Lao People's Democratic Republic

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

March 2012
Lao People's Democratic Republic

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>6,201 (2010)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>683 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>141 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>54 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>42 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>21 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>8 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>580 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>405 (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>49 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths (number)</td>
<td>980 (2008)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

- Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-9 months, %)
- Low birthweight incidence (%)
- Wasting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, moderate and severe, %)

CHILD HEALTH

- Immunization
- Pneumonia treatment
- Vitamin A supplementation
- Diarrhoeal disease treatment
- Malaria treatment
- Malaria prevention

Causes of under-five deaths

- Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to under nutrition

Causes of neonatal deaths, 2008

MDG Target

Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

Intervention Coverage for Mothers, Newborns and Children

- Underweight prevalence
- Stunting prevalence
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Under-five mortality rate
- Causes of neonatal deaths, 2008

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.
**Lao People's Democratic Republic**

### Maternal and Newborn Health

- Proportion of women with low BMI (< 18.5 Kg/m², %): 15 (1994)
- Demand for family planning satisfied (%): 2.7 (2010)
- Total fertility rate: 2.7 (2010)
- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1000 woman aged 15-19 yr): 110 (2005)
- Antenatal visit for woman (4 or more visits, %): -
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth, %): 30 (2006)
- Institutional deliveries (%): 17 (2006)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %): -
- Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %): -

#### Causes of Maternal Deaths

Regional estimates for Southeast Asia, 1997-2007

- Hemorrhage: 32%
- Sepsis: 8%
- Hypertension: 17%
- Abortion: 9%
- Embolism: 2%
- Other direct: 10%
- Indirect: 22%

### Coverage along the Continuum of Care

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal visit (1 or more)
- Skilled attendant at birth
- Postnatal care
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Measles

#### Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

Percent of HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

- Regional estimate for Southeast Asia, 1997-2007

#### Education

- Survival to last grade of primary school (total, admin data, %): 67 (2007)
- Survival to last grade of primary school (male, admin data, %): 66 (2007)
- Survival to last grade of primary school (female, admin data, %): 68 (2007)
- Primary school net enrolment ratio (total, admin data, %): 82 (2008)
- Primary school net enrolment ratio (male, admin data, %): 84 (2008)
- Primary school net enrolment ratio (female, admin data, %): 81 (2008)

### Water and Sanitation

- Drinking water coverage (%): 2005 - 2010
- Sanitation coverage (%): 2005 - 2010

#### Child Protection

- Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union by age 18 (%): -
- Birth registration (%): 72 (2006)
- Female genital mutilation/cutting (%): -
### DISPARITIES IN INTERVENTION COVERAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth Quintile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 54 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | IGME 2011
| Low birth weight incidence (%) | 11 | - | 10 | 11 | 0.9 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 0.9 | MICS 2006
| Underweight prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %) | 32 | 32 | 30 | 1.1 | 20 | 34 | 0.6 | 38 | 31 | 34 | 26 | 14 | 0.4 | MICS 2006
| Stunting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %) | 48 | 48 | 47 | 1.0 | 32 | 51 | 0.6 | 59 | 51 | 46 | 40 | 23 | 0.4 | MICS 2006
| Wasting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %) | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1.1 | 7 | 7 | 1.0 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1.1 | MICS 2006
| Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 months, %) | 26 | 27 | 26 | 1.0 | 20 | 28 | 0.7 | 31 | 30 | 22 | 17 | 26 | 0.8 | MICS 2006
| Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-9 months, %) | 41 | 42 | 39 | 1.1 | 27 | - | - | 33 | 50 | 44 | 55 | 9 | 0.3 | MICS 2006
| Household consuming adequately iodized salt (15 ppm or more, %) | 84 | - | - | - | 91 | 81 | 1.1 | 84 | 77 | 78 | 85 | 93 | 1.1 | MICS 2006
| Care seeking for pneumonia (%) | 32 | 36 | 28 | 1.3 | - | 30 | - | 28 | - | - | - | - | MICS 2006
| Antibiotic use for pneumonia (%) | 52 | 56 | 48 | 1.2 | - | 49 | - | 45 | - | - | - | - | MICS 2006
| Diarrhoeal treatment - children receiving ORT and continued feeding (%) | 49 | 53 | 44 | 1.2 | - | 47 | - | 50 | 40 | 48 | 52 | - | - | MICS 2006
| Malaria prevention - children sleeping under ITNs (%) | 41 | 41 | 40 | 1.0 | 37 | 41 | 0.9 | 37 | 39 | 54 | 43 | 28 | 0.8 | MICS 2006
| Malaria treatment - febrile children receiving antimalaria treatments (%) | 8 | 6 | 10 | 0.6 | - | 8 | 8 | 1.0 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 0.3 | MICS 2006
| Antenatal care coverage at least one visit (%) | 35 | - | - | - | 76 | 27 | 2.8 | 16 | 24 | 31 | 55 | 88 | 5.5 | MICS 2006
| Antenatal care coverage (4 or more visits, %) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MICS 2006
| Skilled attendant at delivery (%) | 20 | - | - | - | 68 | 11 | 6.2 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 33 | 81 | 27.1 | MICS 2006
| Early initiation of breastfeeding (%) | 30 | - | - | - | 53 | 25 | 2.1 | 22 | 25 | 30 | 33 | 56 | 2.6 | MICS 2006
| Use of improved drinking water sources (%) | 67 | - | - | - | 77 | 62 | 1.2 | 42 | 47 | 49 | 63 | 93 | 2.2 | 2010 WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012
| Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) | 63 | - | - | - | 89 | 50 | 1.8 | 7 | 21 | 36 | 65 | 98 | 13.3 | 2010 WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012
| Survival rate to last grade of primary school (survey data, %) | 65 | 64 | 67 | 1.0 | 74 | - | - | 56 | 59 | 69 | 69 | 79 | 1.4 | MICS 2006
| Primary school net attendance ratio (survey data, %) | 79 | 81 | 77 | 1.1 | 93 | 75 | 1.2 | 59 | 71 | 71 | 94 | 84 | 1.4 | MICS 2006
| Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union by age 18 (%) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | MICS 2006
| Birth registration (%) | 72 | 72 | 71 | 1.0 | 84 | 68 | 1.2 | 62 | 66 | 75 | 84 | 85 | 1.4 | MICS 2006

Note: The format for this Country Profile has been adapted from the Countdown to 2015 report. Coverage data have been largely derived from national household surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). For the majority of coverage indicators, UNICEF Global Databases were used. Other organizations such as the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, United Nations Population Fund, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Saving Newborn Lives also provided data. Details on indicators, data sources, and definitions of indicators, can be found at www.childinfo.org.

1. **Disparities** - Disparity information is only available for data directly derived from household surveys such as MICS and DHS. Therefore, disparity data are not available for the following indicators: vitamin A supplementation, immunization, and for HIV/AIDS. In addition, neither UNICEF Global Databases nor databases from partner organizations maintain disparity data for the following indicators: total fertility rate, unmet need, institutional deliveries, contraceptive prevalence, adolescent birth rate.

2. **Equity charts** - Displays values for the five wealth quintiles to the left. The scale is 0 to 100% for all charts except U5MR, which shows a range of 0 to 300 deaths per 1,000 live births.

3. **New international Child Growth Standards for infants and young children were released by WHO in 2006, replacing the older NCHS/WHO Growth Standards.**

4. **Anthropometric Indicators - Reference Standards for Underweight, Stunting and Wasting.** New international Child Growth Standards for infants and young children were released by WHO in 2006, replacing the older NCHS/WHO reference population. In using the 2006 WHO reference population, estimates generally change in the following manner: stunting is greater throughout childhood; underweight rates are higher during the first half of infancy and lower thereafter; and, wasting rates are higher during infancy. Please note that there may be small discrepancies between the totals and the disparity data, as the totals have undergone additional analysis.

5. **Child Health** - All indicators in this section refer to children under 5 years of age.

6. **Water and sanitation** - Wealth quintile data are derived from MICS or DHS surveys. Urban, rural and total coverage estimates provided are for 2010 and are those published by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.