



Nutrition outcomes

Preliminary Result from Lao Social Indicators Survey 2023

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Presentation outline

- **Overview of Lao Social Indicators Survey**
- **Lao Social Indicators Survey implementation process**
- **Nutritional status results from Lao Social Indicators Survey**
- **Data utilization and next plan**

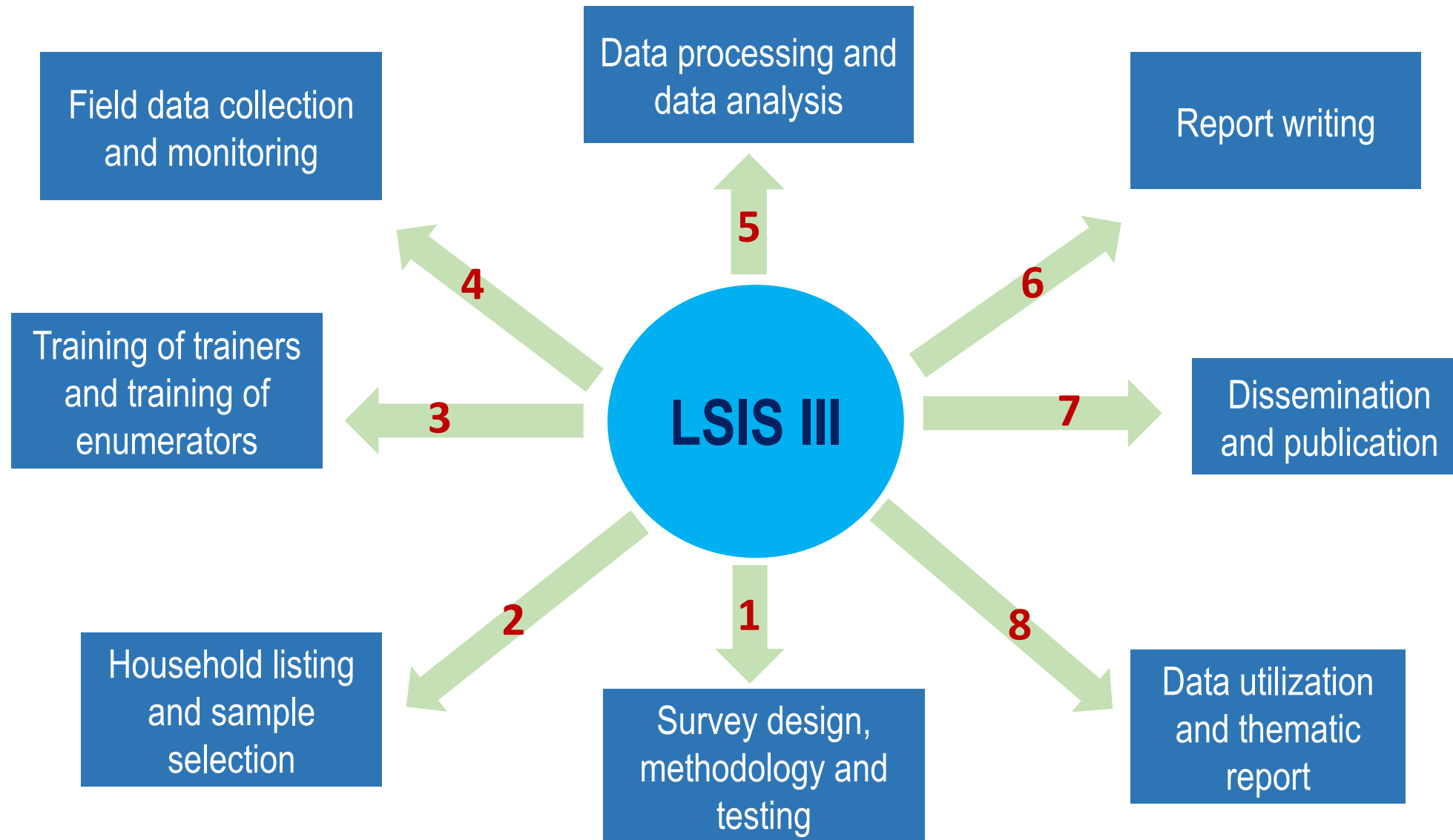
Overview of the Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS)

LSIS=Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)+Lao Reproductive Health Survey (LRHS)

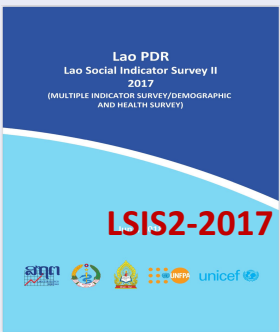
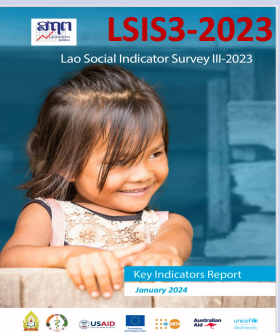


Based on statistical law, Strategy for the Sustainable Development of the National Statistical System 2016-2025 and Vision by 2030 and in response to UN recommendation on implementation of national survey, the LSIS has been implemented every 5 years since 2013 to serve the data for planning and monitoring the NSEDP and SDG

LSIS III implementation process



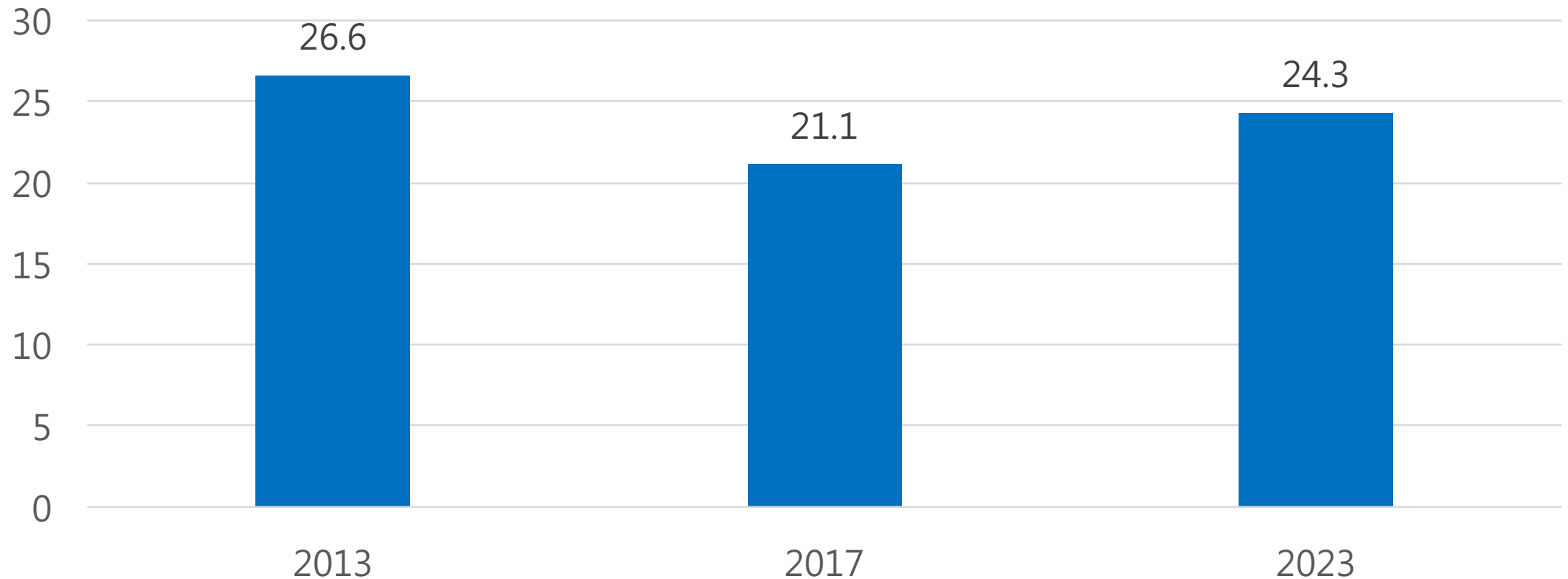
Survey design and contain

	Sample	Questionnaires	Indicators	Response rate
 Lao PDR Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS) 2011 - 12 (MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY / DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY) LSIS1-2013 Logos: Lao PDR, UNFPA, UNICEF	• 998 villages • 19,960 households	1. Households 2. Men 15-49 years 3. Women 15-49 year 4. Children under 5 years old + anthropometry	• 140 tables • 20 MDGs indicators	• Household 99,1% • Women 93,9% • Men 89,1% • Under 5 yrs 98,3%
 Lao PDR Lao Social Indicator Survey II 2017 (MULTIPLE INDICATOR SURVEY/DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY) LSIS2-2017 Logos: Lao PDR, UNFPA, UNICEF	• 1,170 villages • 23,400 households	1. Household + water quality test 2. Men 15-49 years old 3. Women 15-49 years old 4. Children under 5 years old + anthropometry 5. Children age 5-17 years old	• 188 tables • 33 SDGs indicators	• Household 99,3% • Women 96,9% • Men 94,7% • Under 5 yrs 99,2% • 5-17 yrs 99,6%
 LSIS3-2023 Lao Social Indicator Survey III-2023 Key Indicators Report January 2024 Logos: Lao PDR, USAID, UNICEF, etc.	• 1,050 villages • 21,000 households	1. Household + water quality test 2. Men 15-49 years old 3. Women 15-49 years old 4. Children under 5 years old + anthropometry 5. Children age 5-17 years olds	• 171 standard tables • 138 customized tables • 37 SDGs indicators	• Household 99,4% • Women 98,3% • Men 95,7% • Under 5 yrs 99,4% • 5-17 yrs 99,5%

Preliminary findings from the Lao Social Indicators Survey 2023

Nutritional status of children results from (LSIS 2013-2023)

Under weight (LSIS 2013-2023)



Nutritional status of children results from (LSIS 2013-2023) Cont.

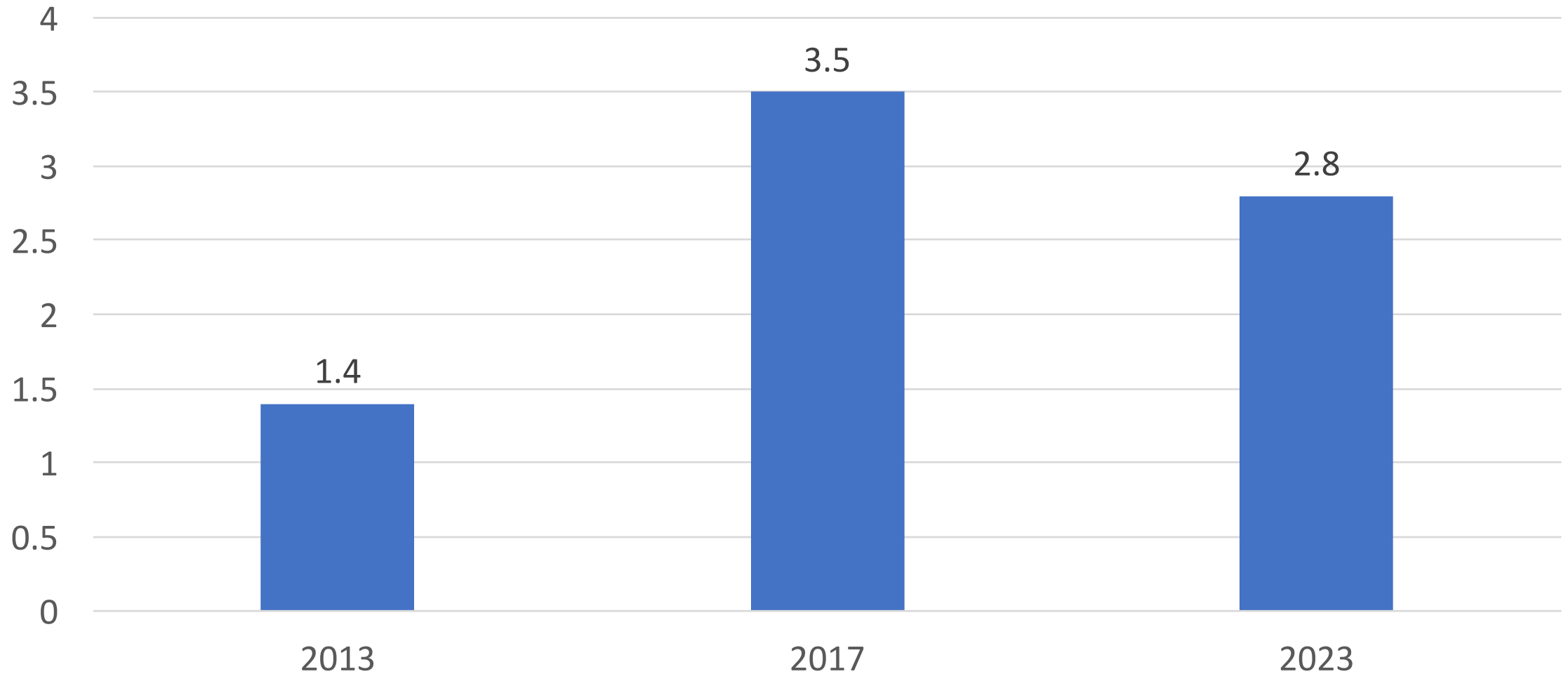


Nutritional status of children results from (LSIS 2013-2023) Cont.



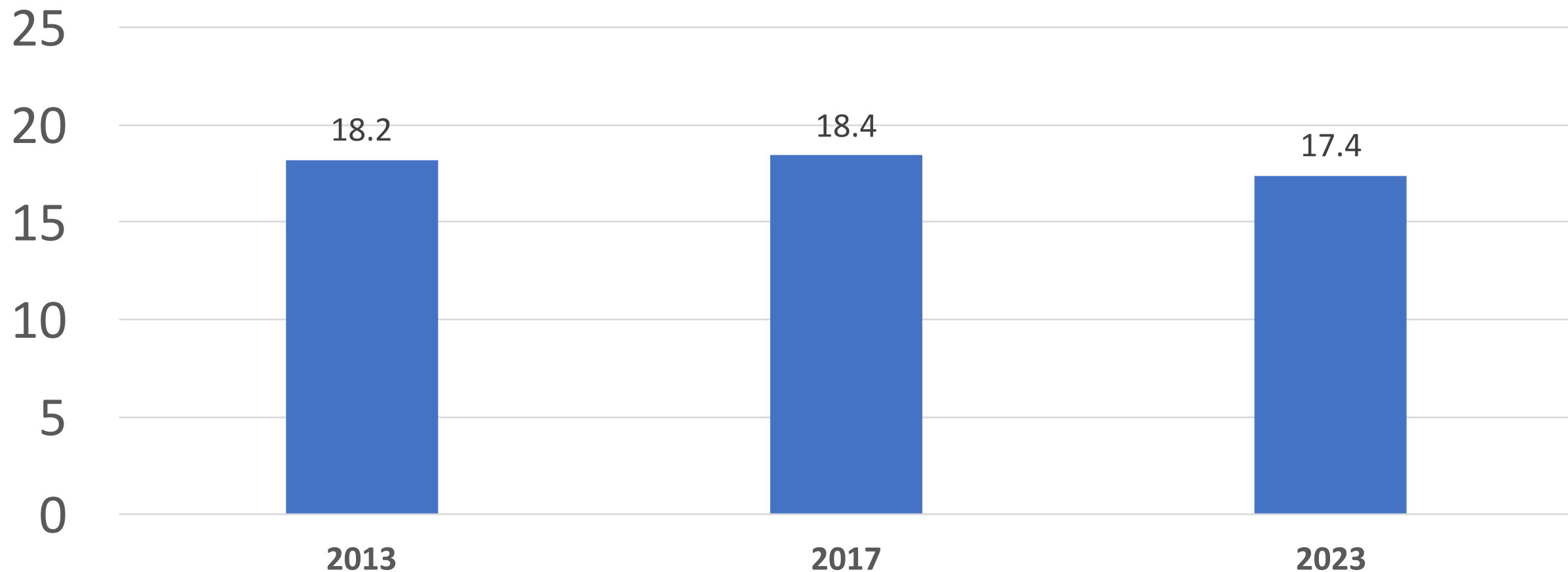
Nutritional status of children results from (LSIS 2013-2023) Cont.

Overweight (LSIS 2013-2023)



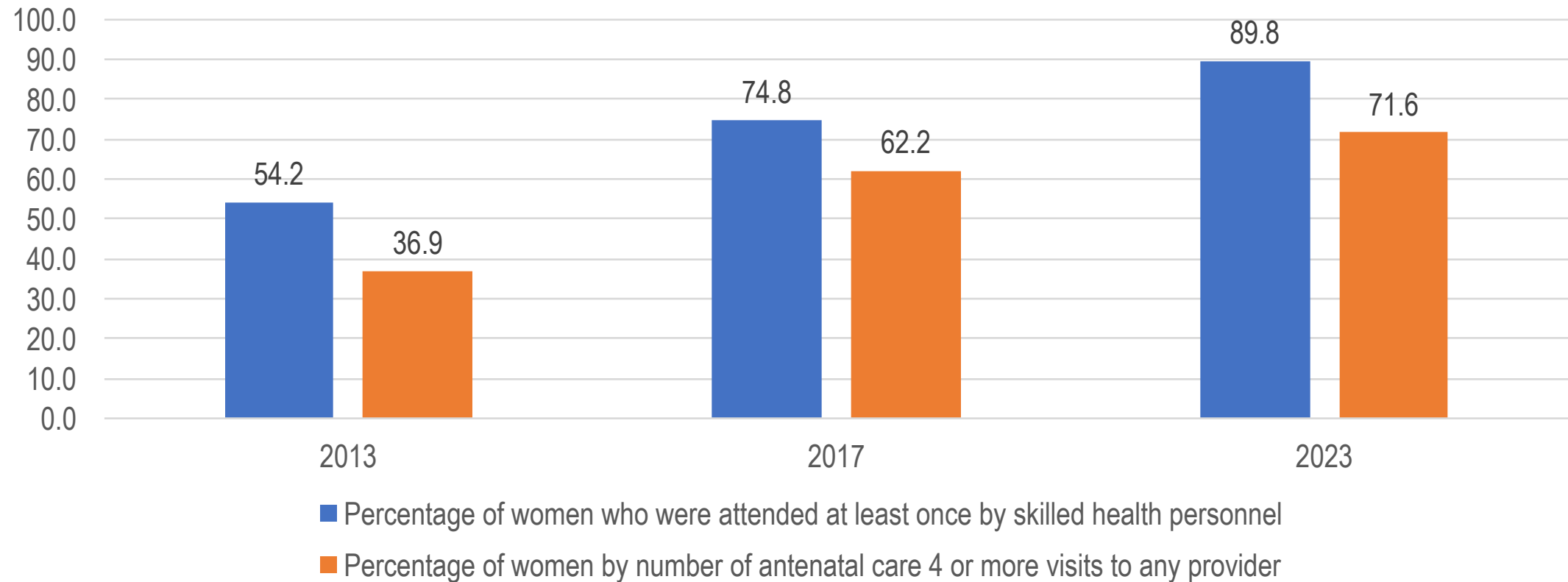
Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 (LSIS 2012-2023)



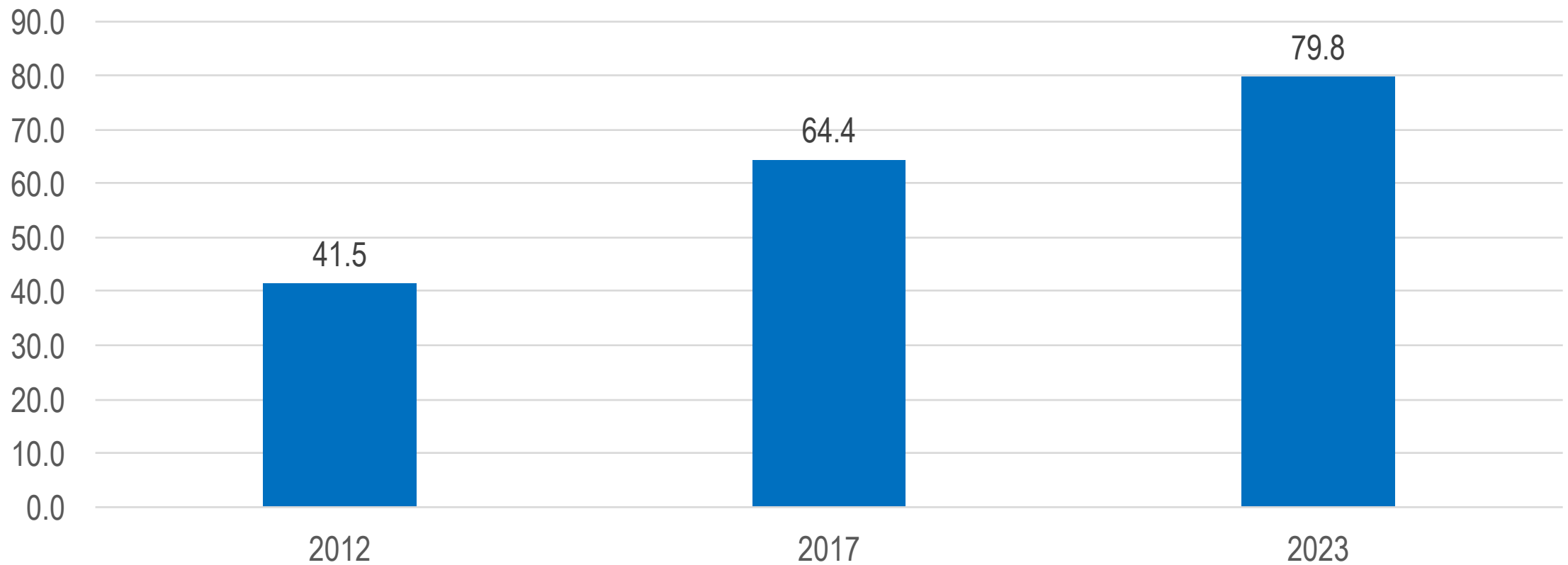
Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider and number of antenatal care visits (LSIS 2013-2023)



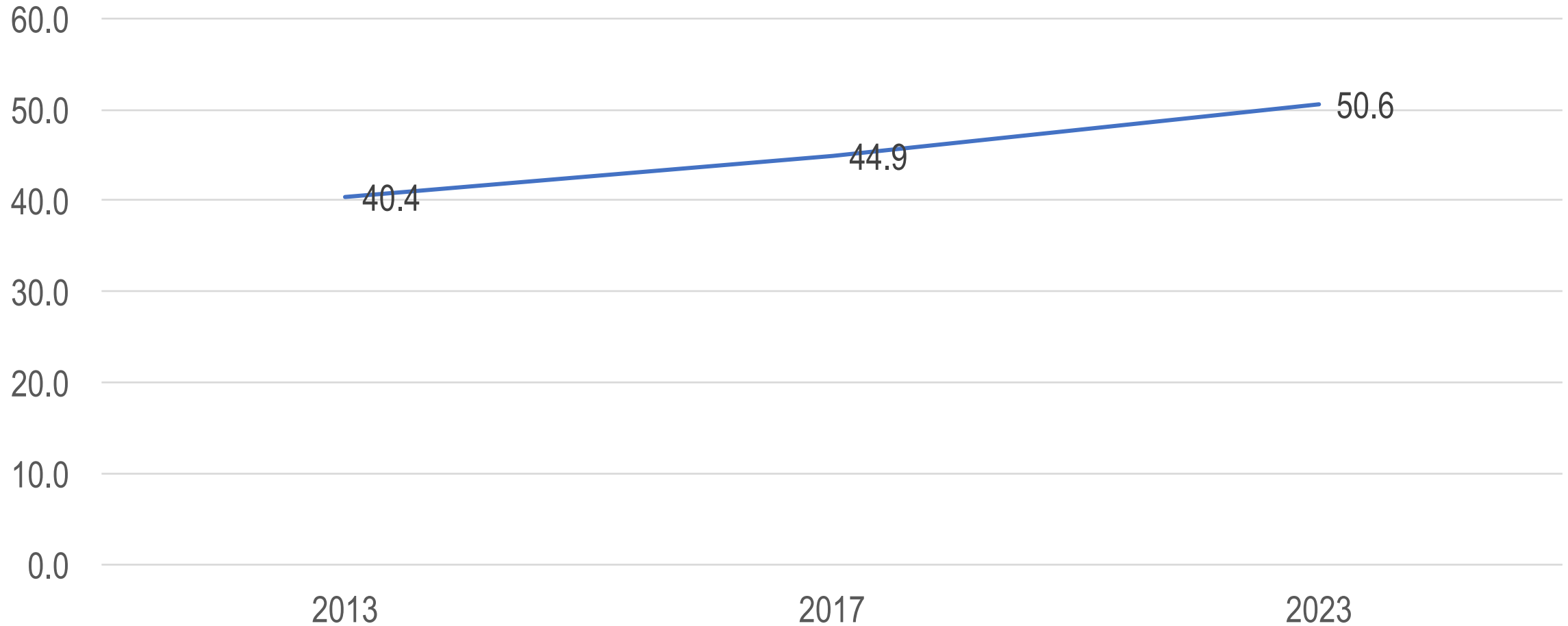
Assistance during delivery

Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant (LSIS203-2023)



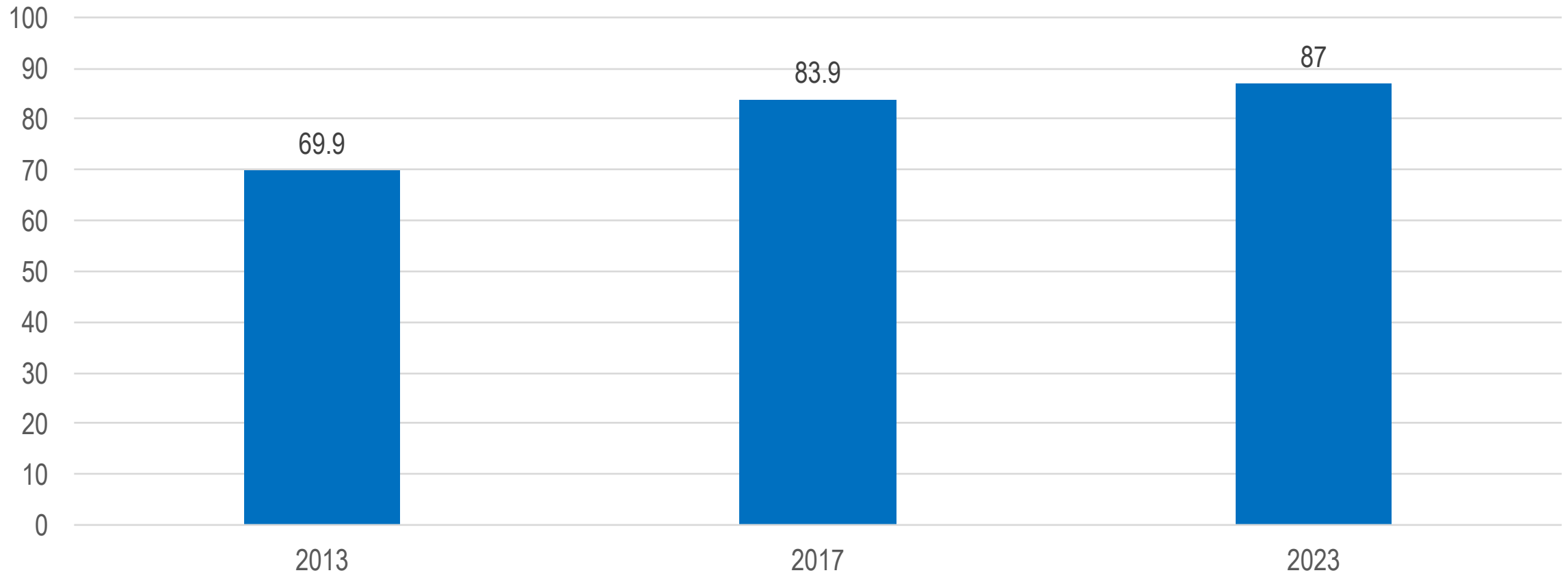
Percent exclusively breastfed

Percent exclusively breastfed for children age 0-5 months



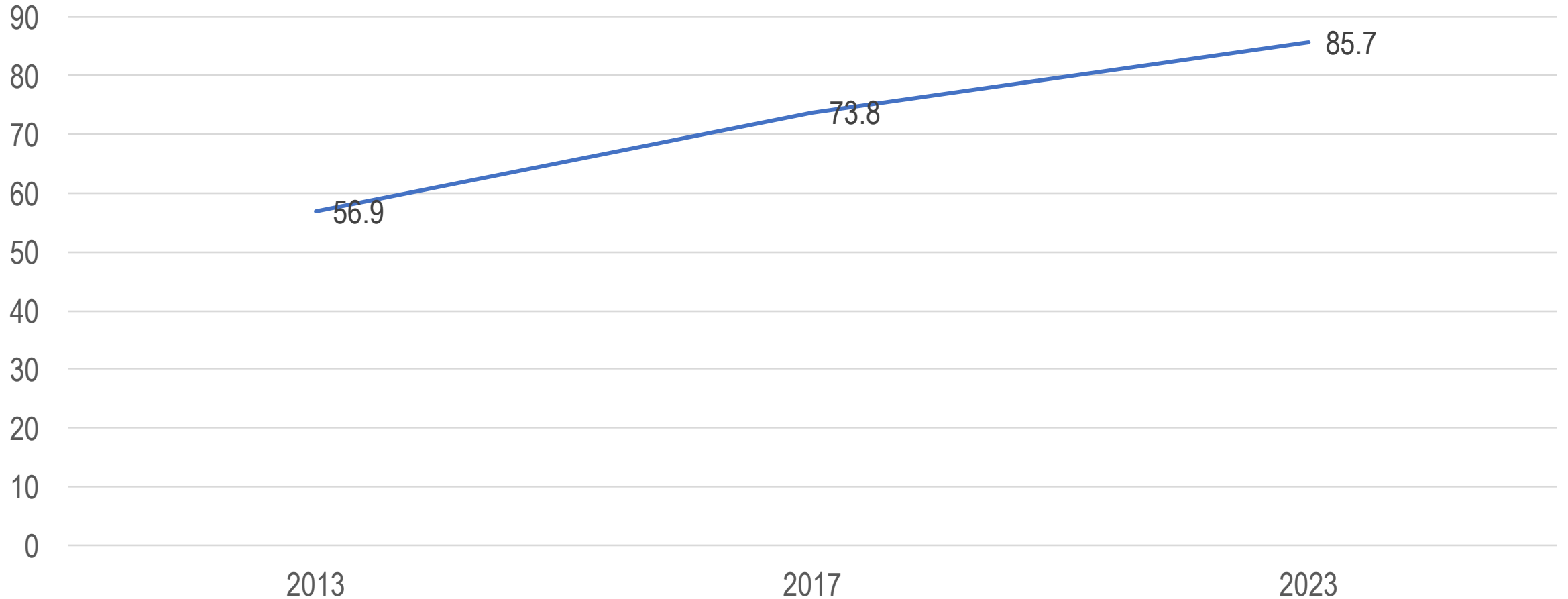
Drinking water source

Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water (LSIS 2013-2023)



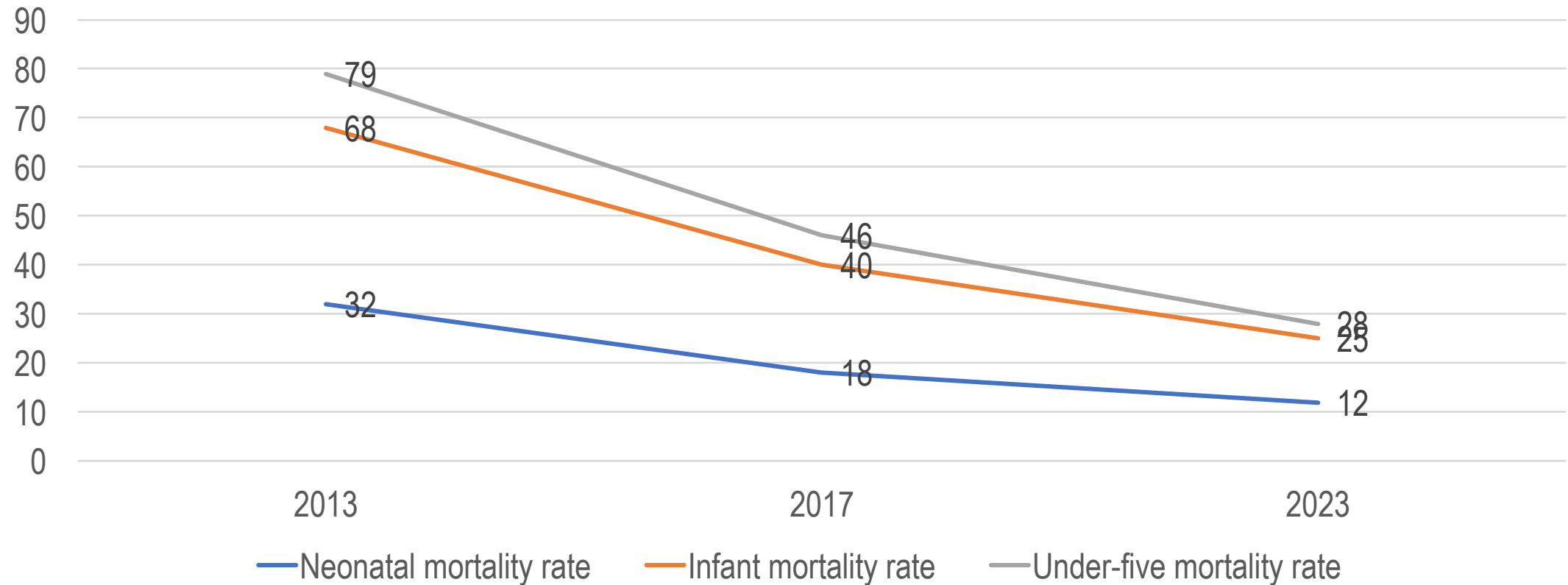
Use of sanitation facilities

Percentage of household population using improved sanitation (LSIS 2013-2023)



Child mortality

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rate per 1000 live birth (LSIS2013-2023)



Data utilization and next plan

- The LSIS is a nationwide sample survey that covers all 18 provinces. Its objective is to generate data at the provincial level, disaggregated by age, residence, sex, wealth quantile, and ethnic groups. The results presented in the LSIS are point estimates with confidence intervals, and standard errors are accepted. The survey relies on self-reporting from the demand side. Therefore, the results from the LSIS are essential for evaluating the country's situation at the impact level;
- Administrative data is another data source that can be used for different purposes, but it cannot be directly compared to the LSIS due to differences in definition and methodology. Administrative data reflects actual usage and access to healthcare services from the supply side. It is essential for routine monitoring on health access and service as input and output indicators level;
- In summary, the LSIS serves as a vital resource for evidence-based decision-making, policy formulation, and monitoring progress toward national development goals. Researchers, policymakers, and development partners can use LSIS data for policies, strategies, and planning to improve the social environment in Lao PDR.
- Finalize the final survey report and organize dissemination workshop on April 2024

Thank you