



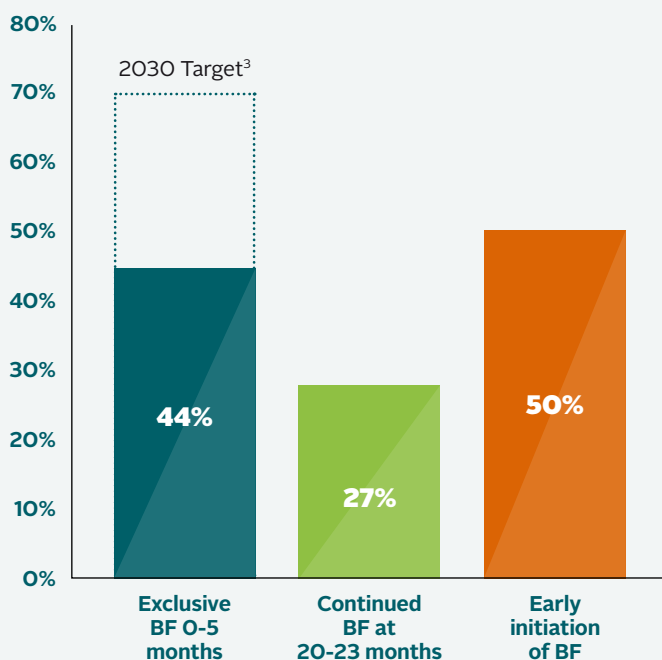
THE COST OF NOT Breastfeeding

BREASTFEEDING COULD SAVE MORE THAN 1,000 LIVES AND US\$180 MILLION EVERY YEAR IN LAOS

Support for breastfeeding is one of the most critical investments a country can make to improve social, health and economic development outcomes. Every US\$1 invested in breastfeeding in low- and middle-income countries can generate as much as US\$35 in economic returns.¹ However, in many countries, mothers still face barriers and lack the support needed to achieve the recommended practices of [early, exclusive and continued breastfeeding](#). In Laos, only 44 percent of babies 0-5 months of age are exclusively breastfed, falling well below the World Health Assembly goal of reaching 70 percent by 2030.^{2,3}

This brief quantifies the impact of inadequate breastfeeding on babies, mothers, families and Laos as a whole, using national data from [The Cost of Not Breastfeeding Tool](#).⁴ Together, donors, policymakers and implementers can safeguard breastfeeding and turn these preventable losses into gains for all of society.

BREASTFEEDING RATES in Laos



Source: Laos Social Indicator Survey II, 2017



KEY FINDINGS in Laos

Optimal breastfeeding practices have the potential to...



Save **906 children's lives** annually— an important contribution to reducing under-5 child mortality



Prevent **124 maternal deaths** annually from breast and ovarian cancers and type II diabetes



Prevent **245,959 cases** of childhood diarrhea and pneumonia each year



Prevent the loss of **234,069 IQ points** in children each year



Reduce families' **out-of-pocket costs** to treat childhood illnesses

Source: The Cost of Not Breastfeeding Tool, 2022

WHAT ARE THE COSTS OF NOT BREASTFEEDING?



Increased vulnerability to disease leads to more maternal and child mortality

When children are not exclusively breastfed for the first six months, they are more susceptible to diarrhea and pneumonia—the two leading causes of childhood death worldwide.⁵ By supporting mothers to follow recommended breastfeeding practices, nearly 50 percent of under-2 child deaths caused by diarrhea and pneumonia could be prevented. In Laos, this equates to more than **900 preventable deaths** of children under age 2 per year.

Breastfeeding also helps protect the health of mothers. A mother's risk of developing breast cancer decreases by six percent for every year she breastfeeds.⁵ Increased breastfeeding rates in Laos could prevent nearly **125 maternal deaths** from cancers and type II diabetes each year.



Health care costs to treat children and mothers

In Laos, inadequate breastfeeding leads to nearly **246,000 avoidable cases of childhood diarrhea and pneumonia** per year. Treating preventable childhood diseases and mothers with type II diabetes results in high expenditures on health care treatment for both families and the health system as a whole. These costs could rise dramatically as health system costs increase, but they could also be reduced with increased breastfeeding.



Cognitive losses result in lost wages for individuals

Inadequate breastfeeding impacts a child's ability to learn and consequently hinders their future earning potential. Each year, Laos's children stand to collectively lose more than **234,000 IQ points** due to inadequate breastfeeding practices.



Indirect costs to treat childhood diseases result in significant costs for families

When children become ill due to diarrhea and pneumonia caused by inadequate breastfeeding, parents or caregivers incur costs to take them to a health care facility to seek treatment. The economic losses that result include lost productivity and transportation costs. Studies from a range of countries indicate that families can incur additional lost work and transportation costs up to **25 percent of the cost of the health care treatment** of diarrhea and pneumonia.



Commercial milk formula costs are significant and reduce a family's disposable income

Commercial milk formula companies continue to aggressively market their products to increase sales. The cost of purchasing commercial milk formula can be very expensive and unaffordable for households, even though it does not provide the benefits of breastfeeding.

Policymakers must invest in national policies and programs to support breastfeeding

The Global Breastfeeding Collective recommends the following policy actions to help all mothers breastfeed according to the [WHO-recommended guidelines](#):

- Increase funding to improve the rates of early, exclusive and continued breastfeeding.
- Implement the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes (through national legislation that restricts aggressive marketing and applies stronger consequences for violators).
- Expand paid leave and workplace breastfeeding policies for all workers.
- Implement the [10 Steps to Successful Breastfeeding](#) in maternity facilities.
- Improve access to skilled breastfeeding counseling.
- Strengthen links between health facilities and communities.
- Strengthen monitoring systems to track progress toward breastfeeding targets.

For the latest policy and program guidance, visit the [Global Breastfeeding Collective](#). More information on the global costs of not breastfeeding can be found [here](#).

Citation

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