)	1
Savannakhet	53.3	1.1	0.5	511	363	38.1	224	(68.5)	85	(*)	3
Saravane	23.1	0.0	0.5	147	113	(0.0)	34	(-)	0	(*)	1
Sekong	50.8	0.8	3.3	86	63	47.1	42	32.4	20	(*)	3
Champasack	29.3	0.0	0.7	235	193	(42.7)	67	(*)	29	(*)	2
Attapeu	54.8	1.6	2.5	101	69	40.3	52	(61.8)	21	(*)	2
Xaysomboun	69.8	0.9	1.0	57	39	55.8	40	2.6	22	(*)	1

¹ MICS indicator TM.24 - Sex before age 15 among young people² MICS indicator TM.25 - Young people who have never had sex³ MICS indicator TM.27 - Sex with non-regular partners⁴ MICS indicator TM.28 - Condom use with non-regular partners

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

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

(-) Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

Continued...

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

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:		Number of men age 15-24 years	Percent age of men who never had sex ²	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex before age 15 ¹									
Total	53.7	2.8	3.7	63.3	2,336	48.7	1,553	56.9	756	61.3	118
Age											
15-19	30.1	3.1	2.5	78.0	1,491	63.8	447	53.2	286	(64.9)	42
15-17	18.5	3.3	1.9	84.8	990	79.4	169	46.3	134	(*)	20
18-19	48.9	2.8	3.6	64.6	502	54.4	278	59.3	151	(*)	23
20-24	79.4	2.5	5.0	1,528	845	42.6	1,106	59.2	471	59.4	76
20-22	76.0	2.8	5.2	39.6	540	47.2	620	58.8	293	62.9	47
23-24	84.2	2.1	4.6	33.1	305	36.7	485	59.7	178	(53.8)	30
Education											
None or ECE	45.3	5.0	0.0	76.3	78	(34.2)	43	(*)	15	(-)	0
Primary	52.9	3.4	2.2	60.9	410	36.7	291	50.2	107	(*)	13
Lower secondary	52.5	3.8	2.7	1,048	728	42.0	506	54.2	212	(65.5)	28
Upper secondary	53.0	1.8	5.7	1,159	907	56.8	555	58.0	315	63.4	66
Post secondary / Non tertiary	84.4	1.0	7.8	(22.8)	39	(63.8)	44	(65.7)	28	(*)	4
High	61.9	1.2	3.3	45.9	175	69.5	113	67.9	79	(*)	7
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	100.0	5.9	2.2	856	na	5.0	839	(56.4)	42	(15.8)	18
Never married/in union	36.7	1.7	4.3	2,336	2,336	100.0	714	56.9	714	69.7	100
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	47.2	1.4	2.9	1,693	1,383	59.3	703	66.4	417	(64.7)	49
Mon-Khmer	55.8	1.8	4.8	962	646	40.3	494	54.4	199	62.9	46
Hmong-Mien	68.4	6.4	3.6	412	232	36.1	265	24.3	96	(*)	15
Chinese-Tibetan	78.5	21.0	7.0	111	64	49.4	81	44.5	40	(*)	8
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	9	(*)	9	(*)	4	(-)	0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	56.5	4.2	2.7	774	490	33.0	405	36.9	134	(58.4)	21
Second	60.3	4.3	5.1	757	505	44.4	421	54.6	187	(50.8)	39
Middle	52.7	1.7	3.2	624	462	51.1	299	60.0	153	(*)	20
Fourth	51.2	1.9	4.8	509	414	61.5	227	65.5	139	(69.9)	25
Richest	43.7	0.9	2.7	528	466	71.2	202	66.8	144	(*)	14

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

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

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

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

na: not applicable

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

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

(-) Figures that are based on 0 unweighted cases

6.11 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.⁷³ Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.^{72,73} The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV.^{72,73} The HIV module administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the LSIS III, 2023 all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W and TM.11.1M.

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

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

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.⁷³

The following questions were asked in LSIS III, 2023 to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W and TM.11.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.^{72,73} Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables TM.11.4W and TM.11.4M.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table TM.11.5. This indicator is used to track progress towards global and national goals to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. High coverage enables early initiation of care and treatment for HIV positive mothers required to live healthy and productive lives.

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.^{72,73} The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W and TM.11.6M summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women
	Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Using a condom every time	Sharing food with someone with HIV			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	49.6	43.9	41.7	39.1	42.3	33.5	44.9	37.7	24.5	20.1	22,126	
Area												
Urban	69.9	63.0	59.4	55.8	60.4	51.4	65.3	55.3	37.8	30.7	7,643	
Rural	38.9	33.8	32.4	30.2	32.7	24.1	34.2	28.3	17.4	14.5	14,483	
Rural with road	41.0	35.7	34.1	31.9	34.4	25.5	35.9	29.9	18.5	15.4	13,370	
Rural without road	14.0	11.2	11.0	9.9	11.9	8.1	12.9	9.6	5.2	3.5	1,113	
Region												
North	39.6	33.2	31.7	29.3	33.6	23.6	35.9	29.5	17.0	12.8	6,534	
Central	63.5	57.4	53.9	50.8	53.8	44.2	57.1	48.6	32.7	27.4	11,455	
South	26.9	23.6	23.7	21.9	24.0	19.6	25.4	20.1	13.6	11.2	4,137	
Province												
Vientiane capital	83.5	79.3	73.2	70.5	69.9	65.6	79.5	67.0	46.1	39.4	3,221	
Phongsaly	13.5	12.7	12.9	12.4	12.8	10.0	12.1	10.3	7.3	6.6	610	
Luangnamtha	39.4	34.1	32.8	31.0	31.0	24.3	33.6	30.0	20.6	19.0	609	
Oudomxay	27.0	24.2	21.6	20.0	22.2	14.1	24.3	17.1	8.7	6.8	1,182	
Bokeo	47.0	37.5	34.4	30.4	41.4	30.5	42.0	36.3	24.1	17.1	585	
Luangprabang	56.0	48.0	47.2	42.6	47.7	32.1	48.7	41.4	24.1	20.9	1,463	
Huaphanh	24.3	23.1	23.1	22.4	18.9	11.5	23.5	19.4	8.6	7.5	871	
Xayabury	52.5	39.0	36.5	34.7	46.4	34.4	50.9	40.8	22.3	10.5	1,213	
Xiengkhuang	57.8	41.4	38.9	32.5	27.8	28.3	46.9	33.3	9.9	7.7	926	
Vientiane	65.9	60.3	58.3	54.8	54.5	34.1	58.6	46.1	23.9	21.8	1,457	
Borikhamxay	47.6	35.1	35.9	29.8	43.2	21.0	44.4	26.1	14.9	7.3	943	
Khammuan	47.8	46.4	44.7	43.5	42.7	39.5	42.2	37.0	30.8	29.0	1,379	
Savannakhet	59.4	53.8	50.0	47.7	55.7	43.7	50.4	50.5	37.9	31.2	3,213	
Saravane	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	12.6	12.0	12.2	12.4	11.7	10.6	1,165	
Sekong	37.4	34.1	31.9	30.6	33.7	16.3	35.4	29.9	12.6	8.3	436	
Champasack	29.2	25.6	26.5	23.9	26.3	23.9	27.8	20.3	14.7	11.9	1,976	
Attapeu	40.1	31.5	31.9	29.3	32.3	22.6	36.4	27.7	14.7	12.2	560	
Xaysomboun	24.9	17.2	14.1	11.8	22.8	15.5	22.9	17.2	11.0	4.9	316	

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

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

Continued...

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women		
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means				Sharing food with someone with HIV	
Total	49.6	43.9	41.7	39.1	42.3	33.5	44.9	37.7	24.5	20.1	22,126
Age											
15-24 ¹	50.2	44.3	42.4	39.6	42.7	33.3	44.9	36.6	23.7	19.6	6,815
15-19	49.7	43.7	42.0	39.1	42.3	33.9	44.3	35.4	23.9	19.8	3,655
15-17	50.1	43.9	42.4	39.3	42.9	33.7	44.5	35.0	23.6	19.3	2,226
18-19	49.1	43.3	41.5	38.8	41.3	34.2	44.0	36.1	24.3	20.6	1,429
20-24	50.9	45.0	42.8	40.2	43.2	32.7	45.6	37.8	23.5	19.3	3,160
25-29	55.1	48.5	46.4	43.1	47.7	37.7	50.2	41.9	28.1	22.8	3,400
30-39	50.7	45.1	42.6	40.0	43.1	34.3	46.4	39.8	25.4	20.6	6,974
40-49	43.4	38.5	36.3	34.2	36.7	29.8	39.2	33.3	21.8	18.0	4,937
Education											
None or ECE	13.8	10.9	10.1	9.4	11.6	8.1	11.3	10.7	6.5	4.8	3,053
Primary	31.8	26.6	25.8	23.7	26.1	19.8	27.7	22.6	14.0	11.1	6,652
Lower secondary	51.9	45.5	42.8	40.0	42.8	32.1	45.8	37.2	21.7	17.7	5,184
Upper secondary	71.1	63.7	60.6	56.9	60.2	49.5	64.9	53.6	34.6	28.2	3,963
Post secondary / Non tertiary	86.9	82.1	78.1	75.2	77.4	66.2	84.7	70.1	50.3	44.4	616
High	90.3	83.5	79.0	75.0	82.0	68.5	85.9	75.9	55.6	46.7	2,658
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	46.0	40.4	38.3	35.8	38.9	30.3	41.4	34.8	22.0	17.9	17,232
Never married/in union	62.3	56.2	53.7	50.6	54.2	45.1	57.2	47.9	33.4	27.9	4,888
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	61.8	55.8	52.9	50.0	53.5	44.0	56.8	48.0	32.4	26.8	14,144
Mon-Khmer	29.9	25.2	24.1	22.0	25.5	16.6	26.4	21.8	12.2	9.5	5,317
Hmong-Mien	26.5	19.3	18.5	15.8	17.1	12.4	20.7	15.5	6.7	4.8	1,874
Chinese-Tibetan	11.4	9.5	8.5	8.3	8.8	6.4	9.2	7.8	4.8	4.4	604
Other/DK/Missing	42.1	35.7	33.7	31.6	27.6	23.9	32.7	26.5	14.4	12.6	188
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	16.6	13.5	13.0	11.7	13.4	9.0	14.1	11.7	6.6	5.0	3,985
Second	30.7	25.0	24.4	21.8	24.6	17.0	25.8	21.1	11.8	9.5	4,236
Middle	45.2	39.1	37.3	34.6	38.3	29.5	40.2	33.7	21.5	17.4	4,289
Fourth	64.9	58.1	55.0	52.1	55.3	44.7	58.9	49.5	31.5	25.8	4,611
Richest	81.6	75.1	70.8	67.2	71.6	60.3	76.7	64.9	45.5	38.0	5,006

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Marital status" is not shown separately

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, LSIS III, 2023

Area	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Using a condom every time		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	58.2	46.5	49.7	42.5	45.0	41.8	49.0	45.4	29.8	23.1	10,340
Region											
North	50.1	42.3	42.1	37.2	39.2	30.0	46.2	38.9	21.8	15.8	3,135
Central	71.4	55.6	61.8	52.2	53.6	53.8	57.1	58.1	39.6	31.4	5,299
South	34.4	27.9	28.4	24.4	30.3	27.6	31.3	21.2	16.0	12.2	1,905
Province											
Vientiane capital	95.5	89.7	93.5	88.4	88.7	75.3	58.6	83.7	69.5	65.8	1,389
Phongsaly	17.9	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.9	16.8	17.7	17.4	16.4	16.0	305
Luangnamtha	48.5	44.9	43.0	41.2	33.2	35.2	45.8	42.2	21.9	20.7	313
Oudomxay	65.4	48.5	52.7	41.3	41.6	25.8	54.9	40.8	13.9	9.4	571
Bokeo	39.6	33.3	34.6	30.2	28.1	32.8	36.7	34.0	20.8	16.3	271
Luangprabang	74.7	66.7	70.9	63.8	65.6	47.3	73.1	63.0	36.6	31.2	682
Huaphanh	32.9	30.9	24.4	23.1	27.9	18.1	31.5	24.5	14.1	7.3	436
Xayabury	41.3	31.6	26.4	23.2	33.7	25.5	36.4	30.7	20.9	6.9	558
Xiangkuang	62.6	51.3	50.5	45.9	17.7	32.1	60.8	49.5	7.2	5.2	451
Vientiane	48.4	22.5	26.8	14.8	28.4	33.1	46.1	40.8	13.8	6.1	686
Borikhamxay	59.8	2.9	23.0	1.8	42.1	50.1	50.1	46.3	37.1	0.9	464
Khammuan	64.2	60.4	60.3	57.5	43.5	26.3	59.3	27.1	14.9	13.3	618
Savannakhet	73.6	58.3	68.5	54.8	55.0	67.3	64.0	65.3	48.1	38.8	1,539
Saravane	13.6	13.0	13.6	13.0	13.6	13.6	13.6	10.8	10.8	10.4	526
Sekong	33.3	24.5	19.4	16.4	25.6	29.1	32.4	30.2	21.2	10.2	219
Champasack	40.4	33.6	35.9	30.9	36.8	32.1	36.3	19.3	14.5	11.4	884
Attapeu	56.0	40.3	40.1	31.7	45.3	39.0	48.4	39.8	26.4	19.5	276
Xaysomboun	25.4	20.1	21.0	16.3	16.5	1.5	24.0	14.8	0.4	0.2	152

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

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

Continued...

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage who know			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men		
	transmission	who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	both	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV					
Total	58.2	46.5	49.7	42.5	45.0	41.8	49.0	45.4	29.8	23.1	10,340
Age											
15-24 ¹	54.9	42.2	45.9	38.0	40.4	37.7	46.6	40.7	25.0	18.2	3,192
15-19	50.6	37.8	41.8	33.7	34.9	34.2	42.1	36.1	20.9	14.7	1,663
15-17	50.1	37.2	40.7	33.1	32.7	33.3	41.3	34.5	19.3	13.7	1,030
18-19	51.5	38.9	43.6	34.7	38.5	35.7	43.3	38.7	23.7	16.4	634
20-24	59.5	46.9	50.3	42.7	46.4	41.5	51.5	45.8	29.4	22.0	1,528
25-29	58.6	47.3	49.3	42.9	45.8	42.6	50.1	45.8	31.1	23.5	1,487
30-39	61.1	50.1	52.4	45.8	48.7	44.4	51.9	48.7	33.2	26.4	3,286
40-49	58.2	46.7	51.3	43.8	45.4	43.1	47.7	47.1	30.9	24.8	2,375
Education											
None or ECE	24.2	17.6	18.8	15.0	11.7	16.0	21.5	15.3	7.4	4.6	624
Primary	36.2	28.3	30.3	25.6	25.5	24.4	30.2	24.8	14.6	11.2	2,876
Lower secondary	54.7	41.7	46.0	38.1	40.3	37.2	45.4	40.3	25.1	18.3	2,723
Upper secondary	72.5	56.7	60.9	51.0	57.7	50.8	61.5	58.3	37.3	27.3	2,335
Post secondary / Non tertiary	87.8	74.3	74.4	68.4	71.6	65.7	76.1	76.1	50.9	40.3	385
High	93.0	81.1	85.0	76.9	80.5	76.4	78.8	81.4	62.0	53.5	1,397
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	57.3	45.9	48.9	42.0	44.1	40.5	49.0	45.1	29.1	22.5	6,951
Never married/in union	60.0	47.5	51.2	43.6	46.8	44.4	49.2	46.1	31.3	24.3	3,389
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	67.9	54.4	58.9	50.6	55.4	51.0	55.5	53.8	38.3	30.1	6,383
Mon-Khmer	46.2	37.4	38.7	33.2	32.2	30.6	42.7	34.9	18.9	14.4	2,595
Hmong-Mien	38.8	28.8	30.6	25.0	20.9	20.7	34.6	28.6	10.5	6.4	973
Chinese-Tibetan	18.9	15.5	15.0	13.3	13.3	12.1	15.0	14.4	8.3	7.4	305
Other/DK/Missing	56.1	36.7	36.8	27.0	43.0	38.5	47.3	46.3	27.0	12.3	83
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	35.9	28.8	30.7	26.0	22.2	22.0	32.4	25.1	12.0	9.8	2,065
Second	45.9	34.9	37.7	30.8	31.3	28.6	41.1	33.5	16.2	10.9	2,164
Middle	52.2	40.1	43.0	36.3	39.3	36.4	46.1	38.8	24.8	18.6	2,022
Fourth	71.7	56.8	62.2	52.5	58.2	53.6	59.1	56.8	40.0	30.2	2,028
Richest	85.7	72.3	75.6	67.8	74.6	69.0	67.2	73.7	57.0	46.7	2,061

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who:										Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any means of HIV transmission from mother to child			
Total		37.6	40.5	44.0	34.4	10.0	9.3	55.6	22,126		
Area											
Urban	60.3	53.7	58.5	63.7	49.0	11.9	11.1	35.7	7,643		
Rural	31.5	29.1	31.0	33.6	26.7	9.0	8.4	66.2	14,483		
Rural with road	33.4	30.7	32.7	35.5	28.2	9.5	8.8	64.2	13,370		
Rural without road	9.6	9.6	10.0	10.7	8.6	3.3	3.2	89.3	1,113		
Region											
North	30.3	28.3	27.8	31.8	24.4	8.5	7.8	68.1	6,534		
Central	55.3	49.4	54.8	58.8	45.9	13.9	13.0	40.6	11,455		
South	20.7	19.7	21.0	22.2	18.2	1.5	1.5	77.6	4,137		
Province											
Vientiane capital	77.3	65.4	76.1	80.3	61.8	9.9	9.6	17.9	3,221		
Phongsaly	9.7	10.0	9.7	10.3	9.4	0.2	0.2	89.6	610		
Luangnamtha	32.0	23.9	30.1	33.0	22.1	2.2	2.2	66.7	609		
Oudomxay	17.3	17.1	17.0	19.0	14.8	5.3	4.6	80.9	1,182		
Bokeo	32.3	28.1	33.2	35.2	25.6	17.4	17.0	64.8	585		
Luangprabang	42.5	38.8	38.1	44.0	33.9	16.4	14.3	55.8	1,463		
Huephanh	20.3	20.7	19.8	22.4	17.0	4.3	3.9	77.6	871		
Xayabury	44.1	43.4	36.8	44.9	35.8	8.3	7.9	55.1	1,213		
Xiengkhuang	43.5	37.5	37.8	45.9	32.4	19.9	17.4	53.9	926		
Vientiane	52.3	39.0	49.8	57.3	34.8	11.2	9.2	42.5	1,457		
Borikhamxay	40.9	37.0	39.9	43.9	33.2	11.1	9.3	56.0	943		
Khammuan	34.6	32.5	40.4	41.9	29.5	7.0	7.0	58.0	1,379		
Savannakhet	55.1	55.1	55.2	56.8	53.3	22.5	21.7	43.1	3,213		
Saravane	11.8	11.6	11.4	12.0	10.9	1.6	1.6	87.9	1,165		
Sekong	35.8	34.7	33.9	36.3	32.9	5.4	5.4	63.5	436		
Champasack	23.0	22.2	24.6	25.6	20.2	0.3	0.3	74.3	1,976		
Attapeu	19.7	16.0	18.8	20.7	14.4	2.6	2.4	79.3	560		
Xaysomboun	16.6	22.1	12.9	23.5	10.9	1.9	1.5	76.3	316		
¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV											
Continued...											

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who:										Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child			
Total		37.6	40.5	44.0	34.4	10.0	9.3	55.6	22,126		
Age group											
15-24	40.1	37.1	39.8	43.3	33.5	9.9	9.2	56.4	6,815		
15-19	38.7	36.6	38.9	42.5	32.6	9.5	9.0	57.1	3,655		
15-17	39.3	36.8	38.8	42.9	32.5	9.0	8.5	56.7	2,226		
18-19	37.8	36.3	39.1	41.9	32.8	10.1	9.7	57.7	1,429		
20-24	41.6	37.8	40.9	44.2	34.4	10.4	9.5	55.6	3,160		
25-29	46.9	42.0	45.3	49.1	38.8	10.7	9.9	50.6	3,400		
30-39	42.9	38.8	41.4	45.3	35.3	10.5	9.7	54.5	6,974		
40-49	37.7	33.5	36.8	39.6	31.3	9.0	8.5	59.7	4,937		
Education											
None or ECE	11.6	11.3	11.6	12.0	11.0	6.4	6.3	87.8	3,053		
Primary	25.9	24.0	25.8	27.7	22.2	7.0	6.5	71.9	6,652		
Lower secondary	42.6	38.5	41.3	45.1	35.1	10.0	9.4	54.3	5,184		
Upper secondary	57.9	52.4	56.4	62.3	47.1	12.5	11.5	37.3	3,963		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	75.8	67.9	72.8	78.7	63.1	15.7	13.9	21.3	616		
High	80.1	71.1	77.6	84.1	64.9	16.6	15.3	15.9	2,658		
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	38.9	35.0	37.7	41.0	32.2	9.5	8.8	58.7	17,232		
Never married/in union	50.7	46.9	50.4	54.7	42.2	11.7	11.0	44.7	4,888		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	52.9	47.8	51.9	56.0	44.0	11.3	10.5	43.5	14,144		
Mon-Khmer	23.3	21.8	22.6	24.7	19.9	9.2	8.7	75.1	5,317		
Hmong-Mien	18.5	17.2	16.8	20.4	13.9	5.9	5.1	79.5	1,874		
Chinese-Tibetan	8.1	6.9	7.8	8.6	6.1	1.0	1.0	91.2	604		
Other/DK/Missing	31.1	19.7	32.2	33.9	16.9	3.3	2.0	65.0	188		
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	12.8	12.3	12.9	13.7	11.3	5.9	5.7	86.2	3,985		
Second	23.6	22.4	23.3	25.6	20.1	7.7	7.0	74.3	4,236		
Middle	36.6	34.1	36.0	39.3	31.1	8.7	8.0	60.5	4,289		
Fourth	55.1	49.9	53.7	58.0	46.4	11.4	10.5	41.6	4,611		
Richest	71.1	62.3	68.7	74.9	56.6	15.1	14.2	24.3	5,006		

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
 Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Marital status" is not shown separately

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men who:										Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child			
Total	47.1	39.0	41.0	49.8	34.2	8.8	7.4	50.1	10,340		
Area											
Urban	63.3	53.1	57.1	67.3	47.1	8.5	7.4	32.5	3,353		
Rural	39.3	32.3	33.2	41.3	28.0	9.0	7.4	58.6	6,987		
Rural with road	40.8	33.7	34.6	42.8	29.3	9.0	7.5	57.1	6,407		
Rural without road	22.4	16.4	17.5	24.8	13.2	8.6	5.9	75.2	580		
Region											
North	39.6	33.2	35.4	42.8	27.9	10.4	7.9	56.9	3,135		
Central	59.4	47.7	50.4	62.4	42.1	6.3	5.2	37.6	5,299		
South	24.9	24.4	23.9	26.0	22.5	13.1	12.5	73.8	1,905		
Province											
Vientiane capital	75.2	57.3	71.8	81.4	52.9	2.6	2.5	18.6	1,389		
Phongsaly	17.5	17.7	17.9	17.9	17.5	2.7	2.7	82.1	305		
Luangnamtha	42.6	34.5	35.7	45.9	27.9	16.2	12.5	54.1	313		
Oudomxay	45.2	32.7	37.8	51.8	23.3	21.8	16.1	47.5	571		
Bokeo	27.5	15.0	26.5	28.8	14.3	9.5	9.1	70.8	271		
Luangprabang	60.7	58.2	61.8	66.6	51.9	3.4	3.0	33.1	682		
Huaphanh	28.4	19.2	12.7	28.6	11.4	12.8	6.2	71.4	436		
Xayabury	33.1	30.4	32.2	34.5	28.3	7.0	6.5	65.4	558		
Xiengkhuang	46.3	42.4	35.4	50.2	30.6	7.0	6.0	49.8	451		
Vientiane	24.9	19.4	22.6	27.6	17.1	3.8	3.6	72.4	686		
Borikhamxay	47.8	24.8	26.6	48.4	23.0	8.5	6.8	51.6	464		
Khammuan	57.2	50.3	60.3	61.1	48.9	6.4	5.9	38.9	618		
Savannakhet	72.7	61.8	53.6	72.8	52.3	8.4	5.9	27.2	1,539		
Saravane	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	2.2	2.2	87.7	526		
Sekong	30.5	27.7	22.7	31.8	21.2	16.2	14.3	67.7	219		
Champasack	27.1	27.0	27.2	27.7	26.5	16.5	16.5	72.3	884		
Attapeu	37.9	37.1	36.9	42.9	30.8	20.6	18.0	56.8	276		
Xaysomboun	20.7	20.6	23.9	24.4	17.7	22.0	21.6	75.6	152		
¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV											
Continued...											

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men	
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child		
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy			
Total	47.1	39.0	41.0	49.8	34.2	8.8	7.4	50.1	10,340
Age group									
15-24	39.9	33.2	34.8	43.5	28.3	8.5	6.7	56.4	3,192
15-19	33.9	28.3	28.8	37.3	23.3	7.1	5.2	62.5	1,663
15-17	33.1	27.8	28.2	37.2	23.0	7.1	5.2	62.7	1,030
18-19	35.1	29.0	29.8	37.6	23.8	7.1	5.1	62.2	634
20-24	46.5	38.5	41.3	50.1	33.8	10.0	8.4	49.8	1,528
25-29	48.4	40.5	42.1	50.9	35.5	9.0	7.9	49.0	1,487
30-39	51.1	42.1	44.3	53.8	36.8	9.9	8.5	46.1	3,286
40-49	50.2	41.7	43.9	52.0	37.5	7.6	6.5	47.9	2,375
Education									
None or ECE	18.4	16.7	14.3	19.2	13.4	5.1	3.7	80.3	624
Primary	28.2	22.9	23.2	29.7	19.4	5.0	4.1	70.2	2,876
Lower secondary	42.6	34.7	36.4	45.4	30.2	7.7	6.3	54.5	2,723
Upper secondary	57.2	47.8	50.8	61.4	41.9	10.8	9.1	38.5	2,335
Post secondary / Non tertiary	77.6	64.4	68.4	79.5	57.9	15.0	13.0	20.5	385
High	82.0	68.9	74.1	85.5	62.2	15.7	13.5	14.4	1,397
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	48.7	40.4	41.5	50.7	35.4	9.4	8.0	49.2	6,951
Never married/in union	43.8	36.1	39.7	47.8	31.6	7.7	6.2	52.0	3,389
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	55.7	45.8	48.8	58.6	41.0	8.7	7.4	41.4	6,383
Mon-Khmer	37.2	31.6	31.3	39.4	26.2	10.2	8.2	60.4	2,595
Hmong-Mien	28.0	23.2	24.3	30.7	18.8	6.8	5.7	69.1	973
Chinese-Tibetan	14.7	12.6	13.9	16.2	11.1	6.6	5.8	83.6	305
Other/DK/Missing	33.1	34.8	37.3	43.1	25.8	7.9	5.8	56.9	83
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	28.4	23.4	23.0	30.7	18.8	7.7	5.4	69.2	2,065
Second	35.5	29.7	28.4	37.2	24.9	8.6	6.9	62.7	2,164
Middle	41.2	35.0	36.7	43.5	30.6	8.6	7.4	56.4	2,022
Fourth	58.8	48.2	52.5	61.9	43.3	9.8	9.0	37.8	2,028
Richest	72.0	59.3	64.9	76.1	53.9	9.5	8.4	23.8	2,061

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, LSIS III, 2023		Percentage of women who think people:				Percentage of women who:		Number of women who have heard of AIDS
		Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV		Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people		Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^b		
Percentage of women who:		Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,a}		Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV		Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV		
Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive		Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV		Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV		Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people		
38.9		35.5		58.6		59.3		10,979
Total								
Area								
Urban	37.5	34.3	46.4	57.6	58.1	12.0	67.4	5,342
Rural	40.2	36.5	50.6	59.5	60.5	17.9	77.1	5,638
Rural with road	39.9	36.5	50.4	59.4	60.2	17.6	77.1	5,482
Rural without road	50.9	38.1	57.0	63.8	68.7	27.6	77.7	155
Region								
North	31.5	25.9	39.4	70.8	67.0	18.3	68.5	2,586
Central	42.2	41.4	52.9	54.5	57.3	14.4	74.6	7,279
South	34.0	18.5	41.2	56.8	54.6	11.0	67.3	1,114
Province								
Vientiane capital	55.3	51.7	63.5	41.9	45.9	4.1	65.9	2,688
Phongsaly	43.0	60.4	64.1	77.2	87.7	9.3	87.3	83
Luangnamtha	38.2	28.3	47.8	52.7	43.0	6.4	58.0	240
Oudomxay	35.1	27.5	46.8	74.4	61.5	16.8	57.8	319
Bokeo	18.0	10.9	19.1	55.2	39.0	18.1	71.7	275
Luangprabang	38.1	33.4	44.2	77.6	78.3	22.0	69.7	820
Huaphanh	42.9	30.0	49.4	72.8	67.0	29.7	74.5	212
Xayabury	19.2	15.1	28.8	72.4	73.6	16.3	70.6	637
Xiengkhuang	48.8	39.7	58.9	71.9	61.9	36.6	76.7	535
Vientiane	43.1	36.0	52.4	78.6	70.3	22.5	77.2	959
Borikhamxay	42.3	31.0	48.6	56.8	60.3	58.8	86.8	449
Khammuan	55.2	46.8	59.0	85.1	89.6	8.4	75.8	660
Savannakhet	15.5	29.6	34.1	45.1	53.9	11.0	81.1	1,909
Saravane	33.0	19.2	49.5	73.4	71.0	33.6	40.5	150
Sekong	30.3	34.9	43.9	77.2	75.6	16.7	84.8	163
Champasack	36.1	13.4	40.4	51.0	46.9	2.5	75.4	577
Attapeu	32.0	19.2	35.7	45.9	48.1	13.5	51.5	225
Xaysomboun	76.2	70.2	82.9	32.1	48.8	0.4	84.6	79
¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV								
A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV								
B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV								
								Continued...

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV ^A	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Total	38.9	35.5	48.5	58.6	1.7	59.3	15.0	72.4	10,979
Age group									
15-24	43.9	39.6	54.3	58.6	2.3	60.0	14.9	76.0	3,424
15-19	44.1	39.1	54.7	58.4	2.5	60.6	15.6	76.7	1,816
15-17	44.9	39.9	56.1	60.2	3.1	62.5	16.8	76.0	1,114
18-19	42.8	38.0	52.5	55.4	1.5	57.7	13.7	77.8	702
20-24	43.7	40.2	53.8	58.8	2.2	59.3	14.0	75.1	1,608
25-29	37.9	34.9	48.0	60.1	1.3	61.2	15.3	73.3	1,873
30-39	35.3	32.4	44.4	59.0	1.6	58.9	15.1	69.5	3,538
40-49	37.4	34.2	46.7	56.6	1.4	57.3	14.8	70.7	2,144
Education									
None or ECE	32.8	30.4	41.9	39.6	1.0	43.9	11.9	88.1	421
Primary	44.0	39.3	53.5	59.4	2.3	59.3	18.6	79.0	2,115
Lower secondary	43.6	39.4	53.6	58.9	2.2	61.6	17.3	76.5	2,691
Upper secondary	39.1	35.1	48.8	58.4	1.6	59.6	14.7	72.4	2,818
Post secondary / Non tertiary	31.8	29.0	41.0	65.1	1.6	63.9	11.2	59.1	536
High	31.4	30.3	40.9	59.6	1.0	58.0	11.0	62.2	2,399
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	37.8	35.1	47.8	59.0	1.7	59.3	16.1	72.3	7,929
Never married/in union	41.5	36.3	50.5	57.5	1.9	59.2	12.2	72.6	3,045
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	37.5	34.6	47.2	57.7	1.6	58.9	13.6	70.6	8,747
Mon-Khmer	40.1	35.6	49.1	63.5	2.2	61.9	18.0	79.5	1,588
Hmong-Mien	55.7	47.6	66.1	60.9	2.3	61.7	29.3	84.3	496
Chinese-Tibetan	44.5	41.7	59.7	50.2	0.8	51.5	12.8	64.4	69
Other/DK/Missing	57.5	49.3	67.3	55.1	3.2	47.7	17.3	61.8	79
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	46.1	40.9	54.1	58.9	2.2	61.2	20.7	83.3	662
Second	46.2	41.8	57.2	63.1	1.6	62.0	20.5	82.6	1,298
Middle	37.6	35.6	49.5	62.2	2.4	61.8	16.4	75.6	1,939
Fourth	37.5	31.0	45.8	58.6	1.9	59.3	15.9	72.3	2,993
Richest	36.9	35.7	46.5	55.3	1.2	56.9	11.0	66.0	4,087

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

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

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Marital status" is not shown separately

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men who:				Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:			Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B			
Total	39.5	41.3	51.6	64.2	1.5	70.1	19.4	49.5	6,013		
Area											
Urban	28.6	35.4	42.8	66.0	1.3	70.7	16.5	44.9	2,619		
Rural	47.9	45.8	58.4	62.8	1.6	69.6	21.7	53.0	3,394		
Rural with road	47.5	45.9	58.3	62.7	1.4	70.1	20.6	52.1	3,215		
Rural without road	55.7	42.8	60.3	65.5	5.0	61.0	40.5	70.1	179		
Region											
North	38.5	33.4	50.0	68.5	2.5	64.7	32.5	60.9	1,571		
Central	37.8	40.4	48.9	61.9	0.9	72.3	11.8	41.7	3,786		
South	51.8	65.4	70.7	67.4	2.2	70.1	31.9	66.8	656		
Province											
Vientiane capital	17.0	25.2	30.0	70.7	0.6	75.3	3.4	38.1	1,327		
Phongsaly	37.7	1.0	37.7	95.0	0.0	77.0	95.2	38.8	54		
Luangnamtha	30.8	19.6	36.0	61.1	1.1	52.5	28.9	62.4	152		
Oudomxay	54.4	36.9	61.6	62.2	2.5	49.8	30.8	78.2	373		
Bokeo	35.6	43.6	59.7	67.6	0.9	53.4	42.7	46.5	107		
Luangprabang	29.8	24.0	38.5	75.3	2.7	80.3	20.1	39.7	509		
Huaphanh	34.0	43.8	49.7	65.1	6.2	63.4	55.9	77.5	144		
Xayabury	41.7	53.8	64.1	64.8	2.0	65.5	30.8	80.3	231		
Xiengkhuang	51.2	27.6	57.1	56.8	1.9	59.8	17.1	71.2	282		
Vientiane	56.5	52.3	62.3	52.7	1.9	48.5	32.7	43.6	332		
Borikhamxay	61.9	72.1	76.7	66.2	2.0	73.5	76.1	93.2	277		
Khammuan	45.0	34.4	49.9	74.5	0.8	84.7	4.3	71.2	397		
Savannakhet	42.9	50.8	56.3	50.6	0.2	75.1	0.4	14.2	1,132		
Saravane	32.2	40.8	42.0	96.1	1.5	98.8	49.7	78.6	71		
Sekong	18.3	91.9	95.1	17.3	1.8	16.8	14.8	32.8	73		
Champasack	75.6	80.9	84.9	75.6	3.1	76.5	39.7	71.2	357		
Attapeu	21.8	28.4	39.8	58.8	0.5	67.0	13.6	67.1	154		
Xaysomboun	93.6	79.9	100.0	44.5	11.4	44.2	35.2	72.0	39		

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

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

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

Continued...

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

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Total	39.5	41.3	51.6	64.2	1.5	70.1	19.4	49.5	6,013
Age group									
15-24	44.6	44.1	56.8	64.5	1.1	67.8	18.4	52.7	1,752
15-19	46.9	42.4	57.1	64.2	1.1	65.5	17.4	56.9	842
15-17	50.5	43.3	59.5	64.3	0.4	66.8	16.3	56.1	515
18-19	41.3	40.9	53.2	64.0	2.2	63.5	19.0	58.1	326
20-24	42.4	45.7	56.5	64.7	1.1	70.0	19.4	48.8	910
25-29	44.0	42.9	54.6	60.8	1.2	67.9	21.0	48.5	870
30-39	35.9	40.3	49.2	65.7	1.4	71.7	20.4	50.5	2,007
40-49	35.5	38.1	46.6	63.9	2.1	71.9	18.3	44.6	1,384
Education									
None or ECE	43.0	55.7	61.6	51.7	4.2	50.6	4.7	44.9	151
Primary	54.1	50.9	64.1	60.9	2.0	69.5	18.3	54.3	1,043
Lower secondary	47.8	45.2	56.7	65.1	1.4	70.8	21.2	52.9	1,489
Upper secondary	39.0	40.7	51.8	65.6	1.4	70.1	19.9	51.2	1,693
Post secondary / Non tertiary	23.6	31.4	38.8	68.5	1.5	72.2	19.7	52.1	338
High	22.7	30.6	37.6	64.4	0.9	71.3	19.2	39.3	1,299
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	39.7	41.1	51.5	64.1	1.5	70.8	21.1	50.8	3,979
Never married/in union	39.1	41.7	51.8	64.5	1.4	68.7	16.0	46.8	2,034
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	36.7	40.7	49.1	65.3	1.2	72.6	16.9	46.2	4,331
Mon-Khmer	44.9	43.6	57.4	63.6	1.9	64.9	22.5	55.7	1,200
Hmong-Mien	53.0	42.7	62.4	54.6	3.1	59.0	30.7	66.2	377
Chinese-Tibetan	47.6	32.4	49.8	66.1	1.9	65.8	52.4	64.0	58
Other/DK/Missing	(42.1)	(31.2)	(49.5)	(57.8)	(0.8)	(62.0)	(37.8)	(43.7)	47
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	54.5	47.5	63.7	59.7	1.6	64.5	22.4	57.9	741
Second	49.4	44.7	59.2	58.5	2.6	65.4	22.4	54.8	994
Middle	48.4	46.1	57.6	64.1	1.9	69.6	22.6	53.4	1,056
Fourth	37.9	41.4	49.9	65.8	1.9	71.1	18.7	48.4	1,455
Richest	23.7	33.7	40.1	68.0	0.5	74.4	15.1	41.5	1,767

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

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

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have heard of the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result^{2,3}, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ⁴	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ⁴	
Total	18.5	6.3	5.9	1.1	1.0	2.8	0.2	22,126
Area								
Urban	30.2	10.9	10.1	1.9	1.8	5.1	0.2	7,643
Rural	12.3	3.9	3.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.2	14,483
Rural with road	13.1	4.1	3.8	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.2	13,370
Rural without road	2.9	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	1,113
Region								
North	17.3	4.4	3.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.1	6,534
Central	22.7	8.4	7.9	1.5	1.4	4.5	0.2	11,455
South	8.8	3.6	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	4,137
Province								
Vientiane capital	36.7	16.7	16.1	1.9	1.8	10.2	0.2	3,221
Phongsaly	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	610
Luangnamtha	20.6	5.4	4.9	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.0	609
Oudomxay	6.4	2.1	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.3	1,182
Bokeo	21.5	6.3	4.4	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.1	585
Luangprabang	18.7	7.2	6.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.3	1,463
Huaphanh	13.1	3.6	3.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	871
Xayabury	33.5	4.5	4.0	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.1	1,213
Xiengkhuang	27.2	10.0	9.9	3.2	3.2	11.1	0.8	926
Vientiane	17.0	7.6	6.1	0.8	0.6	2.3	0.1	1,457
Borikhamxay	13.0	4.9	4.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.3	943
Khammuan	8.7	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	1,379
Savannakhet	20.9	4.7	4.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.3	3,213
Saravane	3.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	1,165
Sekong	13.4	5.1	4.8	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	436
Champasack	11.2	5.1	5.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	1,976
Attapeu	6.9	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	560
Xaysomboun	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	316
Age								
15-24	15.0	2.9	2.6	1.1	0.9	2.0	0.1	6,815
15-19	13.6	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.0	3,655
15-17	14.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.0	2,226
18-19	13.1	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.0	1,429
20-24	16.6	4.8	4.4	1.7	1.6	2.4	0.2	3,160
25-29	22.4	9.0	8.5	2.1	2.0	4.3	0.4	3,400
30-39	21.5	9.1	8.5	1.2	1.2	3.0	0.2	6,974
40-49	16.5	5.2	4.8	0.3	0.3	2.4	0.1	4,937

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

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

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

⁴ Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2, 3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	18.5	6.3	5.9	1.1	1.0	2.8	0.2	22,126
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	18.6	7.5	7.0	1.3	1.2	3.0	0.2	16,796
15-24 ³	14.2	4.9	4.4	1.9	1.6	1.9	0.1	3,566
15-19	11.8	3.1	2.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	1,256
15-17	10.5	2.6	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.2	503
18-19	12.7	3.4	3.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	754
20-24	15.4	5.9	5.4	2.1	1.9	2.4	0.2	2,310
25-49	19.8	8.2	7.6	1.2	1.1	3.3	0.2	13,230
Sexually inactive	18.1	2.7	2.4	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.1	5,330
Education								
None or ECE	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	3,053
Primary	9.7	2.8	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	6,652
Lower secondary	16.7	5.6	5.1	0.8	0.6	2.3	0.1	5,184
Upper secondary	26.2	7.9	7.3	1.3	1.2	3.8	0.3	3,963
Post secondary / Non tertiary	42.1	16.8	15.0	2.8	2.5	7.1	1.0	616
High	45.8	18.3	17.3	4.3	4.1	8.9	0.5	2,658
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	18.2	7.8	7.3	1.3	1.2	2.6	0.2	17,232
Never married/in union	19.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	3.4	0.1	4,888
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	24.6	8.7	8.1	1.4	1.3	3.8	0.2	14,144
Mon-Khmer	8.4	2.0	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	5,317
Hmong-Mien	6.6	2.7	2.5	0.9	0.9	2.0	0.2	1,874
Chinese-Tibetan	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	604
Other/DK/Missing	13.8	7.7	6.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	188
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	3,985
Second	7.6	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	4,236
Middle	15.1	4.2	3.7	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.1	4,289
Fourth	24.4	8.2	7.7	1.5	1.4	3.2	0.3	4,611
Richest	37.2	14.6	13.8	2.4	2.2	6.9	0.2	5,006

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

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

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Marital status" is not shown separately

Table TM.11.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves. LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	25.6	4.5	4.1	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.1	10,340
Area								
Urban	42.4	10.2	9.6	0.7	0.6	2.6	0.2	3,353
Rural	17.6	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	6,987
Rural with road	18.4	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.1	6,407
Rural without road	9.0	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	580
Region								
North	16.4	3.1	2.4	0.7	0.5	2.0	0.2	3,135
Central	34.2	6.6	6.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.1	5,299
South	17.1	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1,905
Province								
Vientiane capital	54.6	20.1	19.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.3	1,389
Phongsaly	13.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	305
Luangnamtha	29.8	4.6	4.1	1.5	1.5	5.6	0.9	313
Oudomxay	9.3	4.5	3.4	1.1	0.7	1.7	0.6	571
Bokeo	18.7	4.1	3.4	0.3	0.3	2.7	0.4	271
Luangprabang	16.3	3.3	2.3	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.0	682
Huaphanh	17.8	2.7	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	436
Xayabury	15.5	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.0	558
Xiangkuang	28.3	6.9	5.5	0.9	0.6	3.0	0.2	451
Vientiane	18.7	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	686
Borikhamxay	16.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	464
Khammuan	42.9	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	4.0	0.2	618
Savannakhet	29.6	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	1,539
Saravane	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	526
Sekong	11.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	219
Champasack	18.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	884
Attapeu	30.5	4.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.1	276
Xaysomboun	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	152
Age								
15-24	21.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	3,192
15-19	17.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	1,663
15-17	16.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	1,030
18-19	19.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.3	634
20-24	25.2	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.0	1,528
25-29	26.3	3.4	3.0	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.1	1,487
30-39	27.7	6.9	6.3	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.3	3,286
40-49	28.4	6.8	6.3	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	2,375
¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV ² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results ³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results								
^A Having heard of or having used a test kit are not included in any MICS indicators relating to HIV testing								

Continued...

Table TM.11.4M (Cont.): Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, LSIS III, 2023

	Know a place to get tested ¹	Percentage of men who:						Number of men
		Have ever been tested	Have ever and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2, 3}	Have heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV ^A	Have tested themselves for HIV using a self-test kit ^A	
Total	25.6	4.5	4.1	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.1	10,340
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months								
Sexually active	26.4	5.5	5.0	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.2	8,157
15-24 ³	20.2	1.7	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.0	1,553
15-19	13.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.0	447
15-17	9.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.6	0.0	169
18-19	15.8	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.0	278
20-24	22.8	2.0	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.1	1,106
25-49	27.9	6.4	5.8	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.2	6,604
Sexually inactive	22.8	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.1	2,183
Education								
None or ECE	5.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	624
Primary	10.8	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	2,876
Lower secondary	19.1	3.2	2.9	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	2,723
Upper secondary	32.5	4.3	3.7	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.1	2,335
Post secondary / Non tertiary	45.2	10.6	9.4	0.4	0.2	2.9	0.3	385
High	60.8	14.0	12.8	1.5	1.2	3.8	0.4	1,397
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	25.4	6.1	5.6	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.1	6,951
Never married/in union	26.2	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.1	3,389
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	33.0	6.4	5.9	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.2	6,383
Mon-Khmer	15.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	2,595
Hmong-Mien	10.9	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	973
Chinese-Tibetan	7.6	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	305
Other/DK/Missing	28.7	4.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	83
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	10.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	2,065
Second	14.3	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	2,164
Middle	20.3	2.4	2.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	2,022
Fourth	33.2	5.8	5.2	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.2	2,028
Richest	50.3	12.6	12.1	0.8	0.7	2.5	0.3	2,061

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received post-test health information or counselling, LSIS III, 2023

	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of women who:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Total	89.8	7.9	8.9	8.5	6.4	6.0	3,448
Area							
Urban	96.5	15.5	18.4	17.8	12.6	12.4	888
Rural	87.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.2	3.8	2,560
Rural with road	89.1	5.7	6.0	5.7	4.5	4.1	2,318
Rural without road	71.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.7	242
Region							
North	90.9	4.5	5.4	5.4	3.5	3.4	1,170
Central	88.1	11.3	11.9	11.3	9.0	8.3	1,656
South	92.1	5.2	7.3	7.1	4.8	4.7	622
Province							
Vientiane capital	99.2	31.6	36.1	34.6	26.0	29.6	271
Phongsaly	92.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	144
Luangnamtha	92.3	4.6	5.4	5.4	2.9	1.3	125
Oudomxay	90.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	240
Bokeo	94.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	1.4	1.4	94
Luangprabang	94.2	7.2	6.3	6.3	4.2	5.0	271
Huaphanh	78.5	2.3	7.3	7.3	1.9	2.3	176
Xayabury	96.5	15.1	16.0	16.0	15.1	13.2	120
Xiengkhuang	97.8	10.7	10.2	10.2	7.7	6.8	211
Vientiane	97.7	4.7	5.5	3.9	2.8	1.0	214
Borikhamxay	91.3	3.7	4.2	4.2	2.8	3.3	165
Khammuan	95.6	4.1	4.7	4.7	3.5	1.4	188
Savannakhet	72.3	10.4	9.3	8.8	8.4	6.2	528
Saravane	95.2	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	176
Sekong	84.7	12.3	15.1	13.7	11.5	10.6	75
Champasack	96.0	6.6	11.1	11.1	6.6	6.4	270
Attapeu	81.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	102
Xaysomboun	80.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	79

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

² MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care

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

^A In this context, counselling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

Continued...

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health professional for the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ^{1,A}	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results, and received post-test health information or counselling related to HIV ³	
Total	89.8	7.9	8.9	8.5	6.4	6.0	3,448
Age							
15-24	90.5	5.1	5.3	5.0	3.6	3.3	1,467
15-19	89.7	4.1	4.6	3.8	2.8	2.8	492
15-17	89.8	2.8	4.1	2.6	1.0	0.6	159
18-19	89.6	4.7	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.8	333
20-24	90.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.0	3.6	974
25-29	89.8	10.7	11.8	11.4	8.6	7.4	923
30-39	91.0	9.9	12.0	11.7	8.7	9.0	959
40-49	66.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	99
Education							
None or ECE	62.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	439
Primary	88.8	2.5	3.4	3.4	2.0	2.2	1,010
Lower secondary	94.1	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.1	3.4	914
Upper secondary	97.7	12.7	14.6	13.9	9.9	9.6	580
Post secondary / Non tertiary	98.4	29.8	26.6	24.0	19.8	20.2	91
High	98.7	22.2	26.0	25.5	19.6	17.9	414
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	89.8	7.9	8.9	8.5	6.4	6.0	3,444
Never married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	95.7	12.6	14.9	14.3	10.5	9.9	1,740
Mon-Khmer	82.8	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.4	997
Hmong-Mien	84.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.7	551
Chinese-Tibetan	87.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	140
Other/DK/Missing	(86.5)	(8.3)	(5.7)	(5.7)	(5.7)	(5.7)	21
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	73.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	930
Second	90.6	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	783
Middle	96.4	6.2	7.0	6.5	4.3	4.1	665
Fourth	98.6	13.6	16.6	16.5	12.5	12.0	584
Richest	99.2	23.8	27.8	26.6	19.6	18.5	485

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

² MICS indicator TM.36 - HIV testing during antenatal care

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

^A In this context, counselling means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the HIV from their mother, 2) preventing HIV, and 3) getting tested for HIV.

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

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

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:										Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	
Total	19.6	33.5	15.0	2.6	0.9	52.3	6,815	1.6	3,566	54.3	3,424
Area											
Urban	27.3	47.7	23.3	3.6	1.4	38.7	1,992	2.9	770	53.2	1,384
Rural	16.4	27.6	11.6	2.1	0.7	58.0	4,823	1.3	2,796	55.0	2,040
Rural with road	17.5	29.1	12.3	2.3	0.8	57.4	4,429	1.4	2,540	55.2	1,965
Rural without road	4.1	10.4	2.9	0.6	0.2	64.9	393	0.3	255	51.0	75
Region											
North	13.0	25.2	16.4	2.2	0.6	64.5	2,043	0.7	1,317	43.8	884
Central	26.4	44.1	17.2	3.6	1.4	48.1	3,457	2.7	1,661	59.6	2,158
South	11.9	18.4	7.0	0.6	0.3	44.7	1,316	0.6	588	48.6	382
Province											
Vientiane capital	38.8	60.8	27.0	6.9	2.0	27.5	877	5.6	241	71.1	728
Phongsaly	8.6	9.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	70.2	183	0.5	129	67.4	31
Luangnamtha	18.7	18.0	20.7	2.0	0.9	66.9	185	0.9	124	56.2	78
Oudomxay	6.6	17.3	6.9	0.7	0.2	67.0	426	0.3	286	58.2	136
Bokeo	18.6	29.2	21.1	2.7	0.6	51.9	173	1.1	90	27.1	90
Luangprabang	19.5	35.6	15.9	3.4	1.2	64.4	440	1.3	283	47.4	268
Huaphanh	8.6	19.5	13.3	2.0	0.5	68.3	309	0.8	211	50.2	91
Xayabury	13.2	37.3	35.8	3.3	0.3	59.6	326	0.5	195	24.4	191
Xiangkhuang	6.1	27.6	17.8	4.3	2.4	63.1	292	3.8	184	68.7	153
Vientiane	18.9	33.7	14.2	3.0	0.6	54.9	397	1.1	218	62.8	267
Borikhamxay	3.4	38.2	11.5	2.3	0.8	63.6	278	1.3	177	56.3	147
Khammuan	30.0	29.2	8.6	1.1	0.8	43.0	440	1.9	189	64.0	247
Savannakhet	31.7	50.4	16.9	2.4	1.5	52.8	1,057	2.8	558	39.4	590
Saravane	11.1	10.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	47.6	358	0.0	170	(69.1)	43
Sekong	5.9	33.1	10.5	2.6	1.1	54.2	179	2.0	97	54.0	68
Champasack	13.7	19.7	10.1	0.5	0.3	36.5	563	0.7	205	43.7	174
Attapeu	13.3	16.8	5.2	0.2	0.0	53.5	216	0.0	116	44.5	97
Xaysomboun	3.9	8.1	1.7	1.4	0.3	80.4	117	0.3	94	85.9	27

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

Continued...

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

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, LSIS III, 2023											
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:											
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
Total	19.6	33.5	15.0	2.6	0.9	52.3	6,815	1.6	3,566	54.3	3,424
Age											
15-19	19.8	32.6	13.6	1.0	0.4	34.4	3,655	1.0	1,256	54.7	1,816
15-17	19.3	32.5	14.0	0.4	0.2	22.6	2,226	0.9	503	56.1	1,114
18-19	20.6	32.8	13.1	1.9	0.7	52.7	1,429	1.1	754	52.5	702
20-24	19.3	34.4	16.6	4.4	1.6	73.1	3,160	1.9	2,310	53.8	1,608
20-22	18.8	34.5	16.2	4.1	1.6	69.4	1,852	1.9	1,286	54.1	940
23-24	20.1	34.3	17.0	4.8	1.5	78.3	1,308	1.9	1,023	53.5	668
Education											
None or ECE	6.4	11.1	1.5	0.8	0.7	68.2	463	1.0	315	(44.3)	58
Primary	8.2	16.4	5.5	0.9	0.4	65.6	1,281	0.5	841	64.4	291
Lower secondary	14.0	29.0	11.7	2.2	0.7	59.8	2,131	1.2	1,274	59.0	917
Upper secondary	27.1	43.7	21.0	3.6	1.0	38.8	2,307	2.7	894	52.2	1,602
Post secondary / Non tertiary	34.7	56.8	24.2	4.4	0.0	56.7	82	0.0	46	44.7	63
High	45.2	62.6	34.5	5.2	3.0	35.5	551	5.5	195	48.6	493
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	12.8	25.9	13.2	5.1	1.8	97.1	3,131	1.8	3,039	56.9	1,240
Never married/in union	25.4	39.8	16.5	0.4	0.3	14.2	3,680	0.7	522	52.8	2,180
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	27.3	44.2	20.2	3.4	1.1	43.1	3,755	2.2	1,617	53.1	2,391
Mon-Khmer	12.0	24.0	9.9	1.6	0.7	59.7	2,012	1.1	1,202	53.1	737
Hmong-Mien	5.5	14.9	6.8	1.8	1.1	72.7	794	1.5	577	66.1	244
Chinese-Tibetan	7.1	7.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	70.6	205	0.0	145	62.9	32
Other/DK/Missing	19.0	8.2	7.5	1.2	0.0	52.3	49	(0.0)	26	(*)	19
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	7.0	14.8	4.1	0.3	0.2	66.0	1,532	0.3	1,012	56.7	337
Second	12.6	23.8	9.6	1.8	1.1	62.4	1,493	1.7	931	59.2	571
Middle	20.3	33.5	14.9	2.8	0.7	55.6	1,319	1.3	734	53.0	665
Fourth	27.5	46.6	22.7	4.3	1.4	41.4	1,265	2.5	524	49.9	862
Richest	35.2	55.4	27.5	4.5	1.5	30.3	1,205	4.3	365	55.3	990

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

²MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^A Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Marital status" is not shown separately

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, LSGIS III, 2023																					
Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:																					
	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child			Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test			Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result		Had sex in the last 12 months		Number of men age 15-24 years		Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²		Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months		Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A		Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS		
	18.2	28.3	21.1	0.8	0.2	48.7	3,192	0.3	1,553	56.8	1,752										
Area																					
Urban	29.1	37.8	34.6	1.3	0.2	40.1	889	0.2	356	50.8	649										
Rural	14.0	24.7	16.0	0.7	0.2	52.0	2,303	0.3	1,197	60.3	1,103										
Rural with road	14.8	25.8	16.3	0.7	0.2	52.0	2,086	0.3	1,084	60.3	1,030										
Rural without road	6.9	13.6	12.6	0.4	0.0	51.9	216	0.0	112	60.0	73										
Region																					
North	12.6	26.3	11.5	0.7	0.3	63.4	981	0.3	621	53.8	496										
Central	25.0	34.7	29.9	1.1	0.2	44.8	1,642	0.4	736	55.2	1,080										
South	8.3	13.6	12.7	0.3	0.0	34.3	570	0.0	195	74.5	176										
Province																					
Vientiane capital	50.3	32.5	51.5	2.6	0.0	28.4	367	0.0	104	38.4	338										
Phongsaly	15.4	17.6	13.4	0.6	0.0	56.9	96	0.0	55	(44.0)	18										
Luangnamtha	12.3	28.1	21.5	1.7	1.1	69.9	104	1.5	72	52.0	47										
Oudomxay	6.5	23.8	6.4	1.0	0.0	66.7	208	0.0	139	64.9	144										
Bokeo	18.6	14.0	14.3	0.9	0.7	52.1	91	1.3	47	61.6	41										
Luangprabang	25.9	53.1	6.3	0.6	0.6	70.9	210	0.0	149	41.1	156										
Huaphanh	4.6	9.9	19.3	0.6	0.0	70.7	137	0.0	97	42.4	45										
Xayabury	3.8	18.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	46.3	134	0.0	62	(71.7)	46										
Xiengkhuang	5.4	26.0	18.8	3.3	1.9	60.6	137	3.1	83	59.3	69										
Vientiane	3.0	10.2	13.8	0.6	0.0	49.4	213	0.0	105	67.1	85										
Borikhamxay	0.6	22.2	14.1	0.0	0.0	53.5	149	0.0	80	81.2	87										
Khammuan	17.3	43.5	41.3	0.0	0.0	48.4	207	0.0	100	49.9	121										
Savannakhet	34.3	50.9	27.2	0.4	0.0	43.8	511	0.0	224	61.4	368										
Saravane	2.8	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	23.1	147	(0.0)	34	(*)	8										
Sekong	6.9	17.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	49.2	86	0.0	42	94.8	23										
Champasack	8.0	14.1	13.4	0.0	0.0	28.6	235	(0.0)	67	84.9	89										
Attapeu	17.9	24.1	28.1	1.9	0.0	51.4	101	0.0	52	51.3	55										
Xaysomboun	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.8	57	0.0	40	(100.0)	12										
¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people																					
² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results																					
^A Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.																					
⁽⁾ Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																					
^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																					

Continued...

Table TM.11.6M (Cont.): Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

		Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:										Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^a	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
		Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^a	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS			
Total		18.2	28.3	21.1	0.8	0.2	48.7	3,192	0.3	1,553	56.8	1,752		
Age														
15-19		14.7	23.3	17.4	0.4	0.2	26.9	1,663	0.4	447	57.1	842		
15-17		13.7	23.0	16.4	0.2	0.1	16.4	1,030	0.5	169	59.5	515		
18-19		16.4	23.8	19.0	0.7	0.3	43.9	634	0.3	278	56.2	326		
20-24		22.0	33.8	25.2	1.3	0.2	72.3	1,528	0.2	1,106	56.5	910		
20-22		20.5	31.3	22.0	1.3	0.3	69.6	891	0.4	620	56.4	517		
23-24		24.1	37.3	29.7	1.3	0.0	76.2	637	0.0	485	56.7	393		
Education														
None or ECE		5.0	11.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	40.2	108	(0.0)	43	(*)	31		
Primary		6.8	11.5	7.3	0.5	0.0	47.7	609	0.0	291	69.1	155		
Lower secondary		13.0	22.3	13.1	0.6	0.1	48.3	1,048	0.1	506	63.1	509		
Upper secondary		24.5	38.4	29.1	0.9	0.4	47.9	1,159	0.6	555	55.9	819		
Post secondary / Non tertiary		27.2	59.8	45.4	5.8	0.0	77.5	57	(0.0)	44	38.7	49		
High		46.7	52.3	58.5	1.6	0.3	53.9	211	0.5	113	(40.5)	188		
Marital status														
Ever married/in union		15.9	29.9	17.0	1.6	0.1	98.0	856	0.1	839	63.4	442		
Never married/in union		19.1	27.8	22.7	0.6	0.2	30.6	2,336	0.5	714	54.5	1,310		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai		25.0	34.1	29.9	1.1	0.2	41.5	1,693	0.2	703	53.7	1,119		
Mon-Khmer		13.3	24.5	13.7	0.4	0.2	51.3	962	0.4	494	62.2	453		
Hmong-Mien		6.0	18.0	6.8	0.8	0.2	64.5	412	0.3	265	61.6	147		
Chinese-Tibetan		5.4	12.0	7.2	1.5	0.0	73.3	111	0.0	81	(66.8)	25		
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest		10.5	18.7	11.7	0.2	0.1	52.3	774	0.1	405	60.8	289		
Second		10.6	26.1	14.8	0.9	0.2	55.6	757	0.4	421	56.4	372		
Middle		16.4	25.3	17.6	0.9	0.2	47.9	624	0.4	299	60.7	296		
Fourth		25.1	36.3	28.0	0.6	0.0	44.5	509	0.0	227	59.7	358		
Richest		35.9	41.6	41.7	1.9	0.4	38.2	528	0.4	202	49.3	436		

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

² MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results

^a Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" is not shown separately

6.13 ABORTION, STILLBIRTH AND MISCARRIAGE

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

Table TM.S13.1 presents the outcomes of the pregnancies of women age 15-49 years who became pregnant in the last 2 years.

Measures of abortion, stillbirth and miscarriage rates are presented in Table TM.S13.2 and TM.S13.3 for the two-year period preceding the survey. A two-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current abortion measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- **Abortion rate:** The Abortion Ratio is the number of induced abortion in the last 2 years, divided by the live births during the same period, expressed per 1,000 live births.
- **General abortion rate:** The General Abortion Rate is the number of induced abortion in the last 2 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years.
- **Total abortion rate (TAR):** The Total Abortion Rate is the sum of age-specific abortion rates of women age 15-49 years. The TAR denotes the average number of induced abortion to which a woman will have induced abortion by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current abortion rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years.
- **Still birth rate:** The Still birth ratio is the number of still births in the last 2 years, divided by the live and still births during the same period, expressed per 1,000 live and still births. In this survey, stillbirths are defined as third trimester fetal deaths ≥ 22 week.
- **Miscarriage rate:** The Miscarriage rate is the number of miscarriage in the last 2 years, divided by the pregnancies (live births and miscarriages and abortions and still births) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 pregnancies.

Moreover, Table TM.S13.4 reports the pregnancy loss or termination women aged 15-49 had ever experienced before. Table TM.S13.5 delve into the places of abortion women have resorted to during their last abortion in the last 2 years, while Table TM.S13.6 presents the main providers of abortion services.

TM.S13.7 reports on the abortion methods women used, to induce an abortion in the last 2 years, and Table TM.S13.8 presents the reasons for those last abortion. Such data are crucial to inform policy making, service delivery and community mobilization strategies.

Finally, Table TM.S13.9 is designed to measure the proportion of women currently married or in union who are considered to have autonomy in reproductive health decision making and to be empowered to exercise their reproductive rights.

Table TM.S13.1: Pregnancy outcome

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who became pregnant in the last 2 years and percent distribution of pregnancies in the last 2 years by type of pregnancy outcome, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who become pregnant in the last two years	Number of women age 15-49 years	Pregnancy outcome					Total	Number of pregnancies in the last two years
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Miscarriage			
Total	17.0	22,126	89.6	0.4	3.3	6.7	100.0	4,013	
Area									
Urban	13.1	7,643	85.6	0.4	5.3	8.7	100.0	1,073	
Rural	19.1	14,483	91.1	0.4	2.6	6.0	100.0	2,941	
Rural with road	18.8	13,370	90.8	0.3	2.8	6.1	100.0	2,675	
Rural without road	22.8	1,113	93.7	0.5	1.1	4.7	100.0	265	
Region									
North	19.6	6,534	89.6	0.3	4.4	5.8	100.0	1,358	
Central	15.9	11,455	88.4	0.6	3.4	7.6	100.0	1,966	
South	15.9	4,137	93.2	0.0	1.0	5.8	100.0	689	
Age									
15-19	14.0	3,655	94.7	0.3	1.3	3.7	100.0	542	
20-24	32.2	3,160	93.6	0.2	2.0	4.1	100.0	1,101	
25-29	28.9	3,400	91.5	0.3	2.4	5.8	100.0	1,050	
30-34	21.4	3,515	87.1	0.5	4.2	8.1	100.0	798	
35-39	10.4	3,459	77.9	0.8	7.9	13.4	100.0	376	
40-44	4.1	2,859	70.8	0.0	11.2	18.1	100.0	121	
45-49	1.2	2,078	(67.3)	(0.0)	(11.3)	(21.4)	100.0	25	
Education									
None or ECE	15.3	3,053	92.1	0.2	1.8	5.9	100.0	492	
Primary	16.7	6,652	90.2	0.1	3.1	6.6	100.0	1,177	
Lower secondary	19.2	5,184	89.5	0.6	3.0	6.9	100.0	1,073	
Upper secondary	15.9	3,963	89.7	0.4	3.9	6.0	100.0	675	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	16.7	616	85.1	0.0	3.5	11.5	100.0	109	
Higher	17.2	2,658	86.9	0.7	5.2	7.2	100.0	486	
Ethnicity of household head									
Lao-Tai	13.7	14,144	87.3	0.5	3.6	8.6	100.0	2,066	
Mon-Khmer	20.1	5,317	91.4	0.2	2.9	5.5	100.0	1,124	
Hmong-Mien	31.1	1,874	92.7	0.3	3.3	3.7	100.0	644	
Chinese-Tibetan	24.2	604	95.8	0.0	2.1	2.1	100.0	152	
Other/DK/Missing	12.8	188	(87.5)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(6.5)	100.0	27	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	24.6	3,985	94.2	0.2	1.6	4.0	100.0	1,046	
Second	20.0	4,236	90.7	0.5	2.8	6.0	100.0	896	
Middle	17.1	4,289	88.0	0.4	3.7	7.9	100.0	790	
Fourth	14.3	4,611	86.3	0.1	4.7	8.8	100.0	703	
Richest	10.8	5,006	85.8	0.6	5.1	8.5	100.0	579	

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

Table TM.S13.2: Rates of induced abortion

Age-specific abortion rate, total abortion rate and general abortion rates for the last 2 years, by area, LSIS III, 2023

	Area		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Age^A			
15-19	0	2	1
20-24	5	3	4
25-29	3	3	3
30-34	8	4	5
35-39	4	3	3
40-44	2	2	2
45-49	0	1	1
Abortion rates			
TAR ^{3, B}	0.12	0.09	0.10
GAR ^{2, C}	3.7	2.7	3.0
AR ^{1, D}	60.0	28.9	36.9

¹ LSIS indicator TM.S3 - Abortion rate² LSIS indicator TM.S4 - General abortion rate³ LSIS indicator TM.S5 - Total abortion rate

^A The age-specific abortion rates (ASAR) are the number of induced abortion in the last 2 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

^B TAR: The Total Abortion Rate is the sum of age-specific abortion rates of women age 15-49 years. The TAR denotes the average number of induced abortion to which a woman will have induced abortion by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current abortion rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years.

^C GAR: The General Abortion Rate is the number of induced abortion in the last 2 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years.

^D AR: The Abortion Ratio is the number of induced abortion in the last 2 years, divided by the life births during the same period, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Table TM.S13.3: Still birth and miscarriage

Still birth rate and miscarriage rate for the last 2 years, LSIS III, 2023

	Still birth rate ^{1, A}	Miscarriage rate ^{2, B}
Total	4.1	72.5
Area		
Urban	4.5	97.9
Rural	4.0	63.6
Rural with road	3.8	64.8
Rural without road	5.9	50.3
Region		
North	2.9	63.6
Central	6.5	83.6
South	0.0	59.2
Age		
15-19	0.3	4.0
20-24	0.3	6.5
25-29	0.9	9.3
30-34	0.2	7.9
35-39	0.4	6.4
40-44	0.0	3.3
45-49	0.0	0.9
Education		
None or ECE	1.9	57.2
Primary	1.2	71.4
Lower secondary	6.4	74.6
Upper secondary	5.0	64.3
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.0	134.6
Higher	8.0	83.8
Ethnicity of household head		
Lao-Tai	6.0	94.6
Mon-Khmer	2.1	58.6
Hmong-Mien	3.1	41.8
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	18.0
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	2.5	40.4
Second	5.7	64.0
Middle	5.1	84.2
Fourth	1.2	99.1
Richest	6.8	99.3

¹ LSIS indicator TM.S6 - Still birth rate² LSIS indicator TM.S7 - Miscarriage rate

^A Still birth ratio is the number of still births in the last 2 years, divided by the live and still births during the same period, expressed per 1,000 live and still births. In this survey, stillbirths are defined as third trimester fetal deaths ≥ 22 weeks

^B Miscarriage rate is the number of miscarriage in the last 2 years, divided by the pregnancies (live births + miscarriages + abortions + still births) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 pregnancies (live births + miscarriages + abortions + still births).

Table TM.S13.4: Pregnancy loss/termination

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who experience any pregnancy loss/termination, LSIS III, 2023

	Number of pregnancy loss/termination						Percentage of women who experienced pregnancy loss/termination ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
	None	1	2	3+	DK/missing	Total		
Total	87.3	9.0	2.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	12.7	22,126
Area								
Urban	85.7	9.7	3.4	1.2	0.1	100.0	14.3	7,643
Rural	88.2	8.6	2.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	11.8	14,483
Rural with road	87.9	8.8	2.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	12.1	13,370
Rural without road	91.7	6.6	1.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	8.3	1,113
Region								
North	85.6	10.2	3.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	14.4	6,534
Central	86.7	9.5	2.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	13.3	11,455
South	91.9	5.6	1.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	8.1	4,137
Age								
15-19	98.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.3	3,655
20-24	92.9	6.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	7.1	3,160
25-29	87.5	10.0	1.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	12.5	3,400
30-34	84.9	10.9	3.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	15.1	3,515
35-39	80.9	13.0	4.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	19.1	3,459
40-44	81.1	12.2	4.7	1.9	0.1	100.0	18.9	2,859
45-49	81.7	11.2	4.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	18.3	2,078
Education								
None or ECE	88.8	7.1	3.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	11.2	3,053
Primary	84.8	10.7	3.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	15.2	6,652
Lower secondary	87.1	9.8	2.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	12.9	5,184
Upper secondary	91.3	6.1	2.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	8.7	3,963
Post secondary / Non tertiary	81.9	12.3	4.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	18.1	616
Higher	87.6	8.6	2.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	12.4	2,658
Ethnicity of household head								
Lao-Tai	86.5	9.6	2.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	13.5	14,144
Mon-Khmer	88.3	8.4	2.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	11.7	5,317
Hmong-Mien	88.6	7.1	2.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	11.4	1,874
Chinese-Tibetan	92.2	5.6	1.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	7.8	604
Other/DK/Missing	87.9	6.5	3.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	12.1	188
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	90.7	6.9	1.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	9.3	3,985
Second	87.8	8.6	2.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	12.2	4,236
Middle	86.7	9.5	2.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	13.3	4,289
Fourth	85.7	10.3	2.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	14.3	4,611
Richest	86.3	9.3	3.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	13.7	5,006

¹ LSIS indicator TM.S8 - Pregnancy termination/loss

Table TM.S13.5: Place of abortion

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who experienced an abortion in the last two years by place of last abortion, LSIS III, 2023

	Place of last abortion						Total percent	Percentage of institutional abortion	Number of women age 15-49 years who had an abortion
	National or provincial health facility	District health facility	Commune health facility	Private health facility	Pharmcies or self-medication	Others/DK			
Total	18.4	9.6	23.8	0.5	45.2	2.4	100.0	52.4	135
Area									
Urban	15.7	3.8	27.4	0.0	50.4	2.7	100.0	46.9	58
Rural	20.5	14.0	21.2	0.9	41.3	2.2	100.0	56.5	77
Region									
North	14.2	13.3	24.4	1.1	43.5	3.6	100.0	52.9	60
Central	23.4	7.3	24.1	0.0	44.2	0.9	100.0	54.8	69
South	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Age									
15-24	(10.2)	(11.3)	(24.1)	(0.0)	(48.9)	(5.5)	100.0	(45.6)	29
25-34	22.2	8.2	22.4	1.1	44.4	1.6	100.0	54.0	61
35-49	18.7	10.3	25.5	0.0	43.9	1.5	100.0	54.5	46
Education									
Primary or lower	23.0	13.4	20.3	0.0	43.3	0.0	100.0	56.7	46
Lower secondary or higher	16.1	7.6	25.6	0.7	46.2	3.6	100.0	50.1	90
Ethnicity of household head									
Lao-Tai	18.4	6.1	25.0	0.9	48.1	1.5	100.0	50.3	77
Other	18.5	14.2	22.4	0.0	41.4	3.5	100.0	55.1	59

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
 Note: due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, some of the variables have been combined and the remaining characteristic variables, such as the "wealth index quintile" are not shown separately.

Table TM.S13.6: Assistance during abortion

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who experienced an abortion in the last two years by type assistance, LSIS III, 2023

	Type of assistance during last abortion							Total	Percentage of abortion assisted by health professional	Number of women age 15-49 years who had an abortion
	Medical doctor/OBGYN	Physical Assistant	Midwives	Nurses	General Health workers	Pharmacist, drug seller, self-medication	Others/DK			
Total	41.5	3.1	4.1	0.6	0.6	31.1	19.1	100.0	49.9	135
Area										
Urban	37.1	4.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	35.7	19.8	100.0	44.5	58
Rural	44.8	2.5	4.6	1.0	1.0	27.6	18.5	100.0	53.9	77
Region										
North	39.8	1.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	28.3	22.1	100.0	49.6	60
Central	44.9	4.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	33.9	13.3	100.0	52.8	69
South	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Age										
15-24	(30.7)	(3.6)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.7)	(26.7)	100.0	(46.6)	29
25-34	45.0	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	31.4	19.9	100.0	48.7	61
35-49	43.7	5.6	0.8	1.7	1.7	33.5	13.1	100.0	53.4	46
Education										
Primary or lower	48.3	1.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	30.6	15.7	100.0	53.8	46
Lower secondary or higher	38.0	3.8	4.4	0.9	0.8	31.4	20.8	100.0	47.9	90
Ethnicity of household head										
Lao-Tai	41.4	1.1	5.3	1.0	1.0	30.9	19.2	100.0	49.9	77
Other	41.6	5.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	31.3	18.9	100.0	49.8	59

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

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

Note: due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, some of the variables have been combined and the remaining characteristic variables, such as the "wealth index quintile" are not shown separately.

Table TM.S13.7: Induced abortion method

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years whose pregnancy ended with an induced abortion in the last 2 years, by abortion methods, LSIS III, 2023

	Method of last abortion				Total percent	Number of women age 15-49 years who had an abortion
	Surgical aborton	Menstrual regulation	Medical abortion with drugs	Others/DK		
Total	40.1	2.8	55.8	1.3	100.0	135
Age						
15-24	(29.4)	(7.7)	(59.6)	(3.3)	100.0	29
25-34	37.1	1.2	60.3	1.3	100.0	61
35-49	50.8	1.8	47.4	0.0	100.0	46
Area						
Urban	35.5	0.0	64.5	0.0	100.0	58
Rural	43.6	4.9	49.2	2.3	100.0	77
Region						
North	43.1	1.8	53.5	1.6	100.0	60
Central	40.3	2.2	56.3	1.2	100.0	69
South	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Education						
Primary or lower	36.8	4.1	59.1	0.0	100.0	46
Lower secondary or higher	41.8	2.1	54.1	2.0	100.0	90
Ethnicity of household head						
Lao-Tai	39.0	2.3	58.7	0.0	100.0	77
Other	41.7	3.4	52.0	3.0	100.0	59

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

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

Note: due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, some of the variables have been combined and the remaining characteristic variables, such as the "wealth index quintile" are not shown separately.

Table TM.S13.8: Reason for last abortion

Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose pregnancy ended with an abortion in the last 2 years, by reason for last abortion, LSIS III, 2023

	Reason for last abortion									Number of women age 15-49 years who had an abortion
	Failure of family planning/contraception	Unwanted pregnancy	Unexpected gender of fetus	Insufficient economic/income to take care a child	Requested by husband/boyfriend/family or forced to get abortion	Health status of women	Health status of fetus/deformed fetus	Left by husband or partner	Others /DK	
Total	15.0	54.2	1.4	9.8	0.3	11.1	15.1	0.5	3.1	135
Area										
Urban	13.8	64.7	2.5	8.0	0.0	11.9	7.8	0.0	3.6	58
Rural	15.9	46.3	0.7	11.2	0.5	10.6	20.6	0.9	2.7	77
Region										
North	18.9	53.4	2.7	11.4	0.0	10.3	17.1	0.0	1.7	60
Central	12.1	54.8	0.5	8.8	0.0	12.3	14.2	1.1	3.3	69
South	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Age										
15-24	(9.5)	(53.8)	(1.8)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(26.0)	(2.5)	(0.8)	29
25-34	15.9	49.6	0.0	10.9	0.7	11.8	14.7	0.0	6.5	61
35-49	17.3	60.6	3.2	12.2	0.0	11.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	46
Education										
Primary or lower	19.1	45.6	2.0	13.3	0.9	10.1	16.8	1.6	0.5	46
Lower secondary or higher	12.9	58.7	1.1	8.0	0.0	11.7	14.2	0.0	4.4	90
Ethnicity of household head										
Lao-Tai	15.7	58.1	2.6	4.5	0.0	11.6	11.8	0.0	2.4	77
Other	14.1	49.2	0.0	16.8	0.7	10.6	19.4	1.2	4.0	59

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

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

Note: due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, some of the variables have been combined and the remaining characteristic variables, such as the "wealth index quintile" are not shown separately.

Table TM.S13.9: Women's participation in decision making in own health

Percentage of women age 15-49 years (currently married or in union) who make their own informed decisions regarding contraceptive use and health care, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years (currently married or in union) who make autonomy decision on:			Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
	Contraceptive use	Own health care	Both decisions ¹	
Total	17.6	45.3	13.1	16,063
Area				
Urban	17.1	52.2	13.5	4,987
Rural	17.8	42.2	13.0	11,077
Rural with road	18.6	42.3	13.6	10,157
Rural without road	8.7	40.5	6.1	920
Region				
North	16.4	38.0	9.7	5,230
Central	18.5	51.3	15.9	7,866
South	17.4	42.3	12.0	2,968
Age				
15-19	8.6	38.7	6.4	971
20-24	12.4	43.2	9.2	2,043
25-29	16.4	43.4	12.2	2,686
30-34	20.3	44.8	15.6	3,008
35-39	23.1	47.2	17.0	2,992
40-44	18.9	46.1	13.8	2,567
45-49	14.5	50.6	11.4	1,797
Education				
None or ECE	15.7	38.9	11.5	2,650
Primary	20.1	44.0	14.4	5,559
Lower secondary	18.0	46.8	13.8	3,784
Upper secondary	16.1	48.8	12.6	1,980
Post secondary / Non tertiary	18.7	54.3	16.1	461
Higher	12.4	49.7	9.7	1,629
Ethnicity of household head				
Lao-Tai	20.7	51.0	16.3	9,892
Mon-Khmer	15.7	37.1	10.5	4,011
Hmong-Mien	4.9	34.8	3.2	1,527
Chinese-Tibetan	8.6	27.8	3.6	504
Other/DK/Missing	18.3	52.1	10.9	130
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	11.9	35.6	8.0	3,180
Second	15.4	38.1	10.5	3,266
Middle	21.2	45.9	16.0	3,237
Fourth	20.9	49.5	15.9	3,254
Richest	18.5	57.5	15.3	3,125

¹ LSIS Indicator TM.S9 Women's own decision making



7 THRIVE—CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.⁷⁴ It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children⁷⁵ recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.⁷⁶

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

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

The vaccination schedule followed by the Lao PDR National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, Polio, and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two doses of the MR vaccine containing measles, and rubella antigens, and, in addition, one dose of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the second dose of MR which is administered at 12 to 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full vaccination coverage from the LSIS III, 2023 are based on children age 12-23/24-35 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports

⁷⁴ "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/>.

⁷⁵ "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

⁷⁶ Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age⁷⁵, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

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

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, LSIS III, 2023

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	57.2	16.9	74.1	73.6	48.9	21.9	70.8	69.8
HepB at birth^C								
Within 1 day	42.1	10.0	52.1	52.1	32.9	13.4	46.3	46.3
Later	10.3	3.5	13.9	13.7	9.2	3.7	12.9	12.5
Polio								
At birth ^D	54.4	12.2	66.7	66.6	44.9	16.5	61.4	61.0
OPV1	55.5	18.3	73.7	72.3	48.2	23.5	71.7	70.2
OPV2	53.5	14.7	68.2	66.2	46.5	19.7	66.2	64.0
OPV3	50.5	11.9	62.4	59.2	44.5	15.6	60.1	56.6
OPV3 and IPV ²	43.4	9.9	53.4	30.5	39.6	12.9	52.5	32.4
IPV	46.9	12.6	59.5	57.4	42.0	15.8	57.8	54.6
Pentavalent (DTP-HepB-Hib)								
1	56.2	14.6	70.8	69.7	47.5	19.3	66.9	65.1
2	53.2	13.0	66.1	64.6	46.1	16.1	62.3	59.5
3 ^{3,4,5}	50.6	10.7	61.4	58.5	44.4	14.5	59.1	55.3
Pneumococcal (Conjugate), (PCV)								
1	50.0	13.7	63.8	62.6	42.3	17.0	59.3	57.8
2	49.0	12.0	61.1	59.0	41.6	14.5	56.0	53.7
3 ⁶	46.6	9.3	55.9	53.4	40.6	12.4	53.0	49.4
Measles-Rubella (MR)								
1 ⁷	46.6	15.7	62.3	57.7	42.8	20.6	63.4	53.4
2 ⁸	34.9	12.2	47.1	20.6	36.0	16.2	52.2	19.4
Japanese Encephalitis ⁹	42.9	11.4	54.3	47.6	41.3	14.8	56.1	46.3
Vitamin A	22.4	15.3	37.8	26.3	27.4	19.6	47.0	20.3
Deworming ^c	16.7	13.0	29.8	12.7	21.8	20.6	42.4	24.4
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens ^{10, E}	40.2	7.1	47.2	38.3	40.6	8.5	49.2	37.3
All antigens ^{11, F}	na	na	na	na	31.8	5.3	37.1	28.1
No vaccinations	1.5	17.4	18.9	18.9	0.6	23.3	23.9	24.0
Number of children	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,857	1,790	1,790	1,790	1,790

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

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

⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁷ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁹ LSIS indicator TC.S1 - Japanese Encephalitis immunization coverage

¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

na: not applicable

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

^B MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.8, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months

^C The Hepatitis B birth dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, "Within 1 day" includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, "Within 1 day" refers to the 24 hours following birth, as this is specifically used in the recall question. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.

^D For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.

^E Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Rubella

^F All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, JE and Measles as per the vaccination schedule in Lao PDR

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

		Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), LSIS III, 2023													Number of children age 12-23 months				
		Polio					DTP-HepB-Hib					Percentage with							
		HepB at birth ^a	At birth ^b	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	OPV3 and IPV	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	Basic ^{8,C}		None	Vaccination ^d	Card seen ^e	
Total	74.1	70.3	66.7	73.7	68.2	62.4	53.4	70.8	66.1	61.4	63.8	61.1	55.9	62.3	47.2	18.9	73.4	64.3	1,857
Sex																			
Male	74.8	72.3	68.0	75.2	69.9	64.8	55.2	72.5	67.5	62.6	65.4	63.0	58.1	63.3	48.9	17.8	75.0	66.8	961
Female	73.3	68.0	65.4	72.2	66.4	59.8	51.4	69.0	64.7	60.0	62.0	59.0	53.6	61.2	45.5	20.1	71.6	61.6	896
Area																			
Urban	85.0	82.1	78.3	81.5	75.3	71.3	63.0	77.9	72.4	68.4	70.2	67.5	63.0	70.4	56.1	12.2	80.1	72.3	480
Rural	70.3	66.1	62.7	71.0	65.7	59.3	50.0	68.4	63.9	58.9	61.5	58.8	53.4	59.5	44.1	21.3	71.1	61.5	1,377
Rural with road	71.5	67.8	64.6	71.7	66.4	59.6	50.4	68.5	63.9	58.9	61.5	59.0	53.4	60.0	44.7	20.7	71.0	61.9	1,254
Rural without road	57.5	48.5	43.2	64.2	59.0	55.9	46.5	67.3	63.9	58.9	62.0	57.7	54.0	54.2	38.9	27.4	71.3	58.2	123
Region																			
North	78.6	69.5	68.5	79.9	76.7	71.8	63.5	80.1	76.8	72.8	73.2	72.5	68.5	70.3	56.5	14.8	83.4	78.0	593
Central	70.7	69.4	66.3	69.2	62.1	55.4	46.6	63.2	57.6	53.1	54.2	51.5	46.5	56.2	40.0	22.5	70.7	61.2	922
South	75.3	73.8	64.8	75.3	69.8	65.1	54.2	75.4	70.6	63.8	73.2	67.0	59.3	64.9	50.6	16.3	63.2	49.0	343
Province																			
Vientiane capital	83.8	84.3	83.1	79.6	71.7	67.4	58.4	77.3	67.4	61.7	62.1	61.8	54.0	65.3	50.3	13.8	85.5	79.9	159
Phongsaly	67.5	54.9	54.9	81.4	81.6	74.9	62.3	84.0	80.8	78.1	74.6	70.9	70.8	67.7	48.9	12.6	88.7	88.7	77
Luangnamtha	76.7	75.5	75.5	77.5	73.7	68.2	61.6	74.5	73.6	68.0	68.5	66.8	69.1	73.6	59.7	20.6	87.4	71.0	60
Oudomxay	76.1	66.2	65.3	76.5	71.2	66.7	53.9	77.2	75.8	70.6	64.4	65.5	59.6	67.3	50.5	16.2	75.2	73.4	121
Bokeo	77.1	70.0	69.0	77.4	65.9	67.1	58.3	77.6	73.0	70.4	73.7	68.9	67.1	68.9	51.1	15.1	89.7	76.6	52
Luangprabang	88.5	80.8	79.8	84.3	80.6	72.2	68.6	83.3	78.9	74.1	79.7	79.9	72.7	70.2	62.8	11.5	89.7	86.7	137
Huaphanh	64.7	49.0	47.1	68.6	69.6	62.1	54.5	69.7	66.7	63.0	65.7	66.8	61.0	63.4	51.1	25.5	75.2	65.9	88
Xayabury	100.0	93.6	91.6	96.1	96.1	100.0	93.6	97.6	91.1	89.1	89.9	89.9	86.3	88.7	74.0	0.0	81.7	79.7	58
Xiengkhuang	78.6	74.0	69.6	71.5	64.9	56.7	49.9	76.2	66.7	58.6	69.0	62.2	54.4	55.0	39.8	14.6	90.9	78.6	112
Vientiane	76.5	70.7	70.7	72.4	74.2	70.1	61.3	68.3	68.1	65.5	60.3	61.9	57.3	68.6	55.3	21.0	78.1	71.0	105
Borikhamxay	79.9	77.5	76.5	81.1	78.3	75.8	73.5	77.9	74.9	72.3	75.7	73.2	72.4	78.4	71.5	17.1	71.2	70.5	96
Khammuan	85.5	84.7	80.9	84.3	78.1	71.0	60.3	83.8	76.8	72.4	66.1	60.4	53.8	67.9	46.9	11.6	80.3	65.7	118
Savannakhet	53.0	53.8	48.0	55.5	43.0	33.3	21.7	38.5	34.5	30.0	32.7	30.0	26.1	38.5	18.2	32.9	51.0	37.9	286
Saravane	75.2	73.0	73.0	76.4	72.8	70.3	58.0	78.4	76.4	74.1	75.4	71.7	67.8	65.4	48.8	16.4	77.4	65.7	80
Sekong	77.0	55.2	48.8	77.8	69.5	59.3	51.5	70.8	63.6	47.2	66.0	57.2	41.0	65.6	40.0	15.6	50.5	42.2	38
Champasack	78.1	82.7	66.9	79.4	75.2	70.6	60.1	81.6	77.5	70.6	82.6	75.0	67.2	71.8	62.2	14.2	62.8	45.9	176
Attapeu	63.6	57.8	56.6	56.8	45.7	41.6	29.1	51.9	41.7	35.6	41.3	38.0	31.6	38.7	20.4	24.8	51.6	38.0	49
Xaysomboun	45.7	45.5	45.5	43.1	38.9	31.6	27.6	40.8	36.1	35.9	35.8	32.1	31.4	32.4	22.7	50.0	50.7	46.1	46

^a Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing

^b For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.

^c Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Rubella

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

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

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

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), LSIS III, 2023													Number of children age 12-23 months						
	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received																			
	Polio			DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Percentage with										
	At birth ^a	OP 1	OP 2	OP 3	OP 4	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	Rubella ⁷	Basic ^{8,c}	None	Vaccination Card ^d	Vaccination Card seen ^e				
Total	74.1	70.3	66.7	73.7	68.2	62.4	53.4	70.8	66.1	61.4	63.8	61.1	55.9	62.3	47.2	18.9	73.4	64.3	1,857	
Mother's education																				
None or ECE	51.1	50.2	43.5	55.6	49.8	43.3	31.7	48.5	44.0	41.8	42.4	38.6	36.7	43.5	27.8	36.4	54.4	45.5	255	
Primary	71.5	65.4	59.9	73.7	66.4	61.6	50.9	69.5	64.4	60.4	63.5	60.3	55.8	61.1	45.7	19.9	69.7	57.9	578	
Lower secondary	78.1	72.5	71.9	74.5	71.2	64.0	57.4	73.8	70.6	62.5	65.9	65.2	57.7	61.7	48.4	16.3	78.9	71.9	457	
Upper secondary	82.7	80.6	78.7	80.6	75.7	68.9	59.3	78.9	72.4	68.1	70.1	66.5	59.7	67.2	53.8	13.2	82.1	73.5	300	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	82.5	91.0	91.0	82.9	74.2	73.4	63.7	82.4	82.4	73.0	68.4	69.6	61.4	76.5	61.9	15.5	84.2	78.4	52	
High	85.4	82.8	78.8	81.7	76.2	71.9	65.9	80.3	74.5	72.3	75.2	71.1	68.1	79.1	59.5	10.1	79.0	71.1	212	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																				
Lao-Tai	82.0	81.7	77.2	81.8	76.1	70.4	61.5	80.0	75.2	70.1	72.0	69.4	63.7	71.1	56.0	12.2	76.8	66.6	977	
Mon-Khmer	69.3	61.5	57.8	70.4	63.2	57.4	45.4	62.7	58.9	54.6	57.6	55.2	50.7	57.2	38.3	21.2	68.1	60.0	501	
Hmong-Mien	56.3	51.3	50.2	51.1	47.5	41.0	36.5	51.9	44.9	39.9	44.9	41.0	34.8	38.5	29.3	37.9	68.2	60.3	298	
Chinese-Tibetan	76.3	57.9	57.9	83.4	84.2	79.7	70.1	83.4	82.1	79.8	74.2	72.9	74.4	77.5	64.8	11.6	86.1	81.6	71	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	56.7	49.2	46.4	60.8	54.6	47.5	37.2	56.8	52.0	46.1	50.7	47.0	41.7	46.0	31.1	31.8	60.8	54.9	495	
Second	72.4	68.3	63.7	72.6	66.8	62.6	53.8	68.9	64.0	60.4	62.5	61.2	55.1	59.7	44.6	19.6	74.5	63.2	422	
Middle	77.6	74.3	69.6	75.1	70.1	63.0	52.0	69.3	67.1	63.0	62.4	60.6	57.9	66.6	51.9	16.5	75.6	64.1	333	
Fourth	89.3	87.0	84.7	83.4	79.6	75.4	68.5	85.8	80.3	76.1	80.6	76.6	71.0	73.8	60.5	9.1	81.2	74.5	341	
Richest	85.0	86.0	82.7	85.5	78.6	72.4	65.2	82.7	76.3	70.4	70.3	67.6	61.8	76.5	58.8	9.6	82.2	70.8	267	

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

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

⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁷ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

^A Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing

^B For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.

^C Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3 and Rubella

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" and "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" are not shown separately

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Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:									
	Measles ⁹	Japanese Encephalitis ¹⁰	Vitamin A	Deworming	Full vaccination		No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^D	Vaccination records seen ^E	Number of children age 24-35 months
					Basic antigens ^C	All antigens ^{11,F}				
Total	52.2	56.1	47.0	42.4	49.2	37.1	23.9	66.5	54.3	1,790
Sex										
Male	52.7	56.2	47.2	43.0	49.4	37.4	23.5	65.2	54.1	905
Female	51.7	56.0	46.9	41.8	48.9	36.7	24.3	67.9	54.5	885
Area										
Urban	58.1	65.5	56.8	49.6	54.2	43.7	17.9	76.3	61.7	489
Rural	50.0	52.6	43.4	39.7	47.3	34.6	26.1	62.8	51.6	1,301
Rural with road	51.1	53.3	44.6	41.3	47.9	35.0	24.6	64.1	52.2	1,170
Rural without road	40.3	46.0	31.9	25.5	41.6	30.3	39.6	51.5	45.9	131
Region										
North	59.9	66.0	52.4	47.7	60.4	47.5	19.8	75.3	67.1	612
Central	47.4	48.4	44.2	38.9	41.7	30.8	27.6	64.0	49.9	900
South	50.5	59.3	44.2	42.1	48.7	34.2	20.4	55.3	40.6	278
Province										
Vientiane capital	55.5	61.0	60.9	46.4	48.9	43.9	25.1	86.7	67.4	167
Phongsaly	50.9	62.6	28.6	24.8	47.4	32.0	23.9	73.9	71.6	61
Luangnamtha	52.0	52.9	50.2	47.8	50.0	44.6	36.2	82.9	54.5	70
Oudomxay	53.4	61.4	48.6	50.6	54.4	37.7	23.1	64.1	63.4	118
Bokeo	60.9	68.5	60.1	57.2	61.2	46.7	20.8	78.9	68.0	55
Luangprabang	61.7	73.5	52.8	50.5	70.5	54.6	10.9	83.6	75.4	124
Huaphanh	57.0	58.9	47.0	34.6	56.7	46.1	21.9	72.3	65.9	113
Xayabury	87.1	85.3	83.5	70.7	79.1	69.9	6.4	75.4	68.4	72
Xiengkhuang	54.8	67.3	53.3	47.8	56.3	45.6	12.2	79.9	70.6	106
Vientiane	63.9	67.0	40.0	37.0	60.1	41.9	18.3	74.3	63.3	134
Borikhamxay	57.6	61.2	62.0	63.6	55.0	53.2	27.9	53.9	52.8	77
Khammuan	46.9	58.5	29.3	19.8	53.6	26.4	20.1	72.4	42.8	96
Savannakhet	32.1	20.6	36.7	34.6	17.6	9.0	38.5	41.6	27.8	283
Saravane	53.6	64.8	41.6	41.6	54.7	35.2	22.4	75.0	52.2	72
Sekong	51.5	44.4	37.1	26.1	40.1	28.7	13.4	47.6	38.4	35
Champasack	56.1	65.8	51.0	47.0	55.2	41.4	18.7	48.7	36.0	131
Attapeu	25.6	41.0	33.0	40.5	23.9	13.5	28.5	48.4	36.4	40
Xaysomboun	28.6	29.6	18.3	19.1	27.4	22.5	52.8	48.4	44.5	38
Mother's education										
None or ECE	32.1	30.0	29.6	26.1	27.9	19.1	44.1	43.3	30.7	297
Primary	51.4	55.2	45.8	43.4	50.0	36.0	22.8	65.6	53.9	542
Lower secondary	54.0	56.1	46.6	39.3	49.7	35.5	22.0	69.6	55.5	417
Upper secondary	64.2	72.6	55.0	50.5	61.0	47.8	13.9	78.1	66.9	263
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(44.2)	(61.8)	(53.5)	(51.5)	(40.4)	(30.5)	(20.2)	(62.2)	(56.5)	41
High	64.4	72.2	62.9	55.9	61.8	54.6	15.5	80.6	68.9	229
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	59.2	64.6	54.3	48.7	55.0	42.4	17.0	73.2	58.1	928
Mon-Khmer	48.7	48.9	44.7	40.8	46.3	32.7	27.9	56.2	47.6	504
Hmong-Mien	37.2	42.3	29.1	26.2	35.8	28.2	35.4	59.6	52.6	263
Chinese-Tibetan	46.6	54.0	38.5	34.8	47.5	33.1	36.0	76.6	62.1	77
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	39.6	39.0	34.6	31.5	35.9	24.4	38.2	48.9	41.5	476
Second	48.6	54.2	43.8	39.5	48.7	33.6	21.2	66.8	54.6	373
Middle	59.4	61.6	49.9	46.8	52.7	43.1	17.9	70.4	56.9	367
Fourth	61.8	67.3	57.1	49.3	59.0	46.8	15.4	80.0	66.5	296
Richest	58.8	68.5	58.0	51.9	57.4	45.1	19.7	76.7	59.5	277

⁹ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

¹⁰ LSIS indicator TC.S1 - Japanese Encephalitis immunization coverage

¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

^C Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3 and Rubella

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

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

^F All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, JE and Measles as per the vaccination schedule in Lao PDR

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" and "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" are not shown separately

7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.⁷⁷ Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

7 The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

⁷⁷ The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	6.5	0.3	14.8	9,286
Sex				
Male	6.6	0.4	13.9	4,745
Female	6.5	0.3	15.7	4,541
Area				
Urban	5.3	0.5	14.9	2,461
Rural	7.0	0.3	14.7	6,825
Rural with road	7.0	0.3	15.0	6,198
Rural without road	6.5	0.0	11.5	627
Region				
North	8.5	0.7	14.1	3,077
Central	6.0	0.2	15.7	4,591
South	4.2	0.1	13.5	1,618
Province				
Vientiane capital	1.6	0.0	8.7	777
Phongsaly	3.9	0.2	7.8	340
Luangnamtha	6.9	0.0	14.1	331
Oudomxay	12.0	0.4	13.5	616
Bokeo	10.1	0.9	13.9	236
Luangprabang	10.9	2.0	19.9	707
Huaphanh	7.0	0.2	11.3	496
Xayabury	4.6	0.3	13.6	350
Xiengkhuang	16.4	0.6	23.8	535
Vientiane	11.0	0.7	23.0	582
Borikhamxay	6.7	0.0	14.9	448
Khammuan	0.4	0.0	6.8	533
Savannakhet	5.0	0.0	18.4	1,510
Saravane	3.5	0.0	13.4	451
Sekong	10.2	0.1	14.3	196
Champasack	1.2	0.0	7.6	729
Attapeu	9.5	0.6	31.1	243
Xaysomboun	2.5	0.1	4.3	205
Age (in months)				
0-11	8.2	0.3	15.8	1,986
12-23	9.2	0.4	15.9	1,857
24-35	6.9	0.4	14.0	1,790
36-47	4.2	0.2	13.9	1,945
48-59	4.0	0.3	14.2	1,708
Mother's education				
None or ECE	5.9	0.1	13.5	1,458
Primary	6.5	0.2	15.5	2,929
Lower secondary	7.7	0.3	14.7	2,244
Upper secondary	6.9	0.4	15.4	1,343
Post secondary / Non tertiary	7.5	0.0	15.3	241
High	4.3	0.8	13.6	1,067
Ethno-linguistic group of household head				
Lao-Tai	4.3	0.2	13.7	4,832
Mon-Khmer	9.2	0.5	19.3	2,602
Hmong-Mien	9.7	0.3	11.2	1,419
Chinese-Tibetan	4.6	0.2	8.7	371
Other/DK/Missing	5.8	0.0	28.7	61
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	7.8	0.3	14.8	2,478
Second	8.8	0.4	16.3	2,072
Middle	5.7	0.1	14.8	1,801
Fourth	5.5	0.8	16.1	1,571
Richest	3.1	0.0	10.7	1,364

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing/DK" category of "Mother's Education" is not shown separately.

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.⁷⁸ Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.⁷⁹ In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.⁷⁸

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

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

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

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

Table TC3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

⁷⁸ UNICEF. *One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea*. New York: UNICEF, 2016.

<https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf>.

⁷⁹ In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea*. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004.

https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers		Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
Public	Private						
Total	52.2	16.2	2.4	1.1	58.0	33.9	607
Sex							
Male	51.4	16.4	3.4	1.4	58.6	33.6	313
Female	53.2	16.0	1.3	0.9	57.3	34.1	294
Area							
Urban	38.4	28.5	1.9	0.6	53.3	37.9	130
Rural	56.0	12.8	2.5	1.3	59.3	32.8	477
Rural with road	55.6	13.5	2.6	1.3	58.9	32.6	436
Rural without road	(60.8)	(5.7)	(1.8)	(1.3)	(62.9)	(34.7)	41
Region							
North	58.2	13.9	0.9	1.9	62.2	28.2	262
Central	46.2	18.4	3.1	0.7	54.3	39.1	278
South	53.9	16.1	5.3	0.0	56.6	34.1	68
Province							
Vientiane capital	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Phongsaly	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Luangnamtha	(55.7)	(19.9)	(2.4)	(2.7)	(64.7)	(24.9)	23
Oudomxay	64.4	9.8	0.0	0.0	69.7	28.8	74
Bokeo	(60.7)	(11.1)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(61.7)	(28.3)	24
Luangprabang	66.6	10.3	1.5	4.9	66.6	19.6	77
Huaphanh	(43.4)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.9)	(39.2)	35
Xayabury	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Xiengkhuang	56.1	6.7	0.9	1.7	59.9	35.6	88
Vientiane	49.9	18.4	0.0	0.0	53.8	33.8	64
Borikhamxay	(23.0)	(22.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.2)	(58.0)	30
Khammuan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Savannakhet	(44.7)	(23.2)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(54.8)	(41.9)	75
Saravane	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Sekong	62.6	13.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	34.1	20
Champasack	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Attapeu	39.4	21.2	6.4	0.0	46.2	42.9	23
Xaysomboun	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Age (in months)							
0-11	59.9	15.1	6.0	1.7	64.5	27.4	164
12-23	52.4	21.1	1.9	1.3	60.9	31.2	170
24-35	52.2	12.9	0.9	1.0	56.9	34.3	123
36-47	40.7	15.2	0.0	0.7	43.7	47.0	82
48-59	47.4	13.8	0.6	0.0	54.4	39.4	69
Mother's education							
None or ECE	39.2	6.9	7.5	0.2	40.0	54.3	86
Primary	53.3	14.8	2.6	0.0	56.9	35.4	190
Lower secondary	63.4	9.0	0.5	2.1	64.8	27.4	173
Upper secondary	47.3	25.4	2.3	3.3	59.5	30.9	93
Post secondary +	43.9	38.7	0.0	0.0	64.8	23.7	64
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	44.5	26.7	3.1	0.4	56.2	35.2	209
Mon-Khmer	61.0	6.9	3.1	1.3	62.5	32.5	240
Hmong-Mien	49.4	17.2	0.0	1.6	52.6	33.6	138
Chinese-Tibetan	(52.5)	(9.4)	(3.2)	(3.6)	(61.9)	(34.5)	17
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	54.4	6.0	4.2	0.9	55.7	40.1	193
Second	58.9	11.2	2.1	1.7	61.2	30.1	182
Middle	52.3	18.6	2.4	1.9	56.5	31.9	102
Fourth	44.4	31.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	32.3	86
Richest	(29.2)	(48.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.0)	(29.7)	42

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

^A Community health providers includes both public (Village health worker and Outreach team) and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/Missing/Dk" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" is not shown separately.

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, LSIS III, 2023

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea					Eating practices during diarrhoea					Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks				
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same		More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total
Total	4.8	17.6	48.2	21.1	6.4	1.8	100.0	4.5	22.5	47.4	19.0	5.1	1.5	100.0	607
Sex															
Male	4.2	18.8	46.1	22.0	6.7	2.1	100.0	3.5	23.1	46.1	20.1	5.2	1.9	100.0	313
Female	5.6	16.4	50.4	20.1	6.1	1.5	100.0	5.4	21.9	48.8	17.8	5.1	1.0	100.0	294
Area															
Urban	4.2	20.6	50.5	20.5	3.8	0.5	100.0	2.6	24.9	51.8	17.9	2.3	0.5	100.0	130
Rural	5.0	16.8	47.6	21.3	7.1	2.2	100.0	5.0	21.8	46.3	19.3	5.9	1.7	100.0	477
Rural with road	5.3	16.7	47.2	21.8	6.8	2.3	100.0	5.2	21.8	45.5	20.0	5.7	1.8	100.0	436
Rural without road	(2.5)	(17.8)	(51.6)	(15.9)	(11)	(1.2)	100.0	(2.5)	(22.7)	(54.5)	(11.7)	(7.4)	(1.2)	100.0	41
Region															
North	6.3	21.0	49.2	14.3	7.4	1.9	100.0	7.3	25.0	48.9	11.8	5.8	1.2	100.0	262
Central	4.0	11.9	49.8	27.2	5.4	1.7	100.0	2.5	17.8	46.8	26.7	4.6	1.6	100.0	278
South	2.9	28.0	37.8	22.2	7.0	2.2	100.0	1.2	32.2	44.4	15.4	4.6	2.1	100.0	68
Province															
Vientiane capital	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Phongsaly	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Luangnamtha	(15.5)	(41.9)	(27.9)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(5.2)	100.0	(18.7)	(49.3)	(26.9)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.8)	100.0	23
Oudomxay	4.0	30.2	51.9	9.6	2.9	1.4	100.0	4.4	30.0	51.3	11.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	74
Bokeo	(6.8)	(24.4)	(60.3)	(1.9)	(4.2)	(2.4)	100.0	(6.4)	(35.2)	(56.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Luangprabang	9.4	15.5	50.8	14.7	9.6	0.0	100.0	10.9	12.1	51.2	17.5	8.2	0.0	100.0	77
Huaphanh	(1.6)	(14.4)	(43.2)	(30.5)	(10.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.8)	(29.8)	(43.6)	(15.7)	(7.2)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Xayabury	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Xiengkhuang	1.6	6.9	52.9	32.9	5.7	0.0	100.0	0.9	12.7	34.7	49.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	88
Vientiane	8.6	10.7	49.9	23.3	0.0	7.5	100.0	8.2	19.3	50.1	17.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	64
Borikhamxay	(13.5)	(31.2)	(32.4)	(17.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.3)	(42.4)	(18.7)	(29.7)	(2.9)	(2.9)	100.0	30
Khammuan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Savannakhet	(0.0)	(9.9)	(52.4)	(26.9)	(10.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(13.3)	(65.4)	(10.2)	(11.0)	(0.0)	100.0	75
Saravane	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Sekong	9.8	30.8	41.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.1	33.1	46.9	14.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	20
Champasack	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Attapeu	0.0	23.5	35.7	23.6	15.4	1.8	100.0	0.0	28.7	41.4	16.3	13.6	0.0	100.0	23
Xaysomboun	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5

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

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

Continued...

Table TC.3.2 (Cont.): Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, LSIS III, 2023

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea					Eating practices during diarrhoea					Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks				
	Child was given to drink:					Child was given to eat:									
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same		More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total
Total	4.8	17.6	48.2	21.1	6.4	1.8	100.0	4.5	22.5	47.4	19.0	5.1	1.5	100.0	607
Age (in months)															
0-11	3.8	16.8	50.7	19.0	8.4	1.5	100.0	5.3	19.4	54.3	13.4	7.2	0.3	100.0	164
12-23	5.3	21.4	46.3	23.2	3.5	0.3	100.0	4.3	22.9	47.0	22.5	2.7	0.6	100.0	170
24-35	4.9	12.8	46.3	26.0	7.1	3.0	100.0	2.7	25.7	41.4	21.1	5.6	3.5	100.0	123
36-47	6.2	20.2	45.5	17.7	6.3	4.2	100.0	4.7	24.8	41.7	23.0	3.0	2.9	100.0	82
48-59	4.5	16.0	53.6	16.3	7.9	1.6	100.0	5.8	20.4	49.7	15.1	7.9	1.0	100.0	69
Mother's education															
None or ECE	3.7	22.9	43.6	13.9	13.4	2.5	100.0	3.0	32.7	43.7	11.3	8.1	1.2	100.0	86
Primary	3.9	20.7	50.8	14.9	8.6	1.1	100.0	5.9	26.2	48.0	12.6	6.5	0.8	100.0	190
Lower secondary	6.1	12.5	47.0	26.5	5.3	2.6	100.0	4.8	14.2	48.9	25.2	4.6	2.3	100.0	173
Upper secondary	6.0	15.4	52.7	21.9	1.4	2.6	100.0	5.4	19.0	47.5	23.9	1.7	2.6	100.0	93
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
High	2.7	18.8	40.4	36.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	21.6	47.9	25.7	4.8	0.0	100.0	46
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao-Tai	3.3	16.1	51.6	22.2	4.1	2.7	100.0	3.6	18.7	50.2	20.1	4.9	2.5	100.0	209
Mon-Khmer	6.3	19.0	46.3	19.3	7.7	1.4	100.0	6.1	24.0	46.8	16.5	5.8	0.7	100.0	240
Hmong-Mien	3.8	15.9	47.2	25.3	7.4	0.4	100.0	1.6	24.1	45.1	24.6	3.8	0.8	100.0	138
Chinese-Tibetan	(9.4)	(28.6)	(39.4)	(3.4)	(10.0)	(9.1)	100.0	(14.5)	(31.2)	(38.3)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(5.9)	100.0	17
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	4.0	15.9	46.3	17.9	13.4	2.5	100.0	4.0	25.9	46.9	12.2	9.1	1.9	100.0	193
Second	7.0	19.6	44.5	23.9	3.5	1.5	100.0	5.9	22.1	43.0	23.8	4.5	0.7	100.0	182
Middle	3.9	16.2	52.0	25.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	4.7	21.8	48.0	24.1	0.5	0.9	100.0	102
Fourth	4.0	19.2	51.0	17.9	3.8	4.1	100.0	4.5	19.6	48.1	21.7	2.6	3.6	100.0	86
Richest	(3.5)	(17.1)	(57.9)	(19.8)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(16.3)	(66.4)	(11.5)	(5.8)	(0.0)	100.0	42

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/Missing/DK" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" is not shown separately.

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹					
Total	64.1	55.0	67.6	13.4	69.2	23.7	19.9	607
Sex								
Male	62.4	55.9	66.6	10.4	68.1	22.5	18.3	313
Female	65.9	54.1	68.7	16.5	70.5	25.0	21.7	294
Area								
Urban	62.3	60.8	70.1	12.8	70.8	20.6	15.6	130
Rural	64.6	53.5	66.9	13.5	68.8	24.6	21.1	477
Rural with road	65.1	53.8	67.7	13.9	69.6	24.1	20.6	436
Rural without road	(58.8)	(49.9)	(58.8)	(8.9)	(60.1)	(29.9)	(26.3)	41
Region								
North	66.9	50.1	69.0	10.4	70.5	22.1	17.2	262
Central	61.7	57.3	66.0	14.1	67.5	24.2	22.0	278
South	63.1	65.1	68.7	21.7	71.5	28.1	21.7	68
Province								
Vientiane capital	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Phongsaly	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Luangnamtha	(49.6)	(29.9)	(52.0)	(5.0)	(52.0)	(30.9)	(17.8)	23
Oudomxay	76.4	72.7	77.8	7.4	77.8	12.6	9.8	74
Bokeo	(63.6)	(38.8)	(74.4)	(3.3)	(74.4)	(21.4)	(21.4)	24
Luangprabang	67.1	45.0	68.9	15.6	70.8	31.7	27.1	77
Huaphanh	(57.5)	(35.8)	(57.5)	(2.5)	(57.5)	(22.9)	(12.5)	35
Xayabury	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Xiengkhuang	68.5	56.5	68.5	5.5	68.5	9.9	9.9	88
Vientiane	56.8	60.3	64.8	19.5	67.2	25.0	21.0	64
Borikhamxay	(56.3)	(53.6)	(61.9)	(42.4)	(70.7)	(53.1)	(41.5)	30
Khammuan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Savannakhet	(55.4)	(55.5)	(62.1)	(7.0)	(62.1)	(29.1)	(29.1)	75
Saravane	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Sekong	64.4	66.0	67.9	40.8	73.3	52.8	46.4	20
Champasack	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Attapeu	52.5	47.1	56.2	10.5	59.8	28.3	18.3	23
Xaysomboun	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Age (in months)								
0-11	51.9	46.5	55.6	4.6	57.0	19.0	14.6	164
12-23	74.8	71.2	79.9	16.6	80.4	30.2	27.2	170
24-35	62.9	49.1	66.6	15.4	68.5	19.5	18.4	123
36-47	70.5	54.0	71.0	14.7	71.8	26.6	17.5	82
48-59	61.3	47.3	63.4	21.0	69.1	23.2	19.9	69
Mother's education								
None or ECE	40.2	34.2	41.7	2.7	42.1	16.5	11.7	86
Primary	66.4	54.0	69.1	18.1	70.9	25.6	21.3	190
Lower secondary	63.8	56.3	68.3	11.2	70.8	23.4	20.8	173
Upper secondary	71.0	61.7	76.5	14.8	77.4	22.7	19.4	93
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
High	84.8	73.7	85.4	19.7	86.8	35.8	30.7	46
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	68.2	60.7	72.8	17.9	74.6	26.0	22.5	209
Mon-Khmer	64.8	54.8	66.8	13.1	68.4	24.1	20.8	240
Hmong-Mien	60.4	51.1	65.0	8.3	66.7	20.2	16.5	138
Chinese-Tibetan	(38.1)	(27.9)	(41.3)	(3.4)	(41.3)	(20.8)	(3.4)	17
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	54.5	45.7	56.3	8.2	59.0	17.4	12.8	193
Second	63.8	53.0	66.0	12.5	66.2	24.0	21.5	182
Middle	73.2	64.5	79.8	18.0	80.6	33.8	29.6	102
Fourth	74.6	63.0	78.4	20.4	81.9	25.7	23.4	86
Richest	(66.2)	(67.4)	(74.7)	(15.1)	(75.5)	(23.0)	(14.8)	42

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

² MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/Missing/DK" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" is not shown separately.

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

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, LSIS III, 2023

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks				
	ORT (ORS or government-recommended or homemade fluid or increased fluids)				Pill or syrup				Other treatments				Home remedy, herbal medicine	No other treatment		Not given any treatment or drug			
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Un-known	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Un-known	Intra-venous	Other	Other							
Total	23.7	73.3	74.9	69.2	2.8	8.1	1.5	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.4	78.9	15.7	607	
Sex																			
Male	22.5	73.4	75.0	69.6	2.4	7.1	0.9	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.5	78.8	16.9	313	
Female	25.0	73.1	74.8	68.7	3.3	9.2	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.2	79.1	14.5	294	
Area																			
Urban	20.6	74.8	75.3	70.8	2.8	5.7	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.1	85.9	17.8	130	
Rural	24.6	72.9	74.8	68.7	2.9	8.8	1.7	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.4	77.0	15.2	477	
Rural with road	24.1	73.8	75.8	69.4	3.1	8.8	1.9	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	3.7	76.3	14.3	436	
Rural without road	(29.9)	(62.8)	(64.1)	(61.6)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(84.5)	(24.1)	41	
Region																			
North	22.1	71.3	72.7	64.0	0.7	7.0	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.9	78.9	14.0	262	
Central	24.2	75.1	76.6	72.6	3.9	10.6	1.3	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.8	77.7	16.4	278	
South	28.1	73.7	76.1	74.9	6.9	2.3	3.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	84.0	19.4	68	
Province																			
Vientiane capital	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Phongsaly	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Luangnamtha	(30.9)	(54.4)	(54.4)	(44.3)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(80.2)	(25.6)	23	
Oudomxay	12.6	77.8	77.8	71.8	0.0	12.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	76.6	8.4	74	
Bokeo	(21.4)	(76.3)	(76.3)	(69.8)	(2.3)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(87.9)	(19.2)	24	
Luangprabang	31.7	71.4	73.3	62.6	1.7	7.4	1.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	2.2	77.1	12.1	77	
Huaphanh	(22.9)	(64.7)	(64.7)	(60.9)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.3)	(2.4)	(69.1)	(16.6)	35	
Xayabury	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Xiengkhuang	9.9	83.7	83.7	82.9	2.7	21.9	0.0	3.2	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	65.5	6.5	88	
Vientiane	25.0	70.7	73.1	66.0	8.7	6.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	86.6	20.8	64	
Borikhamxay	(53.1)	(61.9)	(70.7)	(67.4)	(5.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(91.6)	(14.7)	30	
Khammuan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Savannakhet	(29.1)	(72.6)	(72.6)	(68.8)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(76.1)	(24.4)	75	
Saravane	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Sekong	52.8	71.1	75.0	70.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	87.3	21.3	20	
Champasack	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Attapeu	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Xaysomboun	28.3	64.9	68.6	68.6	0.0	2.1	8.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.9	21.4	5	
	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5

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

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

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

Continued...

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

		Children with diarrhoea who were given:											Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks								
		ORT (ORS or government-recommended fluid or increased fluids)				Pill or syrup			Other treatments												
		Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous		Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug					
Total	23.7	73.3	74.9	69.2	2.8	8.1	1.5	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.4	78.9	15.7	607	
Age (in months)																					
0-11	19.0	63.4	64.8	59.6	3.7	5.8	0.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	7.6	75.3	20.9	164	
12-23	30.2	84.7	85.0	78.9	3.8	8.2	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.2	82.8	9.1	170	
24-35	19.5	71.7	73.6	69.5	1.1	8.4	3.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	1.4	79.3	18.8	123	
36-47	26.6	74.2	75.0	67.4	1.6	13.9	0.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.0	70.9	11.7	82	
48-59	23.2	70.3	76.0	69.5	3.0	6.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.7	86.8	19.2	69	
Mother's education																					
None or ECE	16.5	46.6	46.9	45.7	1.3	9.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	10.9	73.8	38.3	86	
Primary	25.6	72.0	73.8	66.8	2.1	8.3	0.2	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	1.2	78.1	16.6	190	
Lower secondary	23.4	77.2	79.7	72.1	2.4	9.6	2.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.9	79.0	11.3	173	
Upper secondary	22.7	82.6	83.5	77.9	5.2	4.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.2	84.5	10.0	93	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
High	35.8	89.2	90.5	86.9	7.1	8.7	3.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	6.3	77.5	2.7	46	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																					
Lao-Tai	26.0	78.0	79.8	74.4	4.4	6.7	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.5	84.4	14.5	209	
Mon-Khmer	24.1	72.2	73.8	66.0	2.6	7.6	2.1	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.4	77.1	17.0	240	
Hmong-Mien	20.2	72.6	74.3	71.7	1.4	12.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	3.4	71.9	11.7	138	
Chinese-Tibetan	(20.8)	(41.3)	(41.3)	(35.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(90.7)	(38.3)	17	
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	17.4	62.0	64.8	57.7	1.2	9.2	0.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	5.4	74.3	22.1	193	
Second	24.0	74.0	74.0	67.5	1.4	8.8	1.3	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	77.5	16.9	182	
Middle	33.8	84.5	85.3	81.9	6.1	6.3	3.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.6	79.1	6.8	102	
Fourth	25.7	81.3	84.9	80.4	5.4	7.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	90.5	11.7	86	
Richest	(23.0)	(78.0)	(78.9)	(74.9)	(3.9)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(82.6)	(11.6)	42	

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

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/Missing/Dk" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" is not shown separately.

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, LSIS III, 2023											
	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:				Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:				Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	Health facilities or providers		Community health provider ^A			Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source		A health facility or provider ^B
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Total	70.5	31.8	2.9	1.3	98.6	66.8	34.2	3.0	0.8	98.5	144
Sex											
Male	70.0	32.7	5.5	1.3	98.7	60.7	36.7	3.8	1.5	96.8	70
Female	71.1	30.8	0.3	1.4	98.4	72.6	31.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	74
Area											
Urban	48.9	52.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	(35.8)	(60.2)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(96.0)	27
Rural	76.7	25.7	3.8	1.7	98.2	74.0	28.3	3.7	0.0	99.0	117
Rural with road	75.5	27.1	3.9	1.8	98.0	72.8	29.7	3.6	0.0	98.9	105
Rural without road	(91.1)	(8.9)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Region											
North	74.7	24.7	1.6	2.8	97.2	69.6	28.5	2.8	1.9	98.1	58
Central	66.2	39.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	64.0	39.3	4.0	0.0	98.3	67
South	71.3	28.7	6.7	0.7	98.3	(68.3)	(33.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	19

^A Community health providers includes both public and private health facilities

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

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

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

Note: Due to fewer than 25 unweighted case in most of the Provinces, they are not shown separately.

Continued...

Table TC.3.5 (Cont.): Source of ORS and zinc

		Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, LSIS III, 2023				Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:				Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks			
		Health facilities or providers		Other source		Health facilities or providers		Other source					
		Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Total		70.5	31.8	2.9	1.3	98.6	410	66.8	34.2	3.0	0.8	98.5	144
Age (in months)													
0-11		82.2	23.0	7.2	0.5	99.0	91	(70.7)	(29.3)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	31
12-23		63.5	39.4	1.6	1.5	98.5	136	62.5	39.6	0.0	2.1	95.7	51
24-35		69.7	29.5	0.7	2.9	97.1	82	(67.7)	(32.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	24
36-47		67.3	35.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	58	(62.8)	(39.1)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	22
48-59		73.6	25.0	0.9	1.3	98.7	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Mother's education													
None or ECE		(85.2)	(22.3)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	36	(71.3)	(28.7)	(18.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	14
Primary		73.9	26.9	2.2	1.7	98.3	131	65.1	37.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
Lower secondary		80.3	19.3	0.3	1.7	98.3	118	(71.8)	(22.7)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(94.5)	40
Upper secondary		53.3	51.0	4.8	1.8	97.6	71	(66.4)	(33.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	21
Post secondary / Non tertiary		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
High		(58.0)	(49.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai		53.7	52.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	152	52.2	48.2	0.0	2.0	95.9	54
Mon-Khmer		85.5	15.3	5.0	2.3	97.4	160	81.0	19.7	5.6	0.0	100.0	58
Hmong-Mien		71.9	27.6	0.0	1.9	98.1	89	60.8	42.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Chinese-Tibetan		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest		89.1	13.0	6.8	0.9	98.7	109	(79.8)	(20.2)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	34
Second		76.5	23.8	3.2	1.9	98.1	121	(81.6)	(21.4)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44
Middle		66.8	33.4	0.0	2.6	97.4	82	(45.3)	(54.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
Fourth		55.5	54.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Richest		(25.5)	(74.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10

^A Community health providers includes both public and private health facilities

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

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

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

7.4 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁸⁰

The LSIS III, 2023 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

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

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

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

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

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

⁸⁰ WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

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

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:											Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported that reported cooking)	
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using				Other fuels for cooking and using										No food cooked in the household
	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone / Open fire	Other cook-stove	Other cook-stove						
Total	2.4	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	54.7	17.3	18.1	1.8	0.1	100.0	90,255	8.0	90,200	
Area															
Urban	5.4	13.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	65.4	7.7	6.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	29,186	19.3	29,166	
Rural	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	21.9	23.8	2.1	0.1	100.0	61,069	2.6	61,034	
Rural with road	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.4	21.5	22.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	56,198	2.8	56,164	
Rural without road	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	27.4	38.2	5.5	0.0	100.0	4,871	0.3	4,870	
Region															
North	2.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.6	27.0	21.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	27,365	6.3	27,354	
Central	2.8	8.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	57.9	10.0	18.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	45,569	11.3	45,549	
South	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.7	21.4	12.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	17,321	1.8	17,297	
Province															
Vientiane capital	6.8	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,459	32.2	11,454	
Phongsaly	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	8.9	45.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,667	3.3	2,667	
Luangnamtha	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	55.2	31.9	9.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	2,641	2.7	2,636	
Oudomxay	2.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	28.0	40.3	4.6	0.0	100.0	4,904	4.8	4,904	
Bokeo	6.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.9	10.2	2.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,379	21.6	2,374	
Luangprabang	4.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	38.0	36.4	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,001	8.0	5,999	
Huaphanh	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	41.2	29.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,811	2.8	3,811	
Xayabury	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	69.0	19.1	3.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	4,964	4.7	4,964	
Xiengkhuang	2.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	68.2	22.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,990	4.9	3,990	
Vientiane	2.5	7.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	51.0	14.4	21.0	3.2	0.1	100.0	5,830	10.2	5,826	
Borikhamxay	1.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.5	14.3	13.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,959	7.5	3,956	
Khammuan	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.3	27.3	8.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	5,514	1.5	5,506	
Savannakhet	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	51.5	0.8	41.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	13,482	1.6	13,482	
Saravane	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3	30.7	22.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,892	0.5	4,887	
Sekong	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	43.8	54.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,758	1.6	1,758	
Champasack	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.4	6.7	2.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	8,397	2.3	8,378	
Attapeu	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	30.5	37.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,274	2.8	2,274	
Xaysomboun	4.2	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.0	9.3	46.8	19.4	17.2	0.0	100.0	1,335	7.3	1,335	

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

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

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

Continued...

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

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:											Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)		
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using				Other fuels for cooking and using									Total	
	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Electric stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manuf-actured solid fuel stove	Traditi-onal solid fuel stove	Three stove / Open fire	Other cook-stove	No food cooked in the house-hold					
Total	2.4	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	54.7	17.3	18.1	1.8	0.1	100.0	90,255	8.0	90,200	
Education of household head															
None or ECE	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	23.7	35.0	3.4	0.1	100.0	15,242	1.9	15,232	
Primary	1.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	19.9	19.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	37,356	3.9	37,340	
Lower secondary	2.6	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	60.7	15.7	14.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	17,045	7.8	17,030	
Upper secondary	4.5	9.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	62.7	12.7	9.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	7,584	14.3	7,584	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	3.6	12.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	69.0	8.2	6.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,866	16.2	4,856	
High	7.7	19.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	59.7	7.2	5.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	8,111	27.6	8,107	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao-Tai	2.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.2	8.7	8.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	56,082	10.9	56,039	
Mon-Khmer	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	30.1	38.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	22,037	1.4	22,027	
Hmong-Mien	3.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	28.7	36.8	25.2	3.5	0.0	100.0	8,664	5.9	8,664	
Chinese-Tibetan	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.6	29.6	30.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,757	3.3	2,756	
Other ethnicity	8.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	18.5	24.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	715	26.9	715	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	38.5	45.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	18,052	0.2	18,043	
Second	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	28.1	28.5	2.6	0.1	100.0	18,051	0.6	18,034	
Middle	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	14.0	13.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	18,047	2.2	18,037	
Fourth	2.7	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	85.3	5.1	3.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	18,053	5.7	18,036	
Richest	6.5	24.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	67.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,052	31.2	18,050	

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking
 Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing/Dk" category of "Education of household head" is not shown separately.

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

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:													Number of household members					
	Clean fuels and technologies			Solid fuels for cooking											No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking		
	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Coal/Lignite	Char-coal	Wood	Crop residue / Straw/Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking								
Total	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	65.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.0	90,255	
Area																			
Urban	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29,186
Rural	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	74.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61,069
Rural with road	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	73.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56,198
Rural without road	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,871
Region																			
North	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	91.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27,365
Central	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	31.1	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45,569
South	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	53.2	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17,321
Province																			
Vientiane capital	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	45.3	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11,459
Phongsaly	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,667
Luangnamtha	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,641
Oudomxay	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,904
Bokeo	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	76.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.0	2,379
Luangprabang	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,001
Huaphanh	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,811
Xayabury	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	84.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,964
Xiengkhuang	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	93.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,990
Vientiane	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,830
Borikhamxay	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,959
Khammuan	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	34.1	63.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0	5,514
Savannakhet	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	43.2	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13,482
Saravane	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.5	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,892
Sekong	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	22.1	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,758
Champasack	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	71.8	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,397
Attapeu	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	74.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,274
Xaysomboun	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,335

Continued...

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

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:													Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
	Solid fuels for cooking															
	Clean fuels and technologies	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household			
Total	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	65.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.0	90,255
Education of household head																
None or ECE	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.1	15,242
Primary	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.3	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	37,356
Lower secondary	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.5	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.1	17,045
Upper secondary	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	50.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.7	7,584
Post secondary / Non tertiary	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	36.6	46.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	83.6	4,866
High	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.4	8,111
DK/Missing	(30.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.6)	(47.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(69.9)	51
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																
Lao-Tai	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	41.1	47.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	89.0	56,082
Mon-Khmer	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	94.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	22,037
Hmong-Mien	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.1	8,664
Chinese-Tibetan	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.7	2,757
Other/DK/Missing	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	66.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.1	715
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	98.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	18,052
Second	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.3	18,051
Middle	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	31.4	66.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.7	18,047
Fourth	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.9	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.2	18,053
Richest	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	47.8	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.8	18,052

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

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

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, LSIS III, 2023		Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and place of cooking												
	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Cookstove has					Place of cooking is:					Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology for cooking in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Chimney	Fan	No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place					
Total	92.0	90,255	1.5	0.9	11.4	44.1	36.8	2.2	5.4	0.2	100.0	43.7	82,995		
Area															
Urban	80.6	29,186	2.0	1.1	8.3	46.2	36.2	2.3	6.9	0.1	100.0	48.2	23,537		
Rural	97.4	61,069	1.3	0.8	12.6	43.2	37.1	2.1	4.8	0.2	100.0	42.0	59,458		
Rural with road	97.2	56,198	1.4	0.8	12.2	43.4	37.1	2.2	4.9	0.2	100.0	42.7	54,603		
Rural without road	99.7	4,871	0.5	0.1	17.2	40.7	37.0	1.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	34.1	4,855		
Region															
North	93.6	27,365	1.1	0.2	15.0	45.5	36.3	1.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	45.0	25,623		
Central	88.6	45,569	1.8	1.2	10.8	40.1	38.9	2.5	7.5	0.2	100.0	39.3	40,382		
South	98.1	17,321	1.4	1.0	7.3	51.2	32.8	3.0	5.5	0.3	100.0	52.5	16,990		
Province															
Vientiane capital	67.8	11,459	0.5	0.3	5.8	32.9	39.4	3.8	18.1	0.0	100.0	36.3	7,769		
Phongsaly	96.7	2,667	0.8	0.3	28.5	46.5	24.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	39.0	2,578		
Luangnamtha	97.1	2,641	1.1	0.4	12.8	27.9	57.9	0.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	34.5	2,564		
Oudomxay	95.2	4,904	0.4	0.2	12.7	39.2	40.0	0.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	26.0	4,666		
Bokeo	78.3	2,379	5.4	0.6	15.7	50.4	25.9	6.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	57.6	1,862		
Luangprabang	92.0	6,001	0.5	0.1	12.5	41.4	43.5	1.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	46.1	5,521		
Huaphanh	97.2	3,811	1.3	0.3	16.7	35.9	46.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	31.3	3,703		
Xayabury	95.3	4,964	0.6	0.2	12.7	71.3	14.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	77.2	4,730		
Xiangkhuan	95.1	3,990	2.8	1.8	12.0	66.6	20.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	72.6	3,795		
Vientiane	89.7	5,830	6.5	4.7	23.2	41.9	27.9	1.6	5.1	0.2	100.0	42.8	5,229		
Borikhamxay	92.5	3,959	3.7	0.4	16.3	42.5	40.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	45.7	3,660		
Khammuan	98.3	5,514	0.8	2.0	5.0	55.7	19.3	4.6	15.5	0.0	100.0	58.9	5,422		
Savannakhet	98.4	13,482	0.7	0.3	9.7	31.0	53.5	2.5	2.8	0.6	100.0	22.4	13,268		
Saravane	99.4	4,892	0.5	0.4	6.0	54.7	32.2	5.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	49.0	4,864		
Sekong	98.4	1,758	6.0	5.1	6.5	55.5	37.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.4	1,729		
Champasack	97.5	8,397	0.9	0.6	8.9	58.4	26.6	0.1	5.6	0.3	100.0	64.9	8,187		
Attapeu	97.2	2,274	2.2	0.7	4.8	13.1	53.2	9.7	18.8	0.3	100.0	9.6	2,210		
Xaysomboun	92.7	1,335	0.2	0.0	5.8	20.3	64.0	0.8	9.1	0.0	100.0	15.7	1,237		

Continued...

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

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and										Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
	Cookstove has					Place of cooking is:							
	Chimney	Fan	No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place	Total				
Total	92.0	90,255	1.5	0.9	11.4	44.1	36.8	2.2	5.4	0.2	100.0	43.7	82,995
Education of household head													
None or ECE	98.1	15,242	0.8	0.3	14.1	38.7	38.8	2.9	5.2	0.4	100.0	34.8	14,946
Primary	96.0	37,356	1.2	0.6	12.1	43.2	37.1	2.0	5.4	0.2	100.0	43.7	35,869
Lower secondary	92.1	17,045	1.9	1.0	11.1	45.6	35.6	2.1	5.4	0.1	100.0	46.2	15,706
Upper secondary	85.7	7,584	2.8	2.2	8.9	49.8	33.8	1.9	5.5	0.0	100.0	50.4	6,500
Post secondary / Non tertiary	83.6	4,866	2.9	1.2	6.9	45.8	39.2	1.4	6.7	0.0	100.0	46.9	4,067
High	72.4	8,111	1.8	1.2	6.5	51.0	35.1	2.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	51.0	5,872
DK/Missing	(69.9)	51	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(68.1)	(31.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(52.2)	35
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	89.0	56,082	1.9	1.1	8.1	49.2	33.7	2.3	6.5	0.1	100.0	50.8	49,926
Mon-Khmer	98.6	22,037	1.0	0.5	12.8	36.1	43.7	2.5	4.6	0.4	100.0	29.6	21,726
Hmong-Mien	94.1	8,664	0.9	0.1	23.2	34.9	39.2	0.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	39.5	8,154
Chinese-Tibetan	96.7	2,757	0.8	0.2	25.2	40.2	33.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	41.6	2,666
Other/DK/Missing	73.1	715	1.4	1.4	8.2	46.3	34.3	2.9	8.2	0.0	100.0	34.9	523
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	99.7	18,052	0.3	0.2	23.7	33.3	36.3	2.6	3.6	0.5	100.0	31.9	18,003
Second	99.3	18,051	0.8	0.5	11.0	38.2	41.9	2.9	6.0	0.1	100.0	35.1	17,923
Middle	97.7	18,047	1.9	1.1	8.3	43.7	40.8	1.9	5.2	0.1	100.0	44.5	17,635
Fourth	94.2	18,053	2.5	1.4	6.4	52.9	34.3	1.4	4.9	0.1	100.0	54.2	17,008
Richest	68.8	18,052	2.2	1.2	5.2	56.5	28.2	1.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	58.0	12,427

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

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

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on													Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)					
	Clean fuels for space heating ^A :						Polluting fuels for space heating ^A :						Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹						
	Central heating	Elec- tricity	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Bio- gas	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kero- sene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Char- coal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrub- woodchips	Other			DK	No space heating in the house- hold	Total		
Total	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	19.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.8	100.0	90,255	3.5	18,211	
Area	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.9	100.0	29,186	13.2	3,236	
Urban																			
Rural	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	23.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.5	100.0	61,069	1.4	14,975	
Rural with road	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	22.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.1	100.0	56,198	1.6	12,876	
Rural without road	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.9	100.0	4,871	0.3	2,099	
Region																			
North	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.5	100.0	27,365	3.1	8,882	
Central	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	16.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.1	100.0	45,569	4.0	8,165	
South	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.3	100.0	17,321	3.0	1,164	
Province																			
Vientiane capital	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	100.0	11,459	(*)	48	
Phongsaly	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	100.0	2,667	6.3	1,573	
Luangnamtha	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.4	100.0	2,641	8.3	624	
Oudomxay	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	72.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	25.0	100.0	4,904	2.1	3,676	
Bokeo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.7	100.0	2,379	0.4	269	
Luangprabang	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	100.0	6,001	(*)	31	
Huaphanh	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	49.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	100.0	3,811	1.6	1,958	
Xayabury	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.9	100.0	4,964	1.3	750	
Xiangkhuaung	0.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	85.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	100.0	3,990	4.2	3,634	
Vientiane	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.1	100.0	5,830	7.9	1,275	
Borikhamxay	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	98.7	100.0	3,959	39.6	53	
Khammuan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	100.0	5,514	2.2	82	
Savannakhet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.5	100.0	13,482	0.0	2,087	
Saravane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.9	100.0	4,892	0.0	200	
Sekong	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	40.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	56.3	100.0	1,758	1.8	768	
Champasack	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	100.0	8,397	(*)	36	
Attapeu	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.0	100.0	2,274	4.6	160	
Xaysomboun	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	71.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	100.0	1,335	1.4	987	

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

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

(*) Figure that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted case

Continued...

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

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on											Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)					
	Clean fuels for space heating ^A :					Polluting fuels for space heating ^A :													
	Central heating	Electricity	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Bio-gas	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs				Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Other	DK	No space heating in the household	
Total	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	19.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.8	100.0	90,255	3.5	18,211	
Education of household head																			
None or ECE	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	25.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.8	100.0	15,242	0.8	3,993	
Primary	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	20.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.1	100.0	37,356	1.4	7,823	
Lower secondary	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	19.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.5	100.0	17,045	4.9	3,492	
Upper secondary	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.6	100.0	7,584	7.9	1,247	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	88.7	100.0	4,866	10.8	551	
High	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.4	100.0	8,111	14.8	1,105	
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	51	(-)	0	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																			
Lao-Tai	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.7	100.0	56,082	6.9	5,754	
Mon-Khmer	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	30.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.9	100.0	22,037	1.1	6,863	
Hmong-Mien	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	47.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	100.0	8,664	2.2	4,256	
Chinese-Tibetan	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.6	100.0	2,757	4.8	1,251	
Other/DK/Missing	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.7	100.0	715	11.0	88	
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	43.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.2	100.0	18,052	0.5	8,087	
Second	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	26.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7	100.0	18,051	1.1	4,925	
Middle	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	15.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.6	100.0	18,047	2.7	2,953	
Fourth	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.6	100.0	18,053	10.2	1,699	
Richest	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.0	100.0	18,052	52.1	548	

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

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

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

(-) Figure that are based on 0 unweighted cases

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

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household members mainly using:												DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members				
	Space heater				Cookstove for space heating				Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household								
	Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional												
Central heating	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members				
Total	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	8.8	8.2	0.9	79.8	0.1	100.0	90,255	
Area																			
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.9	2.6	0.9	88.9	0.1	100.0	29,186	
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.7	10.9	0.9	75.5	0.1	100.0	61,069	
Rural with road	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.2	9.7	1.0	77.1	0.1	100.0	56,198	
Rural without road	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	24.3	0.1	56.9	0.1	100.0	4,871	
Region																			
North	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	15.6	14.0	0.3	67.5	0.0	100.0	27,365	
Central	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	7.2	1.6	82.1	0.1	100.0	45,569	
South	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.9	1.8	0.1	93.3	0.1	100.0	17,321	
Province																			
Vientiane capital	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0	11,459	
Phongsaly	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.8	26.0	0.0	41.0	0.1	100.0	2,667	
Luangnamtha	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	17.8	2.4	0.1	76.4	0.1	100.0	2,641	
Oudomxay	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	23.8	45.6	1.6	25.0	0.0	100.0	4,904	
Bokeo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.7	0.1	0.0	88.7	0.1	100.0	2,379	
Luangprabang	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.0	100.0	6,001	
Huaphanh	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	28.4	17.2	0.0	48.6	0.0	100.0	3,811	
Xayabury	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	3.5	0.0	84.9	0.0	100.0	4,964	
Xiengkhuang	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	20.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	54.3	11.9	0.0	8.9	0.7	100.0	3,990	
Vientiane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	6.5	12.6	78.1	0.0	100.0	5,830	
Borikhamxay	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	98.7	0.1	100.0	3,959	
Khammuan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.0	100.0	5,514	
Savannakhet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	84.5	0.0	100.0	13,482	
Saravane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	95.9	0.0	100.0	4,892	
Sekong	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	36.8	0.0	0.9	56.3	0.7	100.0	1,758	
Champasack	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0	8,397	
Attapeu	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.2	0.1	93.0	0.0	100.0	2,274	
Xaysomboun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	47.3	23.9	0.0	26.1	0.2	100.0	1,335	

Continued...

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

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household members mainly using:												DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members		
	Space heater			Cookstove for space heating			Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating			No space heating in the house- hold							
	Manufactured	Without chimney	With chimney	Traditional	Without chimney	With chimney	Manufactured	Without chimney	With chimney	Traditional	Without chimney	With chimney				Other	
Total	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	90,255
Education of household head																	
None or ECE	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	10.8	13.7	0.4	73.8	0.1	100.0	15,242	
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	9.5	8.8	0.9	79.1	0.1	100.0	37,356	
Lower secondary	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	9.3	7.3	1.1	79.5	0.0	100.0	17,045	
Upper secondary	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.9	4.3	2.3	83.6	0.1	100.0	7,584	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	4.3	3.7	0.8	88.7	0.1	100.0	4,866	
High	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.1	5.5	3.5	0.3	86.4	0.0	100.0	8,111	
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	51	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																	
Lao-Tai	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.4	0.9	89.7	0.0	100.0	56,082	
Mon-Khmer	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	12.1	16.5	1.0	68.9	0.1	100.0	22,037	
Hmong-Mien	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.2	28.6	15.0	1.0	50.9	0.2	100.0	8,664	
Chinese-Tibetan	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	23.6	18.3	0.1	54.6	0.1	100.0	2,757	
Other/DK/Missing	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	3.3	3.7	87.7	0.0	100.0	715	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	19.6	23.4	0.6	55.2	0.2	100.0	18,052	
Second	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	13.4	10.2	1.3	72.7	0.1	100.0	18,051	
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	7.5	5.0	1.5	83.6	0.0	100.0	18,047	
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	2.2	1.3	90.6	0.0	100.0	18,053	
Richest	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	97.0	0.0	100.0	18,052	

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

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

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, LSIS III, 2023

Area	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on											Total	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹	Number of household members (in thousands)							
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:									Total						
	Elec- tricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Bio- gas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Char- coal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste					Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household		
Total	93.6	3.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	90,255	98.6	90,197	
Region																					
North	90.0	6.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,365	98.0	27,353	
Central	94.9	3.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	45,569	99.0	45,532	
South	95.9	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,321	98.4	17,313	
Province																					
Vientiane capital	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,459	99.6	11,459	
Phongsaly	71.2	25.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,667	98.4	2,667	
Luangnamtha	93.6	3.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,641	98.0	2,641	
Oudomxay	83.6	9.4	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,904	96.8	4,904	
Bokeo	94.5	3.1	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,379	99.5	2,377	
Luangprabang	90.6	4.4	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,001	97.4	5,990	
Huaphanh	94.6	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,811	97.8	3,811	
Xayabury	98.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,964	99.1	4,964	
Xiangkhuaung	94.3	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,990	97.7	3,986	
Vientiane	98.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,830	98.8	5,824	
Borikhamxay	98.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,959	99.5	3,959	
Khammuan	97.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,514	99.6	5,506	
Savannakhet	86.9	9.8	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,482	98.5	13,464	
Saravane	95.5	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,892	97.8	4,885	
Sekong	80.7	9.2	2.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,758	93.7	1,758	
Champasack	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,397	99.3	8,397	
Attapeu	97.7	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,274	99.8	2,273	
Xaysomboun	98.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,335	98.9	1,335	

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

Continued...

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

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on										Total	Number of household members that reported the use of lighting ¹	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)					
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:													
	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Bio-gas lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household					
Total	93.6	3.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	90,255	98.6	90,197	
Education of household head																			
None or ECE	84.3	10.6	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	15,242	97.7	15,213	
Primary	93.5	3.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	37,356	98.5	37,327	
Lower secondary	96.5	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,045	98.9	17,045	
Upper secondary	97.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,584	98.9	7,584	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	98.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,866	99.3	4,866	
High	98.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,111	99.3	8,111	
DK/Missing (100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	51	(100.0)	51	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																			
Lao-Tai	98.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	56,082	99.2	56,068	
Mon-Khmer	84.7	9.7	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	22,037	97.2	21,998	
Hmong-Mien	90.4	5.2	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,664	97.9	8,658	
Chinese-Tibetan	80.4	16.5	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,757	98.7	2,757	
Other/DK/Missing	96.6	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	715	99.7	715	
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	71.3	18.5	3.5	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	18,052	95.4	17,993	
Second	98.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,051	99.1	18,051	
Middle	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,047	99.1	18,047	
Fourth	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,053	99.5	18,053	
Richest	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,052	99.8	18,052	

() Figure that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases ¹ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

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

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, LSIS III, 2023

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	7.5	90,255
Area		
Urban	18.5	29,186
Rural	2.3	61,069
Rural with road	2.5	56,198
Rural without road	0.2	4,871
Region		
North	5.7	27,365
Central	10.8	45,569
South	1.8	17,321
Province		
Vientiane capital	32.2	11,459
Phongsaly	2.2	2,667
Luangnamtha	2.7	2,641
Oudomxay	3.7	4,904
Bokeo	21.0	2,379
Luangprabang	8.0	6,001
Huaphanh	2.1	3,811
Xayabury	4.0	4,964
Xiengkhuang	3.0	3,990
Vientiane	8.6	5,830
Borikhamxay	7.5	3,959
Khammuan	1.6	5,514
Savannakhet	1.4	13,482
Saravane	0.5	4,892
Sekong	1.0	1,758
Champasack	2.5	8,397
Attapeu	2.7	2,274
Xaysomboun	2.3	1,335
Education of household head		
None or ECE	1.7	15,242
Primary	3.7	37,356
Lower secondary	7.2	17,045
Upper secondary	13.6	7,584
Post secondary / Non tertiary	16.0	4,866
High	26.0	8,111
DK/Missing	(30.1)	51
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	10.6	56,082
Mon-Khmer	1.2	22,037
Hmong-Mien	4.0	8,664
Chinese-Tibetan	2.7	2,757
Other/DK/Missing	26.9	715
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.1	18,052
Second	0.4	18,051
Middle	1.7	18,047
Fourth	4.8	18,053
Richest	30.6	18,052

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

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

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

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the LSIS III, 2023 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.⁷⁷ Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.⁸¹ While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is only presented on the national level, and not presented by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors due to the fact that the estimates were based on a very small sample size (fewer than 25 unweighted cases).

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

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, by source of antibiotics, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:					Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers		Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
Public	Private						
Total	(54.4)	(18.9)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(66.2)	(29.6)	30
¹ MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1							
² MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms							
^A Community health providers includes both public and private health facilities							
^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy							
^C Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							
Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, all other disaggregate categories are not shown separately.							

⁸¹ Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." *PLoS Med* 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

7.6 MALARIA

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide.⁷⁷ Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.⁸²

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends indoor residual spraying (IRS)⁸³, use of insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs)⁸⁴ and prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs⁸².

In 2010 the World Health Organization issued a recommendation for universal use of diagnostic testing to confirm malaria infection and apply appropriate treatment based on the results. According to the guidelines, treatment solely on the basis of clinical suspicion should only be considered when a parasitological diagnosis is not accessible. This recommendation was based on studies that showed substantial reduction in the proportion of fever that are associated with malaria to a low level.⁸⁵ This recommendation implies that the indicator on proportion of children with fever that received antimalarial treatment is no longer an acceptable indicator of the level of treatment of malaria in the population of children under age five. However, for purposes of comparisons, as well assessment of patterns across socio-demographic characteristics, the indicator remains a standard MICS indicator.

Insecticide-treated mosquito nets, or ITNs, if used properly, are very effective in offering protection against mosquitos and other insects.⁸⁴ The use of ITNs is one of the main health interventions implemented to reduce malaria transmission in Lao PDR. The questionnaire incorporates questions on the availability and use of insecticide treated mosquito nets, both at household level and among children under five years of age and pregnant women.

Since 1997, when malaria cases were recorded at 462,000 annually, immense progress was made – and cases were slashed by 92%, to reach a record of 2,305 in 2022. More recently, immense progress has been made by the Ministry of Health and partners, with Lao PDR aiming to eliminate *Plasmodium falciparum* – the deadliest of the five malaria parasites – by the end of 2024.

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

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

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

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

⁸² WHO. *Guidelines for the treatment of malaria. Third Edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/162441/9789241549127_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁸³ WHO. *Indoor Residual Spraying. An operational manual for indoor residual spraying (IRS) for malaria transmission control and elimination. Second edition*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/177242/9789241508940_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁸⁴ WHO. *Achieving and maintaining universal coverage with long-lasting insecticidal nets for malaria control*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/259478/WHO-HTM-GMP-2017.20-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

⁸⁵ D'Acromont, V. et al. "Reduction in the proportion of fevers associated with *Plasmodium falciparum* parasitaemia in Africa: a systematic review." *Malaria Journal* 9, no. 240 (2010). doi:10.1186/1475-2875-9-240.

Pregnant women living in places where malaria is highly prevalent are highly vulnerable to malaria. Once infected, pregnant women risk anemia, premature delivery and stillbirth. Their babies are increased risk of low birth weight, which carries an increased risk to die in infancy.⁸⁶ For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and treatment during antenatal check-ups with drugs that prevent malaria infection (Intermittent preventive treatment or IPT). WHO recommends a schedule of at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Starting as early as possible in the second trimester, IPTp-SP (Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine) is recommended for all pregnant women at each scheduled antenatal care visit until the time of delivery, provided that the doses are given at least one month apart. SP should not be given during the first trimester of pregnancy; however, the last dose of IPTp-SP can be administered up to the time of delivery without safety concerns.⁸²

In the LSIS III, 2023, women age 15-49 years were asked of the medicines they had received to prevent malaria in their last pregnancy during the 2 years preceding the survey. Women are considered to have received intermittent preventive therapy if they have received at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, at least one of which was taken during antenatal care. Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table TC.6.9.

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

Mothers were also asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) is the recommended first line antimalarial recommended by the World Health Organization and use in LAO PDR.

Treatment-related findings are presented in tables TC.6.11-13.

⁸⁶ Shulman, C. and K. Dorman. "Importance and prevention of malaria in pregnancy." *Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg* 97, no.1 (2003): 30–55. doi:10.1016/s0035-9203(03)90012-5.

Table TC.6.1: Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and insecticide-treated net (ITN)^A, average number of any mosquito net and ITN per household, percentage of households with at least one mosquito net and ITN per two people, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net:		Average number of nets per household:		Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons ^B :		Number of households
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	
Total	82.4	26.0	2.5	0.7	58.6	15.0	20,325
Area							
Urban	65.4	14.4	2.5	0.5	49.1	8.2	6,831
Rural	91.0	31.9	2.5	0.7	63.4	18.4	13,494
Rural with road	91.2	31.4	2.5	0.7	64.1	18.2	12,480
Rural without road	88.6	38.1	2.4	0.9	54.7	20.6	1,014
Region							
North	86.4	16.5	2.5	0.4	63.1	7.9	6,201
Central	76.6	19.2	2.5	0.5	52.6	10.3	10,144
South	91.1	58.3	2.4	1.4	67.1	37.7	3,979
Province							
Vientiane capital	41.5	5.5	2.3	0.3	30.0	3.9	2,672
Phongsaly	72.9	28.0	2.4	0.8	47.8	14.0	593
Luangnamtha	88.3	14.3	2.6	0.3	60.7	5.4	561
Oudomxay	90.5	27.5	2.6	0.6	61.5	12.0	1,023
Bokeo	73.6	14.2	2.4	0.4	50.8	8.3	563
Luangprabang	83.4	18.1	2.7	0.5	61.6	9.9	1,376
Huaphanh	90.4	9.0	2.5	0.2	62.2	4.0	816
Xayabury	95.0	7.2	2.4	0.1	80.1	3.1	1,272
Xiengkhuang	87.0	6.5	2.7	0.1	57.2	2.2	811
Vientiane	85.5	13.5	2.6	0.3	65.9	7.8	1,370
Borikhamxay	82.3	3.2	2.0	0.1	46.2	1.1	893
Khammuan	92.8	17.0	2.2	0.3	63.7	6.6	1,331
Savannakhet	91.6	45.6	2.6	1.1	62.9	25.3	2,816
Saravane	95.6	80.5	2.5	2.0	77.2	61.9	1,180
Sekong	91.7	76.3	2.8	2.1	63.9	45.3	337
Champasack	87.8	44.3	2.2	1.0	60.3	24.5	1,979
Attapeu	93.1	49.1	2.8	1.2	72.4	27.2	483
Xaysomboun	93.8	7.3	2.6	0.1	52.3	2.3	251
Education of household head							
None or ECE	86.6	34.2	2.5	0.9	58.3	19.7	3,243
Primary	89.7	29.4	2.5	0.7	64.0	16.9	8,326
Lower secondary	82.5	22.3	2.5	0.6	59.7	13.2	3,911
Upper secondary	73.1	17.6	2.4	0.5	49.9	9.0	1,798
Post secondary / Non tertiary	71.1	21.6	2.6	0.6	55.1	12.2	1,120
High	59.1	15.5	2.5	0.5	43.8	9.4	1,917
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	79.6	23.6	2.5	0.6	61.1	14.6	13,415
Mon-Khmer	93.3	40.3	2.5	1.0	61.4	21.4	4,626
Hmong-Mien	83.0	7.1	2.6	0.2	38.4	1.8	1,507
Chinese-Tibetan	67.5	18.5	2.3	0.5	38.1	8.8	585
Other/DK/Missing	56.9	17.8	2.4	0.7	37.3	10.7	193
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	87.2	37.5	2.2	0.9	47.6	18.0	3,721
Second	95.4	32.4	2.5	0.7	66.1	19.1	3,947
Middle	95.4	29.0	2.5	0.6	72.8	18.1	4,236
Fourth	87.7	22.9	2.6	0.5	69.5	14.1	4,305
Richest	46.9	9.6	2.6	0.4	35.4	5.7	4,117

¹ MICS indicator TC.21a - Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) (at least one ITN)

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

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment.

^B The numerators are based on number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household.

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "DK/Missing" category of "Education of household head" is not shown separately

Table TC.6.2: Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, LSIS III, 2023

	Percent distribution of source of mosquito nets											Number of mosquito nets				
	Antenatal Care visit	Immunization visit	Health facility					Pharmacy	Shop/Market/Street	Community health worker	Religious institution		School	Other	Don't know	Total
			Government	Private	Community health worker	Religious institution	School									
Total	0.6	14.1	4.6	0.1	0.2	72.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	41,384	
Area																
Urban	0.5	10.0	2.7	0.0	0.1	82.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	11,046	
Rural	0.6	15.6	5.2	0.1	0.2	69.3	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	30,338	
Rural with road	0.6	15.2	5.3	0.1	0.2	69.8	7.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	28,166	
Rural without road	0.9	20.5	5.2	0.2	0.1	61.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	2,172	
Region																
North	0.5	9.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	87.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	13,518	
Central	0.4	12.7	2.9	0.0	0.2	78.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	19,086	
South	1.0	24.2	13.6	0.1	0.1	37.6	22.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	8,780	
Province																
Vientiane capital	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	95.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	2,571	
Phongsaly	1.0	24.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	65.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,021	
Luangnamtha	0.4	3.0	5.4	0.3	0.1	89.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,281	
Oudomxay	1.6	9.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	87.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,365	
Bokeo	0.3	9.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	86.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	100.0	974	
Luangprabang	0.3	13.9	0.7	0.0	0.5	82.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	3,109	
Huaphanh	0.2	5.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	92.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,830	
Xayabury	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	94.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,938	
Xiengkhuang	0.4	2.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	93.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	1,905	
Vientiane	1.6	7.2	2.9	0.0	1.0	85.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	100.0	3,051	
Borikhamxay	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	96.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,471	
Khammuan	0.2	12.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	84.9	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,706	
Savannakhet	0.1	24.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	58.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	100.0	6,779	
Saravane	0.6	20.1	15.5	0.0	0.1	20.5	42.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,794	
Sekong	6.2	67.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	860	
Champasack	0.3	15.4	14.3	0.0	0.1	52.7	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	3,846	
Attapeu	0.4	30.3	16.6	0.5	0.0	37.1	13.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,281	
Xaysomboun	0.1	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	92.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	603	

Continued...

Table TC.6.2 (Cont.): Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, LSIS III, 2023

	Percent distribution of source of mosquito nets										Number of mosquito nets			
	Antenatal Care visit	Immunization visit	Health facility			Pharmacy	Shop/Market/Street	Community health worker	Religious institution	School		Other	Don't know	Total
Total	0.6	14.1	4.6	0.1	0.2	72.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	41,384
Education of household head														
None or ECE	0.7	20.6	4.6	0.1	0.1	62.3	10.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	100.0	6,944
Primary	0.5	14.4	4.9	0.1	0.1	72.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	18,506
Lower secondary	0.5	11.4	4.2	0.0	0.3	77.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	7,944
Upper secondary	0.2	9.8	3.8	0.1	0.3	79.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	3,090
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.7	12.6	5.0	0.0	0.1	75.3	4.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	100.0	2,072
High	0.6	10.0	3.8	0.0	0.1	79.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	2,804
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(2.0)	(26.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(71.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Type of net														
ITN ^a	1.8	46.1	13.7	0.2	0.2	11.4	23.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.2	100.0	11,261
Other	0.1	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	95.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	30,123
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai	0.4	11.0	5.0	0.0	0.2	75.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	26,231
Mon-Khmer	1.0	24.2	4.7	0.1	0.2	59.9	8.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	10,791
Hmong-Mien	0.3	5.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	92.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	3,206
Chinese-Tibetan	0.7	14.2	3.2	1.1	0.1	74.9	4.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	891
Other/DK/Missing	0.0	10.8	7.4	0.0	0.0	71.3	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	266
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.9	24.3	4.4	0.0	0.1	58.3	10.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	7,262
Second	0.8	16.5	5.3	0.2	0.2	68.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	9,309
Middle	0.4	12.2	5.4	0.0	0.2	74.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	10,172
Fourth	0.4	9.2	3.8	0.0	0.1	81.0	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	9,710
Richest	0.3	8.2	3.2	0.0	0.2	83.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	4,932

^a An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment. In previous surveys, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN). An "other" net is any net that is not an ITN.

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

Table TC.6.3: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - number of household members

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, LSIS III, 2023

	Number of ITNs owned by household:								Total	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8 or more
Total	74.0	7.9	9.8	6.0	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.2	90,255
Number of household members												
1	77.9	17.8	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.1	823
2	75.2	15.1	8.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.8	4,412
3	77.1	8.9	10.5	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.9	10,646
4	73.7	7.6	12.2	5.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.5	19,790
5	74.1	5.3	10.0	8.1	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	20.7	18,443
6	71.3	5.6	9.5	10.2	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.8	14,689
7	70.5	4.1	9.2	9.4	5.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.3	9,133
8 or more	70.4	3.3	7.0	9.7	7.4	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	19.0	12,318

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

^B The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household

Table TC.6.4: Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) - background characteristics

Percentage of household population with access to an ITN in the household, LSIS III, 2023		
	Percentage with access to an ITN ^A	Number of household members ^B
Total	21.2	90,255
Area	11.9	29,186
Urban		
Rural	25.7	61,069
Rural with road	25.3	56,198
Rural without road	30.7	4,871
Region		
North	12.0	27,365
Central	15.9	45,569
South	49.9	17,321
Province		
Vientiane capital	4.6	11,459
Phongsaly	20.6	2,667
Luangnamtha	8.9	2,641
Oudomxay	19.2	4,904
Bokeo	10.6	2,379
Luangprabang	13.7	6,001
Huaphanh	6.2	3,811
Xayabury	5.1	4,964
Xiengkhuang	3.9	3,990
Vientiane	10.4	5,830
Borikhamxay	2.2	3,959
Khammuan	12.1	5,514
Savannakhet	38.0	13,482
Saravane	73.9	4,892
Sekong	65.3	1,758
Champasack	35.6	8,397
Attapeu	39.4	2,274
Xaysomboun	4.6	1,335
Education of household head		
None or ECE	28.2	15,242
Primary	23.6	37,356
Lower secondary	18.2	17,045
Upper secondary	14.2	7,584
Post secondary / Non tertiary	17.4	4,866
High	12.5	8,111
DK/Missing	(29.3)	51
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	19.5	56,082
Mon-Khmer	33.5	22,037
Hmong-Mien	4.3	8,664
Chinese-Tibetan	13.0	2,757
Other/DK/Missing	17.1	715
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	29.5	18,052
Second	26.0	18,051
Middle	24.1	18,047
Fourth	18.6	18,053
Richest	7.9	18,052

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

^B The denominator is number of usual (de jure) household members and does not take into account whether household members stayed in the household last night. MICS does not collect information on visitors to the household

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

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

Percentage of household members who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, LSIS< 2023

	Percentage of household members who the previous night slept under:		Number of household members who spent the previous night in the interviewed households	Percentage who the previous night slept under an ITN	Number of household members in households with at least one ITN
	Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	76.7	21.2	87,491	78.3	23,711
Sex					
Male	76.5	21.2	42,724	77.4	11,704
Female	76.9	21.2	44,767	79.2	12,008
Area					
Urban	58.1	11.1	28,310	72.8	4,301
Rural	85.5	26.1	59,181	79.5	19,410
Rural with road	85.8	25.6	54,450	79.4	17,538
Rural without road	82.4	32.1	4,731	81.1	1,872
Region					
North	80.7	12.2	26,328	71.5	4,478
Central	69.6	16.0	44,151	77.3	9,128
South	88.8	48.9	17,012	82.3	10,105
Province					
Vientiane capital	34.6	4.7	11,201	84.3	618
Phongsaly	64.3	20.9	2,637	72.6	759
Luangnamtha	82.4	8.5	2,558	61.3	354
Oudomxay	82.9	20.1	4,649	71.7	1,303
Bokeo	69.7	10.8	2,334	79.5	318
Luangprabang	77.5	13.6	5,648	73.3	1,048
Huaphanh	85.6	6.8	3,627	72.1	343
Xayabury	91.9	4.7	4,875	64.8	354
Xiengkhuang	82.0	3.7	3,751	61.8	226
Vientiane	76.9	9.4	5,613	68.5	774
Borikhamxay	74.7	2.2	3,695	65.0	123
Khammuan	88.3	12.9	5,449	70.9	989
Savannakhet	81.6	38.0	13,231	79.8	6,300
Saravane	94.3	74.2	4,853	91.6	3,934
Sekong	89.2	65.9	1,746	85.7	1,343
Champasack	85.8	34.5	8,296	75.3	3,799
Attapeu	87.4	33.2	2,117	68.2	1,030
Xaysomboun	90.5	4.4	1,211	54.0	99
Age					
0-4	76.5	20.9	8,573	74.7	2,403
5-14	77.2	22.0	18,523	77.6	5,254
15-34	75.3	20.9	26,160	76.8	7,114
35-49	75.7	19.9	16,328	79.1	4,114
50+	79.0	22.2	17,907	82.5	4,826
Education of household head					
None or ECE	79.6	29.7	14,768	81.9	5,351
Primary	84.0	23.6	36,227	78.1	10,958
Lower secondary	77.7	17.9	16,483	78.3	3,771
Upper secondary	68.6	14.0	7,389	76.3	1,351
Post secondary / Non tertiary	63.9	15.9	4,737	71.4	1,054
High	50.2	11.1	7,836	71.8	1,210
DK/Missing	(69.6)	(28.4)	51	(*)	15
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	73.4	18.4	54,703	76.3	13,220
Mon-Khmer	87.7	35.5	21,435	82.4	9,218
Hmong-Mien	76.3	4.9	7,987	64.2	615
Chinese-Tibetan	58.6	13.9	2,682	73.1	511
Other/Dk/Missing	65.6	17.0	684	79.1	147
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	80.0	33.2	17,468	83.6	6,938
Second	90.6	26.4	17,374	79.8	5,753
Middle	91.8	23.0	17,517	77.5	5,198
Fourth	83.5	16.9	17,614	72.9	4,084
Richest	37.4	6.7	17,518	67.3	1,737

¹ MICS indicator TC.22 - Population that slept under an ITN; SDG indicator 3.8.1

^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment.

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

(*) Figure that are based fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.6: Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone last night, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of ITNs used last night	Number of ITNs
Total	85.8	11,261
Area		
Urban	83.6	2,069
Rural	86.3	9,192
Rural with road	86.2	8,347
Rural without road	87.8	845
Region		
North	80.6	1,957
Central	84.8	4,202
South	88.7	5,101
Province		
Vientiane capital	85.8	332
Phongsaly	82.0	328
Luangnamtha	79.9	137
Oudomxay	80.4	541
Bokeo	84.6	156
Luangprabang	74.2	520
Huaphanh	93.5	130
Xayabury	86.0	144
Xiengkhuang	80.5	87
Vientiane	78.4	392
Borikhamxay	93.3	46
Khammuan	96.4	368
Savannakhet	84.1	2,945
Saravane	87.3	2,228
Sekong	92.1	648
Champasack	92.8	1,705
Attapeu	77.5	520
Xaysomboun	74.9	33
Education of household head		
None or ECE	90.1	2,489
Primary	86.2	5,177
Lower secondary	83.0	1,843
Upper secondary	85.0	635
Post secondary / Non tertiary	79.7	507
High	80.1	602
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	84.5	6,574
Mon-Khmer	88.0	4,204
Hmong-Mien	83.4	200
Chinese-Tibetan	85.4	205
Other/DK/Missing	88.2	78
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	90.0	2,966
Second	86.0	2,800
Middle	86.0	2,589
Fourth	81.5	2,057
Richest	80.9	849

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "DK/Missing" category of "Education of household head" is not shown separately

Table TC.6.7: Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of children	Percentage of children who the previous night slept under:		Number of children who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of children who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of children living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	98.6	9,286	76.5	20.9	9,160	78.6	2,431
Sex							
Male	98.7	4,745	75.6	20.1	4,682	77.2	1,221
Female	98.6	4,541	77.5	21.7	4,478	80.1	1,210
Area							
Urban	98.7	2,461	61.2	12.7	2,428	77.6	398
Rural	98.6	6,825	82.1	23.8	6,732	78.8	2,033
Rural with road	98.6	6,198	82.3	22.8	6,112	78.1	1,782
Rural without road	98.8	627	79.2	33.9	620	83.8	251
Region							
North	98.3	3,077	77.0	11.1	3,025	71.0	472
Central	98.6	4,591	72.1	18.4	4,525	82.5	1,010
South	99.5	1,618	88.0	46.1	1,610	78.3	948
Province							
Vientiane capital	98.4	777	34.0	6.2	765	(85.8)	56
Phongsaly	99.7	340	61.0	18.1	339	69.7	88
Luangnamtha	98.5	331	79.8	5.0	326	56.3	29
Oudomxay	97.9	616	77.7	19.0	603	68.3	168
Bokeo	98.6	236	72.3	7.5	233	(82.7)	21
Luangprabang	97.2	707	77.2	13.0	687	79.9	112
Huaphanh	98.1	496	79.2	5.4	487	(70.1)	37
Xayabury	100.0	350	88.1	2.9	350	(*)	17
Xiengkhuang	98.2	535	75.9	2.1	525	(*)	18
Vientiane	98.5	582	75.3	6.4	574	(66.8)	55
Borikhamxay	97.5	448	71.8	1.0	437	(*)	9
Khammuan	99.8	533	85.5	13.1	531	75.6	92
Savannakhet	98.9	1,510	82.6	44.0	1,493	86.0	765
Saravane	99.8	451	94.7	67.9	450	87.2	350
Sekong	99.8	196	89.5	62.0	196	82.8	147
Champasack	99.7	729	84.7	34.4	727	70.2	356
Attapeu	97.9	243	84.4	27.9	237	69.4	96
Xaysomboun	97.2	205	85.6	3.3	199	43.2	15
Age (in months)							
0-11	98.9	1,994	74.6	20.2	1,971	74.5	535
12-23	98.4	1,852	74.7	19.4	1,821	72.0	491
24-35	98.4	1,795	76.2	23.2	1,766	84.2	487
36-47	98.6	1,939	80.2	20.9	1,912	79.3	505
48-59	99.0	1,706	77.0	20.7	1,689	84.4	413
Mother's education							
None or ECE	98.2	1,458	74.6	34.3	1,431	83.7	586
Primary	99.0	2,929	82.9	24.8	2,899	80.4	894
Lower secondary	98.8	2,244	81.7	17.5	2,217	78.0	498
Upper secondary	98.6	1,343	76.7	15.0	1,323	74.6	266
Post secondary / Non tertiary	97.9	241	71.9	15.0	236	63.7	56
High	98.3	1,067	51.4	7.6	1,048	62.2	129
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	98.9	4,832	74.8	19.3	4,779	77.1	1,197
Mon-Khmer	99.1	2,602	85.7	34.4	2,578	82.8	1,073
Hmong-Mien	96.9	1,419	70.3	3.5	1,375	55.6	85
Chinese-Tibetan	98.5	371	58.1	13.0	366	70.2	68
Other/DK/Missing	100.0	61	74.2	10.7	61	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	98.8	2,478	76.1	31.4	2,447	84.0	913
Second	98.1	2,072	86.0	22.4	2,032	79.5	572
Middle	98.9	1,801	89.6	19.8	1,782	74.6	472
Fourth	98.7	1,571	82.2	16.1	1,551	71.5	350
Richest	98.8	1,364	39.3	6.5	1,348	70.3	124

¹ MICS indicator TC.23 - Children under age 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment.

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

(*) Figure that are based fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "DK/Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately

Table TC.6.8: Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 years who slept under a mosquito net last night, by type of net, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Number of pregnant women	Percentage of pregnant women who the previous night slept under:		Number of pregnant women who spent last night in the interviewed households	Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN last night in households with at least one ITN	Number of pregnant women living in households with at least one ITN
			Any mosquito net	An insecticide treated net (ITN) ^{1,A}			
Total	98.6	828	79.0	17.3	816	79.4	178
Area							
Urban	98.6	218	62.4	10.6	215	(76.7)	30
Rural	98.5	610	85.0	19.6	601	79.9	148
Rural with road	98.8	540	84.5	18.0	533	79.9	120
Rural without road	96.4	70	88.8	32.6	68	(80.1)	28
Region							
North	98.3	321	84.8	12.7	316	71.7	56
Central	98.4	406	72.1	12.9	400	76.5	67
South	100.0	101	87.9	49.1	101	90.8	55
Province							
Vientiane capital	(100.0)	52	(36.0)	(0.0)	52	(*)	2
Phongsaly	100.0	30	67.2	25.2	30	(*)	10
Luangnamtha	(100.0)	26	(86.3)	(6.0)	26	(*)	3
Oudomxay	97.8	78	89.8	19.4	77	(*)	23
Bokeo	(100.0)	23	(75.8)	(13.1)	23	(*)	4
Luangprabang	98.0	66	84.9	14.9	65	(*)	10
Huaphanh	94.8	48	87.3	5.3	46	(*)	5
Xayabury	(100.0)	50	(88.9)	(2.0)	50	(*)	2
Xiengkhuang	93.9	63	79.9	2.6	60	(*)	2
Vientiane	(95.6)	52	(74.7)	(5.2)	50	(*)	3
Borikhamxay	100.0	45	77.0	1.6	45	(*)	2
Khammuan	(100.0)	43	(82.9)	(20.8)	43	(*)	10
Savannakhet	100.0	131	73.3	28.5	131	(*)	47
Saravane	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	15
Sekong	(100.0)	14	(84.0)	(58.0)	14	(81.8)	10
Champasack	(100.0)	45	(83.5)	(38.9)	45	(*)	18
Attapeu	100.0	24	89.4	38.7	24	(78.0)	12
Xaysomboun	98.4	20	94.6	1.2	20	(*)	1
Age							
15-19	97.2	177	86.4	24.4	172	83.4	50
20-24	98.0	211	79.2	16.4	207	68.1	50
25-29	98.8	234	76.2	17.5	232	(90.6)	45
30-39	100.0	181	75.9	13.5	181	(75.0)	33
40-49	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	0
Education							
None or ECE	98.7	83	77.4	37.5	82	(87.1)	35
Primary	99.2	199	85.3	21.8	197	86.6	50
Lower secondary	97.8	239	84.5	14.7	233	73.4	47
Upper secondary	98.2	155	81.0	10.7	153	(76.6)	21
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(100.0)	23	(75.3)	(12.5)	23	(*)	3
High	99.0	130	58.6	10.6	129	(*)	21
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	100.0	400	73.1	12.8	400	78.9	65
Mon-Khmer	98.7	253	88.4	30.5	249	82.2	93
Hmong-Mien	94.3	136	79.9	3.0	129	(*)	8
Chinese-Tibetan	100.0	32	71.3	15.9	32	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	98.4	204	84.9	25.8	201	83.0	62
Second	98.0	205	87.1	22.3	201	80.5	56
Middle	99.3	150	91.3	17.5	149	(80.9)	32
Fourth	98.5	153	80.8	11.7	151	(*)	20
Richest	98.9	116	35.9	0.5	114	(*)	7

¹ MICS indicator TC.24 - Pregnant women who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN)^A An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a net treated at factory that does not require any further treatment.

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

(*) Figure that are based fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" is not shown separately

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers		Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
Public	Private						
Total	45.1	19.5	3.9	0.8	62.8	36.4	1,372
Sex							
Male	45.5	21.0	3.6	1.0	64.4	34.7	660
Female	44.7	18.2	4.2	0.7	61.3	37.9	712
Area							
Urban	35.1	38.5	3.8	0.5	69.6	29.9	367
Rural	48.8	12.6	3.9	1.0	60.3	38.7	1,005
Rural with road	48.6	13.3	3.7	1.0	60.8	38.2	933
Rural without road	50.6	4.0	7.0	0.0	54.0	46.0	72
Region							
North	56.0	13.8	1.7	1.2	68.1	30.6	434
Central	40.0	23.2	5.3	0.7	61.4	37.9	719
South	40.3	18.8	3.6	0.4	56.7	42.8	219
Province							
Vientiane capital	(28.1)	(45.2)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(73.3)	(24.2)	68
Phongsaly	(48.2)	(1.9)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(50.1)	(49.9)	27
Luangnamtha	65.4	13.4	1.3	1.3	77.4	21.2	47
Oudomxay	56.1	12.8	2.3	0.0	67.6	32.4	83
Bokeo	60.7	8.9	4.6	3.3	67.9	30.5	33
Luangprabang	58.0	13.5	0.0	2.0	69.3	28.7	141
Huaphanh	54.3	11.8	0.0	1.6	64.5	32.8	56
Xayabury	(44.0)	(29.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(70.8)	(29.2)	48
Xiengkhuang	54.8	13.1	0.6	0.6	67.9	31.5	127
Vientiane	37.0	26.6	1.2	0.0	63.6	36.4	134
Borikhamxay	11.5	26.8	0.0	0.0	36.8	63.2	67
Khammuan	(52.8)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.5)	(26.5)	36
Savannakhet	42.7	19.8	12.8	0.9	58.2	40.9	278
Saravane	62.6	7.8	1.9	0.0	70.5	29.5	60
Sekong	31.4	19.6	0.0	0.0	45.8	54.2	28
Champasack	(29.5)	(31.7)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(58.0)	(42.0)	56
Attapeu	33.6	17.7	4.2	1.2	48.8	49.9	75
Xaysomboun	(39.2)	(41.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.3)	(20.7)	9
Age (in months)							
0-11	46.9	15.7	5.2	0.6	59.5	40.0	315
12-23	44.0	19.6	4.8	0.6	62.7	36.7	295
24-35	47.1	20.7	3.0	0.7	66.4	32.8	250
36-47	41.7	23.8	4.5	0.7	63.0	36.3	269
48-59	45.7	18.5	1.4	1.6	63.0	35.1	242
Mother's education							
None or ECE	47.2	12.1	6.1	0.5	57.9	41.9	196
Primary	48.0	15.0	4.9	1.6	60.6	37.8	455
Lower secondary	48.3	18.2	3.4	0.0	64.4	35.4	329
Upper secondary	38.5	23.9	0.8	1.5	61.1	37.4	207
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(35.8)	(21.8)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(57.6)	(42.4)	37
High	38.1	40.0	2.3	0.0	76.7	23.3	145
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	37.7	27.3	5.3	0.8	63.4	35.7	662
Mon-Khmer	56.2	10.3	3.6	1.0	64.4	34.7	501
Hmong-Mien	36.4	17.9	0.0	0.5	52.8	46.7	159
Chinese-Tibetan	60.8	8.2	1.8	1.9	69.0	29.1	32
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	51.9	8.2	5.8	0.3	58.8	40.9	368
Second	53.3	12.4	2.9	1.3	63.1	35.8	338
Middle	47.0	17.3	3.7	1.6	61.5	36.7	267
Fourth	35.6	31.4	4.0	0.7	65.8	33.6	253
Richest	21.9	48.2	1.8	0.0	69.3	30.7	146

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

^A Community health providers includes both public and private health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

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

(*) Figure that are based fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Note: Due to the figures that fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing/DK" category of "Mother's education" and "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" are not shown separately.

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, LSIS III, 2023

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:											Number of children with fever in last two weeks				
	Anti-malarials					Other medications							DK/ Missing			
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Quinine pills	Quinine injection /IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen			Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other
Total	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	15.5	1.9	25.0	2.6	58.0	0.4	0.8	14.9	2.3	1,372
Sex																
Male	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	17.0	1.2	24.5	4.0	58.5	0.7	1.0	13.6	2.7	660
Female	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	14.1	2.5	25.5	1.3	57.5	0.1	0.6	16.1	1.9	712
Area																
Urban	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	19.4	3.0	32.4	3.4	57.5	0.4	1.5	14.4	1.5	367
Rural	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	14.0	1.4	22.3	2.3	58.2	0.4	0.5	15.1	2.6	1,005
Rural with road	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	14.5	1.5	23.5	2.3	57.4	0.4	0.6	15.0	2.6	933
Rural without road	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.7	7.9	1.6	68.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	2.4	72
Region																
North	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	14.4	1.7	16.8	1.4	69.6	0.0	0.0	11.3	5.1	434
Central	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	15.1	2.0	30.7	2.2	46.7	0.4	1.4	19.1	0.8	719
South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	1.7	22.7	6.2	72.0	1.3	0.2	8.3	1.7	219
Province																
Vientiane capital	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.7)	(3.1)	(41.7)	(0.0)	(68.6)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(4.3)	68
Phongsaly	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(61.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	27
Luangnamtha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	12.9	1.2	77.5	0.0	0.0	21.9	1.2	47
Oudomxay	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	1.2	5.3	1.2	71.7	0.0	0.0	15.9	11.4	83
Bokeo	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	3.0	26.8	5.1	66.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.7	33
Luangprabang	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	3.8	8.5	2.0	80.5	0.0	0.0	13.8	2.1	141
Huaphanh	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	8.4	0.0	28.8	0.0	61.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	9.0	56
Xayabury	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.1)	(0.0)	(50.5)	(0.0)	(42.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(2.3)	48
Xiengkhuang	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	14.6	0.0	26.9	3.4	59.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.2	127
Vientiane	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	16.8	2.9	45.6	2.2	47.9	1.1	7.6	7.3	0.9	134
Borikhamxay	32.8	7.0	4.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	12.3	4.6	42.7	1.1	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67
Khammuan	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.2)	(0.0)	(55.5)	(0.0)	(50.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	36
Savannakhet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.7	17.0	2.7	36.7	0.0	0.0	42.4	0.0	278
Saravane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5	2.4	35.2	10.9	82.3	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	60
Sekong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	9.0	2.4	75.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	28
Champasack	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(3.2)	(13.7)	(6.4)	(89.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	56
Attapeu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.8	24.3	3.8	49.6	3.9	0.5	14.1	4.4	75
Xaysomboun	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(4.6)	(12.8)	(3.1)	(29.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.3)	(3.1)	9

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

Continued...

Table TC.6.11 (Cont.): Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, LSIS III, 2023

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:													Number of children with fever in last two weeks		
	Anti-malarials						Other medications									
	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	Quinine pills	Quinine injection /IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Other anti-malarial	Amox-icillin	Cotrim-oxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen		Other	DK / Missing
Total	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	15.5	1.9	25.0	2.6	58.0	0.4	0.8	14.9	2.3	1,372
Age (in months)																
0-11	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	1.5	18.9	1.2	54.5	0.4	0.8	18.8	1.6	315
12-23	2.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	16.3	2.1	28.0	3.0	57.7	0.3	0.8	14.6	1.7	295
24-35	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	12.1	1.8	27.5	3.5	57.9	0.0	0.0	10.5	3.4	250
36-47	1.9	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	22.9	2.6	24.1	2.3	60.2	0.2	0.2	14.5	1.6	269
48-59	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	15.7	1.2	28.0	3.4	60.5	1.3	2.2	15.4	3.7	242
Mother's education																
None or ECE	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	1.9	11.3	4.5	47.1	0.0	0.7	17.7	3.3	196
Primary	2.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	13.3	2.4	21.9	2.4	57.1	0.5	0.9	17.9	2.0	455
Lower secondary	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	15.3	2.0	28.6	1.2	61.9	0.7	0.4	13.6	2.2	329
Upper secondary	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.9	28.3	3.1	57.7	0.0	1.3	6.7	2.9	207
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(3.7)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(1.5)	(28.6)	(4.7)	(51.4)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(15.4)	(0.0)	37
High	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	23.8	1.4	39.0	2.5	68.5	0.8	0.7	16.3	2.0	145
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																
Lao-Tai	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	18.3	2.3	32.3	2.7	57.7	0.5	0.8	16.9	1.7	662
Mon-Khmer	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	13.6	1.4	17.5	2.6	59.0	0.5	1.1	15.3	2.0	501
Hmong-Mien	4.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	10.8	1.1	21.8	2.5	55.7	0.0	0.0	7.0	5.4	159
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	8.2	1.8	64.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	7.1	32
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	11.4	1.4	13.7	2.5	52.1	0.2	0.4	17.9	3.3	368
Second	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	13.9	1.2	21.2	2.8	57.8	0.5	0.0	12.7	1.6	338
Middle	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	13.8	2.1	26.4	1.0	64.7	0.5	1.1	13.1	2.9	267
Fourth	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	18.6	2.4	31.1	3.4	58.3	0.2	2.6	18.7	1.7	253
Richest	1.8	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	27.3	2.9	49.2	3.8	60.5	0.8	0.0	9.1	1.6	146

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

Note: Due to the figures that fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing/DK" category of "Mother's education" and "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" are not shown separately.

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

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks who had a finger or heel stick for malaria testing, who were given Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) and any anti-malarial drugs, and percentage who were given ACT among those who were given anti-malarial drugs, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children with fever who: Were given:					Number of children with fever in the last two weeks	Treatment with ACT among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment ³	Number of children with fever in the last two weeks who were given any anti-malarial drugs
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any anti-malarial drugs ²	Any anti-malarial drugs same or next day			
Total	6.6	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.4	1,372	(75.0)	36
Sex								
Male	7.0	2.1	1.9	3.3	3.0	660	(65.0)	22
Female	6.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	712	(*)	14
Area								
Urban	7.8	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.3	367	(*)	9
Rural	6.2	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.5	1,005	(71.3)	27
Rural with road	6.4	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.5	933	(71.6)	25
Rural without road	3.3	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	72	(*)	1
Region								
North	3.3	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.0	434	(*)	6
Central	6.1	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.0	719	(84.8)	30
South	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	219	(-)	0
Province								
Vientiane capital	(17.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(1.7)	68	(*)	1
Phongsaly	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(4.1)	27	(*)	1
Luangnamtha	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47	(-)	0
Oudomxay	3.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	83	(*)	1
Bokeo	5.4	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	33	(*)	1
Luangprabang	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	141	(*)	2
Huaphanh	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	56	(*)	2
Xayabury	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	48	(-)	0
Xiengkhuang	5.8	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.9	127	(*)	2
Vientiane	9.1	2.0	1.4	3.1	2.6	134	(*)	4
Borikhamxay	3.5	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	67	(100.0)	22
Khammuan	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36	(-)	0
Savannakhet	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	278	(-)	0
Saravane	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60	(-)	0
Sekong	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28	(-)	0
Champasack	(23.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	56	(-)	0
Attapeu	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75	(-)	0
Xaysomboun	(12.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	9	(*)	0
Age (in months)								
0-11	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	315	(*)	9
12-23	4.5	2.4	2.0	3.2	2.8	295	(*)	9
24-35	8.0	.9	.9	1.8	1.8	250	(*)	5
36-47	7.4	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.4	269	(*)	7
48-59	10.9	1.7	1.4	2.7	2.4	242	(*)	7
Mother's education								
None or ECE	5.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	196	(*)	2
Primary	8.0	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.4	455	(*)	16
Lower secondary	5.9	2.3	1.7	3.0	2.4	329	(*)	10
Upper secondary	3.3	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6	207	(*)	4
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(2.8)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(5.3)	(5.3)	37	(*)	2
High	10.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.4	145	(*)	2
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	8.5	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.5	662	(*)	17
Mon-Khmer	5.9	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.6	501	(*)	10
Hmong-Mien	2.1	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.7	159	(*)	9
Chinese-Tibetan	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32	(-)	0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	4.4	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	368	(*)	6
Second	8.7	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.6	338	(*)	10
Middle	5.0	2.7	2.5	3.7	3.4	267	(*)	10
Fourth	6.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	253	(*)	5
Richest	9.8	1.8	1.8	3.7	3.7	146	(*)	5

¹ MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage

² MICS indicator TC.28 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5

³ MICS indicator TC.29 - Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment

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

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

(-) Figures that are based on 0 unweighted case

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Mother's education" and "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" are not shown separately.

Table TC.6.13: Source of anti-malarial

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks who were given anti-malarial by the source of anti-malarial, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children with fever who were given anti-malarial	Number of children with fever in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with fever for whom the source of anti-malarial was:					Number of children who were given anti-malarial as treatment for fever in the last two weeks	
			Health facilities or providers			Community health provider ^A	Other source		A health facility or provider ^B
			Public	Private					
Total	2.6	1,372	(67.9)	(36.7)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	36	
What do you									
Sex									
Male	3.3	660	(64.2)	(35.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	22	
Female	2.0	712	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	
Area									
Urban	2.6	367	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
Rural	2.7	1,005	(71.4)	(31.9)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	27	
Rural with road	2.7	933	(69.7)	(33.7)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	25	
Rural without road	2.1	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Region									
North	1.4	434	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	
Central	4.2	719	(73.2)	(32.3)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30	
South	0.0	219	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	
Province									
Vientiane capital	(1.7)	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Phongsaly	(4.1)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Luangnamtha	0.0	47	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	
Oudomxay	1.3	83	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Bokeo	2.0	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Luangprabang	1.1	141	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Huaphanh	3.3	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Xayabury	(0.0)	48	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	
Xiengkhuang	1.9	127	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Vientiane	3.1	134	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	
Borikhamxay	32.8	67	(67.6)	(35.9)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	22	
Khammuan	(0.0)	36	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	
Savannakhet	0.0	278	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	
Saravane	0.0	60	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	
Sekong	0.0	28	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	
Champasack	(0.0)	56	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	
Attapeu	0.0	75	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	
Xaysomboun	2.0	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	
Age (in months)									
0-11	2.8	315	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
12-23	3.2	295	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
24-35	1.8	250	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
36-47	2.5	269	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
48-59	2.7	242	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Mother's education									
None or ECE	1.2	196	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Primary	3.4	455	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	
Lower secondary	3.0	329	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Upper secondary	1.9	207	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	5.3	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
High	1.5	145	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	2.6	662	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	
Mon-Khmer	1.9	501	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Hmong-Mien	5.7	159	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	32	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	1.6	368	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	
Second	2.9	338	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Middle	3.7	267	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Fourth	2.0	253	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Richest	3.7	146	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	

^A Community health providers includes both public and private health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

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

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

(-) Figures that are based on 0 unweighted case

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Mother's education" and "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" are not shown separately.

7.7 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.⁸⁷ Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop the continued breastfeeding before the recommended two years.⁸⁸ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to poor health and malnutrition including growth faltering. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.⁸⁹ After children reach the age of 6 months, inadequate consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and early cessation of breastfeeding leads to suboptimal health and growth outcomes, including stunting during the first two years of life.⁹⁰

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁹¹ Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.^{92,93} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{94,95} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

⁸⁷ Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

⁸⁸ UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

⁸⁹ Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

⁹⁰ Bhutta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

⁹¹ WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹² PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

⁹³ WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005.

<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹⁴ WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions*. 2008.

⁹⁵ UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators*. Meeting Report, New York, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁹⁶	Notes on interpretation ⁹⁷	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants 0–5 months of age who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day ⁹⁸	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 12-23 months Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ⁹⁹ consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to “count” as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”. This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- (i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;

⁹⁶ It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

⁹⁷ For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

⁹⁸ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

⁹⁹ 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

- (ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7¹⁰⁰ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

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

7 In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk). The indicator "Mixed milk feeding¹⁰¹" captures children under the age of 6 months who were fed formula and/or animal milk in addition to breastmilk during the previous day. The table also shows the revised indicator "continued breastfeeding¹⁰¹" which now captures only the age group of children age 12–23 months.

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

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

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

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.¹⁰² Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

Table TC.7.9 presents the newly introduced indicators which go into some of the specificities of the food consumed by children aged 6–23 months during the previous day. This includes egg and/or flesh food consumption, sweet beverage consumption, unhealthy food consumption, and zero vegetable or fruit consumption¹⁰¹.

¹⁰⁰ Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

¹⁰¹ *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices: definitions and measurement methods*. Geneva: World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2021. Licence: CC BYNC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo>.

¹⁰² Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Total	97.1	44.9	83.2	3,448
Area				
Urban	96.6	40.5	77.8	888
Rural	97.3	46.4	85.1	2,560
Rural with road	97.0	46.0	84.6	2,318
Rural without road	99.8	49.9	90.2	242
Region				
North	97.8	49.8	88.9	1,170
Central	97.5	46.2	79.7	1,656
South	94.7	32.1	81.8	622
Province				
Vientiane capital	99.3	47.7	78.6	271
Phongsaly	98.8	74.0	85.8	144
Luangnamtha	98.3	47.6	90.3	125
Oudomxay	98.2	44.8	87.9	240
Bokeo	95.9	64.0	80.7	94
Luangprabang	97.1	61.9	88.6	271
Huaphanh	98.6	30.9	94.7	176
Xayabury	97.1	22.5	91.8	120
Xiengkhuang	97.7	61.8	84.2	211
Vientiane	97.7	52.0	86.6	214
Borikhamxay	98.6	24.0	84.8	165
Khammuan	95.3	37.4	78.1	188
Savannakhet	97.2	50.8	79.4	528
Saravane	97.6	16.4	91.6	176
Sekong	85.5	41.7	84.2	75
Champasack	94.6	42.5	85.1	270
Attapeu	96.6	24.7	54.1	102
Xaysomboun	96.2	20.2	48.7	79
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	97.4	45.7	82.7	1,788
12-23 months	96.8	44.0	83.8	1,660
Mother's education				
None or ECE	98.0	48.3	83.5	439
Primary	97.2	46.2	86.2	1,010
Lower secondary	97.2	44.4	84.2	914
Upper secondary	98.2	42.7	82.0	580
Post secondary / Non tertiary	95.9	50.4	73.8	91
High	94.5	41.0	77.2	414
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	97.0	44.1	82.8	2,752
Traditional birth attendant	96.6	42.6	73.4	120
Other / No attendant	97.8	48.9	87.4	577
Place of delivery				
Home	97.6	48.9	87.2	712
Health facility	97.0	43.7	82.5	2,697
Public	97.1	43.7	82.6	2,678
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other/DK/Missing	(94.3)	(51.4)	(60.3)	39
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	97.4	46.8	85.3	3,193
C-Section	94.0	21.4	57.2	255
Ethno-linguistic group of household head				
Lao-Tai	96.7	42.2	81.5	1,740
Mon-Khmer	97.0	46.7	83.7	997
Hmong-Mien	97.9	43.1	85.2	551
Chinese-Tibetan	99.2	71.1	91.8	140
Other/DK/Missing	(100.0)	(47.3)	(91.6)	21
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	97.7	48.0	85.3	930
Second	97.1	44.1	84.1	783
Middle	97.0	45.7	85.5	665
Fourth	96.4	46.3	81.1	584
Richest	97.1	37.4	77.0	485

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

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

(*) Figure that are based fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type ^a of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life			Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/items only	Both	Any	
Total	15.9	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	14.2	4.8	2.2	21.2	3,448
Area														
Urban	22.3	5.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	21.0	5.2	2.0	28.2	888
Rural	13.7	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	11.8	4.7	2.2	18.7	2,560
Rural with road	14.4	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	12.6	4.3	2.2	19.1	2,318
Rural without road	6.4	9.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	4.4	4.2	8.6	2.2	15.0	242
Region														
North	11.7	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	12.7	1.9	0.2	14.7	1,170
Central	17.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	16.3	7.4	1.0	24.7	1,656
South	20.4	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	11.5	3.4	8.9	23.8	622
Province														
Vientiane capital	17.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	2.0	0.0	19.8	271
Phongsaly	5.0	6.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	3.9	7.1	1.1	12.2	144
Luangnamtha	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	20.4	.3	0.0	20.8	125
Oudomxay	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	14.7	.8	0.0	15.6	240
Bokeo	20.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.7	.9	.7	21.3	94
Luangprabang	13.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	13.7	1.4	0.0	15.0	271
Huaphanh	6.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	6.0	1.4	0.0	7.4	176
Xayabury	12.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	12.8	1.7	0.0	14.5	120
Xiengkhuang	20.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	.3	0.0	20.8	211
Vientiane	24.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	.6	.6	24.6	214
Borikhamxay	26.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	26.6	1.6	0.0	28.2	165
Khammuan	14.9	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	21.9	6.7	37.6	188
Savannakhet	5.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.2	5.2	13.6	.4	19.2	528
Saravane	9.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.4	1.8	1.2	11.3	176
Sekong	19.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	1.6	3.6	21.6	75
Champasack	19.1	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	4.9	8.0	23.9	270
Attapeu	43.4	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	14.5	3.3	29.0	46.8	102
Xaysomboun	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	49.5	.8	.6	50.9	79
Months since birth														
0-11 months	15.8	5.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	14.1	4.4	2.1	20.5	1,788
12-23 months	16.0	6.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	14.2	5.3	2.3	21.8	1,660
Breastfeeding status														
Ever breastfed	14.2	5.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	12.7	4.8	1.9	19.4	3,348
Never breastfed	75.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	66.9	6.6	10.2	83.7	94

^a Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing" category of "Breastfeeding status" is not shown separately.

Continued...

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type ^a of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life			Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)					Tea/infusions/Traditional herbal preparations					Prescribed medicine/ORS/Sugar-salt solutions			
	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Other	Honey	ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/items only	Both	Any		
Total	15.9	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	14.2	4.8	2.2	21.2	3,448
Assistance at delivery														
Skilled attendant	17.9	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	16.5	3.5	2.0	22.0	2,752
Traditional birth attendant	15.6	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	6.9	11.7	8.7	27.3	120
Other / No attendant	6.2	8.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.4	4.6	9.5	1.5	15.7	577
Place of delivery														
Home	8.2	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.6	4.9	7.4	3.3	15.6	712
Health facility	18.1	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	16.8	3.9	1.9	22.6	2,697
Public	18.1	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	16.8	3.8	1.9	22.4	2,678
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other/DK/Missing	(5.2)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(3.0)	(19.0)	(2.2)	(24.2)	39
Mother's education														
None or ECE	6.1	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.4	12.6	1.0	18.9	439
Primary	10.5	7.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	8.2	6.0	2.4	16.6	1,010
Lower secondary	15.8	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	15.3	2.8	1.3	19.4	914
Upper secondary	21.6	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	18.2	2.1	3.8	24.1	580
Post secondary / Non tertiary	25.5	6.7	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	4.7	2.5	30.2	91
High	29.3	4.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	2.0	2.2	32.4	414
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai	19.2	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	17.0	5.2	2.6	24.8	1,740
Mon-Khmer	11.1	7.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.5	8.8	6.4	2.7	18.0	997
Hmong-Mien	16.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	17.3	1.0	.2	18.5	551
Chinese-Tibetan	4.6	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.6	2.1	0.0	6.7	140
Other/DK/Missing	(24.0)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.6)	(11.5)	(7.4)	(35.5)	21
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	6.6	6.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	6.3	7.5	1.0	14.7	930
Second	14.1	6.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	11.0	4.9	3.2	19.1	783
Middle	17.8	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	15.4	4.2	2.5	22.0	665
Fourth	23.1	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	21.7	2.8	2.2	26.8	584
Richest	25.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	23.8	2.9	2.1	28.8	485

^a Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.
 () Figure that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figure that are based fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, LSIS III, 2023

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent mixed milk feeding ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 12-23months) ³	Number of children
Total	50.3	10.0	1,049	37.1	1,857
Sex					
Male	49.8	11.4	571	37.5	961
Female	51.0	8.3	479	36.7	896
Area					
Urban	40.3	14.3	243	22.5	480
Rural	53.3	8.7	807	42.2	1,377
Rural with road	52.8	9.2	723	40.7	1,254
Rural without road	57.5	4.4	84	57.3	123
Region					
North	65.1	5.3	376	39.8	593
Central	41.0	14.3	485	33.2	922
South	44.8	8.2	188	42.9	343
Province					
Vientiane capital	(33.7)	(25.2)	56	14.8	159
Phongsaly	60.2	4.4	36	37.1	77
Luangnamtha	61.6	4.7	44	38.4	60
Oudomxay	64.4	3.4	70	49.4	121
Bokeo	(45.9)	(19.9)	24	52.5	52
Luangprabang	67.7	3.2	101	38.6	137
Huaphanh	68.1	6.1	59	34.4	88
Xayabury	(75.1)	(5.5)	42	24.0	58
Xiengkhuang	74.8	4.7	67	35.9	112
Vientiane	49.7	7.8	66	27.7	105
Borikhamxay	(40.2)	(11.4)	51	28.1	96
Khammuan	39.0	18.5	51	36.0	118
Savannakhet	23.9	18.2	173	46.4	286
Saravane	49.5	11.1	63	47.0	80
Sekong	53.5	4.7	22	49.6	38
Champasack	(36.6)	(5.4)	67	35.6	176
Attapeu	46.4	10.2	37	57.6	49
Xaysomboun	72.4	2.1	22	24.1	46
Mother's education					
None or ECE	51.0	10.8	121	63.2	255
Primary	48.5	9.0	322	43.1	578
Lower secondary	53.0	6.0	282	34.6	457
Upper secondary	59.5	11.3	180	22.2	300
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(46.6)	(7.9)	25	34.4	52
High	35.8	20.0	118	16.4	212
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	37.7	15.8	475	26.7	977
Mon-Khmer	53.6	7.7	323	53.3	501
Hmong-Mien	72.8	1.6	195	41.7	298
Chinese-Tibetan	69.9	1.2	44	49.3	71
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	59.4	3.9	294	60.8	495
Second	53.9	9.7	239	42.2	422
Middle	48.7	10.9	235	29.6	333
Fourth	41.8	14.3	156	21.9	341
Richest	35.9	17.8	125	13.9	267

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator TC.702 - Mixed milk feeding under 6 months¹⁰³³ MICS indicator TC.703 - Continued breastfeeding 12-23 months

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18-49 years.

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

(*) Figure that are based fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" and "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" are not shown separately.

¹⁰³ Indicators TC.702, TC.703, TC.704, TC.705, TC.706 and TC.707 are MICS7 indicators.

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, LSIS III, 2023

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	14.3	5,641	2.6	3.5	3,845
Sex					
Male	14.1	2,890	2.5	3.7	1,980
Female	14.4	2,751	2.6	3.4	1,865
Area					
Urban	10.9	1,471	1.7	2.5	982
Rural	15.3	4,169	2.8	3.9	2,864
Rural with road	15.0	3,775	2.8	3.9	2,600
Rural without road	18.7	395	3.3	4.4	263
Region					
North	15.1	1,897	3.8	4.7	1,286
Central	12.8	2,756	1.9	2.5	1,853
South	15.2	988	2.1	3.8	707
Province					
Vientiane capital	4.3	461	1.1	1.2	294
Phongsaly	14.8	216	3.4	4.7	154
Luangnamtha	15.4	212	3.9	5.0	142
Oudomxay	16.7	384	3.6	4.7	267
Bokeo	15.9	158	2.3	2.4	103
Luangprabang	14.9	430	4.0	4.9	305
Huaphanh	14.6	304	4.1	4.9	192
Xayabury	11.8	194	4.6	4.8	122
Xiengkhuang	15.6	331	4.7	5.0	227
Vientiane	13.2	373	2.5	4.6	236
Borikhamxay	13.3	276	2.0	2.9	199
Khammuan	12.4	313	1.5	2.0	216
Savannakhet	14.9	873	1.3	1.7	590
Saravane	18.1	270	2.5	4.3	195
Sekong	18.1	116	2.8	3.5	82
Champasack	14.6	451	1.6	3.2	318
Attapeu	21.5	151	2.3	4.9	111
Xaysomboun	13.4	129	4.2	4.6	92
Mother's education					
None or ECE	21.1	800	2.6	3.2	499
Primary	15.1	1,716	2.4	3.5	1,170
Lower secondary	14.0	1,422	2.8	4.2	1,007
Upper secondary	12.2	892	3.4	4.0	627
Post secondary / Non tertiary	14.6	142	2.4	3.3	101
High	8.8	665	0.7	1.8	437
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	11.8	2,873	1.8	2.3	1,940
Mon-Khmer	16.8	1,601	2.9	3.9	1,096
Hmong-Mien	15.5	891	4.6	6.1	629
Chinese-Tibetan	18.0	234	4.1	5.2	156
Other/Dk/Missing	(6.5)	42	(1.7)	(4.6)	25
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	19.9	1,493	3.5	4.5	1,019
Second	15.6	1,238	2.9	4.1	864
Middle	13.5	1,124	2.4	3.4	755
Fourth	11.7	976	1.9	2.6	675
Richest	7.2	809	1.7	2.1	532
Mean	15.0	5,641	3.4	4.4	3,845

¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately fed during the previous day, LSIS III, 2023

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately fed ²	Number of children
Total	50.3	1,049	44.0	2,796	45.7	3,845
Sex						
Male	49.8	571	43.1	1,410	45.1	1,980
Female	51.0	479	44.8	1,386	46.4	1,865
Area						
Urban	40.3	243	34.2	739	35.7	982
Rural	53.3	807	47.5	2,057	49.2	2,864
Rural with road	52.8	723	46.4	1,878	48.2	2,600
Rural without road	57.5	84	58.9	179	58.5	263
Region						
North	65.1	376	48.7	910	53.7	1,286
Central	41.0	485	40.7	1,368	40.8	1,853
South	44.8	188	44.3	519	44.3	707
Province						
Vientiane capital	(33.7)	56	19.4	238	22.2	294
Phongsaly	60.2	36	50.6	118	52.9	154
Luangnamtha	61.6	44	49.0	98	53.2	142
Oudomxay	64.4	70	53.6	197	57.2	267
Bokeo	(45.9)	24	55.9	79	53.1	103
Luangprabang	67.7	101	48.7	203	55.0	305
Huaphanh	68.1	59	42.5	134	50.3	192
Xayabury	(75.1)	42	36.8	80	49.9	122
Xiengkhuang	74.8	67	49.7	160	57.1	227
Vientiane	49.7	66	33.6	170	38.1	236
Borikhamxay	40.2	51	42.7	148	42.1	199
Khammuan	(39.0)	51	44.6	166	43.3	216
Savannakhet	23.9	173	51.3	416	43.3	590
Saravane	49.5	63	42.1	132	44.5	195
Sekong	53.5	22	54.2	60	53.6	82
Champasack	(36.6)	67	37.9	251	37.6	318
Attapeu	46.4	37	61.9	74	56.0	111
Xaysomboun	72.4	22	32.7	70	42.3	92
Mother's education						
None or ECE	51.0	121	58.9	377	56.8	499
Primary	48.5	322	48.6	848	48.5	1,170
Lower secondary	53.0	282	45.4	725	47.7	1,007
Upper secondary	59.5	180	33.4	448	40.8	627
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(46.6)	25	40.0	76	41.6	101
High	35.8	118	26.6	319	29.1	437
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	37.7	475	35.7	1,465	36.2	1,940
Mon-Khmer	53.6	323	58.1	773	56.7	1,096
Hmong-Mien	72.8	195	44.6	434	53.6	629
Chinese-Tibetan	69.9	44	54.8	112	59.0	156
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	13	(*)	12	(21.0)	25
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	59.4	294	60.6	724	60.4	1,019
Second	53.9	239	49.5	626	50.8	864
Middle	48.7	235	41.5	519	43.7	755
Fourth	41.8	156	33.7	520	35.6	675
Richest	35.9	125	22.0	407	25.2	532

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate feeding

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

(*) Figure that are based fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, LSIS III, 2023

	<u>Currently breastfeeding</u>		<u>Currently not breastfeeding</u>		<u>All</u>	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	76.3	398	86.5	103	78.4	502
Sex						
Male	73.4	180	(78.1)	45	74.4	226
Female	78.7	218	(93.0)	58	81.7	276
Area						
Urban	84.4	97	(96.2)	36	87.6	133
Rural	73.7	302	81.3	67	75.1	369
Rural with road	74.0	278	84.3	64	75.9	342
Rural without road	(*)	24	(*)	3	(64.9)	27

¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

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

(*) Figure that are based fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, LSIS III, 2023

	Currently breastfeeding						Currently not breastfeeding						All								
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children			Percent of children who received:			Number of children			Percent of children who received:			Number of children					
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}	Minimum age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}	Minimum age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}	Minimum age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}	Minimum age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}	Minimum age 6-23 months	
Total	36.2	57.8	23.5	1,407	44.9	65.3	32.9	59.0	40.6	61.5	28.2	1,387	40.6	61.5	28.2	2,794	40.6	61.5	28.2	2,794	
Sex																					
Male	38.6	57.4	24.3	698	43.8	64.4	31.0	59.6	41.2	61.0	27.7	711	41.2	61.0	27.7	1,410	41.2	61.0	27.7	1,410	
Female	33.9	58.2	22.7	709	46.1	66.3	35.0	58.3	39.9	62.1	28.7	676	39.9	62.1	28.7	1,385	39.9	62.1	28.7	1,385	
Area																					
Urban	45.7	56.6	30.2	275	57.1	77.7	46.4	77.6	52.9	69.8	40.4	464	52.9	69.8	40.4	739	52.9	69.8	40.4	739	
Rural	34.0	58.1	21.8	1132	38.8	59.1	26.2	49.6	36.1	58.6	23.8	924	36.1	58.6	23.8	2,055	36.1	58.6	23.8	2,055	
Rural with road	35.2	58.4	22.6	1009	39.5	60.1	27.1	51.5	37.2	59.2	24.7	868	37.2	59.2	24.7	1,877	37.2	59.2	24.7	1,877	
Rural without road	23.9	56.0	15.4	123	27.4	43.4	12.2	20.7	25.0	52.1	14.4	55	25.0	52.1	14.4	178	25.0	52.1	14.4	178	
Region																					
North	35.3	51.4	17.5	507	38.7	52.0	20.3	42.5	36.8	51.7	18.8	401	36.8	51.7	18.8	908	36.8	51.7	18.8	908	
Central	38.6	62.3	28.0	615	49.0	71.5	39.8	66.8	44.3	67.4	34.5	751	44.3	67.4	34.5	1,366	44.3	67.4	34.5	1,366	
South	32.9	59.5	24.1	285	42.5	68.2	32.5	62.1	37.2	63.4	27.9	235	37.2	63.4	27.9	520	37.2	63.4	27.9	520	
Province																					
Vientiane capital	(64.2)	(61.9)	(48.9)	50	67.5	90.9	62.9	94.4	66.8	84.8	60.0	188	66.8	84.8	60.0	238	66.8	84.8	60.0	238	
Phongsaly	36.1	49.5	16.7	63	43.8	47.4	20.1	31.9	39.7	48.5	18.3	54	39.7	48.5	18.3	117	39.7	48.5	18.3	117	
Luangnamtha	31.5	62.7	25.9	56	27.1	61.0	19.3	53.2	29.6	62.0	23.1	41	29.6	62.0	23.1	98	29.6	62.0	23.1	98	
Oudomxay	16.5	67.2	12.2	127	25.7	37.3	8.9	29.2	19.8	56.5	11.0	71	19.8	56.5	11.0	197	19.8	56.5	11.0	197	
Bokeo	32.5	44.4	10.4	48	33.0	57.7	20.9	56.6	32.7	49.5	14.5	31	32.7	49.5	14.5	79	32.7	49.5	14.5	79	
Luangprabang	55.6	38.1	25.0	108	41.5	52.2	20.7	43.5	49.0	44.7	23.0	96	49.0	44.7	23.0	203	49.0	44.7	23.0	203	
Huaphanh	24.5	50.3	14.5	72	34.6	57.2	19.3	26.1	29.1	53.5	16.7	61	29.1	53.5	16.7	133	29.1	53.5	16.7	133	
Xayabury	(74.4)	(31.7)	(17.8)	32	(64.8)	(60.5)	(38.7)	(74.6)	68.6	49.0	30.3	48	68.6	49.0	30.3	80	68.6	49.0	30.3	80	
Xiangkhuan	53.5	82.1	44.4	82	42.2	70.8	26.5	45.4	48.0	76.7	35.8	76	48.0	76.7	35.8	158	48.0	76.7	35.8	158	
Vientiane	27.7	55.2	22.9	71	35.1	55.4	22.2	51.2	32.0	55.3	17.0	99	32.0	55.3	17.0	170	32.0	55.3	17.0	170	
Borikhamxay	26.1	70.5	17.7	66	33.1	62.4	25.4	58.8	30.0	66.0	21.9	82	30.0	66.0	21.9	148	30.0	66.0	21.9	148	
Khammuan	47.5	50.6	21.3	77	55.1	76.5	48.7	73.6	51.6	64.4	35.9	88	51.6	64.4	35.9	166	51.6	64.4	35.9	166	
Savannakhet	34.0	61.2	26.9	237	50.9	67.3	40.5	64.3	41.2	63.8	32.7	179	41.2	63.8	32.7	416	41.2	63.8	32.7	416	
Saravane	14.4	55.3	9.8	78	(24.5)	(66.1)	(16.3)	(57.9)	18.5	59.7	12.4	54	18.5	59.7	12.4	133	18.5	59.7	12.4	133	
Sekong	34.8	60.1	25.2	37	48.6	63.9	35.7	54.7	39.9	61.5	29.2	22	39.9	61.5	29.2	60	39.9	61.5	29.2	60	
Champasack	38.9	58.1	26.6	120	49.7	72.1	38.6	67.5	44.6	65.5	32.9	133	44.6	65.5	32.9	253	44.6	65.5	32.9	253	
Attapeu	46.1	69.1	40.1	49	37.8	55.8	32.3	49.1	43.3	64.6	37.4	25	43.3	64.6	37.4	74	43.3	64.6	37.4	74	
Xaysomboun	22.9	46.2	10.0	31	19.2	47.8	5.7	27.3	20.8	47.1	7.6	38	20.8	47.1	7.6	70	20.8	47.1	7.6	70	

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

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

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

⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

^B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

^C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

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

Continued...

Table TC.7.7 (Cont.): Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, LSIS III, 2023

	All											
	Currently breastfeeding					Currently not breastfeeding						
	Percent of children who received:		Percent of children who received:		Percent of children who received:		Percent of children who received:		Number of children			
Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	Number of children age 6-23 months	
Total	36.2	57.8	23.5	1,407	44.9	65.3	32.9	59.0	40.6	61.5	28.2	2,794
Age (in months)												
6-8	24.9	61.6	20.1	398	27.7	83.8	26.3	83.6	25.5	66.2	21.4	502
9-11	36.7	56.0	21.6	320	40.0	86.9	37.3	86.3	37.6	64.2	25.8	435
12-17	42.4	54.4	24.3	464	49.9	69.0	37.1	63.6	46.2	61.9	30.9	953
18-23	43.0	60.6	30.3	225	44.8	56.2	30.2	47.3	44.4	57.3	30.2	904
Mother's education												
None or ECE	23.1	50.0	12.5	269	33.9	42.2	13.2	31.8	26.2	47.7	12.7	379
Primary	35.2	57.0	20.1	466	42.4	59.4	28.7	51.7	38.5	58.1	24.0	847
Lower secondary	34.0	59.9	23.9	376	37.8	64.0	26.6	54.0	35.8	61.8	25.2	724
Upper secondary	48.0	63.4	35.0	169	50.5	69.8	40.1	65.4	49.5	67.4	38.2	448
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(56.1)	(54.8)	(44.7)	35	56.1	81.1	42.1	65.5	56.1	69.1	43.3	76
High	59.4	67.8	42.0	90	56.7	80.5	49.1	83.1	57.4	76.9	47.1	318
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	47.0	58.6	31.1	585	54.3	76.1	44.5	73.8	51.4	69.1	39.1	1,467
Mon-Khmer	28.8	59.9	18.0	509	26.6	40.4	12.3	33.1	28.1	53.3	16.1	772
Hmong-Mien	26.0	52.5	16.1	241	29.1	53.1	12.1	30.5	27.3	52.8	14.3	431
Chinese-Tibetan	35.4	53.6	23.3	70	41.4	51.5	20.8	44.3	37.7	52.8	22.4	112
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	22.3	55.9	12.9	510	24.0	37.2	6.9	21.4	22.8	50.4	11.1	721
Second	39.4	59.1	26.6	352	31.6	52.0	16.3	36.8	36.0	56.0	22.1	625
Middle	39.2	59.2	24.7	248	46.1	60.1	30.2	55.6	42.8	59.7	27.6	519
Fourth	51.4	55.0	33.1	198	51.9	76.9	43.1	74.8	51.7	68.6	39.3	523
Richest	59.2	65.2	44.5	98	62.7	88.8	57.3	90.6	61.8	83.1	54.2	406

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

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

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

⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

^B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

^C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" and "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" are not shown separately.

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	40.1	3,844
Sex		
Male	42.1	1,980
Female	38.1	1,863
Area		
Urban	56.9	982
Rural	34.4	2,862
Rural with road	35.9	2,600
Rural without road	19.7	262
Region		
North	27.3	1,284
Central	48.3	1,851
South	42.0	708
Province		
Vientiane capital	79.9	294
Phongsaly	24.0	154
Luangnamtha	29.9	142
Oudomxay	16.0	267
Bokeo	42.8	103
Luangprabang	31.1	305
Huaphanh	16.7	191
Xayabury	47.7	122
Xiengkhuang	31.1	225
Vientiane	38.5	236
Borikhamxay	45.2	199
Khammuan	47.2	216
Savannakhet	48.9	590
Saravane	31.8	195
Sekong	35.0	82
Champasack	51.3	320
Attapeu	37.9	111
Xaysomboun	20.3	92
Age (in months)		
0-5	26.8	1,049
6-11	43.2	937
12-23	46.1	1,857
Mother's education		
None or ECE	24.3	501
Primary	35.9	1,169
Lower secondary	36.5	1,005
Upper secondary	46.9	627
Post secondary / Non tertiary	58.4	101
High	64.8	436
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	56.6	1,942
Mon-Khmer	25.1	1,095
Hmong-Mien	20.2	626
Chinese-Tibetan	23.3	156
Other/DK/Missing	(27.9)	25
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	20.1	1,016
Second	27.3	863
Middle	41.7	755
Fourth	59.7	678
Richest	72.3	532

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

Table TC.7.9: Food Consumption Categories

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed different food categories during the previous day, LSIS III, 2023

	Percent of children who consumed:				Number of children age 6-23 months
	Egg and /or flesh food ¹	Sweet beverage ²	Unhealthy food ³	Zero vegetables or fruits ⁴	
Total	75.9	30.2	25.2	31.9	2,794
Sex					
Male	76.2	29.0	24.0	31.6	1,410
Female	75.7	31.5	26.4	32.1	1,385
Area					
Urban	80.8	39.7	27.6	22.4	739
Rural	74.2	26.8	24.3	35.3	2,055
Rural with road	74.7	27.6	25.5	35.2	1,877
Rural without road	68.6	18.8	12.3	36.2	178
Region					
North	74.1	25.1	23.8	30.1	908
Central	78.8	34.8	26.5	28.3	1,366
South	71.7	27.1	24.2	44.4	520
Province					
Vientiane capital	88.5	41.5	22.4	10.3	238
Phongsaly	89.1	24.7	6.9	34.7	117
Luangnamtha	79.1	23.5	41.6	43.6	98
Oudomxay	54.8	13.4	4.5	37.0	197
Bokeo	72.2	28.7	28.3	36.2	79
Luangprabang	82.6	29.4	34.2	19.1	203
Huaphanh	66.8	15.7	25.1	26.8	133
Xayabury	85.5	57.8	41.3	17.6	80
Xiengkhuang	83.3	32.6	50.5	24.4	158
Vientiane	70.8	25.7	26.3	41.4	170
Borikhamxay	81.6	29.4	27.1	40.9	148
Khammuan	81.0	55.1	35.0	27.7	166
Savannakhet	73.4	30.3	17.3	29.1	416
Saravane	61.9	22.2	11.2	62.3	133
Sekong	75.6	22.1	16.0	32.3	60
Champasack	72.2	34.1	28.0	38.7	253
Attapeu	84.6	16.2	40.8	41.7	74
Xaysomboun	75.4	29.5	19.9	36.1	70
Age (in months)					
6-11	60.9	17.3	13.7	47.4	937
12-23	83.5	36.8	31.0	24.0	1,857
Mother's education					
None or ECE	68.2	18.8	15.6	45.7	379
Primary	74.8	30.1	22.1	31.8	847
Lower secondary	74.2	23.9	28.3	35.1	724
Upper secondary	81.2	36.6	30.0	25.3	448
Post secondary/ Non tertiary	79.1	44.5	24.0	21.1	76
High	83.5	46.6	31.8	20.0	318
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	80.0	40.0	28.6	26.4	1,467
Mon-Khmer	71.2	20.4	20.5	37.3	772
Hmong-Mien	68.5	18.3	22.7	38.9	431
Chinese-Tibetan	83.3	18.5	21.4	39.7	112
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	65.3	15.4	13.4	40.7	721
Second	77.4	25.2	28.6	33.5	625
Middle	77.0	30.9	25.4	34.5	519
Fourth	82.8	40.1	32.2	23.7	523
Richest	82.4	50.8	31.5	20.8	406

¹ MICS indicator TC.704 - Egg and/or flesh food consumption² MICS indicator TC.705 - Sweet beverage consumption³ MICS indicator TC.706 - Unhealthy food consumption⁴ MICS indicator TC.707 - Zero vegetable or fruit consumption

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" is not shown separately.

7.8 MALNUTRITION

Children’s nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children are fed an optimal diet, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.¹⁰⁴ Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.¹⁰⁵ The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.¹⁰⁶ Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

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

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as moderately or severely wasted, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely wasted. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

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

¹⁰⁴ Black, R. et al. “Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries.” *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

¹⁰⁵ Black, R., et al. “Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences.” *The Lancet* 371, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

¹⁰⁶ WHO. *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006.
http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

¹⁰⁷ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018.
<http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.¹⁰⁷ Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above-described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 0.9 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 2.3 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 2.4 percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, LSIS III, 2023

	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height			Number of children with weight and height ^a		
	Underweight	Mean Z-Score	Number of children with weight and age ^a	Stunted	Mean Z-Score	Number of children with height and age ^a	Wasted	Mean Z-Score	Number of children with weight and height ^a			
	Percent below -2 SD ¹ -3 SD ²	(SD)		Percent below -2 SD ³ -3 SD ⁴	(SD)		Percent below -2 SD ⁵ -3 SD ⁶	(SD)				
Total	24.3	5.7	9,200	32.8	10.8	9,069	10.7	2.7	2.8	1.0	-0.6	9,063
Sex												
Male	25.1	6.1	4,704	34.6	12.2	4,624	10.7	2.7	2.9	1.1	-0.6	4,615
Female	23.4	5.3	4,496	31.0	9.4	4,445	10.8	2.7	2.7	0.9	-0.6	4,447
Area												
Urban	17.7	4.6	2,448	21.3	6.8	2,411	11.5	3.1	4.0	1.5	-0.5	2,387
Rural	26.6	6.1	6,752	37.0	12.3	6,658	10.5	2.6	2.3	0.9	-0.6	6,676
Rural with road	25.9	6.0	6,139	35.8	11.7	6,055	10.4	2.6	2.4	0.9	-0.6	6,062
Rural without road	33.8	7.6	613	49.2	18.2	603	11.2	3.0	1.8	0.8	-0.6	614
Region												
North	23.7	4.6	3,041	38.2	11.8	2,997	7.5	1.7	2.0	0.8	-0.5	3,001
Central	23.2	5.4	4,560	29.0	9.2	4,521	11.8	3.1	2.9	1.1	-0.6	4,492
South	28.5	8.6	1,598	33.8	13.7	1,551	14.1	3.6	3.9	1.5	-0.7	1,570
Province												
Vientiane capital	14.3	3.0	771	17.5	5.1	765	12.8	4.8	6.1	3.2	-0.4	732
Phongsaly	23.1	4.5	339	39.6	12.0	336	5.3	1.1	1.3	0.5	-0.4	337
Luangnamtha	18.9	2.2	325	31.9	8.1	318	4.8	1.5	1.4	0.5	-0.4	319
Oudomxay	34.3	7.2	613	45.8	16.2	604	9.7	1.8	1.4	0.5	-0.7	605
Bokeo	20.8	3.8	228	29.0	8.5	223	8.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	-0.5	225
Luangprabang	20.4	4.2	702	36.6	12.1	694	7.7	1.6	2.6	1.3	-0.5	690
Huaphanh	22.2	3.0	485	46.2	12.0	478	4.7	0.9	2.0	0.4	-0.4	481
Xayabury	20.4	5.8	348	27.3	8.3	344	11.2	3.7	3.5	1.3	-0.6	343
Xiengkhuang	23.2	4.5	528	46.4	15.9	519	5.6	0.9	1.5	0.3	-0.4	524
Vientiane	16.3	2.5	574	25.1	6.0	568	7.1	1.2	4.4	1.2	-0.4	578
Borikhamxay	21.4	5.5	444	30.8	10.8	437	7.9	2.0	1.9	0.8	-0.5	435
Khammuan	28.2	5.6	529	30.2	8.7	530	13.6	2.6	1.4	0.9	-0.8	529
Savannakhet	29.4	8.2	1,510	28.3	9.5	1,500	16.4	4.3	1.9	0.4	-0.8	1,492
Saravane	39.9	16.4	448	40.2	19.5	429	21.1	6.6	3.3	0.7	-0.9	435
Sekong	35.3	9.7	194	34.5	15.5	193	26.6	10.2	1.4	0.9	-1.1	191
Champasack	20.3	4.0	714	31.0	11.2	691	7.0	0.5	5.4	2.3	-0.5	705
Attapeu	25.9	6.9	242	29.5	9.1	239	12.2	1.8	2.5	0.8	-0.7	239
Xaysomboun	20.1	3.7	204	35.7	12.4	203	6.0	2.2	3.1	1.0	-0.4	202

¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

^a Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

Continued...

Table TC.8.1 (Cont.): Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height; LSIS III, 2023

	Weight for age		Height for age		Stunted		Wasted		Weight for height			Number of children with weight and height ^A		
	Mean Z-Score (SD)		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Percent below		Percent below		Percent above					
	-2 SD ¹	+3 SD ²	-2 SD ³	+3 SD ⁴	-2 SD ⁵	+3 SD ⁶	-2 SD ⁷	+3 SD ⁸	-2 SD ⁷	+2 SD ⁷	+3 SD ⁸			
Total	24.3	5.7	-1.2	10.8	32.8	10.8	-1.4	9,069	10.7	2.7	2.8	1.0	-0.6	9,063
Age (in months)														
0-5	15.6	4.6	-0.8	7.6	18.2	7.6	-0.8	1,015	10.2	3.6	5.5	1.9	-0.2	1,002
6-11	21.2	5.5	-1.1	6.8	24.9	6.8	-1.0	915	12.2	3.3	1.6	0.4	-0.6	926
12-17	24.1	6.0	-1.1	8.5	29.8	8.5	-1.2	941	13.4	2.0	2.3	0.6	-0.7	935
18-23	21.3	6.4	-1.2	16.2	40.3	16.2	-1.6	889	10.1	2.1	3.8	1.4	-0.5	887
24-35	26.0	6.8	-1.4	12.6	37.1	12.6	-1.6	1,773	10.7	3.8	2.6	1.0	-0.6	1,759
36-47	27.1	5.7	-1.3	12.8	37.1	12.8	-1.6	1,928	8.5	1.9	2.4	1.2	-0.6	1,901
48-59	27.9	4.8	-1.4	9.3	34.5	9.3	-1.5	1,677	11.7	2.4	2.1	0.7	-0.7	1,654
Mother's education														
None or ECE	36.5	11.1	-1.6	16.7	46.4	16.7	-1.8	1,405	13.7	4.6	1.7	0.5	-0.8	1,422
Primary	27.7	6.4	-1.3	12.3	36.7	12.3	-1.5	2,857	10.7	2.4	2.7	1.1	-0.6	2,870
Lower secondary	22.4	4.8	-1.2	10.7	32.9	10.7	-1.4	2,206	9.6	2.4	2.2	0.8	-0.6	2,184
Upper secondary	17.7	2.9	-1.0	8.0	25.6	8.0	-1.2	1,311	9.3	2.4	3.5	1.2	-0.5	1,308
Post secondary / Non tertiary	11.7	2.3	-0.7	5.0	15.7	5.0	-0.7	235	12.8	3.1	7.3	3.2	-0.4	235
High	13.5	2.5	-0.8	4.3	16.8	4.3	-0.7	1,051	10.6	1.9	3.6	1.5	-0.5	1,039
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	28.9	6.5	-1.4	13.5	39.4	13.5	-1.6	2,004	10.7	2.6	2.4	0.6	-0.6	2,003
20-34	23.2	5.6	-1.2	10.2	31.3	10.2	-1.3	5,746	11.1	2.9	2.6	1.1	-0.6	5,729
35-49	20.6	4.8	-1.1	9.9	30.3	9.9	-1.3	1,055	9.0	2.2	3.4	1.0	-0.5	1,061
25.5	6.1	-1.0	7.8	27.6	266	7.8	-1.2	265	10.1	1.5	5.5	3.0	-0.5	270
No information on biological mother														
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai	19.4	3.8	-1.0	7.0	22.9	7.0	-1.1	4,744	11.3	2.3	3.7	1.5	-0.6	4,719
Mon-Khmer	33.3	10.1	-1.6	14.6	42.8	14.6	-1.7	2,545	13.3	4.2	1.8	0.6	-0.8	2,543
Hmong-Mien	24.3	4.4	-1.3	17.2	48.3	17.2	-1.8	1,363	5.3	1.4	2.1	0.6	-0.3	1,378
Chinese-Tibetan	20.7	4.0	-1.2	10.9	35.2	10.9	-1.6	357	5.2	1.9	1.0	0.6	-0.4	363
Other/DK/Missing	40.2	10.0	-1.6	7.9	30.8	7.9	-1.3	61	19.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	-1.0	59
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	36.0	10.7	-1.6	18.2	49.5	18.2	-1.9	2,406	12.1	3.9	1.3	0.5	-0.7	2,414
Second	26.6	5.1	-1.4	11.4	38.6	11.4	-1.6	2,024	9.3	2.1	2.5	0.8	-0.6	2,035
Middle	20.3	3.9	-1.1	8.7	27.8	8.7	-1.3	1,755	10.2	1.9	3.3	1.2	-0.6	1,758
Fourth	17.1	3.4	-1.0	6.6	21.1	6.6	-1.1	1,549	11.5	2.5	2.3	1.0	-0.6	1,544
Richest	12.7	2.6	-0.7	4.4	14.3	4.4	-0.6	1,337	10.3	2.8	5.8	2.1	-0.4	1,312

¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

^A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" and "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" are not shown separately.



7.9 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are the world's leading cause of preventable brain damage and impaired psychomotor development in young children.¹⁰⁸ In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing to poor learning outcomes, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.¹⁰⁹ The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) have long been a significant public health problem in Lao PDR due to the poor availability of iodine in traditional diets. Further to address this problem, the Prime Minister's Office issued legislation No 42/PM on Universal Salt Iodization (USI) in May 1995 mandating that all producers and importers of food-grade salt are required to iodize and guarantee that it fulfils national standards which have been set by the Ministry of Health order 1029/MOP and the revised order No. 102/MH. This resulted in an effective Universal Salt Iodization (USI) programme. However in recent years the USI programme has faced numerous challenges including increasing global prices of potassium iodate, a diminishing purchasing power by the Lao Salt Producers Association including due to the devaluation of the Lao Kipp, combined with challenges for the importation of potassium iodate including ability to obtain tax exemption. This has resulted in a national stock out of potassium iodate, the main fortificant used to fortify salt with iodine in Lao PDR, and as a result a significantly lower level of salt fortified with iodine at household level as found by this survey.

In LSIS III, 2023, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for potassium iodate. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

¹⁰⁸ ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. *Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers*. Geneva: WHO Press (2007).

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

¹⁰⁹ Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcd.2011.07.009

Table TC.9.1: Iodised salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodised salt, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:			Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			Salt test result				
			No salt	Not iodised 0 ppm	Iodised >0 ppm ¹		
Total	99.4	20,325	0.5	50.3	49.1	100.0	20,311
Area	99.3	6,831	0.7	53.0	46.3	100.0	6,826
Urban							
Rural	99.4	13,494	0.5	49.0	50.5	100.0	13,485
Rural with road	99.4	12,480	0.5	48.7	50.8	100.0	12,471
Rural without road	99.8	1,014	0.1	52.8	47.2	100.0	1,014
Region							
North	99.5	6,201	0.4	39.1	60.5	100.0	6,193
Central	99.3	10,144	0.6	61.9	37.5	100.0	10,141
South	99.3	3,979	0.6	38.3	61.1	100.0	3,977
Province							
Vientiane capital	99.7	2,672	0.3	84.1	15.7	100.0	2,672
Phongsaly	100.0	593	0.0	29.1	70.9	100.0	593
Luangnamtha	99.3	561	0.7	12.9	86.4	100.0	561
Oudomxay	99.8	1,023	0.1	79.7	20.2	100.0	1,022
Bokeo	99.3	563	0.5	22.7	76.8	100.0	562
Luangprabang	98.8	1,376	0.8	66.3	32.9	100.0	1,370
Huaphanh	99.6	816	0.3	28.3	71.4	100.0	815
Xayabury	99.8	1,272	0.2	7.8	92.0	100.0	1,272
Xiengkhuang	98.7	811	1.3	76.1	22.6	100.0	811
Vientiane	99.0	1,370	0.9	66.3	32.8	100.0	1,369
Borikhamxay	99.2	893	0.8	52.1	47.1	100.0	893
Khammuan	99.9	1,331	0.1	25.4	74.5	100.0	1,331
Savannakhet	99.0	2,816	0.9	57.0	42.1	100.0	2,814
Saravane	99.7	1,180	0.3	14.4	85.3	100.0	1,180
Sekong	99.6	337	0.4	22.6	77.0	100.0	337
Champasack	99.2	1,979	0.7	61.2	38.1	100.0	1,977
Attapeu	98.9	483	1.1	14.0	84.9	100.0	483
Xaysomboun	100.0	251	0.0	40.1	59.9	100.0	251
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	99.2	3,721	0.7	53.2	46.1	100.0	3,716
Second	99.6	3,947	0.4	46.9	52.8	100.0	3,947
Middle	99.2	4,236	0.7	48.9	50.4	100.0	4,234
Fourth	99.5	4,305	0.4	51.3	48.3	100.0	4,302
Richest	99.4	4,117	0.5	51.5	47.9	100.0	4,113

¹ MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodised salt consumption

7.10 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.¹¹⁰ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.¹¹¹ In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Table TC.10.1. These included the involvement of adult members of the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things. It should be noted that the questionnaire module did not cover activities that children engage in with adults that are not members of the household, even if such frequently or even daily are taking care of the children.

7 Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing schoolwork. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.2.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹¹² In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Table TC.10.3.

¹¹⁰ Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

¹¹¹ Britto, P. et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91-102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183-191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953.

¹¹² Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, LSIS III, 2023

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother	
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers
Total	26.1	2.5	12.9	80.8	90.3	8.0	1.1	17.1	1.9
Sex									
Male	25.7	2.5	13.1	79.7	90.0	7.8	1.1	16.0	1.8
Female	26.5	2.5	12.8	81.9	90.6	8.2	1.1	18.3	2.0
Area									
Urban	43.1	3.2	8.4	77.3	90.4	13.5	1.4	32.2	2.6
Rural	19.8	2.2	14.6	82.1	90.3	5.9	1.0	11.5	1.7
Rural with road	20.9	2.3	14.2	81.4	90.2	6.3	1.0	12.3	1.7
Rural without road	8.5	1.8	18.9	88.9	91.7	1.7	0.7	3.4	1.3
Region									
North	23.1	2.4	9.7	85.0	92.0	8.9	1.2	15.6	1.8
Central	30.9	2.6	14.4	79.4	90.1	8.1	1.1	20.3	2.1
South	17.5	2.2	14.7	76.6	87.8	5.8	0.9	10.6	1.6
Province									
Vientiane capital	44.0	3.3	7.1	74.4	92.9	13.1	1.3	37.0	2.8
Phongsaly	13.0	2.2	2.1	85.2	92.3	5.7	1.4	9.4	1.9
Luangnamtha	19.3	2.1	14.9	85.2	88.9	3.7	0.9	11.2	1.6
Oudomxay	19.7	2.1	19.6	90.2	95.9	5.2	0.6	11.3	1.3
Bokeo	35.8	2.9	10.8	76.5	91.2	23.4	2.1	27.8	2.4
Luangprabang	16.7	2.3	4.4	78.6	88.8	7.4	1.2	11.8	1.7
Huaphanh	20.5	2.4	8.5	92.9	95.2	6.2	1.4	13.3	1.9
Xayabury	47.3	3.5	7.1	82.1	90.1	19.0	1.6	33.5	2.6
Xiengkhuang	27.9	2.6	17.9	93.5	97.0	19.7	1.8	24.5	2.2
Vientiane	30.4	2.8	14.9	82.3	92.1	5.8	1.0	20.1	2.1
Borikhamxay	20.9	2.4	6.1	82.2	88.4	5.6	1.3	20.1	2.2
Khammuan	30.0	2.5	14.1	82.5	90.6	5.5	1.1	10.2	1.8
Savannakhet	17.3	2.6	18.5	73.0	85.3	4.8	0.8	16.0	1.8
Saravane	39.3	3.0	5.1	78.8	91.6	2.5	0.7	9.9	2.0
Sekong	9.7	1.8	12.2	90.9	96.8	21.0	1.9	25.8	2.1
Champasack	22.9	2.1	18.8	65.8	79.5	1.7	0.6	5.3	1.1
Attapeu	10.8	1.6	23.3	93.4	98.4	11.8	1.2	15.1	1.7
Xaysomboun			20.6	91.2	94.1	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.8

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

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

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

Continued...

Table TC.10.1 (Cont.): Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children living with their:									
	Adult household members					Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	26.1	2.5	12.9	80.8	90.3	8.0	1.1	17.1	1.9	5,442
Age										
2	24.0	2.4	14.5	80.2	91.0	7.7	1.1	17.6	1.9	1,790
3	25.7	2.5	11.4	80.6	90.3	7.5	1.1	16.2	1.9	1,945
4	28.8	2.6	13.1	81.6	89.8	8.8	1.1	17.7	1.9	1,708
Mother's education										
None or ECE	9.0	1.7	22.4	82.1	86.5	1.5	0.7	2.8	1.1	957
Primary	19.1	2.3	12.9	77.8	86.7	4.8	0.9	9.5	1.6	1,760
Lower secondary	26.1	2.5	12.7	83.1	91.5	6.9	1.1	16.7	1.9	1,239
Upper secondary	35.5	2.9	9.6	83.8	96.4	13.1	1.4	26.2	2.4	716
Post secondary / Non tertiary	55.8	3.7	4.3	79.6	91.3	21.2	1.9	43.5	3.1	140
High	54.6	3.7	4.8	79.5	97.0	19.8	1.8	45.0	3.2	631
Father's education										
None or ECE	12.0	1.8	19.3	100.0	99.2	1.0	0.8	4.3	1.3	358
Primary	14.3	2.0	18.3	100.0	99.0	4.7	1.0	8.9	1.6	1,281
Lower secondary	22.4	2.3	13.9	100.0	97.7	7.0	1.2	13.1	1.8	1,107
Upper secondary	29.4	2.6	10.7	100.0	97.8	11.7	1.4	22.5	2.2	715
Post secondary / Non tertiary	42.4	3.2	3.6	100.0	99.3	13.4	1.5	28.1	2.6	205
High	36.6	3.0	9.1	41.1	73.7	10.2	1.0	24.7	2.1	1,776
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	14.4	1.5	34.9	77.8	95.8	4.1	0.7	11.2	1.2	112
Has no functional difficulty	26.4	2.5	12.5	80.8	90.2	8.0	1.1	17.2	1.9	5,330
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	35.1	2.9	9.9	74.5	87.4	10.7	1.2	24.3	2.3	2,891
Mon-Khmer	17.2	2.1	16.9	84.5	92.8	4.5	1.0	9.5	1.5	1,507
Hmong-Mien	15.9	1.9	17.6	93.4	95.7	6.4	1.1	8.7	1.4	793
Chinese-Tibetan	9.3	2.0	7.8	92.2	93.8	3.4	1.1	7.1	1.6	215
Other/DK/Missing	(7.5)	(1.6)	(23.6)	(84.2)	(83.7)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(7.5)	(1.4)	36
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	10.8	1.8	20.5	90.5	95.4	2.9	0.8	5.5	1.3	1,463
Second	16.6	2.2	13.6	82.1	90.3	3.4	0.9	9.1	1.6	1,209
Middle	26.1	2.5	14.4	73.3	86.1	7.6	1.0	15.4	1.8	1,046
Fourth	36.5	3.0	7.3	74.6	84.8	12.6	1.3	23.8	2.2	893
Richest	55.7	3.8	2.9	77.9	92.8	18.9	1.7	44.2	3.1	832

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

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

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

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

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	2.8	0.2	43.3	64.7	52.6	56.4	9,286
Sex							
Male	2.8	0.1	44.7	65.5	52.6	57.1	4,745
Female	2.7	0.2	41.8	64.0	52.6	55.8	4,541
Area							
Urban	7.5	0.5	40.7	77.8	46.4	57.9	2,461
Rural	1.1	0.0	44.2	60.0	54.8	55.9	6,825
Rural with road	1.2	0.0	44.7	61.3	55.5	57.1	6,198
Rural without road	0.0	0.0	39.4	47.1	48.6	44.7	627
Region							
North	2.7	0.2	42.5	59.8	49.6	55.2	3,077
Central	3.6	0.2	42.5	68.0	53.6	56.6	4,591
South	0.6	0.0	47.1	65.0	55.4	58.3	1,618
Province							
Vientiane capital	9.9	0.9	35.1	84.7	36.3	45.7	777
Phongsaly	0.3	0.0	52.8	72.2	52.8	68.1	340
Luangnamtha	2.9	0.9	48.7	54.3	52.6	54.9	331
Oudomxay	4.1	0.0	35.3	45.5	22.2	34.8	616
Bokeo	3.5	0.0	41.5	59.0	64.9	57.3	236
Luangprabang	3.4	0.2	43.1	57.5	64.4	59.1	707
Huaphanh	0.6	0.1	42.1	63.7	52.5	56.9	496
Xayabury	3.1	0.0	39.3	77.5	47.9	66.8	350
Xiengkhuang	2.2	0.0	43.0	68.4	61.8	61.3	535
Vientiane	2.2	0.2	27.0	62.9	54.2	53.4	582
Borikhamxay	2.2	0.2	44.7	65.1	54.6	58.5	448
Khammuan	1.2	0.2	38.8	72.5	57.0	59.2	533
Savannakhet	3.0	0.0	57.5	61.8	59.0	63.9	1,510
Saravane	0.0	0.0	52.3	66.7	48.7	52.9	451
Sekong	1.7	0.2	64.3	54.3	59.1	64.7	196
Champasack	0.3	0.0	46.3	67.4	56.8	61.1	729
Attapeu	1.6	0.0	25.8	63.4	60.5	54.8	243
Xaysomboun	1.1	0.0	7.5	57.5	46.3	30.9	205
Age							
0-1	0.4	0.0	30.8	49.0	33.7	38.4	3,844
2-4	4.4	0.3	52.1	75.8	65.9	69.2	5,442
Mother's education							
None or ECE	0.0	0.0	46.6	45.0	55.8	50.8	1,458
Primary	0.9	0.0	44.4	61.8	56.0	57.7	2,929
Lower secondary	1.6	0.0	40.8	64.0	51.5	54.3	2,244
Upper secondary	3.7	0.0	46.0	74.7	49.8	60.9	1,343
Post secondary / Non tertiary	7.7	1.0	40.5	86.1	52.2	63.6	241
High	11.7	1.1	38.3	84.1	44.9	58.2	1,067
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	4.4	0.4	25.8	37.2	47.7	31.9	112
Has no functional difficulty	4.4	0.3	52.7	76.7	66.3	70.0	5,330
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	4.7	0.3	45.6	79.3	51.9	62.5	4,832
Mon-Khmer	0.7	0.0	43.0	46.4	55.1	51.0	2,602
Hmong-Mien	0.5	0.0	34.1	51.0	51.6	45.8	1,419
Chinese-Tibetan	1.0	0.1	52.7	58.2	48.8	58.8	371
Other/DK/Missing	4.5	0.9	31.5	52.5	50.3	45.9	61
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.2	0.0	39.8	38.7	51.2	44.3	2,478
Second	0.3	0.0	44.5	61.8	56.3	56.9	2,072
Middle	1.4	0.0	44.8	72.0	55.6	61.9	1,801
Fourth	3.3	0.2	45.9	81.5	52.3	64.8	1,571
Richest	12.2	0.9	42.8	87.5	45.8	60.9	1,364

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

² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	6.5	11.2	13.7	9,286
Sex				
Male	6.5	10.8	13.4	4,745
Female	6.6	11.7	13.9	4,541
Area				
Urban	7.3	8.7	12.0	2,461
Rural	6.3	12.2	14.3	6,825
Rural with road	6.2	12.1	14.2	6,198
Rural without road	6.9	13.0	15.2	627
Region				
North	7.6	11.8	14.8	3,077
Central	7.2	13.2	15.6	4,591
South	2.8	4.7	6.1	1,618
Province				
Vientiane capital	8.2	4.2	9.8	777
Phongsaly	5.6	5.1	8.5	340
Luangnamtha	5.4	11.6	13.2	331
Oudomxay	10.7	21.4	24.0	616
Bokeo	4.0	6.6	8.3	236
Luangprabang	9.8	8.8	14.8	707
Huaphanh	2.6	10.4	11.2	496
Xayabury	10.8	13.1	15.9	350
Xiengkhuang	6.9	10.9	13.3	535
Vientiane	4.7	12.1	13.7	582
Borikhamxay	0.8	3.8	4.1	448
Khammuan	3.2	9.2	10.4	533
Savannakhet	11.3	23.5	25.6	1,510
Saravane	0.5	2.6	2.8	451
Sekong	7.9	17.2	20.7	196
Champasack	1.0	0.8	1.8	729
Attapeu	8.3	10.1	13.6	243
Xaysomboun	5.3	11.1	13.1	205
Age				
0-1	3.7	7.5	8.9	3,844
2-4	8.5	13.9	17.0	5,442
Mother's education				
None or ECE	9.4	17.7	20.0	1,458
Primary	7.1	14.1	16.4	2,929
Lower secondary	5.5	8.9	11.1	2,244
Upper secondary	4.7	7.9	10.2	1,343
Post secondary / Non tertiary	3.4	6.3	8.3	241
High	6.0	4.7	8.4	1,067
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	12.2	11.7	14.7	112
Has no functional difficulty	8.5	13.9	17.1	5,330
Ethno-linguistic group of household head				
Lao-Tai	5.2	8.7	11.0	4,832
Mon-Khmer	9.8	15.7	19.0	2,602
Hmong-Mien	5.4	12.5	14.0	1,419
Chinese-Tibetan	6.0	8.8	11.0	371
Other/DK/Missing	0.6	5.5	5.5	61
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	8.7	16.3	18.9	2,478
Second	5.5	10.9	12.9	2,072
Middle	5.7	9.7	11.8	1,801
Fourth	5.5	9.6	11.7	1,571
Richest	6.5	6.4	10.1	1,364

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

7.11 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹¹³ While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning and well-being.¹¹⁴

The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used for monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 4.2.1, and to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organized according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. A child is considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core sub-domains:

- Health sub-domains: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care.
- Learning sub-domains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being sub-domains: emotional skills, social skills, internalizing behavior, and externalizing behavior.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.¹¹⁵

The indicator derived from the ECDI2030 module is the percentage of children aged 24 to 59 months who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group¹¹⁶. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

¹¹³ UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale*. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

¹¹⁴ Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

¹¹⁵ For details about the development of the ECDI2030 module and related indicator, see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions': <https://data.unicef.org/resources/early-childhood-development-index-2030-ecdi2030/>

¹¹⁶ The indicator generated by the ECDI2030 module is not entirely comparable to the one generated by the ECDI module that was introduced in the MICS surveys in 2009. For more information see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions'.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index 2030

Percentage of children age 24-59 months who are developmentally on-track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, LSIS III, 2023		
	Early child development index 2030 ¹	Number of children age 24-59 months
Total	58.7	5,442
Sex		
Male	57.5	2,765
Female	60.0	2,677
Area		
Urban	65.0	1,479
Rural	56.4	3,963
Rural with road	57.0	3,598
Rural without road	50.0	365
Region		
North	61.5	1,793
Central	59.3	2,740
South	51.3	910
Province		
Vientiane capital	59.1	483
Phongsaly	51.5	186
Luangnamtha	63.1	189
Oudomxay	46.1	349
Bokeo	62.1	133
Luangprabang	66.3	402
Huaphanh	67.7	305
Xayabury	75.1	228
Xiengkhuang	66.8	310
Vientiane	63.2	346
Borikhamxay	67.4	250
Khammuan	65.6	316
Savannakhet	52.2	921
Saravane	55.9	255
Sekong	46.8	114
Champasack	49.5	409
Attapeu	51.8	132
Xaysomboun	49.9	113
Age		
2	71.6	1,790
3	59.8	1,945
4	43.9	1,708
Attendance to early childhood education		
Attending	69.9	981
Not attending	45.9	2,671
Mother's education		
None or ECE	43.8	957
Primary	55.4	1,760
Lower secondary	60.9	1,239
Upper secondary	68.3	716
Post secondary / Non tertiary	69.0	140
High	73.0	631
Functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	27.1	112
Has no functional difficulty	59.4	5,330
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	64.0	2,891
Mon-Khmer	53.2	1,507
Hmong-Mien	52.6	793
Chinese-Tibetan	49.3	215
Other/DK/Missing	(51.7)	36
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	46.0	1,463
Second	54.2	1,209
Middle	62.9	1,046
Fourth	66.3	893
Richest	74.0	832

¹ MICS indicator TC.53 – Early child development index 2030; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

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



8 LEARN

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

To achieve national and international goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals for education, the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) continues working on addressing inequities in access, participation and learning in education in Lao PDR.¹¹⁷ It's focus is on improving the pre-primary curriculum and the ECE quality standards, and developing and implementing a national ECE costed action plan. That includes training pre-primary teachers and school principals, and the provision of teaching-learning materials. Additionally, Community-Based School Readiness Programmes in educationally disadvantaged communities, including non-Lao-speaking villages are promoted to achieve equity for remote and disadvantaged children.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. The official primary school entry age in Lao PDR is age 6 years. Table LN.1.2 therefore refers to children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year.¹¹⁸ In Lao PDR, the school year begins in September.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted¹¹⁹ net attendance rate (ANAR). This indicator is based on question UB7 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents the gender, wealth and area parity indices for SDG indicator 4.2.2. These indices contribute to SDG indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The likely more disadvantaged group (e.g., female, poor and rural) is placed in the numerator, so parity index values below 0.97 indicate disadvantage for those

¹¹⁷ Education | UNICEF Lao People's Democratic Republic, <https://www.unicef.org/laos/education>.

¹¹⁸ In MICS, the age of household members is the age at the time of the survey. This determines eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions. Age is also used to define indicators. However, in analysis of the majority of education-related indicators based on the age of children, e.g., adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, etc., a variable is created to reflect the age at the beginning of the school year. This eliminates issues relating to the timing and length of survey fieldwork and creates comparable findings across countries, while taking age-criteria for enrolment into account. Tables in this chapter specifically mention "Age at beginning of school year" in rows and columns where applicable, as compared to simply "age" in reference to age at the time of the survey.

¹¹⁹ Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since the numerator includes children one year younger than the official primary entry age attending either ECE or primary education.

groups. For example, in the gender parity index (GPI), a value between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. The indices do not reveal the overall indicator levels, as parity may be achieved, while overall levels for both groups are low.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ^{1,A}	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	26.9	3,653
Sex		
Male	24.8	1,860
Female	29.0	1,793
Area		
Urban	52.9	990
Rural	17.2	2,662
Rural with road	17.7	2,428
Rural without road	11.8	234
Region		
North	30.3	1,181
Central	28.8	1,839
South	14.9	632
Province		
Vientiane capital	57.9	316
Phongsaly	16.6	125
Luangnamtha	39.7	119
Oudomxay	19.3	231
Bokeo	21.9	78
Luangprabang	29.2	279
Huaphanh	35.0	192
Xayabury	50.6	157
Xiengkhuang	36.9	204
Vientiane	37.4	212
Borikhamxay	25.2	173
Khammuan	16.8	221
Savannakhet	15.7	637
Saravane	9.8	183
Sekong	12.4	80
Champasack	17.5	277
Attapeu	19.0	92
Xaysomboun	14.1	76
Age (in months)		
36-47	20.0	1,945
48-59	34.6	1,708
Mother's education		
None or ECE	6.6	660
Primary	16.9	1,218
Lower secondary	24.7	822
Upper secondary	39.7	452
Post secondary / Non tertiary	63.1	99
High	71.5	402
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	8.6	65
Has no functional difficulty	27.2	3,588
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	37.5	1,962
Mon-Khmer	12.9	1,004
Hmong-Mien	16.7	529
Chinese-Tibetan	18.0	139
Other/DK/Missing	(11.5)	19
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	8.5	987
Second	13.1	835
Middle	25.1	679
Fourth	41.2	596
Richest	67.0	555

¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

^A Note that this indicator is a measure of current attendance, i.e. attending at the time of interview. It is therefore not directly comparable to the adjusted net attendance rates at higher levels of education presented elsewhere in this chapter.

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

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and percent of children attending early childhood education or primary education (net attendance rate, adjusted), LSIS III, 2023

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Number of children age 5 years at beginning of school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)			
Total	33.7	32.9	33.4	100.0	66.6	1,962
Sex						
Male	34.6	30.7	34.7	100.0	65.3	1,027
Female	32.8	35.2	32.0	100.0	68.0	935
Area						
Urban	44.9	38.8	16.3	100.0	83.7	558
Rural	29.3	30.5	40.2	100.0	59.8	1,404
Rural with road	29.3	30.3	40.4	100.0	59.6	1,273
Rural without road	29.5	32.6	37.9	100.0	62.1	130
Region						
North	42.4	36.1	21.5	100.0	78.5	599
Central	33.0	32.0	35.1	100.0	64.9	928
South	23.3	30.4	46.3	100.0	53.7	435
Province						
Vientiane capital	49.1	38.0	12.9	100.0	87.1	181
Phongsaly	40.0	28.2	31.8	100.0	68.2	57
Luangnamtha	57.8	31.2	11.1	100.0	88.9	60
Oudomxay	30.4	41.4	28.3	100.0	71.7	125
Bokeo	38.4	43.1	18.5	100.0	81.5	51
Luangprabang	46.5	34.0	19.5	100.0	80.5	138
Huaphanh	45.6	31.9	22.5	100.0	77.5	91
Xayabury	43.4	41.3	15.3	100.0	84.7	78
Xiengkhuang	41.8	38.5	19.8	100.0	80.2	107
Vientiane	26.9	36.9	36.3	100.0	63.7	97
Borikhamxay	34.9	38.5	26.7	100.0	73.3	91
Khammuan	26.3	23.3	50.3	100.0	49.7	117
Savannakhet	24.9	24.3	50.8	100.0	49.2	299
Saravane	22.8	24.5	52.7	100.0	47.3	129
Sekong	14.5	29.8	55.7	100.0	44.3	40
Champasack	25.8	34.6	39.6	100.0	60.4	221
Attapeu	20.4	26.9	52.6	100.0	47.4	45
Xaysomboun	26.5	44.1	29.3	100.0	70.7	35
Mother's education						
None or ECE	20.6	24.7	54.7	100.0	45.3	431
Primary	30.9	30.6	38.5	100.0	61.5	702
Lower secondary	35.2	41.2	23.6	100.0	76.4	432
Upper secondary	47.8	34.0	18.2	100.0	81.8	167
Post secondary / Non tertiary	60.1	32.8	7.1	100.0	92.9	52
High	52.3	40.4	7.3	100.0	92.7	177
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	36.7	36.9	26.4	100.0	73.6	1,088
Mon-Khmer	27.3	27.5	45.2	100.0	54.8	537
Hmong-Mien	33.4	28.6	38.0	100.0	62.0	258
Chinese-Tibetan	37.8	29.3	32.9	100.0	67.1	68
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	25.0	23.7	51.3	100.0	48.7	552
Second	27.5	32.0	40.5	100.0	59.5	416
Middle	34.3	33.5	32.2	100.0	67.8	379
Fourth	39.1	42.5	18.3	100.0	81.7	339
Richest	53.2	39.8	7.0	100.0	93.0	275
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male ²	0.95	1.15	0.92	na	1.04	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest ³	0.47	0.60	7.28	na	0.52	na
Area						
Rural/Urban ⁴	0.65	0.79	2.47	na	0.71	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.2 - Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

² MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

Note: Due to the figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" is not shown separately.

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Lao PDR, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 11 and upper secondary school at age 15. There are 5 grades in primary school and 4 + 3 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 5. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as year 6 to year 9 and in upper secondary to year 10 to year 12. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators.¹²⁰ With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		Education system in Lao PDR	
Level	ISCED Name	Name of education level in:	
		ລາວ	English
0	Early childhood education and care	ລ້ຽງເດັກ ອະນຸບານ ຫ້ອງກຽມເຂົ້າປະຖົມ	Nursery Kindergarten Pre-primary school
1	Primary	ປະຖົມ	Primary school
2	Lower secondary	ມັດທະຍົມຕອນຕົ້ນ ອາຊີວະສຶກສາ (ພ້ອມ ແລະ ດົນຕີ)	Lower secondary education Vocational education (dance and music)
3	Upper secondary	ມັດທະຍົມຕອນປາຍ ອາຊີວະສຶກສາ (ພ້ອມ ແລະ ດົນຕີ) ຝຶກອົບຮົມຄູກຽມປະຖົມ ແລະ ປະຖົມ (ເຂດຫ່າງໄກສອກຫຼີກ)	Upper secondary Vocational education (dance and music) Pre-primary and primary teacher training (remote areas)
The post-secondary level 4-8 are not detailed in this table, but include 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary, 5: Short-cycle tertiary, 6: Bachelor's or equivalent, 7: Master's or equivalent, and 8: Doctoral or equivalent			

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended an early childhood education programme the previous year.¹²¹

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering Primary year 1. Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 10 years) who are attending primary or secondary school¹²², and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4 presents the percentage of

¹²⁰ ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings>.

¹²¹ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

¹²² Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower and upper secondary school attendance in the numerator.

children of lower secondary school age (age 11 to 14 years) who are attending lower secondary school or higher education levels¹²³, and those who are out of school.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in Primary year 3, as per the official intended age-for-grade. If this child is currently in Primary year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of upper secondary school age (age 15 to 17 years) who are attending upper secondary school or higher¹²⁴, and those who are out of school.

The gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake ratio is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Lao PDR, the official age of entry into primary school is age 6 years. With 5 grades in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 10 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 12 to 15 years. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of lower and upper secondary school are 14 and 17 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the lower and upper secondary completion rates are children age 17 to 19 years and children age 20 to 22 years, respectively.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate¹²⁵, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 presents the gender parity indices for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3, LN.2.4 and LN.2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Table LN.1.2.

¹²³ Rates presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

¹²⁴ Rates presented in this table are “adjusted” since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

¹²⁵ The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	61.4	2,012
Sex		
Male	58.6	1,081
Female	64.6	932
Area		
Urban	80.8	513
Rural	54.7	1,499
Rural with road	55.7	1,350
Rural without road	46.2	149
Region		
North	75.6	639
Central	60.3	948
South	42.6	425
Province		
Vientiane capital	85.0	171
Phongsaly	82.4	64
Luangnamtha	75.4	51
Oudomxay	60.1	153
Bokeo	73.4	45
Luangprabang	80.1	125
Huaphanh	78.4	106
Xayabury	87.7	95
Xiengkhuang	71.8	111
Vientiane	58.4	97
Borikhamxay	87.4	86
Khammuan	42.3	109
Savannakhet	44.9	345
Saravane	34.3	106
Sekong	45.5	52
Champasack	42.0	226
Attapeu	62.9	42
Xaysomboun	45.6	30
Mother's education		
None or ECE	41.9	491
Primary	59.3	773
Lower secondary	69.7	408
Upper secondary	78.9	153
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(79.4)	35
High	90.4	152
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	65.1	1,086
Mon-Khmer	50.8	571
Hmong-Mien	65.5	277
Chinese-Tibetan	72.8	70
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	49.2	592
Second	55.8	454
Middle	63.4	360
Fourth	70.5	327
Richest	83.2	279

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness

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

Note: Due to the figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" is not shown separately.

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), LSIS III, 2023		
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	72.8	1,845
Sex		
Male	69.7	965
Female	76.3	880
Area		
Urban	77.5	491
Rural	71.1	1,354
Rural with road	70.9	1,246
Rural without road	74.2	108
Region		
North	79.7	578
Central	71.2	919
South	65.8	348
Province		
Vientiane capital	80.8	169
Phongsaly	79.5	62
Luangnamtha	79.2	45
Oudomxay	76.2	122
Bokeo	71.3	39
Luangprabang	71.7	136
Huaphanh	92.5	85
Xayabury	88.9	88
Xiengkhuang	86.9	98
Vientiane	81.8	104
Borikhamxay	79.0	81
Khammuan	73.6	110
Savannakhet	55.9	326
Saravane	56.1	104
Sekong	60.7	44
Champasack	77.2	155
Attapeu	53.9	45
Xaysomboun	63.4	30
Mother's education		
None or ECE	56.1	410
Primary	73.6	707
Lower secondary	78.9	378
Upper secondary	80.6	150
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(88.5)	38
High	86.9	162
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	78.2	1,006
Mon-Khmer	61.3	503
Hmong-Mien	74.0	260
Chinese-Tibetan	72.4	60
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	59.2	510
Second	72.5	374
Middle	74.0	372
Fourth	82.7	278
Richest	85.5	311

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

() Figure that is based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Note: Due to the figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" is not shown separately.

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Male				Female				Total					
	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:	
	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A
Total	84.6	1.5	4,839	87.4	0.8	4,580	86.0	1.2	13.8	9,419				
Area														
Urban	88.5	1.4	1,307	91.0	0.7	1,315	89.8	1.1	9.7	2,622				
Rural	83.2	1.6	3,532	86.0	0.9	3,265	84.5	1.3	15.4	6,797				
Rural with road	83.4	1.6	3,256	86.8	0.9	2,983	85.0	1.3	14.9	6,239				
Rural without road	80.7	1.6	276	77.9	1.0	282	79.3	1.3	20.4	558				
Region														
North	91.7	1.4	1,485	94.0	0.7	1,412	92.8	1.0	6.8	2,897				
Central	81.6	1.7	2,380	84.3	0.8	2,239	82.9	1.3	16.7	4,619				
South	81.2	1.4	973	84.9	1.2	929	83.0	1.3	17.6	1,902				
Province														
Vientiane capital	87.0	2.0	456	89.4	1.3	402	88.2	1.7	11.9	859				
Phongsaly	90.8	1.6	159	92.0	1.5	136	91.3	1.6	7.5	295				
Luangnamtha	94.8	1.5	137	93.4	1.5	139	94.1	1.5	4.4	276				
Oudomxay	86.0	1.8	289	93.2	0.3	268	89.5	1.1	10.2	557				
Bokeo	89.5	0.4	109	92.8	0.6	123	91.2	0.5	9.0	232				
Luangprabang	88.2	2.2	325	92.2	0.5	321	90.2	1.4	9.4	646				
Huaphanh	97.5	0.8	214	96.4	0.4	208	97.0	0.6	2.8	422				
Xayabury	97.5	0.4	253	97.8	0.8	217	97.6	0.6	2.6	469				
Xiangkhuang	94.7	2.1	217	96.5	1.3	246	95.7	1.7	3.0	464				
Vientiane	87.8	0.5	261	83.7	0.5	253	85.8	0.5	14.0	514				
Borikhamxay	85.4	0.7	222	87.0	0.0	211	86.2	0.4	15.1	432				
Khammuan	83.1	0.4	305	87.4	1.4	292	85.2	0.9	14.9	598				
Savannakhet	72.0	2.7	837	76.1	0.4	754	73.9	1.6	24.9	1,592				
Saravane	76.2	1.0	261	75.3	1.9	269	75.8	1.5	26.5	531				
Sekong	74.9	1.1	104	84.3	1.5	99	79.4	1.3	20.0	203				
Champasack	86.5	1.7	480	91.6	0.8	444	89.0	1.3	10.9	924				
Attapeu	76.5	1.3	128	82.4	1.0	117	79.3	1.1	21.3	245				
Xaysomboun	80.2	0.6	82	82.9	0.0	79	81.5	0.3	19.3	161				

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

Continued...

Table LN.2.3 (Cont.): School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Male				Female				Total					
	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year ^A	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year ^A	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:	
	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}				
Total	84.6	1.5	15.0	4,839	87.4	0.8	12.6	4,580	86.0	1.2	13.8	9,419		
Age at beginning of school year														
6	73.8	5.8	20.4	965	80.4	3.8	15.9	880	76.9	4.8	18.3	1,845		
7	86.4	1.3	12.4	990	85.8	0.5	13.7	933	86.1	0.9	13.0	1,923		
8	85.0	0.6	15.1	973	90.5	0.1	9.8	934	87.7	0.3	12.5	1,907		
9	88.2	0.0	13.6	975	91.6	0.0	9.8	925	89.9	0.0	11.8	1,900		
10	89.8	0.1	13.5	936	88.6	0.0	13.8	908	89.2	0.0	13.6	1,844		
Mother's education														
None or ECE	72.0	1.0	28.5	1,174	71.9	0.8	28.3	1,107	72.0	0.9	28.4	2,281		
Primary	86.0	2.0	13.4	1,882	90.3	1.2	9.8	1,751	88.1	1.6	11.6	3,633		
Lower secondary	90.3	1.2	9.2	939	94.6	0.2	5.4	894	92.4	0.7	7.3	1,834		
Upper secondary	91.5	2.1	7.5	393	95.4	0.3	4.8	364	93.3	1.2	6.2	756		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	96.1	0.3	3.6	118	93.4	2.5	4.4	136	94.6	1.4	4.0	254		
High	93.1	1.4	6.1	331	93.5	0.7	5.8	327	93.3	1.1	6.0	657		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai	88.5	1.6	11.2	2,753	91.8	0.9	8.5	2,578	90.1	1.3	9.9	5,331		
Mon-Khmer	74.6	1.5	25.1	1,272	77.6	0.5	22.6	1,230	76.0	1.0	23.9	2,503		
Hmong-Mien	87.4	1.5	11.8	605	88.3	1.1	10.8	583	87.8	1.3	11.3	1,188		
Chinese-Tibetan	88.6	1.8	10.8	173	90.5	1.4	8.4	158	89.5	1.6	9.6	331		
Other/DK/Missing	(81.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	36	(89.2)	(0.0)	(10.8)	30	84.8	0.0	15.2	67		
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	73.4	1.4	26.3	1,259	74.6	0.9	24.9	1,167	73.9	1.2	25.6	2,427		
Second	83.4	2.1	15.4	1,028	87.9	1.1	12.1	930	85.6	1.6	13.8	1,958		
Middle	86.5	2.0	13.5	921	91.7	0.7	9.4	909	89.1	1.3	11.4	1,830		
Fourth	91.6	1.0	8.4	823	94.0	1.0	5.7	812	92.8	1.0	7.1	1,635		
Richest	94.4	1.0	5.4	808	94.6	0.5	5.3	762	94.5	0.8	5.4	1,569		

¹MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

²MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

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

Note: Due to the figures are fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children: ^A Attending primary school	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children: ^A Attending primary school	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children: ^A Attending primary school	Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	60.8	11.8	3,514	62.9	8.8	29.3	61.8	10.3	7,010
Area									
Urban	78.9	6.0	986	82.0	3.6	14.8	80.5	4.8	2,002
Rural	53.8	14.1	2,528	55.0	10.9	35.3	54.4	12.5	5,008
Rural with road	54.3	13.8	2,303	56.3	9.9	35.0	55.3	11.9	4,583
Rural without road	48.3	16.3	225	40.6	21.9	38.7	44.7	18.9	425
Region									
North	68.9	10.7	1,016	66.9	9.4	24.9	67.9	10.1	2,077
Central	61.5	10.9	1,728	65.6	6.5	28.6	63.5	8.7	3,418
South	48.6	15.2	770	50.8	13.0	37.2	49.7	14.1	1,515
Province									
Vientiane capital	84.5	5.6	351	83.5	5.8	11.5	84.0	5.7	717
Phongsaly	60.5	14.5	102	60.0	14.4	25.6	60.3	14.4	184
Luangnamtha	78.4	6.9	111	75.7	7.1	18.6	77.0	7.0	223
Oudomxay	67.4	12.6	203	55.9	16.8	29.2	61.6	14.8	413
Bokeo	63.3	13.7	96	69.0	5.6	25.3	66.2	9.6	195
Luangprabang	65.8	8.3	212	69.3	6.7	25.5	67.6	7.5	443
Huaphanh	71.5	13.0	134	63.0	8.4	29.1	67.2	10.7	270
Xayabury	75.2	7.8	158	75.8	6.6	19.9	75.5	7.1	348
Xiengkhuang	77.7	10.2	182	77.4	5.3	18.2	77.6	7.9	337
Vientiane	72.0	3.5	218	69.1	1.8	30.7	70.6	2.7	439
Borikhamxay	51.8	13.1	168	61.5	7.0	32.8	56.0	10.4	297
Khammuan	48.6	12.4	225	68.9	7.6	24.5	58.4	10.0	434
Savannakhet	44.9	16.2	524	49.2	8.7	42.1	47.1	12.4	1,077
Saravane	39.6	17.2	202	38.3	14.6	48.3	39.0	15.9	392
Sekong	44.2	20.1	87	51.6	18.0	31.9	47.8	19.0	171
Champasack	55.4	12.5	394	55.7	11.8	33.4	55.5	12.1	771
Attapeu	43.7	18.0	88	55.9	10.3	34.6	49.9	14.1	180
Xaysomboun	59.3	12.7	60	62.2	5.4	34.8	60.7	9.1	118

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

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

^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

Continued...

Table LN.2.4 (Cont.): School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Male				Female				Total				
	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Out of school ^{2A}	Out of school ^{2A}
	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2A}			
Total	60.8	11.8	28.8	3,514	62.9	8.8	29.3	3,496	61.8	10.3	29.1	7,010	
Age at beginning of school year													
11	53.9	26.7	19.4	877	59.8	19.7	20.4	823	56.8	23.3	19.9	1,700	
12	59.7	13.8	26.6	958	65.6	11.0	23.5	988	62.7	12.4	25.1	1,945	
13	69.2	3.7	28.8	862	63.5	3.0	34.2	851	66.4	3.4	31.5	1,714	
14	60.6	2.0	41.4	817	62.0	1.2	40.1	833	61.3	1.6	40.7	1,651	
Mother's education^B													
None or ECE	40.5	16.5	44.4	1,028	37.1	14.7	49.1	981	38.8	15.6	46.7	2,008	
Primary	57.6	13.6	30.7	1,338	64.0	8.3	28.9	1,448	60.9	10.8	29.8	2,786	
Lower secondary	82.0	5.1	14.1	631	82.3	4.9	14.2	543	82.2	5.0	14.1	1,174	
Upper secondary	83.6	6.7	10.1	264	85.1	5.2	10.2	224	84.3	6.0	10.1	488	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	78.3	6.5	16.0	116	93.9	0.4	5.7	98	85.5	3.7	11.3	215	
High	88.3	3.5	8.2	135	92.6	2.1	5.0	187	90.8	2.7	6.3	322	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	68.5	8.6	24.4	2,011	73.8	5.2	22.1	1,995	71.1	6.9	23.3	4,006	
Mon-Khmer	47.3	15.4	38.9	941	45.5	14.5	41.1	942	46.4	15.0	40.0	1,883	
Hmong-Mien	54.9	18.7	26.9	414	52.1	11.5	36.9	419	53.5	15.0	32.0	834	
Chinese-Tibetan	60.1	10.9	29.7	128	52.6	15.2	32.5	121	56.4	13.0	31.1	249	
Other/DK/Missing	(52.4)	(23.9)	(26.9)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(65.0)	(12.9)	(23.8)	38	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	35.2	20.9	44.6	826	30.8	18.4	51.4	837	33.0	19.7	48.0	1,663	
Second	53.3	15.3	33.2	776	55.9	8.9	36.4	713	54.6	12.2	34.7	1,489	
Middle	62.9	8.9	30.8	678	66.4	8.3	27.4	712	64.7	8.6	29.1	1,390	
Fourth	75.6	6.0	19.3	648	82.0	2.9	15.7	662	78.9	4.5	17.5	1,310	
Richest	88.2	3.9	8.9	586	91.9	1.8	6.4	571	90.0	2.9	7.6	1,158	

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

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

^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

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

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

Note: Due to the figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, LSIS III, 2023

	Primary school					Lower secondary school						
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:			Number of children attending primary school	Total	Percent of children by grade of attendance:			Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school		
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year				
Total	31.4	44.1	14.2	10.3	100.0	9,013	35.5	41.4	14.7	8.5	100.0	4,775
Sex												
Male	29.2	43.4	15.9	11.5	100.0	4,614	32.8	41.5	15.4	10.3	100.0	2,397
Female	33.6	44.8	12.5	9.1	100.0	4,399	38.2	41.2	14.0	6.6	100.0	2,378
Area												
Urban	40.7	45.9	9.2	4.3	100.0	2,481	42.2	41.8	11.2	4.8	100.0	1,712
Rural	27.9	43.4	16.1	12.6	100.0	6,532	31.7	41.1	16.7	10.6	100.0	3,063
Rural with road	28.1	44.1	15.7	12.1	100.0	5,976	32.4	41.6	16.5	9.4	100.0	2,824
Rural without road	25.5	35.7	20.8	18.0	100.0	556	22.8	34.8	18.2	24.1	100.0	239
Region												
North	31.1	48.3	12.0	8.5	100.0	2,969	36.9	42.4	12.8	7.9	100.0	1,569
Central	32.9	43.9	13.7	9.5	100.0	4,205	36.3	41.1	14.6	8.0	100.0	2,361
South	28.3	37.7	18.9	15.1	100.0	1,840	30.4	40.1	18.6	11.0	100.0	845
Province												
Vientiane capital	41.7	44.2	10.1	4.0	100.0	808	43.1	37.9	13.8	5.1	100.0	610
Phongsaly	34.7	42.6	12.3	10.3	100.0	299	38.8	39.8	14.3	7.1	100.0	177
Luangnamtha	28.9	53.9	11.1	6.1	100.0	283	33.1	42.8	14.6	9.5	100.0	177
Oudomxay	28.2	41.0	16.2	14.6	100.0	594	36.0	35.4	15.4	13.3	100.0	297
Bokeo	33.0	44.9	12.7	9.4	100.0	236	35.7	41.7	14.8	7.9	100.0	144
Luangprabang	36.0	45.6	12.2	6.2	100.0	619	43.4	40.3	11.9	4.4	100.0	336
Huaphanh	25.3	54.4	12.3	8.0	100.0	444	32.9	43.8	11.4	11.8	100.0	214
Xayabury	31.9	57.1	6.6	4.4	100.0	492	35.5	52.6	9.4	2.4	100.0	274
Xiengkhuang	35.7	47.9	11.5	4.9	100.0	486	31.3	48.3	15.0	5.4	100.0	293
Vientiane	39.6	49.5	6.5	4.3	100.0	450	43.6	44.1	7.7	4.5	100.0	329
Borikhamxay	35.6	44.2	11.6	8.6	100.0	409	36.5	45.8	11.9	5.8	100.0	181
Khammuan	28.4	45.9	15.8	9.9	100.0	542	34.2	41.2	17.9	6.7	100.0	294
Savannakhet	24.8	39.9	18.7	16.5	100.0	1,364	27.8	38.7	17.9	15.7	100.0	571
Saravane	28.0	37.1	17.9	17.0	100.0	468	29.0	35.4	25.6	10.1	100.0	175
Sekong	20.0	36.4	20.1	23.4	100.0	202	28.5	34.0	18.4	19.1	100.0	94
Champasack	30.7	38.7	18.6	12.0	100.0	952	31.1	42.9	16.2	9.8	100.0	474
Attapeu	25.9	36.2	21.3	16.6	100.0	218	31.3	40.3	17.5	10.8	100.0	101
Xaysomboun	39.6	39.9	14.1	6.5	100.0	145	40.3	33.7	16.9	9.2	100.0	84

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

² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

Continued...

Table LN.2.5 (Cont.): Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, LSIS III, 2023

	Primary school					Lower secondary school						
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:			Number of children attending primary school	Total	Percent of children by grade of attendance:			Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school		
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year				
Total	31.4	44.1	14.2	10.3	100.0	9,013	35.5	41.4	14.7	8.5	100.0	4,775
Mother's education^A												
None or ECE	19.4	37.1	21.1	22.4	100.0	2,004	24.4	36.3	23.8	15.6	100.0	896
Primary	28.3	44.8	16.4	10.6	100.0	3,537	32.7	42.1	16.8	8.4	100.0	1,882
Lower secondary	39.1	46.8	10.4	3.7	100.0	1,846	37.9	47.1	10.8	4.2	100.0	1,019
Upper secondary	39.3	50.0	7.8	2.9	100.0	718	50.0	39.7	8.4	1.9	100.0	443
Post secondary / Non tertiary	46.1	49.6	2.9	1.3	100.0	246	50.4	39.9	6.1	3.6	100.0	181
High	49.4	46.0	3.8	0.8	100.0	649	52.7	43.1	4.0	0.1	100.0	298
Grade												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	33.4	43.1	15.6	7.9	100.0	2,012	31.0	42.9	15.8	10.3	100.0	1,256
2 (primary/lower secondary)	29.3	45.5	14.3	10.9	100.0	1,830	33.8	42.5	15.0	8.7	100.0	1,311
3 (primary/lower secondary)	29.3	44.7	14.8	11.2	100.0	1,756	40.2	38.9	13.4	7.5	100.0	1,139
4 (primary/lower secondary)	31.3	42.9	14.3	11.5	100.0	1,650	37.7	40.7	14.4	7.2	100.0	1,070
5 (primary)	33.3	44.4	11.8	10.5	100.0	1,765	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	36.0	46.7	11.6	5.8	100.0	5,159	39.4	43.2	12.2	5.2	100.0	3,040
Non-Khmer	25.3	36.4	18.9	19.4	100.0	2,264	29.4	34.8	20.0	15.8	100.0	1,019
Hmong-Mien	24.3	47.5	16.0	12.2	100.0	1,203	26.8	43.6	18.1	11.5	100.0	525
Chinese-Tibetan	26.9	44.7	16.1	12.3	100.0	337	24.4	44.4	19.3	11.9	100.0	156
Other/DK/Missing	30.6	40.8	19.4	9.2	100.0	51	(49.9)	(21.6)	(9.9)	(18.7)	100.0	35
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	21.2	36.7	20.6	21.5	100.0	2,229	22.2	34.3	21.3	22.2	100.0	672
Second	25.2	44.6	17.7	12.6	100.0	1,913	27.8	41.6	19.2	11.5	100.0	929
Middle	32.8	46.4	13.8	7.1	100.0	1,756	33.5	43.2	16.9	6.5	100.0	1,005
Fourth	39.2	47.7	9.6	3.5	100.0	1,624	41.6	43.1	11.1	4.2	100.0	1,089
Richest	44.4	48.1	5.8	1.7	100.0	1,490	45.9	42.1	8.3	3.7	100.0	1,080

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

² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

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

Note: Due to the figures are fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Male				Female				Total					
	Percentage of children:		Net attendance rate (adjusted)		Percentage of children:		Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹		Percentage of children:		Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹		Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Out of school ^A	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Out of school ^A	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Out of school ^A		
Total	36.3	7.9	0.4	58.0	37.8	6.7	0.2	58.0	37.1	7.3	0.3	58.0	4,475	
Area														
Urban	57.2	7.1	0.1	38.1	64.0	4.8	0.0	33.4	60.6	5.9	0.0	35.7	1,320	
Rural	27.7	8.2	0.6	66.2	26.7	7.6	0.3	68.4	27.2	7.9	0.4	67.3	3,156	
Rural with road	29.8	7.5	0.5	65.2	27.5	7.1	0.3	68.2	28.6	7.3	0.4	66.7	2,870	
Rural without road	8.4	14.6	0.9	76.1	18.8	12.7	0.0	70.2	13.2	13.7	0.5	73.4	285	
Region														
North	35.9	9.5	0.3	57.1	35.7	6.1	0.5	59.8	35.8	7.9	0.4	58.4	1,373	
Central	40.6	6.3	0.6	55.1	40.9	6.4	0.1	55.2	40.7	6.4	0.3	55.2	2,263	
South	25.7	9.5	0.3	67.3	32.8	8.5	0.1	62.6	29.3	9.0	0.2	64.9	840	
Province														
Vientiane capital	56.5	8.9	0.0	33.7	75.2	2.6	0.0	25.3	66.2	5.6	0.0	29.3	501	
Phongsaly	27.0	10.0	0.8	64.6	34.0	1.1	0.0	69.8	30.0	6.2	0.5	66.8	100	
Luangnamtha	49.9	8.6	0.0	48.1	48.9	6.4	0.0	46.5	49.5	7.7	0.0	47.4	136	
Oudomxay	21.7	15.0	1.2	64.2	26.1	7.4	0.0	68.7	24.0	11.1	0.6	66.5	302	
Bokeo	42.0	14.3	0.0	45.4	40.6	4.1	0.0	60.5	41.3	9.3	0.0	52.7	124	
Luangprabang	32.9	8.9	0.0	60.6	31.9	7.6	1.0	59.5	32.5	8.3	0.5	60.0	287	
Huaphanh	40.9	7.6	0.0	53.1	34.3	9.1	0.7	56.9	37.5	8.4	0.4	55.0	185	
Xayabury	45.4	2.7	0.0	55.7	44.7	3.3	0.9	53.8	45.0	3.0	0.4	54.8	241	
Xiengkhuang	57.2	12.1	1.1	34.0	45.1	5.4	0.0	50.6	51.5	9.0	0.6	41.8	214	
Vientiane	54.4	2.6	0.0	51.7	48.7	6.9	1.0	48.1	51.6	4.7	0.5	50.0	287	
Borikhamxay	37.7	3.0	0.0	61.2	32.8	6.2	0.0	67.0	35.2	4.6	0.0	64.1	202	
Khammuan	30.8	4.3	0.0	67.7	26.0	12.5	0.0	63.8	28.1	8.8	0.0	65.6	269	
Savannakhet	22.3	5.3	1.4	72.3	20.0	7.0	0.0	74.4	21.2	6.1	0.7	73.3	705	
Saravane	21.4	11.1	1.2	70.9	25.4	7.2	0.0	68.3	23.5	9.1	0.6	69.5	218	
Sekong	28.6	15.6	0.0	56.4	28.3	7.2	0.0	68.9	28.5	11.3	0.0	62.9	115	
Champasack	26.4	8.2	0.0	67.2	40.4	9.6	0.0	55.8	33.4	8.9	0.0	61.5	372	
Attapeu	27.9	5.4	0.0	71.0	28.5	8.6	0.7	65.9	28.2	7.0	0.3	68.4	134	
Xaysomboun	45.6	9.6	0.0	49.4	37.7	5.5	0.0	58.1	41.9	7.7	0.0	53.5	84	

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

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

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

Continued....

Table LN.2.6 (Cont.): School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Male						Female						Total							
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school ^A			Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school ^A			Percentage of children:			Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school ^A				
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school	Net attendance rate (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school
Total	36.3	7.9	0.4	58.0	2,246	37.8	6.7	0.2	58.0	2,229	37.1	7.3	0.3	58.0	4,475					
Age at beginning of school year																				
15	33.5	16.7	1.1	49.6	772	38.0	13.1	0.3	49.1	761	35.7	14.9	0.7	49.3	1,533					
16	38.8	5.6	0.1	56.7	716	44.0	4.8	0.1	53.2	728	41.4	5.2	0.1	54.9	1,445					
17	37.0	1.0	0.1	67.8	757	31.4	2.2	0.2	71.9	740	34.2	1.6	0.2	69.8	1,497					
Mother's education^B																				
None or ECE	13.2	11.8	1.2	74.0	539	14.0	9.1	0.5	77.0	480	13.6	10.5	0.9	75.4	1,018					
Primary	34.4	11.0	0.3	56.0	681	38.2	10.6	0.2	52.8	641	36.3	10.8	0.2	54.4	1,322					
Lower secondary	55.6	9.8	0.2	36.6	273	71.2	5.8	0.2	24.2	305	63.8	7.7	0.2	30.0	578					
Upper secondary	76.9	9.6	0.0	14.3	99	77.9	2.8	0.0	21.5	101	77.4	6.2	0.0	17.9	200					
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(74.6)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(28.1)	47	(92.6)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(10.7)	43	83.2	1.3	0.0	19.7	90					
High	83.5	0.0	0.0	19.0	66	80.6	3.4	0.0	16.0	55	82.2	1.5	0.0	17.6	121					
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																				
Lao-Tai	48.4	6.0	0.1	48.4	1,203	52.9	6.1	0.0	44.9	1,240	50.7	6.1	0.1	46.7	2,442					
Mon-Khmer	19.3	9.2	0.9	72.9	679	17.0	7.4	0.4	76.7	647	18.2	8.3	0.7	74.8	1,326					
Hmong-Mien	29.1	10.9	0.7	61.9	279	20.3	8.6	0.8	70.1	262	24.8	9.8	0.8	65.9	541					
Chinese-Tibetan	22.9	12.8	0.6	65.3	74	25.1	4.3	0.0	73.7	62	23.9	8.9	0.3	69.1	136					
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(44.2)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(47.3)	29					
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	8.4	10.2	1.1	81.4	539	5.0	8.3	0.4	86.2	480	6.8	9.3	0.8	83.7	1,019					
Second	25.6	6.8	0.8	68.5	499	20.5	7.7	0.3	72.7	498	23.1	7.2	0.5	70.6	997					
Middle	37.7	8.7	0.0	58.1	442	36.4	7.2	0.3	60.5	415	37.1	8.0	0.2	59.3	857					
Fourth	51.7	7.0	0.0	45.6	384	63.4	4.5	0.0	38.9	436	57.9	5.7	0.0	42.0	820					
Richest	72.7	5.9	0.0	23.7	383	72.1	5.6	0.0	24.1	400	72.4	5.7	0.0	23.9	783					

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

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

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

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

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

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, LSIS III, 2023		Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion at beginning of school year ^A	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 13 - 15 years beginning of school year ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary completion at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years at beginning of school year ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year ^A
Total		95.0	1,844	87.6	4,897	89.6	1,354	63.8	1,651	56.2	4,213	37.4	3,825
Area													
Urban		101.6	494	95.9	1,453	95.8	445	86.2	462	79.0	1,135	66.6	1,100
Rural		92.6	1,350	84.2	3,444	86.6	909	55.2	1,189	47.8	3,079	25.6	2,725
Rural with road		92.6	1,235	85.0	3,134	86.2	827	55.7	1,078	49.0	2,815	26.6	2,501
Rural without road		92.6	115	75.5	311	90.0	81	50.1	111	35.3	263	13.9	224
Region													
North		102.3	552	91.3	1,486	92.5	416	73.3	472	58.7	1,271	29.6	1,124
Central		94.3	889	87.6	2,446	88.5	674	63.2	842	57.3	2,112	43.3	1,963
South		86.3	404	82.0	965	87.7	264	52.2	337	49.4	830	33.4	737
Province													
Vientiane capital		123.8	161	98.4	532	88.3	154	83.0	199	84.1	496	75.1	503
Phongsaly		133.6	51	91.2	117	89.2	38	66.7	40	51.5	117	27.0	122
Luangnamtha		108.8	54	95.2	159	97.3	47	66.3	58	59.8	125	35.9	104
Oudomxay		96.5	105	84.2	309	88.4	76	80.4	88	50.2	251	19.7	243
Bokeo		96.4	46	87.4	143	86.7	42	72.3	45	62.9	109	37.3	96
Luangprabang		91.9	116	94.9	328	92.5	80	75.7	103	62.0	294	35.0	235
Huephanh		97.1	90	92.1	193	96.7	56	59.8	69	53.7	185	19.6	167
Xayabury		109.5	88	94.9	237	95.4	76	84.7	71.1	71.1	190	40.9	155
Xiengkhuang		102.7	92	94.9	225	96.4	68	69.0	84	62.4	177	38.6	164
Vientiane		97.1	103	93.8	349	95.0	76	69.3	125	73.2	238	44.8	229
Borikhamxay		102.7	80	92.5	213	98.8	51	60.1	72	57.2	160	30.1	171
Khammuan		90.1	119	90.8	297	87.3	85	64.2	103	49.5	276	34.9	244
Savannakhet		74.1	306	71.7	743	80.9	216	41.3	231	33.5	691	24.6	594
Saravane		74.2	112	78.8	237	75.9	69	46.1	87	41.1	243	24.8	225
Sekong		81.2	44	78.2	122	95.3	26	50.7	40	49.9	110	37.3	105
Champasack		99.5	201	86.1	465	91.3	143	55.9	165	54.1	332	36.3	284
Attapeu		64.2	47	77.2	141	92.0	25	51.8	44	52.4	145	39.3	123
Xaysomboun		102.7	28	92.0	86	100.0	23	62.2	27	65.9	74	39.4	59

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

²MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

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

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

⁵MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

⁶MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

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

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table LN.2.7 (Cont.): Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, LSIS III, 2023												
	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 13 - 15 years at beginning of school year ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years at beginning of school year ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year ^A
Total	95.0	1,844	87.6	4,897	89.6	1,354	63.8	1,651	56.2	4,213	37.4	3,825
Sex												
Male	96.7	936	87.4	2,452	89.9	692	62.7	817	56.3	2,107	37.5	1,878
Female	93.2	908	87.9	2,446	89.3	661	65.0	833	56.1	2,107	37.3	1,947
Mother's education^B												
None or ECE	75.3	509	73.4	1,480	83.9	289	35.9	502	37.4	126	na	0
Primary	95.3	729	90.8	1,950	88.3	555	65.8	645	60.1	194	na	0
Lower secondary	110.1	350	98.4	786	95.6	266	86.2	256	79.7	63	na	0
Upper secondary	99.3	128	99.7	313	90.5	119	99.9	108	(*)	32	na	0
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(150.2)	35	99.0	127	(95.6)	47	(82.0)	44	(*)	4	na	0
High	110.0	93	98.9	191	97.5	75	80.2	81	(*)	16	na	0
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	102.9	1,033	94.0	2,715	91.1	809	75.3	908	68.9	2,144	51.6	2,102
Mon-Khmer	76.9	515	76.1	1,415	86.4	333	49.1	471	39.8	1,360	19.7	1,136
Hmong-Mien	102.6	215	85.8	584	89.4	142	52.3	201	50.8	544	21.2	433
Chinese-Tibetan	105.6	59	87.9	163	91.0	55	42.4	58	42.3	136	18.7	124
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	22	(96.5)	21	(*)	15	(*)	12	(50.6)	30	(20.0)	29
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	76.8	468	68.8	1,144	78.5	264	34.7	359	27.8	1,021	10.0	906
Second	90.9	393	86.2	1,054	87.6	273	52.5	364	45.7	979	21.6	861
Middle	100.1	373	92.5	932	92.5	276	67.3	339	61.0	863	34.9	791
Fourth	107.9	325	97.8	910	94.3	268	77.6	297	76.1	696	58.5	658
Richest	108.9	286	98.4	857	94.8	272	95.9	292	88.6	654	80.9	608

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

² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

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

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

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

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

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

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

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

na: not applicable

Note: Due to the figures are fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, LSIS III, 2023

	Primary school			Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school			Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR ³
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	
Total³	87.4	84.6	1.03	62.9	60.8	61.8	37.8	36.3	37.1	1.04
Area										
Urban	91.0	88.5	1.03	82.0	78.9	80.5	64.0	57.2	60.6	1.12
Rural	86.0	83.2	1.03	55.0	53.8	54.4	26.7	27.7	27.2	0.97
Rural with road	86.8	83.4	1.04	56.3	54.3	55.3	27.5	29.8	28.6	0.92
Rural without road	77.9	80.7	0.97	40.6	48.3	44.7	18.8	8.4	13.2	2.23
Region										
North	94.0	91.7	1.03	66.9	68.9	67.9	35.7	35.9	35.8	0.99
Central	84.3	81.6	1.03	65.6	61.5	63.5	40.9	40.6	40.7	1.01
South	84.9	81.2	1.05	50.8	48.6	49.7	32.8	25.7	29.3	1.28
Province										
Vientiane capital	89.4	87.0	1.03	83.5	84.5	84.0	75.2	56.5	66.2	1.33
Phongsaly	92.0	90.8	1.01	60.0	60.5	60.3	34.0	27.0	30.0	1.26
Luangnamtha	93.4	94.8	.99	75.7	78.4	77.0	48.9	49.9	49.5	0.98
Oudomxay	93.2	86.0	1.08	55.9	67.4	61.6	26.1	21.7	24.0	1.20
Bokeo	92.8	89.5	1.04	69.0	63.3	66.2	40.6	42.0	41.3	0.97
Luangprabang	92.2	88.2	1.05	69.3	65.8	67.6	31.9	32.9	32.5	0.97
Huaphanh	96.4	97.5	.99	63.0	71.5	67.2	34.3	40.9	37.5	0.84
Xayabury	97.8	97.5	1.00	75.8	75.2	75.5	44.7	45.4	45.0	0.99
Xiengkhuang	96.5	94.7	1.02	77.4	77.7	77.6	45.1	57.2	51.5	0.79
Vientiane	83.7	87.8	.95	69.1	72.0	70.6	48.7	54.4	51.6	0.89
Borikhamxay	87.0	85.4	1.02	61.5	51.8	56.0	32.8	37.7	35.2	0.87
Khammuan	87.4	83.1	1.05	68.9	48.6	58.4	26.0	30.8	28.1	0.84
Savannakhet	76.1	72.0	1.06	49.2	44.9	47.1	20.0	22.3	21.2	0.90
Saravane	75.3	76.2	.99	38.3	39.6	39.0	25.4	21.4	23.5	1.18
Sekong	84.3	74.9	1.13	51.6	44.2	47.8	28.3	28.6	28.5	0.99
Champasack	91.6	86.5	1.06	55.7	55.4	55.5	40.4	26.4	33.4	1.53
Attapeu	82.4	76.5	1.08	55.9	43.7	49.9	28.5	27.9	28.2	1.02
Xaysomboun	82.9	80.2	1.03	62.2	59.3	60.7	37.7	45.6	41.9	0.83

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

Continued...

Table LN.2.8 (Cont.): Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, LSIS III, 2023

	Primary school			Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school			Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR ³
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total ^{1,2}	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), ^{1,2}	
Total³	87.4	84.6	1.03	62.9	60.8	61.8	37.8	36.3	37.1	1.04
Mother's education^A										
None or ECE	71.9	72.0	1.00	37.1	40.5	38.8	14.0	13.2	13.6	1.06
Primary	90.3	86.0	1.05	64.0	57.6	60.9	38.2	34.4	36.3	1.11
Lower secondary	94.6	90.3	1.05	82.3	82.0	82.2	71.2	55.6	63.8	1.28
Upper secondary	95.4	91.5	1.04	85.1	83.6	84.3	77.9	76.9	77.4	1.01
Post secondary / Non tertiary	93.4	96.1	.97	93.9	78.3	85.5	(92.6)	(74.6)	83.2	1.24
High	93.5	93.1	1.01	92.6	88.3	90.8	80.6	83.5	82.2	0.97
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	91.8	88.5	1.04	73.8	68.5	71.1	52.9	48.4	50.7	1.09
Mon-Khmer	77.6	74.6	1.04	45.5	47.3	46.4	17.0	19.3	18.2	0.88
Hmong-Mien	88.3	87.4	1.01	52.1	54.9	53.5	20.3	29.1	24.8	0.70
Chinese-Tibetan	90.5	88.6	1.02	52.6	60.1	56.4	25.1	22.9	23.9	1.10
Other ethnicity	(89.2)	(81.0)	(1.10)	(*)	(52.4)	(65.0)	(*)	(*)	(44.2)	1.02
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	74.6	73.4	1.02	30.8	35.2	33.0	5.0	8.4	6.8	0.60
Second	87.9	83.4	1.05	55.9	53.3	54.6	20.5	25.6	23.1	0.80
Middle	91.7	86.5	1.06	66.4	62.9	64.7	36.4	37.7	37.1	0.97
Fourth	94.0	91.6	1.03	82.0	75.6	78.9	63.4	51.7	57.9	1.23
Richest	94.6	94.4	1.00	91.9	88.2	90.0	72.1	72.7	72.4	0.99
Parity indices										
Wealth	0.79	0.78	na	0.34	0.40	0.37	0.07	0.12	0.09	na
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.94	0.94	na	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.42	0.48	0.45	na
Area										
Rural/Urban ²										

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

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

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

na: not applicable

Note: Due to the figures are fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Mother's education" and "Orphanhood" category of "Parity indices" are not shown separately.

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹²⁶ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹²⁷

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.¹²⁸ Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.¹²⁹

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5.¹³⁰

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to a school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers teach in the language that the child speaks at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

¹²⁶ Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

¹²⁷ Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology*74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

¹²⁸ Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman, and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research*77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

¹²⁹ Desforges, C. and A. Abouchar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

¹³⁰ Hattori, H., M. Cardoso, and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcwMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Parental involvement in school

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵		
Total	80.9	14,999	7.2	20.1	6.9	3.8	25.3	6.5	12,138	
Sex										
Male	81.3	7,510	7.1	20.5	7.3	3.9	24.3	6.7	6,108	
Female	80.5	7,489	7.3	19.7	6.4	3.7	26.4	6.3	6,030	
Area										
Urban	88.2	4,232	12.3	25.7	9.6	4.9	38.5	8.9	3,733	
Rural	78.1	10,766	5.0	17.6	5.6	3.2	19.5	5.4	8,406	
Rural with road	78.7	9,885	5.1	17.9	5.8	3.5	19.9	5.6	7,779	
Rural without road	71.2	881	2.6	14.4	3.8	0.4	13.7	2.5	627	
Region										
North	87.1	4,555	9.0	26.1	11.0	6.6	33.7	4.5	3,968	
Central	79.8	7,325	8.0	20.3	6.0	2.9	25.2	8.9	5,847	
South	74.5	3,119	1.9	9.5	2.0	1.0	11.4	3.7	2,323	
Province										
Vientiane capital	88.3	1,416	18.7	20.9	6.9	2.3	33.5	10.5	1,251	
Phongsaly	89.5	435	2.3	18.9	9.5	8.1	39.4	6.7	389	
Luangnamtha	89.9	454	8.0	25.8	10.6	6.8	22.0	12.4	408	
Oudomxay	84.8	875	0.4	27.0	15.6	1.4	27.3	0.9	742	
Bokeo	85.0	383	9.7	17.0	8.9	7.8	35.0	5.4	326	
Luangprabang	82.2	1,033	5.7	21.7	6.7	4.3	30.9	2.9	849	
Huaphanh	90.1	652	11.4	27.9	8.7	7.9	28.8	3.2	587	
Xayabury	92.1	723	25.1	37.9	15.3	12.6	51.9	5.2	666	
Xiangkuang	91.8	694	22.1	32.6	13.3	8.3	47.5	10.3	638	
Vientiane	83.0	847	5.1	31.6	13.3	8.3	36.8	8.0	703	
Borikhamxay	79.1	670	0.9	20.9	5.3	1.2	18.9	6.1	530	
Khammuan	83.0	957	2.6	11.2	1.6	1.2	11.1	1.9	794	
Savannakhet	69.7	2,479	1.7	16.5	1.9	0.8	17.2	12.8	1,728	
Saravane	63.8	843	0.0	11.5	0.6	0.0	4.3	2.1	538	
Sekong	75.9	328	4.7	11.4	4.0	2.0	18.1	8.2	248	
Champasack	79.6	1,571	1.2	6.7	0.9	0.3	8.4	1.3	1,250	
Attapeu	76.0	377	6.5	16.1	7.6	5.5	31.8	12.9	287	
Xaysomboun	77.9	261	3.0	4.0	0.6	0.3	4.4	0.3	203	

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

² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management

³ MICS indicator LN.14 - Participation in school management

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

⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

^A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to adjusted net attendance rates reported in preceding tables, which utilize information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers or caretakers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

Continued...

Table LN.3.1 (Cont.): Parental involvement in school

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children attending school ^a	Number of children age 7-14	Involvement by adult in school management			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
			Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Total	80.9	14,999	7.2	20.1	6.9	3.8	25.3	6.5	12,138
Age at beginning of school year									
6 ^b	83.0	1,298	8.0	20.4	6.7	3.4	24.9	6.6	1,078
7	86.8	1,935	7.7	18.5	7.3	5.1	25.1	6.0	1,679
8	88.3	1,827	6.3	19.6	6.3	3.9	27.0	7.2	1,614
9	87.0	2,017	8.0	20.8	7.0	3.4	25.9	6.3	1,755
10	86.5	1,871	8.9	20.3	6.7	4.3	24.8	6.9	1,618
11	82.0	1,673	7.2	19.9	7.7	3.8	26.8	6.8	1,371
12	73.7	2,064	6.0	20.6	6.0	3.1	22.8	5.8	1,522
13	66.6	1,779	6.5	19.9	6.9	3.1	24.1	6.1	1,185
14	58.9	535	12.6	24.6	8.9	2.9	29.2	7.0	315
School attendance^b									
ECE	(100.0)	70	(0.0)	(8.8)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(3.6)	70
Primary	100.0	7,862	7.1	19.5	6.5	3.8	24.5	6.3	7,862
Lower secondary	100.0	4,115	7.5	21.4	7.4	3.8	27.1	6.9	4,115
Upper secondary	100.0	90	7.5	24.8	14.0	0.0	30.4	6.9	90
Out-of-school	0.0	2,860	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education									
None or ECE	64.8	3,830	2.2	12.3	3.5	2.1	11.4	3.8	2,483
Primary	81.7	5,921	6.2	15.9	5.3	3.1	21.2	4.8	4,837
Lower secondary	90.6	2,809	8.7	23.8	6.4	3.9	29.0	7.6	2,544
Upper secondary	93.8	1,120	10.9	28.0	9.1	4.5	40.1	12.2	1,050
Post secondary / Non tertiary	91.3	416	12.1	30.2	14.8	4.7	44.5	9.8	379
High	93.6	895	16.3	41.8	20.7	11.3	52.3	12.1	838

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

² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management

³ MICS indicator LN.14 - Participation in school management

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

⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

^a Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to adjusted net attendance rates reported in preceding tables, which utilize information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers or caretakers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

^b As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

na: not applicable

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

Continued...

Table LN.3.1 (Cont.): Parental involvement in school

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children attending ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹		Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
			Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children attending ^A	School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵		
Total	80.9	14,999	7.2	20.1	6.9	3.8	25.3	6.5	12,138		
School management^C											
Public	99.7	11,612	6.7	19.6	6.7	3.7	24.1	6.0	11,581		
Non-public	100.0	451	22.1	33.9	12.9	5.8	59.2	19.5	451		
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	56.8	344	8.5	18.6	6.6	3.2	13.8	7.5	196		
Has no functional difficulty	81.5	14,654	7.2	20.1	6.9	3.8	25.5	6.5	11,943		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	85.4	8,590	8.8	22.3	6.7	3.9	28.8	8.0	7,333		
Mon-Khmer	70.8	3,992	3.3	16.7	7.2	3.2	19.3	4.0	2,825		
Hmong-Mien	81.6	1,790	7.1	15.8	5.6	2.9	19.0	3.5	1,461		
Chinese-Tibetan	83.2	527	4.8	18.9	11.5	8.9	26.2	6.2	438		
Other/DK/Missing	81.7	100	15.4	22.4	6.4	3.2	33.4	6.8	81		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	65.9	3,684	3.6	12.9	5.3	2.5	14.8	3.8	2,428		
Second	79.6	3,174	4.1	15.5	4.7	2.7	16.7	4.6	2,526		
Middle	81.7	2,977	4.6	20.1	6.3	3.9	20.3	5.2	2,433		
Fourth	90.3	2,679	9.9	24.6	7.5	4.9	31.1	8.5	2,420		
Richest	93.8	2,485	14.2	27.9	10.8	4.9	44.8	10.6	2,330		

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

² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management

³ MICS indicator LN.14 - Participation in school management

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

⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

^A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to adjusted net attendance rates reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers or caretakers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

^C School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

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

		Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure		Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school		Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:			Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason		Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹		Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence	
		Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school	Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Other	Teacher absence	Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence		
Total	22.2	12,138	10.8	2.4	10.1	91.1	2,692	14.9	2,452					
Sex														
Male	23.1	6,108	10.2	2.4	11.2	91.3	1,410	11.5	1,288					
Female	21.3	6,030	11.5	2.4	8.9	90.8	1,282	18.6	1,164					
Area														
Urban	16.0	3,733	12.6	2.7	5.5	89.9	597	18.0	537					
Rural	24.9	8,406	10.3	2.3	11.4	91.4	2,094	14.0	1,915					
Rural with road	25.5	7,779	10.3	2.2	11.1	91.4	1,981	14.3	1,811					
Rural without road	18.1	627	10.3	4.6	17.5	91.3	113	8.2	104					
Region														
North	28.4	3,968	9.5	0.9	6.1	91.4	1,129	5.3	1,032					
Central	21.6	5,847	8.6	1.6	12.8	94.3	1,263	23.9	1,191					
South	12.9	2,323	25.5	11.1	13.7	76.2	300	11.4	229					
Province														
Vientiane capital	4.7	1,251	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	59	(*)	49					
Phongsaly	12.9	389	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	50	(1.1)	50					
Luangnamtha	48.2	408	0.0	0.0	3.2	99.7	197	9.2	196					
Oudomxay	18.8	742	10.1	2.8	3.5	87.8	140	5.1	123					
Bokeo	42.0	326	2.3	0.0	5.0	98.2	137	5.1	134					
Luangprabang	61.1	849	15.4	0.7	8.7	87.4	519	2.0	453					
Huaphanh	7.9	587	(0.0)	(3.1)	(7.3)	(96.9)	46	(28.1)	45					
Xayabury	6.0	666	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	(*)	30					
Xiengkhuang	18.6	638	6.7	4.7	5.5	87.1	118	14.2	103					
Vientiane	7.4	703	(32.8)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(69.7)	52	(*)	36					
Borikhamxay	5.1	530	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	22					
Khammuan	17.2	794	6.7	0.0	14.7	95.9	136	1.6	131					
Savannakhet	47.2	1,728	2.7	0.0	16.0	98.3	815	30.1	801					
Saravane	14.6	538	(19.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(85.6)	78	(13.0)	67					
Sekong	50.3	248	42.2	26.7	28.8	58.9	125	7.8	74					
Champasack	1.9	1,250	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	17					
Attapeu	25.3	287	4.7	0.0	4.2	97.5	73	6.1	71					
Xaysomboun	27.4	203	81.2	3.4	0.4	89.2	56	6.9	50					

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

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

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

Continued...

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

Percentage of children age 7-14 years not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, LSIS III, 2023													
	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	22.2	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	12,138	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:			Teacher absence	91.1	Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	2,692	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
					Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Other						
Total					10.8	2.4	10.1	91.1		2,692		14.9	2,452
Age at beginning of school year													
6 ^A	23.7	1,078	6.7	0.0	10.6	94.6	256	18.3	242				
7	21.0	1,679	8.6	3.0	12.0	94.0	353	11.6	332				
8	22.6	1,614	15.2	2.8	12.6	88.8	364	13.2	323				
9	23.8	1,755	11.7	2.2	6.8	89.6	419	16.7	375				
10	21.4	1,618	6.1	1.4	8.8	94.0	346	16.4	325				
11	24.6	1,371	15.8	2.5	14.1	89.7	338	13.8	303				
12	22.3	1,522	12.9	2.6	5.8	89.8	340	19.1	305				
13	16.4	1,185	8.7	4.1	14.5	89.2	195	9.0	174				
14	26.2	315	(6.4)	(5.1)	(2.3)	(88.8)	83	(11.2)	74				
School attendance													
None or ECE	(18.6)	70	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	9				
Primary	22.8	7,862	10.3	2.2	9.9	91.9	1,796	14.6	1,651				
Lower secondary	21.2	4,115	11.8	2.6	10.6	89.6	874	15.5	783				
Upper secondary	10.4	90	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	9				
Mother's education													
None or ECE	30.0	2,483	11.3	1.5	7.3	92.9	744	7.8	691				
Primary	22.6	4,837	10.2	2.0	12.6	91.5	1,094	13.7	1,001				
Lower secondary	20.4	2,544	12.7	3.5	11.6	86.5	520	20.0	450				
Upper secondary	15.2	1,050	9.3	4.2	8.4	91.2	160	33.4	145				
Post secondary / Non tertiary	15.7	379	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(94.2)	59	(15.3)	56				
High	13.3	838	9.7	4.8	4.5	94.7	111	25.2	106				
School management^B													
Public	22.9	11,581	10.5	2.2	10.2	91.4	2,650	15.0	2,422				
Non-public	4.3	451	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	11				

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

^A As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

^B School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

Continued...

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

Percentage of children age 7-14 years not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, LSIS III, 2023													
	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	22.2	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	12,138	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:			Number of children age 7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	2,692	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	14.9	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence	2,452
					Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Other						
Total					10.8	2.4	10.1	91.1					
Child's functional difficulties					(14.9)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(87.5)			(25.2)	34	
Has functional difficulty	19.7		196								14.7	2,418	
Has no functional difficulty	22.2		11,943		10.8	2.4	10.0	91.1	2,653				
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	17.8		7,333		8.0	1.6	12.0	92.2	1,307		23.7	1,205	
Mon-Khmer	32.2		2,825		12.6	4.0	10.9	89.3	910		7.1	813	
Hmong-Mien	22.7		1,461		20.4	1.7	3.4	89.9	331		4.1	298	
Chinese-Tibetan	29.7		438		2.4	0.0	2.4	97.6	130		6.4	127	
Other/DK/Missing	16.6		81		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14		(*)	10	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	30.6		2,428		13.7	3.9	11.3	90.9	742		4.3	675	
Second	27.7		2,526		11.2	1.4	8.1	91.8	700		13.7	643	
Middle	19.9		2,433		8.4	1.9	12.1	90.9	485		20.1	441	
Fourth	17.4		2,420		9.0	2.1	11.0	89.0	421		20.1	375	
Richest	14.7		2,330		9.7	2.1	7.7	92.7	343		26.3	318	

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

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

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

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years ^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, LSIS III, 2023										
	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school and have homework
Total	10.1	14,999	65.9	13,711	80.4	12,138	74.9	11,363	50.7	9,754
Area										
Urban	21.8	4,232	80.0	4,014	91.5	3,733	88.7	3,588	60.3	3,414
Rural	5.5	10,766	60.1	9,696	75.4	8,406	68.5	7,775	45.6	6,339
Rural with road	5.9	9,885	60.4	8,931	75.6	7,779	70.2	7,183	46.6	5,878
Rural without road	1.4	881	56.2	766	73.5	627	48.7	592	32.8	461
Region										
North	8.2	4,555	65.2	4,184	81.8	3,968	53.7	3,691	46.2	3,245
Central	14.5	7,325	72.3	6,582	83.4	5,847	84.8	5,451	58.2	4,874
South	2.7	3,119	52.5	2,944	70.4	2,323	85.6	2,221	37.6	1,634
Province										
Vientiane capital	42.6	1,416	89.7	1,404	97.8	1,251	98.8	1,239	63.2	1,223
Phongsaly	2.9	435	52.8	395	69.0	389	70.1	355	47.2	268
Luangnamtha	14.7	454	72.9	408	93.6	408	40.7	322	49.5	382
Oudomxay	6.8	875	61.4	842	72.1	742	41.3	719	37.9	535
Bokeo	4.6	383	77.4	306	83.8	326	56.4	282	48.4	273
Luangprabang	14.3	1,033	62.8	1,007	84.3	849	44.1	834	44.6	716
Huaphanh	2.6	652	66.9	586	85.0	587	56.6	539	47.7	499
Xayabury	7.0	723	69.7	689	85.7	666	74.0	640	51.0	571
Xiengkhuang	7.6	694	87.6	558	92.3	638	59.3	514	71.2	588
Vientiane	3.8	847	67.2	754	87.5	703	76.1	626	52.7	615
Borikhamxay	13.9	670	80.8	616	88.4	530	85.6	499	70.3	469
Khammuan	2.9	957	76.2	952	85.4	794	88.9	794	55.1	678
Savannakhet	10.0	2,479	54.3	2,066	67.3	1,728	89.8	1,594	49.2	1,163
Saravane	2.7	843	52.1	830	75.6	538	86.9	532	42.6	406
Sekong	10.8	328	58.0	307	71.1	248	62.2	234	40.8	177
Champasack	0.6	1,571	50.9	1,481	65.6	1,250	93.9	1,194	30.0	821
Attapeu	4.7	377	55.9	327	80.5	287	66.5	262	53.1	231
Xaysomboun	2.0	261	69.5	232	67.9	203	29.7	184	32.0	138

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

² MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

³ MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

^A This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

Continued...

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

Percentage of children age 7-14 years ^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, LSJS III, 2023										
	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	10.1	14,999	65.9	13,711	80.4	12,138	74.9	11,363	50.7	9,754
Sex										
Male	9.4	7,510	63.2	6,798	78.6	6,108	75.3	5,654	51.4	4,800
Female	10.8	7,489	68.6	6,913	82.2	6,030	74.5	5,709	50.1	4,954
Age at beginning of school year										
6 ^B	9.8	1,298	58.9	1,102	70.7	1,078	72.2	957	66.8	761
7	8.5	1,935	64.4	1,693	75.2	1,679	72.5	1,506	62.7	1,264
8	11.6	1,827	65.7	1,681	77.1	1,614	72.4	1,506	59.3	1,244
9	8.8	2,017	67.6	1,844	79.7	1,755	76.0	1,630	53.6	1,399
10	10.8	1,871	67.8	1,732	82.7	1,618	76.4	1,540	50.9	1,338
11	10.9	1,673	70.0	1,542	84.7	1,371	75.9	1,295	46.4	1,161
12	11.3	2,064	68.5	1,946	85.2	1,522	78.9	1,480	41.2	1,297
13	8.7	1,779	62.4	1,676	84.5	1,185	72.8	1,152	31.9	1,001
14	12.0	535	63.3	496	91.7	315	78.2	297	29.9	289
School attendance										
None or ECE	(7.6)	70	(22.3)	46	(33.6)	70	(64.1)	46	(*)	24
Primary	9.8	7,862	67.1	7,267	77.0	7,862	72.7	7,267	56.6	6,053
Lower secondary	14.8	4,115	78.4	3,961	87.5	4,115	78.7	3,961	41.2	3,601
Upper secondary	18.1	90	78.7	89	83.9	90	91.2	89	33.1	76
Out-of-school	4.2	2,860	41.5	2,347	na	na	na	na	na	na

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

² MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

³ MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

^A This table utilizes information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

^B As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

na: not applicable

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

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

Continued...

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

Percentage of children age 7-14 years ^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework. LSIS III, 2023										
	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	10.1	14,999	65.9	13,711	80.4	12,138	74.9	11,363	50.7	9,754
Mother's education										
None or ECE	3.1	3,830	48.8	3,248	66.0	2,483	50.0	2,225	35.0	1,638
Primary	7.7	5,921	63.4	5,494	77.9	4,837	73.8	4,559	45.4	3,768
Lower secondary	11.4	2,809	74.2	2,622	87.0	2,544	82.6	2,391	53.7	2,214
Upper secondary	25.2	1,120	84.5	1,083	92.1	1,050	91.9	1,016	64.4	967
Post secondary / Non tertiary	26.2	416	85.8	398	95.9	379	96.0	363	69.4	364
High	26.0	895	88.5	858	95.2	838	96.1	802	74.8	797
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	2.9	344	55.0	279	52.1	196	42.2	181	61.0	102
Has no functional difficulty	10.3	14,654	66.1	13,432	80.8	11,943	75.4	11,182	50.6	9,652
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	14.8	8,590	73.4	8,111	85.0	7,333	98.1	7,024	54.8	6,236
Mon-Khmer	3.5	3,992	53.6	3,532	70.7	2,825	44.7	2,617	40.0	1,999
Hmong-Mien	4.0	1,790	59.0	1,537	77.0	1,461	21.1	1,278	50.4	1,125
Chinese-Tibetan	3.7	527	49.6	438	74.2	438	34.6	370	40.3	325
Other/DK/Missing	20.4	100	75.7	92	84.3	81	70.7	74	(45.2)	69
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.9	3,684	45.6	3,094	66.1	2,428	36.5	2,173	36.5	1,605
Second	4.2	3,174	63.1	2,887	75.5	2,526	64.8	2,333	43.3	1,907
Middle	6.6	2,977	65.2	2,768	79.4	2,433	80.7	2,280	49.0	1,932
Fourth	14.7	2,679	73.8	2,542	86.1	2,420	93.1	2,302	52.8	2,084
Richest	29.3	2,485	87.7	2,420	95.5	2,330	97.7	2,275	67.0	2,226

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

² MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

³ MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

^A This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

8.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).¹³¹ Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.¹³²

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.¹³³

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹³⁴ with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: "Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (...) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments", according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.¹³⁵ National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognised that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

The MICS Foundational Learning Skills module is designed to measure basic reading and numeracy skills expected upon completion of second grade of primary education.

¹³¹ CONFEMEN. *PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education*. Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf;

Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse. "The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes." *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349-58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.;

Spaull, N. "Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa." *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436-47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

¹³² Stanovich, K. "Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy." *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360-407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

¹³³ Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

¹³⁴ LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force*. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf;

Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better*. Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. <https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2>;

Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Learning Assessments for Developing Countries*. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf>.

¹³⁵ Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam*. Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

The reading skills assessment is based on a short story and five comprehension questions (three literal and two inferential). The rationale, development, testing and validation of this module has been documented in two MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5¹³⁰ and No. 9¹³⁶.

In LSIS III, 2023, reading assessments were available in Lao. The assessment tool was customised using the official Grade 2 textbooks for the Lao language, ensuring that the vocabulary was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance.¹³⁷

Children were asked what language they mostly speak at home (home language) and children who had ever attended school were also asked what language is or was used most often for teaching in class (school language). Children who had ever attended school and those who had never attended school were then assessed in Lao language.

The numeracy skills assessment is based on universal skills expected at Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years, by sex, who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively. Age and school attendance, by level and grade are among the disaggregates shown and necessary to read some of the reported indicators. These MICS indicators are designed and developed to both inform national policy development and report on global SDG indicator 4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

¹³⁶ Gochyyev P., S. Mizunoya and M. Cardoso. *Validity and reliability of the MICS foundational learning module*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 9 New York: UNICEF, 2019.
<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTkvMDUvMDcvMTQvNDMvMzgvODQ0L01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYXxfUGFwZXFjOS5wZGYiXV0&sha=1251233507af5fe2>.

¹³⁷ In LSIS III, 2023, reading passages were customised based on guidance provided by technical experts. Please refer to Appendix E (Reading & Numbers Book) for the tasks in Lao language.

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Lao, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,7,8,9}	Percentage of children for whom the reading tasks were not available in appropriate language ^A	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ^{4,5,7}	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				
Total^{1,4}	51.9	43.3	40.7	38.5	2.8	1.09	13,711
Area							
Urban	67.0	58.0	55.0	52.2	0.3	1.09	4,014
Rural	45.7	37.2	34.8	32.9	3.9	1.07	9,696
Rural with road	46.6	37.9	35.4	33.4	3.7	1.09	8,931
Rural without road	35.1	29.2	27.4	26.7	5.8	0.82	766
Region							
North	48.8	42.2	39.0	37.4	2.8	1.13	4,184
Central	54.2	42.6	39.9	36.9	2.9	1.09	6,582
South	51.0	46.6	45.0	43.8	2.8	1.05	2,944
Province							
Vientiane capital	73.5	65.7	61.5	59.1	0.1	1.09	1,404
Phongsaly	38.2	26.6	25.0	22.1	2.4	1.10	395
Luangnamtha	51.5	46.1	39.3	38.9	2.5	1.14	357
Oudomxay	44.2	40.8	39.6	38.6	5.2	0.97	842
Bokeo	58.0	49.1	48.8	46.0	1.1	1.38	306
Luangprabang	53.8	46.4	43.3	41.7	3.8	1.12	1,007
Huaphanh	42.6	37.8	32.9	32.3	0.6	0.83	586
Xayabury	53.1	45.2	40.6	38.0	1.2	1.52	689
Xiengkhuang	39.9	29.3	27.2	24.3	1.6	1.27	558
Vientiane	56.4	33.1	33.3	26.3	1.2	1.35	754
Borikhamxay	50.9	41.8	39.6	36.9	0.4	1.09	616
Khammuan	58.2	49.4	47.0	45.8	1.2	1.03	952
Savannakhet	46.9	33.4	30.0	26.9	7.1	1.06	2,066
Saravane	40.5	36.9	36.7	35.0	4.0	1.15	830
Sekong	32.9	27.4	24.1	24.1	3.6	1.55	307
Champasack	62.7	58.4	58.2	56.9	1.4	0.94	1,481
Attapeu	41.9	35.3	26.2	25.5	5.8	1.69	327
Xaysomboun	23.4	20.2	19.8	19.8	5.2	0.88	232
Age at beginning of school year							
6 ^B	12.1	9.6	9.5	9.0	5.5	1.64	1,102
7-8 ^{2,5}	25.7	21.7	19.4	18.6	3.8	1.25	3,374
7	19.2	16.2	13.5	13.4	3.3	0.92	1,693
8	32.2	27.1	25.3	23.9	4.2	1.51	1,681
9	49.9	37.9	34.5	31.9	2.2	1.05	1,844
10-14	70.3	59.5	56.6	53.7	2.2	1.07	7,391
10	60.1	48.2	45.9	43.1	2.2	1.13	1,732
11	69.7	58.6	53.6	51.8	1.8	1.14	1,542
12	73.0	62.3	58.3	55.5	2.8	1.09	1,946
13	74.3	65.2	64.3	60.5	2.3	0.95	1,676
14	83.2	71.8	70.3	66.4	0.7	0.96	496
School attendance							
None or ECE	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	na	46
Primary	37.3	29.1	26.4	24.7	0.7	1.17	7,267
Grade 1	7.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	0.7	1.11	845
Grade 2-3 ^{3,6}	24.2	19.2	17.3	16.2	0.7	1.11	3,163
Grade 2	17.6	14.3	12.8	12.4	1.0	1.01	1,622
Grade 3	31.2	24.4	22.0	20.2	0.5	1.23	1,541
Grade 4	48.8	38.6	34.7	32.5	1.2	1.26	1,548
Grade 5	65.9	49.9	45.8	42.9	0.2	1.14	1,711

¹ MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age 7-14)

² MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

³ MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁵ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁷ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁸ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁹ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The reading tasks were available in Lao. Children were assessed in the language (mainly) spoken by teachers or alternatively in the language (mainly) spoken at home. Children for whom both indicated languages were not available for assessment are recorded here, though children may subsequently have elected to attempt the assessment in one of available languages.

^B As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

na: not applicable

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

Continued...

Table LN.4.1 (Cont.): Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Lao, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,7,8,9}	Percentage of children for whom the reading tasks were not available in appropriate language ^A	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ^{4,5,7}	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				
Total^{1,4}	51.9	43.3	40.7	38.5	2.8	1.09	13,711
School attendance							
None or ECE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	na	46
Primary	37.3	29.1	26.4	24.7	0.7	1.17	7,267
Grade 1	7.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	0.7	1.11	845
Grade 2-3 ^{3,6}	24.2	19.2	17.3	16.2	0.7	1.11	3,163
Grade 2	17.6	14.3	12.8	12.4	1.0	1.01	1,622
Grade 3	31.2	24.4	22.0	20.2	0.5	1.23	1,541
Grade 4	48.8	38.6	34.7	32.5	1.2	1.26	1,548
Grade 5	65.9	49.9	45.8	42.9	0.2	1.14	1,711
Lower secondary	88.2	76.9	72.7	69.5	0.0	1.05	3,961
Grade 1	81.4	69.4	65.5	62.9	0.0	1.10	1,229
Grade 2	88.6	77.9	69.8	67.0	0.0	1.05	1,263
Grade 3	91.6	79.8	79.2	75.0	0.2	1.06	916
Grade 4	96.9	86.2	84.3	80.5	0.0	0.95	553
Upper secondary	95.9	92.4	85.5	82.6	0.0	0.86	89
Out-of-school	35.1	29.7	30.1	28.2	14.3	0.95	2,347
Mother's education							
None or ECE	34.5	26.7	25.0	23.4	8.7	0.98	3,248
Primary	51.8	42.7	40.8	38.4	1.6	1.13	5,494
Lower secondary	56.7	48.0	44.3	41.8	0.7	1.11	2,622
Upper secondary	68.7	61.1	56.2	54.4	0.2	1.06	1,083
Post secondary / Non tertiary	81.0	74.0	67.9	65.3	0.0	1.06	398
High	68.9	58.6	56.4	54.2	0.0	1.24	858
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	29.3	25.9	25.1	24.6	6.9	1.06	279
Has no functional difficulty	52.4	43.7	41.0	38.8	2.8	1.09	13,432
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	63.0	53.4	50.5	47.7	0.1	1.08	8,111
Mon-Khmer	40.3	32.4	30.2	28.6	8.0	1.21	3,532
Hmong-Mien	26.6	20.9	19.3	18.4	4.4	0.95	1,537
Chinese-Tibetan	28.0	20.6	19.0	18.3	5.6	1.13	438
Other/DK/Missing	58.5	54.3	44.6	44.6	3.3	1.82	92
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	25.9	20.5	18.4	17.8	10.7	0.99	3,094
Second	44.2	35.9	32.7	31.3	1.3	1.17	2,887
Middle	56.5	46.6	44.5	41.8	0.6	1.08	2,768
Fourth	66.4	55.3	52.2	48.7	0.0	1.10	2,542
Richest	73.8	64.9	62.4	59.4	0.1	1.13	2,420
Parity indices							
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest ⁷	0.35	0.32	0.29	0.30	na	na	na
Area							
Rural/Urban ⁸	0.68	0.64	0.63	0.63	na	na	na
Functional difficulties							
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁹	0.56	0.59	0.61	0.63	na	na	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age 7-14)

² MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

³ MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁵ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁷ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁸ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁹ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The reading tasks were available in Lao. Children were assessed in the language (mainly) spoken by teachers or alternatively in the language (mainly) spoken at home. Children for whom both indicated languages were not available for assessment are recorded here, though children may subsequently have elected to attempt the assessment in one of available languages.

na: not applicable

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" and "Orphanhood" category of "Parity indices" are not shown separately.

Continued...

Table LN.4.1 (Cont.): Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Lao, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Male						Female					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story		Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills		Number of children age 7-14 years
	Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential			Three literal	Two inferential				
Total^{1,4}	49.7	41.5	38.9	36.9	6,798	54.0	45.1	42.5	40.1	6,913		
Area												
Urban	64.9	56.3	52.6	49.9	1,926	68.9	59.5	57.3	54.2	2,088		
Rural	43.7	35.6	33.4	31.8	4,872	47.6	38.9	36.1	34.1	4,825		
Rural with road	44.1	35.9	33.7	32.0	4,471	49.1	39.9	37.1	34.9	4,459		
Rural without road	39.7	32.3	30.6	29.2	401	30.2	25.8	24.0	24.0	365		
Region												
North	46.5	39.4	36.2	35.1	2,062	51.1	44.8	41.7	39.6	2,122		
Central	52.1	41.0	38.3	35.4	3,229	56.3	44.0	41.4	38.4	3,353		
South	49.0	45.2	43.7	42.7	1,507	53.1	48.0	46.4	45.0	1,437		
Province												
Vientiane capital	73.2	64.8	58.5	56.6	700	73.7	66.5	64.4	61.6	705		
Phongsaly	36.7	25.5	22.8	21.0	207	39.9	27.9	27.4	23.3	188		
Luangnamtha	47.5	41.2	36.2	36.2	168	55.1	50.5	42.0	41.3	190		
Oudomxay	45.2	40.5	40.3	39.1	428	43.3	41.1	39.0	38.1	415		
Bokeo	51.5	41.5	40.2	38.4	148	64.1	56.1	56.9	53.1	158		
Luangprabang	51.8	43.9	40.7	39.3	508	55.9	48.9	46.0	44.2	499		
Huaphanh	45.7	40.6	36.1	35.3	282	39.8	35.3	29.9	29.4	305		
Xayabury	44.2	37.1	30.8	29.8	321	60.8	52.2	49.2	45.2	368		
Xiengkhuang	35.7	24.4	25.3	21.4	268	43.7	33.9	28.9	27.1	289		
Vientiane	50.6	30.7	26.7	22.4	371	62.1	35.5	39.7	30.1	382		
Borikhamxay	45.7	39.1	38.1	35.3	314	56.2	44.7	41.3	38.5	302		
Khammuan	55.3	48.0	46.6	45.1	460	60.9	50.7	47.4	46.5	492		
Savannakhet	45.9	32.2	30.1	26.2	1,006	47.8	34.6	29.9	27.6	1,060		
Saravane	38.2	34.3	34.3	32.6	421	43.0	39.5	39.1	37.4	409		
Sekong	28.7	21.7	19.0	19.0	159	37.3	33.6	29.5	29.5	148		
Champasack	63.0	59.9	59.4	58.6	758	62.3	56.9	56.9	55.1	723		
Attapeu	32.4	28.2	19.8	19.2	169	52.0	43.0	33.1	32.4	158		
Xaysomboun	23.7	21.6	21.2	21.2	110	23.2	18.9	18.6	18.6	123		

Continued...

Table LN.4.1 (Cont.): Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Lao, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Male						Female					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions			Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions			Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal				Two inferential				
Total^{1,4}	49.7	41.5	38.9	36.9	6,798	54.0	45.1	42.5	40.1	6,913		
Age at beginning of school year												
6 ^B	10.2	6.9	7.1	6.7	512	14	12.0	11.6	11.0	590		
7-8 ^{2,5}	22.8	19.3	16.8	16.6	1,690	29	24.0	22.0	20.7	1,683		
7	19.4	16.3	14.1	14.0	832	19	16.1	13.0	12.8	861		
8	26.1	22.2	19.4	19.2	858	38.7	32.3	31.5	28.9	822		
9	45.1	34.5	34.3	31.1	918	54.7	41.4	34.8	32.7	926		
10-14	68.8	58.2	54.6	51.9	3,677	71.8	60.9	58.6	55.5	3,713		
10	58.7	46.5	42.6	40.5	901	61.7	50.0	49.5	45.9	831		
11	66.0	55.4	50.8	48.5	795	73.6	62.1	56.6	55.2	747		
12	67.9	59.0	55.3	52.9	918	77.6	65.3	61.0	57.9	1,028		
13	78.3	67.8	66.6	62.0	826	70.4	62.7	62.1	59.1	850		
14	86.1	75.6	67.8	67.6	238	80.6	68.3	72.5	65.2	258		
School attendance												
Primary	34.8	26.5	24.2	22.8	3,641	39.9	31.7	28.6	26.7	3,625		
Grade 1	7.5	6.3	5.6	5.6	456	7.7	6.6	6.8	6.2	389		
Grade 2-3 ^{3,6}	23.4	17.8	16.4	15.4	1,578	25.1	20.6	18.1	17.0	1,585		
Grade 2	16.9	13.3	12.9	12.3	760	18.3	15.2	12.6	12.5	862		
Grade 3	29.3	22.1	19.7	18.3	818	33.2	27.0	24.7	22.4	723		
Grade 4	44.7	33.2	30.3	28.5	713	52.3	43.2	38.5	35.9	835		
Grade 5	61.0	46.6	42.6	40.2	894	71.2	53.4	49.2	45.8	817		
Lower secondary	85.6	75.5	70.6	67.6	1,944	90.7	78.2	74.6	71.2	2,018		
Grade 1	79.8	67.7	63.3	60.0	633	83.0	71.2	67.9	66.0	596		
Grade 2	83.3	75.6	67.3	65.3	614	93.6	80.1	72.3	68.5	649		
Grade 3	90.6	79.4	77.3	72.8	439	92.5	80.2	80.9	77.0	477		
Grade 4	96.6	87.3	85.4	82.8	258	97.1	85.3	83.4	78.5	296		
Upper secondary	(100.0)	(100.0)	(89.8)	(89.8)	38	(92.8)	(86.7)	(82.3)	(77.3)	51		
Out-of-school	35.9	30.6	30.9	28.8	1,144	34.3	28.8	29.4	27.5	1,203		

^B As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "None or ECE" category of "School Attendance" is not shown separately.

Continued...

Table LN.4.1 (Cont.): Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Lao, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Male						Female					
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story		Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years		
	Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential			Three literal	Two inferential				
Total^{1,4}	49.7	41.5	38.9	36.9	6,798	54.0	45.1	42.5	40.1	6,913		
Mother's education												
None or ECE	32.7	26.0	25.1	23.7	1,560	36.1	27.4	24.9	23.1	1,688		
Primary	49.0	40.3	38.1	36.0	2,675	54.5	45.0	43.2	40.6	2,818		
Lower secondary	54.5	45.7	41.8	39.7	1,365	59.0	50.5	47.0	44.1	1,257		
Upper secondary	68.7	60.4	54.8	52.8	566	68.8	62.0	57.6	56.2	516		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	75.8	69.1	67.4	63.2	183	85.5	78.1	68.4	67.0	215		
High	63.7	54.0	50.0	48.5	444	74.5	63.5	63.2	60.4	415		
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	29.6	24.0	24.7	24.0	157	28.8	28.4	25.5	25.5	121		
Has no functional difficulty	50.2	41.9	39.2	37.2	6,641	54.5	45.4	42.8	40.4	6,791		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	60.5	51.5	48.6	45.9	4,083	65.5	55.2	52.4	49.6	4,028		
Mon-Khmer	37.2	29.2	27.0	25.9	1,725	43.1	35.5	33.2	31.2	1,808		
Hmong-Mien	25.9	20.1	19.5	18.9	730	27.2	21.7	19.0	17.9	806		
Chinese-Tibetan	26.5	19.9	17.2	17.2	217	29.5	21.3	20.8	19.4	221		
Other/DK/Missing	(46.9)	(46.9)	(31.0)	(31.0)	43	(68.6)	(60.7)	(56.6)	(56.6)	49		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	26.1	20.6	18.5	17.9	1,479	25.7	20.5	18.3	17.7	1,615		
Second	40.7	31.5	29.9	28.8	1,454	47.8	40.3	35.4	33.7	1,433		
Middle	53.4	44.6	42.4	40.1	1,328	59.3	48.3	46.5	43.3	1,440		
Fourth	63.6	53.3	50.6	46.4	1,306	69.4	57.3	53.8	51.2	1,236		
Richest	70.0	62.2	57.7	55.8	1,231	77.8	67.7	67.3	63.1	1,190		
Parity indices												
Wealth	0.37	0.33	0.32	0.32	na	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.28	na		
Poorest/Richest ⁷												
Area	0.67	0.63	0.64	0.64	na	0.69	0.65	0.63	0.63	na		
Rural/Urban ⁸												
Functional difficulties	0.59	0.57	0.63	0.64	na	0.53	0.62	0.60	0.63	na		
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁹												

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" and "Orphanhood" category of "Parity indices" are not shown separately.

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,7,8,9}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ^{4,5,6}	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total^{1,4}	63.3	65.1	60.0	51.0	42.1	1.03	13,711
Area							
Urban	76.4	78.1	73.3	66.1	56.8	1.03	4,014
Rural	57.9	59.8	54.5	44.7	36.0	1.02	9,696
Rural with road	58.6	60.5	55.2	45.3	36.8	1.04	8,931
Rural without road	50.2	51.0	46.5	38.4	27.0	0.71	766
Region							
North	63.7	65.3	56.9	46.6	37.5	0.99	4,184
Central	62.1	64.8	60.6	53.4	43.9	1.04	6,582
South	65.7	65.8	63.1	51.8	44.6	1.06	2,944
Province							
Vientiane capital	76.5	80.7	80.1	75.8	65.3	1.05	1,404
Phongsaly	57.8	55.8	41.3	33.8	29.8	1.02	395
Luangnamtha	71.1	70.0	59.2	51.0	46.2	1.04	357
Oudomxay	59.4	58.2	54.8	50.3	37.2	0.92	842
Bokeo	72.4	75.0	70.2	64.6	53.9	1.14	306
Luangprabang	61.2	69.2	61.7	50.2	41.1	0.90	1,007
Huaphanh	61.6	61.9	54.7	34.1	27.6	0.72	586
Xayabury	69.7	69.8	56.1	44.5	33.4	1.39	689
Xiengkhuang	64.2	66.4	52.7	42.3	30.6	0.72	558
Vientiane	78.4	81.9	62.8	49.3	43.2	0.87	754
Borikhamxay	71.6	74.5	68.3	60.7	52.6	1.07	616
Khammuan	68.6	69.6	65.7	63.4	51.3	1.23	952
Savannakhet	40.9	42.9	45.4	36.5	28.6	1.15	2,066
Saravane	56.4	58.3	55.7	44.5	36.5	1.03	830
Sekong	49.7	41.3	40.8	32.8	23.5	1.51	307
Champasack	77.3	77.4	75.2	66.1	59.1	1.01	1,481
Attapeu	52.3	55.4	48.1	23.7	19.2	1.63	327
Xaysomboun	52.1	57.8	47.5	48.9	32.3	0.89	232
Age at beginning of school year							
6 ^A	23.8	26.6	23.8	21.8	11.9	1.19	1,102
7-8 ^{2,5}	42.6	47.0	41.9	33.6	22.6	1.16	3,374
7	34.0	41.0	36.3	28.3	17.6	0.97	1,693
8	51.3	53.0	47.6	38.9	27.7	1.32	1,681
9	63.2	64.9	58.7	46.5	37.3	1.01	1,844
10-14	78.7	79.3	74.0	64.4	56.7	1.02	7,391
10	70.8	72.6	68.9	54.8	45.5	1.06	1,732
11	78.2	77.6	72.6	66.1	55.9	1.03	1,542
12	79.9	79.8	74.1	64.6	58.8	1.01	1,946
13	82.7	85.0	77.0	70.1	62.9	0.95	1,676
14	89.7	86.5	85.2	73.0	69.1	1.03	496
School attendance							
None or ECE	(15.2)	(13.2)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	46
Primary	52.0	55.1	49.8	39.5	28.7	1.08	7,267
Grade 1	16.1	20.2	16.5	13.0	6.5	1.13	845
Grade 2-3 ^{3,6}	40.4	45.1	41.1	32.1	19.7	1.01	3,163
Grade 2	30.5	37.5	35.8	27.4	15.3	0.93	1,622
Grade 3	50.8	53.1	46.6	37.0	24.5	1.12	1,541
Grade 4	66.3	68.7	62.3	47.7	36.7	1.27	1,548
Grade 5	78.3	78.6	71.2	58.8	49.0	1.01	1,711

¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁵ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁷ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁸ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁹ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

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

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Table LN.4.2 (Cont.): Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Total						
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,7,8,9}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ^{4,5,6}	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total^{1,4}	63.3	65.1	60.0	51.0	42.1	1.03	13,711
School attendance							
Lower secondary	91.8	92.9	86.9	76.8	70.9	1.00	3,961
Grade 1	87.9	89.9	83.6	71.1	64.5	0.97	1,229
Grade 2	91.9	91.9	86.4	77.0	70.1	1.09	1,263
Grade 3	94.6	95.9	88.7	79.6	75.0	0.96	916
Grade 4	95.9	96.7	92.3	84.4	80.1	0.94	553
Upper secondary	95.9	95.9	95.3	93.0	93.0	0.97	89
Out-of-school	50.0	49.3	45.8	42.3	33.8	0.94	2,347
Mother's education							
None or ECE	46.8	47.2	42.1	34.5	25.4	1.02	3,248
Primary	63.1	65.5	59.4	49.7	41.2	1.06	5,494
Lower secondary	69.4	72.4	67.0	56.5	47.4	1.05	2,622
Upper secondary	76.4	77.4	75.7	70.3	57.8	1.00	1,083
Post secondary / Non tertiary	81.4	83.6	81.4	72.2	65.9	0.88	398
High	83.6	84.1	79.8	70.4	64.0	1.15	858
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	51.3	47.7	40.8	35.9	27.0	0.91	279
Has no functional difficulty	63.6	65.5	60.4	51.3	42.4	1.03	13,432
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	72.7	74.3	70.3	60.7	52.3	1.05	8,111
Mon-Khmer	49.9	51.9	45.2	37.7	28.1	1.07	3,532
Hmong-Mien	47.4	51.6	44.9	35.3	25.1	0.90	1,537
Chinese-Tibetan	51.0	46.4	37.9	32.8	25.1	0.78	438
Other/DK/Missing	78.9	79.1	73.3	51.5	48.0	2.07	92
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	38.8	38.6	33.7	28.4	19.1	1.01	3,094
Second	58.0	60.5	54.5	42.4	33.4	1.01	2,887
Middle	68.3	71.1	65.3	54.9	45.8	1.03	2,768
Fourth	76.4	78.7	72.9	63.9	55.2	1.00	2,542
Richest	81.6	83.5	80.4	72.0	63.9	1.15	2,420
Parity indices							
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest ⁷	0.48	0.46	0.42	0.39	0.30	na	na
Area							
Rural/Urban ⁸	0.76	0.77	0.74	0.68	0.63	na	na
Functional difficulties							
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁹	0.81	0.73	0.68	0.70	0.64	na	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age 7-14)

² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)

³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁵ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age for grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, attending grade 2/3 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁷ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁸ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁹ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" and "Orphanhood" category of "Parity indices" are not shown separately.

Continued...

Table LN.4.2 (Cont.): Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Male						Female					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:			Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:			Number of children age 7-14 years				
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition		Pattern recognition and completion	Number reading	Number discrimination		Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Total^{1,4}	63.1	65.5	60.6	50.9	41.4	6,798	63.5	64.8	59.4	51.0	42.8	6,913
Area												
Urban	75.3	78.5	73.4	66.3	55.9	1,926	77.3	77.7	73.1	66.0	57.7	2,088
Rural	58.3	60.4	55.6	44.9	35.7	4,872	57.6	59.2	53.4	44.6	36.3	4,825
Rural with road	58.4	60.7	55.9	45.0	36.1	4,471	58.8	60.4	54.5	45.5	37.4	4,459
Rural without road	57.9	57.0	52.1	43.2	31.3	401	41.9	44.5	40.4	33.1	22.2	365
Region												
North	65.8	66.4	58.3	47.0	37.7	2,062	61.5	64.2	55.5	46.2	37.3	2,122
Central	60.2	65.0	60.8	53.1	43.0	3,229	63.9	64.6	60.4	53.7	44.8	3,353
South	65.8	65.4	63.5	51.6	43.3	1,507	65.7	66.2	62.7	52.0	46.0	1,437
Province												
Vientiane capital	74.3	78.5	78.2	76.1	63.7	700	78.7	82.8	82.0	75.5	66.9	705
Phongsaly	61.0	60.4	43.6	33.4	29.5	207	54.3	50.7	38.8	34.3	30.1	188
Luangnamtha	74.1	72.1	61.4	50.9	45.2	168	68.5	68.1	57.4	51.1	47.2	190
Oudomxay	62.7	59.0	57.7	53.4	38.7	428	56.0	57.3	51.7	47.1	35.7	415
Bokeo	70.7	72.7	69.8	62.7	50.2	148	74.0	77.3	70.7	66.4	57.4	158
Luangprabang	65.8	72.5	64.2	49.9	43.3	508	56.5	65.8	59.1	50.5	38.8	499
Huaphanh	67.0	65.5	60.0	38.4	32.3	282	56.7	58.5	49.8	30.1	23.3	305
Xayabury	65.6	65.3	51.1	41.0	27.7	321	73.3	73.7	60.4	47.5	38.5	368
Xiengkhuang	65.8	72.0	60.7	46.3	35.8	268	62.8	61.2	45.3	38.6	25.8	289
Vientiane	75.2	82.4	63.3	51.1	46.3	371	81.5	81.4	62.3	47.5	40.2	382
Borikhamxay	69.4	73.2	67.5	59.4	50.8	314	73.9	75.9	69.1	62.1	54.5	302
Khammuan	65.3	66.6	60.0	54.8	45.9	460	71.6	72.5	71.0	71.4	56.4	492
Savannakhet	38.6	44.5	47.2	37.6	26.6	1,006	43.1	41.4	43.7	35.4	30.5	1,060
Saravane	57.0	60.5	58.1	45.1	35.9	421	55.7	56.0	53.1	43.9	37.1	409
Sekong	50.5	37.8	37.7	27.7	18.9	159	48.7	45.1	44.2	38.2	28.5	148
Champasack	77.8	77.7	76.6	67.5	58.9	758	76.8	77.0	73.8	64.6	59.4	723
Attapeu	48.0	48.5	42.5	19.2	14.7	169	56.9	62.8	54.1	28.4	24.1	158
Xaysomboun	54.8	59.7	49.2	48.3	34.3	110	49.8	56.1	45.9	49.5	30.5	123

Continued...

Table LN.4.2 (Cont.): Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Male						Female					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:			Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:			Number of children age 7-14 years				
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition		Pattern recognition and completion	Number reading	Number discrimination		Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Total^{1,4}	63.1	65.5	60.6	50.9	41.4	6,798	63.5	64.8	59.4	51.0	42.8	6,913
Age at beginning of school year												
6 ^A	24.6	24.4	21.9	20.5	10.8	512	23.1	28.5	25.4	23.0	12.8	590
7-8 ^{2,5}	40.9	46.2	41.1	32.0	21.0	1,690	44.3	47.7	42.7	35.2	24.3	1,683
7	36.6	43.8	38.7	28.2	17.8	832	31.4	38.3	33.9	28.4	17.3	861
8	45.1	48.5	43.5	35.7	24.0	858	57.9	57.7	51.9	42.3	31.7	822
9	60.7	63.8	59.3	46.6	37.1	918	65.6	65.9	58.2	46.3	37.5	926
10-14	79.3	80.5	75.3	65.0	56.2	3,677	78.1	78.0	72.6	63.9	57.2	3,713
10	70.7	74.4	70.9	54.3	44.2	901	70.9	70.5	66.8	55.4	46.8	831
11	78.3	78.2	71.4	65.7	55.0	795	78.1	76.9	73.8	66.5	56.7	747
12	78.1	79.7	74.0	66.9	58.4	918	81.5	79.8	74.2	62.6	59.2	1,028
13	86.6	87.9	82.1	72.1	64.6	826	79.0	82.2	71.9	68.1	61.3	850
14	94.6	88.9	87.2	71.2	68.2	238	85.1	84.3	83.3	74.7	70.0	258
School attendance												
Primary	51.3	55.5	50.5	38.8	27.6	3,641	52.7	54.7	49.2	40.2	29.9	3,625
Grade 1	17.1	19.9	14.8	12.5	6.1	456	15.0	20.6	18.5	13.5	6.9	389
Grade 2-3 ^{3,6}	41.7	47.5	42.4	31.8	19.7	1,578	39.1	42.7	39.7	32.4	19.8	1,585
Grade 2	32.9	40.0	38.9	27.3	15.9	760	28.5	35.4	33.0	27.5	14.7	862
Grade 3	49.9	54.5	45.7	36.0	23.2	818	51.8	51.5	47.7	38.2	25.9	723
Grade 4	60.6	66.6	63.9	46.9	32.0	713	71.2	70.4	60.9	48.5	40.7	835
Grade 5	78.3	78.9	72.2	58.1	48.9	894	78.3	78.3	70.1	59.5	49.2	817
Lower secondary	91.7	93.1	87.8	77.7	70.8	1,944	92.0	92.7	86.0	76.0	70.9	2,018
Grade 1	88.6	90.5	85.0	72.4	65.4	633	87.1	89.4	82.1	69.8	63.4	596
Grade 2	89.7	91.6	86.5	76.5	67.0	614	94.0	92.2	86.3	77.5	73.0	649
Grade 3	96.8	97.4	90.2	80.4	76.8	439	92.7	94.5	87.3	78.8	73.3	477
Grade 4	95.5	95.6	93.8	88.9	83.0	258	96.2	97.7	90.9	80.5	77.6	296
Upper secondary	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.8)	(94.8)	38	(92.8)	(92.8)	(91.7)	(91.7)	(91.7)	51
Out-of-school	52.2	50.7	46.9	43.8	34.8	1,144	47.9	47.9	44.8	41.0	32.8	1,203

^A As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "None or ECE" category of "School Attendance" is not shown separately.

Continued...

Table LN.4.2 (Cont.): Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Male				Female							
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:							
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years
Total^{1,4}	63.1	65.5	60.6	50.9	41.4	6,798	63.5	64.8	59.4	51.0	42.8	6,913
Mother's education												
None or ECE	48.8	49.4	43.6	34.1	25.1	1,560	44.9	45.1	40.7	34.8	25.5	1,688
Primary	61.7	65.2	58.5	49.1	40.0	2,675	64.4	65.9	60.3	50.2	42.3	2,818
Lower secondary	68.8	72.8	68.4	56.5	46.1	1,365	70.0	71.9	65.5	56.6	48.7	1,257
Upper secondary	76.1	74.5	78.5	71.1	57.7	566	76.9	80.6	72.6	69.6	57.8	516
Post secondary / Non tertiary	81.9	88.0	82.4	77.9	70.3	183	81.0	79.9	80.7	67.3	62.1	215
High	79.9	80.4	77.1	66.9	59.6	444	87.5	88.0	82.6	74.1	68.7	415
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	58.6	50.9	44.6	40.0	28.1	157	41.9	43.6	36.0	30.5	25.5	121
Has no functional difficulty	63.2	65.8	61.0	51.2	41.8	6,641	63.9	65.2	59.8	51.4	43.1	6,791
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	71.8	74.0	70.0	60.7	51.0	4,083	73.6	74.6	70.7	60.8	53.6	4,028
Mon-Khmer	48.6	50.9	44.7	36.6	27.1	1,725	51.2	52.9	45.7	38.7	29.0	1,808
Hmong-Mien	49.9	54.6	50.3	35.8	26.6	730	45.2	48.9	40.1	34.9	23.8	806
Chinese-Tibetan	57.4	54.7	45.0	35.8	28.3	217	44.7	38.4	31.0	29.9	22.1	221
Other/DK/Missing	(79.9)	(79.1)	(68.0)	(31.9)	(30.6)	43	(78.1)	(79.0)	(77.9)	(68.8)	(63.4)	49
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	39.8	40.5	35.6	29.1	19.0	1,479	37.9	36.9	32.1	27.8	19.2	1,615
Second	57.9	60.6	54.3	41.4	33.2	1,454	58.1	60.4	54.6	43.5	33.5	1,433
Middle	67.3	70.8	66.5	55.1	45.1	1,328	69.2	71.5	64.3	54.8	46.4	1,440
Fourth	76.0	79.4	73.8	64.1	55.2	1,306	76.8	78.0	72.0	63.7	55.2	1,236
Richest	79.2	81.0	78.0	70.0	59.6	1,231	84.1	86.1	83.0	74.1	68.4	1,190
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ⁷	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.42	0.32	na	0.45	0.43	0.39	0.37	0.28	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ⁸	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.68	0.64	na	0.74	0.76	0.73	0.68	0.63	na
Functional difficulties												
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁹	0.93	0.77	0.73	0.78	0.67	na	0.66	0.67	0.60	0.59	0.59	na

na: not applicable

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Mother's education" and "Orphanhood" category of "Parity indices" are not shown separately.



9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.¹³⁸ Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

In Lao PDR, "registration" is usually understood as registration in the "family book" and not necessarily possession of a birth certificate. Since 2011, the Ministry of Home Affairs has had roles and responsibilities to oversee the civil registration system in the country. In the LSIS III, 2023, child is registered with civil authorities if he/she has birth certificate or registered in the family book.

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

Birth Registration: When a child is born at home, or health center or hospital, the head or representative of that household must verbally inform the chief of village where they reside or present a document from a health center or hospital as evidence of the birth. A village chief must then issue the birth notification within five working days from the date of receipt of information. The applicant must then further contact the family registration office at the district level to issue a birth certificate within thirty working days from the date of submission of the birth notification.

¹³⁸ UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, LSIS III, 2023

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities					Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	In the family book	Total registered (including registration in family book) ^{1,A}			
	Seen	Not seen						
Total	26.0	25.3	13.7	41.9	65.0	9,286	15.9	3,254
Sex								
Male	25.4	25.6	13.5	41.9	64.6	4,745	16.0	1,682
Female	26.5	24.9	13.9	41.9	65.4	4,541	15.8	1,573
Area								
Urban	36.6	30.7	6.7	48.9	74.1	2,461	31.1	638
Rural	22.1	23.3	16.2	39.4	61.7	6,825	12.2	2,617
Rural with road	22.8	24.2	15.0	38.9	62.1	6,198	12.8	2,351
Rural without road	15.4	14.1	28.1	44.3	57.7	627	7.3	266
Region								
North	25.9	23.4	22.4	55.9	71.8	3,077	11.5	869
Central	25.4	27.7	9.9	37.9	63.0	4,591	18.7	1,697
South	27.5	22.1	7.9	26.9	57.5	1,618	14.8	688
Province								
Vientiane capital	24.2	27.0	8.8	40.6	60.0	777	30.7	311
Phongsaly	10.4	13.5	38.0	53.7	61.9	340	9.2	129
Luangnamtha	20.9	31.1	20.2	54.9	72.3	331	22.7	92
Oudomxay	22.0	5.7	30.7	52.5	58.4	616	4.4	256
Bokeo	24.7	27.3	20.3	51.5	72.3	236	4.3	65
Luangprabang	41.4	36.8	7.0	52.4	85.2	707	18.1	105
Huaphanh	14.5	17.1	33.3	58.4	64.9	496	12.0	174
Xayabury	38.6	36.2	11.9	71.1	86.6	350	(28.3)	47
Xiangkhuang	40.3	28.8	5.7	47.4	74.8	535	66.7	135
Vientiane	13.5	34.4	14.4	33.1	62.3	582	11.8	220
Borikhamxay	48.9	13.8	7.3	26.9	70.1	448	8.6	134
Khammuan	46.7	26.6	3.6	44.6	76.9	533	5.0	123
Savannakhet	11.9	30.5	14.3	40.1	56.7	1,510	10.1	653
Saravane	37.0	10.1	6.0	27.5	53.1	451	15.9	211
Sekong	35.0	11.2	6.7	26.3	52.9	196	7.0	92
Champasack	22.7	32.1	5.1	23.4	59.9	729	19.7	292
Attapeu	17.8	23.1	21.0	36.4	61.9	243	4.6	92
Xaysomboun	18.0	20.2	2.6	6.5	40.8	205	18.2	121
Age (in months)								
0-11	26.5	19.6	5.2	15.4	51.3	1,986	19.8	966
12-23	26.4	24.8	10.7	33.7	62.0	1,857	14.1	707
24-35	24.9	25.9	14.0	45.0	64.7	1,790	15.3	631
36-47	25.6	27.2	18.9	54.6	71.7	1,945	12.5	550
48-59	26.3	29.7	20.6	64.0	76.6	1,708	15.3	400
Mother's education								
None or ECE	15.1	17.0	22.1	38.7	54.2	1,458	7.7	668
Primary	21.9	24.2	15.1	39.7	61.2	2,929	10.9	1,137
Lower secondary	24.6	25.2	13.2	39.9	62.9	2,244	15.8	832
Upper secondary	31.9	28.4	9.9	41.9	70.1	1,343	27.2	401
Post secondary / Non tertiary	43.1	39.0	6.5	56.6	88.5	241	(37.4)	28
High	43.4	33.1	6.1	53.6	82.6	1,067	49.6	186
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^B								
Has functional difficulty	12.5	6.5	44.5	58.3	63.5	112	(9.9)	41
Has no functional difficulty	25.9	28.0	17.3	54.3	71.1	5,330	14.5	1,540
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	30.3	30.3	8.5	42.1	69.1	4,832	21.7	1,493
Mon-Khmer	21.8	19.2	18.3	39.5	59.3	2,602	8.0	1,060
Hmong-Mien	22.0	21.4	18.2	42.0	61.6	1,419	17.4	545
Chinese-Tibetan	17.0	18.3	32.4	58.4	67.7	371	7.9	120
Other/DK/Missing	2.5	22.2	15.8	27.8	40.6	61	(14.4)	36
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	16.8	15.0	21.1	37.8	52.9	2,478	6.4	1,168
Second	23.1	23.0	16.1	39.3	62.2	2,072	12.7	783
Middle	27.0	28.8	11.9	40.6	67.8	1,801	21.9	581
Fourth	30.6	34.0	7.7	43.5	72.3	1,571	21.3	435
Richest	40.2	32.6	6.1	53.3	78.9	1,364	43.3	287

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

^A The total registered indicator is the percentage of children with a birth certificate (seen and unseen) and those reported as registered with district authority. The children registered in the family book include children whose birth certificate has been seen or unseen, and therefore to avoid duplication, this variable has not been included in the calculation of the indicator.

^B Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

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

Note: Due to the figure that fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing/DK" category of "Education" is not shown separately.

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies¹³⁹ have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the LSIS III, 2023, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, LSIS III, 2023						
	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^A		
Total	18.9	57.3	31.0	3.4	62.3	26,377
Sex						
Male	17.9	59.0	32.8	3.4	64.1	13,348
Female	20.0	55.6	29.1	3.3	60.4	13,029
Area						
Urban	24.8	51.5	28.8	2.7	56.9	7,391
Rural	16.6	59.6	31.8	3.6	64.4	18,986
Rural with road	16.8	59.5	31.7	3.6	64.4	17,325
Rural without road	14.4	60.7	32.7	3.7	63.6	1,661
Region						
North	19.3	67.8	32.0	4.1	69.6	8,194
Central	18.6	55.8	30.2	3.0	61.6	12,973
South	19.0	44.7	31.2	3.3	52.5	5,210
¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1						
^A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could.						
^B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.						
						Continued...

¹³⁹ Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1 (Cont.): Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^A		
Total	18.9	57.3	31.0	3.4	62.3	26,377
Province						
Vientiane capital	37.0	42.9	32.9	1.2	53.3	2,473
Phongsaly	10.1	57.2	13.9	0.1	58.3	826
Luangnamtha	30.7	65.1	49.3	2.9	66.7	819
Oudomxay	14.8	75.5	32.4	4.4	77.8	1,596
Bokeo	25.2	46.3	20.7	1.2	47.9	681
Luangprabang	17.3	78.1	41.0	5.4	79.3	1,844
Huaphanh	22.2	66.7	26.0	2.1	68.9	1,237
Xayabury	20.5	64.4	31.0	8.7	66.2	1,191
Xiengkhuang	10.4	54.4	19.9	2.9	55.9	1,317
Vientiane	11.3	53.3	37.8	2.2	62.7	1,532
Borikhamxay	19.0	62.1	37.5	10.6	64.0	1,192
Khammuan	11.1	56.8	30.7	0.7	63.6	1,651
Savannakhet	15.9	60.8	27.7	2.6	64.9	4,329
Saravane	33.3	38.4	38.4	2.6	56.0	1,426
Sekong	4.7	76.0	57.2	11.0	84.2	581
Champasack	14.5	34.4	20.2	0.5	37.7	2,538
Attapeu	18.5	69.9	35.4	8.4	73.8	665
Xaysomboun	18.9	70.4	24.0	7.1	73.9	479
Age						
1-2	23.6	36.6	29.6	2.1	44.1	3,647
3-4	20.0	54.6	42.9	4.5	62.9	3,653
5-9	17.5	61.8	35.6	3.8	66.7	9,791
10-14	18.2	61.9	21.9	3.0	64.5	9,286
Mother's education						
None or ECE	15.6	60.9	30.9	4.5	65.1	6,014
Primary	18.3	58.7	31.2	3.6	63.4	9,664
Lower secondary	16.8	60.0	31.5	3.0	64.7	5,350
Upper secondary	23.0	49.0	32.2	2.2	55.9	2,494
Post secondary / Non tertiary	26.7	44.9	22.7	1.9	49.9	719
High	29.0	48.1	30.3	2.2	54.6	2,126
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)^B						
Has functional difficulty	16.7	51.0	34.6	7.0	60.8	647
Has no functional difficulty	18.5	59.7	31.4	3.4	64.3	23,873
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	21.3	52.8	28.5	2.2	58.4	14,718
Mon-Khmer	14.6	64.2	36.7	4.8	69.3	7,149
Hmong-Mien	17.4	62.4	30.4	5.5	64.9	3,398
Chinese-Tibetan	20.0	58.5	27.1	2.2	60.4	941
Other/DK/Missing	24.2	53.9	34.4	6.2	57.8	171
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	14.4	63.1	34.7	4.9	67.7	6,779
Second	16.5	60.6	31.5	4.0	64.6	5,704
Middle	16.7	56.0	29.5	3.2	60.8	5,074
Fourth	20.4	55.8	30.1	2.0	60.8	4,569
Richest	30.5	46.9	27.0	1.8	53.9	4,250

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1^A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could.^B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

Note: Due to the figure that fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing/DK" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	22.6	12,408
Sex		
Male	23.8	375
Female	22.6	12,033
Area		
Urban	19.3	2,719
Rural	24.5	6,101
Rural with road	24.7	5,624
Rural without road	21.2	476
Region		
North	18.5	3,736
Central	26.8	6,122
South	18.7	2,551
Province		
Vientiane capital	23.2	1,307
Phongsaly	19.9	346
Luangnamtha	34.4	377
Oudomxay	20.0	606
Bokeo	22.6	322
Luangprabang	28.0	805
Huaphanh	5.2	567
Xayabury	6.2	714
Xiengkhuang	29.3	486
Vientiane	25.0	809
Borikhamxay	48.9	605
Khammuan	17.1	760
Savannakhet	28.4	1,891
Saravane	27.2	685
Sekong	12.8	257
Champasack	12.3	1,294
Attapeu	31.3	315
Xaysomboun	11.8	264
Age		
<25	23.4	1,576
25-34	22.0	4,612
35-49	23.3	4,583
50+	22.1	1,638
Education		
None or ECE	26.6	2,365
Primary	23.3	4,505
Lower secondary	22.2	2,686
Upper secondary	20.8	1,403
Post secondary / Non tertiary	19.8	371
High	15.8	1,072
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	20.8	7,701
Mon-Khmer	26.4	3,058
Hmong-Mien	24.1	1,201
Chinese-Tibetan	26.7	361
Other/DK/Missing	22.1	88
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	25.2	2,572
Second	21.9	2,589
Middle	24.3	2,566
Fourth	20.8	2,498
Richest	20.8	2,183

Note: Due to the figure that fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing/DK" category of "Education" is not shown separately.

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

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

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).^{140,141,142}

Table PR.3.1 presents children’s involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children’s involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.¹⁴³

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 21 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: No limit to number of hours

SDG Target 8.7 aims to “take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.” The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System

¹⁴⁰ ‘Own use production of goods’, including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

¹⁴¹ UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

¹⁴² The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

¹⁴³ Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 Is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

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

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	31.7	13,531	59.5	13.1	5,546	76.0	2.6	4,415
Sex								
Male	31.9	6,903	59.7	13.0	2,719	76.4	2.6	2,159
Female	31.4	6,628	59.4	13.1	2,827	75.6	2.6	2,256
Area								
Urban	23.4	3,842	51.5	8.3	1,590	63.2	1.3	1,294
Rural	34.9	9,689	62.8	15.0	3,956	81.3	3.1	3,122
Rural with road	34.5	8,827	62.6	15.2	3,645	81.3	3.1	2,843
Rural without road	39.2	862	64.8	12.4	311	80.8	2.8	278
Region								
North	31.9	4,117	68.3	13.1	1,690	85.6	1.4	1,282
Central	31.8	6,632	57.5	10.6	2,679	74.3	2.3	2,274
South	30.9	2,781	51.7	18.6	1,177	66.0	5.0	859
Province								
Vientiane capital	9.0	1,263	25.4	8.0	569	39.5	2.7	521
Phongsaly	18.1	422	77.9	0.0	141	90.7	0.0	99
Luangnamtha	38.5	412	61.8	17.7	158	74.1	0.1	142
Oudomxay	44.4	765	79.4	9.8	361	94.2	2.7	279
Bokeo	18.6	354	53.5	15.4	142	78.8	1.3	122
Luangprabang	39.0	890	66.8	15.9	415	84.8	0.5	231
Huaphanh	31.0	620	63.9	23.2	224	84.4	5.1	154
Xayabury	20.3	655	65.6	7.4	249	85.1	0.0	254
Xiengkhuang	39.2	638	63.4	25.7	256	87.2	5.0	248
Vientiane	25.0	738	53.6	16.8	342	60.0	5.3	291
Borikhamxay	45.3	596	77.0	7.3	250	92.8	1.4	217
Khammuan	36.1	920	58.0	4.1	298	87.9	0.8	258
Savannakhet	38.5	2,236	71.2	8.8	887	91.4	0.8	662
Saravane	22.7	793	37.6	23.1	298	67.3	1.1	217
Sekong	31.6	284	72.4	20.4	144	98.1	0.2	111
Champasack	34.0	1,362	53.5	12.9	592	51.4	7.6	405
Attapeu	36.9	343	52.4	31.0	142	82.6	7.4	126
Xaysomboun	41.3	242	68.6	8.5	77	77.9	0.0	77

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

Continued...

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

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children age 5-17 years involved in:		Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years	
	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:	Number of children age 5-11 years	Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more		
Total	31.7	13,531	59.5	13.1	5,546	76.0	2.6	4,415
School attendance								
Attending ^A	34.3	10,651	60.6	10.7	3,976	72.1	0.8	2,178
Not attending	21.8	2,880	56.8	18.9	1,568	79.7	4.3	2,235
Mother's education^B								
None or ECE	34.8	3,205	66.5	13.5	1,597	87.7	2.3	1,324
Primary	33.8	5,089	59.0	15.8	2,237	77.1	3.1	1,712
Lower secondary	31.5	2,689	56.7	10.2	965	64.4	2.0	722
Upper secondary	26.9	1,134	45.8	7.8	344	63.6	0.0	280
Post secondary / Non tertiary	23.6	368	59.3	10.0	159	64.5	2.9	130
High	19.7	1,042	50.3	4.8	240	42.4	4.8	156
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	24.0	436	46.1	19.7	99	71.9	0.4	108
Has no functional difficulty	31.9	13,095	59.8	12.9	5,448	76.1	2.6	4,308
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	29.4	7,642	54.8	10.0	3,208	68.2	2.7	2,471
Mon-Khmer	34.7	3,692	62.6	18.3	1,449	85.1	2.7	1,219
Hmong-Mien	35.2	1,635	73.0	17.0	672	88.3	2.2	544
Chinese-Tibetan	33.8	468	67.0	12.2	187	82.1	0.1	152
Other/DK/Missing	23.2	93	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	(*)	30
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	34.4	3,527	65.6	18.3	1,295	88.2	2.3	1,040
Second	35.2	2,862	63.1	15.2	1,211	84.3	2.9	883
Middle	33.5	2,540	62.8	13.2	1,156	76.3	3.1	821
Fourth	30.9	2,344	55.5	7.9	992	69.6	2.8	876
Richest	21.5	2,258	46.1	8.0	892	57.3	1.6	795

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

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

Note: Due to the figure that fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing/DK" category of "School attendance" and "Missing/DK" category of "Mother's education" are not shown separately.

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household choresPercentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores^A during the previous week, by age groups, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Total	68.8	2.5	13,531	88.5	6.6	5,546
Sex						
Male	64.1	1.6	6,903	86.8	5.8	2,719
Female	73.6	3.3	6,628	90.1	7.3	2,827
Area						
Urban	65.7	0.6	3,842	90.8	3.5	1,590
Rural	70.0	3.2	9,689	87.6	7.8	3,956
Rural with road	70.1	2.9	8,827	87.6	7.7	3,645
Rural without road	68.6	6.6	862	87.5	9.2	311
Region						
North	73.1	2.8	4,117	89.1	7.3	1,690
Central	69.8	2.2	6,632	91.0	4.2	2,679
South	60.1	2.5	2,781	81.9	11.0	1,177
Province						
Vientiane capital	53.3	1.4	1,263	89.9	2.0	569
Phongsaly	60.7	0.0	422	91.8	1.7	141
Luangnamtha	71.9	3.6	412	93.9	3.0	158
Oudomxay	76.9	6.4	765	83.9	12.5	361
Bokeo	65.3	3.0	354	88.1	3.9	142
Luangprabang	80.7	2.7	890	84.2	12.8	415
Huaphanh	68.8	2.4	620	93.5	4.9	224
Xayabury	75.1	0.3	655	96.8	0.4	249
Xiengkhuang	71.5	1.7	638	88.3	6.8	256
Vientiane	73.5	0.2	738	94.8	4.9	342
Borikhamxay	82.6	0.1	596	94.9	0.6	250
Khammuan	76.5	1.1	920	95.6	0.8	298
Savannakhet	70.3	4.4	2,236	88.9	6.5	887
Saravane	51.2	3.3	793	77.2	13.3	298
Sekong	57.4	5.3	284	85.8	13.7	144
Champasack	63.2	0.9	1,362	84.3	7.7	592
Attapeu	70.6	4.8	343	77.9	17.4	142
Xaysomboun	76.8	3.9	242	84.9	7.8	77
School attendance						
Attending ^B	72.4	2.4	10,651	90.1	4.5	3,976
Not attending	55.5	2.8	2,880	84.5	12.0	1,568
Mother's education						
None or ECE	67.9	5.0	3,205	87.3	8.4	1,597
Primary	71.3	2.1	5,089	86.9	8.6	2,237
Lower secondary	70.9	1.5	2,689	91.9	2.6	965
Upper secondary	63.4	2.0	1,134	89.0	1.0	344
Post secondary / Non tertiary	66.4	0.1	368	94.0	1.5	159
High	60.5	0.1	1,042	93.8	2.4	240
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	46.0	2.8	436	66.5	12.5	99
Has no functional difficulty	69.5	2.4	13,095	88.9	6.5	5,448
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	67.5	1.2	7,642	90.8	3.3	3,208
Mon-Khmer	69.5	4.8	3,692	84.2	11.9	1,449
Hmong-Mien	73.4	3.3	1,635	86.7	10.7	672
Chinese-Tibetan	68.1	2.1	468	87.7	6.6	187
Other/DK/Missing	61.7	0.5	93	(*)	(*)	31
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	69.2	5.7	3,527	82.6	13.9	1,295
Second	68.9	1.9	2,862	87.0	8.6	1,211
Middle	70.6	1.7	2,540	90.2	4.5	1,156
Fourth	72.0	0.7	2,344	93.7	1.0	992
Richest	62.5	0.9	2,258	91.3	2.3	892

^A Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5-11 and 12-14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15-17 years.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education.

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

Note: Due to the figure that fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing/DK" category of "School attendance" and "Missing/DK" category of "Mother's education" are not shown separately.

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, LSIS III, 2023

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ^{1,A}	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	33.7	21.8	60.5	3.0	23.1	23,492
Sex						
Male	32.9	22.2	57.6	2.3	23.1	11,781
Female	34.5	21.4	63.4	3.6	23.1	11,711
Area						
Urban	27.6	15.6	59.0	1.2	16.2	6,725
Rural	36.2	24.3	61.1	3.7	25.9	16,767
Rural with road	36.1	24.1	61.3	3.5	25.5	15,315
Rural without road	36.7	26.5	59.5	5.9	29.2	1,452
Region						
North	38.4	21.9	63.7	3.3	23.8	7,090
Central	33.3	21.1	61.0	2.3	22.0	11,586
South	27.7	23.3	54.7	4.1	24.7	4,817
Province						
Vientiane capital	14.9	7.3	50.4	1.3	8.5	2,353
Phongsaly	39.4	11.5	58.2	0.4	11.9	662
Luangnamtha	32.7	26.2	62.4	2.7	28.2	712
Oudomxay	48.1	27.2	63.4	6.7	30.1	1,405
Bokeo	37.9	14.5	57.7	2.6	16.4	618
Luangprabang	37.5	27.0	69.5	5.0	29.6	1,536
Huaphanh	30.4	25.3	63.7	2.6	27.3	998
Xayabury	38.1	13.1	63.3	0.3	13.2	1,159
Xiengkhuang	42.1	28.7	59.8	2.5	29.3	1,142
Vientiane	28.3	18.8	63.2	1.3	19.2	1,371
Borikhamxay	41.9	27.4	68.7	0.2	27.6	1,063
Khammuan	27.7	23.4	67.0	0.8	23.8	1,476
Savannakhet	43.3	25.0	62.4	4.1	26.4	3,785
Saravane	22.6	19.2	48.6	5.0	20.7	1,308
Sekong	48.3	22.2	53.2	6.4	22.7	539
Champasack	24.5	24.2	57.6	2.5	25.5	2,360
Attapeu	32.6	29.4	57.7	6.7	32.0	610
Xaysomboun	38.4	26.9	63.4	3.9	27.7	396

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

^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

Continued...

Table PR.3.3 (Cont.): Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, LSIS III, 2023

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ^{1,A}	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	33.7	21.8	60.5	3.0	23.1	23,492
Age						
5-11	9.3	31.7	68.8	2.5	32.3	13,531
12-14	59.5	13.1	88.5	6.6	16.9	5,546
15-17	76.0	2.6	na	na	2.6	4,415
School attendance						
Attending ^B	29.7	24.4	67.2	2.5	25.4	16,805
Not attending	43.7	15.3	43.7	4.0	17.2	6,683
Mother's education^C						
None or ECE	42.8	22.2	58.3	4.8	24.4	6,126
Primary	34.6	23.5	61.6	3.3	24.9	9,038
Lower secondary	28.2	21.9	63.8	1.5	22.6	4,376
Upper secondary	22.3	18.9	58.3	1.5	19.5	1,759
Post secondary / Non tertiary	32.0	16.2	60.0	0.4	16.4	657
High	18.1	15.6	59.5	0.5	15.8	1,439
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	20.2	19.4	41.4	3.8	20.1	642
Has no functional difficulty	34.1	21.9	61.0	2.9	23.2	22,850
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	29.8	19.8	60.6	1.5	20.5	13,321
Mon-Khmer	38.2	24.8	59.6	5.5	27.0	6,359
Hmong-Mien	40.7	24.6	62.5	4.4	26.7	2,852
Chinese-Tibetan	37.0	22.4	59.8	2.8	24.1	806
Other/DK/Missing	42.4	15.0	56.0	1.8	16.5	154
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	38.0	25.1	59.9	6.5	28.2	5,862
Second	36.1	24.6	61.0	3.2	25.8	4,956
Middle	35.2	22.8	62.8	2.1	23.5	4,517
Fourth	31.8	19.6	62.1	0.6	19.9	4,212
Richest	24.8	14.5	56.5	1.0	15.0	3,945

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

^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

Note: Due to the figure that fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing/DK" category of "School attendance" and "Missing/DK" category of "Mother's education" are not shown separately.

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions												
	Percentage of children engaged in:					Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work	Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^a	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas								
Total	21.8	3.0	9.6	10.6	3.8	11.7	0.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	21.2	36.4	23,492
Sex													
Male	22.2	2.3	12.6	11.3	4.2	12.1	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	22.3	37.0	11,781
Female	21.4	3.6	6.7	9.9	3.4	11.3	0.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	20.0	35.8	11,711
Area													
Urban	15.6	1.2	5.0	5.4	2.5	7.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	13.0	24.9	6,725
Rural	24.3	3.7	11.5	12.7	4.3	13.5	0.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	24.5	41.0	16,767
Rural with road	24.1	3.5	11.2	12.3	4.3	13.5	0.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	24.1	40.5	15,315
Rural without road	26.5	5.9	14.8	16.4	4.1	14.0	0.5	2.7	4.2	4.0	27.9	45.8	1,452
Region													
North	21.9	3.3	12.1	13.2	5.7	13.3	0.3	1.0	3.5	3.7	23.4	38.1	7,090
Central	21.1	2.3	8.1	10.1	2.4	10.3	1.1	3.7	1.3	1.1	21.0	36.5	11,586
South	23.3	4.1	9.6	8.0	4.3	12.5	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.5	18.3	33.7	4,817
Province													
Vientiane capital	7.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	6.3	13.3	2,353
Phongsaly	11.5	0.4	4.4	0.1	2.6	2.4	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.2	5.8	16.7	662
Luangnamtha	26.2	2.7	23.4	16.8	20.6	30.4	0.2	0.8	1.9	2.2	36.0	50.1	712
Oudomxay	27.2	6.7	20.3	14.3	5.1	14.8	0.3	1.0	14.2	13.1	31.9	51.9	1,405
Bokeo	14.5	2.6	9.9	9.0	2.9	14.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.2	20.2	29.5	618
Luangprabang	27.0	5.0	15.3	23.9	4.5	8.2	0.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	28.5	44.0	1,536
Huaphanh	25.3	2.6	4.3	15.0	4.5	14.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	18.9	36.7	998
Xayabury	13.1	0.3	3.6	3.3	6.7	11.9	0.8	2.1	0.4	2.3	14.5	24.0	1,159
Xiengkhuang	28.7	2.5	11.4	6.4	2.5	10.6	0.7	1.5	2.3	2.7	18.1	40.5	1,142
Vientiane	18.8	1.3	8.8	2.4	3.0	6.8	1.9	1.0	1.2	2.8	14.0	28.1	1,371
Borikhamxay	27.4	0.2	12.5	24.9	2.8	20.8	1.7	6.0	1.3	0.9	38.1	53.7	1,063
Khammuan	23.4	0.8	3.4	3.9	0.9	9.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	14.3	33.5	1,476
Savannakhet	25.0	4.1	12.3	17.6	2.7	13.9	1.4	8.6	1.8	1.0	31.8	48.9	3,785
Saravane	19.2	5.0	8.1	5.6	6.0	15.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	18.8	28.7	1,308
Sekong	22.2	6.4	17.5	1.1	10.9	22.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.9	33.2	49.0	539
Champasack	24.2	2.5	8.0	8.0	1.8	6.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.1	12.4	30.2	2,360
Attapeu	29.4	6.7	12.2	15.4	4.8	22.1	2.8	1.7	4.2	4.7	27.0	44.1	610
Xaysomboun	26.9	3.9	2.9	9.2	0.8	1.9	0.5	1.7	6.6	1.7	16.8	37.7	396

^a The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

^b Includes attendance to early childhood education.

^c The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

Continued...

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, LSIS III, 2023

		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions										Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^a	Number of children age 5-17 years
Percentage of children engaged in:		Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work			
Total	21.8	3.0	9.6	10.6	3.8	11.7	0.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	21.2	36.4	23,492
Age													
5-11	31.7	2.5	3.6	5.5	1.8	6.5	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	11.5	34.6	13,531
12-14	13.1	6.6	13.2	14.1	4.8	15.9	1.2	2.3	2.8	2.8	28.4	35.7	5,546
15-17	2.6	0.0	23.8	21.9	8.7	22.3	2.5	5.0	4.8	5.4	41.9	42.7	4,415
School attendance													
Attending ^b	24.4	2.5	7.1	8.8	3.1	9.7	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	17.7	35.4	16,805
Not attending	15.3	4.0	15.9	15.1	5.5	16.7	1.5	4.0	3.2	3.5	30.0	38.7	6,683
Mother's education^c													
None or ECE	22.2	4.8	16.1	16.0	5.2	15.5	0.8	4.9	3.6	3.8	30.6	45.3	6,126
Primary	23.5	3.3	9.4	11.5	4.0	13.5	0.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	22.4	37.9	9,038
Lower secondary	21.9	1.5	5.8	6.8	2.7	7.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	14.4	31.0	4,376
Upper secondary	18.9	1.5	4.0	4.4	2.6	5.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	11.7	26.6	1,759
Post secondary / Non tertiary	16.2	0.4	5.4	4.9	2.8	6.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	12.2	25.2	657
High	15.6	0.5	2.3	2.1	1.5	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	20.3	1,439
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	19.4	3.8	9.3	8.8	3.2	17.5	0.2	0.6	9.4	11.4	24.1	32.0	642
Has no functional difficulty	21.9	2.9	9.7	10.6	3.8	11.5	0.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	21.1	36.5	22,850
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	19.8	1.5	6.1	7.5	2.7	8.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	16.1	30.8	13,321
Mon-Khmer	24.8	5.5	15.5	15.4	5.7	16.5	0.9	4.5	3.3	3.3	30.1	45.7	6,359
Hmong-Mien	24.6	4.4	12.0	14.1	2.7	12.0	0.1	2.5	3.8	3.5	24.5	40.8	2,852
Chinese-Tibetan	22.4	2.8	15.1	10.6	10.8	17.0	0.2	1.2	4.6	4.6	23.9	40.3	806
Other/DK/Missing	15.0	1.8	6.2	17.1	6.4	12.4	0.7	1.3	0.7	2.2	21.3	32.0	154
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	25.1	6.5	15.7	16.1	5.2	16.2	0.5	4.1	3.9	3.7	30.2	46.3	5,862
Second	24.6	3.2	10.9	12.8	4.4	13.5	0.8	3.1	2.7	2.6	24.1	41.2	4,956
Middle	22.8	2.1	7.8	8.7	3.3	12.0	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	19.5	34.9	4,517
Fourth	19.6	0.6	6.7	7.9	3.2	9.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.3	16.4	30.7	4,212
Richest	14.5	1.0	4.4	4.7	2.2	5.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	11.2	23.4	3,945

^a The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3

^b Includes attendance to early childhood education

^c The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

Note: Due to the figure that fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Missing/DK" category of "School attendance" and "Missing/DK" category of "Mother's education" are not shown separately.

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage¹⁴⁴ before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

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

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.¹⁴⁵

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{146,147} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 years who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

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

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

¹⁴⁴ All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

¹⁴⁵ Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey*. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf>;

Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization*. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

¹⁴⁶ Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

¹⁴⁷ Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, LSIS III, 2023

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years			Women age 15-49 years		
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union			
Total	7.7	22,126	7.9	30.0	18,471	6.1	30.5	3,160	26.6	3,655	1.3	16,063			
Area															
Urban	4.1	7,643	4.4	18.9	6,585	2.7	16.7	935	13.4	1,057	1.2	4,987			
Rural	9.6	14,483	9.9	36.2	11,886	7.6	36.3	2,225	31.9	2,598	1.4	11,077			
Rural with road	9.2	13,370	9.4	35.6	10,975	7.3	35.2	2,034	31.4	2,395	1.4	10,157			
Rural without road	14.2	1,113	15.1	43.8	911	10.7	47.8	191	38.7	203	1.5	920			
Region															
North	9.7	6,534	10.2	37.6	5,463	9.4	40.4	972	35.0	1,070	1.4	5,230			
Central	6.9	11,455	6.9	26.2	9,581	4.7	25.7	1,583	23.6	1,874	1.3	7,866			
South	6.7	4,137	7.0	28.8	3,427	4.8	27.1	605	21.6	710	1.3	2,968			
Province															
Vientiane capital	2.3	3,221	2.6	12.8	2,776	1.0	10.9	432	6.0	445	0.2	1,789			
Phongsaly	7.2	610	7.7	32.7	534	6.0	39.7	107	36.5	76	0.0	512			
Luangnamtha	5.9	609	6.4	30.8	508	7.2	37.7	85	30.1	101	0.5	499			
Oudomxay	11.7	1,182	11.7	40.7	952	12.0	41.7	196	43.3	230	1.4	973			
Bokeo	9.6	585	10.1	33.9	491	10.0	33.3	79	25.1	94	2.9	442			
Luangprabang	9.3	1,463	10.3	36.7	1,225	11.2	42.2	202	34.2	238	2.3	1,123			
Huaphanh	13.9	871	13.9	46.1	720	11.4	53.2	158	39.5	151	0.4	728			
Xayabury	8.5	1,213	9.1	37.5	1,033	4.6	28.0	146	29.1	180	1.6	951			
Xiangkhuan	10.0	926	9.8	36.1	767	7.9	38.1	133	41.3	159	1.5	761			
Vientiane	9.6	1,457	9.9	32.3	1,237	6.4	32.3	177	24.2	220	1.6	1,102			
Borikhamxay	8.3	943	8.1	30.5	794	11.0	38.2	129	31.9	149	3.7	731			
Khammuan	6.0	1,379	6.4	27.8	1,149	4.9	29.5	209	17.9	230	2.8	955			
Savannakhet	8.9	3,213	8.8	30.8	2,607	4.3	26.3	451	28.7	606	0.6	2,270			
Saravane	7.9	1,165	8.4	31.8	980	7.0	35.9	172	25.7	185	2.1	861			
Sekong	8.7	436	9.1	32.5	342	4.9	27.1	85	30.2	94	1.9	305			
Champasack	5.3	1,976	5.6	25.1	1,654	2.4	19.9	241	13.9	322	0.4	1,390			
Attapeu	7.9	560	7.8	32.9	451	6.3	29.3	108	30.4	109	2.4	412			
Xaysomboun	12.3	316	10.8	45.2	251	7.5	42.9	51	52.3	65	0.2	260			

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

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

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union
⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

Continued...

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, LSIS III, 2023

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years			Women age 15-49 years		
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Percentage married before age 20-24 years	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union		
Total	7.7	22,126	7.9	30.0	18,471	6.1	30.5	3.160	26.6	3,655	1.3	16,063			
Age															
15-19	6.6	3,655	na	na	na	na	na	na	26.6	3,655	1.0	971			
15-17	6.0	2,226	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.0	2,226	1.0	356			
18-19	7.5	1,429	na	na	na	na	na	na	43.1	1,429	1.0	616			
20-24	6.1	3,160	6.1	30.5	3,160	6.1	30.5	3,160	na	na	0.6	2,043			
25-29	7.8	3,400	7.8	28.4	3,400	na	na	na	na	na	1.0	2,686			
30-34	8.2	3,515	8.2	28.2	3,515	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	3,008			
35-39	8.9	3,459	8.9	32.1	3,459	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	2,992			
40-44	8.1	2,859	8.1	33.2	2,859	na	na	na	na	na	1.7	2,567			
45-49	8.5	2,078	8.5	27.5	2,078	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	1,797			
Education															
None or ECE	15.6	3,053	15.8	44.3	2,856	16.5	44.6	266	46.4	197	1.8	2,650			
Primary	11.7	6,652	11.4	41.4	6,014	11.8	49.0	643	41.3	638	1.6	5,559			
Lower secondary	7.5	5,184	7.0	35.1	3,913	7.6	45.9	860	35.9	1,271	0.9	3,784			
Upper secondary	1.1	3,963	1.2	13.5	2,527	1.0	14.8	872	10.9	1,436	0.8	1,980			
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.8	616	0.9	4.7	598	0.0	3.6	63	(*)	19	1.0	461			
High	0.5	2,658	0.5	1.9	2,563	0.0	0.9	456	4.2	95	1.5	1,629			
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao-Tai	5.0	14,144	5.2	23.9	12,139	3.2	22.0	1,750	16.7	2,005	1.1	9,892			
Mon-Khmer	11.9	5,317	12.8	40.1	4,229	8.3	35.4	924	33.8	1,088	1.7	4,011			
Hmong-Mien	16.3	1,874	16.1	50.6	1,447	13.4	53.2	367	52.1	427	1.5	1,527			
Chinese-Tibetan	7.9	604	8.5	35.2	503	11.3	47.8	104	33.0	101	1.2	504			
Other/DK/Missing	6.6	188	6.4	32.2	155	3.6	(*)	16	(39.9)	34	3.9	130			
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	14.2	3,985	14.7	44.4	3,188	12.0	48.5	736	41.3	796	1.5	3,180			
Second	10.5	4,236	10.7	40.0	3,431	8.0	39.6	688	37.2	805	1.1	3,266			
Middle	7.3	4,289	7.5	32.3	3,589	4.9	26.7	619	28.3	700	1.5	3,237			
Fourth	5.4	4,611	5.9	25.8	3,909	2.1	20.9	564	15.0	702	1.3	3,254			
Richest	2.7	5,006	2.9	13.6	4,355	1.6	9.2	554	6.0	651	1.3	3,125			

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

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

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

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, LSIS III, 2023

	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years			Men age 15-49 years		
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	1.8	10,340	1.9	11.0	8,677	10.0	1.1	10.0	1,528	10.2	1,663	20.4	6,677	20.4	6,677
Area															
Urban	0.7	3,353	0.8	6.5	2,883	4.9	0.1	4.9	419	5.3	469	28.4	1,959	28.4	1,959
Rural	2.3	6,987	2.5	13.2	5,793	12.0	1.4	12.0	1,109	12.1	1,194	17.0	4,718	17.0	4,718
Rural with road	2.1	6,407	2.4	12.9	5,334	12.1	1.5	12.1	1,014	12.0	1,072	15.4	4,329	15.4	4,329
Rural without road	3.6	580	3.9	17.1	459	11.2	0.0	11.2	95	12.5	122	35.4	389	35.4	389
Region															
North	1.7	3,135	1.9	13.7	2,613	13.7	1.7	13.7	458	12.6	522	33.9	2,207	33.9	2,207
Central	1.7	5,299	1.8	10.2	4,466	7.7	0.5	7.7	809	9.3	833	16.8	3,228	16.8	3,228
South	2.0	1,905	2.4	8.7	1,597	10.8	1.7	10.8	261	8.4	308	5.5	1,242	5.5	1,242
Province															
Vientiane capital	0.7	1,389	0.8	4.6	1,200	3.1	0.0	3.1	178	3.6	189	71.4	701	71.4	701
Phongsaly	2.2	305	2.5	16.0	261	14.8	2.1	14.8	53	5.8	44	0.0	222	0.0	222
Luangnamtha	4.0	313	4.8	14.7	259	14.6	6.0	14.6	50	10.4	54	1.1	212	1.1	212
Oudomxay	2.4	571	2.7	16.8	463	16.2	1.1	16.2	100	17.3	108	76.3	415	76.3	415
Bokeo	0.9	271	0.4	11.5	219	10.6	0.0	10.6	40	11.2	51	0.1	175	0.1	175
Luangprabang	0.9	682	0.9	11.3	574	9.6	0.0	9.6	102	13.9	108	1.6	457	1.6	457
Huaphanh	2.2	436	2.4	15.3	364	19.9	2.3	19.9	65	11.5	73	76.1	319	76.1	319
Xayabury	0.7	558	0.9	11.5	473	(9.2)	(2.2)	(9.2)	50	11.7	85	44.1	408	44.1	408
Xiengkhuang	2.1	451	2.0	16.2	379	17.6	1.1	17.6	66	17.2	71	0.2	349	0.2	349
Vientiane	3.0	686	3.2	10.4	577	5.9	0.0	5.9	104	8.4	109	1.8	426	1.8	426
Borikhamxay	2.2	464	2.6	13.1	388	12.7	1.2	12.7	74	7.4	76	0.3	303	0.3	303
Khammuan	2.1	618	2.6	13.1	512	7.6	2.3	7.6	100	6.4	106	8.1	403	8.1	403
Savannakhet	1.5	1,539	1.4	11.1	1,291	7.5	0.0	7.5	263	12.7	248	0.0	943	0.0	943
Saravane	2.7	526	3.3	11.5	442	14.2	1.8	14.2	62	7.5	85	0.2	368	0.2	368
Seikong	1.9	219	2.2	8.5	176	8.0	1.6	8.0	43	9.4	43	1.3	140	1.3	140
Champasack	1.2	884	1.4	5.9	757	8.4	1.7	8.4	108	7.2	127	1.0	550	1.0	550
Attapeu	3.3	276	3.9	13.0	222	14.3	1.8	14.3	48	11.8	53	32.9	184	32.9	184
Xaysomboun	2.0	152	1.8	14.2	118	9.7	0.0	9.7	23	16.4	34	0.0	101	0.0	101

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)

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

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

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

Continued...

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, LSIS III, 2023

	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 20-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years			Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	1.8	10,340	1.9	11.0	8,677	1.1	10.0	1,528	10.2	1,663	20.4	6,677	20.4	6,677
Age														
15-19	0.9	1,663	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.2	1,663	20.5	169	20.5	169
15-17	1.0	1,030	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.7	1,030	(20.1)	38	(20.1)	38
18-19	0.7	634	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.6	634	20.6	131	20.6	131
20-24	1.1	1,528	1.1	10.0	1,528	1.1	10.0	1,528	na	0	20.0	653	20.0	653
25-29	2.3	1,487	2.3	11.2	1,487	na	na	na	na	0	19.7	989	19.7	989
30-34	2.3	1,659	2.3	8.9	1,659	na	na	na	na	0	22.8	1,276	22.8	1,276
35-39	2.0	1,627	2.0	12.2	1,627	na	na	na	na	0	20.0	1,417	20.0	1,417
40-44	1.7	1,375	1.7	12.4	1,375	na	na	na	na	0	18.9	1,233	18.9	1,233
45-49	2.3	1,001	2.3	11.5	1,001	na	na	na	na	0	20.4	940	20.4	940
Education														
None or ECE	5.2	624	4.7	19.4	569	(0.0)	(13.6)	54	(22.3)	54	13.1	473	13.1	473
Primary	2.5	2,876	2.7	17.2	2,566	2.2	13.4	299	11.3	310	16.4	2,137	16.4	2,137
Lower secondary	1.7	2,723	1.9	12.8	2,098	1.9	16.8	424	13.4	625	24.2	1,698	24.2	1,698
Upper secondary	0.8	2,335	1.0	5.6	1,697	0.3	6.2	521	5.8	638	19.5	1,133	19.5	1,133
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.5	385	0.5	2.9	376	(0.0)	(5.1)	48	(*)	9	23.5	288	23.5	288
High	0.7	1,397	0.7	1.8	1,369	0.0	0.0	183	(*)	28	26.2	947	26.2	947
Ethno-linguistic group of household head														
Lao-Tai	1.1	6,383	1.3	7.3	5,508	0.6	5.6	818	5.1	875	20.2	3,950	20.2	3,950
Mon-Khmer	2.6	2,595	2.9	15.3	2,100	0.8	11.1	466	13.0	496	18.7	1,741	18.7	1,741
Hmong-Mien	2.7	973	2.7	21.8	744	2.1	22.2	183	21.4	229	27.1	705	27.1	705
Chinese-Tibetan	4.4	305	5.1	24.7	246	5.8	28.3	52	18.4	59	13.4	219	13.4	219
Other/DK/Missing	3.2	83	3.3	8.9	79	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	5	23.0	62	23.0	62
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	3.2	2,065	3.5	18.1	1,659	1.9	14.1	368	14.7	405	23.8	1,435	23.8	1,435
Second	2.3	2,164	2.7	15.1	1,774	1.4	14.1	367	13.8	390	15.9	1,421	15.9	1,421
Middle	1.5	2,022	1.5	10.0	1,695	0.8	9.0	297	10.3	327	11.7	1,314	11.7	1,314
Fourth	1.3	2,028	1.4	7.8	1,748	0.8	6.1	229	5.8	280	20.2	1,291	20.2	1,291
Richest	0.5	2,061	0.6	4.4	1,800	0.0	3.3	267	2.3	261	31.2	1,216	31.2	1,216

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15)

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18)

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

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

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

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

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

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, LSIS III, 2023

Age	All						Urban						Rural						
	Percentage of women married before age 15		Percentage of women married before age 18		Number of women age 15-49 years		Percentage of women married before age 15		Percentage of women married before age 18		Number of women age 15-49 years		Percentage of women married before age 15		Percentage of women married before age 18		Number of women age 15-49 years		
Total	7.7	22,126	30.0	18,471	4.1	7,643	18.9	6,585	9.6	14,483	36.2	11,886	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
15-19	6.6	3,655	na	na	2.4	1,057	na	na	8.3	2,598	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
15-17	6.0	2,226	na	na	2.1	677	na	na	7.7	1,549	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
18-19	7.5	1,429	na	na	2.9	380	na	na	9.2	1,049	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	6.1	3,160	30.5	3,160	2.7	935	16.7	935	7.6	2,225	36.3	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225
25-29	7.8	3,400	28.4	3,400	2.4	1,183	15.2	1,183	10.7	2,216	35.5	2,216	2,216	2,216	2,216	2,216	2,216	2,216	2,216
30-34	8.2	3,515	28.2	3,515	4.2	1,261	16.8	1,261	10.4	2,254	34.5	2,254	2,254	2,254	2,254	2,254	2,254	2,254	2,254
35-39	8.9	3,459	32.1	3,459	5.6	1,326	20.6	1,326	10.8	2,133	39.2	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133
40-44	8.1	2,859	33.2	2,859	5.2	1,081	23.7	1,081	9.8	1,777	39.0	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777	1,777
45-49	8.5	2,078	27.5	2,078	6.5	798	21.3	798	9.8	1,280	31.3	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280
na: not applicable																			
Continued...																			

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

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, LSIS III, 2023

Age	Rural						Rural with road						Rural without road						
	Percentage of women married before age 15		Percentage of women married before age 18		Number of women age 15-49 years		Percentage of women married before age 15		Percentage of women married before age 18		Number of women age 15-49 years		Percentage of women married before age 15		Percentage of women married before age 18		Number of women age 15-49 years		
Total	9.6	14,483	36.2	11,886	9.2	13,370	35.6	10,975	14.2	1,113	43.8	911	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
15-19	8.3	2,598	na	na	8.2	2,395	na	na	10.1	203	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
15-17	7.7	1,549	na	na	7.4	1,419	na	na	11.0	129	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
18-19	9.2	1,049	na	na	9.2	976	na	na	8.6	73	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	7.6	2,225	36.3	2,225	7.3	2,034	35.2	2,034	10.7	191	47.8	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
25-29	10.7	2,216	35.5	2,216	9.9	2,031	34.7	2,031	20.2	186	44.2	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
30-34	10.4	2,254	34.5	2,254	9.5	2,083	33.4	2,083	21.3	171	47.7	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171
35-39	10.8	2,133	39.2	2,133	10.8	1,978	39.0	1,978	10.9	154	41.7	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
40-44	9.8	1,777	39.0	1,777	9.7	1,666	39.1	1,666	11.0	112	38.8	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
45-49	9.8	1,280	31.3	1,280	9.5	1,183	30.8	1,183	14.0	97	37.0	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
na: not applicable																			

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, LSIS III, 2023												
Age	All						Urban			Rural		
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
	1.8	10,340	11.0	8,677	0.7	3,353	6.5	2,883	2.3	6,987	13.2	5,793
15-19	0.9	1,663	na	na	0.5	469	na	na	1.1	1,194	na	na
15-17	1.0	1,030	na	na	0.3	311	na	na	1.4	718	na	na
18-19	0.7	634	na	na	0.9	158	na	na	0.7	476	na	na
20-24	1.1	1,528	10.0	1,528	0.1	419	4.9	419	1.4	1,109	12.0	1,109
25-29	2.3	1,487	11.2	1,487	1.5	444	8.3	444	2.7	1,042	12.4	1,042
30-34	2.3	1,659	8.9	1,659	1.5	591	4.6	591	2.7	1,069	11.3	1,069
35-39	2.0	1,627	12.2	1,627	0.9	587	7.4	587	2.6	1,039	14.9	1,039
40-44	1.7	1,375	12.4	1,375	0.1	493	8.1	493	2.5	882	14.8	882
45-49	2.3	1,001	11.5	1,001	0.1	348	5.3	348	3.5	653	14.8	653

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, LSIS III, 2023												
Age	Rural						Rural with road			Rural without road		
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
	2.3	6,987	13.2	5,793	2.1	6,407	12.9	5,334	3.6	580	17.1	459
15-19	1.1	1,194	na	na	1.0	1,072	na	na	2.3	122	na	na
15-17	1.4	718	na	na	1.1	640	na	na	3.6	78	na	na
18-19	0.7	476	na	na	0.8	432	na	na	0.0	43	na	na
20-24	1.4	1,109	12.0	1,109	1.5	1,014	12.1	1,014	0.0	95	11.2	95
25-29	2.7	1,042	12.4	1,042	2.6	938	12.3	938	3.6	105	13.7	105
30-34	2.7	1,069	11.3	1,069	2.3	985	10.8	985	7.0	83	18.2	83
35-39	2.6	1,039	14.9	1,039	2.6	963	13.9	963	3.2	77	27.2	77
40-44	2.5	882	14.8	882	2.1	816	14.1	816	8.1	66	23.8	66
45-49	3.5	653	14.8	653	3.6	619	15.2	619	(1.5)	33	(6.0)	33

na: not applicable

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

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, LSIS III, 2023												
	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years						Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years					
	partner is:			partner is:			partner is:			partner is:		
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/in union	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/in union
Total	8.0	59.0	24.1	8.9	100.0	971	11.6	55.9	24.4	8.1	100.0	2,043
Area												
Urban	6.7	58.1	24.7	10.5	100.0	142	11.4	52.0	24.6	12.0	100.0	417
Rural	8.2	59.2	24.1	8.6	100.0	829	11.7	56.8	24.4	7.1	100.0	1,626
Rural with road	8.2	59.3	23.8	8.7	100.0	751	11.6	56.5	24.3	7.5	100.0	1,460
Rural without road	8.6	57.5	26.4	7.5	100.0	78	12.0	59.9	24.7	3.4	100.0	166
Region												
North	9.7	55.0	25.4	9.8	100.0	375	12.1	57.6	24.4	5.9	100.0	759
Central	6.0	61.3	24.0	8.7	100.0	442	11.5	53.4	25.7	9.4	100.0	913
South	9.4	62.2	21.4	7.0	100.0	154	11.1	58.3	21.4	9.2	100.0	371
Province												
Vientiane capital	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27	6.7	57.3	24.9	11.0	100.0	124
Phongsaly	1.8	59.7	31.8	6.7	100.0	28	18.3	54.1	23.5	4.2	100.0	89
Luangnamtha	9.3	59.2	20.8	10.6	100.0	30	9.7	60.5	23.7	6.1	100.0	70
Oudomxay	16.3	47.6	29.2	6.8	100.0	100	17.7	54.2	20.3	7.8	100.0	166
Bokeo	5.8	55.1	28.3	10.8	100.0	24	11.3	48.8	27.0	12.9	100.0	52
Luangprabang	8.9	56.4	22.6	12.2	100.0	81	6.8	61.9	27.6	3.7	100.0	150
Huaphanh	(5.0)	(60.7)	(26.9)	(7.3)	100.0	60	9.6	60.7	25.1	4.5	100.0	137
Xayabury	10.0	55.6	18.9	15.5	100.0	52	10.5	58.3	25.5	5.6	100.0	95
Xiengkhuang	9.6	58.8	25.0	6.5	100.0	66	9.4	53.2	31.8	5.7	100.0	103
Vientiane	(4.6)	(42.7)	(25.8)	(27.0)	100.0	53	10.2	48.3	21.3	20.2	100.0	130
Borikhamxay	3.5	57.8	28.7	10.0	100.0	48	11.4	52.0	27.1	9.5	100.0	98
Khammuan	(7.5)	(55.0)	(35.1)	(2.5)	100.0	41	10.1	60.9	21.9	7.2	100.0	121
Savannakhet	4.5	67.7	21.7	6.1	100.0	174	12.7	53.1	27.8	6.4	100.0	297
Saravane	(12.2)	(63.0)	(17.0)	(7.8)	100.0	48	7.6	61.9	22.1	8.4	100.0	115
Sekong	9.3	52.2	27.0	11.5	100.0	28	15.9	49.1	26.2	8.8	100.0	53
Champasack	(8.3)	(68.3)	(19.8)	(3.6)	100.0	45	10.9	59.4	19.2	10.5	100.0	130
Attapeu	6.8	61.7	25.2	6.4	100.0	33	13.3	57.3	20.8	8.6	100.0	73
Xaysomboun	15.6	60.3	19.5	4.7	100.0	34	31.1	42.2	18.7	8.0	100.0	40

¹ MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)² MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

Continued...

Table PR.4.3 (Cont.): Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, LSIS II, 2023												
	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Total	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Total		
Total	8.0	59.0	24.1	8.9	100.0	97.1	11.6	55.9	24.4	8.1	100.0	2,043
Education												
None or ECE	8.8	61.1	24.1	6.0	100.0	91	12.8	54.6	26.7	5.9	100.0	205
Primary	9.1	54.5	26.3	10.2	100.0	263	11.2	53.8	24.8	10.2	100.0	511
Lower secondary	7.6	61.9	21.6	8.9	100.0	456	11.6	55.8	26.1	6.6	100.0	689
Upper secondary	6.8	56.1	28.6	8.5	100.0	156	11.1	58.5	22.4	8.1	100.0	504
Post secondary / Non tertiary	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0.0	0	(14.6)	(64.6)	(15.0)	(5.8)	100.0	30
High	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	13.4	54.0	20.0	12.6	100.0	104
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	4.4	57.2	27.6	10.7	100.0	335	9.4	56.5	24.8	9.4	100.0	941
Mon-Khmer	10.0	58.5	21.5	10.0	100.0	367	13.7	54.7	24.0	7.6	100.0	689
Hmong-Mien	8.8	62.1	24.9	4.2	100.0	222	12.9	56.0	24.8	6.3	100.0	314
Chinese-Tibetan	14.1	62.9	15.2	7.8	100.0	33	16.2	59.0	20.9	4.0	100.0	88
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	11.6	59.2	22.5	6.7	100.0	329	12.2	60.4	22.3	5.2	100.0	601
Second	7.3	59.6	24.3	8.8	100.0	299	13.6	53.4	26.9	6.1	100.0	532
Middle	5.5	60.7	23.5	10.3	100.0	198	10.3	55.6	25.2	8.9	100.0	424
Fourth	5.2	52.5	27.1	15.2	100.0	105	10.2	54.9	23.7	11.1	100.0	297
Richest	(2.3)	(61.9)	(32.4)	(3.4)	100.0	39	9.5	50.7	23.7	16.2	100.0	190

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

² MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

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

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

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

Note: Due to the figure that fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/Missing/DK" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" is not shown separately.

9.8 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

LSIS III, 2023 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women and in Table PR.8.1M for men.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, LSIS III, 2023							
	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	5.8	7.9	9.2	4.3	1.9	12.5	22,126
Area							
Urban	4.6	5.7	7.0	2.7	1.6	9.6	7,643
Rural	6.4	9.0	10.3	5.2	2.1	14.0	14,483
Rural with road	6.5	9.1	10.3	4.9	2.1	14.0	13,370
Rural without road	4.7	7.7	11.2	9.3	2.3	14.4	1,113
Region							
North	5.5	8.3	9.8	6.4	2.0	14.1	6,534
Central	7.0	9.0	10.4	4.3	2.4	13.9	11,455
South	2.8	4.1	4.8	1.4	0.5	6.1	4,137
Province							
Vientiane capital	6.3	7.0	9.1	3.1	2.4	10.3	3,221
Phongsaly	0.5	0.3	2.7	0.2	0.0	2.9	610
Luangnamtha	2.5	3.9	4.8	2.7	2.4	7.7	609
Oudomxay	13.7	20.8	27.3	21.4	2.0	35.4	1,182
Bokeo	6.2	15.5	10.1	4.6	3.5	18.1	585
Luangprabang	3.2	5.2	6.2	2.4	1.1	8.6	1,463
Huaphanh	2.1	4.9	6.1	5.8	1.8	10.2	871
Xayabury	6.2	5.0	5.6	2.6	3.3	9.4	1,213
Xiengkhuang	8.7	12.4	13.4	7.4	2.9	18.1	926
Vientiane	6.3	9.9	9.6	6.5	2.7	15.1	1,457
Borikhamxay	12.2	13.4	17.8	9.3	4.8	22.8	943
Khammuan	5.5	9.9	13.3	4.0	4.4	16.5	1,379
Savannakhet	7.1	8.1	6.2	1.9	0.8	10.8	3,213
Saravane	3.8	5.7	7.5	1.9	0.5	8.7	1,165
Sekong	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.8	1.5	7.9	436
Champasack	1.2	2.1	2.9	0.2	0.2	3.0	1,976
Attapeu	5.6	7.9	6.7	2.4	0.7	9.8	560
Xaysomboun	3.3	7.9	25.6	7.3	0.7	26.6	316
¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence							

Continued...

Table PR.8.1W (Cont.): Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	5.8	7.9	9.2	4.3	1.9	12.5	22,126
Age							
15-19	5.6	7.6	8.8	4.7	1.6	12.5	3,655
15-17	5.1	7.6	8.1	4.4	1.7	12.0	2,226
18-19	6.3	7.6	9.8	5.3	1.4	13.3	1,429
20-24	6.5	8.7	9.3	4.2	2.0	12.7	3,160
25-29	6.2	8.5	9.8	4.8	1.7	13.4	3,400
30-34	5.6	7.8	9.0	5.1	2.7	12.6	3,515
35-39	5.7	8.0	9.7	4.1	1.7	12.7	3,459
40-44	5.2	7.1	8.6	3.6	1.8	11.8	2,859
45-49	5.7	6.9	8.8	3.4	2.0	11.2	2,078
Education							
None or ECE	6.7	9.2	12.1	6.0	2.4	14.8	3,053
Primary	6.8	9.1	10.0	4.8	2.3	14.1	6,652
Lower secondary	6.2	8.7	10.5	5.1	2.1	14.0	5,184
Upper secondary	4.8	6.7	7.3	3.1	1.4	10.8	3,963
Post secondary / Non tertiary	3.2	5.2	6.9	1.9	1.5	9.1	616
High	3.2	4.2	4.4	2.1	1.1	6.3	2,658
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	6.3	8.5	10.0	4.9	2.1	13.5	16,063
Formerly married/in union	5.3	8.2	9.0	3.6	1.2	11.9	1,168
Never married/in union	4.2	5.7	6.5	2.8	1.6	9.3	4,888
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	5.0	6.5	7.3	2.8	1.6	10.2	14,144
Mon-Khmer	6.9	9.9	11.2	6.1	2.3	15.7	5,317
Hmong-Mien	8.8	13.5	16.7	10.2	3.2	20.6	1,874
Chinese-Tibetan	4.8	7.2	12.3	8.7	2.4	14.8	604
Other, DK, Missing	2.3	3.9	6.6	1.4	0.8	7.7	188
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.1	11.6	14.0	8.7	2.7	18.2	3,985
Second	5.9	8.4	9.9	5.0	2.2	13.6	4,236
Middle	5.8	8.4	8.9	3.7	1.5	12.8	4,289
Fourth	5.2	6.8	8.4	2.9	1.7	11.3	4,611
Richest	4.2	5.0	5.7	2.2	1.6	7.8	5,006

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

Note: Due to the figure that fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "Other/Missing/DK" category of "Marital/Union Status" is not shown separately.

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	3.4	4.7	7.8	2.6	1.5	10.6	10,340
Area							
Urban	3.0	3.7	6.7	1.9	1.4	8.8	3,353
Rural	3.6	5.1	8.4	2.9	1.6	11.5	6,987
Rural with road	3.7	5.2	8.6	3.0	1.6	11.7	6,407
Rural without road	2.6	5.0	6.2	2.3	0.9	9.3	580
Region							
North	4.5	5.1	7.8	2.9	1.1	11.9	3,135
Central	2.7	4.8	9.2	2.6	1.9	11.2	5,299
South	3.9	3.7	4.1	2.1	1.1	7.0	1,905
Province							
Vientiane capital	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.6	1,389
Phongsaly	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	305
Luangnamtha	12.1	12.0	18.6	10.7	4.8	28.2	313
Oudomxay	3.3	4.1	4.4	2.7	1.4	10.6	571
Bokeo	1.7	1.9	2.8	1.7	0.6	4.0	271
Luangprabang	4.8	7.8	10.3	1.7	0.4	16.5	682
Huaphanh	2.0	4.0	5.3	1.8	0.4	6.9	436
Xayabury	6.6	3.8	10.5	3.3	1.2	12.2	558
Xiengkhuang	7.4	8.4	7.7	9.2	6.7	14.3	451
Vientiane	2.7	3.2	9.4	7.3	7.8	16.6	686
Borikhamxay	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	464
Khammuan	0.9	3.6	5.6	1.2	0.2	6.7	618
Savannakhet	2.5	7.6	18.6	0.0	0.1	18.9	1,539
Saravane	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	526
Sekong	23.1	18.7	10.1	3.9	3.4	28.8	219
Champasack	2.2	2.6	3.6	2.7	0.8	4.4	884
Attapeu	1.2	1.6	7.8	1.9	1.6	10.0	276
Xaysomboun	24.0	29.7	33.0	21.2	9.0	37.9	152
¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence							
							Continued...

Table PR.8.1M (Cont.): Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	3.4	4.7	7.8	2.6	1.5	10.6	10,340
Age							
15-19	2.3	4.2	6.5	2.8	1.2	9.7	1,663
15-17	2.4	4.1	5.6	2.0	1.2	8.3	1,030
18-19	1.9	4.2	7.9	4.0	1.0	11.9	634
20-24	4.3	5.8	7.4	3.1	1.9	10.8	1,528
25-29	3.1	5.0	8.7	2.3	1.6	11.3	1,487
30-34	3.7	4.3	8.1	3.2	1.5	10.8	1,659
35-39	3.8	5.3	8.1	2.1	1.0	10.8	1,627
40-44	3.9	3.8	8.5	2.3	2.0	10.4	1,375
45-49	3.1	4.2	7.7	2.4	1.8	10.8	1,001
Education							
None or ECE	2.3	5.4	12.2	2.3	0.8	14.0	624
Primary	3.5	5.5	9.0	2.8	1.6	11.8	2,876
Lower secondary	3.9	5.0	8.8	3.1	1.8	12.0	2,723
Upper secondary	2.9	3.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	8.4	2,335
Post secondary / Non tertiary	5.4	5.4	9.9	1.9	2.6	13.0	385
High	3.4	3.3	4.7	2.1	1.3	6.9	1,397
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	3.7	4.9	8.1	2.5	1.7	11.0	6,677
Formerly married/in union	11.7	13.0	21.9	7.9	0.6	24.4	273
Never married/in union	2.2	3.5	6.1	2.3	1.2	8.8	3,389
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	2.4	3.2	6.7	1.6	1.0	8.4	6,383
Mon-Khmer	4.3	6.5	9.6	2.3	1.5	13.7	2,595
Hmong-Mien	7.1	8.4	9.9	8.5	4.1	15.1	973
Chinese-Tibetan	7.4	7.8	10.3	7.8	3.7	17.3	305
Other/DK/Missing	5.0	4.0	5.5	2.4	1.2	8.2	83
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.7	7.6	11.3	3.4	1.6	14.7	2,065
Second	4.9	6.7	10.3	3.7	2.2	14.0	2,164
Middle	4.5	4.2	7.1	3.3	1.6	10.5	2,022
Fourth	2.0	2.7	6.1	1.6	1.1	8.3	2,028
Richest	2.1	2.0	4.1	0.9	1.1	5.5	2,061

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence



**10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND
CLEAN ENVIRONMENT**

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right¹⁴⁸. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.¹⁴⁹

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.¹⁵⁰

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water¹⁵¹.

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

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

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

¹⁴⁸ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

¹⁴⁹ WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf>.

¹⁵⁰ "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

¹⁵¹ Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of Escherichia coli (E. coli) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 E. coli per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 E. coli per 100 mL), high (11-100 E. coli per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 E. coli per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with E. coli detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

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

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

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, LSIS III, 2023

	Main source of drinking water														Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members				
	Piped water							Unimproved sources												
	Into dwelling plot	Into yard/neighbor plot	To neighbor	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Bottled water ^A	Sachet water ^A	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring			Surface water	Other	Total	
Total	3.6	2.1	0.1	3.5	6.2	4.2	8.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	56.7	0.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	0.3	100.0	87.0	90,255	
Area																				
Urban	6.5	1.7	0.1	0.4	2.7	2.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	80.9	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	97.7	29,186	
Rural	2.2	2.3	0.1	4.9	7.9	5.1	12.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	45.1	0.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	0.2	100.0	81.9	61,069	
Rural with road	2.1	2.0	0.1	4.3	8.2	5.4	11.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	47.7	0.5	6.0	5.6	5.3	0.2	100.0	83.0	56,198	
Rural without road	3.2	6.3	0.5	11.5	4.7	0.9	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	7.3	9.3	14.4	0.1	100.0	68.8	4,871	
Region																				
North	5.6	4.1	0.2	8.1	0.7	2.0	18.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	42.8	0.9	1.1	9.8	6.0	0.1	100.0	83.1	27,365	
Central	2.8	1.2	0.1	1.3	5.2	6.3	5.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	65.0	0.2	6.3	1.6	3.6	0.4	100.0	88.1	45,569	
South	2.5	1.4	0.1	1.8	17.6	2.2	3.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	57.0	1.7	4.5	2.0	3.1	0.3	100.0	90.1	17,321	
Province																				
Vientiane capital	7.5	2.3	0.1	0.0	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	85.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	11,459	
Phongsaly	21.8	8.6	0.4	39.5	0.0	0.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	93.0	2,667	
Luangnamtha	6.3	5.5	0.1	6.9	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.3	0.3	0.5	30.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	66.9	2,641	
Oudomxay	6.1	3.6	0.5	9.1	0.2	0.1	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.3	0.7	2.0	12.2	17.4	0.0	100.0	68.4	4,904	
Bokeo	3.6	1.4	0.1	2.9	3.2	8.1	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	1.2	3.9	7.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	85.2	2,379	
Luangprabang	3.2	1.7	0.1	5.0	0.8	2.0	18.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	48.6	1.0	0.5	11.2	6.9	0.0	100.0	81.3	6,001	
Huaphanh	2.8	11.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.0	57.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	0.3	4.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	94.4	3,811	
Xayabury	2.1	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.9	3.1	11.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	69.1	2.4	1.0	4.4	1.2	0.4	100.0	93.1	4,964	
Xiengkhuang	0.8	1.7	0.0	3.0	0.2	12.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	0.1	2.7	2.1	3.5	0.2	100.0	91.6	3,990	
Vientiane	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.9	5.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	80.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.5	100.0	96.0	5,830	
Bonkhamxay	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	9.4	10.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	62.3	0.2	0.7	8.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	89.9	3,959	
Khammuan	1.8	0.7	0.2	7.6	10.6	11.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	54.4	0.0	3.8	0.3	8.4	0.0	100.0	87.5	5,514	
Savannakhet	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	8.3	7.0	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	53.8	0.0	18.3	1.2	6.8	0.3	100.0	73.4	13,482	
Saravane	1.4	2.8	0.0	2.5	27.7	1.0	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	44.6	0.1	8.6	3.7	3.0	0.5	100.0	84.2	4,892	
Sekong	10.6	3.0	0.2	3.3	15.4	2.9	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.0	0.1	1.2	2.6	4.2	0.2	100.0	91.8	1,758	
Champasack	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.1	13.5	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	72.8	2.7	1.9	0.2	2.6	0.1	100.0	95.1	8,397	
Attapeu	3.3	1.1	0.0	1.7	12.6	5.2	3.9	7.6	0.0	0.0	45.1	2.4	7.9	4.5	4.6	0.1	100.0	82.8	2,274	
Xaysomboun	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.5	2.8	3.3	46.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	35.8	0.3	0.8	4.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	93.2	1,335	

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Continued...

Table WS.1.1 (Cont.): Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, LSIS III, 2023

	Main source of drinking water														Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members				
	Piped water							Unimproved sources												
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Bottled water ^A	Sachet water ^A	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring			Surface water	Other	Total	
Total	3.6	2.1	0.1	3.5	6.2	4.2	8.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	56.7	0.7	4.4	4.2	4.2	0.3	100.0	87.0	90,255	
Education of household head																				
None or ECE	2.9	2.7	0.1	6.5	9.8	6.6	10.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	32.4	0.3	11.4	6.9	8.6	0.1	100.0	73.0	15,242	
Primary	3.2	2.1	0.2	3.8	7.2	4.7	10.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	51.4	0.6	4.7	5.1	4.6	0.3	100.0	85.3	37,356	
Lower secondary	3.3	2.2	0.1	2.9	5.1	3.2	9.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	63.6	1.0	1.6	3.7	2.9	0.2	100.0	91.8	17,045	
Upper secondary	4.3	1.9	0.0	1.7	3.3	3.7	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	73.6	0.6	1.6	1.3	2.3	0.1	100.0	94.6	7,584	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	5.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	2.8	2.3	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	80.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	100.0	97.4	4,866	
High	5.3	1.5	0.1	0.8	2.4	1.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.8	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	97.5	8,111	
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.3)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(12.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(82.6)	51	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																				
Lao-Tai	3.3	1.3	0.1	1.0	4.9	3.4	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	76.3	0.9	2.5	1.0	1.4	0.3	100.0	94.8	56,082	
Mon-Khmer	3.9	3.0	0.2	5.9	11.7	4.6	15.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.5	10.7	8.1	10.4	0.4	100.0	70.5	22,037	
Hmong-Mien	2.7	4.2	0.0	5.9	2.7	10.0	32.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0	2.3	9.3	6.6	0.1	100.0	81.7	8,664	
Chinese-Tibetan	8.5	5.9	0.4	26.9	0.9	0.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	0.0	0.3	17.6	4.8	0.0	100.0	77.3	2,757	
Other/DK/Missing	6.3	0.4	0.0	1.0	8.1	4.0	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	57.5	2.7	0.0	14.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	83.7	715	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	2.6	4.4	0.3	11.6	8.2	3.9	22.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.1	14.1	11.7	14.3	0.2	100.0	59.8	18,052	
Second	3.9	3.2	0.2	4.5	12.9	8.5	16.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.4	5.1	7.0	5.1	0.2	100.0	82.6	18,051	
Middle	2.9	1.3	0.1	1.0	6.2	5.8	4.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	69.8	1.1	2.4	1.8	1.2	0.3	100.0	94.2	18,047	
Fourth	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	3.0	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	87.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	98.8	18,053	
Richest	5.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	91.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.6	18,052	

¹MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

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

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, LSIS III, 2023

	Time to source of drinking water										Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources					Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Total			
Total	80.5	5.9	0.3	0.3	6.2	4.7	2.0	0.1	100.0	86.4	90,255	
Area												
Urban	95.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.6	29,186	
Rural	73.4	7.6	0.4	0.4	8.4	6.7	2.8	0.2	100.0	81.0	61,069	
Rural with road	74.5	7.7	0.5	0.3	7.8	6.2	2.9	0.1	100.0	82.2	56,198	
Rural without road	60.9	6.7	0.0	1.2	16.0	12.7	1.9	0.5	100.0	67.7	4,871	
Region												
North	73.6	8.4	0.2	0.8	10.4	5.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	82.0	27,365	
Central	83.0	4.7	0.4	0.0	4.0	4.7	3.0	0.1	100.0	87.7	45,569	
South	84.8	4.9	0.2	0.1	5.3	3.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	89.7	17,321	
Province												
Vientiane capital	99.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	11,459	
Phongsaly	79.2	6.4	0.0	7.4	3.5	2.0	0.6	0.8	100.0	85.6	2,667	
Luangnamtha	60.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	24.9	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.9	2,641	
Oudomxay	63.1	5.0	0.1	0.3	17.1	13.5	0.6	0.4	100.0	68.1	4,904	
Bokeo	80.8	3.9	0.2	0.3	7.9	6.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	84.7	2,379	
Luangprabang	62.5	18.1	0.7	0.0	12.4	5.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	80.6	6,001	
Huaphanh	92.1	2.0	0.3	0.1	4.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.1	3,811	
Xayabury	83.8	9.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	93.1	4,964	
Xiengkhuang	86.1	5.2	0.4	0.0	5.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.2	3,990	
Vientiane	90.0	5.8	0.1	0.2	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.8	5,830	
Borikhamxay	89.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.8	3,959	
Khammuan	70.6	15.7	1.3	0.0	4.4	5.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	86.3	5,514	
Savannakhet	67.8	4.9	0.7	0.0	4.7	12.1	9.4	0.4	100.0	72.8	13,482	
Saravane	79.6	4.3	0.3	0.0	6.9	5.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	83.9	4,892	
Sekong	89.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	4.8	2.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	91.7	1,758	
Champasack	88.5	6.3	0.2	0.2	2.9	1.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	94.8	8,397	
Attapeu	79.0	3.3	0.5	0.1	11.6	4.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	82.3	2,274	
Xaysomboun	91.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.1	1,335	

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

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect

Continued...

Table WS.1.2 (Cont.): Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, LSIS III, 2023

	Time to source of drinking water										Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources					Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Total			
Total	80.5	5.9	0.3	0.3	6.2	4.7	2.0	0.1	100.0	86.4	90,255	
Education of household head												
None or ECE	63.8	8.1	0.4	0.7	10.1	11.0	5.5	0.4	100.0	71.9	15,242	
Primary	77.7	6.9	0.4	0.3	7.5	5.2	1.8	0.1	100.0	84.7	37,356	
Lower secondary	86.4	4.8	0.3	0.2	4.7	2.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	91.3	17,045	
Upper secondary	89.4	4.8	0.3	0.2	3.1	1.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	94.1	7,584	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	95.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	97.2	4,866	
High	94.9	2.5	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	8,111	
DK/Missing	(76.3)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(82.6)	51	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	90.3	4.1	0.3	0.0	2.3	1.9	0.9	0.1	100.0	94.5	56,082	
Mon-Khmer	59.7	10.0	0.4	0.3	12.3	11.6	5.5	0.2	100.0	69.7	22,037	
Hmong-Mien	74.4	6.3	0.5	0.4	12.1	5.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	80.8	8,664	
Chinese-Tibetan	65.9	7.1	0.0	4.4	15.8	5.5	0.6	0.8	100.0	73.0	2,757	
Other/DK/Missing	78.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	83.7	715	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	48.0	10.0	0.5	1.2	16.8	16.2	6.8	0.5	100.0	58.1	18,052	
Second	72.9	8.9	0.5	0.1	9.7	5.6	2.1	0.1	100.0	81.9	18,051	
Middle	87.6	6.3	0.4	0.0	3.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	93.9	18,047	
Fourth	95.2	3.4	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	18,053	
Richest	98.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	18,052	

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

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect

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

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	13.3	90,255	35.9	36.2	3.8	1.6	22.6	100.0	11,984
Area									
Urban	3.1	29,186	20.6	25.9	2.2	0.6	50.8	100.0	907
Rural	18.1	61,069	37.2	37.0	3.9	1.6	20.2	100.0	11,076
Rural with road	17.7	56,198	35.3	38.8	3.6	1.7	20.6	100.0	9,953
Rural without road	23.1	4,871	53.5	21.2	7.0	1.3	17.0	100.0	1,123
Region									
North	16.0	27,365	46.0	22.1	4.4	1.1	26.4	100.0	4,378
Central	13.0	45,569	29.7	42.9	3.5	1.7	22.3	100.0	5,906
South	9.8	17,321	31.7	48.8	3.3	2.5	13.8	100.0	1,700
Province									
Vientiane capital	0.3	11,459	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	35
Phongsaly	17.3	2,667	59.4	7.7	4.3	0.7	27.9	100.0	460
Luangnamtha	14.5	2,641	67.1	13.9	9.4	1.3	8.3	100.0	384
Oudomxay	19.8	4,904	54.7	33.0	4.5	0.0	7.9	100.0	969
Bokeo	11.3	2,379	66.8	12.5	11.8	5.0	3.9	100.0	269
Luangprabang	25.1	6,001	26.9	19.6	3.0	1.0	49.5	100.0	1,509
Huaphanh	3.3	3,811	49.1	38.5	5.1	4.6	2.8	100.0	126
Xayabury	13.3	4,964	46.3	27.6	1.6	0.8	23.7	100.0	661
Xiengkhuang	8.3	3,990	48.8	34.2	8.0	4.6	4.5	100.0	329
Vientiane	6.9	5,830	13.9	11.5	1.7	2.0	70.9	100.0	402
Borikhamxay	1.0	3,959	(50.4)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.8)	100.0	40
Khammuan	25.0	5,514	18.3	49.3	0.3	3.3	28.8	100.0	1,376
Savannakhet	27.4	13,482	34.1	45.6	4.6	0.8	14.9	100.0	3,698
Saravane	13.5	4,892	45.7	43.3	6.1	3.1	1.8	100.0	660
Sekong	5.9	1,758	51.9	38.9	4.5	4.7	0.0	100.0	104
Champasack	8.6	8,397	17.7	59.7	1.1	2.3	19.2	100.0	722
Attapeu	9.4	2,274	25.8	33.5	1.1	0.0	39.6	100.0	215
Xaysomboun	1.9	1,335	4.0	26.6	0.0	0.0	69.4	100.0	25

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

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

Continued...

Table WS.1.3 (Cont.): Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	13.3	90,255	35.9	36.2	3.8	1.6	22.6	100.0	11,984
Education of household head									
None or ECE	26.0	15,242	42.0	36.9	5.0	1.9	14.3	100.0	3,969
Primary	14.7	37,356	35.9	35.5	3.7	1.5	23.4	100.0	5,500
Lower secondary	8.9	17,045	29.8	34.6	3.3	1.2	31.1	100.0	1,511
Upper secondary	7.5	7,584	19.2	46.8	0.5	1.3	32.2	100.0	572
Post secondary / Non tertiary	2.8	4,866	19.0	33.3	1.5	0.0	46.2	100.0	135
High	3.6	8,111	25.3	26.8	0.0	1.8	46.1	100.0	289
DK/Missing	(18.8)	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Source of drinking water									
Improved	7.4	78,501	30.5	28.4	2.3	1.8	36.9	100.0	5,838
Unimproved	52.3	11,754	41.1	43.6	5.2	1.3	8.9	100.0	6,146
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	7.3	56,082	20.4	42.5	2.1	1.6	33.5	100.0	4,107
Mon-Khmer	28.0	22,037	41.4	34.4	4.4	1.8	18.0	100.0	6,161
Hmong-Mien	13.4	8,664	46.6	33.5	6.3	0.9	12.7	100.0	1,162
Chinese-Tibetan	18.3	2,757	71.5	11.7	4.6	0.2	11.9	100.0	504
Other/DK/Missing	6.9	715	(31.2)	(38.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.2)	100.0	50
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	35.2	18,052	49.3	33.6	5.6	2.0	9.5	100.0	6,354
Second	17.3	18,051	25.1	43.2	2.7	1.6	27.5	100.0	3,125
Middle	9.2	18,047	19.9	33.8	0.5	0.5	45.3	100.0	1,655
Fourth	3.8	18,053	7.9	35.0	0.9	0.0	56.3	100.0	693
Richest	0.9	18,052	2.4	32.6	0.0	0.0	65.0	100.0	157

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

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

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, LSIS III, 2023

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	DK/ Missing		
Total	72.6	14.2	7.8	0.3	5.1	100.0	9,282
Area							
Urban	80.6	7.7	3.2	0.0	8.5	100.0	448
Rural	72.1	14.5	8.1	0.4	4.9	100.0	8,835
Rural with road	74.0	13.3	7.9	0.4	4.5	100.0	7,903
Rural without road	56.8	24.9	9.8	0.0	8.6	100.0	932
Region							
North	69.9	13.2	5.6	0.4	11.0	100.0	3,224
Central	69.5	17.1	11.1	0.2	2.1	100.0	4,595
South	88.1	7.1	2.4	0.8	1.6	100.0	1,464
Province							
Vientiane capital							
Phongsaly	26.7	0.9	0.6	3.6	68.2	100.0	332
Luangnamtha	83.1	15.2	0.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	352
Oudomxay	66.9	21.9	6.7	0.0	4.5	100.0	892
Bokeo	75.8	12.1	8.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	259
Luangprabang	76.6	13.2	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	763
Huaphanh	78.1	17.1	1.9	0.0	2.8	100.0	122
Xayabury	78.9	4.1	3.1	0.0	13.9	100.0	504
Xiengkhuang	89.8	8.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	315
Vientiane	63.4	14.2	8.1	0.0	14.3	100.0	118
Borikhamxay	(36.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.6)	100.0	26
Khammuan	69.6	15.3	14.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	980
Savannakhet	67.9	18.7	11.3	0.0	2.1	100.0	3,148
Saravane	86.7	8.9	3.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	648
Sekong	79.8	14.1	2.5	0.0	3.7	100.0	104
Champasack	94.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	582
Attapeu	72.9	11.3	6.8	5.6	3.3	100.0	130
Xaysomboun	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Education							
None or ECE	64.7	17.2	10.6	0.4	7.2	100.0	3,049
Primary	74.3	14.1	7.4	0.5	3.7	100.0	3,925
Lower secondary	80.0	10.8	4.4	0.1	4.7	100.0	1,557
Upper secondary	80.4	9.1	5.1	0.0	5.3	100.0	738
Age							
0-9	33.2	39.9	19.9	0.0	7.0	100.0	78
0-14	73.2	19.2	2.8	0.3	4.4	100.0	642
15-19	71.5	11.1	11.0	0.7	5.7	100.0	903
15-17	66.9	12.6	14.9	1.2	4.3	100.0	504
18-19	77.4	9.2	6.0	0.0	7.4	100.0	400
20-24	71.7	14.8	7.4	0.9	5.2	100.0	1,260
25-49	72.3	13.7	8.9	0.2	4.9	100.0	5,392
50+	75.2	15.5	3.5	0.0	5.9	100.0	1,085
Sex							
Male	78.1	13.0	6.8	0.1	2.0	100.0	4,521
Female	67.3	15.2	8.8	0.6	8.1	100.0	4,761
Source of drinking water							
Improved	79.2	8.0	4.5	0.0	8.2	100.0	3,685
Unimproved	68.2	18.2	10.0	0.5	3.1	100.0	5,598
Ethno-linguistic group of household head							
Lao-Tai	83.7	8.5	5.2	0.0	2.6	100.0	2,735
Mon-Khmer	67.0	18.7	10.6	0.4	3.4	100.0	5,054
Hmong-Mien	79.1	10.5	4.7	0.1	5.7	100.0	1,014
Chinese-Tibetan	53.3	6.9	0.8	2.7	36.3	100.0	444
Other/DK/Missing	(64.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.5)	100.0	35
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	65.0	17.3	10.9	0.5	6.4	100.0	5,753
Second	83.0	11.6	2.5	0.2	2.7	100.0	2,265
Middle	88.4	5.2	4.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	905
Fourth	91.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	100.0	303
Richest	(67.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.2)	100.0	56

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases, the "DK/Missing" category of "Education" is not shown separately

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities						Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/Missing			
Total	90.7	90,255	84.5	1.6	3.8	7.9	2.3	100.0	8,329	
Area										
Urban	97.1	29,186	70.9	5.6	3.8	15.6	4.2	100.0	819	
Rural	87.6	61,069	86.0	1.2	3.8	7.0	2.1	100.0	7,510	
Rural with road	88.7	56,198	84.5	1.4	3.3	8.4	2.5	100.0	6,310	
Rural without road	75.1	4,871	93.6	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,199	
Region										
North	80.8	27,365	93.0	0.5	1.5	3.2	1.8	100.0	5,213	
Central	94.1	45,569	70.8	2.9	7.2	16.7	2.3	100.0	2,640	
South	97.1	17,321	66.9	6.1	10.2	10.0	6.7	100.0	476	
Province										
Vientiane capital	99.8	11,459	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	
Phongsaly	77.2	2,667	97.1	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	606	
Luangnamtha	90.0	2,641	75.9	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.9	100.0	263	
Oudomxay	73.2	4,904	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,309	
Bokeo	80.4	2,379	96.6	0.4	1.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	454	
Luangprabang	71.0	6,001	94.4	0.4	1.1	0.6	3.5	100.0	1,731	
Huaphanh	80.6	3,811	80.4	0.0	7.2	9.3	3.1	100.0	726	
Xayabury	97.4	4,964	80.1	2.6	0.0	12.2	5.2	100.0	124	
Xiengkhuang	77.8	3,990	91.5	0.0	2.1	6.4	0.0	100.0	885	
Vientiane	92.5	5,830	47.4	3.9	3.2	38.6	7.0	100.0	425	
Borikhamxay	96.8	3,959	63.1	6.7	5.9	24.3	0.0	100.0	127	
Khammuan	93.9	5,514	81.7	0.0	0.0	16.3	2.0	100.0	334	
Savannakhet	96.1	13,482	36.8	9.9	24.5	23.9	5.0	100.0	506	
Saravane	97.7	4,892	64.7	5.4	16.7	13.2	0.0	100.0	112	
Sekong	96.2	1,758	16.7	43.9	5.2	28.8	5.5	100.0	47	
Champasack	99.2	8,397	(65.6)	(0.0)	(26.7)	(7.8)	(0.0)	100.0	71	
Attapeu	89.2	2,274	77.8	1.1	3.5	5.7	11.9	100.0	246	
Xaysomboun	74.3	1,335	90.3	0.9	7.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	344	
Education of household head										
None or ECE	87.1	15,242	84.6	1.6	6.4	5.6	1.8	100.0	1,939	
Primary	89.6	37,356	87.2	1.5	2.6	6.4	2.3	100.0	3,839	
Lower secondary	90.8	17,045	82.8	1.4	4.0	10.4	1.4	100.0	1,545	
Upper secondary	93.7	7,584	85.3	2.8	4.6	4.2	3.1	100.0	467	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	95.7	4,866	62.8	2.5	0.0	24.0	10.7	100.0	203	
High	95.8	8,111	72.4	1.3	2.7	20.9	2.8	100.0	335	
DK/Missing	(100.0)	51	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	100.0	0	
Source of drinking water										
Improved	91.9	78,501	82.5	1.4	3.2	10.3	2.6	100.0	6,236	
Unimproved	82.1	11,754	90.4	2.1	5.6	0.6	1.4	100.0	2,093	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	96.1	56,082	74.6	2.0	2.3	16.5	4.6	100.0	2,119	
Mon-Khmer	82.7	22,037	86.1	2.3	5.5	4.1	2.0	100.0	3,789	
Hmong-Mien	79.5	8,664	88.8	0.1	3.0	7.5	0.7	100.0	1,761	
Chinese-Tibetan	76.9	2,757	96.7	0.4	0.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	634	
Other/DK/Missing	96.3	715	60.5	0.0	0.0	24.9	14.6	100.0	26	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	75.9	18,052	90.8	1.2	3.7	3.3	1.0	100.0	4,321	
Second	87.1	18,051	86.6	1.1	3.8	7.2	1.3	100.0	2,299	
Middle	94.1	18,047	68.5	4.2	5.1	19.0	3.2	100.0	1,021	
Fourth	96.8	18,053	60.9	1.6	2.5	22.4	12.6	100.0	573	
Richest	99.3	18,052	63.4	3.7	0.0	22.6	10.2	100.0	115	

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water

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

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

(-) Figures that are based on 0 case

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

 Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, LSIS III, 2023

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL					Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)				
Total	29.6	16.9	20.7	32.9	100.0		70.4	20,753
Area								
Urban	46.4	21.2	17.5	15.0	100.0		53.6	6,787
Rural	21.4	14.8	22.2	41.6	100.0		78.6	13,966
Rural with road	22.5	15.4	21.6	40.6	100.0		77.5	12,760
Rural without road	9.9	8.6	29.4	52.1	100.0		90.1	1,205
Region								
North	25.9	13.0	23.0	38.1	100.0		74.1	6,410
Central	30.2	16.5	19.6	33.7	100.0		69.8	10,516
South	33.8	24.3	20.0	22.0	100.0		66.2	3,826
Province								
Vientiane capital	53.7	24.1	14.2	8.0	100.0		46.3	2,650
Phongsaly	6.4	10.5	30.0	53.1	100.0		93.6	614
Luangnamtha	43.2	17.9	18.9	20.0	100.0		56.8	599
Oudomxay	15.0	5.6	44.7	34.7	100.0		85.0	1,290
Bokeo	30.7	11.8	18.1	39.4	100.0		69.3	562
Luangprabang	22.7	14.7	14.0	48.6	100.0		77.3	1,356
Huaphanh	15.8	10.2	19.0	55.0	100.0		84.2	872
Xayabury	49.5	21.0	12.7	16.9	100.0		50.5	1,118
Xiengkhuang	31.8	11.1	22.1	34.9	100.0		68.2	922
Vientiane	32.0	24.6	24.6	18.8	100.0		68.0	1,366
Borikhamxay	35.4	17.8	12.7	34.1	100.0		64.6	913
Khammuan	15.7	22.1	33.9	28.3	100.0		84.3	1,260
Savannakhet	14.5	5.8	17.0	62.8	100.0		85.5	3,113
Saravane	44.8	16.6	9.9	28.7	100.0		55.2	960
Sekong	49.3	18.9	5.7	26.2	100.0		50.7	422
Champasack	29.8	30.4	25.6	14.2	100.0		70.2	1,926
Attapeu	15.6	20.5	29.0	35.0	100.0		84.4	519
Xaysomboun	19.0	13.2	23.6	44.3	100.0		81.0	292
Education of household head								
None or ECE	20.8	11.2	22.0	46.0	100.0		79.2	3,518
Primary	24.5	17.2	22.4	35.9	100.0		75.5	8,631
Lower secondary	30.1	18.1	21.9	29.8	100.0		69.9	3,856
Upper secondary	36.9	17.6	19.8	25.6	100.0		63.1	1,851
Post secondary / Non tertiary	40.3	25.5	13.5	20.6	100.0		59.7	1,027
High	55.0	18.0	12.7	14.3	100.0		45.0	1,871
Main source of drinking water^A								
Improved sources	32.9	17.8	20.3	28.9	100.0		67.1	17,786
Piped water	23.7	13.5	21.5	41.3	100.0		76.3	1,877
Tube well/Borehole	28.8	16.7	17.8	36.7	100.0		71.2	1,336
Protected well or spring	11.7	8.5	27.1	52.7	100.0		88.3	2,891
Rainwater collection	20.5	3.3	16.6	59.6	100.0		79.5	357
Bottled/Sachet water	40.8	21.5	18.8	18.9	100.0		59.2	11,325
Unimproved sources	9.4	11.2	22.8	56.6	100.0		90.6	2,966
Unprotected well or spring	10.9	10.1	21.5	57.5	100.0		89.1	1,946
Surface water or other	6.5	13.3	25.3	54.9	100.0		93.5	1,020
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	37.7	20.8	17.9	23.5	100.0		62.3	12,419
Mon-Khmer	16.4	11.5	24.4	47.7	100.0		83.6	5,412
Hmong-Mien	18.4	10.2	20.9	50.6	100.0		81.6	1,964
Chinese-Tibetan	15.7	8.5	43.2	32.6	100.0		84.3	754
Other/DK/Missing	41.7	12.5	7.7	38.1	100.0		58.3	204
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	11.4	7.5	24.4	56.7	100.0		88.6	4,321
Second	16.1	14.9	23.8	45.2	100.0		83.9	4,260
Middle	29.9	17.4	22.7	30.0	100.0		70.1	4,035
Fourth	35.7	24.9	18.9	20.5	100.0		64.3	4,085
Richest	56.6	20.3	13.3	9.8	100.0		43.4	4,051

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

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases, the "DK/Missing" category of "Education" is not shown separately

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

 Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, LSIS III, 2023

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL					Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)				
Total	27.7	23.9	23.4	25.0	100.0		72.3	22,002
Area								
Urban	37.1	30.6	19.5	12.8	100.0		62.9	7,280
Rural	23.0	20.6	25.3	31.1	100.0		77.0	14,721
Rural with road	23.7	21.2	24.9	30.3	100.0		76.3	13,547
Rural without road	14.8	14.7	30.0	40.6	100.0		85.2	1,174
Region								
North	26.9	20.9	22.0	30.2	100.0		73.1	6,721
Central	30.1	26.1	21.9	21.9	100.0		69.9	11,197
South	22.1	22.9	29.8	25.2	100.0		77.9	4,084
Province								
Vientiane capital	41.3	31.5	19.9	7.3	100.0		58.7	2,833
Phongsaly	13.7	24.5	32.1	29.8	100.0		86.3	659
Luangnamtha	45.4	20.5	16.1	17.9	100.0		54.6	640
Oudomxay	17.8	17.7	32.3	32.2	100.0		82.2	1,246
Bokeo	21.1	16.8	23.5	38.6	100.0		78.9	601
Luangprabang	25.9	18.5	20.3	35.2	100.0		74.1	1,449
Huaphanh	28.3	20.6	14.9	36.1	100.0		71.7	931
Xayabury	36.9	27.8	15.5	19.8	100.0		63.1	1,195
Xiengkhuang	37.7	19.8	24.6	17.8	100.0		62.3	984
Vientiane	19.5	26.5	34.4	19.6	100.0		80.5	1,459
Borikhamxay	40.8	23.9	12.6	22.7	100.0		59.2	978
Khammuan	5.2	24.0	33.4	37.4	100.0		94.8	1,347
Savannakhet	30.1	25.3	15.6	29.1	100.0		69.9	3,284
Saravane	34.4	12.3	18.1	35.2	100.0		65.6	1,022
Sekong	32.5	32.5	13.2	21.8	100.0		67.5	449
Champasack	15.8	25.3	41.3	17.6	100.0		84.2	2,058
Attapeu	14.6	25.6	22.5	37.3	100.0		85.4	555
Xaysomboun	28.1	20.4	17.9	33.6	100.0		71.9	312
Education of household head								
None or ECE	20.5	20.2	21.4	37.8	100.0		79.5	3,617
Primary	24.6	23.3	25.7	26.3	100.0		75.4	9,129
Lower secondary	28.7	25.4	23.3	22.5	100.0		71.3	4,050
Upper secondary	30.5	25.4	24.1	20.1	100.0		69.5	1,972
Post secondary / Non tertiary	34.7	28.9	22.6	13.8	100.0		65.3	1,164
High	44.8	26.0	16.4	12.9	100.0		55.2	2,068
Main source of drinking water^A								
Improved sources	29.9	25.1	23.6	21.4	100.0		70.1	19,178
Piped water	22.0	21.4	23.3	33.3	100.0		78.0	2,001
Tube well/Borehole	23.0	21.5	21.0	34.5	100.0		77.0	1,385
Protected well or spring	23.3	17.2	24.7	34.9	100.0		76.7	2,948
Rainwater collection	18.2	24.2	14.1	43.5	100.0		81.8	294
Bottled/Sachet water	33.7	28.0	23.9	14.4	100.0		66.3	12,550
Unimproved sources	12.5	16.1	22.0	49.4	100.0		87.5	2,823
Unprotected well or spring	12.1	18.9	21.5	47.6	100.0		87.9	1,803
Surface water or other	13.3	11.1	22.8	52.7	100.0		86.7	1,020
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	31.7	28.0	22.5	17.8	100.0		68.3	13,710
Mon-Khmer	17.7	16.1	25.6	40.6	100.0		82.3	5,375
Hmong-Mien	25.7	20.2	23.6	30.5	100.0		74.3	2,000
Chinese-Tibetan	28.3	18.3	23.0	30.3	100.0		71.7	700
Other/DK/Missing	31.2	16.2	21.7	30.9	100.0		68.8	217
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	16.6	11.8	24.6	46.9	100.0		83.4	4,168
Second	20.9	20.9	25.6	32.6	100.0		79.1	4,524
Middle	24.1	28.7	24.0	23.2	100.0		75.9	4,361
Fourth	31.9	28.4	24.5	15.2	100.0		68.1	4,470
Richest	43.9	29.2	18.3	8.6	100.0		56.1	4,479

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

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases, the "DK/missing" category of "Education" is not shown separately

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, LSIS III, 2023

	Main source of drinking water ^A					Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Unimproved sources					Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources		Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source				Unimproved sources		Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹			
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality		
Total	32.9	91.7	92.1	17,786	9.4	85.9	49.9	2,966	25.9	20,753		
Area												
Urban	46.6	97.4	97.3	6,675	31.9	82.7	74.0	112	44.4	6,787		
Rural	24.7	88.3	88.9	11,112	8.5	86.0	48.9	2,854	16.9	13,966		
Rural with road	25.6	89.9	89.1	10,298	9.7	86.4	50.3	2,462	18.0	12,760		
Rural without road	14.1	67.4	86.6	813	1.1	83.6	40.5	392	5.5	1,205		
Region												
North	29.1	81.7	86.9	5,146	13.1	77.2	61.4	1,264	19.4	6,410		
Central	34.0	94.8	94.8	9,186	4.0	92.7	39.2	1,331	28.2	10,516		
South	35.7	98.4	92.4	3,455	16.1	91.2	48.9	371	30.4	3,826		
Province												
Vientiane capital	53.7	100.0	100.0	2,628	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	53.3	2,650		
Phongsaly	6.8	79.6	81.2	577	0.0	41.8	46.3	37	5.2	614		
Luangnamtha	57.1	90.5	92.2	397	15.8	88.7	75.7	202	33.9	599		
Oudomxay	12.4	64.7	84.2	641	17.6	75.4	61.2	649	0.0	1,290		
Bokeo	33.9	84.8	94.1	493	7.5	56.5	77.6	69	28.2	562		
Luangprabang	25.8	74.6	76.9	1,172	3.1	76.0	42.2	184	17.1	1,356		
Huaphanh	16.7	79.6	98.5	821	0.0	83.5	91.8	51	14.2	872		
Xayabury	52.2	98.4	88.3	1,045	12.0	97.3	42.7	73	44.0	1,118		
Xiangkhuan	34.9	76.8	93.9	841	0.0	67.2	63.8	81	26.0	922		
Vientiane	33.0	94.4	94.4	1,302	11.9	67.9	77.3	64	29.7	1,366		
Borikhamxay	40.3	98.0	99.7	785	5.0	100.0	100.0	128	34.4	913		
Khammuan	17.2	94.1	80.1	1,096	6.2	88.1	42.9	164	13.4	1,260		
Savannakhet	19.4	96.7	94.5	2,267	1.3	97.1	20.9	847	12.3	3,113		
Saravane	50.0	98.8	93.5	800	18.9	94.5	37.5	160	40.8	960		
Sekong	48.1	98.6	99.3	392	64.9	92.3	53.3	29	43.5	422		
Champasack	31.1	99.7	89.9	1,827	6.1	100.0	45.0	99	26.8	1,926		
Attapeu	17.6	92.0	94.8	436	5.3	74.1	73.7	84	13.9	519		
Xaysomboun	17.9	78.2	99.3	267	30.6	75.5	94.2	25	14.2	292		

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

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

na: not applicable

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

Continued...

Table WS.1.8 (Cont.): Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, LSIIS III, 2023

	Main source of drinking water ^A						Number of household members with information on water quality			
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources						
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises				
Total	32.9	91.7	92.1	17,786	9.4	85.9	49.9	2,966	25.9	20,753
Education of household head										
None or ECE	23.7	84.5	82.6	2,643	12.3	86.7	36.5	875	14.8	3,518
Primary	27.8	91.9	91.3	7,081	9.4	87.4	52.9	1,550	20.7	8,631
Lower secondary	32.8	92.7	94.6	3,472	6.1	73.3	59.8	384	27.9	3,856
Upper secondary	39.3	92.8	94.5	1,739	0.0	100.0	62.7	111	34.0	1,851
Post secondary / Non tertiary	40.8	97.3	98.1	1,009	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	37.9	1,027
High	55.8	95.2	98.4	1,842	(0.0)	(90.2)	(100.0)	28	51.7	1,871
Main source of drinking water^A										
Improved sources	32.9	91.7	92.1	17,786	na	na	na	na	30.2	17,786
Piped water	23.7	77.5	84.6	1,877	na	na	na	na	19.6	1,877
Tube well/Borehole	28.8	97.9	88.0	1,336	na	na	na	na	27.8	1,336
Protected well or spring	11.7	78.1	81.7	2,891	na	na	na	na	7.7	2,891
Rainwater collection	20.5	99.5	100.0	357	na	na	na	na	20.5	357
Bottled or sachet water	40.8	96.5	96.2	11,325	na	na	na	na	38.3	11,325
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	9.4	85.9	49.9	2,966	0.0	2,966
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	10.9	86.8	51.8	1,946	0.0	1,946
Surface water or other	na	na	na	na	6.5	84.2	46.2	1,020	0.0	1,020
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	39.4	96.9	95.3	11,736	9.5	91.5	48.6	683	35.5	12,419
Mon-Khmer	21.4	83.6	84.3	3,756	5.1	86.4	42.2	1,656	11.0	5,412
Hmong-Mien	16.8	77.5	89.7	1,547	24.2	75.8	72.9	418	10.9	1,964
Chinese-Tibetan	15.8	77.5	83.7	584	15.6	82.6	71.5	169	10.3	754
Other/DK/Missing	51.1	92.8	93.3	163	4.6	89.4	58.0	41	38.2	204
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	13.9	70.2	77.9	2,418	8.3	83.4	45.1	1,903	5.3	4,321
Second	17.3	88.2	87.4	3,494	10.5	88.4	53.3	766	11.2	4,260
Middle	30.9	93.9	93.6	3,814	13.5	96.1	63.4	222	25.2	4,035
Fourth	36.0	97.7	96.3	4,023	16.0	91.2	93.9	62	33.4	4,085
Richest	56.8	99.6	98.9	4,038	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	56.3	4,051

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

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

na: not applicable

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases, the "DK/Missing" category of "Education" is not shown separately

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, LSIS III, 2023

	Water treatment method used in the household							Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method			Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing	Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	
Total	69.7	26.4	0.1	1.3	5.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	29.9	90,255
Area											
Urban	84.5	12.7	0.1	0.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.3	29,186
Rural	62.6	32.9	0.1	1.7	5.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	36.9	61,069
Rural with road	64.1	31.3	0.1	1.8	5.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	35.3	56,198
Rural without road	44.4	51.8	0.2	0.8	5.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	55.2	4,871
Region											
North	54.9	44.0	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	44.9	27,365
Central	78.8	18.7	0.0	1.4	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	20.8	45,569
South	69.0	18.8	0.3	0.9	12.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	17,321
Province											
Vientiane capital	81.0	15.0	0.1	0.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	11,459
Phongsaly	29.8	68.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.0	69.0	2,667
Luangnamtha	74.0	25.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	2,641
Oudomxay	56.2	43.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.8	4,904
Bokeo	73.4	24.6	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	2,379
Luangprabang	48.8	49.3	0.2	4.6	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	51.2	6,001
Huaphanh	26.3	72.7	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	73.6	3,811
Xayabury	77.6	21.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	22.4	4,964
Xiangkhuaung	49.6	49.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.4	3,990
Vientiane	88.9	9.8	0.1	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.6	5,830
Borikhamxay	68.2	26.0	0.0	2.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	3,959
Khammuan	70.0	26.6	0.0	3.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	5,514
Savannakhet	91.3	7.3	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.1	13,482
Saravane	65.1	21.6	0.1	1.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	33.6	4,892
Sekong	48.6	31.9	0.0	0.2	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	1,758
Champasack	77.3	13.8	0.5	0.5	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	8,397
Attapeu	62.5	21.2	0.3	1.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	2,274
Xaysomboun	42.3	57.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	57.6	1,335

Continued...

Table WS.1.9 (Cont.): Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, LSIS III, 2023

	Water treatment method used in the household						Percentage of household members in		Number of household members		
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other		DK/ Missing	households using an appropriate water treatment method
Total	69.7	26.4	0.1	1.3	5.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	29.9	90,255
Education of household head											
None or ECE	61.8	34.4	0.1	1.6	3.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	37.4	15,242
Primary	65.8	29.6	0.1	1.7	5.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	33.7	37,356
Lower secondary	71.2	26.0	0.1	0.9	4.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	28.5	17,045
Upper secondary	78.1	18.9	0.1	0.8	5.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	21.8	7,584
Post secondary / Non tertiary	83.5	13.1	0.1	0.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	4,866
High	82.6	12.5	0.2	0.3	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	17.2	8,111
DK/Missing	(98.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	51
Source of drinking water											
Improved	72.3	23.8	0.1	1.1	5.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	27.4	78,501
Unimproved	52.2	43.6	0.1	2.5	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	46.8	11,754
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	82.0	14.4	0.1	1.0	5.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.6	56,082
Mon-Khmer	55.3	38.1	0.2	1.9	7.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	44.1	22,037
Hmong-Mien	29.7	69.9	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	70.2	8,664
Chinese-Tibetan	58.3	41.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	41.3	2,757
Other/DK/Missing	69.1	24.7	0.0	0.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	715
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	44.0	52.4	0.2	1.5	3.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	18,052
Second	50.1	43.4	0.2	2.6	6.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	49.0	18,051
Middle	77.3	18.6	0.1	1.6	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	22.2	18,047
Fourth	88.1	9.4	0.0	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	18,053
Richest	88.8	8.0	0.0	0.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	18,052

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

10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five¹⁵². It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place^{153,154}.

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

¹⁵² Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

¹⁵³ Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

¹⁵⁴ Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

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

		Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot		No permission to see/Other		Number of household members		Handwashing facility observed and			Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹		Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot	
		Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot				Total	household members	water available	soap available	ash/sand available ^A	observed			
Total	40.1	54.5	4.7	0.7	100.0	90,255	96.1	66.7	1.0	85,342	63.0	89,624				
Area																
Urban	61.7	35.2	2.5	0.5	100.0	29,186	97.9	78.4	0.7	28,285	76.0	29,029				
Rural	29.8	63.7	5.8	0.8	100.0	61,069	95.2	60.9	1.2	57,057	56.7	60,595				
Rural with road	29.9	63.9	5.5	0.7	100.0	56,198	95.3	61.9	1.1	52,712	57.9	55,791				
Rural without road	28.5	60.7	9.4	1.4	100.0	4,871	94.2	47.8	2.3	4,345	42.7	4,804				
Region																
North	42.1	52.0	5.4	0.5	100.0	27,365	96.3	62.6	0.2	25,732	58.8	27,222				
Central	41.4	55.0	3.5	0.2	100.0	45,569	96.1	66.0	1.8	43,888	63.1	45,481				
South	33.6	57.2	6.9	2.3	100.0	17,321	95.7	75.3	0.1	15,721	69.3	16,921				
Province																
Vientiane capital	71.5	25.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	11,459	98.8	69.2	0.0	11,095	66.6	11,456				
Phongsaly	61.1	34.3	0.9	3.8	100.0	2,667	98.6	78.0	0.6	2,543	77.2	2,566				
Luangnamtha	21.4	69.2	8.7	0.7	100.0	2,641	94.6	57.6	0.1	2,392	52.2	2,623				
Oudomxay	34.0	50.6	15.4	0.0	100.0	4,904	95.1	24.5	0.0	4,147	20.7	4,903				
Bokeo	41.2	48.1	10.7	0.1	100.0	2,379	94.5	67.9	0.1	2,124	59.7	2,378				
Luangprabang	34.0	63.6	2.0	0.4	100.0	6,001	98.4	69.3	0.1	5,857	67.8	5,978				
Huaphanh	53.9	46.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,811	95.5	63.0	0.3	3,808	62.5	3,811				
Xayabury	51.9	46.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	4,964	95.9	78.7	0.4	4,861	76.6	4,964				
Xiangkhuang	44.4	55.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,990	95.4	76.9	0.6	3,981	74.7	3,990				
Vientiane	34.9	63.9	0.8	0.4	100.0	5,830	97.7	83.3	0.0	5,759	81.6	5,804				
Borikhamxay	21.0	76.1	2.6	0.3	100.0	3,959	88.0	55.7	0.0	3,843	54.1	3,945				
Khammuan	27.8	62.7	9.3	0.2	100.0	5,514	99.0	49.6	0.0	4,992	44.7	5,505				
Savannakhet	23.8	72.1	3.8	0.3	100.0	13,482	96.3	64.6	5.9	12,929	61.6	13,446				
Saravane	27.0	70.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	4,892	99.1	68.1	0.1	4,788	66.0	4,892				
Sekong	18.9	67.0	12.6	1.5	100.0	1,758	87.9	29.3	0.0	1,510	25.2	1,731				
Champasack	39.0	46.7	9.9	4.4	100.0	8,397	98.3	89.4	0.0	7,195	79.3	8,027				
Attapeu	39.3	58.7	1.8	0.2	100.0	2,274	85.3	76.6	0.3	2,228	74.3	2,270				
Xaysomboun	95.1	1.4	3.4	0.1	100.0	1,335	79.3	35.6	0.0	1,289	34.1	1,334				

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A Ash, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

Continued...

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

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, LSIS III, 2023												
	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility		Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed ¹	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot		
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	water available	soap available	ash/sand available ^A			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot	
Total	40.1	54.5	4.7	0.7	100.0	90,255	96.1	66.7	1.0	85,342	63.0	89,624
Education of household head												
None or ECE	25.4	66.1	7.6	0.9	100.0	15,242	93.9	48.7	2.5	13,944	44.5	15,103
Primary	33.3	60.7	5.2	0.7	100.0	37,356	95.6	63.9	1.1	35,140	60.0	37,079
Lower secondary	42.9	51.8	4.5	0.8	100.0	17,045	96.8	70.0	0.5	16,153	66.3	16,916
Upper secondary	50.1	46.7	2.6	0.6	100.0	7,584	96.9	74.7	0.1	7,342	71.8	7,542
Post secondary / Non tertiary	57.5	39.4	2.4	0.7	100.0	4,866	98.5	84.2	0.4	4,716	81.9	4,834
High	72.8	25.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	8,111	98.8	85.9	0.2	7,995	84.4	8,100
DK/Missing	(62.5)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	51	(100.0)	(61.7)	(0.0)	51	(61.7)	51
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	47.5	48.3	3.5	0.7	100.0	56,082	98.1	77.2	0.7	53,744	73.9	55,696
Mon-Khmer	23.5	68.0	7.9	0.6	100.0	22,037	93.4	47.8	2.2	20,164	43.6	21,912
Hmong-Mien	36.4	59.3	3.9	0.4	100.0	8,664	89.7	48.8	0.2	8,293	46.4	8,628
Chinese-Tibetan	32.9	56.4	8.2	2.5	100.0	2,757	95.0	51.3	0.1	2,462	46.9	2,689
Other/DK/Missing	42.9	52.2	2.5	2.4	100.0	715	97.0	68.4	0.0	680	66.1	698
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	19.8	68.1	11.0	1.1	100.0	18,052	90.2	33.7	3.0	15,872	29.5	17,849
Second	27.4	67.6	4.3	0.7	100.0	18,051	94.8	56.7	1.2	17,153	53.6	17,932
Middle	29.3	65.2	4.3	1.1	100.0	18,047	97.3	72.0	0.6	17,069	68.3	17,848
Fourth	44.0	52.2	3.3	0.4	100.0	18,053	98.2	79.3	0.4	17,369	76.0	17,973
Richest	79.8	19.3	0.8	0.2	100.0	18,052	99.3	88.2	0.1	17,879	87.0	18,023

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A Ash, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.

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

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third¹⁵⁵, and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide¹⁵⁶.

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS. 3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

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

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

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

¹⁵⁵ Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

¹⁵⁶ WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service ‘ladders’ enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene¹⁵⁷. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for ‘basic’ drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

¹⁵⁷ WHO, UNICEF and JMP. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, LSIS III, 2023															
Type of sanitation facility used by household															
Flush/Pour flush to:															
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total		
Total	2.9	13.0	69.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	12.8	100.0	85.7	90,255
Area															
Urban	5.2	19.4	71.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	100.0	96.2	29,186
Rural	1.8	10.0	68.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	17.7	100.0	80.6	61,069
Rural with road	1.8	10.2	68.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	16.5	100.0	81.8	56,198
Rural without road	2.1	7.0	57.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.5	31.2	100.0	67.1	4,871
Region															
North	2.2	12.9	70.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	11.5	100.0	86.6	27,365
Central	3.4	15.5	67.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	12.7	100.0	86.4	45,569
South	2.9	6.7	71.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.1	100.0	82.0	17,321
Province															
Vientiane capital	12.8	30.6	56.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.6	11,459
Phongsaly	21.6	0.0	53.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.9	100.0	75.7	2,667
Luangnamtha	0.0	43.2	48.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.6	100.0	92.3	2,641
Oudomxay	0.0	0.1	76.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.7	21.0	100.0	77.1	4,904
Bokeo	0.0	12.2	76.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.1	100.0	88.7	2,379
Luangprabang	0.5	7.8	75.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	12.3	100.0	86.1	6,001
Huaphanh	0.0	23.8	69.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	6.4	100.0	93.0	3,811
Xayabury	0.0	14.6	75.7	0.0	0.4	3.0	0.0	3.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.6	100.0	93.7	4,964
Xiengkhuang	0.0	4.0	91.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.4	100.0	95.8	3,990
Vientiane	0.9	9.5	82.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	94.0	5,830
Borikhamxay	0.1	29.8	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	95.5	3,959
Khammuan	0.0	0.0	86.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.5	100.0	86.8	5,514
Savannakhet	0.0	8.3	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	33.7	100.0	65.6	13,482
Saravane	0.0	0.1	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	19.9	100.0	78.9	4,892
Sekong	1.7	8.1	65.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	20.1	100.0	76.5	1,758
Champasack	0.2	9.4	75.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	100.0	84.8	8,397
Attapeu	20.0	9.6	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	16.8	100.0	82.7	2,274
Xaysomboun	0.7	40.1	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.7	100.0	94.6	1,335

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

Continued...

Table WS.3.1 (Cont.): Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, LSIS III, 2023

	Type of sanitation facility used by household											Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members	
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)				
	Flush/Pour flush to:					Pit latrine									
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Open drain	Open pit	Bucket	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)				
Total	2.9	13.0	69.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	12.8	100.0	85.7	90,255
Education of household head															
None or ECE	1.7	9.1	57.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	29.5	100.0	69.2	15,242
Primary	2.4	11.6	69.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	13.8	100.0	84.2	37,356
Lower secondary	3.0	14.7	71.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	8.2	100.0	90.4	17,045
Upper secondary	3.9	16.7	73.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.0	100.0	94.1	7,584
Post secondary / Non tertiary	6.3	17.3	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.7	4,866
High	4.5	17.8	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	100.0	98.2	8,111
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(95.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	100.0	(95.1)	51
Location of sanitation facility															
In dwelling	1.7	20.9	76.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	99.2	29,445
In plot/yard	4.4	11.4	81.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	na	100.0	97.9	48,714
Elsewhere	0.8	9.6	49.2	0.4	0.4	4.9	11.4	3.3	0.7	0.0	19.4	na	100.0	76.7	555
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11,538
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao-Tai	3.4	15.0	75.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.9	100.0	93.8	56,082
Mon-Khmer	2.0	7.3	56.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	30.4	100.0	67.6	22,037
Hmong-Mien	0.4	14.2	67.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	15.6	100.0	82.6	8,664
Chinese-Tibetan	8.7	15.1	49.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	23.4	100.0	74.3	2,757
Other/DK/Missing	2.5	12.3	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	100.0	85.9	715
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.5	6.8	39.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.8	48.1	100.0	49.7	18,052
Second	1.9	10.0	71.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	13.4	100.0	84.4	18,051
Middle	2.5	11.7	81.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	100.0	95.7	18,047
Fourth	3.7	15.9	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.6	18,053
Richest	5.0	20.7	74.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	18,052

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

na: not applicable

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases, the "No response" category of "Location of sanitation facility" is not shown separately

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

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, LSIS III, 2023													
	Users of improved sanitation facilities						Users of unimproved sanitation facilities						
	Not shared ¹	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)		
Total	83.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	100.0	90,255
Area													
Urban	94.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	29,186
Rural	78.2	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	61,069
Rural with road	79.4	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	100.0	56,198
Rural without road	65.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	31.2	100.0	4,871
Region													
North	85.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	100.0	27,365
Central	84.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	100.0	45,569
South	79.1	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	100.0	17,321
Province													
Vientiane capital	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	11,459
Phongsaly	75.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	100.0	2,667
Luangnamtha	89.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	2,641
Oudomxay	76.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	21.0	100.0	4,904
Bokeo	86.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	2,379
Luangprabang	82.9	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	100.0	6,001
Huaphanh	91.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	100.0	3,811
Xayabury	93.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	4,964
Xiengkhuang	88.9	4.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	3,990
Vientiane	92.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	5,830
Borikhamxay	91.7	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	3,959
Khammuan	85.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	5,514
Savannakhet	63.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	100.0	13,482
Saravane	74.5	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	19.9	100.0	4,892
Sekong	69.7	5.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	100.0	1,758
Champasack	83.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	100.0	8,397
Attapeu	80.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	100.0	2,274
Xaysomboun	88.4	6.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	1,335
¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1													
Continued...													

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

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, LSIS III, 2023

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/ Missing	Public facility	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households				
Total	83.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	90,255
Education of household head												
None or ECE	66.9	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	29.5	0.0	15,242
Primary	82.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	37,356
Lower secondary	88.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	17,045
Upper secondary	91.9	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	7,584
Post secondary / Non tertiary	96.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	4,866
High	96.3	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	8,111
DK/Missing	(95.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	51
Location of sanitation facility												
In dwelling	98.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	29,445
In plot/yard	94.7	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	48,714
Elsewhere	50.4	26.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.7	13.9	1.7	0.0	na	0.0	555
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11,538
Ethno-linguistic group of household head												
Lao-Tai	92.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	56,082
Mon-Khmer	64.9	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0	22,037
Hmong-Mien	76.0	5.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	15.6	0.0	8,664
Chinese-Tibetan	73.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.0	2,757
Other/DK/Missing	81.5	4.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	715
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	46.2	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	48.1	0.0	18,052
Second	80.8	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	13.4	0.0	18,051
Middle	93.2	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	18,047
Fourth	98.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	18,053
Richest	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18,052

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases, the "No response" category of "Location of sanitation facility" is not shown separately

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, LSIS III, 2023

Area	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities					Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities					
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied		DK if ever emptied	Safe disposal in situ from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	
																					Total
Total	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	13.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.9	77.0	0.1	100.0	90.4	0.2	9.3	74,598
Region																					
North	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	14.0	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	79.1	0.1	100.0	93.3	0.1	6.5	23,054
Central	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.4	14.1	0.1	0.1	6.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.8	71.0	0.1	100.0	85.8	0.3	14.0	37,842
South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	90.0	0.1	100.0	98.5	0.3	1.2	13,702
Province																					
Vientiane capital	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	21.6	0.3	0.1	13.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	47.7	0.3	100.0	70.7	0.0	29.3	9,947
Phongsaly	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.1	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	1,441
Luangnamtha	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	50.5	0.0	100.0	93.5	0.2	6.4	2,438
Oudomxay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	97.1	0.0	100.0	97.6	0.3	2.1	3,780
Bokeo	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.5	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.0	0.9	2,111
Luangprabang	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.3	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	82.9	0.5	100.0	90.9	0.1	9.0	5,088
Huephanh	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	72.8	0.0	100.0	97.7	0.2	2.1	3,544
Xayabury	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	13.9	0.0	0.3	11.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	70.8	0.0	100.0	84.8	0.0	15.2	4,652
Xiangkhuaung	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	93.1	0.1	100.0	96.6	0.2	3.2	3,819
Vientiane	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.5	80.7	0.1	100.0	90.8	0.2	8.9	5,419
Borikhamxay	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.4	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.3	0.0	100.0	93.8	0.0	6.1	3,776
Khammuan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	93.3	0.0	100.0	93.3	0.0	6.7	4,787
Savannakhet	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.2	6.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	5.4	74.5	0.0	100.0	85.3	0.9	13.8	8,840
Saravane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	98.5	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.4	0.8	3,858
Sekong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	84.9	0.1	100.0	96.3	1.5	2.1	1,311
Champasack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	87.6	0.0	100.0	98.7	0.0	1.3	7,106
Attapeu	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	83.3	0.3	100.0	98.7	0.0	1.3	1,427
Xaysomboun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.2	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	1,254

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Continued...

Table WS.3.3 (Cont.): Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, LUIS III, 2023

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks						Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities						Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities									
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere		Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if emptied	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities		
Total	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	13.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.9	77.0	0.1	100.0	90.4	0.2	9.3	74,598	
Education of household head																						
None or ECE	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	83.1	0.2	100.0	96.7	0.0	3.2	10,278	
Primary	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	12.3	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	79.8	0.1	100.0	92.4	0.2	7.3	30,514	
Lower secondary	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	13.8	0.2	0.2	4.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	2.3	75.7	0.0	100.0	90.1	0.4	9.5	14,880	
Upper secondary	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	15.0	0.0	0.3	6.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	72.0	0.3	100.0	87.8	0.0	12.2	6,834	
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	12.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.8	69.6	0.1	100.0	81.9	0.7	17.5	4,451	
High	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	13.1	0.0	0.1	8.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	68.4	0.0	100.0	81.9	0.0	18.0	7,593	
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(87.2)	(0.0)	(12.8)	48	
Type of sanitation facility																						
Flush to septic tank	0.1	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	11.4	82.7	0.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	83.1	0.2	16.7	11,753	
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	91.4	0.1	100.0	91.8	0.2	8.0	62,845	
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	91.3	0.1	100.0	91.7	0.2	8.0	62,268	
Ventilated improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	89	
Pit latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.8	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	234	
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	254	
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	596	
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																						
Lao-Tai	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	12.8	0.1	0.1	6.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.5	73.8	0.0	100.0	87.1	0.2	12.7	50,666	
Mon-Khmer	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.6	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	86.5	0.2	100.0	97.5	0.4	2.1	14,437	
Hmong-Mien	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	80.0	0.1	100.0	97.2	0.0	2.8	7,093	
Chinese-Tibetan	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	76.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.1	0.9	1,806	
Other/DK/Missing	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	14.0	0.0	2.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	78.8	2.0	100.0	94.7	0.0	5.3	596	
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	85.0	0.3	100.0	99.5	0.3	0.1	8,664	
Second	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	86.1	0.0	100.0	98.2	0.2	1.6	14,868	
Middle	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	11.7	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	82.9	0.1	100.0	94.9	0.4	4.7	16,801	
Fourth	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	14.4	0.0	0.1	5.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.6	74.4	0.1	100.0	89.3	0.2	10.5	17,133	
Richest	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	13.4	0.1	0.2	11.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	61.7	0.1	100.0	76.0	0.0	24.0	17,133	

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

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

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, LSIS III, 2023

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)							Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site ¹	Connected to sewer ^A	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing		
Total	74.8	0.2	7.7	3.0	1.6	12.8	0.0	100.0	90,255
Area									
Urban	74.7	0.1	16.2	5.2	1.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	29,186
Rural	74.8	0.2	3.7	1.9	1.7	17.7	0.0	100.0	61,069
Rural with road	75.7	0.2	4.0	1.9	1.7	16.5	0.0	100.0	56,198
Rural without road	64.6	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.7	31.2	0.0	100.0	4,871
Region									
North	78.6	0.1	5.5	2.4	1.9	11.5	0.0	100.0	27,365
Central	71.2	0.2	11.6	3.4	0.9	12.7	0.0	100.0	45,569
South	77.9	0.2	1.0	2.9	2.9	15.1	0.0	100.0	17,321
Province									
Vientiane capital	61.4	0.0	25.4	12.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	11,459
Phongsaly	53.7	0.0	0.3	21.7	0.4	23.9	0.0	100.0	2,667
Luangnamtha	86.3	0.1	5.9	0.0	2.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	2,641
Oudomxay	75.2	0.2	1.6	0.0	2.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	4,904
Bokeo	87.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	11.1	0.0	100.0	2,379
Luangprabang	77.1	0.1	7.7	1.3	1.6	12.3	0.0	100.0	6,001
Huaphanh	90.8	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	3,811
Xayabury	79.4	0.0	14.3	0.0	4.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	4,964
Xiengkhuang	92.5	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	3,990
Vientiane	84.4	0.2	8.3	1.0	3.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	5,830
Borikhamxay	89.5	0.0	5.9	0.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	3,959
Khammuan	81.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.7	12.5	0.0	100.0	5,514
Savannakhet	56.0	0.6	9.0	0.0	0.7	33.7	0.0	100.0	13,482
Saravane	77.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.2	19.9	0.0	100.0	4,892
Sekong	71.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	3.4	20.1	0.0	100.0	1,758
Champasack	83.5	0.0	1.1	0.2	4.4	10.8	0.0	100.0	8,397
Attapeu	61.9	0.0	0.8	20.0	0.5	16.8	0.0	100.0	2,274
Xaysomboun	93.9	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	1,335
Education of household head									
None or ECE	65.2	0.0	2.2	1.7	1.4	29.5	0.0	100.0	15,242
Primary	75.5	0.2	6.0	2.5	2.0	13.8	0.0	100.0	37,356
Lower secondary	78.7	0.3	8.3	3.1	1.4	8.2	0.0	100.0	17,045
Upper secondary	79.1	0.0	11.0	4.0	1.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	7,584
Post secondary / Non tertiary	74.9	0.6	16.0	6.3	0.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	4,866
High	76.7	0.0	16.9	4.6	0.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	8,111
DK/Missing	(83.0)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai	78.7	0.2	11.4	3.4	1.3	4.9	0.0	100.0	56,082
Mon-Khmer	63.9	0.2	1.4	2.1	1.9	30.4	0.0	100.0	22,037
Hmong-Mien	79.6	0.0	2.3	0.7	1.9	15.6	0.0	100.0	8,664
Chinese-Tibetan	64.9	0.1	0.6	8.8	2.3	23.4	0.0	100.0	2,757
Other/DK/Missing	79.0	0.0	4.4	2.5	3.7	10.5	0.0	100.0	715
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	47.8	0.2	0.1	1.7	2.2	48.1	0.0	100.0	18,052
Second	80.9	0.2	1.3	2.0	2.2	13.4	0.0	100.0	18,051
Middle	88.3	0.4	4.4	2.6	2.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	18,047
Fourth	84.8	0.2	10.0	3.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	18,053
Richest	72.1	0.0	22.8	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,052

¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1^A Includes flush/pour flush facilities that respondents do not know to where they flush.

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

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years by place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, LSIS III, 2023

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing			
Total	21.3	8.2	2.3	34.6	9.5	20.6	3.1	0.5	100.0	29.4	5,633
Area											
Urban	22.0	10.3	1.5	50.4	3.8	7.5	4.3	0.2	100.0	32.3	1,470
Rural	21.0	7.5	2.5	29.1	11.5	25.2	2.7	0.6	100.0	28.4	4,163
Rural with road	21.4	7.8	2.6	30.0	11.4	23.5	2.8	0.5	100.0	29.2	3,770
Rural without road	16.9	3.8	2.1	20.5	11.8	41.6	2.0	1.2	100.0	20.7	393
Region											
North	26.0	4.9	3.2	36.5	4.4	22.3	2.1	0.8	100.0	30.9	1,896
Central	20.4	8.4	1.1	35.4	7.7	22.4	4.3	0.4	100.0	28.8	2,752
South	14.4	14.0	3.6	29.1	24.3	12.4	1.9	0.3	100.0	28.4	986
Province											
Vientiane capital	12.0	11.9	0.0	70.6	0.4	0.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	24.0	461
Phongsaly	11.0	5.7	0.8	50.3	0.5	31.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.7	215
Luangnamtha	37.1	6.1	20.0	15.0	3.5	14.9	2.9	0.5	100.0	43.2	212
Oudomxay	20.2	0.3	0.0	34.1	4.4	39.9	0.3	0.8	100.0	20.5	385
Bokeo	21.2	7.7	4.2	30.9	0.4	34.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	28.9	158
Luangprabang	33.4	4.7	0.8	34.5	5.1	16.2	4.5	0.7	100.0	38.1	428
Huaphanh	33.0	5.1	1.8	32.9	7.4	14.6	3.2	2.0	100.0	38.1	304
Xayabury	18.5	9.4	0.6	63.5	6.2	0.0	1.3	0.6	100.0	27.8	194
Xiengkhuang	25.2	6.7	0.9	35.8	2.3	27.3	1.2	0.7	100.0	31.9	331
Vientiane	29.5	2.6	3.2	42.3	8.7	8.8	3.8	1.0	100.0	32.2	370
Borikhamxay	21.1	1.8	1.0	51.8	1.9	20.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	22.9	275
Khammuan	17.2	12.6	1.2	30.5	22.2	14.8	0.3	1.2	100.0	29.8	312
Savannakhet	19.5	11.0	0.8	12.9	10.7	40.2	5.0	0.0	100.0	30.4	873
Saravane	15.1	10.0	1.6	11.9	42.8	18.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.1	267
Sekong	11.4	31.1	1.7	17.0	6.3	31.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	42.5	116
Champasack	10.9	15.8	6.2	46.5	16.7	2.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	26.7	451
Attapeu	26.2	2.2	0.6	16.7	28.3	16.8	8.8	0.4	100.0	28.4	151
Xaysomboun	25.0	3.4	1.8	17.4	1.2	27.7	23.4	0.0	100.0	28.5	129
Mother's education											
None or ECE	11.7	4.5	2.4	13.5	13.7	51.6	1.6	1.0	100.0	16.2	798
Primary	21.9	8.8	2.6	28.1	12.6	22.5	3.2	0.4	100.0	30.7	1,711
Lower secondary	21.5	8.2	2.5	35.4	9.0	19.3	3.9	0.2	100.0	29.7	1,423
Upper secondary	26.1	7.1	2.7	45.4	6.2	7.7	3.7	1.1	100.0	33.2	891
Post secondary / Non tertiary	23.2	18.6	0.0	44.3	10.4	2.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	41.8	142
High	23.6	10.2	0.8	58.9	1.6	2.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	33.7	665
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	25.4	9.7	2.4	39.5	7.3	11.9	3.4	0.4	100.0	35.1	4,611
Unimproved	12.1	7.5	0.0	39.3	10.7	17.9	10.2	2.5	100.0	19.6	71
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	1.8	0.8	1.9	10.5	20.0	62.8	1.4	0.8	100.0	2.6	951
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	23.5	10.9	1.8	44.5	9.6	6.5	2.8	0.4	100.0	34.4	2,870
Mon-Khmer	17.5	5.6	2.0	20.5	12.3	38.7	3.0	0.4	100.0	23.1	1,599
Hmong-Mien	21.5	5.7	2.1	29.4	5.7	30.4	4.5	0.8	100.0	27.1	889
Chinese-Tibetan	19.6	3.1	10.0	30.8	1.4	33.7	0.5	0.9	100.0	22.8	233
Other/DK/Missing	(17.9)	(1.6)	(6.7)	(29.3)	(16.0)	(17.1)	(11.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(19.5)	42
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	12.1	4.0	2.4	15.1	12.9	49.9	2.9	0.8	100.0	16.1	1,491
Second	24.2	8.4	2.9	25.5	13.5	21.2	3.8	0.5	100.0	32.6	1,236
Middle	24.7	10.7	3.0	37.4	9.5	11.3	3.1	0.3	100.0	35.4	1,122
Fourth	26.8	10.2	1.9	49.9	6.1	2.8	2.1	0.2	100.0	37.0	975
Richest	22.0	9.7	0.5	62.3	1.2	0.1	3.7	0.5	100.0	31.7	809

^A In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is common. The risks vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed; therefore, for the purposes of international comparability, solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases, the "DK/Missing" category of "Mother education" is not shown separately

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population using:														Number of household members		
Drinking water				Sanitation				Handwashing ^A				Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Total			
Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility ^B	Limited facility			No facility	No permission to see / other	
86.4	0.6	8.8	4.2	100.0	83.5	2.1	1.6	12.8	100.0	62.5	32.0	4.7	0.7	100.0	53.0	90,255
Area																
Urban	97.6	0.1	1.8	0.5	100.0	94.6	1.2	2.6	100.0	75.6	21.4	2.5	0.5	100.0	72.2	29,186
Rural	81.0	0.9	12.2	6.0	100.0	78.2	2.4	17.7	100.0	56.3	37.2	5.8	0.8	100.0	43.9	61,069
Rural with road	82.2	0.8	11.8	5.3	100.0	79.4	2.4	16.5	100.0	57.5	36.3	5.5	0.7	100.0	45.1	56,198
Rural without road	67.7	1.2	16.7	14.4	100.0	65.4	1.7	31.2	100.0	42.1	47.1	9.4	1.4	100.0	29.7	4,871
Region																
North	82.0	1.0	11.0	6.0	100.0	85.0	1.7	11.5	100.0	58.5	35.5	5.4	0.5	100.0	49.1	27,365
Central	87.7	0.4	8.3	3.6	100.0	84.3	2.1	12.7	100.0	62.9	33.4	3.5	0.2	100.0	55.6	45,569
South	89.7	0.3	6.8	3.1	100.0	79.1	2.9	15.1	100.0	67.7	23.1	6.9	2.3	100.0	52.4	17,321
Province																
Vientiane capital	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	66.6	30.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	66.0	11,459
Phongsaly	85.6	7.4	1.2	5.8	100.0	75.7	0.0	23.9	100.0	74.3	21.1	0.9	3.8	100.0	60.2	2,667
Luangnamtha	66.9	0.0	31.1	1.9	100.0	89.3	3.1	5.6	100.0	51.8	38.7	8.7	0.7	100.0	41.0	2,641
Oudomxay	68.1	0.4	14.2	17.4	100.0	76.0	1.1	21.0	100.0	20.7	63.9	15.4	0.0	100.0	18.0	4,904
Bokeo	84.7	0.5	11.4	3.4	100.0	86.9	1.8	11.1	100.0	59.7	29.6	10.7	0.1	100.0	52.4	2,379
Luangprabang	80.6	0.7	11.8	6.9	100.0	82.9	3.2	12.3	100.0	67.5	30.1	2.0	0.4	100.0	50.9	6,001
Huaphanh	94.1	0.4	4.9	0.7	100.0	91.5	1.5	6.4	100.0	62.5	37.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	56.6	3,811
Xayabury	93.1	0.0	5.8	1.2	100.0	93.2	0.5	4.7	100.0	76.6	21.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	68.6	4,964
Xiengkhuang	91.2	0.4	4.9	3.5	100.0	88.9	6.9	3.4	100.0	74.7	25.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	63.4	3,990
Vientiane	95.8	0.3	2.6	1.3	100.0	92.1	1.8	2.8	100.0	81.2	17.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	73.8	5,830
Borikhamxay	89.8	0.0	9.4	0.7	100.0	91.7	3.8	4.5	100.0	53.9	43.2	2.6	0.3	100.0	49.4	3,959
Khammuan	86.3	1.3	4.1	8.4	100.0	85.5	1.3	12.5	100.0	44.6	45.9	9.3	0.2	100.0	40.7	5,514
Savannakhet	72.8	0.7	19.8	6.8	100.0	63.6	1.9	33.7	100.0	61.4	34.5	3.8	0.3	100.0	46.9	13,482
Saravane	83.9	0.3	12.8	3.0	100.0	74.5	4.3	19.9	100.0	66.0	31.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	44.5	4,892
Sekong	91.7	0.1	4.1	4.2	100.0	69.7	6.8	20.1	100.0	24.8	61.1	12.6	1.5	100.0	22.0	1,758
Champasack	94.8	0.4	2.2	2.6	100.0	83.4	1.4	10.8	100.0	75.8	9.9	9.9	4.4	100.0	62.6	8,397
Attapeu	82.3	0.6	12.5	4.6	100.0	80.2	2.6	16.8	100.0	74.2	23.8	1.8	0.2	100.0	55.2	2,274
Xaysomboun	93.1	0.1	6.1	0.7	100.0	88.4	6.3	3.7	100.0	34.1	62.5	3.4	0.1	100.0	31.5	1,335
¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1																
² MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1																

^A For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

^B Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

Continued...

Table WS.3.6 (Cont.): Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household population using:																
	Drinking water				Sanitation				Handwashing ^A								
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility ^B	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
Total	86.4	0.6	8.8	4.2	100.0	83.5	2.1	1.6	12.8	100.0	62.5	32.0	4.7	0.7	100.0	53.0	90,255
Education of household head																	
None or ECE	71.9	1.1	18.4	8.6	100.0	66.9	2.3	1.4	29.5	100.0	44.1	47.4	7.6	0.9	100.0	30.7	15,242
Primary	84.7	0.6	10.1	4.6	100.0	82.1	2.2	2.0	13.8	100.0	59.6	34.5	5.2	0.7	100.0	48.6	37,356
Lower secondary	91.3	0.5	5.4	2.9	100.0	88.2	2.2	1.4	8.2	100.0	65.8	29.0	4.5	0.8	100.0	57.4	17,045
Upper secondary	94.1	0.5	3.0	2.3	100.0	91.9	2.2	1.9	4.0	100.0	71.4	25.4	2.6	0.6	100.0	64.5	7,584
Post secondary / Non tertiary	97.2	0.2	1.7	0.9	100.0	96.2	1.5	0.6	1.7	100.0	81.4	15.5	2.4	0.7	100.0	77.6	4,866
High	97.4	0.1	1.8	0.7	100.0	96.3	1.8	0.7	1.1	100.0	84.2	14.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	80.4	8,111
DK/Missing	(82.6)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(12.5)	100.0	(95.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	100.0	(61.7)	(38.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(61.7)	51
Ethno-linguistic group of household head																	
Lao-Tai	94.5	0.3	3.8	1.4	100.0	92.6	1.2	1.3	4.9	100.0	73.4	22.5	3.5	0.7	100.0	66.7	56,082
Mon-Khmer	69.7	0.8	19.2	10.4	100.0	64.9	2.8	1.9	30.4	100.0	43.3	48.2	7.9	0.6	100.0	28.0	22,037
Hmong-Mien	80.8	0.9	11.7	6.6	100.0	76.0	6.5	1.9	15.6	100.0	46.2	49.5	3.9	0.4	100.0	34.0	8,664
Chinese-Tibetan	73.0	4.4	17.9	4.8	100.0	73.1	1.3	2.3	23.4	100.0	45.7	43.6	8.2	2.5	100.0	34.0	2,757
Other/DK/Missing	83.7	0.0	14.2	2.2	100.0	81.5	4.4	3.7	10.5	100.0	64.5	30.6	2.5	2.4	100.0	51.1	715
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	58.1	1.7	25.9	14.3	100.0	46.2	3.5	2.2	48.1	100.0	29.2	58.7	11.0	1.1	100.0	11.5	18,052
Second	81.9	0.7	12.3	5.1	100.0	80.8	3.6	2.2	13.4	100.0	53.3	41.8	4.3	0.7	100.0	35.8	18,051
Middle	93.9	0.4	4.6	1.2	100.0	93.2	2.5	2.0	2.3	100.0	67.5	27.0	4.3	1.1	100.0	58.9	18,047
Fourth	98.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	100.0	98.0	0.7	1.3	0.1	100.0	75.7	20.5	3.3	0.4	100.0	72.9	18,053
Richest	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	86.9	12.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	85.9	18,052

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

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

^A For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.

^B Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see / other". See table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7

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

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.¹⁵⁸

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

¹⁵⁸ Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, LSIS III, 2023

Area	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation ^A										Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A		DK whether reusable/Missing		Other/No materials		DK/Missing		Total				
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK	whether reusable/Missing	Other/No materials	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹			
Total	1.1	86.4	0.2	0.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.7	92.3	83.5	19,655	
Region													
Urban	0.6	89.5	0.1	0.1	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.1	96.0	87.3	7,038	
Rural	1.4	84.7	0.3	0.3	13.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.4	90.3	81.4	12,617	
Rural with road	1.3	85.8	0.3	0.3	12.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.4	90.9	82.4	11,703	
Rural without road	2.9	71.1	0.2	0.2	25.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	74.2	82.4	68.1	914	
Province													
North	1.7	90.0	0.2	0.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.9	94.4	88.6	5,461	
Central	0.6	85.8	0.2	0.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.5	93.7	83.5	10,373	
South	1.8	83.0	0.4	0.4	14.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	85.2	85.4	76.0	3,821	
Province													
Vientiane capital	0.6	79.6	0.1	0.1	19.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.3	99.1	79.4	3,099	
Phongsaly	0.4	87.8	0.1	0.1	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.4	92.5	86.1	528	
Luangnamtha	2.4	90.2	0.2	0.2	7.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	92.7	98.3	92.0	523	
Oudomxay	1.8	92.2	0.1	0.1	5.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	94.1	94.4	93.2	900	
Bokeo	5.0	86.3	0.1	0.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.4	93.6	86.7	480	
Luangprabang	0.9	88.2	0.3	0.3	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.4	96.1	87.8	1,182	
Huaphanh	2.9	86.2	0.5	0.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.5	97.0	87.8	741	
Xayabury	0.6	95.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	90.2	86.5	1,107	
Xiengkhuang	0.8	93.1	0.8	0.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.6	95.0	90.3	797	
Vientiane	0.4	94.7	0.1	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	96.6	92.1	1,303	
Borikhamxay	0.5	89.8	0.1	0.1	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.3	93.4	87.5	826	
Khammuan	0.4	86.6	0.1	0.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.1	96.7	85.9	1,214	
Savannakhet	0.6	83.8	0.2	0.2	15.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.6	84.7	78.8	2,844	
Saravane	4.6	81.2	0.4	0.4	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.1	97.1	84.1	1,067	
Sekong	0.4	44.6	0.0	0.0	54.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	45.0	71.8	41.5	406	
Champasack	0.6	94.2	0.6	0.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	81.2	79.0	1,845	
Attapeu	1.5	76.8	0.2	0.2	21.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	78.4	86.8	75.8	504	
Xaysomboun	1.1	95.5	0.2	0.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	98.4	96.2	289	

¹ MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

^A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

Continued...

Table WS.4.1 (Cont.): Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, LSIS III, 2023

Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation										
Appropriate materials ^A										
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/ Missing	Other/No materials	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	1.1	86.4	0.2	12.2	0.0	100.0	87.7	92.3	83.5	19,655
Age										
15-19	1.2	89.5	0.3	9.0	0.1	100.0	91.0	92.2	86.0	3,423
15-17	0.8	90.2	0.3	8.7	0.1	100.0	91.2	92.1	86.4	2,126
18-19	1.8	88.5	0.2	9.5	0.0	100.0	90.5	92.3	85.4	1,297
20-24	1.1	88.1	0.4	10.4	0.0	100.0	89.6	91.7	84.1	2,823
25-29	1.0	86.7	0.4	12.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	92.7	84.0	3,047
30-39	1.1	86.2	0.1	12.5	0.0	100.0	87.4	92.5	83.5	6,229
40-49	1.2	82.8	0.1	15.9	0.0	100.0	84.1	92.3	80.6	4,134
Education										
None or ECE	2.8	68.4	0.4	28.4	0.1	100.0	71.5	80.9	65.9	2,518
Primary	1.3	85.4	0.3	13.0	0.0	100.0	87.0	90.7	81.2	5,718
Lower secondary	0.8	90.1	0.2	8.9	0.0	100.0	91.1	94.7	87.5	4,648
Upper secondary	0.7	92.1	0.2	7.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	95.4	89.5	3,710
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.5	93.7	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	94.2	97.3	91.7	561
High	0.3	90.0	0.1	9.6	0.0	100.0	90.4	97.3	88.2	2,501
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	0.7	90.4	0.2	8.7	0.0	100.0	91.3	95.3	87.4	12,929
Mon-Khmer	2.3	73.7	0.3	23.8	0.0	100.0	76.2	84.0	70.3	4,442
Hmong-Mien	1.2	88.8	0.5	9.4	0.0	100.0	90.6	92.0	86.9	1,599
Chinese-Tibetan	2.0	86.2	0.1	11.4	0.3	100.0	88.3	90.8	85.7	513
Other/DK/Missing	2.8	90.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	92.4	88.8	171
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.7	69.3	0.4	27.6	0.1	100.0	72.4	79.5	65.2	3,313
Second	1.5	85.4	0.4	12.7	0.0	100.0	87.3	91.3	82.3	3,649
Middle	0.8	91.7	0.3	7.2	0.0	100.0	92.8	95.1	89.2	3,769
Fourth	0.8	92.8	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	94.7	88.9	4,215
Richest	0.2	89.3	0.2	10.3	0.0	100.0	89.7	97.6	87.8	4,709

¹ MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

^A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	9.8	19,655
Area		
Urban	10.4	7,038
Rural	9.5	12,617
Rural with road	9.5	11,703
Rural without road	9.6	914
Region		
North	11.3	5,461
Central	10.8	10,373
South	5.2	3,821
Province		
Vientiane capital	13.4	3,099
Phongsaly	20.7	528
Luangnamtha	8.8	523
Oudomxay	18.2	900
Bokeo	14.5	480
Luangprabang	11.4	1,182
Huaphanh	2.3	741
Xayabury	6.7	1,107
Xiengkhuang	17.6	797
Vientiane	7.7	1,303
Borikhamxay	17.3	826
Khammuan	3.3	1,214
Savannakhet	9.4	2,844
Saravane	4.2	1,067
Sekong	21.9	406
Champasack	2.1	1,845
Attapeu	5.3	504
Xaysomboun	4.7	289
Age		
15-19	10.9	3,423
20-24	10.6	2,823
25-29	10.0	3,047
30-39	9.6	6,229
40-49	8.6	4,134
Education		
None or ECE	11.8	2,518
Primary	8.7	5,718
Lower secondary	9.1	4,648
Upper secondary	10.9	3,710
Post secondary / Non tertiary	8.5	561
High	10.8	2,501
Ethno-linguistic group of household head		
Lao-Tai	8.7	12,929
Mon-Khmer	11.5	4,442
Hmong-Mien	11.5	1,599
Chinese-Tibetan	19.6	513
Other/DK/Missing	8.3	171
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	13.0	3,313
Second	9.0	3,649
Middle	8.6	3,769
Fourth	9.0	4,215
Richest	10.1	4,709

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



11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹⁵⁹ outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

LSIS III, 2023 included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

¹⁵⁹ "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed August 31, 2018.

<https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>.

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

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, LSIS III, 2023										
Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:										
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	2-4	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.0	2.1	2.1	5,442
Sex										
Male	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.9	2.2	2.2	2,765
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.9	2,677
Area										
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.5	1.5	1,479
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.2	2.3	2.3	3,963
Rural with road	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.7	1.1	2.2	2.2	3,598
Rural without road	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.2	2.4	1.6	2.9	2.9	365
Region										
North	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	3.5	2.1	4.0	4.0	1,793
Central	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.2	2,740
South	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.9	910
Province										
Vientiane capital	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.6	483
Phongsaly	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	186
Luangnamtha	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	189
Oudomxay	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	5.2	15.6	9.1	16.1	16.1	349
Bokeo	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	2.2	2.2	133
Luangprabang	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	402
Huaphanh	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	305
Xayabury	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	228
Xiengkhuang	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	310
Vientiane	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	346
Borikhamxay	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.1	250
Khammuan	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.9	316
Savannakhet	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.2	921
Saravane	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	255
Sekong	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	114
Champasack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	409
Attapeu	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	2.3	2.3	132
Xaysomboun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	113

^A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

Continued...

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

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, LSIS III, 2023		Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:							Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing		
Total		0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.0	2.1	5,442
Age										
2		0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	2.6	1,790
3		0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.6	1,945
4		0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.2	1.9	1,708
Early childhood education attendance^B										
Attending		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	981
Not attending		0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.9	1.3	2.2	2,671
Mother's education										
None or ECE		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.4	2.2	1.4	3.1	957
Primary		0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.9	1.1	2.4	1,760
Lower secondary		0.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.4	2.4	1,239
Upper secondary		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	716
Post secondary / Non tertiary		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	140
High		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	631
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai		0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	2,891
Mon-Khmer		0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	2.4	1.2	3.0	1,507
Hmong-Mien		0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.5	1.8	3.2	793
Chinese-Tibetan		0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.5	3.6	2.9	3.9	215
Other/DK/Missing		(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest		0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.7	3.3	2.0	3.9	1,463
Second		0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.9	1,209
Middle		0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.7	1,046
Fourth		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	893
Richest		0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	832

^A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

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

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, LSIS III, 2023															
Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:															
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
Total	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.7	23,492
Sex															
Male	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	3.0	11,781
Female	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.5	11,711
Area															
Urban	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.0	6,725
Rural	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.0	16,767
Rural with road	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.9	15,315
Rural without road	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	4.5	1,452
Region															
North	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	4.2	7,090
Central	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.5	11,586
South	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	3.6	4,817
Province															
Vientiane capital	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	2,353
Phongsaly	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	662
Luangnamtha	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.5	712
Oudomxay	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.4	10.2	10.8	5.7	4.8	4.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	13.4	1,405
Bokeo	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.0	3.7	618
Luangprabang	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.9	1,536
Huaphanh	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.9	998
Xayabury	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.5	1,159
Xiangkhuaung	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	2.2	1,142
Vientiane	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.4	1.5	5.3	1,371
Borikhamxay	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	1,063
Khammuan	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1,476
Savannakhet	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	3,785
Saravane	0.2	0.1	7.9	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	9.1	1,308
Sekong	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	539
Champasack	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.4	2,360
Attapeu	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.8	610
Xaysomboun	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	2.9	396

^A Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

Continued...

Table EQ.1.2 (Cont.): Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, LSIS III, 2023											Number of children age 5-17 years				
Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:															
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	
Total	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.7	23,492
Age															
5-9	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	3.6	9,791
10-14	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.0	9,286
15-17	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.4	4,415
School attendance															
Attending ^B	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.8	16,805
Not attending	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.8	1.1	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	5.1	6,683
Mother's education^C															
None or ECE	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	3.2	6,126
Primary	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.7	9,038
Lower secondary	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	2.8	4,376
Upper secondary	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	2.1	1,759
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.3	657
High	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.0	1,439
Ethno-linguistic group of household head															
Lao-Tai	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.8	13,321
Mon-Khmer	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	4.2	6,359
Hmong-Mien	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	3.7	2,852
Chinese-Tibetan	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.1	806
Other/DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	154
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	4.7	5,862
Second	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.9	4,956
Middle	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.5	4,517
Fourth	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.5	4,212
Richest	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	3,945

^A Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "DK/Missing" category of "Mother's Education" and the "Missing" of the "School Attendance" category are not shown separately.

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, LSIS III, 2023													
Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, LSIS III, 2023													
	Wear glasses		Use hearing aid		Use equipment or receive assistance for walking		Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses		Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid		Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	glasses	0.9	0.6	0.7	28,935	2.2	263	0.5	183	10.7			
Total													
Area													
Urban	1.6	1.1	1.2	6,725	2.5	108	(0.0)	73	(11.6)		79		
Rural	0.8	0.6	0.6	16,767	1.5	138	0.8	100	4.7		98		
Rural with road	0.9	0.6	0.6	15,315	1.5	134	0.9	95	5.0		92		
Rural without road	0.3	0.3	0.4	1,452	(*)	4	(*)	5	(*)		6		
Region													
North	0.7	0.7	0.6	8,883	0.0	65	(0.0)	60	(14.4)		57		
Central	0.7	0.4	0.5	14,326	3.6	103	(1.4)	61	(11.1)		74		
South	1.7	1.1	1.1	5,727	2.1	96	(0.0)	62	(7.0)		65		
Sex													
Male	0.9	0.7	0.8	14,546	2.2	135	0.8	100	14.7		122		
Female	0.9	0.6	0.5	14,389	2.1	128	0.0	84	4.2		73		
Age													
2-4	0.3	0.2	0.3	5,442	(*)	17	(*)	11	(*)		19		
5-9	0.8	0.6	0.8	9,791	(0.0)	81	(0.0)	62	(16.3)		74		
10-14	1.3	0.9	0.9	9,286	0.0	118	(0.0)	83	(2.1)		81		
15-17	1.1	0.6	0.5	4,415	(9.9)	48	(3.1)	27	(*)		21		
Mother's education^A													
None or ECE	0.6	0.6	0.5	7,083	(0.0)	40	(2.1)	40	(1.8)		36		
Primary	1.0	0.6	0.7	10,798	4.7	105	0.0	65	(10.0)		77		
Lower secondary	0.8	0.6	0.8	5,615	(1.6)	45	(0.0)	36	(15.4)		43		
Upper secondary	1.6	0.8	0.8	2,474	(0.0)	39	(*)	21	(*)		21		
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.9	0.3	0.7	797	(*)	7	(*)	2	(*)		6		
High	1.3	0.9	0.6	2,070	(*)	26	(*)	18	(*)		12		
Ethno-linguistic group of household head													
Lao-Tai	0.9	0.6	0.6	16,212	1.8	153	0.0	93	11.6		105		
Mon-Khmer	0.9	0.7	0.8	7,867	2.7	73	0.0	59	(13.4)		60		
Hmong-Mien	0.9	0.8	0.7	3,644	(*)	32	(*)	29	(*)		27		
Chinese-Tibetan	0.2	0.2	0.3	1,022	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)		3		
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.7	0.6	0.6	7,324	(0.0)	52	(0.0)	42	(2.9)		41		
Second	0.8	0.6	0.7	6,165	(2.1)	47	(2.3)	36	(21.5)		41		
Middle	1.0	0.7	0.8	5,563	(3.7)	55	(0.0)	42	(10.4)		45		
Fourth	0.6	0.4	0.5	5,105	(0.0)	28	(*)	20	(*)		27		
Richest	1.7	0.9	0.9	4,778	(3.4)	80	(0.0)	44	(*)		42		

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

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

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

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Province", "DK/Missing" category of "Mother's education" and "Other/DK/Missing" category of "Ethno-linguistic group of household head" are not shown separately.

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	2.1	5,442	2.7	23,492	2.6	28,935
Sex						
Male	2.2	2,765	3.0	11,781	2.8	14,546
Female	1.9	2,677	2.5	11,711	2.4	14,389
Area						
Urban	1.5	1,479	2.0	6,725	1.9	8,204
Rural	2.3	3,963	3.0	16,767	2.9	20,730
Rural with road	2.2	3,598	2.9	15,315	2.7	18,914
Rural without road	2.9	365	4.5	1,452	4.2	1,817
Region						
North	4.0	1,793	4.2	7,090	4.1	8,883
Central	1.2	2,740	1.5	11,586	1.4	14,326
South	0.9	910	3.6	4,817	3.2	5,727
Province						
Vientiane capital	1.6	483	0.9	2,353	1.0	2,835
Phongsaly	1.2	186	0.3	662	0.5	848
Luangnamtha	1.2	189	2.5	712	2.2	901
Oudomxay	16.1	349	13.4	1,405	13.9	1,754
Bokeo	2.2	133	3.7	618	3.4	751
Luangprabang	0.4	402	1.9	1,536	1.5	1,939
Huaphanh	1.4	305	1.9	998	1.8	1,303
Xayabury	1.0	228	1.5	1,159	1.5	1,387
Xiengkhuang	0.9	310	2.2	1,142	1.9	1,453
Vientiane	0.4	346	5.3	1,371	4.3	1,718
Borikhamxay	1.1	250	1.1	1,063	1.1	1,312
Khammuan	1.9	316	1.0	1,476	1.2	1,792
Savannakhet	1.2	921	0.4	3,785	0.6	4,706
Saravane	0.9	255	9.1	1,308	7.8	1,563
Sekong	1.1	114	0.8	539	0.9	653
Champasack	0.4	409	1.4	2,360	1.2	2,768
Attapeu	2.3	132	2.8	610	2.7	742
Xaysomboun	0.0	113	2.9	396	2.2	510
Mother's education^A						
None or ECE	3.1	957	3.2	6,126	3.2	7,083
Primary	2.4	1,760	2.7	9,038	2.6	10,798
Lower secondary	2.4	1,239	2.8	4,376	2.7	5,615
Upper secondary	0.8	716	2.1	1,759	1.7	2,474
Post secondary / Non tertiary	0.3	140	1.3	657	1.1	797
High	0.6	631	2.0	1,439	1.6	2,070
Ethno-linguistic group of household head						
Lao-Tai	1.1	2,891	1.8	13,321	1.7	16,212
Mon-Khmer	3.0	1,507	4.2	6,359	4.0	7,867
Hmong-Mien	3.2	793	3.7	2,852	3.6	3,644
Chinese-Tibetan	3.9	215	3.1	806	3.3	1,022
Other/DK/Missing	(0.0)	36	1.1	154	0.9	190
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.9	1,463	4.7	5,862	4.5	7,324
Second	1.9	1,209	2.9	4,956	2.7	6,165
Middle	1.7	1,046	2.5	4,517	2.3	5,563
Fourth	0.8	893	1.5	4,212	1.4	5,105
Richest	1.0	832	1.2	3,945	1.2	4,778

¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

Note: Due to the figure that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted, "DK/Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.¹⁶⁰

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in-kind and cash (including cash for work and public work programmes) to protect and prevent individuals and households from being affected by shock and support the accumulation of human, productive and financial assets and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Lao PDR include Monthly allowance assistance, along with other forms of cash grants like electricity subsidies, support for school fees, educational materials, and food and housing aid for high school students in extremely challenging areas, as well as health insurance cards for individuals targeted by social protection measures, are provided as part of our comprehensive support system, or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M present the percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborates the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

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

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.¹⁶¹ Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

¹⁶⁰ UNICEF. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam*. A methodological report. New York: UNICEF, 2016.

<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTgvMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRUZW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWwIX0RlY2VtYmVYXzlwMTZrklOQUUwUERGII1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

¹⁶¹ UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, LSIS III, 2023		Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by							Number of women covered by health insurance		
Area	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Private				Health equity fund (HEF)	Other			
			Community-based health insurance	Social security	Commercial health insurance	National health insurance			Civil servant scheme	Free MCH	
Total	35.4	22,126	30.0	6.5	32.2	2.1	1.6	28.5	1.2	0.8	7,826
Area											
Urban	39.9	7,643	52.2	13.5	15.6	1.2	0.3	17.9	2.2	1.0	3,052
Rural	33.0	14,483	15.9	2.1	42.8	2.7	2.5	35.3	0.6	0.7	4,774
Rural with road	33.4	13,370	16.4	2.2	42.5	2.4	2.2	35.5	0.6	0.7	4,461
Rural without road	28.1	1,113	8.8	0.3	47.6	7.4	5.8	31.9	0.0	0.0	313
Region											
North	44.6	6,534	23.1	1.7	48.0	1.5	3.4	23.3	0.2	0.3	2,917
Central	33.3	11,455	34.1	10.9	13.2	2.6	0.1	40.1	2.2	1.4	3,817
South	26.4	4,137	34.4	4.3	56.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	0.3	0.0	1,092
Province											
Vientiane capital	28.1	3,221	62.8	28.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.0	0.2	904
Phongsaly	27.5	610	30.6	0.6	0.8	22.6	56.5	1.3	0.0	2.0	168
Luangnamtha	90.9	609	15.4	1.2	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	553
Oudomxay	39.1	1,182	24.8	0.4	36.6	0.7	0.0	38.2	0.0	0.2	462
Bokeo	26.4	585	43.1	0.8	3.5	0.3	0.0	56.5	1.8	0.0	154
Luangprabang	45.9	1,463	29.1	1.6	6.8	0.4	0.3	61.4	0.3	0.7	672
Huaphanh	44.8	871	16.6	1.1	82.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	390
Xayabury	42.6	1,213	18.6	4.7	76.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	517
Xiengkhuang	19.0	926	80.3	5.5	10.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.9	0.0	176
Vientiane	28.4	1,457	39.8	5.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	31.7	6.5	7.9	414
Borikhamxay	12.8	943	77.7	9.7	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	121
Khammuan	51.4	1,379	14.8	1.4	16.1	0.2	0.0	67.5	0.8	0.1	709
Savannakhet	45.4	3,213	13.7	6.7	20.1	6.6	0.3	61.1	1.1	1.2	1,458
Saravane	66.6	1,165	14.2	2.2	78.2	2.7	2.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	775
Sekong	13.3	436	93.4	1.9	0.0	3.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	58
Champasack	8.4	1,976	77.3	16.6	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	166
Attapeu	16.5	560	89.8	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.4	92
Xaysomboun	11.7	316	82.1	7.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	37
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage											

Continued...

Table EQ.2.1W (Cont.): Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by							Number of women covered by health insurance	
			Community-based insurance	Social security	Private commercial health insurance	National health insurance	Civil servant scheme	Free MCH	Health equity fund (HEF)		Other
Total	35.4	22,126	30.0	6.5	32.2	2.1	1.6	28.5	1.2	0.8	7,826
Age											
15-19	30.4	3,655	20.4	3.5	36.6	4.2	0.9	36.3	0.8	0.4	1,112
20-24	27.5	3,160	12.3	7.5	40.5	5.3	1.9	36.2	0.6	0.4	870
25-29	37.0	3,400	28.4	9.8	33.4	3.6	2.1	24.0	1.4	0.7	1,258
30-34	41.0	3,515	39.1	7.2	30.6	1.2	1.6	21.5	1.2	0.6	1,440
35-39	39.4	3,459	37.6	6.7	27.7	0.7	2.4	25.7	1.0	0.9	1,361
40-44	36.6	2,859	33.8	5.7	30.5	0.1	1.4	28.5	1.3	1.2	1,047
45-49	35.5	2,078	31.4	4.3	27.5	0.0	0.6	34.5	2.7	1.6	737
Education											
None or ECE	32.8	3,053	3.2	0.3	45.6	3.2	5.6	44.4	0.2	0.1	1,003
Primary	31.1	6,652	9.5	2.2	45.5	2.2	1.9	39.8	0.4	0.7	2,071
Lower secondary	29.5	5,184	18.5	5.1	38.3	3.3	1.3	33.9	1.2	0.8	1,527
Upper secondary	31.8	3,963	36.3	8.0	29.4	2.0	0.7	24.3	2.5	0.7	1,261
Post secondary / Non tertiary	63.3	616	72.3	8.0	11.3	0.4	0.0	10.3	0.8	2.4	390
High	59.2	2,658	69.9	16.1	7.6	0.6	0.2	6.2	2.0	1.1	1,573
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	36.6	17,232	30.0	5.3	33.5	2.6	2.0	27.8	1.1	0.8	6,311
Never married/in union	31.0	4,888	30.2	11.8	26.8	0.0	0.3	31.5	1.6	0.6	1,514
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	37.0	14,144	37.8	9.3	26.5	1.6	0.4	24.9	1.7	1.1	5,231
Mon-Khmer	32.9	5,317	14.4	0.7	37.9	3.3	2.7	43.1	0.2	0.3	1,749
Hmong-Mien	23.4	1,874	17.5	2.0	47.7	1.0	2.1	30.4	0.0	0.0	439
Chinese-Tibetan	57.9	604	11.1	0.4	63.7	4.8	13.8	10.4	0.0	0.5	349
Other/DK/Missing	30.8	188	14.2	6.5	67.7	1.7	0.0	2.4	9.3	0.0	58
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	32.1	3,985	1.7	0.0	50.4	4.2	6.0	39.7	0.1	0.1	1,281
Second	31.4	4,236	7.3	0.6	48.6	3.5	2.4	39.6	0.3	0.0	1,329
Middle	31.5	4,289	21.4	2.4	39.6	1.8	1.0	35.2	1.1	0.6	1,353
Fourth	35.4	4,611	38.1	6.5	27.5	1.6	0.3	26.0	1.2	1.6	1,634
Richest	44.5	5,006	59.2	16.4	11.0	0.7	0.0	13.3	2.5	1.2	2,229

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

Note: Due to the figure that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted, "Missing" category of "Marital Status" is not shown separately.

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by							Number of men covered by health insurance	
			Community-based health insurance	Social security	Private commercial health insurance	National health insurance	Civil servant scheme	Free MCH	Health equity fund (HEF)		Other
Total	34.3	10,340	27.0	5.6	36.1	0.2	0.4	30.6	0.9	0.4	3,550
Area											
Urban	38.0	3,353	48.0	12.5	18.3	0.3	0.3	19.8	1.9	0.8	1,273
Rural	32.6	6,987	15.2	1.7	46.1	0.2	0.5	36.7	0.4	0.1	2,276
Rural with road	33.0	6,407	15.8	1.8	44.5	0.2	0.3	37.6	0.4	0.2	2,115
Rural without road	27.7	580	7.4	0.5	67.0	0.0	3.9	24.6	0.0	0.0	161
Region											
North	33.5	3,135	26.5	2.1	66.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.8	0.2	1,050
Central	35.3	5,299	26.8	8.4	9.7	0.3	0.3	54.5	1.0	0.6	1,871
South	33.0	1,905	28.6	2.9	64.3	0.3	1.5	3.1	0.9	0.1	628
Province											
Vientiane capital	24.3	1,389	63.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.5	1.9	337
Phongsaly	5.6	305	(97.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	17
Luangnamtha	86.3	313	16.4	0.6	83.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	270
Oudomxay	8.0	571	(94.2)	(1.7)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	46
Bokeo	14.0	271	91.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	38
Luangprabang	20.4	682	58.8	2.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	33.0	4.6	0.0	139
Huaphanh	65.3	436	9.2	0.5	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	285
Xayabury	45.8	558	12.5	5.2	81.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	256
Xiengkhuang	18.8	451	86.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	85
Vientiane	26.2	686	39.3	9.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	49.9	1.4	0.0	180
Borikhamxay	58.1	464	11.3	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	86.3	0.9	0.0	270
Khammuan	70.2	618	7.4	2.5	32.1	0.4	0.3	60.0	0.0	0.3	434
Savannakhet	33.2	1,539	12.2	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.9	84.9	0.6	0.6	511
Saravane	83.4	526	10.8	0.4	88.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	439
Sekong	15.8	219	91.6	1.0	4.1	1.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35
Champasack	9.8	884	(77.4)	(13.4)	(9.2)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	86
Attapeu	24.7	276	49.2	6.2	12.4	0.0	4.2	28.9	6.8	0.6	68
Xaysomboun	35.8	152	35.4	5.4	60.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	54
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage											
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											

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

	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by										Number of men covered by health insurance
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Community-based health insurance	Social security	Private commercial health insurance	National health insurance	Civil servant scheme	Free MCH	Health equity fund (HEF)	Other	
Total	34.3	10,340	27.0	5.6	36.1	0.2	0.4	30.6	0.9	0.4	3,550
Age											
15-19	27.6	1,663	15.2	2.4	48.1	0.0	0.8	34.8	0.6	0.0	459
20-24	25.7	1,528	8.2	4.4	43.0	0.0	0.5	44.4	0.8	0.1	393
25-29	32.3	1,487	16.5	10.0	39.8	0.4	0.7	32.0	1.1	0.6	481
30-34	40.9	1,659	35.0	8.2	32.9	0.3	0.1	23.4	1.6	0.1	679
35-39	41.1	1,627	39.8	3.9	30.0	0.1	0.8	25.2	0.4	0.5	668
40-44	36.9	1,375	36.0	4.5	32.0	0.3	0.1	27.0	0.8	0.0	507
45-49	36.3	1,001	25.0	4.8	31.6	0.2	0.0	37.1	1.1	1.7	363
Education											
None or ECE	27.9	624	1.1	0.0	60.5	0.2	1.3	37.2	0.0	0.0	174
Primary	29.7	2,876	2.5	0.5	51.3	0.5	0.9	44.8	0.5	0.3	853
Lower secondary	28.7	2,723	4.7	2.8	50.2	0.1	0.2	41.6	0.6	0.2	782
Upper secondary	30.2	2,335	24.7	5.7	36.6	0.1	0.2	32.3	1.4	0.7	706
Post secondary / Non tertiary	55.1	385	69.0	7.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.2	0.6	212
High	58.8	1,397	70.2	14.3	6.4	0.2	0.2	8.0	1.6	0.5	822
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	37.1	6,951	29.2	5.1	36.0	0.3	0.4	28.9	1.0	0.5	2,577
Never married/in union	28.7	3,389	21.3	7.0	36.4	0.0	0.5	35.2	0.8	0.0	972
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	39.5	6,383	31.4	7.2	25.8	0.2	0.1	35.0	1.0	0.5	2,520
Mon-Khmer	24.5	2,595	15.6	1.1	60.4	0.5	2.0	21.5	0.9	0.0	636
Hmong-Mien	25.3	973	20.9	3.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.6	0.0	246
Chinese-Tibetan	37.4	305	12.9	0.0	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	114
Other/DK/Missing	40.0	83	(5.7)	(0.0)	(55.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	23.3	2,065	1.9	0.2	70.6	0.6	2.0	26.0	0.2	0.0	482
Second	33.3	2,164	8.4	0.7	51.3	0.0	0.5	39.5	0.3	0.0	721
Middle	34.3	2,022	16.4	1.5	39.8	0.1	0.1	41.7	0.5	0.6	694
Fourth	37.5	2,028	36.9	7.1	24.9	0.4	0.2	30.5	1.0	0.7	760
Richest	43.3	2,061	55.3	14.3	12.0	0.1	0.0	17.5	2.1	0.5	893

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

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

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

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, LSIS III, 2023		Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by							Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance	
Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years	Community-based health insurance	Social security	Private commercial health insurance	National health insurance	Civil servant scheme	Free MCH	Health equity fund (HEF)	Other	
33.1	23,492	30.1	3.9	35.9	0.9	0.8	29.4	0.5	0.3	7,777
Area										
Urban	6,725	58.4	8.4	16.8	0.7	0.1	17.1	0.9	0.3	2,713
Rural	16,767	14.9	1.4	46.2	1.0	1.2	36.0	0.3	0.3	5,064
Rural with road	15,315	15.7	1.5	45.8	1.0	0.9	35.7	0.3	0.4	4,668
Rural without road	1,452	5.9	0.7	50.6	1.4	5.2	39.6	0.0	0.0	396
Region										
North	7,090	23.9	1.4	55.2	0.6	0.4	18.7	0.1	0.3	2,804
Central	11,586	33.7	5.9	14.4	0.7	0.4	46.7	0.9	0.5	3,721
South	4,817	33.1	3.1	56.9	2.1	3.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	1,253
Province										
Vientiane capital	2,353	78.8	13.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	626
Phongsaly	662	89.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	54
Luangnamtha	712	15.1	0.9	84.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	632
Oudomxay	1,405	26.3	0.3	39.4	0.2	0.0	33.9	0.0	0.2	473
Bokeo	618	49.6	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.0	49.7	0.0	0.0	129
Luangprabang	1,536	32.7	1.0	8.2	2.0	1.3	55.0	0.0	0.7	543
Huaphanh	998	14.1	1.4	84.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	482
Xavabury	1,159	18.7	4.2	76.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	492
Xiangkhuang	1,142	81.8	7.8	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	193
Vientiane	1,371	46.1	6.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	38.0	0.0	2.7	378
Borikhamxay	1,063	77.9	11.2	5.3	0.6	0.0	4.4	1.2	0.0	120
Khammuan	1,476	13.1	0.2	23.4	0.7	0.0	63.0	0.6	0.0	818
Savannakhet	3,785	12.0	4.8	16.2	1.3	1.0	70.3	0.9	0.6	1,493
Saravane	1,308	13.9	1.8	78.3	1.3	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	882
Sekong	539	86.5	0.0	7.3	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	91
Champasack	2,360	74.2	12.4	3.9	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	165
Attapeu	610	80.1	2.4	7.6	0.0	0.7	11.0	1.0	0.0	114
Xaysomboun	396	53.4	7.5	37.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	93

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)^A Includes attendance to early childhood education^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

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

Percentage of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years	Among children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by							Number of children age 5-17 years covered by health insurance	
			Community-based health insurance	Social security	Private commercial health insurance	National health insurance	Civil servant scheme	Free MCH	Health equity fund (HEF)		Other
Total	33.1	23,492	30.1	3.9	35.9	0.9	0.8	29.4	0.5	0.3	7,777
Age											
5-11	35.5	9,791	32.4	4.0	34.7	1.7	1.0	28.1	0.4	0.1	3,472
12-14	31.8	9,286	29.9	3.8	35.8	0.0	0.8	30.4	0.3	0.4	2,957
15-17	30.5	4,415	24.5	3.7	39.6	0.9	0.5	30.4	1.1	0.7	1,348
School attendance											
Attending ^A	35.5	16,805	35.6	4.4	35.1	0.4	0.2	25.1	0.5	0.4	5,961
Not attending	27.2	6,683	11.9	2.0	38.6	2.4	2.8	43.5	0.3	0.0	1,816
Mother's education^B											
None or ECE	28.1	6,126	4.8	0.7	48.5	1.3	2.9	43.5	0.0	0.1	1,721
Primary	28.7	9,038	11.2	2.0	47.5	1.3	0.5	37.7	0.4	0.4	2,591
Lower secondary	28.2	4,376	26.1	5.4	39.0	0.8	0.1	28.8	0.5	0.2	1,236
Upper secondary	37.1	1,759	50.6	12.4	20.8	0.1	0.0	17.9	2.7	1.0	653
Post secondary / Non tertiary	68.4	657	75.1	5.3	11.6	0.4	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.5	449
High	76.3	1,439	88.7	5.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.3	1,098
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	23.3	642	29.8	0.8	39.9	3.1	7.4	19.0	0.5	0.0	150
Has no functional difficulty	33.4	22,850	30.1	3.9	35.9	0.9	0.7	29.6	0.5	0.3	7,627
Ethno-linguistic group of household head											
Lao-Tai	36.3	13,321	38.5	5.3	28.0	0.9	0.1	28.3	0.6	0.5	4,833
Mon-Khmer	30.1	6,359	16.3	1.2	40.3	1.2	2.8	39.9	0.0	0.1	1,912
Hmong-Mien	21.6	2,852	20.2	2.5	57.1	0.9	0.8	19.1	0.2	0.2	616
Chinese-Tibetan	44.2	806	10.3	0.2	78.6	0.5	0.5	10.2	0.0	0.1	357
Other/DK/Missing	38.5	154	(8.1)	(8.7)	(68.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(11.4)	(0.0)	59
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	27.8	5,862	1.7	0.0	53.5	1.1	3.2	41.1	0.3	0.1	1,631
Second	28.7	4,956	9.7	1.2	50.3	2.0	0.9	36.9	0.2	0.1	1,425
Middle	30.4	4,517	23.5	2.6	40.7	0.8	0.0	34.1	0.3	0.1	1,375
Fourth	34.3	4,212	40.0	4.3	29.4	0.8	0.0	26.0	0.4	1.2	1,446
Richest	48.2	3,945	67.0	9.8	11.6	0.1	0.0	12.7	1.1	0.3	1,900

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

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

Note: Due to the figure that is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "Missing" category of "Marital Status" and "DK/Missing" category of "Mother's education" are not shown separately.

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

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by							Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance	
			Community-based health insurance	Social security	Private commercial health insurance	National health insurance	Civil servant scheme	Free MCH	Health equity fund (HEF)		Other
Total	35.5	9,286	26.4	4.3	23.1	25.7	0.5	24.5	0.5	0.5	3,293
Area											
Urban	43.9	2,461	52.1	9.6	11.5	16.7	0.3	13.6	1.4	0.5	1,079
Rural	32.4	6,825	14.0	1.6	28.7	30.1	0.5	29.8	0.1	0.5	2,214
Rural with road	32.6	6,198	14.9	1.7	28.6	28.8	0.5	30.1	0.1	0.6	2,021
Rural without road	30.7	627	3.6	0.5	30.0	44.1	1.1	26.8	0.0	0.0	193
Region											
North	40.1	3,077	22.1	2.0	41.9	25.3	0.5	13.4	0.3	0.1	1,234
Central	32.5	4,591	31.8	7.0	11.4	10.8	0.0	42.5	0.9	1.1	1,493
South	35.0	1,618	21.8	2.0	12.9	66.0	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	566
Province											
Vientiane capital	31.5	777	75.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.5	0.0	244
Phongsaly	6.4	340	(78.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Luangnamtha	86.5	331	15.2	0.6	76.3	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	286
Oudomxay	30.3	616	23.4	0.7	42.8	5.1	0.0	27.6	0.0	0.4	187
Bokeo	22.2	236	59.2	0.3	0.0	23.1	0.0	14.8	7.0	0.0	52
Luangprabang	44.3	707	21.4	1.4	4.9	37.9	2.0	33.8	0.0	0.0	313
Huaphanh	46.1	496	19.3	1.8	59.1	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	229
Xayabury	41.4	350	17.7	8.7	46.6	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	145
Xiengkhuang	15.2	535	82.6	6.8	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81
Vientiane	20.2	582	43.8	6.4	12.9	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.0	118
Borikhamxay	10.3	448	71.5	9.0	17.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	46
Khammuan	58.4	533	18.1	1.2	10.4	18.1	0.0	55.2	0.5	0.0	311
Savannakhet	43.1	1,510	9.6	4.6	13.7	15.9	0.0	65.1	0.4	1.0	651
Saravane	80.0	451	10.4	0.0	17.8	75.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	360
Sekong	14.4	196	78.2	7.4	7.7	2.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	28
Champasack	19.1	729	25.4	5.6	2.6	71.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	139
Attapeu	15.6	243	75.1	3.3	8.5	2.1	6.8	16.8	0.0	0.0	38
Xaysomboun	19.9	205	52.2	5.8	41.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	41

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

^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

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

Continued...

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

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, LSIS III, 2023

Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by							Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance	
		Community-based health insurance	Social security	Private commercial health insurance	National health insurance	Civil servant scheme	Free MCH	Health equity fund (HEF)		Other
35.5	9,286	26.4	4.3	23.1	25.7	0.5	24.5	0.5	0.5	3,293
Age										
0-11 months	1,986	22.3	2.8	18.0	35.6	0.2	22.7	0.8	0.2	686
12-23 months	1,857	25.7	4.0	20.6	26.6	0.4	29.2	0.0	0.2	617
24-35 months	1,790	26.5	4.1	22.8	23.4	0.6	26.8	0.9	0.6	665
36-47 months	1,945	29.1	4.5	26.9	23.8	0.2	19.8	0.5	0.5	692
48-59 months	1,708	28.7	6.0	27.0	18.8	0.9	24.6	0.4	1.0	632
Mother's education										
None or ECE	1,458	3.5	0.1	33.9	26.4	2.0	37.9	0.0	0.0	466
Primary	2,929	6.6	1.4	27.7	37.2	0.1	31.0	0.0	0.5	932
Lower secondary	2,244	14.7	2.6	26.9	31.3	0.3	29.6	0.6	0.0	623
Upper secondary	1,343	27.2	7.9	25.8	19.6	0.6	21.9	0.9	0.7	469
Post secondary / Non tertiary	241	71.6	3.1	10.9	11.3	0.0	10.7	0.0	2.7	149
High	1,067	71.7	10.6	6.0	10.9	0.0	5.8	1.4	0.7	652
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A										
Has functional difficulty	112	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Has no functional difficulty	5,330	28.1	4.9	25.7	22.2	0.5	23.5	0.6	0.7	1,969
Ethno-linguistic group of household head										
Lao-Tai	4,832	34.6	6.3	14.7	24.1	0.0	24.2	0.9	0.7	1,962
Mon-Khmer	2,602	13.3	1.1	25.2	31.7	1.2	32.4	0.0	0.3	854
Hmong-Mien	1,419	18.9	2.1	44.2	23.3	1.2	14.8	0.1	0.0	294
Chinese-Tibetan	371	12.0	0.0	73.0	15.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	158
Other/DK/Missing	61	(13.5)	(0.0)	(44.7)	(45.2)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	24
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2,478	1.9	0.1	35.1	31.5	1.5	34.6	0.0	0.0	714
Second	2,072	7.7	0.4	34.5	33.0	0.5	30.1	0.0	0.0	671
Middle	1,801	24.8	2.2	22.9	26.1	0.0	28.9	0.0	0.3	585
Fourth	1,571	38.5	4.3	16.4	21.6	0.1	22.2	0.7	1.5	629
Richest	1,364	60.3	14.0	6.0	16.1	0.1	7.1	1.9	0.7	694

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

^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

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

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

Note: Due to the figure that is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, "DK/Missing" category of "Mother's education" is not shown separately.

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	Number of households
Total	63.1	35.5	20,325
Sex of household head			
Male	63.8	36.9	16,730
Female	59.7	29.2	3,595
Area			
Urban	75.0	37.5	6,831
Rural	57.0	34.5	13,494
Rural with road	58.2	35.0	12,480
Rural without road	43.1	28.9	1,014
Region			
North	63.4	41.6	6,201
Central	69.2	36.8	10,144
South	46.9	22.7	3,979
Province			
Vientiane capital	77.3	21.7	2,672
Phongsaly	61.6	39.5	593
Luangnamtha	90.6	83.5	561
Oudomxay	52.4	28.2	1,023
Bokeo	44.2	23.1	563
Luangprabang	55.2	27.4	1,376
Huaphanh	72.0	58.2	816
Xayabury	73.1	47.8	1,272
Xiengkhuang	89.7	72.6	811
Vientiane	49.0	35.0	1,370
Borikhamxay	85.4	45.7	893
Khammuan	50.7	28.9	1,331
Savannakhet	72.2	44.6	2,816
Saravane	81.1	45.8	1,180
Sekong	35.9	12.9	337
Champasack	27.3	8.3	1,979
Attapeu	51.2	31.9	483
Xaysomboun	34.3	15.8	251
Age of household head			
15-19	(38.5)	(16.7)	38
20-24	52.8	33.5	310
25-49	61.7	34.8	9,851
50+	64.9	36.4	10,126
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	56.5	33.1	933
With no orphans	63.4	35.6	19,392
Ethno-linguistic group of household head			
Lao-Tai	67.1	35.0	13,415
Mon-Khmer	52.5	33.1	4,626
Hmong-Mien	59.0	41.1	1,507
Chinese-Tibetan	70.0	52.2	585
Other/DK/Missing	49.6	34.0	193
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	47.4	32.5	3,721
Second	56.0	36.4	3,947
Middle	57.7	34.5	4,236
Fourth	68.4	35.1	4,305
Richest	84.1	38.9	4,117

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

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

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, LSIS III, 2023									
Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:									
	National Social Security fund (State authority for social security, social security organization)	National health insurance fund (Community Based Health Insurance, Health Equity Fund, Free Mother & Child)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members	
Total	5.1	12.5	2.0	1.8	4.7	22.6	77.4	90,255	
Sex of household head									
Male	5.1	12.7	2.0	1.9	4.9	23.1	76.9	77,102	
Female	5.0	11.2	2.3	0.7	3.3	19.9	80.1	13,153	
Area									
Urban	10.0	8.7	4.5	0.4	3.1	23.1	76.9	29,186	
Rural	2.7	14.3	0.8	2.4	5.4	22.4	77.6	61,069	
Rural with road	2.9	14.2	0.9	2.4	5.4	22.4	77.6	56,198	
Rural without road	1.3	15.1	0.3	3.1	5.4	21.7	78.3	4,871	
Region									
North	5.2	17.4	1.3	0.9	5.9	27.0	73.0	27,365	
Central	5.7	12.2	2.6	2.8	4.5	23.7	76.3	45,569	
South	3.3	5.6	1.5	0.5	3.2	12.6	87.4	17,321	
Province									
Vientiane capital	8.4	1.0	4.0	0.0	2.3	13.6	86.4	11,459	
Phongsaly	3.7	13.1	2.6	0.1	1.7	19.5	80.5	2,667	
Luangnamtha	8.7	41.6	0.8	0.0	16.3	57.3	42.7	2,641	
Oudomxay	4.4	10.1	0.8	0.0	8.5	21.8	78.2	4,904	
Bokeo	4.8	5.3	0.5	0.7	2.7	13.2	86.8	2,379	
Luangprabang	6.4	10.3	0.9	0.1	6.3	19.6	80.4	6,001	
Huaphanh	4.8	28.4	2.2	5.1	4.1	39.0	61.0	3,811	
Xayabury	4.1	19.8	1.5	0.3	2.6	26.5	73.5	4,964	
Xiengkhuang	15.6	19.3	5.1	30.5	17.8	58.3	41.7	3,990	
Vientiane	5.4	10.7	2.2	0.5	3.7	20.2	79.8	5,830	
Borikhamxay	3.3	20.6	0.9	0.1	1.9	25.5	74.5	3,959	
Khammuan	3.1	10.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	14.3	85.7	5,514	
Savannakhet	2.5	19.7	2.4	0.2	5.3	28.7	71.3	13,482	
Saravane	4.7	16.4	1.2	0.5	2.6	23.6	76.4	4,892	
Sekong	5.7	3.6	1.3	0.1	6.4	13.5	86.5	1,758	
Champasack	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.0	2.0	5.7	94.3	8,397	
Attapeu	3.9	0.6	2.7	2.3	6.2	13.9	86.1	2,274	
Xaysomboun	4.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	6.7	93.3	1,335	

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

Continued...

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

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, LSIS III, 2023

		Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Number of household members
		National Social Security fund (State authority for social security, social security organization)	National health insurance fund (Community Based Health Insurance, Health Equity Fund, Free Mother & Child)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total		5.1	12.5	2.0	1.8	4.7	22.6	77.4	90,255
Education household head									
None or ECE		1.5	14.2	0.2	1.1	4.8	20.4	79.6	15,242
Primary		2.3	14.8	0.6	1.8	4.4	21.0	79.0	37,356
Lower secondary		3.1	12.3	1.5	2.8	5.6	21.2	78.8	17,045
Upper secondary		3.9	10.2	1.7	1.6	4.9	19.9	80.1	7,584
Post secondary / Non tertiary		17.5	7.0	8.9	0.9	3.4	31.1	68.9	4,866
High		22.7	4.9	9.1	1.3	4.5	34.5	65.5	8,111
DK/Missing		(3.5)	(6.3)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.7)	(65.3)	51
Ethno-linguistic group of household head									
Lao-Tai		6.3	11.1	2.7	1.3	3.4	21.7	78.3	56,082
Mon-Khmer		2.6	13.5	0.9	1.5	6.1	21.5	78.5	22,037
Hmong-Mien		4.6	14.8	0.6	6.1	8.0	28.0	72.0	8,664
Chinese-Tibetan		2.5	24.9	1.0	0.1	8.9	33.4	66.6	2,757
Other/DK/Missing		2.8	18.5	1.0	1.7	4.8	25.1	74.9	715
Wealth quintile									
Poorest		1.1	14.1	0.1	2.3	6.8	21.4	78.6	18,052
Second		1.9	16.6	0.6	3.3	6.2	24.8	75.2	18,051
Middle		4.1	14.8	1.3	1.8	4.0	22.6	77.4	18,047
Fourth		6.3	10.9	2.1	1.1	3.6	20.9	79.1	18,053
Richest		12.0	6.2	6.0	0.2	2.8	23.2	76.8	18,052

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

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

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	National Social Security fund (State security, social security organization)	National health insurance fund (Community Based Health Insurance, Health Equity Fund, Free Mother & Child)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total	1.4	13.9	0.4	2.4	5.6	20.8	79.2	7,668
Sex of household head								
Male	1.4	14.3	0.4	2.7	5.8	21.5	78.5	6,626
Female	1.1	11.1	0.1	1.0	4.4	16.3	83.7	1,042
Area								
Urban	2.8	13.3	0.7	0.6	2.9	19.3	80.7	749
Rural	1.2	13.9	0.3	2.6	5.9	21.0	79.0	6,919
Rural with road	1.2	14.0	0.3	2.6	6.1	21.2	78.8	6,071
Rural without road	1.1	13.6	0.3	2.9	4.6	19.3	80.7	848
Region								
North	1.0	17.4	0.2	1.0	6.1	23.3	76.7	3,275
Central	2.0	13.4	0.5	5.0	6.2	22.9	77.1	2,902
South	0.9	7.1	0.4	0.6	3.2	11.4	88.6	1,491
Province								
Vientiane capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Phongsaly	0.6	12.1	1.0	0.0	1.5	14.9	85.1	439
Luangnamtha	1.0	45.1	0.1	0.0	17.7	55.1	44.9	311
Oudomxay	0.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	7.6	17.5	82.5	759
Bokeo	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.6	3.2	7.3	92.7	216
Luangprabang	2.3	9.4	0.0	0.2	6.1	16.2	83.8	659
Huaphanh	0.9	28.8	0.4	4.8	3.8	34.3	65.7	586
Xayabury	0.0	18.5	0.3	0.3	3.9	22.7	77.3	306
Xiengkhuang	11.0	19.7	1.6	35.0	19.0	57.4	42.6	416
Vientiane	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.4	5.0	11.9	88.1	253
Borikhamxay	0.0	21.8	0.3	0.0	1.1	22.8	77.2	225
Khammuan	0.7	9.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	10.4	89.6	563
Savannakhet	0.3	15.1	0.4	0.0	6.6	22.2	77.8	1,243
Saravane	1.3	16.1	0.4	0.4	2.0	19.3	80.7	613
Sekong	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.1	6.6	9.0	91.0	230
Champasack	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.5	97.5	422
Attapeu	0.6	0.2	1.3	2.3	5.4	9.0	91.0	226
Xaysomboun	2.8	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	5.0	95.0	171

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

Note: Due to the figure that is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "DK/Missing" category of "Education of household head" is not shown separately.

Continued...

Table EQ.2.6 (Cont.): Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	National Social Security fund (State security, social security organization)	National health insurance fund (Community Based Health Insurance, Health Equity Fund, Free Mother & Child)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total	1.4	13.9	0.4	2.4	5.6	20.8	79.2	7,668
Age of household head								
15-19	(0.0)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(90.3)	28
20-24	0.9	16.2	0.4	4.1	1.7	22.0	78.0	231
25-29	0.6	14.7	0.0	2.0	6.8	20.9	79.1	652
30-34	2.6	15.1	0.1	3.5	8.2	24.1	75.9	927
35-39	1.2	14.8	0.0	2.8	7.9	23.3	76.7	1,072
40-44	1.5	10.7	0.1	2.5	7.4	19.4	80.6	930
45-49	0.9	13.2	0.2	1.3	4.3	17.6	82.4	743
50-59	1.3	15.8	0.0	2.5	5.3	22.6	77.4	1,649
60-69	1.6	12.6	1.6	2.2	1.6	17.6	82.4	924
70+	1.1	10.7	1.9	1.6	3.4	16.9	83.1	512
Education of household head								
None or ECE	0.6	12.4	0.1	1.1	4.4	17.2	82.8	2,211
Primary	0.9	14.6	0.3	2.4	5.5	20.8	79.2	3,661
Lower secondary	1.0	14.8	0.4	4.3	7.4	23.5	76.5	1,191
Upper secondary	2.8	15.5	0.6	4.6	7.1	27.5	72.5	357
Post secondary / Non tertiary	13.8	10.6	5.4	2.3	5.9	34.4	65.6	117
High	16.2	7.3	1.1	4.9	6.4	27.1	72.9	128
DK/Missing								
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	1.3	13.1	0.6	2.2	4.1	19.4	80.6	2,449
Mon-Khmer	1.0	12.9	0.2	1.4	5.7	18.8	81.2	3,608
Hmong-Mien	3.0	13.8	0.6	7.3	7.5	26.0	74.0	1,104
Chinese-Tibetan	0.5	24.7	0.4	0.0	8.2	30.6	69.4	438
Other/DK/Missing	2.9	25.7	0.0	2.6	4.6	29.5	70.5	68
Wealth quintile								
Poorest	0.9	13.0	0.2	1.9	5.9	19.4	80.6	3,721
Second	1.8	14.7	0.6	3.0	5.3	22.1	77.9	3,947

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

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 Note: Due to the figure that is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "DK/Missing" category of "Education of household head" is not shown separately.

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Number of children under age 18
	National Social Security fund (State authority for social security, social security organization)	National health insurance fund (Community Based Health Insurance, Health Equity Fund, Free Mother & Child)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total	4.8	13.1	1.3	2.0	6.3	23.8	76.2	32,006
Sex of household head								
Male	4.9	13.4	1.3	2.2	6.6	24.3	75.7	27,638
Female	4.5	11.9	1.7	0.8	4.6	20.8	79.2	4,368
Area								
Urban	10.5	9.4	3.2	0.4	4.2	24.1	75.9	8,975
Rural	2.6	14.6	0.6	2.6	7.1	23.7	76.3	23,031
Rural with road	2.8	14.5	0.7	2.5	7.2	23.8	76.2	21,002
Rural without road	1.1	15.1	0.3	3.4	6.5	22.7	77.3	2,030
Region								
North	5.0	17.7	0.9	0.9	7.8	28.3	71.7	9,916
Central	5.3	13.3	1.7	3.2	6.1	25.3	74.7	15,797
South	3.2	5.5	1.0	0.5	4.3	13.1	86.9	6,293
Province								
Vientiane capital	8.2	1.4	2.9	0.0	2.6	13.2	86.8	3,061
Phongsaly	3.0	13.9	2.0	0.0	2.2	19.7	80.3	975
Luangnamtha	8.5	41.5	0.6	0.0	21.2	59.7	40.3	1,016
Oudomxay	3.8	10.3	0.4	0.0	9.9	22.5	77.5	1,975
Bokeo	4.5	5.9	0.2	0.8	4.1	14.4	85.6	833
Luangprabang	6.6	11.0	0.7	0.1	8.0	21.0	79.0	2,184
Huaphanh	4.4	27.6	1.7	5.4	5.2	38.9	61.1	1,455
Xayabury	3.9	20.9	1.1	0.3	3.6	28.0	72.0	1,478
Xiengkhuang	15.2	19.0	3.5	30.0	22.3	58.4	41.6	1,635
Vientiane	5.4	10.2	1.8	0.7	5.3	21.0	79.0	1,900
Borikhamxay	3.3	20.5	0.5	0.1	2.5	25.5	74.5	1,473
Khammuan	3.2	10.9	0.5	0.0	1.3	15.2	84.8	1,962
Savannakhet	2.0	19.9	1.5	0.2	6.9	29.3	70.7	5,169
Saravane	4.8	16.2	1.1	0.5	3.2	23.7	76.3	1,719
Sekong	6.1	3.8	1.0	0.2	8.5	15.5	84.5	718
Champasack	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.0	2.9	5.9	94.1	3,023
Attapeu	4.0	0.8	2.0	2.5	8.3	15.6	84.4	833
Xaysomboun	4.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	7.3	92.7	597

¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

Continued...

Table EQ.2.7 (Cont.): Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, LSIS III, 2023

Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:

	National Social Security fund (State authority for social security, social security organization)	National health insurance fund (Community Based Health Insurance, Health Equity Fund, Free Mother & Child)	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	4.8	13.1	1.3	2.0	6.3	23.8	76.2	32,006
Age of household head								
15-19	(0.0)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.2)	(80.8)	50
20-24	0.7	20.5	0.5	4.3	1.7	26.1	73.9	484
25-29	1.5	14.9	0.0	1.9	8.0	22.5	77.5	1,756
30-34	5.5	14.6	0.2	2.9	9.8	26.8	73.2	3,665
35-39	4.9	11.7	0.1	2.3	7.3	23.0	77.0	5,534
40-44	4.5	10.5	0.4	2.0	7.2	21.7	78.3	4,688
45-49	3.6	10.7	0.1	0.8	4.5	18.0	82.0	3,408
50-59	4.6	15.9	0.8	2.0	6.1	26.2	73.8	6,597
60-69	6.6	13.2	5.6	1.8	3.4	25.2	74.8	3,889
70+	7.5	12.1	6.1	1.1	4.0	25.8	74.2	1,935
Education of household head								
None or ECE	1.0	14.4	0.1	1.3	6.4	21.5	78.5	5,654
Primary	2.1	15.6	0.4	2.0	5.9	22.7	77.3	13,115
Lower secondary	2.9	13.0	1.2	3.2	7.6	22.9	77.1	6,228
Upper secondary	4.2	11.0	1.0	1.8	6.1	21.5	78.5	2,724
Post secondary / Non tertiary	17.8	7.4	6.8	1.0	4.5	31.2	68.8	1,533
High	23.8	4.9	5.8	1.3	6.2	34.1	65.9	2,737
DK/Missing								
Ethno-linguistic group of household head								
Lao-Tai	6.2	11.6	1.9	1.3	4.5	22.3	77.7	17,728
Mon-Khmer	2.5	13.9	0.7	1.6	7.7	23.0	77.0	8,743
Hmong-Mien	4.7	14.2	0.3	6.2	9.5	28.2	71.8	4,178
Chinese-Tibetan	1.9	25.3	0.6	0.0	11.4	34.5	65.5	1,147
Other/DK/Missing	5.5	26.8	0.7	3.1	7.9	37.2	62.8	211
Wealth quintile								
Poorest	1.2	14.7	0.1	2.6	8.4	23.2	76.8	8,142
Second	2.2	16.8	0.5	3.5	7.9	26.4	73.6	6,866
Middle	4.2	14.5	0.9	1.7	5.4	23.3	76.7	6,162
Fourth	6.8	11.2	1.5	1.3	4.8	22.2	77.8	5,647
Richest	12.7	6.6	4.7	0.1	3.5	23.7	76.3	5,190

¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 Note: Due to the figure that is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "DK/Missing" category of "Education of household head" is not shown separately.

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the 2022-2023 school year, LSIS III, 2023

	Education related financial or material support				Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support ¹	No school support	
Total	1.7	5.6	6.6	93.4	16,283
Sex of household head					
Male	1.7	5.6	6.7	93.3	8,224
Female	1.7	5.6	6.5	93.5	8,058
Area					
Urban	1.5	2.5	3.6	96.4	5,551
Rural	1.8	7.2	8.1	91.9	10,731
Rural with road	1.8	7.2	8.1	91.9	9,885
Rural without road	2.1	6.7	7.7	92.3	847
Region					
North	2.1	6.9	7.9	92.1	5,168
Central	1.6	5.4	6.4	93.6	8,057
South	1.3	3.8	4.7	95.3	3,058
Province					
Vientiane capital	1.9	1.6	2.7	97.3	2,116
Phongsaly	0.7	1.5	2.0	98.0	464
Luangnamtha	3.1	16.8	18.6	81.4	544
Oudomxay	5.1	8.4	9.7	90.3	979
Bokeo	1.8	1.9	3.7	96.3	447
Luangprabang	1.2	10.3	10.7	89.3	1,102
Huaphanh	1.1	4.2	5.0	95.0	745
Xayabury	1.1	2.8	3.4	96.6	887
Xiengkhuang	2.8	17.7	18.9	81.1	921
Vientiane	2.0	3.5	5.2	94.8	964
Borikhamxay	0.8	1.7	2.2	97.8	674
Khammuan	1.0	0.5	1.1	98.9	949
Savannakhet	1.5	8.7	9.6	90.4	2,161
Saravane	1.5	3.7	4.5	95.5	716
Sekong	3.0	5.1	6.8	93.2	348
Champasack	0.8	2.4	3.1	96.9	1,621
Attapeu	1.8	8.9	9.9	90.1	373
Xaysomboun	0.5	0.5	0.9	99.1	273
Age					
5-9	1.6	7.6	8.4	91.6	6,032
10-14	1.6	5.2	6.0	94.0	7,071
15-19	2.0	2.6	4.0	96.0	2,793
20-24	5.7	3.2	6.8	93.2	387
School management					
Public	1.7	5.7	6.7	93.3	15,596
Non-public	1.7	2.5	3.5	96.5	685
Education of household head					
None or ECE	2.0	7.8	8.8	91.2	2,070
Primary	1.7	5.6	6.5	93.5	6,275
Lower secondary	1.6	6.3	7.1	92.9	3,488
Upper secondary	1.6	4.9	5.9	94.1	1,654
Post secondary / Non tertiary	1.8	2.6	3.9	96.1	998
High	1.8	4.0	5.4	94.6	1,788
Ethno-linguistic group of household head					
Lao-Tai	1.5	3.9	4.8	95.2	10,100
Mon-Khmer	2.4	8.4	9.5	90.5	3,627
Hmong-Mien	1.4	8.3	8.9	91.1	1,917
Chinese-Tibetan	2.4	10.1	11.3	88.7	532
Other/DK/Missing	1.8	5.2	5.2	94.8	107
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.6	9.9	11.0	89.0	3,015
Second	1.4	8.6	9.3	90.7	3,131
Middle	1.3	4.4	5.2	94.8	3,163
Fourth	1.8	3.7	4.7	95.3	3,380
Highest	1.6	2.2	3.4	96.6	3,593

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

Note: Due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, the "DK/Missing" category of "School management" and "DK/Missing" category of "Education of household head" are not shown separately.

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Lao Social Indicator Survey III, 2023 (LSIS III, 2023) 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. Urban and rural areas in each of the 18 regions were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the LSIS 2023, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the LSIS 2017, 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 sampling frame was based on the village register of December 2021. The village register is maintained by Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB). The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the villages listed in the village register. A listing of households was conducted in each sample village, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage. This is a type of probability sample, in which each household and household member has a positive and known probability of selection, once the listing of households in the sample PSUs is complete, and the list of household members in each interviewed sample household is complete. With probability sampling, it is possible to make valid inferences to the population or any subgroup of the population, through weighting the data by the inverse of the overall probabilities of selection.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Lao Social Indicator Survey III, 2023 partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of villages and households in Lao PDR was first examined by province and village category, shown in Table SD.1.

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 2021)

	Number of villages				Number of Households			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Total	8,407	1,539	6,024	844	1,274,055	443,512	765,096	65,447
Province								
Vientiane Cap.	481	318	160	3	176,544	140,119	36,235	190
Phongsaly	515	58	362	95	36,536	7,201	24,790	4,545
Luangnamtha	353	55	298	0	34,676	10,024	24,652	0
Oudomxay	471	56	299	116	59,831	14,124	36,156	9,551
Bokeo	249	41	192	16	35,445	9,439	24,364	1,642
Luangprabang	756	137	534	85	83,520	27,581	50,209	5,730
Huaphanh	728	36	513	179	52,430	7,473	34,625	10,332
Xayaboury	429	162	263	4	79,004	39,723	38,936	345
Xienkhuang	477	58	409	10	47,507	13,478	32,987	1,042
Vientiane Prov.	423	122	298	3	88,298	31,005	57,119	174
Borikhamxay	284	70	199	15	55,781	20,232	33,870	1,679
Khammuane	569	80	461	28	81,533	20,542	58,296	2,695
Savanakhet	1,025	147	776	102	169,315	39,526	120,541	9,248
Saravane	579	38	489	52	75,079	7,950	62,264	4,865
Sekong	197	17	144	36	20,615	5,369	13,779	1,467
Champasack	641	92	453	96	130,766	33,271	86,002	11,493
Attapeu	141	31	106	4	31,463	9,966	21,048	449
Xaysomboune	89	21	68	0	15,712	6,489	9,223	0

The overall sample size for the Lao Social Indicator Survey 2023 was set to 21,000 households. This decision was based on an analysis of the standard errors experienced in the 2017 LSIS. Standard errors for estimates by provinces of the prevalence of stunting and wasting among children age 0-4 years were studied. Of special interest was to assess the effects of reducing the sample size from 23,400 in LSIS2017 to 21,000 in LSIS 2023. The provincial sample sizes of LSIS 2017 were adjusted downwards to achieve a total sample size of 21,000 households. The following formula was used to study the expected standard errors of provincial estimates for the two indicators:

$$SE = \sqrt{\frac{[(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[n \cdot r \cdot (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}}$$

where:

$SE =$ the expected standard error of the estimate of the indicator value

$n =$ the sample size, expressed as number of households

$r =$ the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

- deff* = the predicted design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
- 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

Input values to the formula were retrieved from the standard error tables for each province as presented in the LSIS 2017 survey report. The design effects found in LSIS 2017 are subject to random variation (sampling error). To get better predicted design effects for the calculations of expected standard errors, the provincial design effects were smoothed in a way that reduced the high values and increased the low values. This was done by a square root transformation. Likewise, the indicator values (*r*) from LSIS 2017 were smoothed by a square root transformation to get predicted values for 2023. The input values were entered into the MICS sample size calculator and the calculator was used to find provincial sample sizes that would result in roughly equal expected standard errors in the provinces. The result of this exercise was the final allocation of the sample of 21,000 households over the 18 provinces.

Table SD 2 shows the average over provinces of the expected prevalence and the expected standard error along with the confidence interval. This gives an indication of what confidence intervals to expect for provincial estimates in LSIS 2023.

Table SD.2: Average expected prevalence and standard errors for provincial estimates				
Indicator	Prevalence (%)	Standard error	Confidence limits	
			Lower	Upper
Prevalence of stunting	35.8	2.5	30.9	40.7
Prevalence of wasting	8.9	1.3	6.4	11.4

The number of households selected per cluster for the LSIS 2023 was determined as 20 households, based on several 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 1,050 sample clusters would need to be selected at the national level.

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.3 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.3: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters and sample households to strata. Provinces form explicit strata; village categories form implicit strata, LSIS III, 2023.

	Number of villages				Number of Households			
	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	Total	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road
Total	1,050	336	655	59	21,000	6,720	13,100	1,180
Province								
Vientiane Cap.	75	60	15	0	1,500	1200	300	0
Phongsaly	60	12	37	11	1,200	240	740	220
Luangnamtha	55	16	39	0	1,100	320	780	0
Oudomxay	55	13	32	10	1,100	260	640	200
Bokeo	60	16	41	3	1,200	320	820	60
Luangprabang	60	20	36	4	1,200	400	720	80
Huaphanh	55	8	35	12	1,100	160	700	240
Xayaboury	60	30	30	0	1,200	600	600	0
Xienkhuang	55	16	38	1	1,100	320	760	20
Vientiane Prov.	60	21	39	0	1,200	420	780	0
Borikhamxay	60	22	36	2	1,200	440	720	40
Khammuane	60	15	44	1	1,200	300	880	20
Savanakhet	60	14	44	2	1,200	280	880	40
Saravane	55	6	45	4	1,100	120	900	80
Sekong	50	13	34	3	1,000	260	680	60
Champasack	60	15	40	5	1,200	300	800	100
Attapeu	60	19	40	1	1,200	380	800	20
Xaysomboune	50	20	30	0	1,000	400	600	0

A.2 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 41 villages were so large in size so they had the probability equal to one to be selected to the sample.

The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample villages (specified in Table SD.3) from each of the 18 provinces.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

A 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 selected villages and list all households in each village. The listing operation took place from August 2022 to October 2022 with 54 listing team members.

Large villages, where the number of households exceeded 300 households, were divided into two or more segments, and one segment was selected randomly before listing. Segmentation was done in 402 villages.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each village (or segment of a village). The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each village/segment) at the Lao Statistics Bureau, 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.¹⁶²

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.

The LSIS 2023 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹

A standard quality control measure was implemented through blank testing (a test of uncontaminated water) to assess whether teams were correctly performing the water testing procedure. One blank test was assigned to each cluster, but for practical purposes relating to data capture, this was assigned to the first household number selected for water quality testing.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The LSIS III, 2023 sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the number of households in the Census frame varies by region. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

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 the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \begin{cases} \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} & \text{or,} \\ 1 & \text{if the village was selected with certainty (41 villages)} \end{cases}$$

¹⁶² Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

$n_h =$	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 in the i -th sample PSU in 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 (PSU) 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 level of non-response for the household and individual interviews by stratum, as well as the sample cluster completion rate for each stratum. The adjustment for the cluster and household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{1}{RR_h}$$

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 . The term n'_h is the number of sample clusters with complete enumeration in stratum h , so the first adjustment factor corresponds to the inverse of the sample cluster completion rate for stratum h . This additional adjustment factor is needed in the case where some sample clusters cannot be enumerated in some strata due to security or accessibility problems. In the case where all the sample clusters in each stratum are enumerated, this cluster adjustment factor is equal to 1 for all strata, so it does not affect the weight. This adjustment of the household weight based on the cluster completion rate is included in the corresponding formulas in the MICS template for calculating the weights.

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 the LSIS III, 2023 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 MICS 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 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members, in effect a tertiary sampling unit. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 20 sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample village 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:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample village 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)

As in the case of the adjustment of the raw household weights, an adjustment factor equal to the inverse of the cluster completion rate (n_h/n'_h) for the stratum is necessary to account for any sample clusters that could not be enumerated within a stratum. As mentioned above, this factor is equal to 1 for any stratum for which all the sample clusters were enumerated.

The LSIS III, 2023 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 standardised (or normalised), 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. Normalisation 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). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.076 and 3.335 in the 1,050 sample villages (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5-17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

**APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL
INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY**

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

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APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Lao Social Indicator Survey III, 2023 (LSIS III, 2023) is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

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

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. *The square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a complex sample design. If a *deft* (or *deff*) value is less than 1.0 and the corresponding number of observations is relatively small, the values of the standard error and confidence limits should be used with caution. These situations might stem from the small number of observations and the distribution of the indicator values within and between the sample clusters in such estimation domains.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For LSIS III, 2023 results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from LSIS III, 2023 data, programs developed in CPro Version 6.3 and SPSS Version 24 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter 3. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2, SE.3, SE.3A and SE.3B), for regions (Table SE.4 to SE.6) and for all Provinces (Tables SE.7 to SE.24).

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

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

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

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.965	0.005	0.005	16.633	4.078	90,255	20,325	0.955	0.976
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.793	0.007	0.009	6.164	2.483	22,126	22,126	0.780	0.807
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.808	0.006	0.007	2.406	1.551	10,340	10,340	0.795	0.820
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.570	0.008	0.013	5.312	2.305	22,126	22,126	0.554	0.585
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.610	0.008	0.013	2.807	1.675	10,340	10,340	0.594	0.626
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.081	0.003	0.038	2.862	1.692	22,126	22,126	0.075	0.087
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.109	0.004	0.038	1.798	1.341	10,340	10,340	0.101	0.117
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.038	0.002	0.056	2.729	1.652	22,126	22,126	0.034	0.042
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.368	0.008	0.022	2.859	1.691	10,340	10,340	0.352	0.384
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	12	1.399	1.958	na	na	na	na	9	15
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	25	2.325	5.408	na	na	na	na	20	30
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	28	2.369	5.611	na	na	na	na	23	33
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.5	0.051	0.003	na	na	na	na	2.4	2.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	89	3.997	15.975	na	na	na	na	81	97
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.531	0.005	0.010	1.770	1.330	16,063	16,596	0.520	0.541
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.748	0.006	0.008	2.010	1.418	10,807	11,306	0.737	0.760
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.716	0.011	0.015	2.103	1.450	3,448	3,768	0.695	0.737
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.798	0.010	0.013	2.327	1.525	3,448	3,768	0.778	0.818
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.614	0.014	0.022	1.447	1.203	1,857	1,880	0.587	0.641
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.559	0.013	0.024	1.374	1.172	1,857	1,880	0.532	0.586
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.522	0.013	0.024	1.147	1.071	1,790	1,777	0.496	0.547
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.075	0.003	0.041	2.831	1.683	90,255	20,325	0.069	0.082
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.662)	(0.013)	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.150)	30	32	(0.636)	(0.687)
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.212	0.006	0.027	17.432	4.175	87,491	88,487	0.201	0.224
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.503	0.0149	0.030	0.956	0.978	1,049	1,081	0.473	0.533
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.328	0.008	0.024	2.576	1.605	9,069	9,060	0.313	0.344
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.107	0.004	0.038	1.608	1.268	9,063	9,064	0.099	0.116
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.028	0.002	0.080	1.649	1.284	9,063	9,064	0.023	0.032
Early child development index	TC.53	0.587	0.009	0.015	1.703	1.305	5,442	5,353	0.569	0.605
na: not applicable										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										

Continued...

Table SE.1 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.666	0.013	0.019	1.481	1.217	1,962	2,034	0.640	0.691
Completion rate (Primary)	0.876	0.008	0.009	2.881	1.697	4,897	5,094	0.861	0.892
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.562	0.011	0.020	2.227	1.492	4,213	4,399	0.540	0.584
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.374	0.010	0.026	1.619	1.272	3,825	3,997	0.354	0.393
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	0.399	0.018	0.044	0.835	0.914	1,285	653	0.364	0.434
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	0.197	0.011	0.058	1.434	1.197	3,163	1,743	0.175	0.220
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	0.650	0.009	0.013	3.059	1.749	9,286	9,286	0.632	0.667
Violent discipline	0.623	0.006	0.009	2.642	1.625	26,377	17,743	0.611	0.635
Child labour	0.231	0.005	0.023	2.020	1.421	23,492	13,105	0.221	0.241
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.061	0.005	0.076	1.266	1.125	3,160	3,317	0.052	0.071
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.305	0.009	0.030	1.324	1.151	3,160	3,317	0.286	0.323
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of basic drinking water services	0.864	0.008	0.009	9.746	3.122	90,255	20,325	0.849	0.879
Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.259	0.009	0.035	1.992	1.411	20,753	4,636	0.241	0.277
Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.630	0.007	0.011	4.208	2.051	89,624	20,169	0.616	0.643
Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.857	0.007	0.008	8.418	2.901	90,255	20,325	0.842	0.871
Use of basic sanitation services	0.835	0.007	0.009	7.799	2.793	90,255	20,325	0.821	0.850
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.077	0.003	0.041	2.824	1.681	90,255	20,325	0.071	0.083
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	0.026	0.002	0.068	2.316	1.522	28,935	18,458	0.022	0.030
Population covered by social transfers	0.226	0.005	0.020	2.364	1.537	90,255	20,325	0.217	0.235

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.820	0.905	29,186	6,466	0.997	0.999
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.937	0.004	0.004	2.105	1.451	7,643	7,130	0.929	0.946
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.919	0.008	0.009	2.592	1.610	3,353	3,098	0.903	0.935
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.745	0.011	0.015	4.877	2.208	7,643	7,130	0.723	0.768
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.797	0.011	0.013	2.221	1.490	3,353	3,098	0.776	0.819
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.189	0.007	0.039	2.543	1.595	7,643	7,130	0.174	0.204
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.252	0.010	0.038	1.525	1.235	3,353	3,098	0.233	0.271
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.013	0.002	0.125	1.464	1.210	7,643	7,130	0.010	0.016
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.304	0.013	0.041	2.312	1.520	3,353	3,098	0.279	0.330
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	10	2.332	5.437	na	na	na	na	6	15
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	17	4.008	16.066	na	na	na	na	9	25
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	20	4.115	16.930	na	na	na	na	11	28
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.9	0.086	0.007	na	na	na	na	1.8	2.1
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	48	6.360	40.455	na	na	na	na	36	61
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.476	0.010	0.021	1.956	1.399	4,987	4,917	0.456	0.495
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.678	0.010	0.015	1.635	1.279	3,198	3,268	0.658	0.699
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.869	0.012	0.014	1.206	1.098	888	950	0.845	0.893
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.948	0.008	0.008	1.254	1.120	888	950	0.932	0.964
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.684	0.025	0.036	1.338	1.157	480	478	0.634	0.733
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.630	0.026	0.041	1.343	1.159	480	478	0.578	0.681
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.581	0.023	0.040	1.045	1.022	486	477	0.534	0.627
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.185	0.008	0.045	2.905	1.704	29,186	6,466	0.168	0.201
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.111	0.007	0.061	12.379	3.518	28,310	26,991	0.097	0.124
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.403	0.026	0.063	0.708	0.841	243	261	0.352	0.454
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.213	0.011	0.051	1.636	1.279	2,411	2,360	0.192	0.235
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.115	0.008	0.073	1.622	1.274	2,387	2,342	0.098	0.132
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.040	0.005	0.126	1.565	1.251	2,387	2,342	0.030	0.051
Early child development index	TC.53	0.650	0.016	0.025	1.646	1.283	1,479	1,412	0.619	0.681

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.2 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>t</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/t</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)										
	LN.2	0.837	0.019	0.023	1.470	1.212	558	562	0.799	0.875
Completion rate (Primary)										
	LN.8a	0.959	0.007	0.007	1.581	1.257	1,453	1,419	0.946	0.972
Completion rate (Lower secondary)										
	LN.8b	0.790	0.013	0.017	1.154	1.074	1,135	1,097	0.763	0.816
Completion rate (Upper secondary)										
	LN.8c	0.666	0.018	0.026	1.434	1.197	1,100	1,035	0.631	0.701
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)										
	LN.22c	0.492	0.031	0.063	0.955	0.977	477	253	0.430	0.553
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)										
	LN.22f	0.314	0.024	0.078	1.475	1.215	915	535	0.265	0.363
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration										
	PR.1	0.741	0.014	0.019	2.434	1.560	2,461	2,401	0.713	0.769
Violent discipline										
	PR.2	0.569	0.011	0.019	2.505	1.583	7,391	5,013	0.547	0.591
Child labour										
	PR.3	0.162	0.008	0.049	1.799	1.341	6,725	3,916	0.146	0.178
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)										
	PR.4a	0.027	0.005	0.184	0.840	0.916	935	893	0.017	0.037
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)										
	PR.4b	0.167	0.013	0.077	1.060	1.030	935	893	0.142	0.193
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services										
	WS.2	0.976	0.006	0.006	10.694	3.270	29,186	6,466	0.964	0.989
Use of safely managed drinking water services										
	WS.6	0.444	0.019	0.042	2.170	1.473	6,787	1,523	0.406	0.481
Handwashing facility with water and soap										
	WS.7	0.760	0.009	0.012	2.726	1.651	29,029	6,435	0.742	0.777
Use of improved sanitation facilities										
	WS.8	0.962	0.003	0.004	2.154	1.468	29,186	6,466	0.955	0.969
Use of basic sanitation services										
	WS.9	0.946	0.005	0.005	2.665	1.632	29,186	6,466	0.937	0.955
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site										
	WS.11	0.162	0.008	0.047	2.741	1.656	29,186	6,466	0.147	0.177
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty										
	EQ.1	0.019	0.002	0.106	1.188	1.090	8,204	5,328	0.015	0.024
Population covered by social transfers										
	EQ.3	0.231	0.007	0.032	2.037	1.427	29,186	6,466	0.216	0.246

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.949	0.008	0.008	17.344	4.165	61,069	13,859	0.934	0.965
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.717	0.010	0.014	7.099	2.664	14,483	14,996	0.697	0.736
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.754	0.008	0.011	2.492	1.579	6,987	7,242	0.738	0.770
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.477	0.010	0.020	5.537	2.353	14,483	14,996	0.458	0.496
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.520	0.010	0.020	3.170	1.780	6,987	7,242	0.499	0.541
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.024	0.002	0.090	3.020	1.738	14,483	14,996	0.020	0.028
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.040	0.004	0.089	2.390	1.546	6,987	7,242	0.033	0.047
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.051	0.003	0.061	3.020	1.738	14,483	14,996	0.045	0.057
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.399	0.010	0.026	3.142	1.772	6,987	7,242	0.378	0.419
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	12	1.709	2.922	na	na	na	na	9	16
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	28	2.820	7.953	na	na	na	na	22	33
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	31	2.867	8.218	na	na	na	na	25	37
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.8	0.060	0.004	na	na	na	na	2.7	2.9
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	105	4.919	24.199	na	na	na	na	96	115
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.555	0.006	0.011	1.681	1.296	11,077	11,679	0.543	0.567
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.778	0.007	0.009	2.255	1.502	7,609	8,038	0.764	0.792
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.663	0.014	0.020	2.304	1.518	2,560	2,818	0.636	0.690
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.746	0.013	0.017	2.463	1.570	2,560	2,818	0.720	0.772
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.589	0.016	0.027	1.492	1.221	1,377	1,402	0.557	0.621
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.534	0.016	0.029	1.372	1.171	1,377	1,402	0.503	0.566
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.500	0.015	0.030	1.184	1.088	1,301	1,300	0.470	0.530
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.023	0.002	0.093	2.857	1.690	61,069	13,859	0.019	0.027
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.261	0.008	0.030	19.163	4.378	59,181	61,496	0.245	0.276
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.533	0.018	0.034	1.067	1.033	807	820	0.497	0.569
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.370	0.010	0.027	2.795	1.672	6,658	6,700	0.350	0.390
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.105	0.005	0.045	1.605	1.267	6,676	6,722	0.095	0.114
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.023	0.002	0.103	1.691	1.300	6,676	6,722	0.018	0.028
Early child development index	TC.53	0.564	0.010	0.018	1.689	1.300	3,963	3,941	0.544	0.584

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.3 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.598	0.015	0.026	1.467	1.211	1,404	1,472	0.567	0.629
Completion rate (Primary)	0.842	0.010	0.012	2.976	1.725	3,444	3,675	0.821	0.862
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.478	0.014	0.028	2.428	1.558	3,079	3,302	0.451	0.505
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.256	0.010	0.041	1.682	1.297	2,725	2,962	0.235	0.276
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	0.344	0.022	0.063	0.822	0.907	809	400	0.301	0.387
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	0.150	0.012	0.083	1.474	1.214	2,248	1,208	0.125	0.175
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	0.617	0.011	0.017	3.211	1.792	6,825	6,885	0.596	0.638
Violent discipline	0.644	0.007	0.011	2.756	1.660	18,986	12,730	0.630	0.658
Child labour	0.259	0.007	0.025	2.056	1.434	16,767	9,189	0.246	0.272
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.076	0.006	0.083	1.377	1.174	2,225	2,424	0.063	0.088
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.363	0.012	0.033	1.483	1.218	2,225	2,424	0.339	0.386
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of basic drinking water services	0.810	0.011	0.013	10.119	3.181	61,069	13,859	0.789	0.831
Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.169	0.009	0.056	1.963	1.401	13,966	3,113	0.150	0.188
Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.567	0.009	0.016	4.825	2.197	60,595	13,734	0.549	0.586
Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.806	0.010	0.013	9.378	3.062	61,069	13,859	0.786	0.827
Use of basic sanitation services	0.782	0.010	0.013	8.773	2.962	61,069	13,859	0.762	0.803
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.037	0.003	0.074	2.882	1.698	61,069	13,859	0.031	0.042
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	0.029	0.002	0.082	2.606	1.614	20,730	13,130	0.024	0.033
Population covered by social transfers	0.224	0.006	0.025	2.527	1.590	61,069	13,859	0.212	0.235

Table SE.3A: Sampling errors: Rural with road

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.959	0.007	0.008	17.269	4.156	56,198	12,727	0.945	0.974
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.732	0.010	0.014	6.998	2.645	13,370	13,753	0.712	0.752
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.756	0.008	0.011	2.577	1.605	6,407	6,604	0.739	0.773
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.490	0.010	0.020	5.456	2.336	13,370	13,753	0.471	0.510
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.531	0.011	0.020	3.102	1.761	6,407	6,604	0.509	0.552
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.026	0.002	0.091	3.014	1.736	13,370	13,753	0.021	0.031
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.043	0.004	0.088	2.281	1.510	6,407	6,604	0.035	0.050
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.048	0.003	0.062	2.694	1.641	13,370	13,753	0.042	0.054
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.396	0.010	0.024	2.601	1.613	6,407	6,604	0.377	0.416
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	12	1.802	3.246	na	na	na	na	9	16
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	26	2.642	6.981	na	na	na	na	21	31
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	29	2.712	7.357	na	na	na	na	24	35
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.7	0.061	0.004	na	na	na	na	2.6	2.9
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	103	5.115	26.167	na	na	na	na	93	113
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.562	0.006	0.011	1.540	1.241	10,157	10,667	0.550	0.574
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.780	0.007	0.009	2.106	1.451	7,028	7,382	0.766	0.794
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.681	0.013	0.018	1.843	1.358	2,318	2,557	0.656	0.706
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.775	0.012	0.016	2.210	1.487	2,318	2,557	0.750	0.799
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.589	0.017	0.029	1.503	1.226	1,251	1,279	0.555	0.623
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.534	0.016	0.031	1.373	1.172	1,251	1,279	0.501	0.567
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.511	0.016	0.031	1.144	1.070	1,170	1,175	0.480	0.542
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.025	0.002	0.093	2.807	1.675	56,198	12,727	0.020	0.030
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.256	0.008	0.032	19.605	4.428	54,450	56,211	0.239	0.272
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.528	0.016	0.030	0.730	0.854	723	739	0.497	0.560
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.358	0.010	0.029	2.810	1.676	6,055	6,078	0.337	0.378
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.104	0.005	0.048	1.603	1.266	6,062	6,091	0.094	0.114
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.024	0.003	0.106	1.668	1.291	6,062	6,091	0.019	0.029
Early child development index	TC.53	0.570	0.010	0.018	1.486	1.219	3,598	3,558	0.550	0.590

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.3A (Cont.): Sampling errors: Rural with road

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.596	0.016	0.027	1.402	1.184	1,273	1,320	0.564	0.628
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.850	0.011	0.013	3.050	1.746	3,134	3,329	0.829	0.872
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.490	0.014	0.029	2.448	1.565	2,815	3,015	0.461	0.518
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.266	0.011	0.041	1.652	1.285	2,501	2,717	0.244	0.288
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.358	0.021	0.060	0.738	0.859	756	370	0.315	0.401
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.154	0.013	0.082	1.370	1.170	2,069	1,109	0.129	0.180
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.621	0.010	0.017	2.791	1.671	6,198	6,238	0.600	0.641
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.644	0.007	0.011	2.741	1.656	17,325	11,577	0.630	0.659
Child labour	PR.3	0.255	0.007	0.026	1.937	1.392	15,315	8,393	0.242	0.269
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.073	0.006	0.081	1.147	1.071	2,034	2,205	0.061	0.085
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.352	0.012	0.035	1.458	1.207	2,034	2,205	0.327	0.376
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.822	0.011	0.014	10.747	3.278	56,198	12,727	0.799	0.844
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.180	0.010	0.055	1.941	1.393	12,760	2,888	0.160	0.200
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.579	0.009	0.016	4.627	2.151	55,791	12,622	0.560	0.598
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.818	0.011	0.013	9.736	3.120	56,198	12,727	0.796	0.839
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.794	0.011	0.014	9.051	3.008	56,198	12,727	0.772	0.815
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.040	0.003	0.074	2.888	1.699	56,198	12,727	0.034	0.046
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.027	0.002	0.086	2.500	1.581	18,914	11,951	0.023	0.032
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.224	0.006	0.025	2.388	1.545	56,198	12,727	0.213	0.236

Table SE.3B: Sampling errors: Rural without road

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.837	0.006	0.007	0.265	0.515	4,870	1,132	0.825	0.849
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.531	0.016	0.031	1.328	1.153	1,114	1,243	0.499	0.563
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.730	0.013	0.017	0.513	0.716	580	638	0.704	0.756
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.318	0.013	0.042	1.024	1.012	1,113	1,243	0.292	0.344
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.403	0.020	0.049	1.040	1.020	580	638	0.363	0.443
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.003	0.000	0.029	0.003	0.051	1,113	1,243	0.003	0.003
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.012	0.004	0.310	0.734	0.857	580	638	0.004	0.02
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.086	0.006	0.071	0.593	0.770	1,113	1,243	0.074	0.098
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.424	0.029	0.067	2.134	1.461	580	638	0.366	0.482
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	12	5.585	31.194	na	na	na	na	0.83	23.17
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	44	15.524	241.001	na	na	na	na	12.952	75.048
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	46	15.435	238.254	na	na	na	na	15.13	76.87
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.2	0.248	0.062	na	na	na	na	2.704	3.696
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	136	17.241	297.267	na	na	na	na	101.518	170.482
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.486	0.013	0.026	0.671	0.819	920	1,012	0.46	0.512
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.749	0.010	0.014	0.369	0.608	580	656	0.729	0.769
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.494	0.013	0.026	0.172	0.415	242	261	0.468	0.52
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.472	0.021	0.045	0.463	0.680	242	261	0.43	0.514
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.589	0.026	0.044	0.333	0.577	123	122	0.537	0.640
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.540	0.027	0.049	0.342	0.585	123	122	0.487	0.593
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.403	0.016	0.039	0.130	0.361	131	125	0.371	0.434
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.002	0.001	0.211	0.123	0.351	4,871	1,132	0	0.004
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.321	0.014	0.042	4.453	2.110	4,731	5,285	0.293	0.349
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.575	0.037	0.065	0.451	0.672	84	81	0.501	0.649
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.492	0.016	0.032	0.616	0.785	603	622	0.46	0.524
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.112	0.008	0.075	0.442	0.665	614	631	0.096	0.128
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.018	0.005	0.260	0.787	0.887	614	631	0.008	0.028
Early child development index	TC.53	0.500	0.011	0.022	0.185	0.430	365	383	0.478	0.522

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.3B (Cont.): Sampling errors: Rural without road

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.621	0.023	0.037	.342	.585	130	152	0.575	0.667
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.755	0.016	0.021	.462	.679	311	346	0.723	0.787
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.353	0.013	0.036	.200	.447	263	287	0.327	0.379
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.139	0.019	0.137	.743	.862	224	245	0.101	0.177
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	(0.148)	(0.091)	(0.612)	(1.888)	(1.374)	52	30	(0.034)	(0.33)
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.101	0.036	0.357	1.410	1.188	178	99	0.029	0.173
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.577	0.008	0.013	0.159	0.398	627	647	0.561	0.592
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.636	0.009	0.014	0.377	0.614	166	1,153	0.618	0.654
Child labour	PR.3	0.292	0.009	0.030	0.303	0.551	1,451	796	0.274	0.31
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.107	0.009	0.085	0.191	0.437	191	219	0.089	0.125
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.478	0.017	0.035	0.243	0.493	191	219	0.444	0.512
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.677	0.009	0.014	0.437	0.661	4,871	1,132	0.659	0.695
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.055	0.016	0.298	1.156	1.075	1,205	225	0.023	0.087
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.427	0.017	0.039	1.277	1.130	4,807	1,112	0.393	0.461
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.671	0.008	0.012	.317	0.563	4,871	1,132	0.655	0.687
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.654	0.008	0.012	.331	0.575	4,871	1,132	0.638	0.67
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.001	0.000	0.024	.001	0.025	4,871	1,132	0.001	0.001
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.042	0.003	0.068	0.239	0.489	1,817	1,179	0.036	0.048
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.217	0.011	0.049	0.742	0.861	4,871	1,132	0.195	0.239

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

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: North

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.961	0.006	0.006	7.067	2.658	27,365	7,848	0.949	0.972
Access to electricity	SR.10	0.760	0.010	0.014	4.884	2.210	6,534	8,204	0.739	0.781
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.843	0.009	0.011	2.423	1.557	3,135	3,885	0.825	0.861
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.12a	0.519	0.011	0.022	4.148	2.037	6,534	8,204	0.497	0.542
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.653	0.011	0.017	2.225	1.492	3,135	3,885	0.631	0.676
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.13b	0.053	0.004	0.071	2.304	1.518	6,534	8,204	0.046	0.061
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.080	0.006	0.076	1.965	1.402	3,135	3,885	0.067	0.092
ICT skills (men)	SR.14a	0.028	0.004	0.134	4.175	2.043	6,534	8,204	0.020	0.035
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.443	0.013	0.030	2.800	1.673	3,135	3,885	0.416	0.470
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.443	0.013	0.030	2.800	1.673	3,135	3,885	0.416	0.470
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	14	2.462	6.062	na	na	na	na	9	19
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	29	3.772	14.229	na	na	na	na	22	37
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	33	3.929	15.434	na	na	na	na	25	41
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.8	0.077	0.006	na	na	na	na	2.7	3.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	128	7.111	50.565	na	na	na	na	114	142
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.574	0.009	0.016	2.189	1.479	5,230	6,601	0.556	0.592
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.815	0.009	0.012	2.719	1.649	3,589	4,593	0.796	0.834
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.719	0.017	0.023	2.060	1.435	1,170	1,520	0.686	0.752
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.759	0.018	0.023	2.574	1.604	1,170	1,520	0.724	0.794
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.728	0.021	0.029	1.600	1.265	593	731	0.686	0.769
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.685	0.021	0.030	1.458	1.207	593	731	0.643	0.726
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.599	0.021	0.034	1.301	1.141	612	740	0.558	0.641
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.057	0.004	0.066	2.089	1.445	27,365	7,848	0.050	0.065
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.122	0.006	0.049	11.200	3.347	26,328	33,657	0.110	0.133
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.651	0.018	0.028	0.634	0.796	376	445	0.615	0.687
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.382	0.011	0.030	1.984	1.408	2,997	3,593	0.359	0.405
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.075	0.005	0.067	1.321	1.149	3,001	3,602	0.065	0.085
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.020	0.003	0.131	1.285	1.133	3,001	3,602	0.015	0.026
Early child development index	TC.53	0.616	0.013	0.020	1.418	1.191	1,792	2,128	0.591	0.641

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.4 (Cont.): Sampling errors: North

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.785	0.020	0.025	1.720	1.311	599	760	0.746	0.824
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.913	0.010	0.011	2.582	1.607	1,486	1,883	0.893	0.934
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.587	0.018	0.031	2.194	1.481	1,271	1,621	0.551	0.624
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.296	0.014	0.048	1.420	1.192	1,124	1,444	0.268	0.325
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.390	0.017	0.045	0.239	0.489	268	189	0.355	0.425
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.139	0.016	0.113	1.372	1.171	988	671	0.107	0.170
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.718	0.013	0.019	3.244	1.801	3,077	3,696	0.691	0.744
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.623	0.006	0.009	2.642	1.625	26,377	17,743	0.611	0.635
Child labour	PR.3	0.238	0.009	0.038	2.199	1.483	7,090	4,997	0.220	0.255
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.094	0.009	0.099	1.243	1.115	972	1,232	0.075	0.112
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.404	0.015	0.037	1.130	1.063	972	1,232	0.374	0.433
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.820	0.012	0.015	7.752	2.784	27,365	7,848	0.796	0.844
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.194	0.013	0.068	1.843	1.358	6,410	1,685	0.167	0.220
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.588	0.011	0.019	4.140	2.035	27,222	7,785	0.566	0.611
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.866	0.011	0.013	8.009	2.830	27,365	7,848	0.845	0.888
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.850	0.011	0.013	7.860	2.804	27,365	7,848	0.827	0.872
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.055	0.005	0.082	3.065	1.751	27,365	7,848	0.046	0.064
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.026	0.002	0.068	2.316	1.522	28,935	18,458	0.022	0.030
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.270	0.008	0.029	2.524	1.589	27,365	7,848	0.254	0.286

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Central

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
A access to electricity	SR.1	0.960	0.010	0.010	20.180	4.492	45,569	8,082	0.941	0.980
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.816	0.011	0.013	7.026	2.651	11,455	9,058	0.795	0.838
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.781	0.009	0.011	1.880	1.371	5,299	4,145	0.763	0.798
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.592	0.012	0.021	5.839	2.416	11,455	9,058	0.567	0.617
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.632	0.012	0.019	2.582	1.607	5,299	4,145	0.608	0.657
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.109	0.005	0.048	2.573	1.604	11,455	9,058	0.098	0.119
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.134	0.007	0.050	1.572	1.254	5,299	4,145	0.121	0.147
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.019	0.002	0.112	2.261	1.504	11,455	9,058	0.015	0.024
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.329	0.012	0.036	2.658	1.630	5,299	4,145	0.306	0.353
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	10	2.013	4.051	na	na	na	na	6	14
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	24	3.774	14.244	na	na	na	na	16	31
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	26	3.782	14.302	na	na	na	na	18	34
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.4	0.082	0.007	na	na	na	na	2.3	2.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	75	5.873	34.490	na	na	na	na	64	87
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.510	0.008	0.015	1.552	1.246	7,866	6,513	0.495	0.526
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.711	0.009	0.012	1.622	1.273	5,240	4,325	0.694	0.729
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.738	0.017	0.023	2.164	1.471	1,656	1,466	0.705	0.772
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.830	0.015	0.018	2.200	1.483	1,656	1,466	0.801	0.859
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.531	0.022	0.041	1.478	1.216	922	766	0.487	0.575
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.465	0.021	0.046	1.386	1.177	922	766	0.423	0.508
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.474	0.020	0.042	1.119	1.058	900	717	0.435	0.514
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.108	0.006	0.052	2.600	1.612	45,569	8,082	0.097	0.119
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.160	0.009	0.057	21.969	4.687	44,151	35,240	0.141	0.178
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.410	0.022	0.054	0.814	0.902	485	402	0.366	0.454
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.290	0.013	0.045	2.948	1.717	4,521	3,645	0.264	0.315
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.118	0.007	0.058	1.625	1.275	4,492	3,631	0.104	0.131
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.029	0.003	0.121	1.553	1.246	4,492	3,631	0.022	0.035
Early child development index	TC.53	0.593	0.014	0.023	1.652	1.285	2,740	2,165	0.565	0.621

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.5 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Central

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.649	0.020	0.030	1.350	1.162	928	800	0.610	0.689
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.876	0.013	0.015	3.123	1.767	2,446	2,018	0.850	0.902
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.573	0.018	0.031	2.228	1.492	2,112	1,690	0.537	0.609
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.433	0.016	0.036	1.589	1.260	1,963	1,575	0.401	0.464
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.376	0.027	0.071	0.895	0.946	713	299	0.323	0.430
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.205	0.017	0.082	1.212	1.101	1,562	705	0.172	0.239
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.630	0.014	0.022	3.113	1.764	4,591	3,710	0.602	0.658
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.623	0.006	0.009	2.642	1.625	26,377	17,743	0.611	0.635
Child labour	PR.3	0.220	0.008	0.036	1.884	1.372	11,586	5,212	0.205	0.236
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.047	0.007	0.143	1.270	1.127	1,583	1,277	0.033	0.060
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.257	0.014	0.053	1.235	1.111	1,583	1,277	0.230	0.284
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.877	0.012	0.014	11.087	3.330	45,569	8,082	0.853	0.902
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.282	0.014	0.051	1.928	1.388	10,516	1,903	0.253	0.311
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.631	0.011	0.017	3.899	1.975	45,481	8,064	0.609	0.652
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.864	0.012	0.013	9.193	3.032	45,569	8,082	0.841	0.887
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.843	0.012	0.014	8.194	2.862	45,569	8,082	0.820	0.867
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.116	0.006	0.048	2.413	1.554	45,569	8,082	0.105	0.127
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.026	0.002	0.068	2.316	1.522	28,935	18,458	0.022	0.030
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.237	0.007	0.029	2.180	1.477	45,569	8,082	0.223	0.251

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: South

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*def*), square root of design effects (*def*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>def</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>def</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.985	0.002	0.002	1.455	1.206	17,321	4,395	0.980	0.989
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.781	0.012	0.016	4.376	2.092	4,137	4,864	0.756	0.806
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.823	0.016	0.019	3.851	1.962	1,905	2,310	0.792	0.855
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.590	0.013	0.022	3.529	1.879	4,137	4,864	0.563	0.616
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.476	0.020	0.042	3.636	1.907	1,905	2,310	0.436	0.515
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.047	0.005	0.109	2.828	1.682	4,137	4,864	0.037	0.057
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.088	0.008	0.089	1.768	1.330	1,905	2,310	0.072	0.103
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.106	0.008	0.071	2.898	1.702	4,137	4,864	0.091	0.121
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.353	0.018	0.052	3.353	1.831	1,905	2,310	0.316	0.389
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	14	3.140	9.857	na	na	na	na	8	21
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	20	3.555	12.638	na	na	na	na	13	27
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	23	3.816	14.563	na	na	na	na	16	31
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.3	0.095	0.009	na	na	na	na	2.1	2.5
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	68	6.151	37.830	na	na	na	na	55	80
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.508	0.010	0.020	1.506	1.227	2,968	3,482	0.487	0.529
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.726	0.013	0.018	1.990	1.411	1,978	2,388	0.700	0.752
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.651	0.023	0.036	1.850	1.360	622	782	0.604	0.697
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.787	0.021	0.026	2.007	1.417	622	782	0.745	0.828
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.638	0.026	0.040	1.079	1.039	337	380	0.587	0.689
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.593	0.027	0.045	1.138	1.067	337	380	0.540	0.647
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.505	0.023	0.046	0.683	0.826	278	320	0.459	0.551
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.018	0.003	0.186	2.814	1.677	17,321	4,395	0.011	0.025
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.489	0.014	0.029	15.903	3.988	17,012	19,590	0.460	0.517
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.448	0.039	0.086	1.410	1.188	188	234	0.371	0.525
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.338	0.015	0.044	1.809	1.345	1,551	1,822	0.308	0.368
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.141	0.010	0.068	1.405	1.185	1,570	1,831	0.122	0.160
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.039	0.006	0.165	2.023	1.422	1,570	1,831	0.026	0.052
Early child development index	TC.53	0.513	0.022	0.043	2.036	1.427	910	1,060	0.469	0.557

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.6 (Cont.): Sampling errors: South

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.537	0.027	0.050	1.353	1.163	435	474	0.483	0.590
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.820	0.015	0.018	1.751	1.323	965	1,193	0.791	0.849
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.494	0.019	0.039	1.614	1.270	830	1,088	0.456	0.533
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.334	0.019	0.057	1.608	1.268	737	978	0.296	0.373
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.459	0.037	0.082	0.926	0.962	304	165	0.384	0.534
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.273	0.032	0.117	1.881	1.372	613	367	0.209	0.337
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.575	0.017	0.029	2.167	1.472	1,618	1,880	0.541	0.608
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.623	0.006	0.009	2.642	1.625	26,377	17,743	0.611	0.635
Child labour	PR.3	0.247	0.011	0.045	1.910	1.382	4,817	2,896	0.225	0.269
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.048	0.008	0.171	1.178	1.085	605	808	0.031	0.064
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.271	0.021	0.076	1.728	1.315	605	808	0.230	0.312
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.897	0.012	0.013	6.784	2.605	17,321	4,395	0.874	0.921
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.304	0.020	0.067	2.067	1.438	3,826	1,048	0.263	0.345
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.693	0.015	0.021	4.416	2.101	16,921	4,320	0.663	0.722
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.820	0.013	0.016	4.954	2.226	17,321	4,395	0.794	0.846
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.791	0.014	0.017	5.043	2.246	17,321	4,395	0.763	0.819
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.010	0.002	0.213	1.976	1.406	17,321	4,395	0.006	0.014
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.026	0.002	0.068	2.316	1.522	28,935	18,458	0.022	0.030
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.126	0.007	0.056	1.979	1.407	17,321	4,395	0.112	0.140

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Vientiane Capital

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	11,459	1,435	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.975	0.005	0.005	1.542	1.242	3,221	1,734	0.965	0.984
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.978	0.007	0.008	1.903	1.380	1,389	749	0.963	0.993
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.721	0.023	0.032	4.698	2.167	3,221	1,734	0.675	0.768
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.955	0.013	0.013	2.813	1.677	1,389	749	0.929	0.980
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.234	0.014	0.058	1.784	1.336	3,221	1,734	0.207	0.262
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.309	0.022	0.072	1.746	1.321	1,389	749	0.264	0.354
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.006	0.002	0.292	0.962	0.981	3,221	1,734	0.003	0.010
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.252	0.024	0.096	2.302	1.517	1,389	749	0.204	0.300
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	14	3.140	9.857	na	na	na	na	8	21
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	20	3.555	12.638	na	na	na	na	13	27
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	23	3.816	14.563	na	na	na	na	16	31
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.5	0.091	0.008	na	na	na	na	1.3	1.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	21	5.213	27.174	na	na	na	na	11	32
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.355	0.017	0.048	1.238	1.113	1,789	959	0.320	0.389
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.577	0.021	0.036	0.953	0.976	1,023	545	0.535	0.618
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.896	0.031	0.034	1.498	1.224	271	148	0.834	0.958
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.986	0.009	0.009	0.961	0.980	271	148	0.968	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.617	0.050	0.082	0.847	0.920	159	80	0.516	0.717
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.540	0.051	0.094	0.817	0.904	159	80	0.439	0.641
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.555	0.053	0.095	0.929	0.964	167	83	0.449	0.660
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.322	0.019	0.058	2.284	1.511	11,459	1,435	0.284	0.359
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.047	0.010	0.206	12.482	3.533	11,201	6,030	0.027	0.066
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.337)	(0.049)	(0.145)	(0.300)	(0.547)	56	29	(0.239)	(0.435)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.175	0.020	0.117	1.117	1.057	765	386	0.134	0.216
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.128	0.020	0.157	1.329	1.153	732	369	0.088	0.168
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.061	0.012	0.200	0.957	0.978	732	369	0.037	0.086
Early child development index	TC.53	0.591	0.034	0.057	1.135	1.066	483	242	0.523	0.659

na: not applicable

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

Continued...

Table SE.7 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Vientiane Capital

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.871	0.033	0.038	0.927	0.963	181	96	0.805	0.937
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.984	0.008	0.008	1.142	1.068	532	281	0.968	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.841	0.027	0.032	1.442	1.201	496	268	0.787	0.894
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.751	0.037	0.050	1.983	1.408	503	268	0.677	0.826
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.449	0.070	0.156	1.222	1.105	174	63	0.309	0.589
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.338	0.052	0.154	1.195	1.093	312	99	0.234	0.443
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.600	0.028	0.046	1.256	1.121	777	392	0.545	0.656
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.533	0.022	0.042	1.876	1.370	2,473	941	0.489	0.578
Child labour	PR.3	0.085	0.012	0.144	1.570	1.253	2,353	809	0.061	0.110
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.010	0.007	0.688	1.068	1.033	432	233	0.000	0.023
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.109	0.024	0.219	1.360	1.166	432	233	0.061	0.157
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.993	0.003	0.003	1.684	1.298	11,459	1,435	0.988	0.999
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.533	0.038	0.072	2.100	1.449	2,650	359	0.456	0.609
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.666	0.017	0.026	1.932	1.390	11,456	1,434	0.632	0.701
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.996	0.002	0.002	1.558	1.248	11,459	1,435	0.993	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.996	0.002	0.002	1.496	1.223	11,459	1,435	0.992	1.000
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.254	0.018	0.070	2.412	1.553	11,459	1,435	0.219	0.290
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.010	0.003	0.246	0.656	0.810	2,835	1,051	0.005	0.015
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.136	0.011	0.083	1.543	1.242	11,459	1,435	0.113	0.158

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Phongsaly

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.912	0.020	0.022	5.844	2.417	2,667	1,163	0.871	0.952
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.694	0.031	0.045	5.476	2.340	610	1,201	0.632	0.756
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.892	0.015	0.017	1.398	1.182	305	583	0.862	0.922
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.563	0.027	0.048	3.553	1.885	610	1,201	0.509	0.617
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.647	0.034	0.052	2.888	1.699	305	583	0.580	0.714
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.035	0.006	0.165	1.176	1.085	610	1,201	0.023	0.046
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.043	0.010	0.240	1.506	1.227	305	583	0.022	0.064
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.005	0.002	0.334	0.695	0.834	610	1,201	0.002	0.009
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.531	0.025	0.048	1.491	1.221	305	583	0.480	0.581
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	10	4.716	22.245	na	na	na	na	1	20
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	30	6.941	48.174	na	na	na	na	16	44
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	31	7.366	54.254	na	na	na	na	17	46
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.4	0.191	0.037	na	na	na	na	3.0	3.8
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	183	20.234	409.405	na	na	na	na	143	224
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.561	0.025	0.044	2.480	1.575	512	1,011	0.512	0.610
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.795	0.019	0.024	1.631	1.277	355	705	0.756	0.833
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.639	0.038	0.060	1.785	1.336	144	281	0.563	0.716
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.645	0.063	0.097	4.792	2.189	144	281	0.520	0.770
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.781	0.037	0.048	1.142	1.069	77	143	0.707	0.856
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.708	0.044	0.062	1.309	1.144	77	143	0.620	0.795
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.509	0.047	0.092	0.973	0.987	63	111	0.415	0.603
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.022	0.004	0.177	0.821	0.906	2,667	1,163	0.014	0.030
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.209	0.021	0.099	13.275	3.643	2,637	5,180	0.168	0.250
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.602	0.041	0.069	0.462	0.680	36	66	0.519	0.684
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.396	0.024	0.062	1.539	1.240	336	614	0.347	0.445
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.053	0.010	0.194	1.304	1.142	337	616	0.033	0.074
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.013	0.006	0.426	1.482	1.217	337	616	0.002	0.024
Early child development index	TC.53	0.515	0.030	0.058	1.199	1.095	186	340	0.455	0.575

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.8 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Phongsaly

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.682	0.056	0.082	1.600	1.265	57	113	0.571	0.793
Completion rate (Primary)	0.912	0.029	0.032	2.388	1.545	117	228	0.854	0.970
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.515	0.058	0.112	3.070	1.752	117	230	0.400	0.631
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.270	0.031	0.115	1.154	1.074	122	237	0.208	0.333
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	0.040	0.019	0.476	1.034	1.017	109	111	0.002	0.078
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	0.619	0.030	0.048	2.307	1.519	340	621	0.560	0.678
Violent discipline	0.583	0.016	0.028	1.197	1.094	826	1,091	0.550	0.616
Child labour	0.119	0.015	0.129	1.603	1.266	662	718	0.088	0.150
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.060	0.016	0.263	0.910	0.954	107	209	0.028	0.091
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.397	0.040	0.100	1.374	1.172	107	209	0.318	0.477
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of basic drinking water services	0.856	0.016	0.019	2.416	1.554	2,667	1,163	0.824	0.888
Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.052	0.011	0.222	0.731	0.855	614	274	0.029	0.075
Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.772	0.027	0.035	4.687	2.165	2,566	1,115	0.718	0.826
Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.757	0.044	0.059	12.413	3.523	2,667	1,163	0.668	0.846
Use of basic sanitation services	0.757	0.044	0.059	12.407	3.522	2,667	1,163	0.668	0.845
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.003	0.002	0.775	2.196	1.482	2,667	1,163	0.000	0.008
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	0.005	0.002	0.383	0.825	0.909	848	1,058	0.001	0.009
Population covered by social transfers	0.195	0.015	0.077	1.684	1.298	2,667	1,163	0.164	0.225

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Luangnamtha

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.975	0.008	0.009	3.015	1.736	2,641	1,081	0.958	0.991
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.779	0.022	0.028	3.207	1.791	609	1,172	0.736	0.822
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.920	0.015	0.016	1.703	1.305	313	571	0.890	0.949
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.299	0.019	0.065	2.116	1.455	609	1,172	0.260	0.338
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.843	0.020	0.024	1.775	1.332	313	571	0.802	0.883
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.067	0.013	0.196	3.241	1.800	609	1,172	0.041	0.094
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.128	0.022	0.171	2.463	1.569	313	571	0.084	0.172
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.023	0.006	0.258	1.802	1.342	609	1,172	0.011	0.034
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.451	0.030	0.066	2.045	1.430	313	571	0.392	0.511
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	8	3.683	13.566	na	na	na	na	1	15
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	14	4.897	23.976	na	na	na	na	5	24
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	16	5.815	33.817	na	na	na	na	5	28
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	3.4	0.215	0.046	na	na	na	na	2.9	3.8
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	159	22.178	491.864	na	na	na	na	115	204
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.592	0.020	0.034	1.598	1.264	499	963	0.552	0.632
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.818	0.020	0.025	1.930	1.389	355	685	0.778	0.859
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.780	0.036	0.047	1.850	1.360	125	242	0.707	0.852
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.864	0.036	0.042	2.664	1.632	125	242	0.792	0.936
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.680	0.044	0.065	0.952	0.976	60	106	0.592	0.769
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.691	0.038	0.054	0.696	0.834	60	106	0.615	0.766
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.520	0.060	0.116	1.787	1.337	70	123	0.399	0.641
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.027	0.004	0.161	0.777	0.882	2,641	1,081	0.018	0.036
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.085	0.010	0.118	6.374	2.525	2,558	4,933	0.065	0.105
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.616	0.049	0.079	0.787	0.887	44	80	0.519	0.713
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.319	0.033	0.102	2.785	1.669	318	572	0.254	0.385
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.048	0.010	0.217	1.363	1.168	319	574	0.027	0.069
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.014	0.004	0.296	0.707	0.841	319	574	0.006	0.022
Early child development index	TC.53	0.631	0.032	0.050	1.431	1.196	189	337	0.567	0.695

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.9 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Luangnamtha

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.889	0.030	0.034	1.026	1.013	60	115	0.830	0.949
	Completion rate (Primary)	0.952	0.012	0.013	0.959	0.979	159	306	0.928	0.976
	Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.598	0.046	0.076	2.120	1.456	125	247	0.507	0.689
	Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.359	0.038	0.106	1.266	1.125	104	203	0.283	0.435
	Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	0.105	0.039	0.372	1.199	1.095	76	75	0.027	0.183
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	0.723	0.030	0.042	2.744	1.657	331	594	0.662	0.784
	Violent discipline	0.667	0.015	0.023	1.046	1.023	819	1,020	0.637	0.698
	Child labour	0.282	0.023	0.080	1.849	1.360	712	734	0.237	0.327
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.072	0.021	0.291	1.064	1.032	85	163	0.030	0.114
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.377	0.052	0.137	1.833	1.354	85	163	0.274	0.480
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	0.669	0.036	0.054	6.466	2.543	2,641	1,081	0.597	0.742
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.339	0.036	0.106	1.574	1.255	599	272	0.267	0.412
	Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.522	0.027	0.051	3.081	1.755	2,623	1,073	0.468	0.575
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.923	0.018	0.019	4.782	2.187	2,641	1,081	0.888	0.959
	Use of basic sanitation services	0.893	0.019	0.021	3.903	1.976	2,641	1,081	0.855	0.930
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.059	0.010	0.173	2.029	1.424	2,641	1,081	0.038	0.079
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	0.022	0.005	0.215	1.109	1.053	901	1,071	0.013	0.031
	Population covered by social transfers	0.573	0.021	0.036	1.859	1.364	2,641	1,081	0.532	0.614

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Oudomxay

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.927	0.023	0.025	8.646	2.940	4,904	1,087	0.881	0.974
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.650	0.032	0.049	5.515	2.348	1,182	1,234	0.586	0.714
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.855	0.019	0.022	1.614	1.270	571	581	0.817	0.892
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.389	0.026	0.066	3.430	1.852	1,182	1,234	0.338	0.441
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.666	0.021	0.032	1.165	1.079	571	581	0.623	0.708
ICT skills (women)	0.035	0.008	0.224	2.251	1.500	1,182	1,234	0.019	0.051
ICT skills (men)	0.070	0.011	0.162	1.153	1.074	571	581	0.047	0.093
Use of tobacco (women)	0.056	0.016	0.278	5.639	2.375	1,182	1,234	0.025	0.087
Use of tobacco (men)	0.417	0.030	0.072	2.143	1.464	571	581	0.357	0.477
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26	7.893	62.300	na	na	na	na	10	41
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40	11.308	127.875	na	na	na	na	17	62
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	43	11.340	128.600	na	na	na	na	20	66
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	3.1	0.178	0.032	na	na	na	na	2.7	3.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	133	17.458	304.788	na	na	na	na	99	168
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.559	0.019	0.033	1.444	1.202	973	1,016	0.522	0.597
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.838	0.022	0.026	2.379	1.543	648	675	0.794	0.882
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.628	0.045	0.072	2.147	1.465	240	248	0.538	0.718
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.694	0.043	0.062	2.140	1.463	240	248	0.609	0.780
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.706	0.047	0.066	1.229	1.108	121	118	0.612	0.799
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.596	0.048	0.081	1.135	1.066	121	118	0.500	0.693
Measles immunization coverage	0.534	0.050	0.093	1.152	1.073	118	117	0.434	0.633
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.037	0.009	0.252	2.677	1.636	4,904	1,087	0.018	0.056
Population who slept under an ITN	0.201	0.020	0.100	12.445	3.528	4,649	4,942	0.161	0.241
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.644	0.054	0.084	0.861	0.928	70	68	0.535	0.753
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.458	0.027	0.060	1.768	1.330	604	588	0.403	0.512
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.097	0.013	0.135	1.152	1.074	605	589	0.071	0.123
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.014	0.005	0.373	1.180	1.086	605	589	0.004	0.025
Early child development index	0.461	0.033	0.072	1.515	1.231	349	341	0.395	0.527

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.10 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Oudomxay

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.717	0.058	0.080	2.156	1.468	125	133	0.602	0.832
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.842	0.036	0.043	3.132	1.770	309	325	0.771	0.914
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.502	0.048	0.096	2.475	1.573	251	267	0.406	0.599
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.197	0.034	0.174	1.911	1.382	243	258	0.128	0.266
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	(0.405)	(0.067)	(0.166)	(0.505)	(0.711)	49	28	(0.271)	(0.540)
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.154	0.047	0.305	1.782	1.335	183	106	0.060	0.248
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.584	0.034	0.058	2.833	1.683	616	600	0.516	0.652
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.778	0.020	0.026	2.532	1.591	1,596	1,060	0.737	0.818
Child labour	PR.3	0.301	0.021	0.070	1.608	1.268	1,405	754	0.259	0.344
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.120	0.025	0.212	1.238	1.112	196	203	0.069	0.170
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.417	0.039	0.093	1.251	1.119	196	203	0.340	0.495
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.681	0.032	0.047	5.061	2.250	4,904	1,087	0.617	0.744
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	1,290	69	0.000	0.000
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.207	0.023	0.110	3.439	1.854	4,903	1,086	0.161	0.253
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.771	0.039	0.050	9.266	3.044	4,904	1,087	0.693	0.848
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.760	0.040	0.052	9.463	3.076	4,904	1,087	0.680	0.840
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.016	0.006	0.394	2.802	1.674	4,904	1,087	0.003	0.029
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.139	0.021	0.148	3.851	1.962	1,754	1,095	0.098	0.180
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.218	0.014	0.063	1.202	1.097	4,904	1,087	0.190	0.245

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

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Bokeo

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.971	0.007	0.007	1.961	1.400	2,379	1,137	0.957	0.985
	SR.10	0.761	0.023	0.030	3.284	1.812	585	1,151	0.716	0.807
	SR.10	0.713	0.031	0.044	2.530	1.591	271	525	0.651	0.776
	SR.12a	0.655	0.021	0.032	2.240	1.497	585	1,151	0.613	0.697
	SR.12a	0.568	0.030	0.052	1.892	1.376	271	525	0.508	0.627
	SR.13b	0.047	0.011	0.243	3.304	1.818	585	1,151	0.024	0.069
	SR.13b	0.101	0.024	0.237	3.287	1.813	271	525	0.053	0.149
	SR.14a	0.064	0.011	0.180	2.534	1.592	585	1,151	0.041	0.087
	SR.14a	0.273	0.023	0.086	1.441	1.200	271	525	0.226	0.320
Survive										
	CS.1	7	3.623	13.127	na	na	na	na	0	14
	CS.3	24	7.915	62.641	na	na	na	na	8	40
	CS.5	30	8.826	77.897	na	na	na	na	12	47
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	2.6	0.182	0.033	na	na	na	na	2.2	3.0
	TM.1	97	13.531	183.080	na	na	na	na	70	124
	TM.3	0.693	0.025	0.036	2.500	1.581	442	864	0.643	0.742
	TM.4	0.907	0.016	0.018	2.110	1.453	335	660	0.874	0.940
	TM.5b	0.752	0.031	0.041	0.957	0.978	94	192	0.690	0.813
	TM.9	0.847	0.029	0.034	1.254	1.120	94	192	0.789	0.906
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	TC.3	0.704	0.056	0.079	1.509	1.228	52	103	0.593	0.815
	TC.6	0.671	0.054	0.080	1.325	1.151	52	103	0.563	0.778
	TC.10	0.609	0.050	.082	1.006	1.003	55	98	0.510	0.708
	TC.18	0.210	0.017	0.082	2.015	1.419	2,379	1,137	0.175	0.244
	TC.22	0.108	0.014	0.132	9.994	3.161	2,334	4,702	0.080	0.137
	TC.32	0.459	0.068	0.148	0.840	0.917	24	46	0.322	0.595
	TC.45a	0.290	0.027	0.095	1.521	1.233	223	416	0.236	0.345
	TC.46a	0.083	0.016	0.194	1.427	1.194	225	420	0.051	0.115
	TC.47a	0.021	0.007	0.338	1.043	1.021	225	420	0.007	0.036
	TC.53	0.621	0.038	0.061	1.488	1.220	132	243	0.545	0.697

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.11 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Bokeo

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.815	0.035	0.043	0.798	0.893	51	98	0.745	0.885
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.874	0.032	0.037	2.704	1.644	143	289	0.810	0.938
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.629	0.044	0.069	1.785	1.336	109	221	0.542	0.716
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.373	0.032	0.087	0.880	0.938	96	196	0.308	0.438
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.268	0.044	0.164	0.630	0.793	60	65	0.180	0.355
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.723	0.037	0.051	2.980	1.726	236	441	0.649	0.796
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.479	0.023	0.047	1.861	1.364	681	918	0.434	0.524
Child labour	PR.3	0.164	0.024	0.149	3.066	1.751	618	705	0.115	0.213
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.100	0.021	0.207	0.749	0.866	79	158	0.059	0.142
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.333	0.028	0.084	0.557	0.746	79	158	0.277	0.390
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.847	0.022	0.025	4.068	2.017	2,379	1,137	0.804	0.890
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.282	0.042	0.147	2.386	1.545	562	280	0.199	0.366
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.597	0.029	0.049	4.023	2.006	2,378	1,136	0.539	0.656
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.887	0.020	0.022	4.451	2.110	2,379	1,137	0.848	0.927
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.869	0.021	0.024	4.237	2.058	2,379	1,137	0.828	0.910
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.008	0.003	0.316	0.949	0.974	2,379	1,137	0.003	0.014
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.034	0.007	0.190	1.216	1.103	751	948	0.021	0.047
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.132	0.011	0.083	1.184	1.088	2,379	1,137	0.110	0.154

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Luangprabang

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.970	0.013	0.013	6.476	2.545	6,001	1,143	0.944	0.996
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.833	0.023	0.027	4.403	2.098	1,463	1,185	0.787	0.878
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.852	0.023	0.027	2.463	1.569	682	569	0.806	0.899
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.632	0.029	0.046	4.281	2.069	1,463	1,185	0.574	0.690
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.687	0.027	0.039	1.938	1.392	682	569	0.633	0.741
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.074	0.011	0.143	1.943	1.394	1,463	1,185	0.053	0.096
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.129	0.018	0.141	1.676	1.294	682	569	0.092	0.165
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.026	0.008	0.291	2.681	1.637	1,463	1,185	0.011	0.041
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.485	0.033	0.068	2.451	1.565	682	569	0.419	0.550
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	15	5.734	32.883	na	na	na	na	4	27
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	33	9.739	94.848	na	na	na	na	14	53
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	38	9.916	98.318	na	na	na	na	18	58
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.8	0.175	0.031	na	na	na	na	2.5	3.2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	108	14.875	221.263	na	na	na	na	78	138
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.449	0.022	0.048	1.744	1.321	1,123	917	0.406	0.493
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.734	0.028	0.038	2.213	1.488	684	558	0.679	0.790
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.798	0.038	0.048	1.974	1.405	271	221	0.721	0.874
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.853	0.027	0.031	1.249	1.118	271	221	0.799	0.906
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.741	0.056	0.076	1.759	1.326	137	107	0.628	0.854
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.727	0.055	0.076	1.608	1.268	137	107	0.617	0.836
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.617	0.060	0.097	1.420	1.191	124	95	0.498	0.737
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.080	0.011	0.138	1.903	1.379	6,001	1,143	0.058	0.102
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.136	0.015	0.110	8.853	2.975	5,648	4,679	0.106	0.166
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.677	0.039	0.058	0.541	0.735	101	79	0.599	0.754
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.366	0.025	0.069	1.489	1.220	694	536	0.315	0.417
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.077	0.011	0.150	0.992	0.996	690	533	0.054	0.099
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.026	0.007	0.281	1.108	1.053	690	533	0.011	0.040
Early child development index	TC.53	0.663	0.026	0.039	0.933	0.966	402	307	0.611	0.715

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.12 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Luangprabang

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.805	0.043	0.053	1.286	1.134	138	111	0.719	0.890
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.949	0.015	0.015	1.178	1.085	328	268	0.920	0.978
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.620	0.034	0.055	1.199	1.095	294	244	0.552	0.689
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.350	0.035	0.099	1.030	1.015	235	195	0.280	0.420
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	(0.592)	(0.018)	(0.030)	(0.040)	(0.200)	64	32	(0.557)	(0.627)
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.171	0.037	0.215	0.842	0.918	200	89	0.097	0.245
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.852	0.030	0.035	3.838	1.959	707	545	0.792	0.911
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.793	0.029	0.037	5.284	2.299	1,844	998	0.734	0.852
Child labour	PR.3	0.296	0.022	0.075	1.641	1.281	1,536	703	0.252	0.340
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.112	0.022	0.193	0.762	0.873	202	164	0.069	0.155
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.422	0.033	0.078	0.722	0.850	202	164	0.356	0.487
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.806	0.039	0.048	11.011	3.318	6,001	1,143	0.728	0.884
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.171	0.037	0.219	2.528	1.590	1,356	256	0.096	0.246
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.678	0.025	0.037	3.255	1.804	5,978	1,138	0.627	0.728
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.861	0.025	0.029	5.778	2.404	6,001	1,143	0.812	0.910
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.829	0.026	0.032	5.597	2.366	6,001	1,143	0.776	0.881
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.077	0.011	0.147	2.059	1.435	6,001	1,143	0.054	0.099
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.015	0.004	0.287	1.311	1.145	1,939	1,010	0.007	0.024
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.196	0.023	0.116	3.731	1.932	6,001	1,143	0.151	0.242

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

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Huaphanh

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	0.967	0.013	0.013	5.153	2.270	3,811	1,045	0.941	0.992
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	0.710	0.025	0.035	3.246	1.802	871	1,112	0.660	0.759
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	0.882	0.020	0.023	2.141	1.463	436	562	0.842	0.922
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	0.468	0.027	0.057	3.228	1.797	871	1,112	0.415	0.522
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	0.529	0.035	0.066	2.740	1.655	436	562	0.460	0.599
ICT skills (women)	0.036	0.006	0.164	1.109	1.053	871	1,112	0.024	0.047
ICT skills (men)	0.047	0.010	0.211	1.224	1.106	436	562	0.027	0.066
Use of tobacco (women)	0.016	0.009	0.553	5.380	2.319	871	1,112	0.000	0.033
Use of tobacco (men)	0.403	0.046	0.115	5.030	2.243	436	562	0.310	0.496
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7	4.004	16.031	na	na	na	na	0	15
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18	5.877	34.545	na	na	na	na	6	30
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22	7.155	51.198	na	na	na	na	8	37
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	3.2	0.208	0.043	na	na	na	na	2.8	3.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	179	20.868	435.482	na	na	na	na	137	221
Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.569	0.023	0.040	1.957	1.399	728	929	0.523	0.614
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	0.755	0.027	0.035	2.364	1.537	484	622	0.702	0.808
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	0.636	0.038	0.059	1.360	1.166	176	223	0.561	0.712
Skilled attendant at delivery	0.582	0.056	0.096	2.828	1.682	176	223	0.470	0.693
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	0.630	0.059	0.094	1.569	1.253	89	105	0.511	0.749
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	0.610	0.060	0.098	1.548	1.244	89	105	0.491	0.729
Measles immunization coverage	0.570	0.049	.086	1.301	1.140	113	133	0.472	0.668
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	0.021	0.001	0.066	0.100	0.315	3,811	1,045	0.018	0.024
Population who slept under an ITN	0.068	0.012	0.180	11.016	3.319	3,627	4,638	0.044	0.093
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	0.681	0.016	0.024	0.082	0.286	59	69	0.648	0.713
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.462	0.029	0.063	1.936	1.391	478	567	0.404	0.520
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.047	0.011	0.230	1.473	1.214	481	570	0.025	0.068
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	0.020	0.006	0.313	1.127	1.062	481	570	0.007	0.032
Early child development index	0.677	0.029	0.044	1.427	1.194	305	361	0.619	0.735
na: not applicable									

Continued...

Table SE.13 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Huaphanh

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.775	0.040	0.051	1.052	1.026	91	117	0.695	0.855
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.921	0.020	0.022	1.390	1.179	193	247	0.880	0.961
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.537	0.041	0.076	1.549	1.244	185	233	0.456	0.619
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.196	0.036	0.184	1.737	1.318	167	211	0.123	0.268
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	(0.352)	(0.032)	(0.092)	(0.110)	(0.332)	33	25	(0.287)	(0.416)
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.080	0.021	0.257	0.591	0.769	173	103	0.039	0.122
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.649	0.037	0.057	3.562	1.887	496	589	0.575	0.724
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.689	0.018	0.027	1.566	1.252	1,237	1,006	0.653	0.726
Child labour	PR.3	0.273	0.026	0.096	2.297	1.516	998	659	0.220	0.326
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.114	0.031	0.269	1.853	1.361	158	199	0.053	0.176
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.532	0.036	0.068	1.031	1.015	158	199	0.460	0.604
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.941	0.014	0.015	3.808	1.951	3,811	1,045	0.912	0.969
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.142	0.030	0.214	1.787	1.337	872	238	0.081	0.202
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.625	0.039	0.063	6.910	2.629	3,811	1,045	0.546	0.704
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.930	0.016	0.018	4.254	2.062	3,811	1,045	0.898	0.963
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.915	0.019	0.020	4.671	2.161	3,811	1,045	0.878	0.952
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.020	0.007	0.332	2.344	1.531	3,811	1,045	0.007	0.033
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.018	0.005	0.252	1.202	1.097	1,303	1,020	0.009	0.027
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.390	0.020	0.053	1.843	1.357	3,811	1,045	0.349	0.431

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

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Xayabury

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.992	0.003	0.003	1.402	1.184	4,964	1,192	0.985	0.998
	SR.10	0.839	0.025	0.029	5.134	2.266	1,213	1,149	0.790	0.888
	SR.10	0.782	0.028	0.036	2.338	1.529	558	494	0.726	0.839
	SR.12a	0.570	0.031	0.054	4.429	2.105	1,213	1,149	0.508	0.631
	SR.12a	0.636	0.031	0.049	2.103	1.450	558	494	0.573	0.699
	SR.13b	0.065	0.009	0.145	1.659	1.288	1,213	1,149	0.046	0.083
	SR.13b	0.037	0.012	0.314	1.876	1.370	558	494	0.014	0.061
	SR.14a	0.006	0.003	0.390	1.134	1.065	1,213	1,149	0.001	0.011
	SR.14a	0.479	0.033	0.068	2.107	1.452	558	494	0.413	0.544
Survive										
	CS.1	14	8.187	67.029	na	na	na	na	0	31
	CS.3	37	12.271	150.577	na	na	na	na	12	61
	CS.5	42	13.055	170.421	na	na	na	na	16	68
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	1.7	0.131	0.017	na	na	na	na	1.4	1.9
	TM.1	72	12.370	153.012	na	na	na	na	47	97
	TM.3	0.685	0.024	0.035	2.420	1.556	951	901	0.637	0.733
	TM.4	0.876	0.023	0.026	3.259	1.805	728	688	0.831	0.921
	TM.5b	0.853	0.045	0.052	1.787	1.337	120	113	0.763	0.942
	TM.9	0.894	0.041	0.046	1.981	1.408	120	113	0.812	0.976
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	TC.3	0.891	0.053	0.059	1.406	1.186	58	50	0.786	0.997
	TC.6	0.863	0.035	0.041	0.518	0.719	58	50	0.792	0.934
	TC.10	0.871	0.029	0.033	0.458	0.677	72	63	0.813	0.929
	TC.18	0.040	0.007	0.184	1.682	1.297	4,964	1,192	0.025	0.055
	TC.22	0.047	0.008	0.161	5.870	2.423	4,875	4,583	0.032	0.062
	TC.32	(0.751)	(0.061)	(0.081)	(0.708)	(0.841)	42	37	(0.629)	(0.872)
	TC.45a	0.273	0.028	0.102	1.162	1.078	344	300	0.218	0.329
	TC.46a	0.112	0.017	0.154	0.898	0.948	343	300	0.077	0.146
	TC.47a	0.035	0.010	0.292	0.916	0.957	343	300	0.014	0.055
	TC.53	0.751	0.027	0.036	0.755	0.869	228	199	0.697	0.805

na: not applicable

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

Continued...

Table SE.14 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Xayabury

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.847	0.050	0.059	1.415	1.189	78	73	0.747	0.948
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.949	0.024	0.025	2.548	1.596	237	220	0.902	0.997
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.711	0.054	0.075	2.498	1.581	190	179	0.604	0.819
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.409	0.047	0.116	1.328	1.152	155	144	0.314	0.504
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	(0.315)	(0.036)	(0.115)	(0.243)	(0.492)	63	41	(0.243)	(0.388)
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.172	0.044	0.255	1.639	1.280	186	122	0.084	0.260
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.866	0.027	0.031	1.949	1.396	350	306	0.811	0.920
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.662	0.024	0.037	2.181	1.477	1,191	822	0.613	0.711
Child labour	PR.3	0.132	0.020	0.148	2.404	1.550	1,159	724	0.093	0.171
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.046	0.016	0.351	0.797	0.893	146	136	0.014	0.078
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.280	0.040	0.141	1.049	1.024	146	136	0.201	0.359
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.931	0.021	0.022	7.918	2.814	4,964	1,192	0.890	0.972
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.440	0.043	0.099	2.260	1.503	1,118	296	0.353	0.527
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.766	0.028	0.036	5.091	2.256	4,964	1,192	0.711	0.821
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.937	0.014	0.015	3.779	1.944	4,964	1,192	0.910	0.965
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.932	0.014	0.015	3.752	1.937	4,964	1,192	0.904	0.960
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.143	0.018	0.128	3.247	1.802	4,964	1,192	0.106	0.179
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.015	0.005	0.345	1.634	1.278	1,387	923	0.005	0.025
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.265	0.024	0.089	3.406	1.845	4,964	1,192	0.218	0.312

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

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Xiengkhuang

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.974	0.013	0.013	6.898	2.626	3,990	1,098	0.948	0.999
	SR.10	0.938	0.015	0.016	4.966	2.228	926	1,218	0.907	0.969
	SR.10	0.949	0.015	0.015	2.392	1.547	451	545	0.919	0.978
	SR.12a	0.767	0.024	0.031	3.978	1.994	926	1,218	0.719	0.816
	SR.12a	0.760	0.043	0.056	5.482	2.341	451	545	0.674	0.845
	SR.13b	0.076	0.010	0.135	1.808	1.345	926	1,218	0.055	0.096
	SR.13b	0.155	0.013	0.086	0.730	0.855	451	545	0.128	0.181
	SR.14a	0.014	0.008	0.579	5.584	2.363	926	1,218	0.000	0.029
	SR.14a	0.252	0.043	0.171	5.358	2.315	451	545	0.166	0.339
Survive										
	CS.1	12	4.915	24.154	na	na	na	na	2	22
	CS.3	29	9.505	90.336	na	na	na	na	10	48
	CS.5	37	9.378	87.941	na	na	na	na	18	56
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	3.5	0.200	0.040	na	na	na	na	3.1	3.9
	TM.1	163	21.165	447.956	na	na	na	na	120	205
	TM.3	0.561	0.025	0.045	2.539	1.593	761	997	0.511	0.611
	TM.4	0.657	0.026	0.040	2.048	1.431	522	686	0.605	0.709
	TM.5b	0.793	0.026	0.033	1.109	1.053	211	270	0.741	0.845
	TM.9	0.898	0.023	0.026	1.534	1.239	211	270	0.852	0.943
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	TC.3	0.586	0.048	0.082	1.291	1.136	114	138	0.489	0.682
	TC.6	0.544	0.054	0.099	1.590	1.261	114	138	0.436	0.652
	TC.10	0.548	0.033	0.060	0.564	0.751	106	129	0.482	0.614
	TC.18	0.030	0.007	0.232	1.843	1.358	3,990	1,098	0.016	0.044
	TC.22	0.037	0.007	0.186	6.788	2.605	3,751	5,053	0.023	0.051
	TC.32	0.748	0.047	0.062	0.948	0.974	67	83	0.654	0.841
	TC.45a	0.464	0.026	0.057	1.784	1.336	519	635	0.411	0.517
	TC.46a	0.056	0.010	0.175	1.163	1.078	524	640	0.036	0.075
	TC.47a	0.015	0.005	0.311	0.956	0.978	524	640	0.006	0.025
	TC.53	0.668	0.028	0.042	1.335	1.156	310	380	0.612	0.724

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.15 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Xiengkhuang

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	LN.2	0.802	0.038	0.047	1.283	1.133	107	142	0.726	0.878
	LN.8a	0.949	0.014	0.015	1.288	1.135	225	303	0.920	0.978
	LN.8b	0.624	0.051	0.081	2.552	1.598	177	235	0.523	0.725
	LN.8c	0.386	0.035	0.090	1.099	1.048	164	217	0.317	0.456
	LN.22c	(0.366)	(0.073)	(0.200)	(0.603)	(0.776)	35	27	(0.219)	(0.513)
	LN.22f	0.148	0.040	0.272	1.330	1.153	150	105	0.068	0.228
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	PR.1	0.748	0.029	0.0380	2.827	1.681	535	654	0.691	0.805
	PR.2	0.559	0.015	0.027	0.997	0.998	1,317	1,114	0.529	0.588
	PR.3	0.293	0.018	0.060	1.150	1.072	1,142	762	0.258	0.328
	PR.4a	0.079	0.020	0.259	0.986	0.993	133	173	0.038	0.119
	PR.4b	0.381	0.039	0.102	1.092	1.045	133	173	0.303	0.458
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	WS.2	0.912	0.019	0.021	5.175	2.275	3,990	1,098	0.874	0.951
	WS.6	0.260	0.038	0.146	2.031	1.425	922	272	0.184	0.336
	WS.7	0.747	0.020	0.026	2.269	1.506	3,990	1,098	0.708	0.787
	WS.8	0.958	0.007	0.007	1.161	1.077	3,990	1,098	0.945	0.971
	WS.9	0.889	0.015	0.017	2.444	1.563	3,990	1,098	0.859	0.918
	WS.11	0.030	0.006	0.204	1.432	1.197	3,990	1,098	0.018	0.043
Equitable chance in life										
	EQ.1	0.019	0.004	0.231	1.195	1.093	1,453	1,142	0.010	0.028
	EQ.3	0.583	0.024	0.041	2.618	1.618	3,990	1,098	0.535	0.631

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

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Vientiane

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.997	0.001	0.001	0.735	0.857	5,830	1,155	0.994	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.925	0.012	0.012	2.306	1.518	1,457	1,215	0.902	0.948
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.913	0.022	0.024	3.352	1.831	686	550	0.869	0.957
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.799	0.024	0.031	4.496	2.120	1,457	1,215	0.750	0.848
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.549	0.049	0.089	5.333	2.309	686	550	0.451	0.647
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.093	0.014	0.153	2.918	1.708	1,457	1,215	0.064	0.121
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.054	0.012	0.219	1.508	1.228	686	550	0.030	0.078
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.022	0.005	0.213	1.245	1.116	1,457	1,215	0.013	0.031
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.388	0.033	0.085	2.521	1.588	686	550	0.322	0.454
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	17	5.956	35.469	na	na	na	na	5	29
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	27	7.866	61.878	na	na	na	na	12	43
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	30	8.061	64.983	na	na	na	na	14	46
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.7	0.156	0.024	na	na	na	na	2.4	3.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	79	12.339	152.259	na	na	na	na	55	104
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.615	0.024	0.038	2.168	1.472	1,102	921	0.567	0.662
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.715	0.025	0.036	2.177	1.475	816	685	0.664	0.766
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.833	0.032	0.039	1.333	1.154	214	180	0.768	0.897
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.941	0.020	0.022	1.334	1.155	214	180	0.900	0.981
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.655	0.057	0.087	1.200	1.095	105	84	0.540	0.769
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.573	0.056	0.097	1.051	1.025	105	84	0.462	0.684
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.639	0.050	0.078	1.083	1.041	134	101	0.539	0.739
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.086	0.013	0.149	2.386	1.545	5,830	1,155	0.060	0.111
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.094	0.012	0.130	8.365	2.892	5,613	4,729	0.070	0.119
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.497	0.048	0.096	0.467	0.683	66	52	0.401	0.592
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.251	0.029	0.117	2.000	1.414	568	440	0.192	0.309
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.071	0.016	0.228	1.784	1.336	578	449	0.039	0.104
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.044	0.012	0.272	1.514	1.231	578	449	0.020	0.068
Early child development index	TC.53	0.632	0.039	0.062	1.759	1.326	346	267	0.554	0.71

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.16 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Vientiane

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.637	0.066	0.104	1.552	1.246	97	83	0.505	0.770
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.938	0.020	0.021	2.048	1.431	349	295	0.898	0.978
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.732	0.041	0.057	1.700	1.304	238	196	0.649	0.814
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.448	0.040	0.090	1.242	1.114	229	189	0.368	0.529
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	(0.219)	(0.056)	(0.255)	(0.455)	(0.675)	47	26	(0.108)	(0.331)
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.227	0.060	0.267	1.460	1.208	130	71	0.106	0.348
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.623	0.034	0.054	2.174	1.474	582	452	0.556	0.690
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.627	0.034	0.055	4.564	2.136	1,532	903	0.558	0.696
Child labour	PR.3	0.192	0.021	0.110	2.024	1.423	1,371	705	0.149	0.234
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.064	0.026	0.410	1.656	1.287	177	145	0.012	0.117
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.323	0.032	0.098	0.665	0.816	177	145	0.259	0.386
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.958	0.012	0.013	4.383	2.094	5,830	1,155	0.933	0.982
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.297	0.034	0.113	1.528	1.236	1,366	284	0.230	0.364
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.816	0.020	0.025	3.114	1.765	5,804	1,149	0.776	0.856
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.940	0.011	0.012	2.572	1.604	5,830	1,155	0.917	0.962
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.921	0.013	0.014	2.560	1.600	5,830	1,155	0.896	0.947
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.083	0.012	0.144	2.169	1.473	5,830	1,155	0.059	0.107
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.043	0.007	0.165	1.186	1.089	1,718	972	0.029	0.057
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.202	0.013	0.065	1.252	1.119	5,830	1,155	0.176	0.229

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

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Borikhamxay

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.996	0.003	0.003	1.934	1.391	3,959	1,133	0.990	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.927	0.008	0.009	1.202	1.096	943	1,192	0.911	0.944
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.943	0.010	0.010	1.003	1.001	464	562	0.924	0.963
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.547	0.016	0.029	1.194	1.093	943	1,192	0.515	0.578
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.657	0.018	0.028	0.829	0.910	464	562	0.621	0.694
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.065	0.012	0.191	3.024	1.739	943	1,192	0.040	0.090
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.082	0.014	0.172	1.480	1.216	464	562	0.054	0.110
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.018	0.004	0.202	0.876	0.936	943	1,192	0.011	0.025
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.402	0.030	0.076	2.159	1.470	464	562	0.341	0.463
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	17	5.956	35.469	na	na	na	na	5	29
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	27	7.866	61.878	na	na	na	na	12	43
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	30	8.061	64.983	na	na	na	na	14	46
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.7	0.193	0.037	na	na	na	na	2.3	3.1
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	110	20.318	412.808	na	na	na	na	69	151
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.576	0.015	0.027	0.897	0.947	731	921	0.546	0.607
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.800	0.021	0.026	1.682	1.297	501	632	0.759	0.841
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.681	0.034	0.050	1.098	1.048	165	205	0.612	0.749
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.859	0.025	0.030	1.086	1.042	165	205	0.808	0.910
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.723	0.042	0.058	0.984	0.992	96	113	0.639	0.807
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.724	0.039	0.054	0.869	0.932	96	113	0.645	0.803
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.576	0.050	0.087	0.933	0.966	77	91	0.475	0.677
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.075	0.011	0.143	1.884	1.373	3,959	1,133	0.054	0.097
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.022	0.004	0.175	3.170	1.780	3,695	4,660	0.014	0.029
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.402	0.052	0.128	0.655	0.809	51	60	0.299	0.506
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.308	0.030	0.096	2.104	1.450	437	511	0.249	0.367
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.079	0.012	0.149	0.967	0.984	435	508	0.056	0.103
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.019	0.007	0.356	1.225	1.107	435	508	0.005	0.032
Early child development index	TC.53	0.674	0.025	0.037	0.827	0.909	250	293	0.624	0.724

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.17 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Borikhamxay

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.733	0.032	0.044	0.587	0.766	91	113	0.669	0.797
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.925	0.016	0.018	1.023	1.011	213	270	0.892	0.957
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.572	0.047	0.081	1.755	1.325	160	199	0.479	0.666
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.301	0.028	0.091	0.774	0.880	171	216	0.246	0.357
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	(0.314)	(0.063)	(0.199)	(0.726)	(0.852)	58	41	(0.189)	(0.440)
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.255	0.038	0.147	0.800	0.894	158	109	0.180	0.330
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.701	0.031	0.044	2.388	1.545	448	525	0.639	0.763
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.640	0.017	0.026	1.217	1.103	1,192	984	0.606	0.673
Child labour	PR.3	0.276	0.017	0.061	1.053	1.026	1,063	735	0.242	0.310
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.110	0.028	0.250	1.270	1.127	129	165	0.055	0.166
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.382	0.033	0.086	0.747	0.864	129	165	0.316	0.448
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.898	0.015	0.016	2.625	1.620	3,959	1,133	0.869	0.928
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.344	0.040	0.115	1.897	1.377	913	275	0.265	0.424
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.541	0.021	0.038	1.948	1.396	3,945	1,129	0.500	0.583
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.955	0.012	0.012	3.477	1.865	3,959	1,133	0.932	0.978
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.917	0.015	0.017	3.394	1.842	3,959	1,133	0.886	0.947
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.059	0.008	0.132	1.227	1.108	3,959	1,133	0.043	0.074
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.011	0.003	0.286	0.942	0.971	1,312	1,028	0.005	0.017
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.255	0.017	0.066	1.703	1.305	3,959	1,133	0.221	0.289

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

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Khammuan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.979	0.013	0.013	9.131	3.022	5,514	1,164	0.954	1.000
	SR.10	0.598	0.019	0.032	1.928	1.388	1,379	1,232	0.559	0.637
	SR.10	0.727	0.033	0.045	2.893	1.701	618	544	0.662	0.792
	SR.12a	0.435	0.022	0.052	2.527	1.590	1,379	1,232	0.390	0.480
	SR.12a	0.571	0.031	0.053	2.069	1.438	618	544	0.510	0.632
	SR.13b	0.048	0.011	0.230	3.320	1.822	1,379	1,232	0.026	0.071
	SR.13b	0.059	0.011	0.189	1.225	1.107	618	544	0.037	0.082
	SR.14a	0.010	0.004	0.374	1.693	1.301	1,379	1,232	0.002	0.017
	SR.14a	0.344	0.024	0.070	1.386	1.177	618	544	0.296	0.392
Survive										
	CS.1	0	0.000	0.000	na	na	na	na	0	0
	CS.3	11	6.263	39.229	na	na	na	na	0	23
	CS.5	17	6.884	47.387	na	na	na	na	3	31
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	2.3	0.158	0.025	na	na	na	na	1.9	2.6
	TM.1	62	11.580	134.089	na	na	na	na	39	86
	TM.3	0.556	0.021	0.038	1.521	1.233	955	845	0.514	0.598
	TM.4	0.779	0.023	0.029	1.826	1.351	679	606	0.734	0.825
	TM.5b	0.639	0.046	0.072	1.506	1.227	188	164	0.547	0.732
	TM.9	0.865	0.024	0.028	0.792	0.890	188	164	0.817	0.913
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	TC.3	0.724	0.048	0.066	1.023	1.011	118	91	0.629	0.819
	TC.6	0.538	0.054	0.100	1.044	1.022	118	91	0.431	0.645
	TC.10	0.469	0.043	0.092	0.574	0.758	96	77	0.383	0.556
	TC.18	0.016	0.005	0.323	1.997	1.413	5,514	1,164	0.006	0.027
	TC.22	0.129	0.019	0.147	15.255	3.906	5,449	4,778	0.091	0.166
	TC.32	(0.390)	(0.073)	(0.187)	(0.899)	(0.948)	51	41	(0.244)	(0.537)
	TC.45a	0.302	0.021	0.071	0.933	0.966	530	433	0.260	0.345
	TC.46a	0.136	0.018	0.135	1.227	1.108	529	433	0.099	0.172
	TC.47a	0.014	0.007	0.546	1.769	1.330	529	433	0.000	0.028
	TC.53	0.656	0.028	0.043	0.914	0.956	316	262	0.6	0.712

na: not applicable

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

Continued...

Table SE.18 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Khammuan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
	LN.2	0.497	0.062	0.126	1.633	1.278	117	106	0.372	0.621
	LN.8a	0.908	0.021	0.023	1.353	1.163	297	259	0.866	0.950
	LN.8b	0.495	0.039	0.079	1.494	1.222	276	247	0.417	0.573
	LN.8c	0.349	0.042	0.121	1.713	1.309	244	220	0.265	0.434
	LN.22c	0.334	0.054	0.162	1.010	1.005	163	78	0.226	0.442
	LN.22f	0.244	0.050	0.206	1.618	1.272	250	119	0.144	0.345
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	PR.1	0.769	0.035	0.045	2.932	1.712	533	435	0.700	0.838
	PR.2	0.636	0.023	0.037	2.258	1.503	1,651	951	0.589	0.683
	PR.3	0.238	0.017	0.072	1.204	1.097	1,476	739	0.203	0.272
	PR.4a	0.049	0.020	0.402	1.579	1.257	209	191	0.010	0.088
	PR.4b	0.295	0.047	0.160	2.018	1.421	209	191	0.201	0.388
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	WS.2	0.863	0.023	0.027	5.225	2.286	5,514	1,164	0.817	0.909
	WS.6	0.134	0.029	0.213	2.016	1.420	1,260	288	0.077	0.192
	WS.7	0.447	0.021	0.046	1.983	1.408	5,505	1,161	0.406	0.488
	WS.8	0.868	0.022	0.025	4.903	2.214	5,514	1,164	0.824	0.912
	WS.9	0.855	0.022	0.026	4.599	2.145	5,514	1,164	0.811	0.899
	WS.11	0.058	0.011	0.195	2.709	1.646	5,514	1,164	0.035	0.080
Equitable chance in life										
	EQ.1	0.012	0.003	0.290	1.016	1.008	1,792	1,001	0.005	0.019
	EQ.3	0.143	0.018	0.123	2.943	1.716	5,514	1,164	0.108	0.178

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Savannakhet

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.886	0.032	0.036	11.801	3.435	13,482	1,153	0.821	0.950
	SR.10	0.630	0.034	0.054	6.592	2.568	3,213	1,318	0.561	0.698
	SR.10	0.473	0.022	0.046	1.260	1.123	1,539	661	0.430	0.517
	SR.12a	0.412	0.033	0.079	5.782	2.405	3,213	1,318	0.347	0.477
	SR.12a	0.414	0.026	0.064	1.881	1.372	1,539	661	0.361	0.466
	SR.13b	0.047	0.008	0.168	1.836	1.355	3,213	1,318	0.031	0.063
	SR.13b	0.059	0.007	0.127	0.665	0.816	1,539	661	0.044	0.074
	SR.14a	0.039	0.007	0.167	1.504	1.227	3,213	1,318	0.026	0.053
	SR.14a	0.385	0.025	0.066	1.775	1.332	1,539	661	0.334	0.435
Survive										
	CS.1	12	4.984	24.838	na	na	na	na	2	22
	CS.3	39	9.883	97.676	na	na	na	na	19	58
	CS.5	39	9.883	97.676	na	na	na	na	19	58
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	2.7	0.208	0.043	na	na	na	na	2.3	3.2
	TM.1	79	13.079	171.056	na	na	na	na	53	105
	TM.3	0.544	0.014	0.027	0.781	0.884	2,270	931	0.515	0.573
	TM.4	0.767	0.017	0.022	0.997	0.999	1,556	639	0.733	0.800
	TM.5b	0.668	0.042	0.063	1.708	1.307	528	217	0.584	0.752
	TM.9	0.653	0.040	0.061	1.499	1.224	528	217	0.574	0.732
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	TC.3	0.300	0.054	0.178	1.462	1.209	286	108	0.193	0.407
	TC.6	0.261	0.050	0.190	1.364	1.168	286	108	0.162	0.360
	TC.10	0.321	0.041	0.128	0.851	0.922	283	110	0.239	0.404
	TC.18	0.014	0.003	0.231	0.883	0.940	13,482	1,153	0.008	0.021
	TC.22	0.380	0.027	0.071	16.936	4.115	13,231	5,410	0.326	0.434
	TC.32	0.239	0.035	0.147	0.443	0.666	173	66	0.169	0.310
	TC.45a	0.283	0.032	0.112	2.874	1.695	1,500	576	0.220	0.347
	TC.46a	0.164	0.014	0.087	0.856	0.925	1,492	573	0.136	0.193
	TC.47a	0.019	0.006	0.330	1.216	1.102	1,492	573	0.007	0.032
	TC.53	0.522	0.030	0.057	1.240	1.113	921	355	0.462	0.582
na: not applicable										
Continued...										

Table SE.19 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Savannakhet

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.492	0.040	0.081	0.768	0.877	299	123	0.413	0.571
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.717	0.033	0.046	1.591	1.261	743	303	0.651	0.782
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.335	0.034	0.102	1.443	1.201	691	277	0.267	0.404
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.246	0.026	0.104	0.857	0.926	594	242	0.194	0.297
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.406	0.044	0.109	0.396	0.629	228	50	0.317	0.494
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.110	0.025	0.224	0.692	0.832	508	113	0.061	0.159
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.567	0.033	0.059	2.629	1.622	1,510	580	0.501	0.634
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.649	0.020	0.031	1.978	1.406	4,329	1,098	0.609	0.690
Child labour	PR.3	0.264	0.018	0.068	1.297	1.139	3,785	775	0.228	0.301
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.043	0.015	0.337	0.937	0.968	451	184	0.014	0.072
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.263	0.030	0.114	0.850	0.922	451	184	0.203	0.323
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.728	0.038	0.053	8.557	2.925	13,482	1,153	0.651	0.804
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.123	0.019	0.157	0.665	0.815	3,113	194	0.084	0.162
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.616	0.029	0.047	4.047	2.012	13,446	1,150	0.558	0.673
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.656	0.036	0.055	6.537	2.557	13,482	1,153	0.584	0.727
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.636	0.035	0.056	6.253	2.501	13,482	1,153	0.565	0.707
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.090	0.008	0.089	0.910	0.954	13,482	1,153	0.074	0.106
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.006	0.001	0.242	0.372	0.610	4,706	1,130	0.003	0.008
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.287	0.017	0.059	1.600	1.265	13,482	1,153	0.253	0.321

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Saravane

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.975	0.005	0.006	1.283	1.133	4,892	1,093	0.964	0.986
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.648	0.027	0.042	3.637	1.907	1,165	1,100	0.594	0.703
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.899	0.028	0.031	4.264	2.065	526	510	0.844	0.954
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.392	0.026	0.066	3.073	1.753	1,165	1,100	0.340	0.443
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.563	0.041	0.073	3.456	1.859	526	510	0.481	0.645
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.043	0.010	0.245	2.944	1.716	1,165	1,100	0.022	0.064
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.034	0.008	0.237	1.012	1.006	526	510	0.018	0.050
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.079	0.008	0.098	0.910	0.954	1,165	1,100	0.063	0.095
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.457	0.028	0.062	1.650	1.284	526	510	0.400	0.513
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	24	6.759	45.683	na	na	na	na	10	37
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	29	7.388	54.579	na	na	na	na	14	44
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	29	7.388	54.579	na	na	na	na	14	44
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.2	0.145	0.021	na	na	na	na	1.9	2.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	65	10.530	110.885	na	na	na	na	44	87
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.603	0.017	0.028	0.967	0.983	861	807	0.569	0.637
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.816	0.019	0.023	1.398	1.182	623	584	0.778	0.854
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.706	0.039	0.055	1.189	1.091	176	164	0.628	0.784
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.891	0.021	0.024	0.767	0.876	176	164	0.848	0.934
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.741	0.053	0.071	1.010	1.005	80	70	0.635	0.847
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.678	0.043	0.064	0.586	0.765	80	70	0.591	0.764
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.536	0.021	0.040	0.114	0.338	72	63	0.493	0.578
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.005	0.002	0.453	1.125	1.061	4,892	1,093	0.000	0.010
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.742	0.022	0.030	11.867	3.445	4,853	4,524	0.698	0.787
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.495	0.067	0.136	0.956	0.978	63	54	0.361	0.630
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.402	0.028	0.071	1.246	1.116	429	371	0.345	0.459
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.211	0.021	0.101	1.019	1.009	435	376	0.168	0.253
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.033	0.010	0.305	1.185	1.088	435	376	0.013	0.053
Early child development index	TC.53	0.559	0.039	0.070	1.374	1.172	255	221	0.481	0.637

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.20 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Saravane

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.473	0.042	0.088	0.833	0.913	129	120	0.389	0.556
Completion rate (Primary)	0.788	0.025	0.032	0.875	0.935	237	230	0.738	0.839
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.411	0.020	0.049	0.375	0.613	243	225	0.371	0.452
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.248	0.030	0.119	0.960	0.980	225	206	0.189	0.307
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	(0.368)	(0.079)	(0.215)	(0.645)	(0.803)	46	25	(0.210)	(0.526)
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	0.142	0.045	0.314	1.407	1.186	158	87	0.053	0.232
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	0.531	0.034	0.064	1.809	1.345	451	390	0.463	0.599
Violent discipline	0.560	0.017	0.031	1.033	1.016	1,426	850	0.526	0.595
Child labour	0.207	0.019	0.093	1.516	1.231	1,308	674	0.168	0.245
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.070	0.018	0.254	0.779	0.883	172	160	0.035	0.106
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.359	0.042	0.117	1.226	1.107	172	160	0.274	0.443
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of basic drinking water services	0.839	0.034	0.041	9.505	3.083	4,892	1,093	0.770	0.907
Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.408	0.053	0.130	2.654	1.629	960	229	0.302	0.514
Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.660	0.018	0.027	1.567	1.252	4,892	1,093	0.624	0.696
Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.789	0.022	0.028	3.110	1.764	4,892	1,093	0.745	0.832
Use of basic sanitation services	0.745	0.024	0.033	3.398	1.843	4,892	1,093	0.697	0.794
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.007	0.004	0.680	3.354	1.831	4,892	1,093	0.000	0.016
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	0.078	0.012	0.157	1.870	1.367	1,563	895	0.053	0.103
Population covered by social transfers	0.236	0.017	0.070	1.662	1.289	4,892	1,093	0.203	0.269

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

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Sekong

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.953	0.009	0.010	1.862	1.364	1,758	998	0.935	0.971
	SR.10	0.675	0.022	0.033	3.018	1.737	436	1,311	0.630	0.720
	SR.10	0.860	0.018	0.021	1.758	1.326	219	649	0.824	0.896
	SR.12a	0.437	0.023	0.052	2.783	1.668	436	1,311	0.391	0.483
	SR.12a	0.641	0.028	0.044	2.220	1.490	219	649	0.585	0.697
	SR.13b	0.034	0.002	0.069	0.220	0.469	436	1,311	0.029	0.039
	SR.13b	0.107	0.012	0.110	0.935	0.967	219	649	0.083	0.130
	SR.14a	0.334	0.035	0.106	7.357	2.712	436	1,311	0.263	0.404
	SR.14a	0.525	0.023	0.043	1.324	1.151	219	649	0.480	0.570
Survive										
	CS.1	20	5.769	33.276	na	na	na	na	8	31
	CS.3	27	6.324	39.989	na	na	na	na	14	39
	CS.5	29	6.235	38.878	na	na	na	na	16	41
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	2.5	0.158	0.025	na	na	na	na	2.2	2.8
	TM.1	101	16.627	276.447	na	na	na	na	68	135
	TM.3	0.534	0.012	0.023	0.529	0.727	305	905	0.510	0.558
	TM.4	0.682	0.014	0.020	0.547	0.740	218	642	0.655	0.709
	TM.5b	0.549	0.040	0.073	1.448	1.203	75	224	0.469	0.629
	TM.9	0.762	0.036	0.048	1.632	1.277	75	224	0.690	0.835
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	TC.3	0.472	0.039	0.083	0.646	0.804	38	105	0.393	0.551
	TC.6	0.410	0.039	0.094	0.643	0.802	38	105	0.333	0.488
	TC.10	0.515	0.035	0.069	0.473	0.688	35	95	0.444	0.586
	TC.18	0.010	0.002	0.210	0.460	0.679	1,758	998	0.006	0.015
	TC.22	0.659	0.033	0.050	24.884	4.988	1,746	5,184	0.593	0.725
	TC.32	0.535	0.059	0.110	0.836	0.915	22	61	0.417	0.653
	TC.45a	0.345	0.027	0.078	1.732	1.316	193	539	0.291	0.399
	TC.46a	0.266	0.021	0.080	1.238	1.113	191	535	0.223	0.308
	TC.47a	0.014	0.003	0.200	0.310	0.557	191	535	0.009	0.020
	TC.53	0.468	0.029	0.062	1.071	1.035	114	321	0.41	0.526

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.21 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Sekong

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.443	0.051	0.115	1.204	1.097	40	115	0.341	0.545
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.782	0.033	0.042	2.285	1.512	122	362	0.716	0.848
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.499	0.039	0.078	1.982	1.408	110	332	0.421	0.576
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.373	0.025	0.068	0.857	0.926	105	311	0.322	0.424
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.152	0.021	0.138	0.169	0.411	39	50	0.110	0.194
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.135	0.036	0.268	0.980	0.990	68	88	0.063	0.208
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.529	0.028	0.053	1.718	1.311	196	549	0.473	0.585
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.842	0.013	0.015	1.146	1.070	581	976	0.817	0.867
Child labour	PR.3	0.227	0.016	0.070	1.028	1.014	539	716	0.195	0.259
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.049	0.019	0.379	1.866	1.366	85	253	0.012	0.086
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.271	0.035	0.130	1.573	1.254	85	253	0.201	0.341
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.917	0.019	0.021	4.849	2.202	1,758	998	0.878	0.955
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.435	0.031	0.072	0.976	0.988	422	246	0.373	0.498
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.252	0.017	0.067	1.485	1.219	1,731	984	0.218	0.285
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.765	0.027	0.036	4.168	2.042	1,758	998	0.710	0.820
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.697	0.027	0.039	3.400	1.844	1,758	998	0.643	0.751
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.016	0.007	0.432	3.029	1.741	1,758	998	0.002	0.030
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.009	0.003	0.336	1.011	1.006	653	1,037	0.003	0.014
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.135	0.010	0.077	0.924	0.961	1,758	998	0.114	0.155

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Champasack

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.997	0.002	0.002	0.904	0.951	8,397	1,136	0.994	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.879	0.019	0.021	3.693	1.922	1,976	1,138	0.842	0.917
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.757	0.027	0.036	2.058	1.435	884	511	0.703	0.812
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.741	0.021	0.029	2.694	1.641	1,976	1,138	0.698	0.784
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.327	0.032	0.097	2.351	1.533	884	511	0.263	0.391
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.047	0.008	0.180	1.794	1.339	1,976	1,138	0.030	0.063
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.091	0.015	0.168	1.431	1.196	884	511	0.060	0.121
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.050	0.012	0.232	3.232	1.798	1,976	1,138	0.027	0.074
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.215	0.035	0.163	3.715	1.927	884	511	0.145	0.285
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	3	3.033	9.200	na	na	na	na	0	9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	6	4.064	16.518	na	na	na	na	0	14
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	11	5.421	29.383	na	na	na	na	1	22
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.2	0.178	0.032	na	na	na	na	1.9	2.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	44	9.469	89.654	na	na	na	na	25	63
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.426	0.019	0.044	1.162	1.078	1,390	807	0.389	0.464
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.644	0.025	0.039	1.384	1.177	855	497	0.593	0.694
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.699	0.042	0.060	1.300	1.140	270	157	0.615	0.783
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.764	0.040	0.052	1.377	1.173	270	157	0.685	0.844
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.706	0.039	0.055	0.679	0.824	175	96	0.629	0.783
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.672	0.043	0.064	0.796	0.892	175	96	0.586	0.758
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.561	0.043	0.076	0.530	0.728	131	72	0.475	0.647
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.025	0.007	0.262	2.004	1.415	8,397	1,136	0.012	0.038
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.345	0.024	0.071	12.575	3.546	8,296	4,757	0.296	0.394
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.366)	(0.078)	(0.214)	(0.954)	(0.977)	67	37	(0.209)	(0.523)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.310	0.026	0.083	1.167	1.080	691	373	0.259	0.362
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.070	0.014	0.198	1.119	1.058	705	380	0.042	0.098
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.054	0.013	0.238	1.220	1.105	705	380	0.028	0.079
Early child development index	TC.53	0.495	0.041	0.082	1.440	1.200	409	220	0.413	0.577
na: not applicable										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										

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Table SE.22 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Champasack

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	0.604	0.047	0.077	1.146	1.071	221	127	0.511	0.697
Completion rate (Primary)	0.861	0.026	0.030	1.479	1.216	465	262	0.809	0.913
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	0.541	0.044	0.081	1.434	1.197	332	188	0.453	0.628
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	0.363	0.041	0.113	1.174	1.083	284	163	0.281	0.445
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	0.563	0.056	0.100	0.796	0.892	194	63	0.451	0.675
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	0.433	0.063	0.145	1.502	1.226	298	95	0.307	0.558
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	0.599	0.029	0.048	1.357	1.165	729	393	0.541	0.657
Violent discipline	0.377	0.018	0.049	1.338	1.157	2,538	937	0.340	0.413
Child labour	0.255	0.019	0.076	1.455	1.206	2,360	746	0.217	0.294
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	0.024	0.013	0.541	1.006	1.003	241	141	0.000	0.050
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	0.199	0.037	0.186	1.207	1.098	241	141	0.125	0.273
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of basic drinking water services	0.948	0.013	0.014	3.938	1.985	8,397	1,136	0.921	0.974
Use of safely managed drinking water services	0.268	0.030	0.111	1.286	1.134	1,926	286	0.209	0.328
Handwashing facility with water and soap	0.793	0.030	0.038	5.818	2.412	8,027	1,078	0.734	0.853
Use of improved sanitation facilities	0.848	0.022	0.026	4.398	2.097	8,397	1,136	0.803	0.893
Use of basic sanitation services	0.834	0.024	0.029	4.663	2.159	8,397	1,136	0.787	0.882
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.011	0.003	0.276	0.954	0.977	8,397	1,136	0.005	0.017
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	0.012	0.004	0.288	1.005	1.002	2,768	966	0.005	0.019
Population covered by social transfers	0.057	0.009	0.158	1.726	1.314	8,397	1,136	0.039	0.075

Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Attapeu

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.983	0.009	0.009	5.579	2.362	2,274	1,168	0.966	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.791	0.016	0.021	2.110	1.452	560	1,315	0.759	0.824
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.862	0.022	0.026	2.619	1.618	276	640	0.818	0.906
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women)	SR.12a	0.586	0.016	0.028	1.450	1.204	560	1,315	0.553	0.619
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, men)	SR.12a	0.655	0.025	0.039	1.824	1.351	276	640	0.605	0.706
ICT skills (women)	SR.13b	0.066	0.008	0.124	1.434	1.197	560	1,315	0.050	0.083
ICT skills (men)	SR.13b	0.166	0.015	0.090	1.035	1.017	276	640	0.136	0.196
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14a	0.181	0.014	0.078	1.775	1.332	560	1,315	0.153	0.209
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14a	0.460	0.023	0.050	1.342	1.159	276	640	0.415	0.506
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	21	10.747	115.505	na	na	na	na	0	42
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	33	11.287	127.406	na	na	na	na	10	56
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	40	11.857	140.595	na	na	na	na	16	64
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.5	0.150	0.023	na	na	na	na	2.2	2.8
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	103	13.997	195.919	na	na	na	na	75	131
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.565	0.017	0.030	1.149	1.072	412	963	0.530	0.599
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.811	0.017	0.022	1.325	1.151	282	665	0.777	0.846
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.503	0.035	0.070	1.166	1.080	102	237	0.433	0.573
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.683	0.044	0.064	2.076	1.441	102	237	0.595	0.770
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.356	0.036	0.102	0.634	0.796	49	112	0.283	0.428
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.316	0.042	0.133	0.902	0.950	49	112	0.232	0.400
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.256	0.035	0.138	0.584	0.764	40	90	0.185	0.326
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.027	0.007	0.264	2.279	1.510	2,274	1,168	0.013	0.042
Population who slept under an ITN	TC.22	0.332	0.011	0.034	2.966	1.722	2,117	5,125	0.309	0.354
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.464	0.055	0.118	0.969	0.984	37	82	0.355	0.573
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.295	0.019	0.066	0.976	0.988	239	539	0.256	0.334
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.122	0.017	0.137	1.409	1.187	239	540	0.089	0.156
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.025	0.007	0.265	0.967	0.983	239	540	0.012	0.038
Early child development index	TC.53	0.518	0.022	0.043	0.598	0.773	132	298	0.474	0.562

na: not applicable

Continued...

Table SE.23 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Attapeu

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.474	0.035	0.073	0.531	0.728	45	112	0.405	0.543
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.772	0.038	0.049	2.721	1.650	141	339	0.697	0.848
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.524	0.027	0.052	1.012	1.006	145	343	0.469	0.578
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.393	0.030	0.075	1.093	1.045	123	298	0.333	0.452
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	(0.304)	(0.043)	(0.142)	(0.230)	(0.480)	26	27	(0.217)	(0.391)
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.077	0.019	0.251	0.502	0.709	89	97	0.038	0.115
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.619	0.023	0.037	1.198	1.094	243	548	0.574	0.665
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.738	0.022	0.030	2.486	1.577	665	1,007	0.694	0.781
Child labour	PR.3	0.320	0.016	0.049	0.839	0.916	610	760	0.289	0.351
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.063	0.015	0.231	0.910	0.954	108	254	0.034	0.092
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.293	0.030	0.103	1.102	1.050	108	254	0.233	0.353
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.823	0.022	0.026	3.750	1.936	2,274	1,168	0.779	0.866
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.139	0.020	0.143	0.941	0.970	519	287	0.099	0.179
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.743	0.014	0.019	1.238	1.113	2,270	1,165	0.715	0.772
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.827	0.018	0.022	2.677	1.636	2,274	1,168	0.791	0.863
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.802	0.018	0.022	2.256	1.502	2,274	1,168	0.767	0.837
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.008	0.003	0.371	1.288	1.135	2,274	1,168	0.002	0.014
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.027	0.009	0.337	3.363	1.834	742	1,058	0.009	0.046
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.139	0.013	0.090	1.543	1.242	2,274	1,168	0.114	0.164

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

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Xaysomboun

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
	SR.1	0.994	0.002	0.002	0.559	0.747	1,335	944	0.991	0.998
	SR.10	0.868	0.008	0.009	0.624	0.790	316	1,149	0.852	0.883
	SR.10	0.722	0.019	0.026	0.950	0.975	152	534	0.685	0.760
	SR.12a	0.438	0.010	0.023	0.454	0.674	316	1,149	0.418	0.458
	SR.12a	0.075	0.008	0.105	0.471	0.686	152	534	0.059	0.090
	SR.13b	0.029	0.003	0.116	0.458	0.677	316	1,149	0.022	0.035
	SR.13b	0.052	0.006	0.111	0.354	0.595	152	534	0.040	0.063
	SR.14a	0.002	0.001	0.718	0.955	0.977	316	1,149	0.000	0.004
	SR.14a	0.161	0.029	0.177	3.226	1.796	152	534	0.104	0.219
Survive										
	CS.1	14	5.433	29.519	na	na	na	na	3	25
	CS.3	22	6.727	45.256	na	na	na	na	9	36
	CS.5	22	6.727	45.256	na	na	na	na	9	36
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
	-	3.7	0.154	0.024	na	na	na	na	3.4	4.0
	TM.1	176	18.881	356.500	na	na	na	na	138	213
	TM.3	0.340	0.019	0.057	1.543	1.242	260	939	0.301	0.378
	TM.4	0.606	0.028	0.047	1.803	1.343	143	532	0.549	0.663
	TM.5b	0.622	0.024	0.039	0.687	0.829	79	282	0.574	0.670
	TM.9	0.853	0.030	0.035	1.979	1.407	79	282	0.793	0.912
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
	TC.3	0.359	0.041	0.113	1.099	1.048	46	154	0.277	0.440
	TC.6	0.314	0.032	0.104	0.749	0.866	46	154	0.249	0.379
	TC.10	0.286	0.047	0.165	1.366	1.169	38	126	0.192	0.381
	TC.18	0.023	0.005	0.220	1.066	1.033	1,335	944	0.013	0.033
	TC.22	0.044	0.012	0.268	15.136	3.891	1,211	4,580	0.020	0.068
	TC.32	0.724	0.032	0.044	0.352	0.593	22	71	0.660	0.787
	TC.45a	0.357	0.021	0.060	1.321	1.149	203	664	0.315	0.400
	TC.46a	0.060	0.009	0.152	0.976	0.988	202	659	0.042	0.079
	TC.47a	0.031	0.005	0.147	0.454	0.674	202	659	0.022	0.040
	TC.53	0.499	0.022	0.043	0.687	0.829	113	366	0.455	0.543
na: not applicable										

Continued...

Table SE.24 (Cont.): Sampling errors: Xaysomboun

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, LSIS III, 2023

MICS Indicator	Value (<i>t</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/t</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.707	0.046	0.066	1.413	1.189	35	137	0.614	0.799
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.920	0.019	0.020	1.452	1.205	86	307	0.883	0.957
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.659	0.025	0.038	0.758	0.871	74	268	0.608	0.709
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.394	0.048	0.121	2.134	1.461	59	223	0.299	0.490
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.107	0.021	0.197	0.411	0.641	53	89	0.065	0.150
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.408	0.025	0.060	1.673	1.294	205	672	0.359	0.457
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.739	0.017	0.023	1.575	1.255	479	1,067	0.705	0.772
Child labour	PR.3	0.277	0.024	0.085	1.919	1.385	396	687	0.230	0.324
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.075	0.021	0.281	1.188	1.090	51	186	0.033	0.117
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.429	0.040	0.092	1.182	1.087	51	186	0.350	0.508
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.931	0.010	0.011	1.506	1.227	1,335	944	0.911	0.951
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.142	0.024	0.171	1.112	1.054	292	231	0.094	0.191
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.341	0.020	0.060	1.735	1.317	1,334	943	0.300	0.382
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.946	0.008	0.008	1.139	1.067	1,335	944	0.931	0.962
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.884	0.011	0.013	1.185	1.089	1,335	944	0.861	0.906
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.001	0.001	1.007	0.732	0.856	1,335	944	0.000	0.002
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.022	0.005	0.241	1.393	1.180	510	1,053	0.012	0.033
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.067	0.007	0.104	0.729	0.854	1,335	944	0.053	0.081

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population^A, by sex, LSIS III, 2023

	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	951	2.1	909	2.0	45	492	1.1	516	1.1
1	896	2.0	832	1.8	46	428	1.0	423	0.9
2	854	1.9	829	1.8	47	501	1.1	501	1.1
3	935	2.1	896	2.0	48	485	1.1	440	1.0
4	814	1.8	795	1.7	49	311	0.7	225	0.5
5	1,108	2.5	1,032	2.3	50	773	1.7	1,176	2.6
6	981	2.2	887	1.9	51	523	1.2	524	1.1
7	1,014	2.3	932	2.0	52	512	1.2	524	1.1
8	937	2.1	949	2.1	53	512	1.2	575	1.3
9	976	2.2	904	2.0	54	429	1.0	513	1.1
10	1,001	2.3	941	2.1	55	407	0.9	454	1.0
11	861	1.9	858	1.9	56	399	0.9	460	1.0
12	914	2.1	872	1.9	57	349	0.8	398	0.9
13	908	2.0	966	2.1	58	355	0.8	363	0.8
14	916	2.1	854	1.9	59	322	0.7	360	0.8
15	766	1.7	780	1.7	60	355	0.8	439	1.0
16	756	1.7	789	1.7	61	293	0.7	328	0.7
17	715	1.6	679	1.5	62	302	0.7	347	0.8
18	756	1.7	760	1.7	63	308	0.7	331	0.7
19	650	1.5	682	1.5	64	250	0.6	295	0.6
20	667	1.5	650	1.4	65	261	0.6	269	0.6
21	549	1.2	591	1.3	66	215	0.5	241	0.5
22	638	1.4	659	1.4	67	194	0.4	204	0.4
23	696	1.6	703	1.5	68	207	0.5	249	0.5
24	617	1.4	619	1.4	69	145	0.3	176	0.4
25	632	1.4	639	1.4	70	169	0.4	209	0.5
26	612	1.4	651	1.4	71	130	0.3	148	0.3
27	675	1.5	691	1.5	72	137	0.3	153	0.3
28	601	1.4	711	1.6	73	143	0.3	141	0.3
29	600	1.3	730	1.6	74	97	0.2	121	0.3
30	742	1.7	791	1.7	75	87	0.2	93	0.2
31	604	1.4	667	1.5	76	59	0.1	78	0.2
32	740	1.7	700	1.5	77	69	0.2	113	0.2
33	677	1.5	720	1.6	78	87	0.2	80	0.2
34	665	1.5	689	1.5	79	73	0.2	56	0.1
35	798	1.8	746	1.6	80	62	0.1	87	0.2
36	674	1.5	725	1.6	81	65	0.1	58	0.1
37	625	1.4	741	1.6	82	53	0.1	60	0.1
38	683	1.5	701	1.5	83	38	0.1	61	0.1
39	626	1.4	593	1.3	84	26	0.1	30	0.1
40	665	1.5	684	1.5	85+	160	0.4	222	0.5
41	493	1.1	564	1.2					
42	637	1.4	590	1.3	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	575	1.3	585	1.3					
44	477	1.1	469	1.0	Total	44,460	100.0	45,795	100.0

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

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, LSIS III, 2023

	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	4,491		na	na	na
15-19	3,689		3,639	16.5	98.6
20-24	3,222		3,167	14.3	98.3
25-29	3,422		3,383	15.3	98.9
30-34	3,567		3,511	15.9	98.4
35-39	3,506		3,451	15.6	98.4
40-44	2,892		2,858	12.9	98.8
45-49	2,105		2,078	9.4	98.7
50-54	3,312		na	na	na
Total (15-49)	22,403		22,086	100.0	98.6
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.22		na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.57		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, LSIS III, 2023

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	4,600	2,256	na	na	na
15-19	3,642	1,700	1,655	16.1	97.3
20-24	3,167	1,583	1,526	14.9	96.4
25-29	3,119	1,535	1,479	14.4	96.3
30-34	3,428	1,693	1,630	15.9	96.3
35-39	3,404	1,701	1,622	15.8	95.4
40-44	2,847	1,402	1,361	13.3	97.0
45-49	2,218	1,021	991	9.7	97.1
50-54	2,750	1,450	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	21,826	10,636	10,264	100.0	96.5
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.26	1.33	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.24	1.42	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, LSIS III, 2023

	<u>Household population of children 0-7 years</u>	<u>Under-5s with completed interviews</u>		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	1,860	1,852	21.4	99.6
1	1,728	1,723	19.9	99.7
2	1,683	1,671	19.3	99.3
3	1,831	1,821	21.0	99.4
4	1,609	1,605	18.5	99.8
5	2,140	na	na	na
6	1,868	na	na	na
7	1,946	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	8,711	8,672	100.0	99.6
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.97	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.33	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, LSIS III, 2023

	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	1,923	na	na	na	na
4	1,641	na	na	na	na
5	2,181	9.8	1,269	9.8	99.8
6	1,938	8.8	1,136	8.8	99.8
7	1,948	8.6	1,117	8.6	99.6
8	1,944	7.9	1,024	7.9	99.5
9	1,888	7.6	986	7.6	99.7
10	1,975	8.3	1,074	8.3	99.7
11	1,800	6.9	888	6.9	99.5
12	1,831	7.2	936	7.2	99.9
13	1,869	7.9	1,020	7.9	99.8
14	1,844	7.4	953	7.4	99.4
15	1,574	6.7	867	6.7	99.5
16	1,564	6.9	896	6.9	99.6
17	1,401	6.0	781	6.0	99.8
18	1,546	na	na	na	na
19	1,308	na	na	na	na
20	1,311	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	23,757	100.0	12,946	100.0	99.7
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.75	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.99	1.02	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.85	0.91	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.10	na	na	na	na
na: not applicable					
^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14'					

D

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, LSIS III, 2023

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	98.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	90,255
Area							
Urban	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	29,186
Rural	97.7	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	61,069
Rural with road	97.6	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	56,198
Rural without road	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,871
Region							
North	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,365
Central	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	45,569
South	95.6	3.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	17,321
Province							
Vientiane capital	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,459
Phongsaly	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,667
Luangnamtha	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,641
Oudomxay	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,904
Bokeo	98.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,379
Luangprabang	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,001
Huaphanh	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,811
Xayabury	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,964
Xiengkhuang	95.3	4.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,990
Vientiane	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,830
Borikhamxay	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,959
Khammuan	98.9	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	5,514
Savannakhet	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,482
Saravane	93.8	6.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,892
Sekong	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,758
Champasack	94.8	4.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	8,397
Attapeu	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,274
Xaysomboun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,335
Age							
0-4	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,711
5-14	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,812
15-24	98.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,720
25-49	97.9	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	30,509
50-64	97.4	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	13,177
65-84	95.7	3.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,943
85+	89.2	8.7	0.0	1.9	0.2	100.0	382

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, LSIS III, 2023

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	22,126
Area							
Urban	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,643
Rural	98.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	14,483
Rural with road	98.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,370
Rural without road	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,113
Region							
North	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,534
Central	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,455
South	96.0	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4,137
Province							
Vientiane capital	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,221
Phongsaly	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	610
Luangnamtha	97.3	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	609
Oudomxay	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,182
Bokeo	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	585
Luangprabang	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,463
Huaphanh	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	871
Xayabury	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,213
Xiengkhuang	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	926
Vientiane	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,457
Borikhamxay	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	943
Khammuan	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,379
Savannakhet	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,213
Saravane	92.6	7.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,165
Sekong	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	436
Champasack	96.0	3.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,976
Attapeu	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	560
Xaysomboun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	316
Age							
15-19	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,655
20-24	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,160
25-29	98.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,400
30-34	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,515
35-39	98.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,459
40-44	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,859
45-49	98.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,078

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, LSIS III, 2023

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	98.4	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	10,340
Area							
Urban	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,353
Rural	98.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,987
Rural with road	98.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,407
Rural without road	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	580
Region							
North	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,135
Central	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,299
South	95.1	3.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,905
Province							
Vientiane capital	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,389
Phongsaly	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	305
Luangnamtha	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	313
Oudomxay	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	571
Bokeo	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	271
Luangprabang	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	682
Huaphanh	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	436
Xayabury	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	558
Xiengkhuang	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	451
Vientiane	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	686
Borikhamxay	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	464
Khammuan	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	618
Savannakhet	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,539
Saravane	92.2	7.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	526
Sekong	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	219
Champasack	94.2	3.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	884
Attapeu	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	276
Xaysomboun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
Age							
15-19	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,663
20-24	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,528
25-29	97.8	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,487
30-34	98.2	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,659
35-39	98.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,627
40-44	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,375
45-49	97.1	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,001

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), LSIS III, 2023

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										Number of most recent live births
	Date of first live birth					Number of first live births	Date of last live birth			Total	
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/ Missing	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,587	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	11,651
Area											
Urban	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,914	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,524
Rural	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,673	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	8,127
Rural with road	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,822	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	7,462
Rural without road	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	851	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	665
Region											
North	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,997	99.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,811
Central	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,745	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	5,797
South	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,846	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	2,043
Province											
Vientiane capital	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,841	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,261
Phongsaly	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	498	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	408
Luangnamtha	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	475	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	375
Oudomxay	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	899	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	681
Bokeo	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	432	98.7	0.6	0.7	100.0	336
Luangprabang	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,093	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	840
Huaphanh	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	681	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	551
Xayabury	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	918	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	621
Xiengkhuang	92.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	723	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	585
Vientiane	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,087	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	820
Borikhamxay	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	684	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	518
Khammuan	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	953	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	720
Savannakhet	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,211	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,693
Saravane	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	828	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	569
Sekong	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	292	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	219
Champasack	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,340	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	976
Attapeu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	386	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	279
Xaysomboun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	246	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	200

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, LSIS III, 2023

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only		
Total	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,286
Area						
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,461
Rural	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,825
Rural with road	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,198
Rural without road	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	627
Region						
North	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,077
Central	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,591
South	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,618
Province						
Vientiane capital	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	777
Phongsaly	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	340
Luangnamtha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	331
Oudomxay	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	616
Bokeo	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	236
Luangprabang	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	707
Huaphanh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	496
Xayabury	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	350
Xiengkhuang	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	535
Vientiane	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	582
Borikhamxay	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	448
Khammuan	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	533
Savannakhet	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,510
Saravane	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	451
Sekong	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	196
Champasack	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	729
Attapeu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	243
Xaysomboun	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	205
Age						
0	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,986
1	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,857
2	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,790
3	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,945
4	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,708

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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, LSIS III, 2023

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,105
Area							
Urban	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,070
Rural	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,035
Rural with road	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,302
Rural without road	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	733
Region							
North	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,000
Central	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,496
South	97.8	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,609
Province							
Vientiane capital	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,527
Phongsaly	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	371
Luangnamtha	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	384
Oudomxay	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	731
Bokeo	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	356
Luangprabang	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	860
Huaphanh	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	518
Xayabury	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	780
Xiengkhuang	97.1	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	571
Vientiane	98.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	857
Borikhamxay	98.8	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	590
Khammuan	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	852
Savannakhet	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,909
Saravane	97.4	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	729
Sekong	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	244
Champasack	97.2	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,315
Attapeu	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	320
Xaysomboun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	189
Age							
5-9	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,597
10-14	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,935
15-17	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,573

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodisation testing							
Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodisation, LSIS III, 2023							
	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test	2nd test		No salt in household	Other ^A		
	Iodised	Iodised	Not iodised				
Total	40.8	8.3	50.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	20,325
Area							
Urban	39.1	7.2	52.9	0.7	0.2	100.0	6,831
Rural	41.7	8.8	49.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	13,494
Rural with road	42.4	8.3	48.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	12,480
Rural without road	32.8	14.3	52.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,014
Region							
North	46.5	13.9	39.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	6,201
Central	31.8	5.7	61.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	10,144
South	55.1	6.0	38.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,979
Province							
Vientiane capital	11.2	4.5	84.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,672
Phongsaly	61.8	9.1	29.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	593
Luangnamtha	80.6	5.8	12.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	561
Oudomxay	15.4	4.8	79.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,023
Bokeo	53.2	23.4	22.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	563
Luangprabang	24.0	8.7	65.7	0.8	0.8	100.0	1,376
Huaphanh	32.9	38.4	28.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	816
Xayabury	79.2	12.9	7.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,272
Xiengkhuang	20.7	1.9	76.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	811
Vientiane	24.6	8.1	66.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,370
Borikhamxay	46.3	0.8	52.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	893
Khammuan	64.7	9.8	25.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,331
Savannakhet	37.4	4.7	57.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	2,816
Saravane	76.0	9.4	14.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,180
Sekong	73.9	3.2	22.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	337
Champasack	35.9	2.2	61.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	1,979
Attapeu	69.6	15.3	14.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	483
Xaysomboun	35.2	24.7	40.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	251
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	35.3	10.7	53.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	3,721
Second	42.2	10.6	46.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,947
Middle	42.9	7.4	48.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	4,236
Fourth	41.5	6.7	51.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	4,305
Richest	41.7	6.2	51.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	4,117

^A Includes those households in which the first test indicated no reaction (not iodised) where a second test was not performed

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Number of households	Household drinking water	Source of drinking water		Percentage positive	Number completed	Number of households selected ^A
Total	25.0	24.7	20,325	98.6	90.1	5,087	4.7	983	1,011
Area									
Urban	25.2	25.0	6,831	99.6	94.0	1,721	2.2	323	325
Rural	24.9	24.6	13,494	98.1	88.1	3,367	5.9	660	686
Rural with road	24.9	24.6	12,480	98.4	89.0	3,112	6.1	608	630
Rural without road	25.1	24.6	1,014	93.4	78.2	255	3.8	52	56

^AOne blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to first 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 age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, LSIS III, 2023

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	12.3	17,238
Only month missing	11.5	17,238
Both month and year missing	0.6	17,238
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	17,238
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.1	18,344
Time since last intercourse missing	0.3	18,344
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.2	3,775
Time since last intercourse missing	0.4	3,775

^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 age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, LSIS III, 2023

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of men
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	13.0	6,951
Only month missing	11.6	6,951
Both month and year missing	1.0	6,951
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.0	6,951
Ever had sex (age 15-49 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	8,639
Time since last intercourse missing	0.1	8,639
Ever had sex (age 15-24 years)		
Age at first intercourse missing	0.0	1,714
Time since last intercourse missing	0.3	1,714

^A Includes "Don't know" responses

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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, LSIS III, 2023

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	99.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.9	9,286
Age (in months)								
<6	98.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.2	1,049
6-11	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.3	937
12-23	99.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.9	1,857
24-35	99.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.9	1,790
36-47	99.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.8	1,945
48-59	98.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.3	1,708

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, LSIS III, 2023

	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	97.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	2.3	9,286
Age (in months)								
<6	96.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.5	100.0	3.2	1,049
6-11	97.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	2.3	937
12-23	97.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.9	100.0	2.8	1,857
24-35	97.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	2.5	1,790
36-47	98.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	1.7	1,945
48-59	98.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	1.8	1,708

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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, LSIS III, 2023

	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Valid weight and length/height	Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.8	100.0	2.4	9,286
Age (in months)								
<6	95.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	3.8	100.0	4.5	1,049
6-11	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	1.2	937
12-23	98.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.3	100.0	1.9	1,857
24-35	98.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.2	100.0	1.7	1,790
36-47	97.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.5	100.0	2.2	1,945
48-59	96.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.5	100.0	3.2	1,708

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, LSIS III, 2023

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9,250	100.0	9,253	100.0
Digit				
0	1,308	14.1	1,889	20.4
1	852	9.2	713	7.7
2	946	10.2	1,128	12.2
3	935	10.1	869	9.4
4	821	8.9	753	8.1
5	1,086	11.7	1,620	17.5
6	813	8.8	762	8.2
7	770	8.3	563	6.1
8	886	9.6	598	6.5
9	835	9.0	357	3.9

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, LSIS III, 2023

	Percent distribution of children with: Incomplete FL modules, by reason:				Percent distribution of children:				Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module			
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language		With insufficient number recognition skill for testing	Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise
Total	92.3	0.6	4.6	1.5	1.0	100.0	8,096	0.0	3.3	7,472	38.4	2,831
Area												
Urban	95.2	0.3	2.6	1.4	0.5	100.0	2,489	0.0	1.8	2,369	35.6	899
Rural	91.0	0.8	5.5	1.5	1.2	100.0	5,607	0.0	3.9	5,103	39.7	1,933
Rural with road	91.2	0.7	5.4	1.6	1.2	100.0	5,182	0.0	3.7	4,724	39.5	1,779
Rural without road	89.3	1.4	6.0	1.0	2.3	100.0	424	0.0	7.0	379	43.0	154
Region												
North	92.6	0.9	4.1	1.9	0.5	100.0	2,476	0.0	2.3	2,293	45.2	886
Central	91.3	0.4	5.4	1.3	1.6	100.0	3,983	0.0	3.0	3,638	39.3	1,374
South	94.2	0.9	3.2	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,637	0.0	5.4	1,541	25.7	571
Province												
Vientiane capital	99.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	892	0.0	2.1	884	34.2	328
Phongsaly	92.1	0.0	4.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	233	0.0	6.0	214	35.7	89
Luangnamtha	80.7	0.9	14.1	4.0	0.3	100.0	232	0.0	1.5	187	30.9	63
Oudomxay	96.5	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	439	0.0	2.3	424	48.0	160
Bokeo	81.9	1.7	13.2	3.1	0.2	100.0	217	0.0	1.4	178	30.6	57
Luangprabang	98.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	100.0	550	0.0	1.6	539	40.7	214
Huaphanh	90.2	2.8	4.9	1.3	0.8	100.0	308	0.0	2.7	278	62.5	112
Xayabury	95.1	0.7	0.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	496	0.0	1.9	472	51.3	191
Xiangkhuang	82.4	1.0	8.9	6.1	1.6	100.0	329	0.0	1.8	271	36.3	105
Vientiane	88.3	1.5	6.2	2.6	1.5	100.0	516	0.0	1.8	456	53.0	147
Borikhamxay	93.1	0.2	4.2	2.0	0.4	100.0	364	0.0	1.0	339	34.2	132
Khammuan	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	529	0.0	2.7	525	34.8	217
Savannakhet	85.6	0.0	10.5	0.0	3.9	100.0	1,236	0.0	5.1	1,058	43.6	401
Saravane	98.5	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	457	0.0	12.6	450	29.8	170
Sekong	92.7	6.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	140	0.0	7.6	130	30.9	44
Champasack	94.1	0.6	5.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	850	0.0	1.5	800	19.9	286
Attapeu	85.2	0.0	2.5	11.4	0.8	100.0	190	0.0	3.2	162	35.6	71
Xaysomboun	89.7	0.2	5.2	4.2	0.7	100.0	117	0.0	4.2	105	37.9	44
Age												
7	87.3	0.7	8.7	1.2	2.1	100.0	1,132	0.0	8.3	989	43.3	989
8	89.3	0.8	7.0	1.8	1.1	100.0	1,031	0.0	6.9	920	40.8	920
9	92.4	0.5	3.7	2.1	1.2	100.0	997	0.0	2.8	922	30.8	922
10	93.1	0.5	4.1	1.1	1.1	100.0	1,086	0.0	2.3	1,012	na	na
11	93.5	0.5	3.6	1.8	0.5	100.0	895	0.0	2.4	837	na	na
12	94.3	1.1	2.9	1.2	0.4	100.0	949	0.0	1.1	895	na	na
13	94.8	0.7	2.5	1.3	0.8	100.0	1,035	0.0	1.2	982	na	na
14	94.3	0.4	3.3	1.4	0.6	100.0	970	0.0	0.8	915	na	na

na: not applicable

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.1: Observation of bednets

Percentage of bednets in all households observed by the interviewers, LSIS III, 2023

	Percentage of bednets observed by interviewer	Number of bednets
Total	49.5	41,384
Area		
Urban	44.7	11,046
Rural	51.2	30,338
Rural with road	50.6	28,166
Rural without road	59.7	2,172
Region		
North	46.6	13,518
Central	41.5	19,086
South	71.1	8,780
Province		
Vientiane capital	25.1	2,571
Phongsaly	26.3	1,021
Luangnamtha	30.2	1,281
Oudomxay	58.8	2,365
Bokeo	61.0	974
Luangprabang	50.0	3,109
Huaphanh	65.8	1,830
Xayabury	30.8	2,938
Xiengkhuang	45.8	1,905
Vientiane	23.2	3,051
Borikhamxay	62.7	1,471
Khammuan	63.1	2,706
Savannakhet	41.3	6,779
Saravane	92.1	2,794
Sekong	85.2	860
Champasack	55.0	3,846
Attapeu	64.2	1,281
Xaysomboun	44.0	603
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	56.3	7,262
Second	53.6	9,309
Middle	49.1	10,172
Fourth	43.5	9,710
Richest	44.2	4,932

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, LSIS III, 2023

	Handwashing facility						Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed					
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason			
Total	40.9	53.8	4.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	20,325	
Area								
Urban	61.7	35.3	2.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	6,831	
Rural	30.3	63.2	5.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	13,494	
Rural with road	30.3	63.4	5.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	12,480	
Rural without road	30.3	59.8	8.4	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,014	
Region								
North	43.4	51.0	5.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	6,201	
Central	42.0	54.2	3.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	10,144	
South	34.0	57.1	6.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,979	
Province								
Vientiane capital	71.1	25.1	3.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,672	
Phongsaly	61.8	33.0	0.8	0.1	4.3	100.0	593	
Luangnamtha	22.2	68.8	8.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	561	
Oudomxay	36.1	49.3	14.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,023	
Bokeo	41.7	48.0	10.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	563	
Luangprabang	34.6	62.7	2.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,376	
Huaphanh	57.4	42.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	816	
Xayabury	51.3	46.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,272	
Xiengkhuang	45.3	54.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	811	
Vientiane	35.4	63.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,370	
Borikhamxay	22.4	74.9	2.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	893	
Khammuan	27.9	62.6	9.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,331	
Savannakhet	24.8	71.5	3.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,816	
Saravane	27.8	70.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,180	
Sekong	19.8	65.3	13.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	337	
Champasack	39.0	47.2	9.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,979	
Attapeu	38.5	59.5	1.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	483	
Xaysomboun	95.8	1.2	2.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	251	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	20.6	67.4	10.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	3,721	
Second	27.1	68.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,947	
Middle	29.8	64.8	4.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,236	
Fourth	44.8	51.1	3.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,305	
Richest	79.7	19.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,117	

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, LSIS III, 2023

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	26.0	25.3	48.2	0.6	100.0	50.7	9,286
Area							
Urban	36.6	30.7	32.2	0.5	100.0	54.3	2,461
Rural	22.1	23.3	53.9	0.6	100.0	48.7	6,825
Rural with road	22.8	24.2	52.4	0.6	100.0	48.5	6,198
Rural without road	15.4	14.1	69.4	1.0	100.0	52.3	627
Region							
North	25.9	23.4	50.0	0.7	100.0	52.6	3,077
Central	25.4	27.7	46.5	0.4	100.0	47.9	4,591
South	27.5	22.1	49.5	1.0	100.0	55.4	1,618
Province							
Vientiane capital	24.2	27.0	48.1	0.7	100.0	47.3	777
Phongsaly	10.4	13.5	74.8	1.3	100.0	43.5	340
Luangnamtha	20.9	31.1	47.2	0.7	100.0	40.2	331
Oudomxay	22.0	5.7	71.9	0.5	100.0	79.5	616
Bokeo	24.7	27.3	47.6	0.4	100.0	47.6	236
Luangprabang	41.4	36.8	21.0	0.8	100.0	53.0	707
Huaphanh	14.5	17.1	67.5	0.9	100.0	45.8	496
Xayabury	38.6	36.2	25.3	0.0	100.0	51.6	350
Xiengkhuang	40.3	28.8	30.6	0.3	100.0	58.3	535
Vientiane	13.5	34.4	52.1	0.0	100.0	28.1	582
Borikhamxay	48.9	13.8	37.1	0.1	100.0	78.0	448
Khammuan	46.7	26.6	26.4	0.3	100.0	63.7	533
Savannakhet	11.9	30.5	56.8	0.7	100.0	28.1	1,510
Saravane	37.0	10.1	52.4	0.6	100.0	78.6	451
Sekong	35.0	11.2	52.5	1.3	100.0	75.7	196
Champasack	22.7	32.1	44.7	0.5	100.0	41.4	729
Attapeu	17.8	23.1	56.2	2.9	100.0	43.5	243
Xaysomboun	18.0	20.2	61.6	0.1	100.0	47.1	205
Age (in months)							
0-5	24.1	19.2	56.0	0.7	100.0	55.7	1,049
6-11	29.2	20.0	50.2	0.6	100.0	59.4	937
12-23	26.4	24.8	48.4	0.3	100.0	51.6	1,857
24-35	24.9	25.9	48.8	0.4	100.0	49.1	1,790
36-47	25.6	27.2	46.2	1.0	100.0	48.5	1,945
48-59	26.3	29.7	43.4	0.6	100.0	47.0	1,708

D

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, LSIS III, 2023

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records			Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/ Missing			
Total	8.1	16.5	66.0	8.6	0.8	100.0	88.4	5,641
Area								
Urban	10.0	8.1	72.3	8.9	0.7	100.0	89.0	1,471
Rural	7.4	19.5	63.7	8.5	0.8	100.0	88.2	4,169
Rural with road	7.7	18.7	64.2	8.7	0.7	100.0	88.1	3,775
Rural without road	4.3	27.4	59.4	7.0	1.5	100.0	89.5	395
Region								
North	4.5	11.7	77.7	5.4	0.5	100.0	93.5	1,897
Central	7.9	19.6	61.5	9.9	1.1	100.0	86.2	2,756
South	15.2	17.1	55.8	11.4	0.3	100.0	83.1	988
Province								
Vientiane capital	7.7	2.6	78.0	11.3	0.4	100.0	87.3	461
Phongsaly	1.5	13.2	83.7	0.7	0.4	100.0	99.2	216
Luangnamtha	2.7	8.7	71.6	17.0	0.0	100.0	80.8	212
Oudomxay	6.6	18.1	73.7	1.3	0.3	100.0	98.2	384
Bokeo	3.3	8.8	77.7	9.4	0.8	100.0	89.2	158
Luangprabang	3.0	6.2	85.5	4.0	1.0	100.0	95.6	430
Huaphanh	4.8	16.4	70.9	7.1	0.8	100.0	90.9	304
Xayabury	9.4	8.1	79.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	96.1	194
Xiengkhuang	5.7	5.8	80.3	8.2	0.2	100.0	90.8	331
Vientiane	7.8	10.2	72.8	7.1	1.8	100.0	91.1	373
Borikhamxay	8.9	22.5	67.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.7	276
Khammuan	14.0	5.1	63.5	16.8	0.3	100.0	79.1	313
Savannakhet	6.3	39.4	40.2	12.2	2.3	100.0	76.6	873
Saravane	11.6	7.7	67.7	12.2	0.0	100.0	84.7	270
Sekong	13.2	25.8	52.4	8.0	0.6	100.0	86.7	116
Champasack	18.2	17.2	52.2	12.1	0.4	100.0	81.2	451
Attapeu	14.5	27.0	48.1	10.4	0.0	100.0	82.2	151
Xaysomboun	9.1	38.6	48.9	3.1	0.3	100.0	94.1	129
Age (in months)								
0-5	2.9	12.1	80.2	4.5	0.3	100.0	94.7	1,049
6-11	6.9	12.0	76.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	937
12-23	8.8	17.1	64.3	9.0	0.8	100.0	87.7	1,857
24-35	11.0	21.0	54.3	12.5	1.4	100.0	81.2	1,790

D

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, LSIS III, 2023

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early childhood education	Currently attending															Number of household members age 3-24 years						
			Primary					Lower secondary school					Upper secondary school						Currently attending: Higher than secondary	Total				
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	DK/ Missing								
3	69.7	29.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,700	
4	50.1	45.2	4.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,986
5	33.2	33.7	29.6	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,962
6	18.3	4.8	47.0	25.8	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,845
7	13.0	0.9	16.3	43.3	23.1	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,923
8	12.5	0.3	4.5	13.8	41.1	23.6	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,907
9	11.8	0.0	1.6	5.9	13.7	37.2	26.5	2.9	0.2	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	1,900
10	13.6	0.0	1.2	2.2	5.6	12.8	42.5	17.8	3.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,844
11	19.9	0.1	0.6	1.7	2.5	6.1	12.3	31.7	21.5	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,700
12	25.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.5	2.8	7.1	10.2	28.6	20.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,945
13	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.6	5.3	11.5	25.8	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,714
14	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.7	4.8	9.3	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,651
15	49.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	3.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,533
16	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,445
17	69.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	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	1,497
18	82.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,377
19	87.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,339
20	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,192
21	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,174
22	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,459
23	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,239
24 ^A	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	412

^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 3-24 years at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, LSIS III, 2023

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	19,853	18,786	1.06	18,885	18,094	1.04	968	692	1.40	22,126
Age										
15-19	329	349	0.94	318	344	0.92	11	5	2.28	3,655
20-24	1,390	1,320	1.05	1,347	1,285	1.05	43	35	1.23	3,160
25-29	2,612	2,398	1.09	2,517	2,338	1.08	95	60	1.59	3,400
30-34	3,735	3,627	1.03	3,594	3,526	1.02	141	100	1.40	3,515
35-39	4,442	4,242	1.05	4,243	4,088	1.04	199	154	1.29	3,459
40-44	4,206	3,851	1.09	3,962	3,691	1.07	244	161	1.52	2,859
45-49	3,138	2,999	1.05	2,904	2,822	1.03	234	177	1.33	2,078

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, LSIS III, 2023

	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	36,979	1,660	38,639	99.3	78.0	98.4	104.37	139.97	105.68	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	1,767	33	1,800	99.8	97.5	99.8	107.47	213.89	108.76	na	na	na
1	1,627	35	1,661	99.8	93.9	99.6	103.07	185.06	104.29	98.91	103.80	99.00
2	1,522	34	1,556	99.6	82.5	99.3	104.93	151.23	105.75	93.30	72.99	92.74
3	1,637	58	1,695	99.7	82.5	99.1	106.77	176.14	108.57	108.12	136.33	108.89
4	1,505	51	1,557	99.4	83.7	98.9	100.36	107.40	100.58	87.15	103.59	87.61
5	1,817	41	1,859	99.2	93.5	99.1	107.54	165.21	108.55	115.01	82.59	114.02
6	1,655	48	1,703	99.1	90.9	98.8	110.29	162.10	111.48	94.00	102.39	94.22
7	1,704	53	1,757	99.2	95.6	99.1	110.71	159.76	111.92	104.03	114.50	104.32
8	1,621	45	1,666	99.6	67.1	98.7	91.18	74.46	90.69	97.02	87.52	96.74
9	1,638	49	1,686	99.5	75.5	98.8	113.35	176.16	114.76	14.82	7.74	14.44
10+	20,486	1,213	21,699	99.1	75.1	97.8	103.46	136.86	105.08	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	8,058	211	8,269	99.7	87.0	99.3	104.60	157.36	105.67	na	na	na
5-9	8,435	236	8,671	99.3	84.7	98.9	106.40	141.71	107.22	na	na	na
10-14	7,847	291	8,138	99.1	77.6	98.4	103.44	139.29	104.53	na	na	na
15-19	6,277	345	6,622	99.3	75.1	98.0	99.81	137.37	101.47	na	na	na
20+	6,361	577	6,938	98.9	73.9	96.8	107.23	135.34	109.31	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 deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15–49 years, LSIS III, 2023

	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	15	18	22	22	76
1	26	18	25	25	101
2	9	10	7	7	34
3	8	4	6	6	22
4	0	0	1	1	4
5	7	2	8	8	22
6	5	2	3	3	12
7	7	1	17	17	36
8	1	4	0	0	6
9	2	1	1	1	7
10	3	2	4	4	13
11	0	1	3	3	5
12	0	1	1	1	3
13	1	1	0	0	2
14	4	2	2	2	9
15	4	1	5	5	16
16	0	0	0	0	1
17	0	0	0	0	1
18	1	0	0	0	2
19	0	0	0	0	1
20	4	1	1	1	8
21	3	0	0	0	4
22	0	1	0	0	1
23	0	1	0	0	1
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	2	2	2
26	0	0	0	0	2
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	1	1	1	1
29	0	1	0	0	1
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	99	76	111	111	394
Percent early neonatal ^A	69	74	66	66	69
^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)					

D

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, LSIS III, 2023

	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	99	76	111	111	394
1	39	47	44	44	175
2	23	19	25	25	104
3	17	19	17	17	87
4	3	10	6	6	26
5	1	4	6	6	25
6	7	6	4	4	23
7	1	3	4	4	12
8	3	7	4	4	21
9	2	1	5	5	8
10	2	3	2	2	9
11	1	2	2	2	7
12	2	1	1	1	7
13	0	0	1	1	1
14	0	0	1	1	1
15	0	1	0	0	1
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	1	0	0	0	1
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	1	1	1
22	0	0	0	0	1
23	1	0	0	0	1
Total 0-11 months	199	198	230	230	890
Percent neonatal ^B	50	38	48	48	44

^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days

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



APPENDIX E **LSIS III, 2023**
QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the LSIS III, 2023 are presented in English:

- Household Questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17

Please note that the questionnaires in the Lao language are presented in the Lao version of the SFR.

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL				HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____		
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____		HH4. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____		
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2023		HH7. PROVINCE NAME & CODE:*		
HH6. Area:	URBAN 1 RURAL WITH ROAD..... 2 RURAL WITHOUT ROAD... 3	HH8. Is the household selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN? YES 1 NO 2		
HH9. Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING?	YES 1 NO 2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2	
Codes for HH7:				
01 VIENTIANE CAPITAL	06 LUANGPRABANG	10 VIENTIANE	14 SARAVANE	
02 PHONGSALY	07 HUAPHANH	11 BORIKHAMXAY	15 SEKONG	
03 LUANGNAMTHA	08 XAYABURY	12 KHAMMUAN	16 CHAMPASACK	
04 OUDOMXAY	09 XIENGKHUANG	13 SAVANNAKHET	17 ATTAPEU	
05 BOKEO			18 XAYSOMBOUN	

<p>Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.</p>	HH11. Record the time.
	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____
<p>HH12. Hello, my name is (your name). We are team member of Lao Social Indicator Survey which is executed by the Lao Statistics Bureau. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 30 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	
<p>YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 ⇒HH46</p>

<p>HH46. Result of HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview: Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	COMPLETED 01
	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 02
	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 03
	REFUSED 04
	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 05
	DWELLING DESTROYED 06
	DWELLING NOT FOUND 07
	OTHER (specify) 96

<p>HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:</p> <p>NAME _____</p>
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
WOMEN AGE 15-49
MEN AGE 15-49
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5
CHILDREN AGE 5-17

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

To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed	
COMPLETED NUMBER	
HH53	_____
HH54	_____
HH55	_____
HH56	ZERO 0 ONE..... 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box:

HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. Probe for additional household members.	HL3. What is the relationship of (name of the head of household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female?	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?	HL6. How old is (name)? Record in complete years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	HL7. Did (name) stay here last night?	HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49.	HL9. Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.	HL10. Record line number if age 0-4.	HL11. Age 0-17?	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive?	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household?	HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live?	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive?	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household?	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live?	HL20. Copy the line number from HL14. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH YEAR	AGE	Y N	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER	1 2 3 4 8	Y N DK	Y N	FATHER	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
01		0_1	1 2			1 2	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
02			1 2			1 2	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
03			1 2			1 2	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
04			1 2			1 2	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
05			1 2			1 2	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
06			1 2			1 2	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
07			1 2			1 2	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
08			1 2			1 2	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
09			1 2			1 2	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
10			1 2			1 2	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household.

01 HEAD	05 GRANDCHILD	09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW	13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER	06 PARENT	10 UNCLE/AUNT	14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
03 SON / DAUGHTER	07 PARENT-IN-LAW	11 NIECE / NEPHEW	96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	08 BROTHER / SISTER	12 OTHER RELATIVE	98 DK



EDUCATION I										ED			
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.	ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO Δ Next Line	ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO Δ Next Line	ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (name) has ever attended? LEVEL: 0 ECE Δ 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 POST SECONDARY 5 TERTIARY EDU. 8 DK GRADE/YEAR: 11-15 PRIMARY 21-24 LOW SEC 31-33 UP SEC 41-43 POST SEC 51-57 TERTIARY 98 DK Δ ED7	ED6. Did (name) ever complete that (grade/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO Δ Next Line	ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE? 1 YES 2 NO Δ Next Line	Y	N	DK	Yes	No	
Line	Name	Age	Yes	No	Yes	No	Level	Grade/Year	Y	N	DK	Yes	No
01		___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2
02		___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2
03		___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2
04		___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2
05		___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2
06		___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2
07		___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2
08		___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2
09		___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2
10		___	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	___	1	2	8	1	2

EDUCATION 2										ED
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.	ED9. At any time during the 2022-23 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO \varnothing ED15	ED10. During 2022-23 school year, which level and grade or year is (<i>name</i>) attending? LEVEL: 0 ECE \varnothing ED15 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 POST SEC NON TER. 5 TERTIARY 8 DK	ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school? If yes, record '1'. If no, probe to code who controls and manages the school. 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC ORG. 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	ED12. In the 2022-23 school year, has (<i>name</i>) received any school tuition support? If yes, probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO \varnothing ED14 8 DK \varnothing ED14	ED13. Who provided the tuition support? Record all mentioned. A GOVT./ PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	ED14. For the 2022-23 school year, has (<i>name</i>) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? If yes, probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED15. At any time during the 2021-22 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO \varnothing 8 DK \varnothing Next Line Next Line	ED16. During 2021-22 school year, which level and grade or year did (<i>name</i>) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECE \varnothing Next Line 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 POST SEC NON TER. 5 TERTIARY 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR:
LINE	NAME	AGE	LEVEL	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01			0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
02			0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
03			0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
04			0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
05			0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
06			0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
07			0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
08			0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
09			0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
10			0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

HC

<p>HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)?</p>	<p>BUDDHIST 1 CHRISTIANITY 2 ISLAM..... 3 ANIMIST 4 OTHER RELIGION (<i>specify</i>) 6 NO RELIGION 7</p>	
<p>HC2. To what ethnic group does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong?</p>	<p>ETHNIC GROUP CODE __ __ OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF ROOMS..... __ __</p>	
<p>HC4. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i></p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> <p><i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL FLOOR EARTH / SAND 11 DUNG..... 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM / BAMBOO 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT..... 34 CARPET..... 35 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>HC5. <i>Main material of the roof.</i></p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO ROOF..... 11 NATURAL ROOFING THATCH / PALM LEAF..... 12 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING PALM / BAMBOO 22 WOOD PLANKS 23 FINISHED ROOFING METAL / TIN..... 31 WOOD..... 32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE 33 CERAMIC TILES 34 CEMENT..... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES 36 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	

E

<p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO WALLS 11</p> <p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>CANE / PALM / TRUNKS 12</p> <p>DIRT 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD 21</p> <p>PLYWOOD 24</p> <p>CARDBOARD 25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD 26</p> <p>BAMBOO MAT 27</p> <p>BAMBOO/BAMBOO WITH DRY LEAF 28</p> <p>BAMBOO LATTICE 29</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT 31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT 32</p> <p>BRICKS 33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS 34</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES 36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>																			
<p>HC7. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A fixed telephone line/fixed wireless phone?</p> <p>[B] A radio?</p> <p>[C] Clock</p> <p>[D] Sofa / Wooden Settee</p> <p>[E] Bed/Mattress</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FIXED TELEPHONE LINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RADIO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLOCK</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOFA / WOODEN SETTEE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BED/MATTRESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE	1	2	RADIO	1	2	CLOCK	1	2	SOFA / WOODEN SETTEE	1	2	BED/MATTRESS	1	2	
	YES	NO																		
FIXED TELEPHONE LINE	1	2																		
RADIO	1	2																		
CLOCK	1	2																		
SOFA / WOODEN SETTEE	1	2																		
BED/MATTRESS	1	2																		
<p>HC8. Does your household have electricity?</p>	<p>YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID 1</p> <p>YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) 2</p> <p>NO 3</p>	<p>3 ⇒ HC10</p>																		

HC9. Does your household have:	YES	NO	
[A] A television?	TELEVISION.....	1 2	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR.....	1 2	
[C] Fan	FAN.....	1 2	
[D] Water pump	WATER PUMP	1 2	
[E] Air-conditioner	AIR-CONDITIONER	1 2	
[F] Washing Machine	WASHING MACHINE	1 2	
[G] CD/DVD Player/ Home Theatre	CD/DVD PLAYER.....	1 2	
[H] Iron box	IRON BOX	1 2	
[I] Rice Cooker / Steamed Cooker	RICE COOKER/STEAMED COOKER	1 2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES	NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WATCH	1 2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE.....	1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER	1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART.....	1 2	
[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN.....	1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR	1 2	
[G] Tak Tak / Tok Tok	TAK TAK.....	1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES	1	
	NO	2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES	1	
	NO	2	2⇒HC13
HC12A What kind of mobile telephone does member of your household have?	SMARTPHONE.....	A	
	KEYPAD MOBILE PHONE	B	
	DK	Z	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES	1	
	NO	2	

<p>HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?</p> <p><i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i></p>	<p>OWN 1</p> <p>RENT..... 2</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	
<p>HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ HC17
<p>HC16. How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own?</p> <p><i>If less than one, record '00'</i></p>	<p>HECTARES ____</p> <p>95 OR MORE..... 95</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ HC19
<p>HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[A] Cattle? (Cow / Buffalo)</p> <p>[D] Goats?</p> <p>[E] Sheep?</p> <p>[F] Chickens? / Ducks?</p> <p>[G] Pigs?</p> <p>[H] Others (Specify _____)?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>CATTLE..... ____</p> <p>GOATS..... ____</p> <p>SHEEP ____</p> <p>CHICKENS/DUCKS ____</p> <p>PIGS ____</p> <p>OTHERS ____</p>	
<p>HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS

ST

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

	[A] NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND (STATE AUTHORITY FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, SOCIAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION)	[B] NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE FUND (COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE, HEALTH EQUITY FUND, FREE MOTHER & CHILD)	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES.....1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 NO.....2 <input type="checkbox"/> [B]	YES.....1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 NO.....2 <input type="checkbox"/> [D]	YES.....1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 NO.....2 <input type="checkbox"/> [X]	YES(<i>specify</i>).....1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 NO.....2 <input type="checkbox"/> End
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES.....1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 NO.....2 <input type="checkbox"/> [B] DK.....8 <input type="checkbox"/> [B]	YES.....1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 NO.....2 <input type="checkbox"/> [D] DK.....8 <input type="checkbox"/> [D]	YES.....1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 NO.....2 <input type="checkbox"/> [X] DK.....8 <input type="checkbox"/> [X]	YES.....1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 NO.....2 <input type="checkbox"/> End DK.....8 <input type="checkbox"/> End
ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (name of programme)? <i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months. If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months. If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i>	MONTHS AGO.....1 ___ <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS AGO.....2 ___ <input type="checkbox"/> [B] DK.....998 <input type="checkbox"/> [B]	MONTHS AGO.....1 ___ <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS AGO.....2 ___ <input type="checkbox"/> [D] DK.....998 <input type="checkbox"/> [D]	MONTHS AGO 1 ___ <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS AGO.....2 ___ <input type="checkbox"/> [X] DK.....998 <input type="checkbox"/> [X]	MONTHS AGO...1 ___ <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS AGO.....2 ___ <input type="checkbox"/> END DK.....998 <input type="checkbox"/> END

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
<p>EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u>?</p>	ELECTRIC STOVE 01	01 ⇒EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE 03	03 ⇒EU5
	PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE 04	04 ⇒EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE 05	05 ⇒EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE..... 06	06 ⇒EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE 07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE 09	09 ⇒EU4
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	96 ⇒EU4
NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	97 ⇒EU6	
<p>EU2. Does it have a chimney?</p>	YES..... 1	
	NO..... 2	
	DK..... 8	
<p>EU3. Does it have a fan?</p>	YES..... 1	
	NO..... 2	
	DK..... 8	
<p>EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i></p>	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL 01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL 02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 03	
	COAL / LIGNITE..... 04	
	CHARCOAL 05	
	WOOD 06	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 07	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 08	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS..... 09	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC..... 10	
	SAWDUST 11	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
<p>EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?</p> <p><i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i></p> <p><i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i></p>	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM 1	
	IN A SEPARATE ROOM 2	
	IN A SEPARATE BUILDING..... 3	
	OUTDOORS OPEN AIR 4	
	ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH 5	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	

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<p>EU6. What does your household <u>mainly</u> use for <u>space heating</u> when needed?</p>	<p>CENTRAL HEATING 01</p> <p>MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER.....02</p> <p>TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER.....03</p> <p>MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE.....04</p> <p>TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE05</p> <p>THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE06</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p> <p>NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD.....97</p>	<p>01 ⇒EU8</p> <p>06 ⇒EU8</p> <p>96 ⇒EU8</p> <p>97 ⇒EU9</p>
<p>EU7. Does it have a chimney?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater?</p> <p><i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.</i></p>	<p>ELECTRICITY 02</p> <p>PIPED NATURAL GAS 03</p> <p>LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS 04</p> <p>BIOGAS 05</p> <p>ALCOHOL / ETHANOL 06</p> <p>GASOLINE / DIESEL 07</p> <p>KEROSENE / PARAFFIN.....08</p> <p>COAL / LIGNITE.....09</p> <p>CHARCOAL 10</p> <p>WOOD..... 11</p> <p>CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS..... 12</p> <p>ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE..... 13</p> <p>PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS..... 14</p> <p>GARBAGE / PLASTIC..... 15</p> <p>SAWDUST 16</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

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<p>EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?</p>	<p>ELECTRICITY.....01 SOLAR LANTERN.....02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....04 BIOGAS LAMP05 GASOLINE LAMP06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP07 CHARCOAL08 WOOD.....09 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS.....10 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE.....11 OIL LAMP.....12 CANDLE13 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD.....97</p>	
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INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS		TN
TN1. Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES1 NO2	2⇒End
TN2. How many mosquito nets does your household have?	NUMBER OF NETS __ __	

	1 ST NET	2 ND NET	3 RD NET
TN3. Ask the respondent to show you all the nets in the household.	OBSERVED1 NOT OBSERVED2	OBSERVED1 NOT OBSERVED2	OBSERVED1 NOT OBSERVED2
TN4. How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? <i>If less than one month, record '00'.</i>	MONTHS AGO __ __ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO95 DK / NOT SURE98	MONTHS AGO __ __ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO 95 DK / NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO __ __ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO95 DK / NOT SURE98
TN5. Observe or ask the brand/type of mosquito net. <i>If brand is unknown and you cannot observe the net, show pictures of typical net types/brands to respondent.</i>	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET11 PERMANET NET12 OTHER BRAND (specify)16 DK BRAND18 OTHER TYPE (specify)36 DK BRAND/TYPE98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET11 PERMANET NET12 OTHER BRAND (specify)16 DK BRAND18 OTHER TYPE (specify)36 DK BRAND/TYPE 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (LLIN) OLYSET NET11 PERMANET NET12 OTHER BRAND (specify)16 DK BRAND18 OTHER TYPE (specify)36 DK BRAND/TYPE98
TN10. Did you get the net during an antenatal care visit, or during an immunization visit?	YES, ANC2 YES, EPI3 NO4 DK8	YES, ANC2 YES, EPI3 NO4 DK8	YES, ANC2 YES, EPI3 NO4 DK8
TN11. Check TN10: Is TN10=4 or 8?	YES, TN10=4 OR 81 NO, TN10=2 OR 32 ∅ TN13	YES, TN10=4 OR 81 NO, TN10=2 OR 32 ∅ TN13	YES, TN10=4 OR 81 NO, TN10=2 OR 32 ∅ TN13

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TN12. Where did you get the net?	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY02 PHARMACY03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET.....04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION06 SCHOOL07 OTHER.....96 DK98	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY02 PHARMACY03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION06 SCHOOL07 OTHER.....96 DK98	GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY02 PHARMACY03 SHOP / MARKET / STREET04 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION06 SCHOOL07 OTHER.....96 DK98
TN13. Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES.....1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE.....8	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE.....8
TN14. Check TN13: Did anyone sleep under the net (TN13=1)?	YES, TN13=11 NO, TN13=2 OR 82 <i>TN16</i>	YES, TN13=11 NO, TN13=2 OR 82 <i>TN16</i>	YES, TN13=11 NO, TN13=2 OR 82 <i>TN16</i>
TN15. Who slept under this mosquito net last night? <i>Record the person's line number from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.</i> <i>If someone not in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS slept under the mosquito net, record '00'.</i>	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____
TN16. Is there another net?	YES.....1 <i>Next Net</i> NO2 <i>End</i>	YES1 <i>Next Net</i> NO2 <i>End</i>	YES1 <i>Next Net</i> NO2 <i>End</i>
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: <input type="checkbox"/>

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

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WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE 3	1 ⇒WS7 2 ⇒WS7
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES..... ____ DK 998	000 ⇒WS7
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? <i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i>	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER..... ____	
WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... ____ DK 98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE..... 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT 2 DK 8	2 ⇒WS9 8 ⇒WS9
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE 1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 DK 8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒WS11 8 ⇒WS11

<p>WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all methods mentioned.</i></p>	<p>BOIL..... A</p> <p>ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE B</p> <p>STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH..... C</p> <p>USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D</p> <p>SOLAR DISINFECTION E</p> <p>LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>DK..... Z</p>	
<p>WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM..... 11</p> <p>FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK..... 12</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13</p> <p>FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN 14</p> <p>FLUSH TO DK WHERE 18</p> <p>PIT LATRINE</p> <p>VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 21</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT 23</p> <p>COMPOSTING TOILET 31</p> <p>BUCKET 41</p> <p>HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE 51</p> <p>NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD..... 95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS14</p> <p>14 ⇒WS14</p> <p>18 ⇒WS14</p> <p>41 ⇒WS14</p> <p>51 ⇒WS14</p> <p>95 ⇒End</p> <p>96 ⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?</p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED 1</p> <p>NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>4 ⇒WS14</p> <p>8 ⇒WS14</p>

<p>WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?</p>	<p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE.....3</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE..... 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE 3</p>	
<p>WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?</p>	<p>SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC)..... 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 10</p> <p>DK98</p>	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p>HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands.</p> <p>Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands?</p> <p><i>Record result and observation.</i></p>	<p>OBSERVED</p> <p>FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) 3</p> <p>NOT OBSERVED</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4</p> <p>NO PERMISSION TO SEE 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>4 ⇒HW5</p> <p>5 ⇒HW4</p> <p>6 ⇒HW5</p>
<p>HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</p> <p><i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i></p>	<p>WATER IS AVAILABLE 1</p> <p>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2</p>	
<p>HW3. Is soap or detergent, hand washing liquid or ash/ sand present at the place for handwashing?</p>	<p>YES, PRESENT 1</p> <p>NO, NOT PRESENT 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒HW7</p> <p>2 ⇒HW5</p>
<p>HW4. Where do you or other members of your household most often wash your hands?</p>	<p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) 3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent, hand washing liquid or ash / sand in your house for washing hands?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>HW6. Can you please show it to me?</p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO, NOT SHOWN 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>HW7. Record your observation.</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAP A</p> <p>DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) ... B</p> <p>ASH / SAND C</p>	

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SALT IODIZATION		SA
<p>SA1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodised. May I have a sample of the salt used <u>to cook meals</u> in your household?</p> <p><i>Use blue-labelled test kit (iodate): Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1 or 5) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION)..... 1 REACTION 5</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED NO SALT IN THE HOUSE 4 OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>5 ⇒ HH13</p> <p>4 ⇒ HH13</p> <p>6 ⇒ HH13</p>
<p>SA2. I would like to perform one more test. May I have another sample of the same salt?</p> <p><i>Use blue-labelled test kit (iodate): Apply 5 drops of recheck solution. Then apply 2 drops of test solution on the same spot. Observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the result (1 or 5) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION)..... 1 REACTION 5</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED OTHER REASON (specify) _____ 6</p>	

HH13. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES __ __ : __ __	
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	LAO 1	
HH15. Language of the Interview.	LAO 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
HH16. Native language of the Respondent.	LAO 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
HH17. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
HH18. Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years.	NO CHILDREN..... 0 1 CHILD..... 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)... __	0 ⇒ HH29 1 ⇒ HH27

HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4		HH24. Age from HL6
RANK	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE
1	___		1	2	___
2	___		1	2	___
3	___		1	2	___
4	___		1	2	___
5	___		1	2	___
6	___		1	2	___
7	___		1	2	___
8	___		1	2	___

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.		RANK NUMBER ____ LINE NUMBER ____ NAME AGE ____
HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.		
HH28. Issue a <u>QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17</u> to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.		
HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Are there any women age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH34
HH30. Issue a separate <u>QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN</u> for each woman age 15-49 years.		
HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Are there any girls age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 . 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH34
HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇒ HH34
HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews. For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. May we interview (<i>name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17</i>) later?		
<input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.		
<input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.		
HH34. CHECK HH8 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?	YES, HH8=1 1 NO, HH8=0 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH35. Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 . 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH36. Issue a separate <u>QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN</u> for each man age 15-49 years.		

HH37. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17.. 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH38. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇒ HH40
<p>HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.</p> <p>For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.</p> <p>May we interview (<i>name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17</i>) later?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM7 on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM7 on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p>		
HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH42
HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.		
HH42. CHECK HH9 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, HH9 = 1 1 NO, HH9 = 2 2	2 ⇒ HH44A
HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household		
<p>HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test?</p> <p><i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i></p>	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	2 ⇒ Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE
HH44A. Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household own a mobile phone?	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇒ HH45
HH44B. Thank you for your participation.		

The Lao Statistics Bureau will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?

YES..... 1
 NO..... 2 2 ⇒ HH45

HH44C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?
 YES..... 1
 NO 2 2 ⇒ HH45

HH44D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
HH44E. Ask for and record phone number.	_____	_____	_____
HH44F. Just to confirm, the number is (number recorded in HH44E)? If no, return to HH44E and correct entry.	YES 1 NO 2 ⇨ HH44E	YES..... 1 NO.....2 ⇨ HH44E	YES 1 NO 2 ⇨ HH44E
HH44G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	FIXED LINE..... 1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE 1 MOBILE..... 2	FIXED LINE..... 1 MOBILE 2
HH44H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number?	PERIOD BETWEEN..... ____ ____ AND ____ ____ ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	PERIOD BETWEEN ____ ____ AND..... ____ ____ ANY TIME.....95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	PERIOD BETWEEN ____ AND ____ ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96

<p>HH44H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number?</p> <p><i>Probe: Any other day?</i></p> <p><i>If X is recorded, no other answer is possible</i></p>	<p>MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X</p>	<p>MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X</p>	<p>MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X</p>
<p>HH44I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?</p>	<p>YES 1 ☒ [P2]</p> <p>NO 2 ☒ HH45</p>	<p>YES 1 ☒ [P3]</p> <p>NO 2 ☒ HH45</p>	<p>YES 1 ☒ [P4]</p> <p>NO 2 ☒ HH45</p>
			<p>Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ☐</p>

HH45. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,

- Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview),
- Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview in HH47,
- Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,
- Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then
- Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.

E

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. Cluster number: _____	WQ2. Household number: _____	
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: NAME _____	WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / 2023		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

WQ7. Name of the respondent to WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	1 ⇒ WQ10 2 ⇒ WQ31

WQ31. Result of WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED..... 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 OTHER (specify)..... 96
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WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. Record the time:	HOURS: ____ ____ MINUTES: ____ ____	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ WQ31 and record '03'
WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE..... 1 COVERED CONTAINER 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER..... 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE 8	
WQ13. Label sample H-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ WQ17 8 ⇒ WQ17
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	BOILED IT A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D SOLAR DISINFECTION..... E LEFT IT STAND AND SETTLE..... F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK..... Z	

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

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<p>WQ21. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.</p> <p>Label B-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</p> <p>Record whether the sample is available.</p>	<p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE..... 1</p> <p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify) _____ 2</p>	
<p>WQ22. Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.</p>		
<p>WQ23. Record the time.</p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES : ..</p>	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
<p>Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.</p>		
<p>WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:</p>	<p>_____ / _____ /2023</p>	
<p>WQ25. Record the time:</p>	<p>HOUR AND MINUTES : ..</p>	
<p>WQ26. <u>Household</u> water test (100ml):</p> <p>Record 3-digit count of colonies. If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' If it is not possible to read results, record '991' If the results are lost, record '992'</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____</p>	
<p>WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?</p>	<p>YES, WQ19=1..... 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ28</p>
<p>WQ27. <u>Source</u> water test (100ml):</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____</p>	
<p>WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?</p>	<p>YES, WQ21=1..... 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ31</p>
<p>WQ29. <u>Blank</u> water test (100ml):</p>	<p>NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____</p>	<p>⇒ WQ31</p>

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2023	

<p>Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.</p>	WM7. Record the time:	
	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____	
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ WM9B 2 ⇨ WM9A
WM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are team member of LAO SOCIAL INDICATOR SURVEY WHICH IS EXECUTED BY THE LAO STATISTICS BUREAU . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 45 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 45 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 ⇨ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ WM17	

WM17. Result of woman's interview. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47..... 2	2 ⇒WB3
WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3, 4 OR 5..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK..... 2	1 ⇒WB15 2 ⇒WB14
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒WB14
WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended? Grade: <i>Primary</i> 11 – 15 <i>Lower Sec.</i> 21 – 24 <i>Upper Sec.</i> 31 – 33 <i>Post Sec. non tertiary</i> 41 – 43 <i>Tertiary Edu.</i> 51 - 57	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST SECONDARY NON TERTIARY . 4 __ __ TERTIARY EDUCATION..... 5 __ __	000 ⇒WB14
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
WB8. Check WB4. Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇒WB13
WB9. At any time during the 2022-23 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒WB11
WB10. During 2022-23 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ? Grade: <i>Primary</i> 11 – 15 <i>Lower Sec.</i> 21 – 24 <i>Upper Sec.</i> 31 – 33 <i>Post Sec. non tertiary</i> 41 – 43 <i>Tertiary Edu.</i> 51 - 57	PRIMARY..... 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST SECONDARY NON TERTIARY . 4 __ __ TERTIARY EDUCATION..... 5 __ __	

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WB11. At any time during the 2021-22 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WB13
WB12. During 2021-22 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u> ? Grade: <i>Primary</i> 11 – 15 <i>Lower Sec.</i> 21 – 24 <i>Upper Sec.</i> 31 – 33 <i>Post Sec. non tertiary</i> 41 – 43 <i>Tertiary Edu.</i> 51 - 57	PRIMARY 1 ___ ___ LOWER SECONDARY 2 ___ ___ UPPER SECONDARY 3 ___ ___ POST SECONDARY NON TERTIARY 4 ___ ___ TERTIARY EDUCATION..... 5 ___ ___	
WB13. Check WB6. Highest level of school attended:	WB6=2, 3, 4 OR 5..... 1 WB6=1 2	1 ⇒ WB15
WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> Can you read part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (<i>specify</i>) 6	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (<i>name of current city, town or village of residence</i>)? <i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i>	YEARS..... ___ ___ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇒ WB18
WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <u><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></u> _____ (<i>Name of place</i>)	CITY..... 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL..... 5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	

<p>WB17. Before you moved here, in which province did you live in?</p>	<p>VIENTIANE CAPITAL 01 PHONGSALY 02 LUANGNAMTHA 03 OUDOMXAY 04 BOKEO 05 LUANGPRABANG 06 HUAPHANH 07 XAYABOURY 08 XIENGKHUANG 09 VIENTIANE 10 BORIKHAMXAY 11 KHAMMUANE 12 SAVANNAKHET 13 SARAVANE 14 SEKONG 15 CHAMPASACK 16 ATTAPEU 17 XAYSOMBOON 18</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF LAO <i>(specify)</i> 96</p>	
<p>WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒End</p>
<p>WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE (CBHI) A SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE C PRIVATE/COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE E CIVIL SERVANT SCHEME F FREE MCH G HEALTH EQUITY FUND (HEF) H</p> <p>OTHER <i>(specify)</i> X</p>	

<p>MT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine or electronic book at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
<p>MT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
<p>MT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
<p>MT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MT9</p>
<p>MT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	<p>0 ⇒ MT9</p>

	YES	NO	
MT6. During the last 3 months, did you:			
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE..... 1	2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1	2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1	2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA . 1	2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE 1	2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE..... 1	2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION..... 1	2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE..... 1	2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING 1	2	
MT7. Check MT6[C], is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[C]=1..... 1	2	1 ⇔ MT10
	NO, MT6[C]=2..... 2		
MT8. Check MT6[F], is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[F]=1 1	2	1 ⇔ MT10
	NO, MT6[F]=2..... 2		
MT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES 1	2	2 ⇔ MT11
	NO 2		
MT10. During the last 3 months did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0		
	LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1		
	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2		
	ALMOST EVERY DAY 3		
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1	2	2 ⇔ MT12
	NO 2		
MT11A. What kind of mobile telephone you have?	SMARTPHONE..... A		
	KEYPAD MOBILE PHONE B		
	DK Z		

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<p>MT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone.</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK..... 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
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FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY
CM

<p>CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?</p> <p><i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question. For stillbirths, abortion, and miscarriage, they will be administered at MISCARRIAGE, STILLBIRTH AND ABORTION module.</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p>CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM5
<p>CM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME..... __ __	
<p>CM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME..... __ __	
<p>CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p>CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE..... __ __	
<p>CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE..... __ __	
<p>CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM11
<p>CM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD..... __ __	
<p>CM10. How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD..... __ __	
<p>CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.</p>	SUM..... __ __	

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CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (<i>total number in CM11</i>) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ <i>CM14</i>
CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14. Check CM11. How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0 ⇒ <i>End</i>

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?		BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl?		BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? <i>Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?</i>			BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?		BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>		BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?		BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) <i>Record '00' if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)?</i> <i>Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>			BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth?
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Unit		Number	Y	N	
01		1	2	1	2								1	2	⇒ Next Birth	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3			
02		1	2	1	2								1	2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 ⇄ Add Birth	2 ⇄ Next Birth	
03		1	2	1	2								1	2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 ⇄ Add Birth	2 ⇄ Next Birth	
04		1	2	1	2								1	2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 ⇄ Add Birth	2 ⇄ Next Birth	
05		1	2	1	2								1	2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 ⇄ Add Birth	2 ⇄ Next Birth	
06		1	2	1	2								1	2	⇒ BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	1 ⇄ Add Birth	2 ⇄ Next Birth	

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (name of last birth listed)?
 YES 1
 NO 2

CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME.....1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT2	1 ⇒ CM17
CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in 2021? <i>If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is 2021, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.</i>	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS1	0 ⇒ End
CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in BH1. <i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i>	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

MISCARRIAGE, STILLBIRTH AND ABORTION		AB
AB0A. Check CM11: Has the woman given birth a baby?	YES, CM11≠0..... 1 NO, CM11=0 2	1 ⇒ AB1A
AB0B. Have you ever been pregnant?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ End
AB1A. For women, some pregnancies may end up with miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion. I would like to talk to you about this. Have you had any cases of pregnancy ending up with miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ End
AB1B. For your entire reproductive life and up-to-date, how many times have you terminated pregnancies by abortion or menstrual regulation? <i>If do not remember or do not answer, record 98</i>	TIMES..... __ __ DK 98	
AB2. When was the last time you had miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion?	YEAR __ __ __ _____ MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98	
AB3. Check AB2: If miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion occurred within the last 2 years preceding the survey, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 2)?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
	PREGNANCIES RESULTED IN MISCARRIAGE, STILLBIRTH, MISSED ABORTION OR ABORTION	

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	01	02	03	04
AB4. What was the year and month of your last miscarriage, or stillbirth, or missed abortion, or abortion?	<i>Filled in AB2</i>	YEAR _____ MONTH ____ DK 98	YEAR _____ MONTH ____ DK 98	YEAR _____ MONTH ____ DK 98
AB5. At how many week did your pregnancy terminate?	WEEKS ____	WEEKS..... ____	WEEKS ____	WEEKS ____
AB5A. Check the number of weeks in AB5	WEEKS < 22 ⇨ AB6A WEEKS >= 22 ⇨ AB6B	WEEKS <22 ⇨ AB6A WEEKS >= 22 ⇨ AB6B	WEEKS < 22 ⇨ AB6A WEEKS >= 22 ⇨ AB6B	WEEKS < 22 ⇨ AB6A WEEKS >= 22 ⇨ AB6B
AB6A. Did your pregnancy end with: - Miscarriage? - Abortion? AB6B. Did your pregnancy end with: - Stillbirth? - Abortion?	MISCARRIAGE .1 STILLBIRTH 3 ABORTION4	MISCARRIAGE. 1 STILLBIRTH . 3 ABORTION 4	MISCARRIAGE. 1 STILLBIRTH 3 ABORTION 4	MISCARRIAGE... 1 STILLBIRTH 3 ABORTION 4
AB7. In the last two years, have you had any other cases of pregnancy which ended with miscarriage, stillbirth, missed abortion or abortion?	YES .1 ⇨ <i>next column</i> NO.... 2 ⇨ <i>AB8</i>	YES ..1 ⇨ <i>next column</i> NO.... 2 ⇨ <i>AB8</i>	YES ..1 ⇨ <i>next column</i> NO.... 2 ⇨ <i>AB8</i>	YES ..1 ⇨ <i>next column</i> NO.... 2 ⇨ <i>AB8</i>
AB8. Check AB6A/B: Did the woman have abortion in the last two years?	HAD ABORTION (AB6A/B = 4) 1 DID NOT HAVE ABORTION (AB6A/B ≠ 4) 2			2 ⇨ <i>End</i>
AB9. Where was your last abortion performed?	NATIONAL/PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL ..01 PROVINCIAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CENTRE..... 02 DISTRICT HOSPITAL/DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING TEAM 03 INTERCOMMUNE CLINIC..... 04 COMMUNE HEALTH CENTRE 05 PRIVATE MATERNAL WARD 06 PRIVATE CLINICS 07 PRIVATE HOSPITALS 08 NGO-LED HEALTH FACILICITES 09 PHARMACIES/ SELF-MEDICATION..... 10 NOT AT HEALTH FACILITIES 11 OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK 98			

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AB10. Who performed your last abortion?	MEDICAL DOCTORS/OBG-YN 01 PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT 02 MIDWIVE..... 03 NURSE 04 HEALTH WORKERS IN GENERAL 05 POPULATION COLLABORATOR/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKERS..... 06 PHARMACIST/DRUG SELLER/ SELF-MEDICATION 07 TRADITIONAL HEALERS/TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 08 RELATIVES/FRIENDS 09 OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96 DK 98	
AB11. What method was used to perform your last abortion?	SURGICAL ABORTION 1 MENSTRUAL REGULATION 2 MEDICAL ABORTION (WITH DRUGS) .3 USING TRADITIONAL MEDICINES 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 DK 8	
AB12. Reasons for the last pregnancy termination (by abortion/menstrual regulation)? <i>Any other reason? Record all reasons mentioned</i>	FAILURE OF FAMILY PLANNING/ CONTRACEPTION A UNWANTED PREGNANCY B UNEXPECTED GENDER OF FETUS..... C INSUFFICIENT ECONOMIC/ INCOME TO TAKE CARE A CHILD..... D REQUESTED BY HUSBAND/ BOYFRIEND/ FAMILY OR FORCED TO GET ABORTION E HEALTH STATUS OF WOMEN..... F HEALTH STATUS OF FETUS/ DEFORMED FETUS..... G LEFT BY HUSBAND OR PARTNER H OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK..... Z	
AB13. Did you have any complications in the last abortion/menstrual regulation?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇔ End
AB14. What are the complications you had in the last abortion/menstrual regulation? <i>Any other complication? Record all complications mentioned</i>	INFECTION/FEVER: A ECLAMPSIA B BLEEDING/HEMORRAGE C ORDOR/PUS VAGIVAL DISCHARGE D TEAR/PERFORATION OF UTERUS E OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK Z	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇨ End
DB2. When you got pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ End
DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇨ DB4A 2 ⇨ DB4B
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?	LATER..... 1 NO MORE 2	
DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?		

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

MN8. When you were pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MN11 8 ⇒ MN11
MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ DK 8	8 ⇒ MN11
MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS 2	2 ⇒ MN14C
MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby? <i>Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MN14C 8 ⇒ MN14C
MN12. Before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'. Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ DK 8	
MN13. Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION 1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK..... 2	1 ⇒ MN14A 2 ⇒ MN14B
MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection ? MN14B. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections? <i>The reference is to the last injection received prior to this pregnancy, as recorded in MN12. If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i>	YEARS AGO __ __ DK 98	
MN14C. During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ MN19 8 ⇒ MN19
MN14D. During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? <i>If answer is not numeric, probe for approximate number of days</i>	DAYS __ __ __ DK..... 998	

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<p>MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (<i>name</i>) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: Joyce Godwin</small></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN25</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN25</p>
<p>MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>MN25. Was (<i>name</i>) dried or wiped soon after birth?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>MN26. How long after the birth was (<i>name</i>) bathed for the first time?</p> <p><i>If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i></p> <p><i>If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.</i></p> <p><i>If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR..... 000</p> <p>HOURS 1 ___</p> <p>DAYS 2 ___</p> <p>NEVER BATHED 997</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>	
<p>MN27. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN30</p>
<p>MN28. What was used to cut the cord?</p>	<p>NEW BLADE 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES 2 SCISSORS 3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	

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MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2⇒MN32 8⇒MN32
MN31. What was applied to the cord? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i>	CHLORHEXIDINE A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) B MUSTARD OIL..... C ASH..... D ANIMAL DUNGE TRADITIONAL MEDICINEF OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ	
MN32. When (<i>name</i>) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE..... 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE..... 2 AVERAGE..... 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DK 8	
MN33. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒MN35 8⇒MN35
MN34. How much did (<i>name</i>) weigh? <i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i>	FROM CARD..... 1 (KG) __ . ____ FROM RECALL 2 (KG) __ . ____ DK 99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	
MN36. Was (<i>name</i>) ever breastfed?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒MN39B
MN37. How long after birth was (<i>name</i>) first put to the breast? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>Otherwise, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	

<p>MN38. In the first two days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk to eat or drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything at all like water, infant formula, honey, porridge, or milk powder that may be given to newborn infants</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN39A 2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MN39A. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i></p> <p>MN39B. In the first two days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i></p>	<p>MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK)..... A PLAIN WATER..... B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER..... C GRIPE WATER..... D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION E FRUIT JUICE F INFANT FORMULA..... G TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS H HONEY I PRESCRIBED MEDICINE J</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK Y</p>	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p>PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
<p>PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇒ PN7
<p>PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (<i>name</i>).</p> <p>You have said that you gave birth in (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>). How long did you stay there after the delivery?</p> <p>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</p>	HOURS 1 __ __ DAYS 2 __ __ WEEKS 3 __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
<p>PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok.</p> <p>Before you left the (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	
<p>PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p> <p>Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (<i>name or type or facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	
<p>PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>).</p> <p>Did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN17
<p>PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p>	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇒ PN11

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<p>PN8. You have already said that (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)’s health after delivery, for example examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok.</p> <p>After the delivery was over and before (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on (<i>name</i>)’s health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN9. And did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN10. After the (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did anyone check on the health of (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN12</p> <p>2 ⇒PN19</p>
<p>PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)’s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok.</p> <p>After (<i>name</i>) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN13A</p> <p>2 ⇒PN13B</p>
<p>PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS 1 ___</p> <p>DAYS 2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS 3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON’T REMEMBER 998</p>	
<p>PN14. Who checked on (<i>name</i>)’s health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFE B</p> <p>AUXILIARY NURSE C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER G</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

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<p>PN15. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>HOME YOUR HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE 22 OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN18</p>
<p>PN17. After you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN21 2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN19. After the delivery was over and (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN21 2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN20. After the birth of (<i>name</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN22A 2 ⇒PN22B</p>
<p>PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS 1 ___</p> <p>DAYS..... 2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS..... 3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998</p>	

<p>PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE / MIDWIFE B AUXILIARY NURSE C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER G RELATIVE / FRIEND..... H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>PN24. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>HOME YOUR HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE 22 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility:</p> <p>[A] Examine (name)'s cord?</p> <p>[B] Take the temperature of (name)?</p> <p>[C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>EXAMINE THE CORD..... 1 2 8</p> <p>TAKE TEMPERATURE 1 2 8</p> <p>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?</p>	<p>YES, MN36=1 1 NO, MN36=2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN28</p>
<p>PN27. Observe (name)'s breastfeeding?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES, MN33=1 1 NO, MN33=2 2 DK, MN33=8 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN29A 2 ⇒PN29B 3 ⇒PN29C</p>

<p>PN29A. You mentioned that <i>(name)</i> was weighed at birth. After that, was <i>(name)</i> weighed again by a health care provider within two days?</p> <p>PN29B. You mentioned that <i>(name)</i> was not weighed at birth. Was <i>(name)</i> weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p> <p>PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if <i>(name)</i> was weighed at birth. Was <i>(name)</i> weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN30. During the first two days after <i>(name)</i>'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
<p>CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning.</p> <p>Are you pregnant now?</p>	<p>YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT..... 1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK OR NOT SURE..... 8</p>	1 ⇨ CP3
<p>CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant.</p> <p>Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	1 ⇨ CP4
<p>CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	1 ⇨ End 2 ⇨ End
<p>CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy?</p> <p><i>Do not prompt.</i></p> <p><i>If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</i></p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION..... A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUD C</p> <p>INJECTABLES..... D</p> <p>IMPLANTS.....E</p> <p>PILLF</p> <p>MALE CONDOM G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM..... H</p> <p>DIAPHRAGMI</p> <p>FOAM / JELLY J</p> <p>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM.....L</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL..... M</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>CP5. Where did you obtain (<i>current method in CP4</i>) the last time?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL11</p> <p>HEALTH CENTER.....12</p> <p>LAO YOUTH CENTER LYC.....13</p> <p>OUTREACH TEAM14</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH VOLUNTEER VHV.....15</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR (<i>specify</i>).....16</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC21</p> <p>PHARMACY22</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR23</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC24</p> <p>FIELD WORKER.....25</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE</p> <p>MEDICAL SECTOR (<i>specify</i>)26</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP31</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE33</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	
<p>CP6. Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception, you, your</p>	<p>RESPONDENT..... 1</p> <p>HUSBAND / PARTNER.....2</p> <p>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/</p>	

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(husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or others?	PARTNER JOINT DECISION..... 3 OTHERS (<i>specify</i>)..... 6	
UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1. Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=11 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1= 2 OR 82	2 ⇨UN6
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇨UN5
UN3. Check CM11. Any births?	NO BIRTHS0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS1	0 ⇨UN4A 1 ⇨UN4B
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER.....1 NONE / NO MORE2	
UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?		
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD1 NO MORE / NONE2 UNDECIDED / DK8	1 ⇨UN8 2 ⇨UN14 8 ⇨UN14
UN6. Check CP4. Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A1 NO, CP4≠A2	1 ⇨UN14
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD1 NO MORE / NONE2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT3 UNDECIDED / DK8	2 ⇨UN10 3 ⇨UN12 8 ⇨UN10
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS.....1 __ __ YEARS2 __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW)993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT994 AFTER MARRIAGE995 OTHER996 DK.....998	994 ⇨UN12
UN9. Check CP1. Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=11 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1= 2 OR 82	1 ⇨UN14

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UN10. Check CP2. Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=11 NO, CP2= 2.....2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	1 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEXA MENOPAUSALB NEVER MENSTRUATEDC HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS).....D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT.....E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC.....F BREASTFEEDINGG TOO OLDH FATALISTIC.....I OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK.....Z	
UN13. Check UN12. 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C2	1 ⇨ End
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? <i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i> <i>If '1 year', probe:</i> How many months ago?	DAYS AGO 1 ___ WEEKS AGO 2 ___ MONTHS AGO 3 ___ YEARS AGO..... 4 ___ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH994 NEVER MENSTRUATED995	993 ⇨ End 994 ⇨ End 995 ⇨ End
UN15. Check UN14. Was the last menstrual period within last year?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE2	2 ⇨ End
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY.....8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨ End 8 ⇨ End
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

- [A] If she goes out without telling him?
- [B] If she neglects the children?
- [C] If she argues with him?
- [D] If she refuses to have sex with him?
- [E] If she burns the food?

	YES	NO	DK
GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING.....	1	2	8
NEGLECTS CHILDREN.....	1	2	8
ARGUES WITH HIM	1	2	8
REFUSES SEX.....	1	2	8
BURNS FOOD	1	2	8

DV2. If a woman or girl you knew experienced violence from an intimate partner, someone known to them or a stranger, where would you suggest they seek help?

PROBE: Any other?

- HOSPITAL OR MEDICAL FACILITYA
- VILLAGE AUTHORITY, INCLUDING VILLAGE MEDIATION COMMITTEESB
- LAO WOMEN’S UNION.....C
- POLICED
- LEGAL AID.....E
- OTHER (Specify).....X
- DK.....Z

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MARRIAGE/UNION

MA

<p>MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?</p>	<p>YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3</p>	<p>3 ⇒MA5</p>
<p>MA1A. Who took the decision for marriage or initiating the union? <i>If someone else, probe:</i> Could you tell me who(m)?</p>	<p>RESPONDENT..... 1 JOINT DECISION WITH PARTNER 2 PARENTS..... 3 JOINT WITH PARENTS 4 SOMEONE ELSE (<i>specify</i>)..... 5 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS __ __ DK..... 98</p>	
<p>MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners or does he live with other women as if married?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MA7</p>
<p>MA4. How many other wives or partners does he have?</p>	<p>NUMBER __ __ DK..... 98</p>	<p>⇒MA7 98 ⇒MA7</p>
<p>MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?</p>	<p>YES, FORMERLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER.. 2 NO..... 3</p>	<p>3 ⇒End</p>
<p>MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?</p>	<p>WIDOWED..... 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3</p>	
<p>MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?</p>	<p>ONLY ONCE..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒MA8A 2 ⇒MA8B</p>
<p>MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?</p>	<p>DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998</p>	
<p>MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, MA8A/B=9998..... 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MA13</p>
<p>MA10. Check MA7: In union only once?</p>	<p>YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒MA11A 2 ⇒MA11B</p>
<p>MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS __ __</p>	
<p>MA13. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: <u>you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, jointly with others or others on your behalf?</u></p>	<p>RESPONDENT..... 1 HUSBAND / PARTNER..... 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/ PARTNER JOINT DECISION..... 3 OTHERS (<i>specify</i>)..... 6</p>	

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SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		SB
<p>SB1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE..... 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS..... __ __</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER..... 95</p>	00 ⇒ End
<p>SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO..... 1 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS AGO..... 2 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS AGO..... 3 __ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO..... 4 __ __</p>	4 ⇒ End
<p>SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>SB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>HUSBAND..... 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER..... 2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER..... 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>4 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>5 ⇒ SB6</p> <p>6 ⇒ SB6</p>
<p>SB5. <i>Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</i></p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1</p> <p>NO, MA1=3..... 2</p>	1 ⇒ SB7
<p>SB6. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER..... __ __</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>SB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>SB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Boyfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>HUSBAND..... 1 COHABITING PARTNER..... 2 BOYFRIEND 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER..... 5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3 ⇔ SB12 4 ⇔ SB12 5 ⇔ SB12 6 ⇔ SB12</p>
<p>SB10. Check MA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇔ SB12</p>
<p>SB11. Check MA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7≠1..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇔ SB13</p>
<p>SB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?</p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER..... _ _ DK 98</p>	
<p>SB13. Can you say NO to your husband/partner if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE..... 3 DK/NO ANSWER 8</p>	

HIV/AIDS		HA																
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇒ End																
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY.....	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY.....	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY.....	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY.....	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8															
HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ HA11																
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES1 NO2 DK8																	

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<p>HA11. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=11</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HA24</p>
<p>HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?</p>	<p>YES, MN2=11</p> <p>NO, MN2=22</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HA17</p>
<p>HA13. During any of the antenatal visits for your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), were you given any information about:</p> <p>[A] Babies getting HIV from their mother?</p> <p>[B] Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV?</p> <p>[C] Getting tested for HIV?</p> <p>Were you:</p> <p>[D] Offered a test for HIV?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>HIV FROM MOTHER1 2 8</p> <p>THINGS TO DO1 2 8</p> <p>TESTED FOR HIV1 2 8</p> <p>OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV1 2 8</p>	
<p>HA14. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HA17</p> <p>8 ⇒ HA17</p>
<p>HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HA17</p> <p>8 ⇒ HA17</p>
<p>HA16. After you received the result, were you given any health information or counselling related to HIV?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>HA17. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 761</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 962</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HA21</p>
<p>HA18. Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born were you offered an HIV test?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HA21</p>
<p>HA20. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ HA22</p> <p>2 ⇒ HA22</p>
<p>HA21. Check HA14. Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?</p>	<p>YES, HA14=11</p> <p>NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠12</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HA24</p>
<p>HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ HA25</p>

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HA23. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO1 12-23 MONTHS AGO2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO3	1 ⇨HA28 2 ⇨HA28 3 ⇨HA28
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇨HA27
HA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO1 12-23 MONTHS AGO2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES1 NO2 DK8	1 ⇨HA28 2 ⇨HA28 8 ⇨HA28
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES1 NO2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇨HA30
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES1 NO2	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES1 NO2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE1 DISAGREE2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES1 NO2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES1 NO.....2	2 ⇒TA6
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE.....00 AGE__ __	00 ⇒TA6
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES1 NO.....2	2 ⇒TA6
TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES.....__ __	
TA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> __ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES1 NO.....2	2 ⇒TA10
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES1 NO.....2	2 ⇒TA10
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS.....A WATER PIPE.....B CIGARILLOS.....C PIPE.....D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA8</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> __ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES1 NO.....2	2 ⇒TA14
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES1 NO.....2	2 ⇒TA14

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<p>TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCOA SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in TA12</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH..... 10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30</p>	
<p>TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2</p>	2 ⇒End
<p>TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.</p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL00</p> <p>AGE ____ ____</p>	00 ⇒End
<p>TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH.....00</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____</p> <p>10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH..... 10</p> <p>EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30</p>	00 ⇒End
<p>TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS ____ ____</p>	

WM10. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __	
WM11. <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE.....1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) _____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) _____ 3	
WM12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	LAO.....1	
WM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	LAO.....1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
WM14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	LAO.....1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
WM15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT

WM15A. Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (WM3). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), 5 to 17 QUESTIONNAIRE (FS4) or UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (WM3=HH47 OR WM3=FS4 OR WM3=UF4).....1	1 ⇒ WM16
	NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (WM3≠HH47 AND WM3≠FS4 AND WM3≠UF4).....2	

WM15B. Thank you for your participation.

The Lao Statistics Bureau will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?

YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ WM16
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WM15C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ WM16
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WM15D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
WM15E. Ask for and record phone number. _____	_____	_____	_____
WM15F. Just to confirm, the number is (<i>number from WM15E</i>)? If no, return to WM15E and correct entry.	YES 1 NO 2 ⇨ WM15E	YES 1 NO 2 ⇨ WM15E	YES 1 NO 2 ⇨ WM15E
WM15G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?	FIXED LINE..... 1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE..... 1 MOBILE 2	FIXED LINE 1 MOBILE..... 2
WM15H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number?	PERIOD BETWEEN..... ____ AND ____ ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____ 96	PERIOD BETWEEN..... ____ AND ____ ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____ 96	PERIOD BETWEEN ____ AND ____ ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____ 96

<p>WM15H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number?</p> <p><i>Probe: Any other day?</i></p> <p><i>If X is recorded, no other answer is possible</i></p>	<p>MONDAY..... A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY..... D FRIDAY..... E SATURDAY..... F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X</p>	<p>MONDAY..... A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY..... D FRIDAY..... E SATURDAY..... F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X</p>	<p>MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X</p>
<p>WM15I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?</p>	<p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/> [P2] NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> WM16</p>	<p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/> [P3] NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> WM16</p>	<p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/> [P4] NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> WM16</p>
			<p>Tick here if additional questionnaire used: <input type="checkbox"/></p>

WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?

Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

E

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME _____	MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2023	

<p>Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.</p>	<p>MWM7. Record the time:</p> <p>HOURS : MINUTES</p> <p>_____ : _____</p>	
<p>MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ MWM9B 2 ⇨ MWM9A</p>
<p>MWM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are team member of LAO SOCIAL INDICATOR SURVEY WHICH IS EXECUTED BY THE LAO STATISTICS BUREAU. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 20 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	<p>MWM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	
<p>YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ MWM17</p>	

<p>MWM17. Result of man's interview.</p> <p><i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i></p>	<p>COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED..... 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17..... 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>
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MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇒MWB3
MWB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3, 4 OR 5..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK..... 2	1 ⇒MWB15 2 ⇒MWB14
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ___ DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR..... ___ DK YEAR 9998	
MWB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... ___	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended? Grade: Primary 11 – 15 Lower Sec. 21 – 24 Upper Sec. 31 – 33 Post Sec. non tertiary 41 – 43 Tertiary Edu. 51 - 57	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 000 PRIMARY..... 1 ___ LOWER SECONDARY 2 ___ UPPER SECONDARY 3 ___ POST SEC NOT TERTIARY 4 ___ TERTIARY EDUCATION..... 5 ___	000 ⇒MWB14
MWB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
MWB8. Check MWB4. Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇒MWB13
MWB9. At any time during the 2022-23 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒MWB11
MWB10. During 2022-23 school year, which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ? Grade: Primary 11 – 15 Lower Sec. 21 – 24 Upper Sec. 31 – 33 Post Sec. non tertiary 41 – 43 Tertiary Edu. 51 - 57	PRIMARY..... 1 ___ LOWER SECONDARY 2 ___ UPPER SECONDARY 3 ___ POST SECONDARY NOT TERTIARY.. 4 ___ TERTIARY EDUCATION..... 5 ___	
MWB11. At any time during the 2021-22 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒MWB13

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<p>MWB12. During 2021-22 school year, which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u>?</p> <p>Grade:</p> <p>Primary 11 – 15</p> <p>Lower Sec. 21 – 24</p> <p>Upper Sec. 31 – 33</p> <p>Post Sec. non tertiary 41 – 43</p> <p>Tertiary Edu. 51 - 57</p>	<p>PRIMARY..... 1 ___</p> <p>LOWER SECONDARY 2 ___</p> <p>UPPER SECONDARY 3 ___</p> <p>POST SECONDARY NOT TERTIARY.. 4 ___</p> <p>TERTIARY EDUCATION..... 5 ___</p>	
<p>MWB13. Check MWB6. Highest level of school attended:</p>	<p>MWB6=2, 3, 4 OR 5 1</p> <p>MWB6= 1..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒MWB15</p>
<p>MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.</p> <p><i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i></p>	<p>CANNOT READ AT ALL 1</p> <p>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2</p> <p>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3</p> <p>NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify) _____ 6</p>	
<p>MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city, town or village of residence)?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p>	<p>YEARS..... ___</p> <p>ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH..... 95</p>	<p>95 ⇒MWB18</p>
<p>MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>CITY..... 1</p> <p>TOWN..... 2</p> <p>RURAL AREA 3</p> <p>UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL..... 5</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p>	

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<p>MWB17. Before you moved here, in which province did you live in?</p>	<p>VIENTIANE CAPITAL 01 PHONGSALY 02 LUANGNAMTHA 03 OUDOMXAY 04 BOKEO 05 LUANGPRABANG 06 HUAPHANH 07 XAYABOURY 08 XIENGKHUANG 09 VIENTIANE 10 BORIKHAMXAY 11 KHAMMUANE 12 SAVANNAKHET 13 SARAVANE 14 SEKONG 15 CHAMPASACK 16 ATTAPEU 17 XAYSOMBOON 18</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF LAOS <i>(specify)</i> _____ 96</p>	
<p>MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE (CBHI) A SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE C PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE D NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE E CIVIL SERVANT SCHEME F FREE MCH G HEALTH EQUITY FUND (HEF) H</p> <p>OTHER <i>(specify)</i> _____ X</p>	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
<p>MMT1. Do you read a newspaper or magazine or electronic book at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
<p>MMT2. Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
<p>MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
<p>MMT4. Have you ever used a computer or a tablet from any location?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ MMT9
<p>MMT5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer or a tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happened almost every day?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	0 ⇒ MMT9

	YES	NO	
MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you:			
[A] Copy or move a file or folder?	COPY/MOVE FILE..... 1	2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1	2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1	2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA . 1	2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE 1	2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE..... 1	2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION..... 1	2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE 1	2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING 1	2	
MMT7. Check MMT6[C], is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[C]=1 1	2	1 ⇔ MMT10
	NO, MMT6[C]=2 2		
MMT8. Check MMT6[F], is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MMT6[F]=1 1	2	1 ⇔ MMT10
	NO, MMT6[F]=2 2		
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES 1	2	2 ⇔ MMT11
	NO 2		
MMT10. During the last 3 months did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0		
	LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1		
	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2		
	ALMOST EVERY DAY 3		
MMT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1	2	2 ⇔ MMT12
	NO 2		
MMT11A What kind of mobile telephone you have?	SMARTPHONE..... A		
	KEYPAD MOBILE PHONE B		
	DK Z		

<p>MMT12. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone.</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day?</p> <p><i>If 'Yes' record 3. If 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL..... 0</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1</p> <p>AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK..... 2</p> <p>ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	
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FERTILITY		MCM
<p>MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name.</p> <p>Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?</p> <p><i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MCM8 8 ⇒ MCM8
<p>MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM5
<p>MCM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME..... ____	
<p>MCM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME..... ____	
<p>MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM8
<p>MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE ____	
<p>MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ____	
<p>MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM11
<p>MCM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	BOYS DEAD ____	
<p>MCM10. How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	GIRLS DEAD ____	
<p>MCM11. Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.</p>	SUM ____	

MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (total number in MCM11) live births during your life. Is this correct?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇒MCM14
MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.		
MCM14. Check MCM11. How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00.....0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01.....1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE2	0 ⇒End 1 ⇒MCM18A
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒MCM17
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN _ _	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS _ _	⇒MCM18B
MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born? MCM18B. In what month and year was the last of these (total number in MCM11) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH _ _ _ YEAR _ _ _ _	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

MDV

MDV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

YES NO DK

[A] If she goes out without telling him?

GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING 1 2 8

[B] If she neglects the children?

NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1 2 8

[C] If she argues with him?

ARGUES WITH HIM 1 2 8

[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?

REFUSES SEX 1 2 8

[E] If she burns the food?

BURNS FOOD 1 2 8

MDV2. If a woman or girl you knew experienced violence from an intimate partner, someone known to them or a stranger, where would you suggest they seek help?

PROBE: Any other?

HOSPITAL OR MEDICAL FACILITY A
 VILLAGE AUTHORITY, INCLUDING
 VILLAGE MEDIATION COMMITTEES B
 LAO WOMEN’S UNION..... C
 POLICE D
 LEGAL AID..... E
 OTHER (Specify)..... X
 DK..... Z

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER2 NO, NOT IN UNION3	3 ⇒MMA5
MMA1A. Who took the decision for marriage or initiating the union?	RESPONDENT 1 JOINT DECISION WITH PARTNER.....2 PARENTS3 SOMEONE ELSE (specify)..... 4 DK 8	
MMA3. Do you have other wives or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒MMA7
MMA4. How many other wives or live-in partners do you have?	NUMBER __ __ DK98	⇒MMA7 98 ⇒MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER ..2 NO3	3 ⇒End
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED1 DIVORCED2 SEPARATED3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE1 MORE THAN ONCE.....2	1 ⇒MMA8A 2 ⇒MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998	
MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=9998.....1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998.....2	2 ⇒End
MMA10. Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=11 NO, MMA7=22	1 ⇒MMA11A 2 ⇒MMA11B
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)? MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __	

E

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR		MSB
<p>MSB1. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.</p> <p>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE.....00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS.....__ __</p> <p>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER95</p>	00 ⇒End
<p>MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity.</p> <p>When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i></p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 __ __</p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 __ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 __ __</p>	4 ⇒End
<p>MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>MSB4. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE.....1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND.....3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE.....4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER5</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇒MSB6</p> <p>4 ⇒MSB6</p> <p>5 ⇒MSB6</p> <p>6 ⇒MSB6</p>
<p>MSB5. <i>Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</i></p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 21</p> <p>NO, MMA1=32</p>	1 ⇒MSB7
<p>MSB6. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER.....__ __</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	
<p>MSB7. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	2 ⇒End
<p>MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with another person, was a condom used?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	

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<p>MSB9. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'Girlfriend' then ask:</i> Were you living together as if married? <i>If 'Yes', record '2'. If 'No', record '3'.</i></p>	<p>WIFE..... 1</p> <p>COHABITING PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND..... 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE..... 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER..... 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	<p>3 ⇨MSB12</p> <p>4 ⇨MSB12</p> <p>5 ⇨MSB12</p> <p>6 ⇨MSB12</p>
<p>MSB10. Check MMA1: Currently married or living with a partner?</p>	<p>YES, MMA1=1 OR 2.....1</p> <p>NO, MMA1=32</p>	<p>2 ⇨MSB12</p>
<p>MSB11. Check MMA7: Married or living with a partner only once?</p>	<p>YES, MMA7=11</p> <p>NO, MMA7≠12</p>	<p>1 ⇨End</p>
<p>MSB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is 'DK', probe:</i> About how old is this person?</p>	<p>AGE OF SEXUAL PARTNER..... __ __</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	

HIV/AIDS		MHA																
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8	2⇒End																
MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8																	
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8																	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8																	
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8																	
MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8																	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8																	
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY BREASTFEEDING.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BY BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8															
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8															
BY BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8															
MHA9. Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES1 NO2	2⇒MHA24																
MHA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES1 NO2 DK.....8																	
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES1 NO2	2⇒MHA27																

MHA25. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12-23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ MHA28 2 ⇨ MHA28 8 ⇨ MHA28
MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MHA30
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2	
MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

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TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE.....00 AGE	00 ⇒ MTA6
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES.....	
MTA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS 0 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGARS.....A WATER PIPE.....B CIGARILLOS.....C PIPE.....D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA8</i>)? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS 0 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
MTA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ MTA14
MTA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ MTA14

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<p>MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>CHEWING TOBACCO A SNUFF B DIP C OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use (<i>names of products mentioned in MTA12</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	
<p>MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.</p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL 00 AGE ____ ____</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, record '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'. If 'Every day' or 'Almost every day', record '30'.</i></p>	<p>DID NOT HAVE ONE DRINK IN LAST ONE MONTH 00 NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> ____ 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH 10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY 30</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DRINKS ____ ____</p>	

MWM10. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __	
MWM11. <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) _____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) _____ 3	
MWM12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	LAO.....1	
MWM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	LAO.....1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
MWM14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	LAO.....1 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
MWM15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT

<p>MWM15A. Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (MWM3). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), 5 to 17 QUESTIONNAIRE (FS4) or UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?</p>	<p>YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (MWM3=HH47 OR MWM3=FS4 OR MWM3=UF4)1</p>	<p>1 ⇒MWM16</p>
	<p>NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (MWM3≠HH47 AND MWM3≠FS4 AND MWM3≠UF4).....2</p>	

MWM15B. Thank you for your participation.

The Lao Statistics Bureau will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?

<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MWM16</p>
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<p>MWM15C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MWM16</p>
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MWM15D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
<p>MWM15E. Ask for and record phone number.</p> <p>_____</p>			
<p>MWM15F. Just to confirm, the number is (<i>number from MWM15E</i>)?</p> <p>If no, return to MWM15E and correct entry.</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO2☒ MWM15E</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO2☒ MWM15E</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO2☒ MWM15E</p>
<p>MWM15G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?</p>	<p>FIXED LINE..... 1</p> <p>MOBILE2</p>	<p>FIXED LINE..... 1</p> <p>MOBILE2</p>	<p>FIXED LINE 1</p> <p>MOBILE.....2</p>
<p>MWM15H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number?</p>	<p>PERIOD</p> <p>BETWEEN..... ____</p> <p>AND ____</p> <p>ANY TIME95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____96</p>	<p>PERIOD</p> <p>BETWEEN..... ____</p> <p>AND ____</p> <p>ANY TIME95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____96</p>	<p>PERIOD</p> <p>BETWEEN..... ____</p> <p>AND ____</p> <p>ANY TIME95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____96</p>

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<p>MWM15H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number?</p> <p><i>Probe: Any other day?</i></p> <p><i>If X is recorded, no other answer is possible</i></p>	<p>MONDAY..... A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X</p>	<p>MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X</p>	<p>MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X</p>
<p>MWM15I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?</p>	<p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/> [P2] NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> MWM16</p>	<p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/> [P3] NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> MWM16</p>	<p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/> [P4] NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> MWM16</p>
			<p>Tick here if additional questionnaire used: <input type="checkbox"/></p>

MWM16. Check columns HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?

Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

No ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> 3	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.		
UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW..... 2	1 ⇨UF10B 2 ⇨UF10A
UF10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are team member of LAO SOCIAL INDICATOR SURVEY WHICH IS EXECUTED BY THE LAO STATISTICS BUREAU . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	1 ⇨UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨UF17	

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UF17. Result of interview for children under 5 <i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED	01
	NOT AT HOME	02
	REFUSED.....	03
	PARTLY COMPLETED.....	04
	INCAPACITATED (specify) _____	05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17	06
	OTHER (specify) _____	96

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name) 's Birth Certificate, Yellow Immunization Card / MCH Handbook, and any immunization record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1. On what day, month and year was (name) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday? <i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i> <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ____ DK DAY..... 98 MONTH ____ YEAR <u>2 0</u> ____	
UB2. How old is (name) ? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i> <i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... ____	
UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ UB9
UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLDS QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇒ UB6

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UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?	YES, ED10=0 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇔UB8B 2 ⇔UB9
UB6. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as nursery school or pre-school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇔UB9
UB7. At any time since September 2022, did (he/she) attend (<i>programmes mentioned in UB6</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇔UB8A 2 ⇔UB9
UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend nursery school or pre-school? UB8B. You have mentioned that (<i>name</i>) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?	YES 1 NO 2	
UB9. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇔End
UB10. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE (CBHI) A SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE C PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE D NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE E CIVIL SERVANT SCHEME..... F FREE MCH G HEALTH EQUITY FUND (HEF) H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR0. Has <i>(name)</i> been registered in the family book?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BR1. Does <i>(name)</i> have a birth certificate*? <i>If yes, ask: May I see it? * Certificate issued by District Authority of Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA)</i>	YES, SEEN..... 1 YES, NOT SEEN 2 NO 3 DK 8	1 ⇨End 2 ⇨End
BR2. Has <i>(name)</i> 's birth been registered with DISTRICT AUTHORITY ?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇨End
BR3. Do you know how to register <i>(name)</i> 's birth with District Authority?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

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

EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with *(name)*:

A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.

Record only household members that apply.

[A] Read books or looked at picture books with <i>(name)</i> ?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ EC5[B] 8 ⇒ EC5[B]
[A1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with <i>(name)</i> ?	MOTHER A FATHER B OTHER C	
[B] Told stories to <i>(name)</i> ?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ EC5[C] 8 ⇒ EC5[C]
[B1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with <i>(name)</i> ?	MOTHER A FATHER B OTHER C	
[C] Sang songs to or with <i>(name)</i> , including lullabies?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ EC5[D] 8 ⇒ EC5[D]
[C1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with <i>(name)</i> ?	MOTHER A FATHER B OTHER C	
[D] Took <i>(name)</i> outside the home?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ EC5[E] 8 ⇒ EC5[E]
[D1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with <i>(name)</i> ?	MOTHER A FATHER B OTHER C	
[E] Played with <i>(name)</i> ?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ EC5[F]

E

<p>[E1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (name)?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (name)?</p> <p>[F1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (name)?</p>	<p>DK 8</p> <p>MOTHER A FATHER B OTHER C</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p> <p>MOTHER A FATHER B OTHER C</p>	<p>8⇒EC5[F]</p> <p>2⇒EC21 8⇒EC21</p>
<p>EC21. I would like to ask you about certain things (name) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give.</p> <p>Can (name) walk on an uneven surface, for example a bumpy or steep road, without falling?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>EC22. Can (name) jump up with both feet leaving the ground?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>EC23. Can (name) dress (him/herself), that is, put on pants, blouse and a shirt without help?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>EC24. Can (name) fasten and unfasten buttons without help?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>EC25. Can (name) say 10 or more words like “mama” or “ball”?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>EC26. Can (name) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example “I want water” or “The house is big”?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒EC28 8⇒EC28</p>

<p>EC27. Can (<i>name</i>) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example “The house is very big”?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC28. Can (<i>name</i>) correctly use any of the words “I,” “you,” “she,” or “he,” for example “I want water,” or “He eats rice”?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC29. If you show (<i>name</i>) an object (<i>he/she</i>) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (<i>he/she</i>) consistently name it?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> By consistently I mean that (<i>he/she</i>) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC30. Can (<i>name</i>) recognise at least 5 letters of the alphabet?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC31. Can (<i>name</i>) write (<i>his/her</i>) own name?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC32. Does (<i>name</i>) recognise all numbers from 1 to 5?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC33. If you ask (<i>name</i>) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does (<i>he/she</i>) give you the correct amount?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC34. Can (<i>name</i>) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC35. Can (<i>name</i>) do an activity, such as colouring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC36. Does (<i>name</i>) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example “Where is Grandma?”</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC37. Does (<i>name</i>) offer to help someone who seems to need help?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	

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<p>EC38. Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC39. The next two questions have five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question.</p> <p>How often does (<i>name</i>) seem to be very sad or depressed?</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5 DK 8</p>	
<p>EC40. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?</p> <p>Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more, or a lot more?</p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 1 LESS 2 THE SAME 3 MORE 4 A LOT MORE 5 DK 8</p>	

CHILD DISCIPLINE

UCD

<p>UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>
<p>UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <i>(name)</i> in the past month.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something <i>(name)</i> liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p> <p>[B] Explained why <i>(name)</i>'s behavior was wrong.</p> <p>[C] Shook (him/her).</p> <p>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p> <p>[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p> <p>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p> <p>[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.</p> <p>[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.</p> <p>[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.</p> <p>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p> <p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.</p>	<p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2</p> <p>SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2</p> <p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2</p> <p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2</p> <p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2</p> <p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2</p> <p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2</p> <p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2</p>	
<p>UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the <i>QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒UCD5</p>
<p>UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>
<p>UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8</p>	

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CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 11 AGE 2, 3 OR 42	1 ⇒ End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have. Does (name) wear glasses?	YES1 NO2	
UCF3. Does (name) use a hearing aid?	YES1 NO2	
UCF4. Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES1 NO2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=11 NO, UCF2=22	1 ⇒ UCF7A 2 ⇒ UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (name) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (name) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=11 NO, UCF3=22	1 ⇒ UCF9A 2 ⇒ UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. Does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=11 NO, UCF4=22	1 ⇒ UCF11 2 ⇒ UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL4	1 ⇒ UCF14 2 ⇒ UCF14 3 ⇒ UCF14 4 ⇒ UCF14

UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL4	
UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL4	
UCF16. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY1 SOME DIFFICULTY2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL4	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD		
BD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4..... 2	2 ⇒ End		
BD2. Has (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ BD3A 8 ⇒ BD3A		
BD3. Is (<i>name</i>) still being breastfed?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8			
BD3A. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1..... 1 AGE 2 2	2 ⇒ End		
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (<i>name</i>) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8			
BD5. Did (<i>name</i>) drink Oral Rehydration Salts solution (ORS), yesterday, during the day or night?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8			
BD6. Did (<i>name</i>) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8			
BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (<i>name</i>) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (<i>name</i>) drink (<i>name of item</i>) yesterday during the day or the night:				
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8
[B] Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks including those made from syrups or powders?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8
[C] Clear broth/clear soup (Nam Keng)?	CLEAR BROTH	1	2	8
[D] Infant formula, such as Similac, Pediasure?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ✕	8 ✕
[D1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA			—
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ✕	8 ✕
				BD7[E] BD7[E] BD7[F] BD7[F]

[E1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK _ DK..... 8
[E2] Was the milk or were any of the milk drinks a sweet or flavoured type of milk?	SWEET MILK 1 2 8
[F] Yogurt drinks such as Lao Yogurt, Xiao Ban Yogurt, Dutchie Yogurt (imported) ?	YOGURT DRINKS 1 2 8 <i>BD7[G] BD7[G]</i>
[F1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK YOGURT _ DK..... 8
[F2] Was the yogurt or were any of the yogurt drinks a sweet or flavoured type of yogurt drink?	SWEET YOGURT DRINKS 1 2 8
[G] Chocolate-flavoured drinks including those made from syrups or powders?	CHOCOLATE DRINKS 1 2 8
[H] Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks or energy drinks?	SODA, MALT, ENERGY 1 2 8
[I] Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks?	TEA, COFFEE, HERBAL 1 2 8 <i>BD7[X] BD7[X]</i>
[I1] Was the drink or were any of these drinks sweetened?	SWEET TEA, COFFEE, HERBAL 1 2 8
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS 1 2 8 <i>BD8 BD8</i>
[X1] <i>Record all other liquids mentioned.</i>	<i>(Specify) _____</i>
[X2] Was the drink or were any of these drinks sweetened?	SWEET OTHER LIQUID 1 2 8
<p>BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (<i>name</i>) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Think about when (<i>name</i>) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (<i>name</i>) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else? Record answers using the food groups below.</i> - What did (<i>name</i>) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i> 	
<p><i>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask:</i></p> <p>Just to make sure, did (<i>name</i>) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p>
[A] Yogurt, other than yogurt drinks? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[F]</i>	YOGURT 1 2 8 <i>BD8[B] BD8[B]</i>
[A1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT _ DK..... 8

[B] Any baby food, such as Cerelac, Nestum,?	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
[C] Porridge, bread, rice, noodles, pasta, cornmeal, barley?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, sweet red peppers, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[E] Plantains, white potatoes, white yams, manioc cassava, russet potatoes or starchy tuberous roots that are white or pale inside, or any other foods made from roots?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[F] Dark green, leafy vegetables such as Spinach, Morning Glory, and Green Leaf Lettuce?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[F1] Any other vegetables, such as lady's finger, Red Cabbage, Peas, Mushroom etc., ?	OTHER VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas ?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits such as watermelon, banana,?	OTHER FRUITS	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart, tongue, brains, pancreas or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any commonly consumed foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
[N] Hard or soft cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8
[O] Sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, or frozen treats like ice cream and popsicles?	SWEET FOODS	1	2	8
[P] Chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, instant noodles?	SALTY FOODS	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ⁸	8 ⁸
[X1] <i>Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.</i>	(Specify) _____			
BD9. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? <i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i> <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES __ DK 8			

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IMMUNIZATION										IM	
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?		AGE 0, 1, OR 2..... 1							AGE 3 OR 4..... 2		2 ⇒IM29
IM2. Do you have a Yellow Immunization Card or MCH handbook (Pink Book) or Immunization Document from a private health provider or any other document where (<i>name</i>)'s vaccinations are written down?		YES, HAS ONLY CARD/MCH HANDBOOK..... 1							YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT..... 2		1 ⇒IM5
		YES, HAS CARD/MCH HANDBOOK AND OTHER DOCUMENT..... 3							NO, HAS NO CARDS/MCH HANDBOOK AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT..... 4		3 ⇒IM5
IM3. Did you ever have Yellow Immunization Card or MCH handbook or Immunization document from a private health provider for (<i>name</i>)?		YES..... 1							NO..... 2		
IM4. Check IM2:		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2..... 1							HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4..... 2		2 ⇒IM11
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?		YES, ONLY CARD/MCH HANDBOOK SEEN..... 1							YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN..... 2		
		YES, CARD/MCH HANDBOOK AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN..... 3							NO, NO CARDS/MCH HANDBOOK AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN..... 4		4 ⇒IM11
IM6. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents. (b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		DATE OF IMMUNIZATION									
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR					
BCG	BCG					2	0	2			
HepB (at birth)	HepB0					2	0	2			
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0	2			
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0	2			
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0	2			
Polio (IPV)	IPV					2	0	2			
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 1	Penta1					2	0	2			
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 2	Penta2					2	0	2			
Pentavalent (DPTHibHepB) 3	Penta3					2	0	2			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					2	0	2			

Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					2	0	2		
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					2	0	2		
Measles and Rubella	MR1					2	0	2		
Measles and Rubella	MR2					2	0	2		
Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine	JEV					2	0	2		
Vitamin A (Most recent)	Vit. A					2	0	2		
Deworming (Most recent)	Deworming					2	0	2		
IM7. Check IM6. Are all vaccines (BCG to Deworming) recorded?		YES..... 1 NO..... 2							1 ⇒End	
IM8. Did (<i>name</i>) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunization days or child health days:									Y N DK	
[A] National Polio Campaign	NATIONAL POLIO CAMPAIGN							1	2	8
[B] National Measles Campaign	NATIONAL MEASLES CAMPAIGN.....							1	2	8
[C] National Immunization Day	NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAY.....							1	2	8
[D] Provincial Health Day	PROVINCIAL HEALTH DAY							1	2	8
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (<i>name</i>) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the campaigns, immunization days or provincial health days just mentioned?		YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8							2 ⇒End 8 ⇒End	
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations. <i>Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received.</i> <i>For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column.</i> <i>When <u>finished</u>, go to next module.</i>									⇒End	
IM11. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign, immunization day or provincial health day?		YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8								
IM12. Did (<i>name</i>) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunization days or child health days:									Y N DK	

[A] National Polio Campaign	NATIONAL POLIO CAMPAIGN..... 1 2 8	
[B] National Measles Campaign	NATIONAL MEASLES CAMPAIGN 1 2 8	
[C] National Immunization Day	NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAY 1 2 8	
[D] Provincial Health Day	PROVINCIAL HEALTH DAY..... 1 2 8	
IM13. Check IM11 and IM12:	ALL NO OR DK..... 1 AT LEAST ONE YES 2	1 ⇒ End
IM14. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM15. Did (<i>name</i>) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease – within the first 24 hours after birth?	YES, WITHIN 24 HOURS 1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS 2 NO 3 DK 8	
IM16. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth to protect (him/her) from polio? <i>Probe by indicating that the first drop is usually given at birth and later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ IM20 8 ⇒ IM20
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ___ DK 8	
IM19. The last time (<i>name</i>) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio? <i>Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM20. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? <i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Polio drops.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ IM22 8 ⇒ IM22
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ___	

	DK..... 8	
IM22. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus? <i>Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇨IM26 8 ⇨IM26
IM23. How many times was the pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES __ DK..... 8	
IM26. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a MR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles and rubella?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇨IM26B 8 ⇨IM26B
IM26A. How many times was the MR vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES __ DK..... 8	
IM26B. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received the Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine – that is, injection into a muscle or just under the skin to prevent him/her from against Japanese encephalitis?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
IM29. Has (name) received a Vitamin A does like (this /any of these) within the last 6 months? <i>Show common types of ampules / capsules / syrups</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
IM30. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received the Deworming tablet – that is, a tablet to eliminate the existing worms?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	

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CARE OF ILLNESS

CA

<p>CA1. In the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇒CA14 8 ⇒CA14</p>
<p>CA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?</p>	<p>YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK..... 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒CA3A 2 ⇒CA3B</p>
<p>CA3A. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes breastmilk, Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine.</p> <p>During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?</p> <p>CA3B. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. This includes Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS) and other liquids given with medicine.</p> <p>During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS1 SOMEWHAT LESS2 ABOUT THE SAME3 MORE4 NOTHING TO DRINK5 DK.....8</p>	
<p>CA4. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?</p> <p><i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p>	<p>MUCH LESS1 SOMEWHAT LESS2 ABOUT THE SAME3 MORE4 STOPPED FOOD5 NEVER GAVE FOOD7 DK.....8</p>	
<p>CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇒CA7 8 ⇒CA7</p>

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<p>CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i></p> <p><i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITALA GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTREB VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER.....D OUTREACH TEAM E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIANJ PRIVATE PHARMACYK MOBILE CLINICM OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOPQ TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER _____ Z</p>	
<p>CA7. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given:</p> <p>[A] A fluid made from a special packet called oralyte / Nam Tha Lay Phoun?</p> <p>[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid called oralyte fluid?</p> <p>[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?</p> <p>[D] Coconut water or rice water with salt?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORS PACKET 1 2 8</p> <p>PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID..... 1 2 8</p> <p>ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP 1 2 8</p> <p>COCONUT WATER OR RICE WATER WITH SALT..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA8. Check CA7[A] and CA7[B]: Was child given any ORS?</p>	<p>YES, YES IN CA7[A] OR CA7[B].....1</p> <p>NO, 'NO' OR 'DK' IN BOTH CA7[A] AND CA7[B].....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA10</p>

<p>CA9. Where did you get the (ORS mentioned in CA7[A] and/or CA7[B])?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><u><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></u></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITALA GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTREB VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER.....D OUTREACH TEAME OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACYK MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOPQ TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R</p> <p>OTHER (specify)X DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Z</p>	
<p>CA10. Check CA7[C]: Was child given any zinc?</p>	<p>YES, CA7[C]=11 NO, CA7[C] ≠1.....2</p>	<p>2⇒CA12</p>
<p>CA11. Where did you get the zinc?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><u><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></u></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITALA GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTREB VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER.....D OUTREACH TEAME OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACYK MOBILE CLINIC M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOPQ TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R</p> <p>OTHER (specify)X DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Z</p>	
<p>CA12. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?</p>	<p>YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14</p>

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<p>CA13. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anything else?</p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of brand)</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of brand)</i></p>	<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC.....A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA).....B</p> <p>OTHER PILL OR SYRUPG</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP.....H</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC.....L</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC.....M</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION.....N</p> <p>INTRAVENOUS (IV)O</p> <p>HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINEQ</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) been ill with a fever?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA16</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA16</p>
<p>CA15. At any time during the illness, did (<i>name</i>) have blood taken from (his/her) finger or heel for testing?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA19</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA19</p>
<p>CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?</p>	<p>PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY.....1</p> <p>BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY2</p> <p>BOTH.....3</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CA20</p> <p>2 ⇒ CA20</p> <p>3 ⇒ CA20</p> <p>6 ⇒ CA20</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA20</p>
<p>CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?</p>	<p>YES, CA14=11</p> <p>NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 82</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA30</p>
<p>CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA22</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA22</p>

<p>CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i></p> <p><i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITALA</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTREB</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER.....D</p> <p>OUTREACH TEAM E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (SPECIFY) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIANJ</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACYK</p> <p>MOBILE CLINICM</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P</p> <p>SHOPQ</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... R</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER _____ Z</p>	
<p>CA22. At any time during the illness, was (<i>name</i>) given any medicine for the illness?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA30</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA30</p>

<p>CA23. What medicine was (<i>name</i>) given?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine?</p> <p><i>Record all medicines given.</i></p> <p><i>“If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name and then temporarily record ‘X’ until you learn the appropriate category for the response.”</i></p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of brand)</i></p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of brand)</i></p>	<p>ANTI-MALARIALS</p> <p>ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (COARTEM).....A</p> <p>QUININE</p> <p>PILLS E</p> <p>INJECTION/IV F</p> <p>ARTESUNATE</p> <p>RECTAL.....G</p> <p>INJECTION/IVH</p> <p>OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL (<i>specify</i>) K</p> <p>ANTIBIOTICS</p> <p>AMOXICILLIN L</p> <p>COTRIMOXAZOLE M</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>PILL/SYRUPN</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>INJECTION/IVO</p> <p>OTHER MEDICATIONS</p> <p>PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ACETAMINOPHEN..... R</p> <p>ASPIRIN S</p> <p>IBUPROFEN T</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>DK..... Z</p>	
<p>CA24. Check CA23: Antibiotics mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTIBIOTICS MENTIONED, CA23=L-O 1</p> <p>NO, ANTIBIOTICS NOT MENTIONED..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA26</p>

<p>CA25. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes L to O</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITALA GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTREB VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER.....D OUTREACH TEAM E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACYK MOBILE CLINICM OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOPQ TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R</p> <p>OTHER (specify)X DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ</p>	
<p>CA26. Check CA23: Anti-malarials mentioned?</p>	<p>YES, ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED, CA23=A-K.....1 NO, ANTI-MALARIALS NOT MENTIONED.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒CA30</p>
<p>CA27. Where did you get the (<i>name of medicine from CA23, codes A to K</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If 'Already had at home', probe to learn if the source is known.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITALA GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTREB VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER.....D OUTREACH TEAM E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIAN J PRIVATE PHARMACYK MOBILE CLINICM OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOPQ TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R</p> <p>OTHER (specify)X DK / DON'T REMEMBERZ</p>	

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CA28. Check CA23: More than one antimalarial recorded in codes A to K?	YES, MULTIPLE ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED.....1 NO, ONLY ONE ANTIMALARIAL MENTIONED.....2	1 ⇒CA29A 2 ⇒CA29B
CA29A. How long after the fever started did (<i>name</i>) first take the first of the (<i>name all anti-malarials recorded in CA23, codes A to K</i>)? CA29B. How long after the fever started did (<i>name</i>) first take (<i>name of anti-malarial from CA23, codes A to K</i>)?	SAME DAY.....0 NEXT DAY.....1 2 DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED.....2 3 OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED.....3 DK.....8	
CA30. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1 OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	2 ⇒End
CA31. The last time (<i>name</i>) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET / LATRINE.....01 PUT / RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE.....02 PUT / RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH.....03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE (SOLID WASTE).....04 BURIED.....05 LEFT IN THE OPEN.....06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96 DK.....98	

UF11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES..... __ : __	
UF12. Language of the Questionnaire.	LAO..... 1	
UF13. Language of the Interview.	LAO.....1 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>)..... 6	
UF14. Native language of the Respondent.	LAO..... 1 OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>)..... 6	
UF15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	

MICS PLUS CONSENT

<p>UF15A. Check the name and line number of this questionnaire's respondent (UF4). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires that have been completed in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE (WM3), MAN QUESTIONNAIRE (MWM3) or 5 to 17 QUESTIONNAIRE (FS4): Has this questionnaire's respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?</p>	<p>YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (UF4=HH47 OR UF4=WM3 OR UF4=MWM3 OR UF4=FS4)1</p>	<p>1 ⇒UF17</p>
	<p>NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (UF4≠HH47 AND UF4≠WM3 AND UF4≠MWM3 AND UF4≠FS4)2</p>	

<p>UF15B. Thank you for your participation.</p> <p>The Lao Bureau of Statistics will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?</p>	
<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒UF17</p>

<p>UF15C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒UF17</p>
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UF15D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
<p>UF15E. Ask for and record phone number.</p> <p>_____</p>			
<p>UF15F. Just to confirm, the number is (<i>number from UF15E</i>)? <i>If no, return to UF15E and correct entry.</i></p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2 ↻ <i>UF15E</i></p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2 ↻ <i>UF15E</i></p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2 ↻ <i>UF15E</i></p>
<p>UF15G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?</p>	<p>FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE.....2</p>	<p>FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE.....2</p>	<p>FIXED LINE.....1 MOBILE.....2</p>
<p>UF15H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number?</p>	<p>PERIOD BETWEEN..... AND..... ANY TIME.....95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____96</p>	<p>PERIOD BETWEEN..... AND..... ANY TIME.....95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____96</p>	<p>PERIOD BETWEEN..... AND..... ANY TIME.....95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) ____96</p>

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<p>UF15H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number?</p> <p><i>Probe: Any other day?</i></p> <p><i>If X is recorded, no other answer is possible</i></p>	<p>MONDAY.....A TUESDAY.....B WEDNESDAY.....C THURSDAY.....D FRIDAY.....E SATURDAY.....F SUNDAY.....G DK/NO PREF.....X</p>	<p>MONDAY.....A TUESDAY.....B WEDNESDAY.....C THURSDAY.....D FRIDAY.....E SATURDAY.....F SUNDAY.....G DK/NO PREF.....X</p>	<p>MONDAY.....A TUESDAY.....B WEDNESDAY.....C THURSDAY.....D FRIDAY.....E SATURDAY.....F SUNDAY.....G DK/NO PREF.....X</p>
<p>UF15I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?</p>	<p>YES.....1☒ [P2]</p> <p>NO.....2☒ [UF17]</p>	<p>YES.....1☒ [P3]</p> <p>NO.....2☒ [UF17]</p>	<p>YES.....1☒ [P4]</p> <p>NO.....2☒ [UF17]</p>

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	KILOGRAMS (KG) CHILD NOT PRESENT.....99.3 CHILD REFUSED99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED.....99.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 99.6	99.3 ⇨ AN13 99.4 ⇨ AN10 99.5 ⇨ AN10 99.6 ⇨ AN10
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum?	YES.....1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM.....2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4.....2	1 ⇨ AN11A 2 ⇨ AN11B
AN11A. The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... . CHILD REFUSED999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED.....999.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 999.6	999.4 ⇨ AN13 999.5 ⇨ AN13 999.6 ⇨ AN13
AN11B. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>		
AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN1 STANDING UP.....2	
AN13. Today's date: Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / 2023		
AN14. Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨ Next Child
AN15. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

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5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2023	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES ____ : ____

<p><i>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.</i></p>		
FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household. <i>Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</i>	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ FS10B 2 ⇨ FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are team member of Lao Social Indicator Survey which is executed by the Lao Statistics Bureau. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 ⇨ CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ FS17	

FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years <i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i> <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED01 NOT AT HOME02 REFUSED03 PARTLY COMPLETED04 INCAPACITATED (specify) _____ 05
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	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17.....06
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96

CHILD'S BACKGROUND	CB	
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME FS4=HH471 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME FS4≠HH472	1 ⇒ CB11
CB2. In what month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH.....__ __ YEAR.....2 0 __ __	
CB3. How old is (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)__ __	
CB4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ CB11
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever attended? (to include the code of education level) <i>Primary 11 – 15</i> <i>Lower Sec. 21 – 24</i> <i>Upper Sec. 31 – 33</i> <i>Post Sec. non tertiary 41 – 43</i>	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST SEC. NON TERTIARY 4 __ __	000 ⇒ CB7
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES1 NO2	
CB7. At any time during 2022-23 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ CB9
CB8. During 2022 - 23 school year, which level and grade or year is (<i>name</i>) attending? <i>Primary 11 – 15</i> <i>Lower Sec. 21 – 24</i> <i>Upper Sec. 31 – 33</i> <i>Post Sec. non tertiary 41 – 43</i>	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST SEC. NON TERTIARY 4 __ __	

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CB9. At any time during the 2021 - 22 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ CB11
CB10. During that 2021 - 22 school year, which level and grade or year did (<i>name</i>) attend? <i>Primary</i> 11 – 15 <i>Lower Sec.</i> 21 – 24 <i>Upper Sec.</i> 31 – 33 <i>Post Sec. non tertiary</i> 41 – 43	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ POST SEC. NON TERTIARY 4 __ __	
CB11. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ End
CB12. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH INSURANCE (CBHI)A SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE.....C PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE.....D NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCEE CIVIL SERVANT SCHEMEF FREE MCHG HEALTH EQUITY FUND (HEF)H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	

<p>CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do.</p> <p>Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>[A] Did (<i>name</i>) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?</p> <p>[B] Did (<i>name</i>) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?</p> <p>[C] Did (<i>name</i>) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</p> <p>[X] Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) engage in any other activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS 1 2</p> <p>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RUN OWN BUSINESS..... 1 2</p> <p>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1 2</p> <p>ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2</p>	
<p>CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CL7</p>
<p>CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>	
<p>CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
<p>CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	

<p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?</p> <p>[X] Is (<i>name</i>) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
<p>CL7. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) fetch water for household use?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CL9</p>
<p>CL8. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>	
<p>CL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) collect firewood for household use?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CL11</p>
<p>CL10. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>	

<p>CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household?</p> <p>[A] Shopping for the household?</p> <p>[B] Cooking?</p> <p>[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?</p> <p>[D] Washing clothes?</p> <p>[E] Caring for children?</p> <p>[F] Caring for someone old or sick?</p> <p>[X] Other household tasks?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2</p> <p>COOKING 1 2</p> <p>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE 1 2</p> <p>WASHING CLOTHES 1 2</p> <p>CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2</p> <p>CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2</p> <p>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2</p>	
<p>CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>CL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age:	AGE 5-14 YEARS 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇨ End
<p>FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else.</p> <p>Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) <u>in the past month</u>.</p> <p>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p> <p>[B] Explained why (name)'s behaviour was wrong.</p> <p>[C] Shook (him/her).</p> <p>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p> <p>[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p> <p>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p> <p>[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.</p> <p>[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.</p> <p>[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.</p> <p>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p> <p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1 2</p> <p>SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2</p> <p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2</p> <p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2</p> <p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2</p> <p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2</p> <p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2</p> <p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2</p> <p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2</p>	

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FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ FCD5
FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (FCD5) for another child?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇒ End
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?	YES, FCF1=1 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇒ FCF6A 2 ⇒ FCF6B
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? FCF6B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	

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FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, FCF2=1 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇒FCF8A 2 ⇒FCF8B
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like people’s voices or music? FCF8B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like people’s voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, FCF3=1 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇒FCF14
FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field. <i>Note that category ‘No difficulty’ is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i>	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇒FCF12 4 ⇒FCF12
FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields. <i>Note that category ‘No difficulty’ is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i>	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16
FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	1 ⇒FCF16 2 ⇒FCF16 3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16

<p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF16. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF17. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF18. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty remembering things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF21. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4</p>	

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<p>FCF22. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL . 4</p>	
<p>FCF24. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty making friends?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question.</p> <p>I would like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very anxious, nervous or worried.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	
<p>FCF26. I would also like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very sad or depressed.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age:	AGE 5-6 YEARS 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨ End 3 ⇨ End
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to <i>(name)</i> . If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If <i>(name)</i> is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
PR3. Excluding school textbooks and holy books, how many books do you have for <i>(name)</i> to read at home?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS <u>0</u> ____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS..... 10	
PR4. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school? <i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked</i>	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇨ End
PR5. Does <i>(name)</i> ever have homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR7 8 ⇨ PR7
PR6. Does anyone help <i>(name)</i> with homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does <i>(name)</i> 's school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as parent teacher association or Board of Trustees?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed:	YES NO DK	
[A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by <i>(name)</i> 's school?	PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES 1 2 8	
[B] School budget or use of funds received by <i>(name)</i> 's school?	SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	

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<p>PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school or student report card for <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to <i>(name)</i>'s school for any of the following reasons?</p> <p>[A] A school celebration or a sport event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss <i>(name)</i>'s progress with (his/her) teachers?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT 1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has <i>(name)</i>'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] Natural disasters, such as flood, cyclone, epidemics or similar?</p> <p>[B] Man-made disasters, such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar?</p> <p>[X] Other?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR13. In the last 12 months, was <i>(name)</i> unable to attend class due to (his/her) teacher being absent?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8</p>	
<p>PR14. Check PR13: 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR13=1 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>PR15. When teacher absence happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8</p>	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS	FL
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FL0. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇒End 3 ⇒End
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FL1. Now I would like to talk to **(name)**. I will ask **(him/her)** a few questions about **(himself/herself)** and about reading, and then ask **(him/her)** to complete a few reading and number activities.

These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.

You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well **(name)** has performed.

The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.

This will take about 15 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May I talk to (name) ?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇒FL28
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FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __	
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FL3. My name is **(your name)**. I would like to tell you a bit about myself.

Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?

When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:

Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from Lao Social Indicator Survey Team executed by the Lao Statistics Bureau. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/**Name of caretaker**) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.

Are you ready to get started?	YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇒FL28
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<p>FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You are not alone with the child unless he/she is at least visible to an adult known to the child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g., using an icebreaker.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty, while you can see which page is open.</p>		
<p>FL6. First we are going to talk about reading.</p> <p>[A] Do you read books at home?</p> <p>[B] Does someone read to you at home?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>READS BOOKS AT HOME 1 2</p> <p>READ TO AT HOME 1 2</p>	
<p>FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home?</p>	<p>READING TEST AVAILABLE</p> <p>LAO..... 11</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>FL8. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p><i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1 1</p> <p>NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	1 ⇒FL9A
<p>FL8A. Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?</p> <p><i>Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.</i></p>	<p>YES, CB4/ED4=1 1</p> <p>NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	1 ⇒FL9B 2 ⇒FL10
<p>FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p> <p>FL9B. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class?</p>	<p>READING TEST AVAILABLE</p> <p>LAO..... 11</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p> <p>DK 98</p>	96 ⇒FL23 98 ⇒FL23
<p>FL10. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in Lao. Would you like to start reading the story?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒FL23
<p>FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 7-9 YEARS 1</p> <p>AGE 10-14 YEARS 2</p>	1 ⇒FL13

<p>FL12. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p> <p>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL18B</p>
<p>FL13. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in Lao language recorded for the test:</p> <p>Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:</p> <p>Now we are going to do some reading. <i>Point to the sentence.</i> I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question.</p> <p>Dam is a cat. Tui is a dog. Dam is 5. Tui is 6. ດຳເປັນແມວ. ຕຸ້ຍເປັນໝາ. ດຳ ອາຍຸ 5 ປີ. ຕຸ້ຍ ອາຍຸ 6 ປີ.</p>		
<p>FL14. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL15. Once the reading is done, ask: How old is Dam? ດຳມີອາຍຸຈັກປີ?</p>	<p>CORRECT (5) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL17</p>
<p>FL16. Say: Dam is 5 years old. ດຳມີອາຍຸ 5 ປີ</p>		<p>⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Dam or Tui? ດຳ ຫຼື ຕຸ້ຍ ໃຜອາຍຸຫຼາຍກວ່າກັນ?</p>	<p>CORRECT (TUI) (ຕຸ້ຍ) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒FL18A</p>
<p>FL18. Say: (Tui is older than Dam. Tui is 6 and Dam is 5.) (ຕຸ້ຍ ມີອາຍຸຫຼາຍກວ່າດຳ. ຕຸ້ຍ 6 ປີ ແລະ ດຳ 5 ປີ)</p>		<p>⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL18A. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Say: Thank you. Now I want you to try this.</p>		<p>⇒FL19</p>
<p>FL18B. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in Lao language recorded for the test.</p> <p>Open the book on the page of the reading passage.</p>		

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<p>FL19. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.</p> <p>You will start here (point to the first word on the first line) and you will read line by line (point to the direction for reading each line).</p> <p>When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read.</p> <p>If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word.</p> <p>Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.</p>	Chan	is	in	class	two.	One	day,
	ຈັນ	ຢູ່	ຫ້ອງ	ບໍ່	2.	ມື້	ໜຶ່ງ
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Chan	was	going	home	from	school.	He
	ຈັນ	ກຳລັງ	ເລິກ	ໂຮງຮຽນ	ກັບ	ບ້ານ.	ລາວ
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
ເຫັນ	ດອກໄມ້	ແດງ	ບາງ	ດອກ	ຕາມ	ທາງ.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	farm.	
ດອກໄມ້	ແມ່ນ	ຢູ່	ໃກ້	ກັບ	ສວນ	ໝາກເລັ່ນ	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Chan	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for	
ຈັນ	ຕ້ອງ	ການ	ເກັບ	ດອກໄມ້	ໄປ	ໃຫ້	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
his	mother.	Chan	ran	fast	across	the	
ແມ່	ລາວ.	ຈັນ	ແລ່ນ	ຢ່າງ	ໄວ	ຂ້າມ	
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell	
ສວນ	ເພື່ອ	ໄປ	ເກັບ	ດອກໄມ້.	ລາວ	ລົ້ມ	
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
down	near	a	banana	tree.	Chan	started	
ລົງ	ໃກ້	ກັບ	ຕົ້ນ	ໝາກ	ຈັນ	ເລີ່ມ	
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.	
ໄຫ້.	ຊາວສວນ	ເຫັນ	ລາວ	ແລະ	ມາຫາ	ລາວ.	
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	
He	gave	Chan	many	flowers.	Chan	was	
ລາວ	ມອບ	ດອກໄມ້	ຈຳນວນ	ຫຼາຍ	ໃຫ້	ຈັນ.	
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
very	happy.						
ຈັນ	ມີ	ຄວາມສຸກ	ຫຼາຍ				
71	72	73	74				

<p>FL20. <i>Results of the child's reading.</i></p> <p><i>Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (74) and the last word attempted (A).</i></p> <p><i>If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).</i></p>	<p>LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A)..... NUMBER ___</p> <p>TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B)..... NUMBER ___</p>	
<p>FL21A. <i>Check FL20(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss 8 or more words?</i></p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST 8 INCORRECT WORDS... 1 NO, LESS THAN 8 INCORRECT WORDS.. 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ FL23</p>
<p>FL21B. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.</p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i></p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p> <p>[A] (What class is Chan in?) (ຈັນຢູ່ຫ້ອງປີໃດ?)</p> <p>[B] (What did Chan see on the way home?) (ຈັນເຫັນຫຍັງໃນທາງກັບເຮືອນ?)</p> <p>[C] (Why did Chan start crying?) (ເປັນຫຍັງຈັນຈຶ່ງໄຫ້?)</p> <p>[D] (Where did Chan fall?) (ຈັນລົ້ມລົງຢູ່ໃສ?)</p> <p>[E] (Why was Chan happy?) (ເປັນຫຍັງຈັນຈຶ່ງມີຄວາມສຸກຫຼາຍ?)</p>	<p>CORRECT (TWO) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' . 3</p> <p>CORRECT (FLOWERS)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' . 3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' . 3</p> <p>CORRECT (NEAR A BANANA TREE) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' . 3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS OR BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' . 3</p>	

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<p>FL23. Turn the page in the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.</p> <p>Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is.</p> <p><i>Point to the first number and say: Start here.</i></p> <p><i>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, record '3', No attempt, point to the next number and say: What is this number?</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive numbers, record '3', No attempt, for remaining numbers and say: Thank you. That is ok.</i></p>	<p>9 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>12 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>30 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>48 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>74 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>731 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	
<p>FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FL27A</p>
<p>FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger.</p> <p><i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', No attempt, for remaining pairs and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</i></p>	<p>7 & 5 CORRECT (7) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>11 & 24 CORRECT (24) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>58 & 49 CORRECT (58) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>65 & 67 CORRECT (67) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>146 & 154 CORRECT (154) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	

<p>FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at this sum. How much is (number plus number)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you.</p> <p>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.</p> <p>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.</p> <p>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', No attempt, for remaining sums and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.</p>	<p>3 + 2 CORRECT (5) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>8 + 6 CORRECT (14) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>7 + 3 CORRECT (10) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>13 + 6 CORRECT (19) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>12 + 24 CORRECT (36) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	
<p>FL26. Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say: Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4.</p> <p>Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?</p>	<p>CORRECT (3) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FL26B 3 ⇒ FL26B</p>
<p>FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.</p>		<p>⇒ FL26C</p>
<p>FL26B. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.</p>		
<p>FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and __.</p> <p>Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?</p>	<p>CORRECT (20) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FL26E 3 ⇒ FL26E</p>
<p>FL26D. That's correct, 20.</p>		<p>⇒ FL27</p>

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<p>FL26E. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.</p>		
<p>FL26F. Check FL26: Was the answer correct?</p>	<p>YES, FL26=1 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL27A</p>
<p>FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (pointing to the missing number). <i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.</i> <i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question.</i> <i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', No attempt, for remaining patterns. and say:</i> Thank you. That is ok.</p>	<p>5, 6, 7, __ CORRECT (8)1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT3 14, 15, __, 17 CORRECT (16)1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT3 20, __, 40, 50 CORRECT (30)1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT3 2, 4, 6, __ CORRECT (8)1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT3 5, 8, 11, __ CORRECT (14)1 INCORRECT.....2 NO ATTEMPT3</p>	
<p>FL27A. That was my last question. I really enjoyed talking to you. It was very nice of you to help us out. Thank you very much. <i>If you are asked by the child or the mother/caretaker how well the child has done, praise the child for effort but do not comment on performance. You may say:</i> I am not trained to tell you how (you have/your child has) performed but (your/his/her) participation will help the authorities understand how much children are learning in Lao PDR.</p>		

FL28. Result of interview with child. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED	01
	NOT AT HOME	02
	MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED	03
	CHILD REFUSED	04
	PARTLY COMPLETED.....	05
	INCAPACITATED	06
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)	96

FS11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES..... ____ : ____	
FS12. Language of the Questionnaire.	LAO	1
FS13. Language of the Interview.	LAO	1
	OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>)	6
FS14. Native language of the Respondent.	LAO	1
	OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>)	6
FS15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....	1
	YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE .	2
	NO, NOT USED	3

MICS PLUS CONSENT

<p>FS15A. Check the name and line number of this questionnaire’s respondent (FS4). Check the names and line numbers of the respondents to all other questionnaires that have been completed in this household: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47), WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE (WM3) or UNDER 5 QUESTIONNAIRE (UF4): Has this questionnaire’s respondent already been interviewed with any of the other questionnaires?</p>	<p>YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED (FS4=HH47 OR FS4=WM3 OR FS4=UF4)1</p>	<p>1 ⇒FSI 6</p>
	<p>NO, FIRST INTERVIEW (FS4≠HH47 AND FS4≠WM3 AND FS4≠UF4)2</p>	

FS15B. Thank you for your participation.

The Lao Statistics Bureau will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families and households in the future. We would like to invite you to participate in this survey. If you agree to participate, we will ask you to share a phone number we can reach you at and convenient times to contact you. The phone interview will take about 15 minutes, and we may call you a few times over a period of a few months. Participation in this phone survey is voluntary, and even if you agree to participate now, you may decide to withdraw from participation in the future. There will be no costs to you for participating in the phone survey. Please know that all the information you share during future phone interviews will remain strictly confidential, and your phone number will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?

<p>YES1</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FSI6</p>
<p>NO2</p>	

<p>FS15C. Do you have a personal phone number or does your household have a communal number where you can be reached?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FSI6</p>
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FS15D. You may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Please, tell me what is the best phone number to contact you on.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
<p>FS15E. Ask for and record phone number.</p> <p>_____</p>			
<p>FS15F. Just to confirm, the number is (<i>number from FS15E</i>)? <i>If no, return to FS15F and correct entry.</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO2 ⇒ FS15E</p>	<p>YES 1 NO2 ⇒ FS15E</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ FS15E</p>
<p>FS15G. Is this a fixed line or a mobile phone number?</p>	<p>FIXED LINE 1 MOBILE..... 2</p>	<p>FIXED LINE1 MOBILE2</p>	<p>FIXED LINE 1 MOBILE..... 2</p>



FS15H1. Usually, what time of the day would be best to call you on this number?	PERIOD BETWEEN ___ ___ AND ___ ___ ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)_ 96	PERIOD BETWEEN ___ ___ AND ___ ___ ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)_ 96	PERIOD BETWEEN ___ ___ AND ___ ___ ANY TIME 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96
FS15H2. Usually, what days of the week are best to call you on this number? <i>Probe: Any other day?</i> <i>If X is recorded, no other answer is possible</i>	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X	MONDAY A TUESDAY B WEDNESDAY C THURSDAY D FRIDAY E SATURDAY F SUNDAY G DK/NO PREF X
FS15I. Remember, you may share your household communal number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to individual members of your household. Do you have another personal or communal phone number where you can be reached?	YES 1 ☒ [P2] NO 2 ☒ FS16	YES 1 ☒ [P3] NO 2 ☒ FS16	YES 1 ☒ [P4] NO 2 ☒ FS16
<p>FS16. Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation.</p> <p><i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i></p> <p><i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i></p>			

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



ສະຫະພາບ ເອີຣົບ
European Union