Lao Social Indicator Survey III-2023

Key Indicators Report

January 2024

The Lao Social Indicator Survey III (LSIS III) was carried out in 2023 by Lao Statistics Bureau as part of the Global Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF, USAID, DFAT, EU and 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 objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the LSIS III. The report contains key indicators only. This report is accompanied by the Survey Findings Report and Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

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

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to present the Key Indicators Report (KIR) of the 2023 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS III), a pivotal endeavor in assessing the well-being of the people of Lao PDR. This survey, serving as a vital tool, meticulously gauges the conditions of children, women, and men across the nation.

Built on the robust technical foundation of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS6), LSIS III is designed to furnish timely and comprehensive information. Beyond being a rich data source, it holds strategic significance as a baseline for the 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP). Additionally, LSIS III plays a crucial role in monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as well as the progression of Lao PDR towards graduation from the status of a Least Developed Country (LDC).

The KIR is now presented on the stage for all stakeholders to delve into the results. It serves as a guidepost for decision-making, guiding suitable interventions to enhance the well-being of the people of Lao PDR. I extend heartfelt gratitude to our dedicated partners, including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Sports, and esteemed development partners such as UNICEF, UNFPA, USAID, EU, and DFAT.

My sincere appreciation also extends to the households, respondents, and diligent survey enumerators who played a pivotal role in the success of LSIS III. The collaborative effort with all partners continues as we embark on the development of the final LSIS III report, with a commitment to further dissemination activities for the benefit of the nation.

On behalf of the Lao Statistics Bureau and the Steering Committee of LSIS III, Thank you.

Mdm. Phonesaly Souksavath

Head of Lao Statistics Bureau / Chairperson of Steering Committee of LSIS III

INTRODUCTION

The 2023 Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS III), conducted by the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) with several ministries and development partners, is the latest in the series of surveys in Lao PDR. Running from March to September 2023, LSIS III was funded by the Government of Laos (GoL), UNICEF, UNFPA, USAID, EU, and DFAT, with technical support from UNICEF's global MICS team. This report offers an initial glance at key statistics from LSIS III, with a more detailed analysis set for release in mid-2024.

The LSIS III aims to:

- Update key social development indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Establish a baseline for the National Socio-Economic Plans (NSEDPs) and support Least Developed Country Graduation data needs.
- Produce a range of internationally comparable, statistically sound population and social indicators.
- Strengthen coordination mechanisms in social statistics in Lao PDR and utilize findings for policy and program formulation.

Key indicators

The timing of the LSIS III is particularly significant, as it represents the first comprehensive data collection effort in the post-COVID era. This unique timing allows us to capture and understand the profound impacts of the pandemic, including the effects of lockdowns and other public health measures.

This post-COVID data collection offers an unprecedented opportunity to measure how the pandemic has influenced various aspects of social, economic, and health-related dynamics in Lao PDR. The LSIS data will enable us to assess the resilience of communities, the effectiveness of response strategies, and the extent of recovery across different sectors.

Understanding the pandemic's influence is crucial for shaping future policies and interventions. The LSIS findings will provide critical insights into the pandemic's long-term impacts and guide stakeholders in making informed decisions to address the challenges and leverage the opportunities that have arisen in this new context.

The indicators presented in this report are preliminary and serve as an initial glimpse into the broader set of findings. The purpose of releasing these preliminary indicators is to offer an early overview and to set the stage for the more in-depth analyses that will follow.

It's important to understand that these indicators, while informative, are standalone figures representing national-level data. They provide valuable insights but do not convey the complete picture. The comprehensive findings report, which is still in progress, will offer a more detailed and comprehensive understanding. The forthcoming report will delve into composite analyses, revealing trends and patterns that the standalone indicators cannot capture. More significantly, it will include provincial-level information, essential for understanding regional variations and specificities. Stakeholders and interested parties should anticipate a richer, more contextualized understanding once the comprehensive report is published, which will not only confirm or challenge the initial indications but will also provide a deeper understanding of the dynamics at play across different regions and communities.

How LSIS was conducted

LSIS III used an updated village list from LSB (2021) to select a sample representing all 18 provinces. The survey targeted 21,000 households using a Stratified Two-Stage Cluster Sampling approach, dividing them into urban, rural with road, and rural without road categories. It involved interviewing a responsible adult household member, women aged 15-49 and men in the same age range in selected households.

Five questionnaires were used, based on the MICS6 Program's standard questionnaires, with customizations for Lao PDR's context. These questionnaires covered household characteristics, individual women and men aged 15-49, and children aged under 5 and 5 to 17. A new module on foundational learning skills was added for LSIS III. Training sessions were held for trainers and enumerators, focusing on concepts, local contexts, survey smoothness, and Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) application. Practical data collection exercises were included in these trainings.

SURVEY SAMPLE, IMPLEMENTATION AND RESPONSE RATES

Survey sample and implementation

Sample frame	Village list from 2015 Population and Housing Census updated in 2021	Questionnaires	Household
			Women (age 15-49)
			Men (age 15-49)
Updated	June-December, 2022		Children under five
			Children age 5-17
			Water Quality Testing
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)	99.4
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)	99.5

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	67.7
- Age 18	35.5	- Rural with road	62.3
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	15.6	- Rural without road	5.4

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

[2] The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second household

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

HOUSEHOLD AND RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

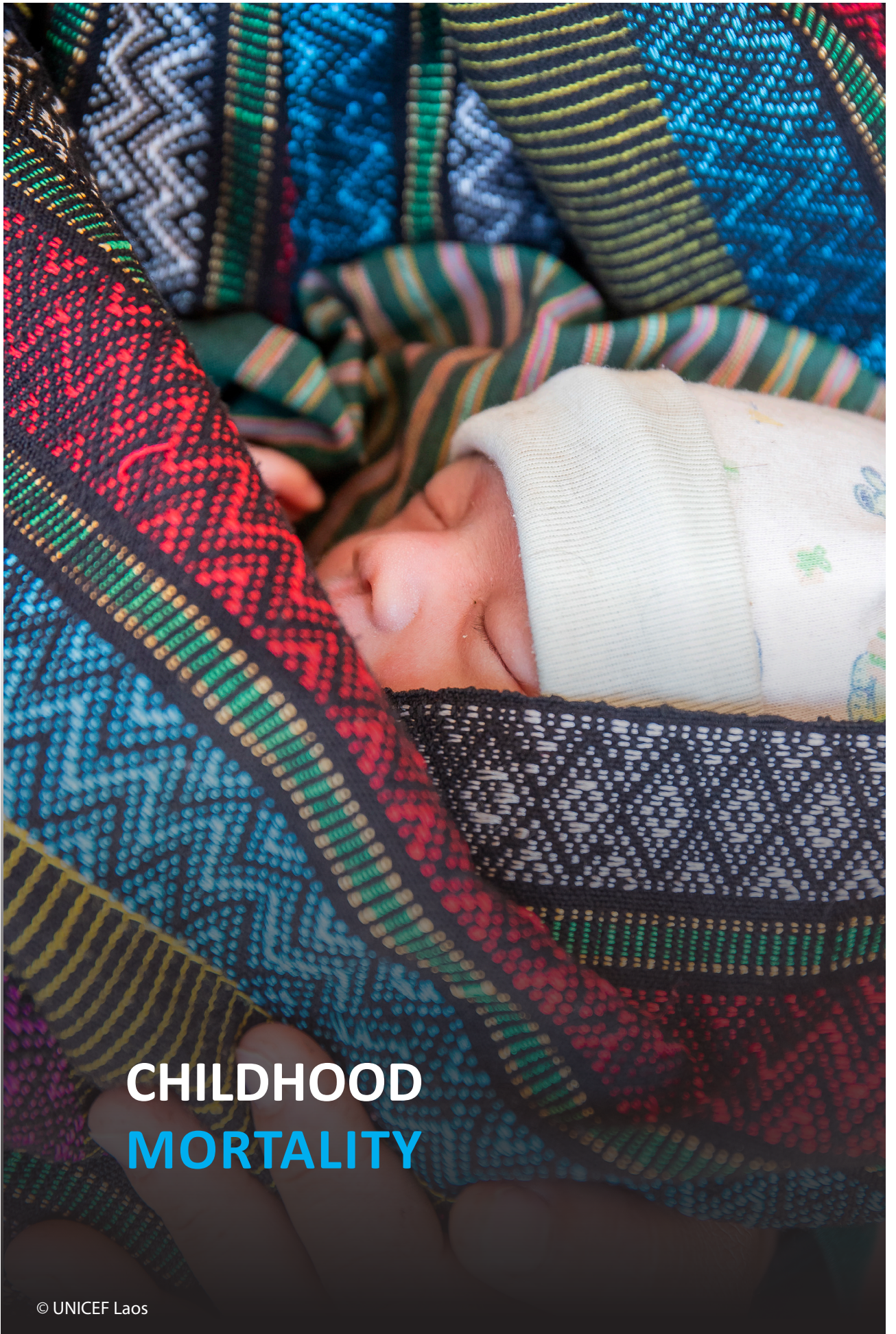© UNICEF Laos

HOUSEHOLD AND RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[4]	Definition[5]	Value
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	96.5
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		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	82.1
			Men	86.3
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		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	3.6
			Men	2.2
SR.4	Households with a radio		Percentage of households that have a radio	12.7
SR.5	Households with a television		Percentage of households that have a television	71.6
SR.6	Households with a telephone		Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	93.4
SR.7	Households with a computer		Percentage of households that have a computer	10.9
SR.8	Households with internet		Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	68.9
SR.9	Use of computer		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	
			Women	8.8
			Men	11.3
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	
			Women	79.3
			Men	80.8
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	
			Women	84.3
			Men	84.5
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet	
			Women	
			(a) during the last 3 months	57.0
			(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	54.8
			Men	
			(a) during the last 3 months	61.0
			(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	58.7

[4] 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/

[5] 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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
SR.13a SR.13b	ICT skills	4.4.1	Percentage of women and men who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities[6] 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	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	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		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		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		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		Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	9.1
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		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		Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	5.8

[6] Copied or moved a file or folder; used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document; sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video; used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet; connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer; found, downloaded, installed and configured software; created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts; and transferred a file between a computer and other device.

CHILDHOOD
MORTALITY

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CHILDHOOD MORTALITY[7]

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	Probability of dying within the first month of life (per 1,000 live births)	12
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births)	13
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday (per 1,000 live births)	25
CS.4	Child mortality rate		Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays (per 1,000 children age 1 year)	3
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday (per 1,000 live births)	28

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[7] Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

REPRODUCTIVE
AND MATERNAL HEALTH

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REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

	MICS INDICATOR	SDG	Definition	Value
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	89
TM.2	Early childbearing		Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	17.4
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		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
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	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.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	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		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		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 prior to the most recent birth	42.3
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		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	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		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		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		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
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		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	Newborns dried		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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		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	Delayed bathing		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	Cord cut with clean instrument		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	Nothing harmful applied to cord		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	Post-natal signal care functions[8]		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	Post-natal health check for the mother		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	Multiple sexual partnerships		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
			Women	0.4
			Men	4.1
TM.23	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		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	46.4
			Men	43.6
TM.24	Sex before age 15 among young people		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15	
			Women	5.5
			Men	2.8
TM.25	Young people who have never had sex		Percentage of never married women and men age 15-24 years who have never had sex	
			Women	82.6
			Men	63.3
TM.26	Age-mixing among sexual partners		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		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner	
			Women	16.0
			Men	48.7

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
TM.28	Condom use with non-regular partners		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	
			Women	46.0
			Men	56.9
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[9] , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	
			Women	20.1
			Men	23.1
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[10] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	
			Women	34.4
			Men	34.2
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes[11] toward people living with HIV	
			Women	48.5
			Men	51.6
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	
			Women	18.5
			Men	25.6
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		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	1.0
			Men	0.3
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		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	1.6
			Men	0.3

[9] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

[10]Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

[11]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?

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
TM.35a TM.35b	HIV counselling during antenatal care		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[12] (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	7.9 6.0
TM.36	HIV testing during antenatal care		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

[12] 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

CHILD HEALTH,
NUTRITION
AND DEVELOPMENT

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CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	74.1
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		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	53.2
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	61.3
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		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	61.3
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	61.3
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	55.8
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	62.2
TC.9	Japanese Encephalitis		Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received Japanese encephalitis vaccine at any time before the survey	55.9
TC10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	52.0
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage [13]		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	47.0 37.0
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		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	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		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

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[13] 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.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		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		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		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		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	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting [14]	7.5
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	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		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)		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	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		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		Percentage of pregnant women who spent the previous night in the interviewed households and slept under an ITNc	17.3
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		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
TC.27	Malaria diagnostics usage		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		Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks who received any antimalarial treatment	(2.6)*

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

* Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
TC.29	Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment		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 breast-fed		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		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		Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed [15]	50.6
TC.33	Predominant breast-feeding under 6 months		Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[16] during the previous day	60.6
TC.36	Duration of breast-feeding		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 breastfeeding		Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[17] during the previous day	45.7
TC.38	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	78.3
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		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	23.3 32.9
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	58.9
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups[18] during the previous day	40.4

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

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

[17] Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

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

* Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[19] or more during the previous day	61.4
TC.43	Bottle feeding		Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	40.1
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		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	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	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	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	10.7 2.7
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	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	Iodized salt consumption		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	Early stimulation and responsive care		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	Availability of children's books		Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	2.8
TC.51	Availability of play-things		Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	56.4
TC.52	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 in the last week	13.7
TC.53	Early child develop-ment index (ECDI2030)	4.2.1	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group	58.7

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

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EDUCATION
AND LEARNING

EDUCATION AND LEARNING

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	26.9
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted)	4.2.2	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	School readiness		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	Net intake rate in primary education		Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	72.8
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance rate (adjusted)		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	Out-of-school rate		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	Gross intake ratio to the last grade		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	Completion rate	4.1.2	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	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		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	Over-age for grade		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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
			Net attendance rate (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for boys	
			(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	1.04
			(b) Primary school	1.03
			(c) Lower secondary school	1.03
			(d) Upper secondary school	1.04
			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	
			(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.52
			(b) Primary school	0.78
			(c) Lower secondary school	0.37
			(d) Upper secondary school	0.09
			Net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in rural areas divided by net attendance rate (adjusted) for children in urban areas	
			(a) Organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.71
			(b) Primary school	0.94
			(c) Lower secondary school	0.68
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c LN.11d	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Weath (c) Area (d) Functioning	4.5.1	(d) Upper secondary school	0.45
			Percentage of girls with foundational learning skills divided by percentage of boys with foundational learning skills	
			(a) Reading, age 7-14 years	1.09
			(b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	1.03
			(c) Reading, age for grade 2/3	1.25
			(d) Numeracy, age for grade 2/3	1.16
			(e) Reading, attending grade 2/3	1.11
			(f) Numeracy, attending grade 2/3	1.01
			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	
			(a) Reading, age 7-14 years	0.30
			(b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.30
			Percentage of children with foundational learning skills in rural areas divided by percentage of children with foundational learning skills in urban areas	
			(a) Reading, age 7-14 years	0.63
			(b) Numeracy, age 7-14 years	0.63
			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	
			(a) Reading age, 7-14 years	0.63
			(b) Numeracy age, 7-14 years	0.64

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		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
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		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		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		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		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		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		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		Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	65.9
LN.20	School and home languages		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 home-work		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 founda-tional reading and numeracy skills	4.1.1	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

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PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	65.0
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	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	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour [20]	23.1
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	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		Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women Men	26.6 10.2
PR.6	Polygyny		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		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		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

[20] 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.

LIVING IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

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LIVING IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

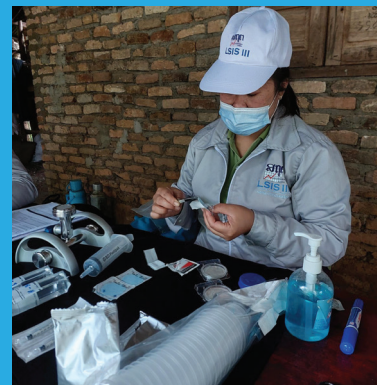| MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	87.0
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	86.4
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	90.7
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with E. coli contamination in source water	70.4
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with E. coli contamination in household drinking water	72.3
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of E. coli and available when needed	25.9
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	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		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	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	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	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		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		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

**EQUITABLE
CHANCE IN LIFE**

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EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Definition	Value
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	2.6
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	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	External economic support to the poorest households		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	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		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	School-related support		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

LSIS III

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

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