

Nepal

Monitoring the situation of children and women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019



Government of Nepal
National Planning Commission
Central Bureau of Statistics



United Nations Children's Fund



Nepal

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

Survey Findings Report November 2020

ERRATA

(15 December 2020)

" This version replaces the original version published on 7 December 2020. The Changes include:
In Table LN.4.1: Reading skills and Table LN.4.2: Numeracy Skills (pp. 378 and 382), the values for the
entire row(s) of the parity index on Functional Difficulties have been replaced."



Government of Nepal
National Planning Commission
Central Bureau of Statistics



United Nations Children's Fund

The Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the UNICEF, with government funding and financial support of UNICEF.

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 Nepal MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of 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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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION
Survey sample and implementation

Sample frame	National Population and Housing Census 2011 (Updated: September-October 2018)	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	March-April, 2019	Fieldwork	May-November, 2019

Survey sample

Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	12,800	- Eligible	6,749
- Occupied	12,687	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	6,658
- Interviewed	12,655	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.4
- Response rate (Per cent)	99.7		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	15,019	- Eligible	7,824
- Interviewed	14,805	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	7,792
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.6	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.3
Men (age 15-49)		Water Quality Testing	
- Eligible for interviews	5,605	Household (<i>E. coli</i>)	
- Interviewed	5,501	- Eligible	2,551
- Response rate (Per cent)	97.9	- Interviewed	2,536
		- Response rate (Per cent)	99.4
		Source (<i>E. coli</i>)	
		- Eligible	2,551
		- Interviewed	2,445
		- Response rate (Per cent)	95.8
		Source (Arsenic)	
		- Eligible	2,551
		- Interviewed	2,439
		- Response rate (Per cent)	95.6

Survey Population

Average household size	4.3	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	67.3
- Age 5	9.3	- Rural areas	32.7
- Age 18	35.8	- Province 1	16.9
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	13.2	- Province 2	19.0
		- Bagmati Province	23.3
		- Gandaki Province	8.2
		- Lumbini Province	18.3
		- Karnali Province	5.6
		- Sudoorpashchim Province	8.7

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
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
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
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
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
E.coli	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FGM	Female genital mutilation
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
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
ITN	Insecticide-Treated Net
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
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
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
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
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



Government of Nepal National Planning Commission

Vice-Chairman

MESSAGE

The National Planning Commission is pleased to share the results of the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019 produced by the Central Bureau of Statistics. This is the sixth round of the global MICS household survey, conducted with financial and technical support from UNICEF.

The primary objective of the Nepal MICS 2019 is to support the Government of Nepal to generate statistically sound and comparable data for monitoring the situation of children and women in Nepal. This will help in monitoring progress towards the goals and targets of various international agreements such as the Sustainable Development Goals.

The National Planning Commission also recognizes the importance of the Nepal MICS 2019 in providing important data for monitoring the 15th Five Year Development Plan (2076/77-2080/81) of the Government of Nepal and contributing the Multidimension Poverty Index 2020. The findings of the survey will also contribute to the voluntary national report (VNR) and the United Nations Secretary-General's Sustainable Development Goals progress report.

On behalf of the National Planning Commission, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to all members of the technical committee and core team members for their valuable efforts and technical guidance throughout the survey process. I would also like to thank the Central Bureau of Statistics for successfully undertaking this challenging survey on time and acknowledge UNICEF Headquarters, the UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia and UNICEF Nepal for their support and dedication in the completion of this report.

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Government of Nepal National Planning Commission

Member

PREFACE

The National Planning Commission is delighted to share the report of the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019. The Nepal MICS was conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics between May and November 2019 as a part of the sixth round of the global MICS household survey with technical and financial support from UNICEF.

The survey covers child mortality, nutrition, child health, water and sanitation, water quality, reproductive health, child development, literacy and education, child protection, early marriage, Chhaupadi, knowledge of HIV and AIDS, access to mass media, alcohol and tobacco use, and women's life satisfaction. The Nepal MICS 2019 also provides information on issues such as human trafficking, social transfers, child functioning and foundational learning skills. These evidence-based data will be extremely valuable for equity-based planning and programming in the country.

On behalf of the National Planning Commission, I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all the members of the Technical Committee and core team members for their valuable guidance throughout the conducting of the survey. I would also like to thank the Central Bureau of Statistics for effectively undertaking this survey and UNICEF Nepal for its generous support.

November 2020



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Government of Nepal National Planning Commission

Secretary


PREFACE

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2019 is a major achievement for Nepal and it is with great pride that the National Planning Commission, the Central Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF make public this report. It provides vital information on a wide range of social indicators related to the situation of the country's children and women that are statistically sound and internationally comparable.

The Central Bureau of Statistics and the MICS team headed by Director General Mr. Nebin Lal Shrestha – merit special appreciation for their professionalism, dedication and hard work in undertaking this enormous task. I sincerely hope that this report will be widely used to inform the planning, implementation and monitoring of national policies and programmes for the enhancement of the wellbeing of children and women in Nepal. The findings of the survey will also contribute to the United Nations Secretary-General's Sustainable Development Goals progress report.

My sincere thanks also go to UNICEF for the longstanding partnership with the Central Bureau of Statistics and the continuous support provided during all stages of the survey.

November 2020



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Director General

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission of the Government of Nepal would like to acknowledge the technical and financial support it has received from UNICEF Nepal since 2009 to implement the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

For Nepal, this sixth round of the global MICS is the third survey in the country to collect data specifically on the situation of children and women at the national level. The Central Bureau of Statistics acknowledges the excellent work of all involved in the survey process: field supervisors, enumerators and measurers, and those involved in listing households and data processing. The names of those who supported the survey in various ways are included in Appendix B of this report.

The Central Bureau of Statistics would also like to extend its gratitude to colleagues from various UNICEF offices whose inputs were key to finalizing the questionnaires, manuals, data analysis, interpretation and report writing. Special thanks go to colleagues from the UNICEF Nepal Social Policy, Evidence and Evaluation Section, namely Ms. Usha Mishra, Mr. Thakur Dhakal, Ms. Sevara Hamzaeva, Mr. Yendra Kamal Rai, Mr. Rabi Prasad Kayastha (national consultant) and Mr. Ramesh Ghimire (consultant) for their timely technical and administrative support.

Our thanks go to Mr. Robert Bain for the notable technical and financial support extended to water quality testing. Thanks are also due to Mr. Andrew Shantz for his valuable support in implementing water quality testing and training the master trainers. This initiative was accomplished with professional support from People2People and the Environment and Public Health Organization based in Nepal. We would like to acknowledge support provided by Mr. Rajesh Sharma in data analysis and Mr. Hans Pettersson for guiding the sample design.

The continuous technical support received from Mr. Bo Robert Pedersen from UNICEF New York, and Mr. Daniel Reijer from the UNICEF South Asia Regional Office are much appreciated. Furthermore, the Central Bureau of Statistics is grateful to members of the Technical Committee for guiding the overall process and providing valuable inputs at critical times. I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Narayan Prasad Khanal, CDE of DWSS and his team for his special support in guiding water quality testing.

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Director General

On behalf of the Central Bureau of Statistics, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to Mr. Dilli Raj Joshi, Deputy Director General, for taking responsibility for the successful completion of the survey. I am proud of the staff of the Gender and Social Statistics Section, and particularly Mr. Krishna Tuladhar and Mr. Suresh Basnyat, Directors of the section, who efficiently carried out the survey with the support of core team members - Mr. Kapil Dev Joshi, Ms. Jyoti KC and Mr. Bhabiswor Ghimire, Statistics Officers,

and Mr. Krishna Prasad Chaulagain, Statistics Assistant for their tireless efforts in bringing the survey to its conclusion.

Finally, data collection of course would not have been possible without the thousands of respondents in the sample households and communities in different parts of the country who generously gave their time in the realization of this survey.

The findings of the Nepal MICS 2019 will be extremely useful to all relevant stakeholders in taking the appropriate measures to improve the situation and wellbeing of children and women in the country.

November 2020


Nebin Lal Shrestha

FOREWORD

The Global Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was developed by UNICEF in 1995 as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators in relation to 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**, the **Convention on the Rights of the Child** and other international commitments.

The objective of the Nepal MICS 2019 report is to provide a reliable source of information on the survival, development and protection of children to inform evidence-based decision-making by planners, policymakers and programme implementers. Carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with UNICEF Nepal, the Nepal MICS 2019 includes latest data on child mortality, child and maternal nutrition, child health, reproductive health, water, sanitation and hygiene practices, child development, literacy and education, child protection, knowledge of HIV and AIDS, life satisfaction and happiness, access to mass media and the use of information and communication technology. It provides a broad reliable data set across a range of social sector indicators disaggregated by provinces and subregions including both urban and rural municipalities and by sex, age, mother's education, and functional difficulties, and by wealth quintiles. Importantly, for the first time, the Nepal MICS 2019 also includes a module on the functional abilities of children to provide nationally representative data on disability to inform national policies, programmes and deliver equitable outcomes for children and women.

The Nepal MICS 2019 will greatly contribute to monitoring the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals as well as various international agreements and conventions including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Nepal. We are confident that the Nepal MICS 2019 findings will further be instrumental in shaping relevant policies, strategies, programmes and budget allocations to move towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and continued progress for children and women in Nepal.

On behalf of UNICEF, I would like to thank the National Planning Commission and the Central Bureau of Statistics for the excellent collaboration in carrying out the Nepal MICS 2019.

Elke Wisch

Elke Wisch
UNICEF Representative to Nepal
November 2020



1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (NMICS), conducted in 2019 by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) with the technical and financial support from UNICEF. 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 2019 Nepal MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Nepal;
- 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.

This report presents the results of the 2019 Nepal MICS. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in “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.

The following chapter, “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, and early childhood development.

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

The next chapter, “Protected from violence and exploitation”, includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child marriage, attitudes toward domestic violence, and knowledge about human trafficking.

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, 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.



मेरी आत्मा का नाम अज्ञान

मेरी आत्मा

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Nepal MICS 2019 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 of seven provinces: Province 1, Province 2, Bagmati province, Gandaki province, Lumbini province, Karnali province, and Sudoorpashchim province. The urban and rural areas within each province were identified as the main sampling strata. Kathmandu valley urban is included as a separate stratum as its characteristics differ from the rest. The sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, at the first sampling stage a specified number of census enumeration areas (EA) was selected systematically with probability proportional to size. A household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, identifying the households with and without children under 5 years. In total, 25 households with and without children under 5 were selected in each sample enumeration area through systematic random sampling method. To ensure strong representativeness of children under 5 in the sample, household with children under 5 were oversampled. Where 13 households with children under 5 and 12 households without were selected from the listing in each EA. A total sample of 512 EAs and 12,800 households was selected for the survey. 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.

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

The survey includes 6 questionnaires: 1) a household questionnaire on demographic information of all household members, and household characteristics / assets 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) a questionnaire for children under 5, 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 mothers (or caretakers) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household¹.

The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women/Men	Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years
List of Household Members Education Household Characteristics Social Transfers Household Energy Use Water and Sanitation Handwashing	Woman's Background ^[M] Mass Media and ICT ^[M] Fertility ^[M] /Birth History Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Post-natal Health Checks Contraception Unmet Need Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence ^[M] Marriage/Union ^[M] Adult Functioning ^[M] HIV/AIDS ^[M] Tobacco and Alcohol Use ^[M] Life Satisfaction ^[M]	Child's Background Child Discipline Child Functioning Parental Involvement Foundational Learning Skills
Water Quality Testing Questionnaire		Questionnaire for Children Under 5
<i>E. coli</i> at household and source Arsenic at source		Under-Five's Background Birth Registration Early Childhood Development Child Discipline Child Functioning Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake Immunisation Care of Illness Anthropometry

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

¹ 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 and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams observed handwashing stations in households, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and tested household water for *E. coli* and source water for both *E. coli* levels and arsenic. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. The questionnaire for children aged 5-17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered only to those aged 7-14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS 6 standard questionnaires.² The questionnaires were customised and translated into Nepali, Bhojpuri and Maithili and were pre-tested in Sindhupalchok and Sindhuli district during March, 2019. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Nepal MICS 2019 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was approved by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) as per the Statistical Act (1958) in September 2018. The Statistical Act enables CBS to carry out surveys according to the government's ethics protocol without involving an institutional review board (IRB). The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks and strategies to mitigate them during the life cycle of the survey.

The questionnaires were administered with thorough introduction and verbal consent by respondents. Children aged 5-17 were interviewed with permission of their parents/caretakers and with their own agreement. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation in the survey and of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time. They were also informed of confidentiality and anonymity of their information.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

The sixth round of MICS in Nepal utilised Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standards of the global MICS programme were adapted to the Nepal's MICS questionnaires. The CAPI application was tested in Kavre district during April 2019. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 30 days from 12 April to 11 May 2019. Training included technical capacity building in interviewing techniques, detailed overview and interpretation of the contents of the questionnaires, and practical exercises in interviewing household members, including children.

Participants completed full training on paper questionnaires followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent seven days in the field practice and one day in Kavre district where they conducted a full pilot survey. The training agenda was based on the global MICS6 standards and procedures.³

Anthropometric measurers received a dedicated training on gathering anthropometric data from children under 5. A team of water quality testers received a 5-days intensive training in testing water for *E. coli* and water source for arsenic. The training was followed by one day of field practice and pilot testing.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

² The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

³ The template training agenda can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

2.6 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 16 teams; each was comprised of three female, one male interviewer, one measurer, and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in 12 May 2019 and concluded on 8 November 2019.

Data were 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.

2.7 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. CBS and UNICEF staff also conducted monitoring of the field work in selected locations.

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.⁴

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at the Central Bureau of Statistics' 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 Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.⁵

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 23. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.⁶

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on the CBS website⁷ and on the MICS website⁸ 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.

⁴ The standard field check tables can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>.

⁵ The standard guidelines can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

⁶ The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

⁷ <http://cbs.gov.np/>

⁸ The survey datasets can be found at: "Surveys." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.



3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	89.9	88.5	96.3	97.4	98.9	90.8	44.9	77.1
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of population with access to electricity							
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		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							
				Men							
SR.4	Households with a radio		HC	23.4	26.8	16.1	23.8	26.3	20.4	19.5	35.2
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	55.8	54.1	52.3	71.3	67	55.2	12.5	32.1
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	96.2	94.6	95.5	98	97.6	96.1	93.6	96
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)							
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home							
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months							
				Men							

¹ 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/>

² 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 ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province															
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim									
SR.10 Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	79.3	80	62.9	90.9	91.8	77.2	71.8	74.4									
												Women	88.1	88.3	95.3	95.1	88.3	88.2		
												Men								
SR.11 Use of mobile phone	MT	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	92.4	90.8	91	95.9	97.1	91.3	86.2	90.1									
												Women	97.5	95.5	97.8	98.3	96.9	93.3		
												Men								
SR.12a SR.12b Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet	41.0	40	29.3	63.8	59.6	32.3	14.7	17									
												Women	32.5	24.5	58.7	52.7	26.2	10.4		
												(a) during the last 3 months								
			(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months																	
			Men	60.6	59.6	49.8	75.1	76.5	57.3	33.1	46.2									
			(a) during the last 3 months	55.5	56.9	44.3	70.1	66.7	52.2	26.1	41.8									
			(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months																	
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	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
												Women	5.9	3.6	2.7	13.9	6.4	2.9	1.2	2.6
												(a) age 15-24								
			(b) age 15-49	20.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
			Men	15.5	10.8	7.4	28.8	12.6	12.8	6.5	12.2									
			(a) age 15-24																	
			(b) age 15-49																	
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	6.1	6	2.7	5.4	6.2	8	11	8									
												Women	49	48.2	37.4	40.2	50.9	42.5	50.4	
												Men								

- Provincial disaggregation is not available.

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province							
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim	
SR.15 Smoking before age 15	TA	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	2.2	2.4	0.8	3.6	1.6	1.1	3.1	3.1	
					Women	7.1	3.1	6.4	6.7	5.6	5.8	
					Men							
SR.16 Use of alcohol	TA	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	9.1	13.5	1	14.8	9.7	9.4	2.4	3.7	
					Women	43.1	24	46.1	47.5	44.5	32.2	
					Men							
SR.17 Use of alcohol before age 15	TA	TA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	5.1	7.7	0.4	9.6	3.7	3.3	1.1	4.6	
					Women	14.1	1.8	10.7	7.1	6.8	4.9	
					Men							
SR.18 Children's living arrangements	HL	HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	5.3	6.6	2.7	6.9	7	4.1	6.5	6	
SR.19 Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.2	4.3	4.4	5.7	4.8	
SR.20 Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	20.4	19	19.5	12.5	37	22.8	16.9	25.9	
SURVIVE³												
CS.1 Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	16	20	10	9	18	22	11	25	
CS.2 Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	9	10	5	7	8	13	16	8	
CS.3 Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	25	30	15	16	27	35	27	33	
CS.4 Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	4	2	4	3	3	5	4	6	
CS.5 Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	28	32	19	19	30	40	30	39	

³ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province															
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim									
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH																				
TM.1a	Total fertility rate	CM / BH	Total fertility rate for age women 15-49 years	2	2	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.4									
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for 1000 women age 15-19 years	63	61	96	40	58	57	81	60									
TM.2	Early childbearing	CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	13.8	11.9	19.4	7.9	17.7	12.6	24.1	14.0									
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	46.7	48.0	47.2	48.7	35.6	47.3	46.1	48.0									
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	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	61.9	62.1	66.2	61.2	49.4	63.4	62.3	62.4									
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	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	88.8	84.2	86.1	90.6	86.9	92.4	85.1	95.9									
												(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	77.8	80.3	56.8	87.2	91.2	80.7	72.3	88.0
												(b) at least four times by any provider	5.4	3.9	5.3	15.6	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.0
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	82.2	87.6	67.8	90.9	93.6	84.6	63.0	86.7									
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 ⁴ prior to the most recent birth	85.9	84.7	79.5	87.8	88.7	91.0	81.1	88.8									
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	77.5	78.8	63.8	88.7	89.2	78.1	62.0	83.5									

⁴See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
TM.9	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	77.2	79.2	63.6	86.6	86.4	77.2	65.8	85.5
TM.10		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	15.3	22.3	12.1	24.5	19.2	9.0	7.0	7.1
TM.11		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	77.5	79.4	63.4	88.6	89.3	77.1	65.2	83.1
TM.12		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	78.9	85.3	77.2	91.7	84.0	69.8	70.0	60.6
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	69.4	76.6	59.4	79.7	80.2	65.5	51.1	70.9
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	83.9	84.6	77.8	85.3	84.1	86.9	90.6	83.1
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	15.7	9.5	13.7	18.0	26.6	16.6	19.2	12.0
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	77.4	82.5	78.1	78.1	77.5	75.7	60.0	81.3
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	86.2	91.3	97.2	62.9	(*)	84.4	74.9	(80.2)
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	57.6	72.9	57.6	65.2	(*)	46.4	68.7	(38.0)

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
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	51.5	57.0	47.8	69.5	60.5	37.7	34.0	45.7
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	67.8	74.4	56.2	80.3	80.9	64.1	49.3	67.3
TM.29		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ⁶ , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission								
			Women	25.1	18.3	15.3	37.2	37.3	23.6	22.7	21.2
			Men	25.6	26.4	10.2	29.5	43.0	25.5	29.6	30.1
TM.30		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ⁷ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV								
			Women	45.6	43.4	34.5	49.9	47.1	46.8	44.5	56.2
			Men	46.2	52.5	42.7	47.9	44.5	38.8	36.8	61.2
TM.31		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV reporting discriminatory attitudes ⁸ toward people living with HIV								
			Women	31.7	44.0	38.0	22.7	27.1	24.9	33.7	45.6
			Men	38.3	48.8	55.8	31.0	20.5	37.4	35.4	24.4
TM.32		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV								
			Women	54.8	57.8	31.8	67.5	66.6	55.8	37.2	55.6
			Men	71.1	78.3	56.2	75.4	74.3	72.6	68.6	70.5

⁵ 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).

⁶ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

⁷ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

⁸ 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?

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

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

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province							
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim	
TM.33 People who have been tested for HIV and know the results	HA	HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	3.4	2.6	1.5	4.7	4.2	3.9	1.9		
					1.6	1.4	5.4	4.9	3.5	2.0	4.5	
TM.34a Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results	HA	HA	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	3.4								
TM.35a TM.35b HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	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 (b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	4.4	3.9	2.8	4.9	4.6	5.4	2.2	6.2	
					2.4	1.1	4.7	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.2	
TM.36 HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	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	18.6	10.9	12.0	22.8	29.1	22.9	12.4	24.9	
					16.1	8.5	21.0	24.8	18.7	7.1	21.7	
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT												
TC.1 Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	95.7	95.6	90.3	97.0	97.0	98.6	99.6	95.4	
TC.2 Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Fractional Inactivated Polio Vaccine (FIPV) and the third/fourth dose of either FIPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	80.7	84.3	63.0	87.0	91.7	86.5	81.1	79.3	
TC.3 Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	81.4	82.4	69.1	85.7	92.1	86.0	83.7	78.3	

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
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	81.4	82.4	69.1	85.7	92.1	86.0	83.7	78.3
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	81.4	82.4	69.1	85.7	92.1	86.0	83.7	78.3
TC.6		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	70.4	74.3	46.7	79.6	88.3	76.5	69.1	71.2
TC.8		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	87.1	89.7	76.9	93.6	92.6	86.2	90.7	86.7
TC.10		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	63.8	56.8	55.7	68.0	74.0	72.8	68.2	58.1
TC.11a		IM	Percentage of children who at age								
TC.11b		3.b.1	a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	70.2	71.6	52.8	79.6	87.9	73.3	70.0	66.0
			b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	40.0	38.6	22.1	42.3	57.4	55.7	36.5	40.3
TC.12a		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 who in the last 2 weeks had an episode of diarrhoea	9.7	10.9	8.0	6.0	7.4	8.6	13.2	20.1
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	56.9	61.3	45.6	69.9	39.7	58.2	47.9	64.1
TC.13a		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received								
TC.13b			a) ORS	59.5	52.0	52.6	69.2	40.1	57.3	56.3	75.9
			b) ORS and zinc	28.9	30.0	9.6	35.4	23.2	31.1	34.6	40.6
TC.14		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	62.4	68.0	49.4	74.8	51.5	64.0	49.5	70.7

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
TC.15		EU	Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	43.2	32.9	35.1	75.2	50.1	38.3	10.5	20.4
TC.16		EU	Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	9.5	3.2	5.3	34.0	6.3	2.6	1.4	3.1
TC.17		EU	Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	97.8	97.0	96.7	99.5	98.9	97.7	96.2	97.7
TC.18	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ⁹	26.9	17.5	18.3	59.2	28.2	15.8	5.8	13.3
TC.19a		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 who in the last 2 weeks had symptoms of ARI	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	3.6	1.5	4.3
TC.19	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	82.0	(*)	(*)	(69.1)	(*)	(94.3)	(*)	(94.2)
TC.20		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	40.5	(*)	(*)	(31.8)	(*)	(51.9)	(*)	(25.6)
TC.26		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	72.7	68.7	75.9	68.0	67.7	84.7	63.0	70.9

⁹ 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.

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

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
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	9.2	1.6	14.1	7.8	8.0	12.4	6.9	11.6
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	98.7	99.4	98.6	98.8	97.9	98.0	99.0	99.5
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	41.7	42.5	48.5	30.2	28.7	47.4	39.7	50.0
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ¹⁰	62.1	60.6	69.9	51.1	(58.4)	63.2	68.3	55.0
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ¹¹ during the previous day	78.5	80.3	85.2	62.9	(72.1)	80.9	88.5	74.0
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	95.5	95.2	89.5	99.2	92.1	99.4	95.9	(97.0)
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	87.6	87.3	75.0	85.8	91	96.9	(89.8)	93.4
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	36+	33.1	34.0	31.6	36+	36+	36+	36+
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ¹² during the previous day	81.4	80.6	76.0	84.2	86.1	83.4	80.2	82.9

¹⁰ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

¹¹ 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)

¹² 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

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

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

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
TC.39a TC.39b		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	31.0	35.4	22.7	39.6	40.4	26.4	23.8	28.6
				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
TC.40		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	60.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
TC.41		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ¹³ during the previous day	39.7	44.0	28.1	51.8	51.1	32.4	29.5	44.5
				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
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 ¹⁴ or more during the previous day	68.9	67.4	70.9	72.2	75.2	73.1	59.9	52.4
				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
TC.43		BD	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	23.0	26.6	14.0	38.6	28.4	16.4	11.9	24.1
				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
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	19.8	28.2	11.1	14.8	30.7	37.4	33.3
				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
				6.5	3.8	8.9	2.2	2.5	7.4	12.7	10.1

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

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

¹³The 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

¹⁴Breastfeeding 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

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province															
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim									
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) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	31.5	24.9	34.2	22.9	22.6	35.5	47.8	40.9									
					8.0	14.8	7.3	6.4	13.0	20.5	15.4									
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	12.0	14.3	13.9	4.7	8.0	13.7	17.6	14.1									
					2.9	3.9	1.1	1.8	3.6	3.9	3.6									
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	2.6	0.9	3.8	3.4	3.0	1.9	3.7	1.3									
					1.0	1.5	1.4	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.3									
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	73.4	70.0	68.3	85.6	82.9	70.7	64.4	73.3
												(b) Father	17.6	17.8	12.1	24	14	12.1	10.9	35.5
			(c) Mother	42.1	38.7	23.1	63.3	57.2	42.2	30.2	51.8									
TC.50		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	3.0	6.8	0.7	5.6	4.2	2.0	0.4	0.5									
TC.51		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	66.0	67.3	64.1	65.2	80.8	68.1	50.3	66.1									
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	24.9	19.6	17.6	17.9	23.0	24.4	32.7	62.2									
TC.53	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	65.2	76.9	55.8	73.9	79.5	60.0	55.0	59.9									

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
LEARN											
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education	UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	61.9	62.9	38.8	84.8	82.3	66.9	52.7	60.2
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official lower basic school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or lower basic school	82.9	81.4	71.5	96.6	97.9	81.3	82.1	80.0
LN.3	School readiness	ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of lower basic school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	83.3	84.4	83.8	89.8	88.3	82.5	78.5	74.8
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of lower basic school	39.8	40.2	29.7	48.7	48.8	36.6	46.7	40.3
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Percentage of children of (a) Lower basic (grade 1-5) age currently attending lower basic or upper basic school (b) Upper basic (grade 6-8) school age currently attending upper basic or secondary school (c) Secondary (grade 9-12) school age currently attending secondary school or higher								
				74.5	77.8	57.3	82.6	86.7	75.9	78.4	77.0
				50.3	57.1	28.9	69.8	66.0	44.0	51.8	46.5
				47.7	48.8	33.8	62.2	64.5	41.5	45.6	41.1
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate	ED	Percentage of children of (a) Lower basic school (grade 1-5) age who are not attending early childhood education, lower basic or upper basic school (b) Upper basic (grade 6-8) school age who are not attending lower basic, upper basic or secondary or higher (c) Secondary (grade 9-12) school age who are not attending lower basic, upper basic or secondary school or higher								
5.6				5.6	13.0	1.7	0.9	4.7	3.2	3.4	
4.3				3.8	9.5	1.6	1.8	3.7	2.5	3.7	
				15.1	14.1	23.6	10.0	10.2	17.7	14.3	10.4

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
LN.7a LN.7b		ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) (a) Lower basic school (grade 1-5) (b) Upper basic school (grade 6-8)	98.3 83.9	116.8 93.2	83.4 59.1	85.8 97.0	103.7 101.7	112.5 82.1	94.1 82.9	96.1 83.7
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c		ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Lower basic school (grade 1-5) (b) Upper basic school (grade 6-8) (c) Secondary school (grade 9-12)	81.8 73.1 27.2	84.8 73.6 13.9	63.1 59.6 17.2	93.4 82.0 51.0	96.0 87.6 32.6	79.3 67.0 21.1	83.5 78.6 21.9	83.8 72.5 17.4
LN.9		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of lower basic school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of lower basic school and in the first grade of upper basic school during the current school year	98.2	99.2	95.6	99.4	100.0	98.8	94.8	99.1
LN.10a LN.10b		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Lower basic school (grade 1-5) (b) Upper basic school (grade 6-8)	40.7 42.7	31.2 39.6	61.6 54.7	23.5 30.2	21.3 27.0	42.8 49.6	43.2 46.2	50.2 52.7
LN.11a	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys								
LN.11b			(a) Lower basic school (grade 1-5)	1.04	1.0	0.98	1.17	0.96	1.02	1.11	0.99
LN.11c			(b) Upper basic school (grade 6-8)	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.15	1.12	1.3	1.26	0.94
			(c) Secondary school (grade 9-12)	1.07	1.13	0.83	1.18	1.02	1.17	0.97	0.93
LN.12		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	72.9	80.1	64.2	84.9	79.3	69.9	62.4	66.3

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province							
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpushchim	
LN.13		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	75.8	81.2	62.8	81.2	86.4	76.2	85.0	66.6	
LN.14		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	55.5	60.0	31.2	71.5	73.5	54.6	67.9	44.5	
LN.15		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	36.5	36.0	17.4	49.6	52.4	37.0	48.8	27.9	
LN.16		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	62.8	71.3	41.4	83.0	82.9	53.8	63.1	55.5	
LN.17		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	29.7	31.6	9.7	45.2	49.8	24.0	21.9	27.1	
LN.18		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	6.0	4.0	2.2	17.9	8.2	1.7	3.4	5.0	
LN.19		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	93.9	95.7	85.8	98.0	98.0	93.5	94.8	97.4	
LN.20		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	60.0	61.1	38.6	53.3	72.7	65.0	95.4	63.6	
LN.21		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	61.3	71.3	52.7	73.0	66.7	54.8	63.8	47.2	
LN.22a	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks									
LN.22b			(a) Age 7-14	39.2	43.1	25.7	51.3	53.4	36.5	45.6	30.2	
LN.22c			(b) Age for grade 2/3 (6/7 years)	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LN.22d			(c) Attending grade 2/3	19.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LN.22e			Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks									
LN.22f			(d) Age 7-14	36.8	35.0	32.1	50.3	51.6	35.1	33.0	21.8	
			(e) Age for grade 2/3 (6/7 years)	13.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			(f) Attending grade 2/3	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

- Provincial disaggregation is not available.

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudooorpushchim
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION											
PR.1	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	77.2	78.4	76.1	70.8	73.8	76.7	84.4	89.1
PR.2	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	82.0	87.6	80.6	81.0	83.2	84.2	79.0	75.4
PR.4A PR.4b	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union								
			(a) before age 15	7.9	6.6	14.2	2.2	6.8	8.9	12.0	8.2
			(b) before age 18	32.8	28.5	46.0	19.7	35.7	33.7	44.3	35.6
			Men								
			(a) before age 15	1.5	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.0	2.4	1.7	3.0
			(b) before age 18	9.0	8.1	7.8	7.2	2.1	11.4	17.0	17.5
PR.5		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union								
			Men	5.3	2.5	4.4	4.8	4.3	6.3	12.1	7.0
PR.7a PR.7b		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older,								
			(b) among women age 20-24 years	8.5	14.2	10.9	9.3	8.6	5.2	3.0	4.3
PR.15		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								
			Men	29.4	23.7	48.2	21.7	20.8	30.8	29.6	29.7
PR.16		HT	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have heard about human trafficking								
			Men	88.4	85.1	82.9	95.7	92.2	85.1	83.4	90.2

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT											
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Percentage of population using improved sources of drinking water	97.1	97.1	97.7	97.3	96.5	98.2	94.2	95.4
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	WS	Percentage of population using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	95.4	95.7	97.3	94.6	94.9	97.2	88.6	93.4
WS.3	Availability of drinking water	WS	Percentage of population with a water source that is available when needed	80.3	82.8	93.2	70.8	80.1	89.4	59.5	67.3
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water	WQ	Percentage of population whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	75.3	60.7	67.4	76.7	85.1	82.6	89.1	83.2
WS.S1	Arsenic contamination of sourcewater 10 ppb (WHO standard)	WQ	Percentage of population whose sourcewater was tested and with >10 ppb arsenic in source water	2.8	0.3	9.9	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.7
WS.S2	Arsenic contamination of source water 50 ppb (National standard)	WQ	Percentage of population whose source water was tested and with >50 ppb arsenic in source water	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WS – WQ	Percentage of population whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	85.1	81.8	89.8	73.1	82.9	90.9	90.3	98.9
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1 WS	Percentage of population with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	19.1	34.7	24.5	14.9	10.5	14.8	3.5	14.7
WS.S3	Use of safely managed drinking water services meeting WHO guideline for arsenic (10 ppb)	WQ	Percentage of population with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and ≤ 10 ppb arsenic ¹⁵	18.2	34.5	21.5	15.0	10.5	14.7	3.5	11.9

¹⁵ MICS indicator WS.S3 - Use of safely managed drinking water services meeting WHO guideline for arsenic (≤ 10 ppb)

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
WS.S4	Use of safely managed drinking water services meeting national guideline for arsenic (50 ppb)	WQ	Percentage of population with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and ≤ 50 ppb arsenic ¹⁶	19.0	34.7	24.3	15.0	10.5	14.7	3.5	14.7
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	HW	Percentage of population with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	80.7	84.6	79.3	88.2	88.1	84.6	55.2	57.6
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS	Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities	94.5	96.6	84.1	98.3	99.0	95.3	94.9	96.6
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	WS	Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	79.2	85.8	73.3	70.8	82.7	83.4	86.2	85.2
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	WS	Percentage of population with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and ever emptied	92.7	95.3	93.4	88.9	94.4	90.8	95.4	93.9
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS	Percentage of population with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste disposed in-situ or removed	2.8	2.9	2.2	3.7	2.1	4.0	0.3	1.0
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	83.1	73.4	84.8	93.7	81.7	87.5	69.9	65.5
WS.S5	Exclusion from activities during menstruation	UN	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities (excluding religious activities/temple visit), school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months	9.4	15.3	1.6	3.0	3.9	6.0	18.9	40.7
WS.S6	Exclusion from activities during menstruation	UN	Percentage of women who had to stay in chaupadi/chaopro/cowshed due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	2.2	24.3	21.1

¹⁶ MICS indicator WS.S4 - Use of safely managed drinking water services meeting national guideline for arsenic (≤ 50 ppb)

MICS Indicator		SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
						Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
EQUITABLE CHANGE IN LIFE												
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty			Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹⁷	10.6	11.8	10.1	9.3	11.9	10.4	10.2	12.0
EQ.2a	Health insurance coverage			Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance								
EQ.2b				a) women age 15-49	5.8	8.0	1.4	6.3	9.4	6.8	7.5	1.7
EQ.2c				b) men age 15-49	5.2	7.9	0.7	5.2	8.8	6.1	9.4	1.1
				c) children age 5-17	4.4	6.0	0.3	5.9	8.1	4.7	5.9	2.4
				d) children underage 5	3.7	5.4	0.6	4.7	6.9	4.8	4.8	1.8
EQ.3a	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in								
				a) the last 3 months	38.6	36.0	36.9	28.6	41.2	42.0	55.2	53.8
				b) the last 12 months	41.5	39.2	39.1	30.5	43.9	44.8	60.4	59
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the								
				a) the last 3 months	43.5	36.4	36.9	41.9	50.1	40.5	55.3	52.9
				b) the last 12 months	47.3	40.3	39.1	44.0	53.0	44.2	60.2	59.2
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in								
				a) the last 3 months	42.0	39.2	39.6	27.9	44.3	45.6	59.2	57.9
				b) the last 12 months	44.6	41.7	41.6	29.2	46.2	48.0	63.6	63.7
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	24.9	24.3	26.7	12.8	20.5	24.9	42.3	40.9

¹⁷ Functional difficulties include hearing, vision, communication/comprehension, learning, mobility and emotions.

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
EQ.9a EQ.9b		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women and men Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	6.7 6.6	7.5 7.4	7.0 7.0	7.0 6.9	6.8 6.7	6.5 6.2	6.5 6.2	6.3 6.1
EQ.10a EQ.10b		LS	Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	68.0 62.4	75.5 67.3	75.7 72.0	68.8 63.5	61.3 54.3	60.3 52.7	60.3 52.7	45.4 40.4
EQ.11a EQ.11b		LS	Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year Women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49 Men (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	69.6 64.7	58.3 55.6	78.6 72.0	69.8 64.7	69.1 62.1	55.7 50.2	55.7 50.2	73.8 69.0
				50.1 45.4	49.8 47.8	50.7 46.4	61.4 54.2	51.5 46.0	44.5 39.7	44.5 39.7	51.9 49.1
				56.4 52.5	52.2 50.8	74.8 67.7	65.3 59.6	54.3 49.5	50.2 46.5	50.2 46.5	43.6 41.7



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 12,800 households selected for the sample, 12,687 were found occupied. Of these, 12,655 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99.7 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these, 2,536 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 99.6 percent. Also, 2,445 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality yielding a response rate of 96.0 percent.

In the interviewed households, 15,019 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 14,805 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.6 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 second household. 5,605 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 5,501 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.1 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 6,749 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 6,658 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.7 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 14,626 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 7,824 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 7,792 children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.6 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 98.3, 97.9, 98.4, and 99.3 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, according to area of residence and provinces, Nepal, 2019

	Province																												
	Area						Province 1			Province 2			Bagmati			Gandaki			Lumbini			Karnali			Sudooorpushchim				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
Households																													
Sampled	12,800	7,250	5,550	1,900	900	1,000	1,825	775	1,050	2,700	825	1,025	850	1,625	750	875	1,850	900	950	1,400	700	700	1,500	700	800				
Occupied	12,687	7,204	5,483	1,868	881	987	1,816	771	1,045	2,676	814	1,015	847	1,607	736	871	1,838	893	945	1,390	693	697	1,492	695	797				
Interviewed	12,655	7,185	5,470	1,868	881	987	1,812	770	1,042	2,670	814	1,011	845	1,606	735	871	1,836	892	944	1,372	684	688	1,491	694	797				
Household completion rate	98.9	99.1	98.6	98.3	97.9	98.7	99.3	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.7	98.6	99.4	98.8	98.0	99.5	99.2	99.1	99.4	98.0	97.7	98.3	99.4	99.1	99.6				
Household response rate	99.7	99.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.8	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	98.7	98.7	98.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0			
Water quality testing																													
Sampled	2560	1450	1110	380	180	200	365	155	210	540	165	205	170	325	150	175	370	180	190	280	140	140	300	140	160				
Occupied	2551	1447	1104	380	180	200	364	154	210	539	165	204	170	323	148	175	370	180	190	278	139	139	297	138	159				
Household water quality test																													
Completed	2536	1438	1098	378	179	199	362	153	209	536	165	203	168	321	147	174	369	180	189	276	138	138	294	136	158				
Completion rate	99.1	99.2	98.9	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.2	98.7	99.5	99.3	100.0	99.0	98.8	98.8	98.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	99.5	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.0	97.1	98.8				
Response rate	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.4	100.0	99.5	98.8	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.7	100.0	99.5	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.0	98.6	99.4				
Source water quality test (<i>E. coli</i>)																													
Completed	2445	1380	1065	374	177	197	363	154	209	496	152	186	158	311	145	166	360	177	183	245	123	122	296	137	159				
Completion rate	95.5	95.2	95.9	98.4	98.3	98.5	99.5	99.4	99.5	91.9	92.1	90.7	92.9	95.7	96.7	94.9	97.3	98.3	96.3	87.5	87.9	87.1	98.7	97.9	99.4				
Response rate	95.8	95.4	96.5	98.4	98.3	98.5	99.7	100.0	99.5	92.0	92.1	91.2	92.9	96.3	98.0	94.9	97.3	98.3	96.3	88.1	88.5	87.8	99.7	99.3	100.0				
Source water quality test (Arsenic)																													
Completed	2439	1376	1063	374	177	197	363	154	209	493	152	184	157	310	145	165	360	177	183	244	121	123	295	137	158				
Completion rate	95.3	94.9	95.8	98.4	98.3	98.5	99.5	99.4	99.5	91.3	92.1	89.8	92.4	95.4	96.7	94.3	97.3	98.3	96.3	87.1	86.4	87.9	98.3	97.9	98.8				
Response rate	95.6	95.1	96.3	98.4	98.3	98.5	99.7	100.0	99.5	91.5	92.1	90.2	92.4	96.0	98.0	94.3	97.3	98.3	96.3	87.8	87.1	88.5	99.3	99.3	99.4				
Women age 15-49 years																													
Eligible	15,019	8,754	6,265	2,084	960	1,124	2,278	961	1,317	2,968	827	1,208	933	1,681	711	970	2,453	1,121	1,352	1,666	822	844	1,889	863	1,026				
Interviewed	14,805	8,642	6,163	2,052	944	1,108	2,238	948	1,290	2,925	809	1,194	922	1,653	697	956	2,413	1,099	1,314	1,644	807	837	1,880	859	1,021				
Women's response rate	98.6	98.7	98.4	98.5	98.3	98.6	98.2	98.6	97.9	98.6	97.8	98.8	98.8	98.3	98.0	98.6	98.4	98.0	98.6	98.7	98.2	99.2	99.5	99.5	99.5				
Women's overall response rate	98.3	98.5	98.1	98.5	98.3	98.6	98.0	98.5	97.7	98.3	97.8	98.5	98.6	98.3	97.9	98.6	98.3	97.9	98.5	97.4	96.9	97.9	99.5	99.4	99.5				

Table SR.1.1: Continued

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, according to area of residence and provinces, Nepal, 2019

	Province																								
	Area				Province 1				Province 2				Province												
	Urban		Rural		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total								
Men age 15-49 years																									
Number of men in interviewed households	11,625	6,864	4,761	1,702	784	918	1,846	752	1,094	2,591	690	1,125	776	1,120	472	648	1,854	812	1,042	1,189	622	567	1,323	629	694
Eligible	5,605	3,306	2,299	832	390	442	845	340	505	1,273	340	554	379	535	225	310	907	379	528	577	306	271	636	319	317
Interviewed	5,501	3,255	2,246	808	374	434	838	338	500	1,245	328	552	365	525	220	305	890	371	519	562	296	266	633	319	314
Men's response rate	98.1	98.5	97.7	97.1	95.9	98.2	99.2	99.4	99.0	97.8	96.5	99.6	96.3	98.1	97.8	98.4	98.1	97.9	98.3	97.4	96.7	98.2	99.5	100.0	99.1
Men's overall response rate	97.9	98.2	97.5	97.1	95.9	98.2	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.6	96.5	99.2	96.1	98.1	97.6	98.4	98.0	97.8	98.2	96.1	95.5	96.9	99.5	99.9	99.1
Children under 5 years																									
Eligible	6,749	3,730	3,019	972	477	495	1,126	471	655	1,240	400	434	406	744	336	408	1,028	519	509	790	403	387	849	413	436
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	6,658	3,691	2,967	966	472	494	1,101	461	640	1,218	391	425	402	732	327	405	1,008	505	503	784	398	386	849	413	436
Under-5's response rate	98.7	99.0	98.3	99.4	99.0	99.8	97.8	97.9	97.7	98.2	97.8	97.9	99.0	98.4	97.3	99.3	98.1	97.3	98.8	99.2	98.8	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under-5's overall response rate	98.4	98.7	98.0	99.4	99.0	99.8	97.6	97.7	97.4	98.0	97.8	97.5	98.8	98.3	97.2	99.3	97.9	97.2	98.7	98.0	97.5	98.5	99.9	99.9	100.0
Children age 5-17 years																									
Number of children in interviewed households	14,626	7,910	6,716	1,986	1,025	961	2,579	1,129	1,450	2,232	707	800	725	1,346	603	743	2,270	1,102	1,168	2,077	1,064	1,013	2,136	1,086	1,050
Eligible	7,824	4,422	3,402	1,107	536	571	1,220	528	692	1,431	408	545	478	836	359	477	1,202	575	627	1,001	501	500	1,027	495	532
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	7,792	4,410	3,382	1,104	535	569	1,214	525	689	1,427	407	543	477	833	357	476	1,195	568	627	994	496	498	1,025	494	531
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.6	99.7	99.4	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.4	99.8	99.4	98.8	100.0	99.3	99.0	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.8
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	99.3	99.5	99.2	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.8	99.2	99.6	99.6	99.3	99.8	99.3	98.7	99.9	98.0	97.7	98.3	99.7	99.7	99.8

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 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 and province are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and provinces, Nepal, 2019

	Province																									
	Area			Province 1			Province 2			Bagmati			Gandaki			Lumbini			Karnali			Sudooorashchim				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity																										
Yes, interconnected grid	83.8	91.4	67.8	77.9	57.3	90.1	94.7	91.6	95.9	92.7	78.7	97.8	92.5	91.5	86.3	94.3	85.9	74.9	93.7	25.1	10.7	37.7	70.4	47.5	86.0	86.0
Yes, off-grid	6.7	3.0	14.4	10.8	25.3	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.1	4.6	13.9	2.1	3.1	7.2	11.3	5.0	4.6	9.3	1.3	22.3	32.3	13.7	7.3	11.8	4.3	4.3
No	9.5	5.6	17.8	11.3	17.4	7.7	3.4	6.9	2.1	2.7	7.4	0.2	4.4	1.3	2.3	0.7	9.4	15.7	5.0	52.5	57.1	48.6	22.2	40.5	9.7	9.7
Missing/DK	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	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Energy use for cooking^A																										
Clean fuels and technologies	46.7	60.0	18.4	35.4	18.4	45.4	38.4	19.9	45.3	75.6	23.7	95.8	72.1	51.3	27.8	64.1	40.9	18.8	56.4	13.2	3.8	21.4	23.1	8.7	32.8	32.8
Other fuels	53.3	39.9	81.5	64.6	81.6	54.5	61.6	80.0	54.7	24.3	76.0	4.2	27.6	48.7	72.2	35.9	59.1	81.1	43.6	86.8	96.2	78.6	76.9	91.3	67.2	67.2
No cooking done in the household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	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	0.0	0.0
Internet access at home																										
Yes	51.1	59.2	34.0	51.3	39.2	58.5	44.6	34.9	48.3	68.7	35.2	81.8	66.2	57.4	41.6	65.9	46.9	34.7	55.5	25.8	20.8	30.1	24.3	20.8	26.6	26.6
No	48.9	40.7	66.0	48.6	60.8	41.4	55.2	65.1	51.5	31.3	64.8	18.2	33.6	42.6	58.4	34.1	53.1	65.3	44.5	74.2	79.2	69.9	75.4	78.9	73.0	73.0
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Main material of flooring^B																										
Natural floor	48.7	37.4	72.6	58.3	74.0	49.0	59.8	77.2	53.3	17.9	47.9	5.0	22.3	38.9	64.0	25.2	57.9	76.3	45.0	82.1	89.5	75.6	75.8	90.5	65.8	65.8
Rudimentary floor	1.1	0.6	2.1	2.4	3.1	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.9	0.4	0.2	1.4	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	4.2	7.0	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Finished floor	50.1	61.9	25.2	39.3	22.8	49.0	39.6	22.2	46.2	81.3	50.0	94.5	77.4	59.4	32.0	74.2	41.9	23.2	55.0	13.5	3.3	22.4	24.1	9.3	34.1	34.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of roof^B																										
Natural roofing	6.4	3.9	11.7	11.2	18.9	6.7	7.3	12.2	5.4	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.6	3.6	6.4	2.0	7.0	11.1	4.1	24.7	33.6	17.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Rudimentary roofing	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.1	1.5	1.5
Finished roofing	92.8	95.4	87.2	88.0	79.2	93.2	91.2	86.3	93.1	98.9	97.2	100.0	97.9	96.1	92.9	97.9	92.5	88.7	95.3	73.2	64.4	81.0	95.8	96.7	95.1	95.1
Other	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Missing/DK	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	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Table SR.2.1: Continued

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and provinces, Nepal, 2019

	Province																										
	Area			Province 1			Province 2			Bagmati			Gandaki			Lumbini			Karnali			Sudooorpushchim					
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total		
Main material of exterior walls^a																											
Natural walls	5.1	4.5	6.5	4.3	3.3	5.0	8.8	10.6	8.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	10.5	13.6	8.4	7.1	9.2	5.2	6.8	4.6	8.4	
Rudimentary walls	39.0	27.9	62.4	55.9	72.0	46.3	39.3	47.4	36.2	19.0	57.5	4.7	20.2	37.5	64.4	22.9	30.4	30.4	50.3	16.4	75.2	83.7	67.8	62.1	79.4	50.3	
Finished walls	54.2	66.1	29.2	36.6	21.9	45.2	51.3	41.8	54.8	77.9	37.1	93.8	75.5	60.1	32.5	75.1	58.7	58.7	35.6	74.9	17.6	6.8	27.1	29.3	13.9	39.7	
Other	1.7	1.6	1.8	3.2	2.8	3.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	2.6	4.7	1.5	3.3	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	2.2	1.6	
Rooms used for sleeping																											
1	29.9	28.9	32.0	29.1	35.6	25.3	24.3	27.4	23.1	37.8	41.0	37.8	35.5	34.1	34.7	33.8	26.1	26.1	29.9	23.4	26.8	26.2	27.3	22.5	23.6	21.8	
2	38.9	38.5	39.7	38.9	35.0	41.2	39.3	39.7	39.2	35.6	41.2	33.3	36.2	40.4	42.0	39.5	40.1	40.1	39.1	40.8	43.7	42.8	44.4	41.5	43.5	40.1	
3 or more	31.2	32.6	28.3	32.0	29.4	33.6	36.4	33.0	37.7	26.6	17.8	29.0	28.3	25.5	23.3	26.7	33.9	33.9	31.0	35.9	29.6	31.1	28.3	36.0	32.9	38.1	
Number of households	12,655	8,590	4,065	2,224	826	1,398	2,074	565	1,508	3,301	636	1,779	886	1,243	437	806	2,131	880	1,251	670	312	358	1,014	410	604	604	
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household^b	89.9	94.2	80.8	88.5	82.0	92.4	96.3	92.8	97.7	97.4	92.1	99.9	95.7	98.9	97.6	99.6	90.8	90.8	83.9	95.4	44.9	41.5	48.0	77.1	57.5	91.4	
Number of household members	53,815	36,225	17,590	9,087	3,428	5,659	10,210	2,891	7,319	12,532	2,328	6,836	3,367	4,413	1,530	2,883	9,874	3,998	5,876	3,032	1,448	1,584	4,667	1,967	2,701	2,701	

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 Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and provinces, Nepal, 2019

	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	53,815
Area							
Urban	10.3	17.8	18.6	23.4	29.8	100.0	34,775
Rural	37.7	24.0	22.5	13.8	2.1	100.0	19,040
Province							
Province 1	25.8	22.4	23.6	18.7	9.6	100.0	9,087
Rural	41.7	19.2	20.7	16.6	1.8	100.0	3,428
Urban	16.1	24.3	25.4	20.0	14.2	100.0	5,659
Province 2	4.8	25.4	33.1	27.1	9.6	100.0	10,210
Rural	4.9	18.4	47.0	27.3	2.3	100.0	2,891
Urban	4.8	28.2	27.6	27.0	12.4	100.0	7,319
Bagmati Province	7.9	10.7	10.7	18.1	52.5	100.0	12,532
Rural	29.3	38.7	26.0	5.9	0.1	100.0	2,328
Kathmandu Valley Urban	0.1	1.2	3.6	16.2	78.8	100.0	6,836
Other Urban	8.8	10.7	14.5	30.6	35.4	100.0	3,367
Gandaki Province	11.2	24.6	23.6	22.8	17.7	100.0	4,413
Rural	25.4	42.9	23.6	8.1	.0	100.0	1,530
Urban	3.7	15.0	23.6	30.6	27.1	100.0	2,883
Lumbini Province	19.5	25.3	19.6	22.0	13.6	100.0	9,874
Rural	32.2	27.6	18.7	19.2	2.4	100.0	3,998
Urban	10.8	23.8	20.2	24.0	21.2	100.0	5,876
Karnali Province	81.0	8.2	3.4	5.1	2.3	100.0	3,032
Rural	93.0	6.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,448
Urban	69.9	10.1	5.7	9.8	4.4	100.0	1,584
Sudoorpashchim Province	44.3	20.4	17.4	14.9	3.1	100.0	4,667
Rural	67.2	12.0	13.2	7.6	0.0	100.0	1,967
Urban	27.6	26.5	20.6	20.1	5.3	100.0	2,701

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Table SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, province, area, number of household members, and education of household head. 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.¹

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.¹ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

¹ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Nepal, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	12,655	12,655
Sex of household head			
Male	72.0	9,108	9,204
Female	28.0	3,547	3,451
Age of household head			
<18	(*)	18	16
18-34	22.6	2,863	3,093
35-64	63.7	8,064	7,762
65-84	13.1	1,652	1,724
85+	0.4	56	58
Missing/DK	(*)	2	2
Area			
Urban	67.9	8,590	7,185
Rural	32.1	4,065	5,470
Province			
Province 1	17.6	2,224	1,868
Rural	6.5	826	881
Urban	11.0	1,398	987
Province 2	16.4	2,074	1,812
Rural	4.5	565	770
Urban	11.9	1,508	1,042
Bagmati Province	26.1	3,301	2,670
Rural	5.0	636	814
Kathmandu Valley Urban	14.1	1,779	1,011
Other Urban	7.0	886	845
Gandaki Province	9.8	1,243	1,606
Rural	3.5	437	735
Urban	6.4	806	871
Lumbini Province	16.8	2,131	1,836
Rural	7.0	880	892
Urban	9.9	1,251	944
Karnali Province	5.3	670	1,372
Rural	2.5	312	684
Urban	2.8	358	688
Sudoorpashchim Province	8.0	1,014	1,491
Rural	3.2	410	694
Urban	4.8	604	797

Table SR.3.1: Household composition continued

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Nepal, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Education of household head			
None	35.6	4511	4855
Basic (Gr 1-8)	33.4	4,230	4,242
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	20.0	2,532	2,570
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	13.4	1,698	1,672
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	24.3	3,080	2,822
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	17.1	2,166	1,994
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	7.2	914	828
Higher	6.6	830	729
Missing/DK	(*)	4	7
Number of household members			
1	4.5	570	452
2	15.1	1,911	1,630
3	18.5	2,344	2,214
4	23.3	2,947	2,861
5	16.5	2,092	2,261
6	10.3	1,309	1,483
7+	11.7	1,483	1,754
Households with ^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	31.1	3,933	5,322
At least one child age 5-17 years	60.2	7,623	7,824
At least one child age <18 years	72.3	9,144	9,862
At least one woman age 15-49 years	83.7	10,597	10,832
At least one man age 15-49 years	68.4	8,658	8,551
No member age <50	9.1	1,153	1,042
No adult (18+) member	(*)	14	13
Mean household size	4.3	12,655	12,655
^A Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households			
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases			

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 53,815 household members were listed. Of these, 25,488 were males, and 28,328 were females.²

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Nepal, 2019						
	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,488	100.0	28,328	100.0	53,815	100.0
Age						
0-4	2,626	10.3	2,368	8.4	4,994	9.3
5-9	2,753	10.8	2,525	8.9	5,278	9.8
10-14	2,778	10.9	2,866	10.1	5,643	10.5
15-19	2,374	9.3	2,690	9.5	5,064	9.4
15-17	1,494	5.9	1,558	5.5	3,052	5.7
18-19	879	3.4	1,133	4.0	2,012	3.7
20-24	1,922	7.5	2,577	9.1	4,499	8.4
25-29	1,781	7.0	2,416	8.5	4,197	7.8
30-34	1,671	6.6	2,110	7.4	3,780	7.0
35-39	1,536	6.0	1,992	7.0	3,528	6.6
40-44	1,380	5.4	1,654	5.8	3,034	5.6
45-49	1,282	5.0	1,417	5.0	2,700	5.0
50-54	1,387	5.4	1,644	5.8	3,032	5.6
55-59	1,161	4.6	1,140	4.0	2,302	4.3
60-64	952	3.7	1,015	3.6	1,967	3.7
65-69	808	3.2	782	2.8	1,590	3.0
70-74	519	2.0	609	2.2	1,128	2.1
75-79	252	1.0	236	0.8	489	0.9
80-84	181	0.7	168	0.6	349	0.6
85+	124	0.5	113	0.4	238	0.4
Missing/DK	1	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	9,651	37.9	9,317	32.9	18,968	35.2
Adults age 18+ years	15,836	62.1	19,008	67.1	34,844	64.7
Missing/DK	1	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0

²The 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).¹ 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, province, age, education³, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), and wealth index quintiles.^{4,5}

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, 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), and wealth index quintiles.

³ Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

⁴ 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 Nepal MICS 2019 the following assets were used in these calculations: List assets used in calculations (Annex 1). 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>.

⁵ 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 by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	14,805	14,805
Area			
Urban	69.4	10,281	8,642
Rural	30.6	4,524	6,163
Province			
Province 1	16.3	2,419	2,052
Rural	5.9	868	944
Urban	10.5	1,551	1,108
Province 2	17.3	2,567	2,238
Rural	4.8	706	948
Urban	12.6	1,861	1,290
Bagmati Province	24.9	3,684	2,925
Rural	4.2	622	809
Kathmandu Valley Urban	14.3	2,114	1,194
Other Urban	6.4	948	922
Gandaki Province	8.5	1,257	1,653
Rural	2.6	386	697
Urban	5.9	871	956
Lumbini Province	19.1	2,826	2,413
Rural	7.3	1,077	1,099
Urban	11.8	1,749	1,314
Karnali Province	5.4	798	1,644
Rural	2.5	370	807
Urban	2.9	428	837
Sudoorpashchim Province	8.5	1,255	1,880
Rural	3.3	496	859
Urban	5.1	759	1,021
Age			
15-19	18.1	2,679	2,564
15-17	10.5	1,550	1,485
18-19	7.6	1,129	1,079
20-24	17.3	2,560	2,788
25-29	16.2	2,402	2,694
30-34	14.3	2,111	2,225
35-39	13.4	1,984	1,806
40-44	11.2	1,661	1,450
45-49	9.5	1,408	1,278

Table SR.5.1W: Continued

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Education			
None	26.6	3945	4128
Basic (Gr 1-8)	27.2	4,021	4,085
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	13.3	1,974	1,998
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	13.8	2,047	2,087
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	37.2	5,510	5,466
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	21.2	3,145	3,211
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	16.0	2,365	2,255
Higher	9.0	1,328	1,126
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	75.5	11,183	11,666
Widowed	1.5	217	222
Divorced	(0.2)	26	26
Separated	0.4	60	47
Never married/in union	22.4	3,313	2,836
Missing	(*)	6	7
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	29.5	4,366	3,787
Ever gave birth	70.5	10,439	11,018
Gave birth in last two years	13.2	1,950	2,519
No birth in last two years	57.3	8,489	8,499
Health insurance			
With insurance	5.8	853	839
Without insurance	94.1	13,936	13,946
Missing/DK	(*)	16	20
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	2.1	280	290
Has no functional difficulty	97.9	12,975	13,030
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.7	2,613	3,638
Second	19.2	2,836	3,013
Middle	19.5	2,890	2,976
Fourth	21.1	3,126	2,914
Richest	22.6	3,339	2,264
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases			

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	5,501	5,501
Area			
Urban	70.9	3,900	3,255
Rural	29.1	1,601	2,246
Province			
Province 1	16.6	912	808
Rural	6.0	328	374
Urban	10.6	585	434
Province 2	18.0	991	838
Rural	4.6	253	338
Urban	13.4	738	500
Bagmati Province	27.7	1,522	1,245
Rural	4.3	236	328
Kathmandu Valley Urban	16.6	916	552
Other Urban	6.7	370	365
Gandaki Province	6.8	374	525
Rural	2.1	116	220
Urban	4.7	258	305
Lumbini Province	18.8	1,036	890
Rural	6.7	371	371
Urban	12.1	665	519
Karnali Province	4.8	264	562
Rural	2.4	130	296
Urban	2.4	133	266
Sudoorpashchim Province	7.3	402	633
Rural	3.0	167	319
Urban	4.3	235	314
Age			
15-19	19.8	1,088	1,020
15-17	12.8	702	645
18-19	7.0	386	375
20-24	16.2	891	857
25-29	15.8	870	939
30-34	13.6	749	848
35-39	13.1	723	747
40-44	11.1	610	583
45-49	10.4	571	507

Table SR.5.1M: Continued

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Education			
None	8.7	478	526
Basic (Gr 1-8)	32.9	1,812	1,894
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	14.5	798	852
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	18.4	1,014	1,042
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	45.9	2,526	2,469
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	26.9	1,480	1,470
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	19.0	1,045	999
Higher	12.5	685	612
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	65.3	3,593	3,832
Widowed	(*)	9	8
Divorced	(*)	3	5
Separated	(*)	21	20
Never married/in union	34.0	1,871	1,633
Missing	(*)	4	3
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	59.3	3,264	3,523
Has no living children	40.6	2,235	1,976
Missing/DK	(*)	1	2
Health insurance			
With insurance	5.2	284	319
Without insurance	94.8	5,213	5,175
Missing/DK	(*)	4	7
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	1.4	65	74
Has no functional difficulty	98.6	4,734	4,782
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	16.1	885	1,267
Second	18.8	1,035	1,087
Middle	19.2	1,056	1,084
Fourth	21.7	1,195	1,123
Richest	24.2	1,330	940

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

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Nepal, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	6,658	6,658
Sex			
Male	52.6	3,502	3,520
Female	47.4	3,156	3,138
Area			
Urban	64.9	4,318	3,691
Rural	35.1	2,340	2,967
Province			
Province 1	15.8	1,053	966
Rural	6.4	426	472
Urban	9.4	626	494
Province 2	23.7	1,579	1,101
Rural	6.7	446	461
Urban	17.0	1,133	640
Bagmati Province	18.8	1,250	1,218
Rural	4.1	275	391
Kathmandu Valley Urban	9.6	642	425
Other Urban	5.0	334	402
Gandaki Province	7.2	479	732
Rural	2.4	160	327
Urban	4.8	318	405
Lumbini Province	18.1	1,208	1,008
Rural	8.1	540	505
Urban	10.0	669	503
Karnali Province	6.7	446	784
Rural	3.2	212	398
Urban	3.5	233	386
Sudoorpashchim Province	9.7	644	849
Rural	4.2	281	413
Urban	5.4	363	436
Age in months			
0-5	8.8	585	494
6-11	10.8	717	659
12-23	19.0	1,265	1,327
24-35	18.5	1,232	1,292
36-47	21.8	1,449	1,490
48-59	21.2	1,410	1,396

Table SR.5.2: Continued

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Nepal, 2019

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Mother's education^A			
None	25.8	1718	1642
Basic (Gr 1-8)	31.8	2,118	2,087
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	15.2	1,014	1,019
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	16.6	1,104	1,068
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	34.8	2,315	2,434
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	21.7	1,446	1,542
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	13.0	869	892
Higher	7.6	505	492
Missing/DK	(*)	2	3
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	98.3	6,542	6,531
Other primary caretaker	1.7	116	127
Health insurance			
With insurance	3.7	249	294
Without insurance	96.2	6,407	6,361
Missing/DK	(*)	2	3
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	1.7	70	78
Has no functional difficulty	98.3	4,042	4,118
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	1.0	66	78
Has no functional difficulty	96.9	6,450	6,423
No information	2.1	142	157
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	23.3	1,550	1,909
Second	20.5	1,366	1,358
Middle	20.2	1,345	1,316
Fourth	19.5	1,299	1,235
Richest	16.5	1,098	840

^A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire 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.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

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

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, Nepal, 2019

	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	14,293	7,790	7,790
Sex				
Male	50.6	7,229	4,066	3,934
Female	49.4	7,064	3,724	3,856
Area				
Urban	65.1	9,304	5,252	4,409
Rural	34.9	4,989	2,538	3,381
Province				
Province 1	16.7	2,380	1,345	1,102
Rural	6.7	962	510	534
Urban	9.9	1,419	835	568
Province 2	20.3	2,909	1,387	1,214
Rural	5.9	849	395	525
Urban	14.4	2,060	992	689
Bagmati Province	19.3	2,763	1,774	1,427
Rural	3.8	549	318	407
Kathmandu Valley Urban	10.1	1,451	963	543
Other Urban	5.3	763	493	477
Gandaki Province	7.6	1,087	665	833
Rural	2.5	353	210	357
Urban	5.1	734	455	476
Lumbini Province	18.7	2,678	1,418	1,195
Rural	7.9	1,127	572	568
Urban	10.8	1,551	846	627
Karnali Province	7.3	1,036	501	994
Rural	3.5	501	235	496
Urban	3.7	535	266	498
Sudoorpaschim Province	10.1	1,440	699	1,025
Rural	4.5	649	297	494
Urban	5.5	791	401	531
Age				
5-9	37.0	5,287	3,019	3,346
10-14	40.7	5,823	2,935	2,856
15-17	22.3	3,183	1,837	1,588
Mother's education^B				
None	49.8	7,120	3,544	3,742
Basic (Gr 1-8)	28.2	4,036	2,254	2,197
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	16.2	2,314	1,235	1,240
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	12.0	1,722	1,019	957

Table SR.5.3: Continued

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, Nepal, 2019

	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
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	19.1	2,728	1,691	1,547
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	13.4	1,916	1,143	1,015
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	5.7	811	548	532
Higher	2.9	409	301	304
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire				
Mother	90.5	12,936	6,981	7,041
Other primary caretaker	8.4	1,205	700	656
Emancipated ^C	1.1	152	110	93
Health insurance				
With insurance	4.4	626	391	377
Without insurance	95.6	13,660	7,395	7,408
Missing/DK	0.0	7	4	5
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	13.2	1,884	1,040	1,064
Has no functional difficulty	86.8	12,409	6,750	6,726
Mother's functional difficulties^E				
Has functional difficulty	1.9	266	142	152
Has no functional difficulty	85.6	12,232	6,552	6,501
No information	12.6	1,795	1,096	1,137
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	24.0	3,428	1,660	2,259
Second	19.7	2,823	1,490	1,549
Middle	20.7	2,963	1,570	1,546
Fourth	19.2	2,739	1,549	1,384
Richest	16.4	2,341	1,522	1,052

^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 mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

^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 is presented in Chapter 11.1.

^E In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Emancipated children are also included here. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

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.

Note that those who have ever attended lower 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) early childhood education or no education, 2) basic 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, Nepal, 2019

Area	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy											Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women	
	None		Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)		Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)		Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)		Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)		Higher			Total
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				
Total	1.5	25.1	5.4	8.0	13.8	21.2	16.0	9.0	100.0	66.9	14,805			
Province														
Province 1	1.0	19.0	5.9	9.0	16.0	26.7	16.8	5.5	100.0	72.0	2,419			
Rural	1.5	22.4	6.9	10.5	16.6	24.7	14.6	2.8	100.0	67.2	868			
Urban	0.8	17.1	5.4	8.2	15.7	27.8	17.9	7.0	100.0	74.6	1,551			
Province 2	0.5	42.4	3.2	9.9	13.0	16.0	10.3	4.7	100.0	47.7	2,567			
Rural	0.2	51.9	2.8	10.5	9.9	16.6	6.0	2.3	100.0	37.6	706			
Urban	0.6	38.9	3.4	9.6	14.2	15.8	11.9	5.6	100.0	51.5	1,861			
Bagmati Province	1.7	15.3	6.3	6.9	10.2	20.0	20.7	18.8	100.0	77.8	3,684			
Rural	3.9	31.3	9.8	9.1	11.0	18.3	13.4	3.2	100.0	59.6	622			
Kathmandu Valley Urban	1.1	10.8	5.0	5.1	8.9	20.6	23.4	25.2	100.0	84.1	2,114			
Other Urban	1.6	15.0	6.9	9.5	12.8	19.9	19.6	14.8	100.0	75.5	948			
Gandaki Province	2.8	11.8	7.6	7.3	19.0	23.3	19.0	9.3	100.0	80.9	1,257			
Rural	4.1	15.3	9.1	10.3	19.1	20.8	15.4	5.8	100.0	74.4	386			
Urban	2.2	10.2	6.9	5.9	18.9	24.4	20.5	10.9	100.0	83.9	871			
Lumbini Province	2.0	26.5	5.3	8.3	16.0	21.9	14.2	5.8	100.0	65.2	2,826			
Rural	1.9	32.2	6.0	9.5	18.1	18.6	11.4	2.3	100.0	58.3	1,077			
Urban	2.1	23.0	4.9	7.5	14.7	23.8	15.9	8.0	100.0	69.5	1,749			
Karnali Province	1.5	35.1	3.4	5.7	10.8	23.9	15.2	4.3	100.0	59.1	798			
Rural	1.5	40.5	3.3	5.9	10.5	22.2	13.6	2.6	100.0	53.6	370			
Urban	1.5	30.5	3.4	5.6	11.1	25.4	16.6	5.8	100.0	63.9	428			

Table SR.6.1W: continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Nepal, 2019

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy											Total		
	None		Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)		Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)		Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)		Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)		Higher	Total	percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				
Sudooapashchim Province	1.6	34.2	5.2	6.6	13.5	19.8	13.8	5.3	100.0	59.2	1,255			
Rural	1.5	40.9	5.2	8.0	13.7	17.7	10.3	2.7	100.0	51.1	496			
Urban	1.6	29.8	5.2	5.7	13.4	21.2	16.0	7.0	100.0	64.5	759			
Age														
15-24 ¹	0.1	5.6	2.6	6.2	15.5	31.5	27.8	10.7	100.0	88.2	5,239			
15-19	0.1	3.4	1.9	5.5	15.7	36.4	32.6	4.4	100.0	91.1	2,679			
15-17	0.1	2.3	1.9	4.5	17.8	44.9	27.9	0.6	100.0	93.2	1,550			
18-19	0.0	4.9	2.0	6.8	12.9	24.7	39.1	9.6	100.0	88.2	1,129			
20-24	0.2	7.9	3.3	6.9	15.3	26.4	22.7	17.2	100.0	85.2	2,560			
25-34	1.1	21.6	7.2	8.6	15.7	18.4	14.1	13.3	100.0	69.8	4,513			
35-49	3.3	48.6	6.6	9.2	10.4	13.2	5.4	3.4	100.0	42.2	5,053			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	2.6	46.1	8.1	7.1	10.1	12.7	9.6	3.7	100.0	46.8	280			
Has no functional difficulty	1.7	27.4	5.7	8.4	13.4	18.6	14.7	10.1	100.0	64.2	12,975			
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.9	38.3	6.0	9.3	15.1	19.2	9.2	1.0	100.0	52.4	2,613			
Second	2.1	35.6	5.6	8.5	14.2	19.5	11.7	2.8	100.0	55.8	2,836			
Middle	1.7	30.1	6.3	10.1	14.7	19.4	14.0	3.9	100.0	59.8	2,890			
Fourth	1.2	18.5	4.9	7.9	16.3	23.8	19.0	8.4	100.0	73.7	3,126			
Richest	0.9	7.8	4.3	4.7	9.6	23.6	23.8	25.3	100.0	87.5	3,339			

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)

A Respondents who have attended upper basic 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 age 15-24 years and young men (age 15-24 years), Nepal, 2019

Area	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy											Number of men		
	None		Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)					Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)					Total	Total percentage literate ¹
	Literate	Illiterate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Upper Secondary (Gr 9-10)	Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	Higher	Total					
Total	0.4	8.2	6.1	8.4	18.4	26.9	19.0	12.5	100.0	83.3	5,501			
Province														
Province 1	0.3	6.7	6.9	9.0	21.7	31.4	16.4	7.7	100.0	84.3	912			
Rural	0.8	8.9	6.6	11.7	25.5	31.4	9.8	5.3	100.0	79.4	328			
Urban	0.0	5.4	7.1	7.5	19.5	31.3	20.1	9.1	100.0	87.1	585			
Province 2	1.3	15.6	4.3	10.4	20.2	29.6	12.6	6.1	100.0	74.0	991			
Rural	0.0	21.1	3.1	18.6	21.2	19.2	11.1	5.7	100.0	60.3	253			
Urban	1.7	13.7	4.6	7.6	19.8	33.2	13.1	6.3	100.0	78.7	738			
Bagmati Province	0.1	4.2	8.4	3.9	13.8	21.5	26.1	22.0	100.0	91.9	1,522			
Rural	0.5	12.2	17.7	7.6	23.3	25.6	10.1	3.0	100.0	80.1	236			
Kathmandu Valley Urban	0.1	2.6	6.4	2.8	11.0	18.8	30.0	28.3	100.0	94.6	916			
Other Urban	0.0	2.9	7.2	4.3	14.8	25.5	26.6	18.7	100.0	92.8	370			
Gandaki Province	0.3	4.2	6.1	8.9	15.1	31.7	23.6	10.1	100.0	86.9	374			
Rural	1.0	5.5	8.5	10.9	20.7	31.8	19.9	1.8	100.0	83.6	116			
Urban	0.0	3.6	5.1	8.0	12.5	31.6	25.2	13.9	100.0	88.4	258			
Lumbini Province	0.3	9.1	4.5	12.4	21.3	27.5	15.5	9.3	100.0	78.5	1,036			
Rural	0.3	13.7	5.2	13.1	24.8	24.0	13.6	5.3	100.0	73.1	371			
Urban	0.2	6.5	4.2	12.0	19.4	29.5	16.6	11.5	100.0	81.5	665			
Karnali Province	0.2	11.6	4.1	8.4	17.0	27.8	22.5	8.4	100.0	80.0	264			
Rural	0.3	15.0	3.7	9.9	14.0	27.7	20.7	8.7	100.0	75.1	130			
Urban	0.0	8.3	4.5	6.9	19.9	27.9	24.3	8.1	100.0	84.8	133			

Table SR.6.1M: Continued

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate age 15-24 years and young men (age 15-24 years), Nepal, 2019

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy													
	None		Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)					Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)			Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)		Total	
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	Higher	Total	percentage literate ¹	Number of men	
Sudorpashchim Province	0.7	8.6	5.4	8.3	20.8	24.2	16.5	15.5	100.0	83.1	402			
Rural	0.5	9.9	9.4	9.3	22.5	23.5	16.0	8.8	100.0	80.7	167			
Urban	0.9	7.6	2.5	7.6	19.6	24.7	16.8	20.3	100.0	84.9	235			
Age														
15-24 ¹	0.1	2.4	2.4	4.8	19.3	33.3	26.3	11.3	100.0	92.7	1,979			
15-19	0.0	2.0	2.3	4.1	21.3	38.4	27.9	4.0	100.0	93.9	1,088			
15-17	0.0	1.7	1.7	3.9	24.0	44.1	23.9	0.7	100.0	94.4	702			
18-19	0.0	2.6	3.4	4.4	16.5	27.9	35.2	10.0	100.0	93.0	386			
20-24	0.3	2.9	2.5	5.8	16.8	27.1	24.4	20.2	100.0	91.3	891			
25-34	0.4	6.6	6.4	9.0	19.7	21.1	19.2	17.6	100.0	84.4	1,619			
35-49	0.8	15.7	9.7	11.6	16.5	25.3	11.2	9.3	100.0	72.7	1,904			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	0.6	43.6	7.3	4.1	13.9	11.9	7.7	10.9	100.0	52.3	65			
Has no functional difficulty	0.5	8.7	6.7	9.1	17.7	24.6	18.4	14.2	100.0	82.1	4,734			
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.7	14.7	8.5	13.6	22.5	25.6	11.2	3.3	100.0	71.7	885			
Second	1.0	13.1	7.0	11.3	21.2	28.4	13.0	5.0	100.0	75.6	1,035			
Middle	0.1	11.4	7.5	11.8	24.6	27.2	12.9	4.6	100.0	76.8	1,056			
Fourth	0.5	4.8	5.3	5.7	18.3	30.3	21.9	13.1	100.0	89.5	1,195			
Richest	0.1	0.8	3.4	2.4	8.8	23.4	31.1	30.0	100.0	96.7	1,330			
¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)														

A Respondents who have attended upper basic school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Nepal MICS 2019 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in their 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 7.1M 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 of 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 and place of last residence, Nepal, 2019

	Years since most recent migration					Most recent migration was from:					Number of women who ever migrated	
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Urban area	Rural area	Missing	Total		
Total	24.9	3.0	15.7	16.3	40.1	100.0	14,805	25.4	74.5	0.2	100.0	11,118
Area												
Urban	23.7	3.3	17.1	17.2	38.6	100.0	10,281	31.9	68.0	0.1	100.0	7,841
Rural	27.6	2.1	12.4	14.4	43.6	100.0	4,524	9.8	89.9	0.3	100.0	3,277
Province												
Province 1	27.6	2.1	12.6	16.9	40.8	100.0	2,419	14.0	85.7	0.3	100.0	1,750
Rural	28.3	1.8	12.5	15.3	42.0	100.0	868	7.0	93.0	0.0	100.0	622
Urban	27.3	2.2	12.6	17.8	40.1	100.0	1,551	17.9	81.7	0.4	100.0	1,128
Province 2	21.8	2.1	11.4	16.0	48.8	100.0	2,567	16.4	83.2	0.4	100.0	2,008
Rural	22.7	2.8	10.7	15.2	48.5	100.0	706	9.9	89.2	0.9	100.0	545
Urban	21.4	1.9	11.6	16.2	48.9	100.0	1,861	18.9	80.9	0.2	100.0	1,463
Bagmati Province	19.6	4.5	22.6	18.0	35.3	100.0	3,684	43.7	56.3	0.0	100.0	2,961
Rural	27.2	3.0	13.0	12.9	43.9	100.0	622	10.5	89.4	0.1	100.0	452
Kathmandu Valley Urban	15.8	5.4	26.7	19.9	32.3	100.0	2,114	54.5	45.5	0.0	100.0	1,781
Other Urban	23.3	3.5	19.9	17.0	36.4	100.0	948	37.9	62.1	0.0	100.0	727
Gandaki Province	22.0	6.2	19.7	16.3	35.9	100.0	1,257	25.1	74.6	0.3	100.0	980
Rural	26.7	3.4	13.9	12.5	43.5	100.0	386	8.0	91.4	0.6	100.0	283
Urban	19.9	7.4	22.2	18.0	32.5	100.0	871	32.1	67.8	0.2	100.0	697
Lumbini Province	29.4	1.7	13.6	15.8	39.4	100.0	2,826	24.9	74.9	0.2	100.0	1,995
Rural	27.7	1.4	13.2	15.0	42.7	100.0	1,077	14.9	84.7	0.4	100.0	779
Urban	30.5	1.9	13.9	16.3	37.4	100.0	1,749	31.2	68.7	0.1	100.0	1,216
Karnali Province	41.4	2.3	12.0	11.2	33.2	100.0	798	10.7	89.3	0.0	100.0	468
Rural	44.4	1.4	10.1	10.7	33.4	100.0	370	4.0	96.0	0.0	100.0	206
Urban	38.7	3.1	13.5	11.7	33.0	100.0	428	16.0	84.0	0.0	100.0	262

Table SR.7.1W: Continued

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 and place of last residence, Nepal, 2019

	Years since most recent migration					Most recent migration was from:					Number of women who ever migrated	
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Urban area	Rural area	Missing	Total		
Sudooapashchim Province	23.8	1.9	12.8	15.8	45.7	100.0	1,255	16.5	83.5	0.0	100.0	956
Rural	21.4	1.6	12.3	16.4	48.3	100.0	496	7.4	92.5	0.1	100.0	390
Urban	25.4	2.2	13.0	15.3	44.0	100.0	759	22.7	77.3	0.0	100.0	566
Age												
15-19	65.9	6.5	16.0	6.2	5.3	100.0	2,679	27.8	71.4	0.8	100.0	913
15-17	73.9	3.6	9.2	7.5	5.7	100.0	1,550	32.2	67.4	0.4	100.0	404
18-19	55.0	10.4	25.3	4.5	4.8	100.0	1,129	24.3	74.7	1.0	100.0	509
20-24	27.9	5.7	36.1	24.7	5.5	100.0	2,560	24.8	75.1	0.1	100.0	1,846
25-29	14.0	3.3	19.5	37.0	26.4	100.0	2,402	27.5	72.2	0.3	100.0	2,066
30-34	12.2	1.2	12.2	17.3	57.1	100.0	2,111	26.2	73.7	0.2	100.0	1,854
35-39	11.1	0.4	5.3	10.6	72.6	100.0	1,984	24.7	75.2	0.1	100.0	1,763
40-44	12.7	0.3	5.2	6.1	75.7	100.0	1,661	23.6	76.4	0.0	100.0	1,450
45-49	13.0	0.2	3.4	3.7	79.6	100.0	1,408	22.5	77.4	0.1	100.0	1,225
Education												
None	13.6	0.9	5.7	10.3	69.5	100.0	3,945	14.0	85.8	0.2	100.0	3,407
Basic (Gr 1-8)	20.6	2.5	15.1	19.9	41.9	100.0	4,021	21.8	78.2	0.1	100.0	3,195
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	17.2	2.2	13.4	18.8	48.3	100.0	1,974	18.2	81.7	0.1	100.0	1,634
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	23.8	2.7	16.8	21.0	35.7	100.0	2,047	25.5	74.4	0.1	100.0	1,561
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	34.6	4.4	21.5	17.5	22.0	100.0	5,510	32.7	67.0	0.3	100.0	3,603
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	31.6	4.2	21.1	18.3	24.8	100.0	3,145	29.9	69.9	0.3	100.0	2,151
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	38.6	4.7	21.9	16.4	18.4	100.0	2,365	36.9	62.8	0.3	100.0	1,452
Higher	31.3	4.8	22.9	18.6	22.4	100.0	1,328	51.4	48.5	0.0	100.0	912
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	10.4	3.3	18.0	19.1	49.3	100.0	11,492	24.3	75.5	0.2	100.0	10,299
Never married/in union	75.3	1.9	7.6	6.7	8.5	100.0	3,313	38.6	61.0	0.4	100.0	818

Table SR.7.1W: continued

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 and place of last residence, Nepal, 2019

	Years since most recent migration				Most recent migration was from:				Number of women who ever migrated			
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years or more	Total	Urban area	Rural area	Missing		Total		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	20.2	1.8	12.9	9.3	55.7	100.0	280	23.7	76.3	0.0	100.0	224
Has no functional difficulty	19.2	2.9	16.5	17.5	43.9	100.0	12,975	25.1	74.7	0.2	100.0	10,490
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	32.2	1.9	12.1	13.6	40.2	100.0	2,613	7.9	91.8	0.3	100.0	1,771
Second	27.9	2.5	11.6	14.5	43.4	100.0	2,836	11.8	88.1	0.1	100.0	2,044
Middle	25.7	2.1	12.7	16.1	43.3	100.0	2,890	15.5	84.2	0.3	100.0	2,146
Fourth	23.3	4.0	16.3	17.0	39.4	100.0	3,126	29.6	70.2	0.3	100.0	2,398
Richest	17.4	4.0	23.8	19.5	35.3	100.0	3,339	50.6	49.3	0.1	100.0	2,759

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status of 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, Nepal, 2019

Area	Years since most recent migration				Most recent migration was from:				Number of men who ever migrated			
	Never migrated	10 years or more			Urban area	Rural area	Missing	Total				
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years								
Total	75.3	1.5	8.0	4.9	10.3	100.0	5,501	38.2	61.1	0.7	100.0	1,358
Province												
Province 1	69.2	2.0	10.5	6.1	12.2	100.0	3,900	40.6	58.8	0.6	100.0	1,202
Rural	90.2	0.3	2.0	1.9	5.5	100.0	1,601	19.9	78.9	1.2	100.0	156
Province 2	82.3	0.0	2.0	4.0	11.7	100.0	912	14.6	85.4	0.0	100.0	161
Rural	89.1	0.0	1.6	2.9	6.4	100.0	328	(6.0)	(94.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Province 3	78.5	0.0	2.2	4.6	14.7	100.0	585	17.0	83.0	0.0	100.0	126
Rural	91.6	0.6	1.9	0.8	5.2	100.0	991	18.9	81.1	0.0	100.0	83
Province 4	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	253	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Rural	89.1	0.8	2.5	0.9	6.7	100.0	738	18.9	81.1	0.0	100.0	80
Province 5	56.7	3.4	17.3	9.1	13.5	100.0	1,522	54.3	44.6	1.1	100.0	659
Rural	94.1	0.5	2.9	0.8	1.7	100.0	236	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Province 6	42.6	5.2	24.6	10.4	17.1	100.0	916	57.2	41.4	1.4	100.0	525
Rural	67.8	0.7	8.6	11.1	11.8	100.0	370	45.8	54.2	0.0	100.0	119
Province 7	65.7	3.8	10.3	6.6	13.6	100.0	374	34.9	63.7	1.4	100.0	128
Rural	80.8	1.4	3.7	3.0	11.2	100.0	116	(38.7)	(53.2)	(8.1)	100.0	22
Province 8	59.0	4.8	13.3	8.2	14.7	100.0	258	34.1	65.9	0.0	100.0	106
Rural	77.8	1.0	8.5	4.3	8.4	100.0	1,036	30.7	69.3	0.0	100.0	230
Province 9	85.1	0.6	3.8	2.9	7.6	100.0	371	28.2	71.8	0.0	100.0	55
Rural	73.7	1.1	11.2	5.2	8.8	100.0	665	31.4	68.6	0.0	100.0	175
Province 10	91.0	0.8	3.2	2.2	2.9	100.0	264	(16.1)	(83.9)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Rural	94.7	0.0	1.1	2.8	1.5	100.0	130	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Province 11	87.4	1.6	5.2	1.6	4.3	100.0	133	(13.6)	(86.4)	(0.0)	100.0	17

Table SR.7.1M: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Years since most recent migration				Most recent migration was from:				Number of men who ever migrated		
	Never migrated	Less than one year	10 years or more		Urban area	Rural area	Missing	Total			
			1-4 years	5-9 years						10 years or more	
Sudooapshchim Province	81.9	0.2	1.6	2.4	13.9	402	4.5	95.5	0.0	100.0	73
Rural	88.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	10.2	167	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Urban	77.1	0.3	2.5	3.6	16.5	235	6.0	94.0	0.0	100.0	54
Age											
15-19	80.0	2.9	7.7	3.8	5.6	1,088	34.0	66.0	0.0	100.0	217
15-17	81.1	2.7	6.6	4.0	5.6	702	29.8	70.2	0.0	100.0	133
18-19	78.1	3.4	9.6	3.3	5.6	386	40.6	59.4	0.0	100.0	84
20-24	76.5	2.3	10.9	4.5	5.8	891	44.8	51.7	3.5	100.0	209
25-29	80.3	1.6	8.3	4.4	5.4	870	51.2	48.8	0.0	100.0	171
30-34	74.1	0.7	9.8	6.8	8.6	749	45.4	54.6	0.0	100.0	194
35-39	70.0	0.8	5.6	6.6	16.9	723	31.8	68.2	0.0	100.0	217
40-44	70.9	0.8	6.1	4.7	17.6	610	32.8	66.1	1.1	100.0	177
45-49	69.8	0.2	6.9	3.7	19.4	571	28.4	71.6	0.0	100.0	172
Education											
None	86.6	1.5	1.5	2.7	7.8	478	10.3	88.3	1.4	100.0	64
Basic (Gr 1-8)	78.0	1.7	6.2	5.1	8.9	1,812	30.5	67.9	1.6	100.0	398
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	77.7	1.4	7.5	4.5	8.9	798	27.2	69.2	3.6	100.0	178
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	78.3	2.0	5.3	5.5	8.9	1,014	33.2	66.8	0.0	100.0	220
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	73.7	1.3	9.1	4.4	11.5	2,526	39.8	60.0	0.1	100.0	665
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	78.6	0.7	5.9	3.8	11.0	1,480	30.3	69.4	0.3	100.0	317
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	66.7	2.1	13.7	5.4	12.2	1,045	48.4	51.6	0.0	100.0	348
Higher	66.2	1.9	13.4	7.4	11.1	685	54.8	44.8	0.4	100.0	231
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	73.6	1.1	7.8	5.3	12.2	3,630	37.1	62.1	0.9	100.0	958
Never married/in union	78.6	2.4	8.5	4.1	6.4	1,871	41.1	58.7	0.2	100.0	401

Table SR.7.1M: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Years since most recent migration				Most recent migration was from:				Number of men who ever migrated		
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Urban area	Rural area		Missing	Total
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	90.7	1.9	2.8	1.0	3.5	100.0	65	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Has no functional difficulty	74.2	1.4	8.3	5.0	11.0	100.0	4,734	39.1	60.2	0.8	1,219
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	95.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.9	100.0	885	13.2	84.6	2.2	41
Second	91.0	0.2	1.5	2.6	4.7	100.0	1,035	28.0	72.0	0.0	93
Middle	84.9	1.2	3.5	2.2	8.1	100.0	1,056	19.5	80.0	0.6	159
Fourth	69.2	2.7	8.3	6.8	13.0	100.0	1,195	29.6	68.7	1.7	369
Richest	47.6	2.5	21.4	9.6	18.7	100.0	1,330	50.0	49.9	0.1	696
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the “short set” of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.⁶

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.⁷

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.⁸

Self-reporting too can have methodological issues. Specifically, a self-reported approach can bias the total sample, as some individuals cannot be interviewed due to their disability (labeled as “incapacitated” in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of “incapacitated” individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5%) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

Regardless, to avoid such potential bias, the Adult Functioning data in MICS should not be used to estimate prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. The standard tabulations of MICS do therefore not include such. These data are however the recommended methodology to allow countries to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability status – the objective behind the inclusion of the module. It is important to interpret the disaggregate with the bias in mind: The data is representative for the household population age 18-49 for which an interview was completed and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. This approach is not currently sought by MICS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g. the SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, maternal mortality, early marriage, FGM, etc.).

Tables SR.8.1W and SR.8.1M present the percentage of women and men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within each domain (seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and remembering). Percentage of women and men with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid is suppressed from both tables due to low number of unweighted cases in most of the categories. Nationally, 4.3% of women reported with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid, while that of men is zero percent.

⁶ IAEG-SDG's. Disability Data Disaggregation. Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Joint-statement-on-disaggregation-of-data-by-disability-Final.pdf>.

⁷ Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

⁸ “Using the Washington Group Tools for the First Time.” Washington Group on Disability Statistics. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/>.

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Nepal, 2019														
Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:										Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses
Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering	Number of women age 18-49 years	Number of women age 18-49 years	Number of women age 18-49 years	Number of women age 18-49 years	Number of women age 18-49 years	Number of women age 18-49 years	Number of women age 18-49 years
9.0	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.1	13,255	2.9	1,190			
Area														
Urban		10.9	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.0	9,256	3.0	1,009		
Rural		4.5	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.7	2.4	3,999	2.1	181		
Province														
Province 1		7.9	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	2,149	3.8	169		
Rural		5.3	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	758	(0.0)	40		
Urban		9.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	1,390	5.0	129		
Province 2		7.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	2,299	0.5	176		
Rural		3.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	631	(*)	19		
Urban		9.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	1,668	0.5	157		
Bagmati Province		14.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	3,334	1.6	469		
Rural		5.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.6	544	(1.5)	32		
Kathmandu Valley Urban		16.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	1,925	2.1	311		
Other Urban		14.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.1	865	0.4	126		
Gandaki Province		9.2	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	1,135	1.1	105		
Rural		6.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	359	(5.1)	22		
Urban		10.7	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.3	777	0.0	83		
Lumbini Province		7.4	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	2,549	6.7	190		
Rural		5.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	955	(1.0)	49		
Urban		8.8	2.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	1,594	8.7	141		

Table SR.8.1W: Continued

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Nepal, 2019		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:										Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	
Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering	Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses			
Karnali Province													673	21
		3.1	0.5	2.2	0.7	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	4.7	673	(3.5)	21
Rural													312	5
		1.6	0.3	2.3	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	4.5	312	(*)	5
Urban													361	16
		4.3	0.7	2.0	0.8	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	4.8	361	(*)	16
Sudooorpushchim Province													1,116	61
		5.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	1,116	7.9	61
Rural													440	14
		3.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	440	(*)	14
Urban													676	47
		7.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	676	6.5	47
Age														
18-19													1,129	71
		6.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.1	1,129	1.4	71
20-24													2,560	173
		6.8	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	2,560	6.2	173
25-29													2,402	160
		6.6	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	2,402	1.0	160
30-34													2,111	159
		7.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	2.3	2,111	2.0	159
35-39													1,984	168
		8.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.1	1,984	2.2	168
40-44													1,661	182
		11.0	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	3.4	1,661	2.5	182
45-49													1,408	277
		19.7	1.0	2.8	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	5.3	1,408	3.3	277
Education														
None													3,908	238
		6.1	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	3.5	3,908	4.7	238
Basic (Gr 1-8)													3,648	315
		8.6	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.9	3,648	2.2	315
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)													1,876	172
		9.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.3	1,876	1.5	172
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)													1,772	143
		8.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.6	1,772	3.0	143
Secondary (Gr 9-12)													4,381	394
		9.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	4,381	2.6	394
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)													2,450	222
		9.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	2,450	2.9	222
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)													1,932	172
		8.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	1,932	2.1	172
Higher													1,318	243
		18.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1,318	2.4	243

Table SR.8. 1W: Continued

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Nepal, 2019

Wealth index quintile	Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:										Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering	Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses			
Poorest	2.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.8	2,238	2.2	49
Second	4.6	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	2.2	2,533	4.1	116
Middle	6.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.9	2,597	2.2	166
Fourth	10.6	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.0	2,836	4.4	301
Richest	18.3	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.8	3,051	2.1	557

^A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 37 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

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

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

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18-49 years)

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Nepal, 2019		Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:										Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	
		Percentage of men who:					Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A						Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses
		Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering	Number of men age 18-49 years			
Total	9.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.4	4,799	1.5	464
Area													
Urban	10.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	3,411	1.4	362
Rural	7.3	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.8	2.6	1,388	2.0	102
Province													
Province 1	7.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	793	3.0	56
Rural	5.4	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	279	(*)	15
Urban	7.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	514	(0.0)	41
Province 2	18.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	869	0.0	157
Rural	14.0	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	2.6	230	(0.0)	32
Urban	19.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	639	0.0	124
Bagmati Province	8.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	1,364	0.4	111
Rural	3.5	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.8	1.8	4.0	203	(*)	7
Kathmandu Valley Urban	8.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	832	0.6	73
Other Urban	9.5	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.5	328	(0.0)	31
Gandaki Province	8.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	328	(5.8)	27
Rural	6.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	104	(*)	7
Urban	9.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.7	224	(*)	21
Lumbini Province	7.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.2	893	4.1	70
Rural	6.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.3	1.3	3.0	325	(*)	21
Urban	8.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.7	568	5.3	50
Karnali Province	7.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.4	215	(0.0)	16
Rural	8.4	2.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.2	2.3	108	(*)	9
Urban	6.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	107	(*)	7
Sudoorpashchim Province	8.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	337	(1.4)	27
Rural	7.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	138	(*)	10
Urban	8.3	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	199	(*)	16

Table SR.8.1M: Continued

Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Nepal, 2019

Age	Percentage of men age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:										Percentage of men age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of men age 18-49 years wearing glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of men age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering	Use of assistive devices	Use of assistive devices				
18-19	5.2	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	386	(*)	20	
20-24	4.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	891	(0.0)	43	
25-29	7.2	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.9	870	6.7	63	
30-34	7.9	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	749	0.0	59	
35-39	7.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.6	2.0	723	1.3	56	
40-44	12.6	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	610	0.0	77	
45-49	25.7	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	2.5	571	1.4	147	
Education														
None	5.8	1.1	1.8	0.6	2.8	1.7	1.1	2.6	2.6	6.2	466	(6.2)	27	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	7.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	1,604	0.3	125	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	7.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	758	0.0	57	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	8.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	846	0.5	68	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	10.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	2,048	0.2	206	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	10.8	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	1,171	0.0	126	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	9.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	877	0.4	80	
Higher	15.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	680	4.4	105	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	3.8	1.0	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.7	728	7.1	28	
Second	7.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.3	901	0.5	68	
Middle	8.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.9	915	0.0	76	
Fourth	10.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	1,060	1.4	110	
Richest	15.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1,195	1.7	181	

^A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 24 cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of men with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

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

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

4.9 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The Nepal MICS 2019 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.

Table SR.9.2 presents information on household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone and computer) and access to internet.⁹

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.

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, Nepal, 2019						
	Percentage of women who:					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	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	
Total	12.0	23.7	57.2	4.1	67.0	14,805
Area						
Urban	15.4	22.9	64.3	5.1	72.7	10,281
Rural	4.4	25.7	41.1	1.7	54.1	4,524
Province						
Province 1	8.3	27.0	58.3	3.8	69.2	2,419
Rural	6.7	32.7	41.5	2.8	59.9	868
Urban	9.1	23.8	67.6	4.4	74.4	1,551
Province 2	3.5	22.1	55.2	1.8	62.2	2,567
Rural	2.1	16.6	51.4	1.2	57.6	706
Urban	4.0	24.2	56.6	2.1	64.0	1,861
Bagmati Province	28.4	27.1	74.7	8.0	85.5	3,684
Rural	6.3	40.7	56.9	2.6	72.6	622
Kathmandu Valley Urban	35.5	20.4	82.0	8.2	90.8	2,114
Other Urban	27.3	33.3	69.9	11.0	82.1	948
Gandaki Province	17.8	28.8	72.9	6.8	81.4	1,257
Rural	9.9	29.6	61.3	4.2	70.8	386
Urban	21.4	28.5	78.0	7.9	86.1	871
Lumbini Province	4.9	14.4	52.0	1.9	57.6	2,826
Rural	2.5	15.5	41.7	0.7	47.9	1,077
Urban	6.4	13.7	58.4	2.7	63.6	1,749
Karnali Province	3.2	19.1	13.1	0.8	28.4	798
Rural	1.7	19.8	5.3	0.3	22.7	370
Urban	4.5	18.6	19.8	1.2	33.3	428

⁹ 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: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women who:					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	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	
Sudooorpushchim Province	4.5	29.8	32.1	1.7	49.5	1,255
Rural	3.1	30.8	16.0	0.8	39.8	496
Urban	5.4	29.1	42.6	2.4	55.9	759
Age						
15-19	13.4	25.3	54.8	4.0	66.9	2,679
15-17	13.6	23.8	53.8	3.0	66.3	1,550
18-19	13.1	27.3	56.1	5.4	67.6	1,129
20-24	13.5	26.0	58.3	5.0	69.3	2,560
25-29	14.9	23.9	60.9	4.1	71.2	2,402
30-34	12.0	21.5	57.9	3.9	65.8	2,111
35-39	11.4	22.8	56.5	4.9	65.9	1,984
40-44	9.4	22.5	56.1	2.6	64.4	1,661
45-49	6.0	22.6	54.7	2.9	62.4	1,408
Education						
None	0.4	14.3	36.2	0.1	44.4	3,945
Basic (Gr 1-8)	4.8	22.0	54.8	1.4	64.7	4,021
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	2.7	20.6	51.9	0.5	61.7	1,974
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	6.8	23.3	57.6	2.3	67.6	2,047
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	16.7	29.3	68.0	5.5	79.1	5,510
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	12.2	29.3	64.8	4.3	75.9	3,145
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	22.6	29.2	72.3	7.1	83.3	2,365
Higher	49.3	34.1	82.1	17.9	91.3	1,328
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	11.3	24.1	47.9	2.6	60.2	280
Has no functional difficulty	11.9	23.7	57.8	4.2	67.2	12,975
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	1.6	22.9	11.3	0.4	30.2	2,613
Second	3.3	26.3	41.5	1.2	54.2	2,836
Middle	5.7	24.3	59.9	2.7	67.9	2,890
Fourth	13.4	24.4	77.4	5.4	82.7	3,126
Richest	31.8	21.2	85.3	9.3	91.3	3,339
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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of men who:					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	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	
Total	27.7	42.3	62.1	12.9	77.5	5,501
Area						
Urban	33.5	40.6	68.0	14.8	80.8	3,900
Rural	13.6	46.5	47.7	8.2	69.3	1,601
Province						
Province 1	29.8	44.3	64.4	13.9	82.2	912
Rural	21.7	55.7	55.4	14.6	80.7	328
Urban	34.4	37.9	69.5	13.5	83.1	585
Province 2	13.2	53.3	55.0	8.9	71.1	991
Rural	7.8	45.4	48.2	7.4	61.8	253
Urban	15.1	56.0	57.4	9.4	74.3	738
Bagmati Province	42.3	32.2	76.9	17.2	84.9	1,522
Rural	11.7	34.0	56.2	3.9	66.3	236
Kathmandu Valley Urban	55.4	30.9	83.7	22.0	91.2	916
Other Urban	29.6	34.1	73.2	13.9	81.5	370
Gandaki Province	30.8	33.9	73.5	12.0	82.8	374
Rural	19.2	37.1	66.6	10.2	75.7	116
Urban	36.0	32.4	76.5	12.8	86.0	258
Lumbini Province	21.1	35.7	58.5	10.1	70.3	1,036
Rural	11.5	40.2	52.6	6.9	68.6	371
Urban	26.4	33.3	61.9	11.9	71.2	665
Karnali Province	13.9	48.7	16.1	7.1	54.4	264
Rural	6.2	44.7	4.9	2.3	45.6	130
Urban	21.5	52.6	27.1	11.7	62.9	133
Sudoorpashchim Province	26.5	69.5	46.4	16.0	82.8	402
Rural	16.1	69.6	28.8	8.6	78.5	167
Urban	33.8	69.4	58.9	21.3	85.8	235
Age						
15-19	20.1	36.1	58.3	7.1	73.9	1,088
15-17	17.2	34.1	60.5	5.8	74.3	702
18-19	25.4	39.8	54.3	9.5	73.0	386
20-24	31.0	38.7	64.5	11.6	79.7	891
25-29	28.3	43.3	65.1	10.4	81.8	870
30-34	36.4	46.4	64.4	18.3	80.1	749
35-39	29.5	48.4	64.9	17.8	78.5	723
40-44	26.4	38.4	57.7	12.5	73.9	610
45-49	23.9	49.2	58.6	16.9	73.3	571

Table SR.9.1M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of men who:					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	All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	
Education						
None	0.6	25.7	29.9	0.2	43.7	478
Basic (Gr 1-8)	9.9	38.9	49.3	3.8	68.7	1,812
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	5.7	38.8	46.5	2.9	64.9	798
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	13.2	39.0	51.6	4.5	71.8	1,014
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	33.8	44.7	71.1	15.3	84.9	2,526
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	26.2	46.0	66.2	13.1	82.5	1,480
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	44.6	42.8	78.0	18.5	88.4	1,045
Higher	71.2	54.0	84.8	36.9	96.5	685
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	12.9	40.4	41.2	5.7	63.0	65
Has no functional difficulty	29.5	43.5	62.6	14.0	78.1	4,734
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7.1	45.5	17.5	2.5	53.5	885
Second	14.4	41.9	50.0	7.3	67.9	1,035
Middle	16.3	42.5	63.2	7.4	76.0	1,056
Fourth	32.5	43.8	74.9	15.8	85.7	1,195
Richest	56.5	38.9	88.6	25.9	94.6	1,330
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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
			Telephone					
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³	Computer ⁴		
Total	23.4	55.8	5.9	96.2	96.2	15.4	51.1	12,655
Area								
Urban	21.5	64.5	8.1	97.2	97.3	20.3	59.2	8,590
Rural	27.6	37.4	1.3	94.0	94.1	5.2	34.0	4,065
Province								
Province 1	26.8	54.1	4.0	94.5	94.6	11.6	51.3	2,224
Rural	32.4	36.3	1.2	92.5	92.7	6.8	39.2	826
Urban	23.5	64.6	5.7	95.7	95.7	14.4	58.5	1,398
Province 2	16.1	52.3	2.2	95.5	95.5	8.9	44.6	2,074
Rural	13.2	42.5	0.8	94.7	94.7	4.6	34.9	565
Urban	17.2	56.0	2.8	95.7	95.7	10.5	48.3	1,508
Bagmati Province	23.8	71.3	12.6	97.9	98.0	30.0	68.7	3,301
Rural	34.6	43.2	0.9	94.5	94.5	3.7	35.2	636
Kathmandu Valley Urban	17.7	81.7	19.7	99.7	99.8	41.0	81.8	1,779
Other Urban	28.3	70.4	6.6	96.9	96.9	26.7	66.2	886
Gandaki Province	26.3	67.0	7.0	97.6	97.6	18.0	57.4	1,243
Rural	29.8	55.1	1.4	97.6	97.6	7.4	41.6	437
Urban	24.4	73.5	10.0	97.5	97.7	23.8	65.9	806
Lumbini Province	20.4	55.2	2.6	96.1	96.1	9.3	46.9	2,131
Rural	22.7	43.4	0.6	93.6	93.6	5.5	34.7	880
Urban	18.8	63.6	4.0	97.9	97.9	12.0	55.5	1,251
Karnali Province	19.5	12.5	0.7	93.6	93.6	4.4	25.8	670
Rural	21.8	5.3	0.6	92.2	92.2	3.1	20.8	312
Urban	17.6	18.8	0.8	94.8	94.8	5.6	30.1	358
Sudoorpashchim Province	35.2	32.1	5.2	95.7	96.0	7.0	24.3	1,014
Rural	39.6	16.4	4.7	93.7	93.8	4.0	20.8	410
Urban	32.3	42.8	5.6	97.1	97.4	9.0	26.6	604
Education of household head								
None	20.9	39.7	2.4	91.5	91.6	6.1	33.4	4511
Basic (Gr 1-8)	23.5	55.5	3.6	98.0	98.0	10.0	48.8	4,230
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	24.7	53.0	3.2	97.1	97.2	8.8	44.2	2,532
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	21.8	59.2	4.2	99.3	99.3	11.7	55.6	1,698
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	25.3	73.8	10.4	99.6	99.6	24.7	69.8	3,080
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	26.1	74.8	10.0	99.5	99.5	20.7	66.2	2,166
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	23.4	71.4	11.3	99.7	99.7	34.0	78.4	914
Higher	29.9	77.8	20.2	99.9	99.9	60.1	89.4	830
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4

Table SR.9.2: Continued

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of households with a:						Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Telephone							
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ³	Computer ⁴		
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	23.7	7.1	1.3	88.3	88.5	1.2	17.4	2,481
Second	26.3	39.8	1.0	94.8	94.8	3.5	34.4	2,502
Middle	22.9	60.1	1.3	98.0	98.0	7.3	47.2	2,390
Fourth	23.6	78.4	3.6	99.6	99.6	14.8	63.6	2,559
Richest	20.9	89.7	21.0	99.7	99.8	47.1	88.7	2,724
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								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

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 these devices during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women who:										Number of women
	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	16.0	7.2	5.3	79.3	92.4	83.1	43.0	41.0	35.3		14,805
Area											
Urban	19.8	9.4	6.9	81.8	93.5	85.1	50.6	48.5	42.5		10,281
Rural	7.2	2.2	1.4	73.6	89.9	78.6	25.7	23.8	18.7		4,524
Province											
Province 1	13.0	5.6	3.0	80.0	90.8	83.9	41.9	40.0	32.5		2,419
Rural	8.4	2.7	1.8	76.0	88.7	80.9	31.0	29.0	22.7		868
Urban	15.6	7.2	3.7	82.2	92.0	85.7	47.9	46.1	38.0		1,551
Province 2	8.8	3.0	1.7	62.9	91.0	75.5	31.0	29.3	24.5		2,567
Rural	3.7	1.5	0.9	56.6	92.3	73.1	21.1	19.6	14.4		706
Urban	10.7	3.5	2.0	65.3	90.5	76.4	34.7	33.0	28.4		1,861
Bagmati Province	32.1	16.3	12.8	90.9	95.9	92.6	66.1	63.8	58.7		3,684
Rural	13.1	3.6	1.9	81.8	93.6	87.4	32.4	30.2	24.5		622
Kathmandu Valley Urban	36.8	20.0	16.4	95.4	97.7	95.9	78.6	76.5	71.5		2,114
Other Urban	34.2	16.2	11.9	86.9	93.3	88.8	60.2	57.6	52.8		948
Gandaki Province	19.8	8.9	7.0	91.8	97.1	94.0	62.1	59.6	52.7		1,257
Rural	12.9	5.3	3.1	90.1	95.8	91.6	47.5	45.5	40.6		386
Urban	22.9	10.5	8.7	92.6	97.6	95.1	68.6	65.9	58.1		871
Lumbini Province	8.9	3.4	2.6	77.2	91.3	77.6	34.5	32.3	26.2		2,826
Rural	5.4	1.5	1.2	73.4	87.4	76.1	24.5	22.3	17.4		1,077
Urban	11.0	4.6	3.4	79.5	93.6	78.6	40.7	38.4	31.6		1,749

Table SR.9.3W: Continued

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 these devices during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women who:										Number of women
	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		
Karnali Province	5.7	1.3	1.0	71.8	86.2	73.6	16.7	14.7	10.4	798	
Rural	3.0	0.7	0.5	70.0	84.3	67.7	11.1	9.8	5.8	370	
Urban	8.0	1.9	1.4	73.4	87.8	78.7	21.5	18.9	14.4	428	
Sudooorashchim Province	7.6	3.2	1.8	74.4	90.1	77.0	18.2	17.0	12.5	1,255	
Rural	5.3	1.3	0.8	73.0	89.0	75.1	10.7	9.0	6.5	496	
Urban	9.1	4.4	2.5	75.3	90.9	78.3	23.1	22.2	16.4	759	
Age											
15-19	27.5	13.4	9.7	60.0	86.1	72.1	48.2	46.0	38.3	2,679	
15-17	27.8	13.1	9.5	47.1	80.7	64.4	43.2	40.9	34.2	1,550	
18-19	27.2	13.8	9.9	77.5	93.5	82.6	55.2	53.0	43.8	1,129	
20-24	22.2	10.2	7.9	89.2	96.5	89.7	58.3	56.0	47.0	2,560	
25-29	18.4	7.3	5.3	90.3	96.9	91.7	54.3	51.8	45.6	2,402	
30-34	13.6	7.2	5.0	87.7	94.8	88.2	43.3	41.5	35.8	2,111	
35-39	9.1	3.1	2.0	81.0	93.7	84.4	34.2	32.2	28.0	1,984	
40-44	6.0	2.5	2.0	75.1	89.7	77.9	24.4	23.5	21.6	1,661	
45-49	3.5	1.3	0.8	69.2	87.2	74.5	19.4	17.8	16.1	1,408	
Education											
None	1.0	0.1	0.0	63.3	85.4	68.9	8.8	8.0	6.5	3945	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	2.8	0.5	0.3	80.4	92.5	83.6	30.3	28.3	23.7	4,021	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	1.3	0.2	0.1	81.0	92.7	83.5	24.0	22.3	18.2	1,974	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	4.2	0.7	0.4	79.8	92.4	83.6	36.4	34.1	29.0	2,047	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	23.4	9.2	6.3	85.1	95.6	89.3	64.1	61.1	51.7	5,510	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	14.4	5.7	3.6	79.9	94.3	86.2	54.4	51.3	42.9	3,145	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	35.3	13.8	10.0	92.1	97.4	93.4	76.9	74.1	63.3	2,365	
Higher	69.7	40.8	31.5	99.3	99.8	98.6	95.2	93.7	87.8	1,328	

Table SR.9.3W: Continued

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 these devices during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Nepal, 2019

	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
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	6.2	0.6	0.5	70.2	78.1	71.0	30.9	29.5	26.9	280
Has no functional difficulty	14.8	6.7	4.9	83.3	94.1	85.6	43.2	41.2	35.6	12,975
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	3.7	0.5	0.2	67.8	83.6	69.8	13.3	11.7	7.5	2,613
Second	7.2	2.0	1.3	71.5	90.0	76.6	25.9	24.0	18.1	2,836
Middle	10.1	3.7	2.4	74.1	93.1	81.1	34.1	31.9	25.8	2,890
Fourth	16.6	6.5	4.5	84.3	94.8	88.1	50.0	47.5	41.3	3,126
Richest	37.5	20.6	15.7	94.8	98.6	96.3	81.9	80.1	74.1	3,339

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 these devices during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Nepal, 2019

	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	31.5	16.1	13.3	91.4	96.8	94.4	63.7	60.6	55.5	5,501	
Area											
Urban	37.6	19.7	16.4	93.0	97.6	95.4	70.6	67.7	63.1	3,900	
Rural	16.4	7.6	5.8	87.5	94.9	91.9	46.9	43.2	36.7	1,601	
Province											
Province 1	32.2	12.1	8.9	88.1	97.5	96.1	66.3	59.6	56.9	912	
Rural	20.9	8.9	6.7	84.3	95.2	94.0	50.1	44.5	41.4	328	
Urban	38.5	13.8	10.2	90.2	98.8	97.3	75.4	68.1	65.6	585	
Province 2	16.0	7.5	5.1	88.3	95.5	92.2	51.8	49.8	44.3	991	
Rural	7.2	3.7	2.2	88.9	95.0	92.4	42.4	40.4	34.6	253	
Urban	19.1	8.8	6.1	88.1	95.7	92.1	55.1	53.0	47.6	738	
Bagmati Province	50.2	29.3	25.1	95.3	97.8	96.5	78.4	75.1	70.1	1,522	
Rural	21.5	7.2	5.0	86.9	93.3	89.4	47.3	43.0	33.8	236	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	62.6	36.5	32.5	98.2	99.7	99.1	88.2	85.0	82.3	916	
Other Urban	37.7	25.6	19.4	93.4	95.9	94.6	73.9	70.9	63.0	370	
Gandaki Province	33.1	13.8	12.0	95.1	98.3	96.0	77.8	76.5	66.7	374	
Rural	19.0	5.5	4.2	93.8	98.0	94.6	69.7	67.3	51.2	116	
Urban	39.4	17.5	15.6	95.7	98.4	96.6	81.5	80.7	73.7	258	
Lumbini Province	27.0	13.3	10.9	92.3	96.9	93.8	59.1	57.3	52.2	1,036	
Rural	18.3	10.5	8.5	89.5	96.0	94.2	50.4	46.7	41.0	371	
Urban	31.9	14.8	12.2	93.8	97.4	93.5	64.0	63.3	58.4	665	

Table SR.9.3M: Continued

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 these devices during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Nepal, 2019

	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		
Karnali Province	11.4	6.6	4.8	88.3	96.0	90.2	34.7	33.1	26.1	264	
Rural	7.2	6.0	4.1	85.9	95.4	88.0	26.3	25.1	17.3	130	
Urban	15.5	7.2	5.4	90.7	96.7	92.4	42.8	40.8	34.7	133	
Sudooorashchim Province	20.3	12.9	12.0	88.2	93.3	90.9	49.0	46.2	41.8	402	
Rural	15.8	8.0	7.5	84.8	91.0	86.3	39.4	35.2	30.8	167	
Urban	23.5	16.4	15.3	90.7	94.9	94.3	55.8	54.0	49.6	235	
Age											
15-19	40.0	19.6	15.2	73.8	93.3	86.4	65.8	63.8	56.9	1,088	
15-17	40.9	20.0	15.4	63.9	91.2	82.3	59.4	57.2	50.1	702	
18-19	38.2	19.0	14.9	91.8	97.2	94.0	77.4	75.8	69.1	386	
20-24	39.4	22.3	17.4	96.7	98.4	97.5	79.1	75.8	70.2	891	
25-29	36.0	18.3	15.8	97.7	98.3	97.4	76.8	73.1	68.1	870	
30-34	34.2	18.1	16.0	96.2	98.3	97.6	67.4	62.9	57.7	749	
35-39	25.0	12.6	10.6	96.1	98.3	97.1	55.6	51.3	45.7	723	
40-44	18.4	8.4	7.6	94.2	96.8	95.1	46.2	43.9	41.0	610	
45-49	14.7	6.8	5.5	91.8	94.9	91.9	39.7	38.3	35.4	571	
Education											
None	1.8	0.3	0.3	80.1	87.7	82.3	11.7	10.2	8.7	478	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	9.9	2.4	1.6	90.3	96.1	93.1	43.3	38.9	33.5	1,812	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	2.9	0.3	0.0	92.9	95.9	93.9	32.1	27.7	24.2	798	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	15.3	4.0	2.8	88.2	96.3	92.4	52.2	47.7	40.9	1,014	

Table SR.9.3M: Continued

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 these devices during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of men who:							Number of men		
	Used a computer		Used a mobile phone			Used internet				
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	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	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	39.6	16.9	13.5	92.1	98.2	96.2	79.4	76.5	70.1	2,526
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	27.2	9.0	7.0	88.4	97.2	94.3	71.4	68.2	60.4	1,480
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	57.1	27.9	22.6	97.4	99.6	99.0	90.8	88.2	83.8	1,045
Higher	79.4	61.0	52.9	99.6	99.7	99.7	95.8	94.7	92.1	685
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	12.4	9.2	9.2	61.3	74.2	65.8	28.1	25.4	20.9	65
Has no functional difficulty	30.3	15.7	13.1	95.9	98.0	96.6	64.8	61.6	56.7	4,734
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.9	3.2	2.0	82.4	91.7	86.8	32.2	27.9	22.6	885
Second	19.1	6.7	4.6	88.4	95.7	91.9	48.4	45.9	39.8	1,035
Middle	18.2	7.8	6.5	89.8	96.2	93.2	57.9	54.1	47.7	1,056
Fourth	35.1	15.7	12.7	95.2	99.1	98.1	74.5	71.8	66.4	1,195
Richest	64.1	39.2	33.7	97.6	99.4	99.1	91.3	88.9	85.9	1,330

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; SDG indicator 17.8.1

⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:										Number of women
	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as adocument, picture or video	3.7	3.0	2.0	2.9	1.8	3.5	1.1	5.9	
Total	5.2	4.7	3.7	3.0	2.0	2.9	1.8	3.5	1.1	5.9	14,805
Area											
Urban	6.8	6.1	4.9	4.1	2.6	3.8	2.4	4.7	1.5	7.7	10,281
Rural	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.8	4,524
Province											
Province 1	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.7	0.8	3.6	2,419
Rural	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.6	868
Urban	3.9	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.2	4.8	1,551
Province 2	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	2.7	2,567
Rural	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.5	706
Urban	3.0	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.3	3.1	1,861
Bagmati Province	12.1	11.0	9.1	7.5	4.4	7.7	4.9	9.4	2.5	13.9	3,684
Rural	2.7	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.5	0.4	3.2	622
Kathmandu Valley Urban	15.8	14.7	12.5	10.5	6.3	10.5	7.0	12.9	3.2	18.1	2,114
Other Urban	9.8	8.5	6.9	5.2	2.7	5.4	3.2	7.0	2.5	11.7	948
Gandaki Province	5.3	5.0	3.1	3.3	2.3	2.6	1.4	3.5	1.0	6.4	1,257
Rural	2.9	2.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.8	0.5	1.6	0.3	3.8	386
Urban	6.4	6.2	3.9	4.0	2.4	3.0	1.8	4.4	1.4	7.6	871
Lumbini Province	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.6	0.9	2.9	2,826
Rural	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	1,077
Urban	3.6	3.4	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.2	2.2	1.4	3.8	1,749

Table SR.9.4W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Nepal, 2019

		Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:											
		Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as adocument, 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 women		
Karnali Province		1.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.2	798	
Rural		0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	370	
Urban		1.7	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.7	428	
Sudooorashchim Province		2.6	2.1	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.6	1,255	
Rural		0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	496	
Urban		3.8	2.9	3.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	3.8	759	
Age													
15-24 ¹		8.4	7.6	5.9	5.0	3.0	5.0	3.1	5.9	1.6	10.0	5,239	
15-19		8.9	7.7	5.3	5.4	2.8	4.8	2.7	5.8	1.5	10.9	2,679	
15-17		8.0	7.0	3.8	4.6	2.0	4.1	1.9	5.4	1.4	10.1	1,550	
18-19		10.1	8.6	7.3	6.4	4.0	5.8	3.7	6.3	1.5	12.1	1,129	
20-24		7.9	7.4	6.6	4.7	3.2	5.1	3.5	6.0	1.7	9.0	2,560	
25-29		5.4	5.4	4.2	3.2	1.9	2.7	1.4	3.6	1.4	6.1	2,402	
30-34		5.0	4.0	3.2	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.5	3.5	0.9	5.3	2,111	
35-39		2.1	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.6	2.2	1,984	
40-44		1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.2	1,661	
45-49		1.1	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	1,408	
Education													
None		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,945	
Basic (Gr 1-8)		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	4,021	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,974	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2,047	

Table SR.9.4W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of women who in the last 3 months:											
	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a folder	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as adocument, 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 women
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	5.5	4.8	3.3	3.1	1.7	2.7	1.2	3.2	0.8	6.8	5,510
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	3.0	2.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.4	4.1	3,145
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	8.8	7.7	5.7	5.3	3.0	4.9	2.1	5.4	1.3	10.5	2,365
Higher	34.5	31.9	27.4	20.9	14.8	20.8	14.4	25.5	8.9	37.0	1,328
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	280
Has no functional difficulty	4.9	4.5	3.8	2.9	2.0	2.8	1.8	3.4	1.1	5.5	12,975
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	2,613
Second	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.5	2,836
Middle	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.4	2.8	2,890
Fourth	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.3	2.8	0.7	5.1	3,126
Richest	15.7	14.5	11.9	9.8	6.1	9.6	6.0	11.2	3.6	17.5	3,339
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, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:											
	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as adocument, 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
	14.6	10.2	7.1	5.9	9.8	4.8	12.3	1.5	15.5		5,501
Total											
Area											
Urban	17.9	13.1	9.2	7.8	12.4	6.2	15.2	2.0	19.0		3,900
Rural	6.7	3.2	1.9	1.5	3.4	1.3	5.2	0.3	7.1		1,601
Province											
Province 1	10.2	7.9	2.9	2.4	5.8	0.9	8.1	0.1	10.8		912
Rural	6.8	4.3	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.3	4.4	0.0	7.1		328
Urban	12.1	10.0	3.5	3.1	7.8	0.7	10.1	0.2	12.9		585
Province 2	7.4	6.5	1.9	2.1	5.3	1.2	5.3	0.0	7.4		991
Rural	3.3	3.2	0.7	0.5	2.6	0.7	2.6	0.0	3.3		253
Urban	8.8	7.6	2.3	2.6	6.3	1.4	6.2	0.0	8.8		738
Bagmati Province	27.2	23.0	15.9	13.2	18.4	11.7	23.1	3.4	28.8		1,522
Rural	6.3	4.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.9	5.2	0.0	7.1		236
Kathmandu Valley Urban	33.8	28.4	20.6	16.1	23.3	15.2	28.7	5.4	35.9		916
Other Urban	24.2	21.8	13.8	13.3	17.2	9.9	20.7	0.7	25.1		370
Gandaki Province	11.2	10.0	5.7	7.3	10.3	3.3	10.4	1.9	12.6		374
Rural	5.0	4.4	0.0	1.8	3.3	0.9	4.6	0.3	5.0		116
Urban	14.0	12.6	8.2	9.7	13.4	4.4	13.0	2.6	16.0		258
Lumbini Province	11.7	10.0	5.0	3.2	7.9	3.4	10.6	1.3	12.8		1,036
Rural	9.8	7.6	3.1	2.0	6.3	2.0	8.0	0.8	10.3		371
Urban	12.8	11.4	6.0	3.8	8.8	4.2	12.0	1.5	14.1		665

Table SR.9.4M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Nepal, 2019

		Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:																								
		Used a copy and paste tool			Sent e-mail with attached file, such as adocument, picture or video			Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet			Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer			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
		Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as adocument, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	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															
Karnali Province		6.1	6.0	4.1	3.7	2.4	3.8	1.7	5.4	0.2	6.5	264														
Rural		6.0	5.4	3.7	3.6	1.7	2.9	2.3	4.5	0.2	6.0	130														
Urban		6.2	6.6	4.5	3.8	3.1	4.7	1.1	6.2	0.2	7.1	133														
Sudooorpushchim Province		11.2	10.4	6.5	5.0	4.3	6.1	3.1	9.3	1.7	12.2	402														
Rural		6.7	6.0	4.4	1.7	2.0	4.2	0.9	5.5	0.2	7.5	167														
Urban		14.4	13.5	7.9	7.4	5.9	7.5	4.7	12.1	2.7	15.5	235														
Age																										
15-24 ¹		19.6	16.3	12.5	9.8	7.0	11.7	6.6	16.3	2.3	20.4	1,979														
15-19		18.2	14.8	9.2	7.3	6.0	10.1	4.9	14.4	2.7	19.2	1,088														
15-17		18.8	14.3	8.8	6.5	4.7	7.8	4.4	13.7	1.9	19.5	702														
18-19		17.2	15.7	9.8	8.8	8.4	14.3	5.9	15.7	4.1	18.5	386														
20-24		21.3	18.1	16.5	12.8	8.3	13.7	8.6	18.5	1.9	22.0	891														
25-29		16.2	13.4	12.9	6.4	8.1	13.3	4.9	14.6	0.9	17.6	870														
30-34		15.8	14.5	10.8	8.3	6.4	11.3	6.0	13.0	1.9	17.0	749														
35-39		11.4	9.7	8.1	5.6	5.4	8.3	3.0	9.0	0.9	12.3	723														
40-44		6.7	6.3	6.3	3.5	3.4	4.3	3.2	5.9	1.0	7.5	610														
45-49		5.8	5.3	4.4	3.0	1.6	3.8	1.1	5.4	0.0	6.4	571														
Education																										
None		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	478														
Basic (Gr 1-8)		1.9	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.0	2.0	1,812														
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	798														
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)		3.3	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.4	2.1	0.0	3.4	1,014														

Table SR.9.4M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of men who in the last 3 months:											
	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a folder	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as adocument, 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	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	15.0	12.3	9.2	5.8	4.8	9.4	3.9	12.4	1.1	16.3	2,526
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	7.8	6.0	4.0	2.7	2.6	4.3	1.3	6.2	0.3	8.2	1,480
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	25.2	21.3	16.7	10.1	8.0	16.7	7.5	21.1	2.3	27.6	1,045
Higher	57.1	51.9	47.2	35.6	29.3	42.2	23.8	50.1	7.7	59.4	685
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	9.2	9.2	8.5	3.4	1.8	9.2	4.0	8.5	0.0	9.2	65
Has no functional difficulty	14.1	12.2	10.4	7.2	6.2	10.1	4.9	12.2	1.4	15.0	4,734
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.9	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.3	0.1	2.9	885
Second	6.2	5.5	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.6	1.3	3.9	0.3	6.5	1,035
Middle	7.0	5.9	2.5	1.4	1.9	3.5	0.7	5.5	0.2	7.4	1,056
Fourth	12.9	11.6	9.1	5.7	3.6	9.6	3.0	11.6	0.8	14.1	1,195
Richest	36.5	30.9	29.3	20.9	18.1	26.4	15.3	31.6	4.9	38.8	1,330

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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ 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.¹²

The Nepal MICS 2019 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.

¹⁰ "Tobacco Key Facts." World Health Organization. March 9, 2018. Accessed August 24, 2018. <http://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco>.

¹¹ "Alcohol." World Health Organization. Accessed August 24, 2018. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/.

¹² "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 by pattern of use of tobacco, Nepal, 2019

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other 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		Only cigarettes		Any tobacco product ¹			
		Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹				
Total	89.2	5.1	1.5	4.0	10.6	3.0	0.5	2.6	6.1	96.0	14,805		
Area													
Urban	90.0	4.6	1.2	3.9	9.8	2.4	0.3	2.5	5.2	96.8	10,281		
Rural	87.3	6.2	2.2	4.2	12.6	4.2	1.0	3.0	8.2	94.3	4,524		
Province													
Province 1	88.6	4.1	2.2	5.0	11.3	1.7	0.6	3.7	6.0	97.4	2,419		
Rural	88.2	4.1	2.1	5.5	11.8	1.7	0.8	2.9	5.4	97.2	868		
Urban	88.8	4.1	2.2	4.7	11.0	1.7	0.4	4.2	6.2	97.6	1,551		
Province 2	95.6	2.0	0.6	1.7	4.2	1.1	0.1	1.5	2.7	98.5	2,567		
Rural	97.3	1.3	0.2	1.1	2.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.2	99.3	706		
Urban	95.0	2.2	0.7	1.9	4.8	1.3	0.1	1.9	3.3	98.3	1,861		
Bagmati Province	86.1	7.2	1.9	4.4	13.6	3.8	0.4	1.2	5.4	95.1	3,684		
Rural	79.3	12.7	5.3	2.2	20.2	9.0	1.2	1.3	11.5	89.6	622		
Kathmandu Valley Urban	88.1	5.3	1.0	5.4	11.7	2.2	0.1	0.9	3.2	96.9	2,114		
Other Urban	86.3	7.8	1.8	3.7	13.3	3.8	0.6	1.8	6.2	94.7	948		
Gandaki Province	89.5	4.8	1.1	4.5	10.5	2.4	0.3	3.6	6.2	97.1	1,257		
Rural	86.6	7.3	1.4	4.7	13.4	4.5	0.2	4.3	9.0	95.0	386		
Urban	90.7	3.7	1.0	4.5	9.2	1.4	0.3	3.3	5.0	98.0	871		
Lumbini Province	89.2	3.6	0.7	6.3	10.6	2.6	0.4	4.9	8.0	96.7	2,826		
Rural	86.9	4.3	1.2	7.4	12.9	3.4	0.8	6.1	10.3	95.2	1,077		
Urban	90.6	3.2	0.5	5.6	9.3	2.1	0.2	4.2	6.5	97.6	1,749		
Karnali Province	84.6	8.9	3.5	2.6	15.0	6.2	2.6	2.3	11.0	89.2	798		
Rural	80.5	10.3	4.5	4.4	19.2	7.9	3.5	3.6	15.0	84.8	370		
Urban	88.1	7.6	2.7	1.1	11.4	4.7	1.8	1.1	7.6	93.0	428		

Table SR. 10.1W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Nepal, 2019

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percentage of women who did not use any tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women
		Only cigarettes and other tobacco products		Only other tobacco products		Only cigarettes and other tobacco products		Only other tobacco products			
		Only cigarettes	and other tobacco products	Only tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	and other tobacco products	Only tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Sudooarpashchim Province	88.8	8.4	1.9	0.9	11.2	6.1	0.9	0.9	8.0	92.8	1,255
Rural	87.7	9.2	2.2	0.9	12.3	6.4	1.0	0.7	8.1	92.3	496
Urban	89.5	7.9	1.8	0.9	10.5	5.9	0.8	1.1	7.9	93.2	759
Age											
15-19	97.1	0.4	0.3	2.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	99.7	2,679
15-17	97.6	0.6	0.1	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	99.8	1,550
18-19	96.4	0.2	0.4	2.9	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.9	99.6	1,129
20-24	96.0	1.4	0.2	2.4	4.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.4	99.2	2,560
25-29	93.7	2.5	0.6	3.0	6.2	0.8	0.1	1.5	2.4	98.7	2,402
30-34	89.3	4.3	1.4	4.7	10.4	1.9	0.5	2.6	5.0	97.1	2,111
35-39	85.5	6.3	1.5	6.4	14.2	4.3	0.5	4.1	8.9	94.9	1,984
40-44	78.6	11.6	4.0	5.6	21.2	7.1	1.5	5.1	13.8	90.4	1,661
45-49	71.7	17.0	5.2	6.1	28.3	12.0	1.9	5.9	19.8	85.4	1,408
Education											
None	78.5	11.7	3.7	6.0	21.4	8.5	1.7	5.6	15.9	89.0	3945
Basic (Gr 1-8)	89.8	4.0	1.4	4.5	9.9	2.2	0.2	3.2	5.6	97.2	4,021
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	86.4	5.9	1.7	5.6	13.2	3.6	0.3	4.1	8.0	95.5	1,974
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	93.2	2.1	1.2	3.4	6.6	0.9	0.1	2.3	3.3	98.8	2,047
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	95.4	1.9	0.4	2.2	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	99.6	5,510
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	94.4	2.3	0.4	2.7	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.1	99.5	3,145
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	96.6	1.3	0.3	1.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	99.8	2,365
Higher	93.3	2.2	0.1	4.3	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	99.0	1,328

Table SR. 10.1W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Nepal, 2019

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other 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 and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹				
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	91.2	3.7	1.3	3.7	8.6	2.3	0.6	2.7	5.5	96.7	5,588
None	88.0	5.9	1.7	4.2	11.8	3.4	0.5	2.6	6.4	95.6	9,217
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	75.6	9.4	6.3	8.7	24.4	5.9	3.3	4.9	14.1	90.0	280
Has no functional difficulty	88.5	5.5	1.6	4.2	11.4	3.2	0.5	2.8	6.6	95.7	12,975
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	82.8	8.8	3.1	5.1	17.0	6.6	1.6	4.2	12.4	90.7	2,613
Second	89.1	5.1	1.6	4.0	10.7	3.4	0.6	3.1	7.1	95.7	2,836
Middle	91.6	4.3	1.2	2.7	8.2	2.5	0.5	2.5	5.4	96.8	2,890
Fourth	90.7	4.1	1.3	3.8	9.2	1.9	0.1	2.5	4.6	97.8	3,126
Richest	90.8	3.7	0.8	4.5	9.0	1.1	0.0	1.2	2.3	98.3	3,339

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

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Nepal, 2019

	Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month										Percentage of men who did not use any product in the last month ²	Number of men
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products					Ever users						
	Only cigarettes	Only tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Only tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Total	43.9	16.9	22.5	16.6	55.9	12.3	11.1	21.8	45.2	75.3	5,501	
Area												
Urban	45.3	17.3	21.4	15.9	54.6	12.9	10.3	20.7	43.9	75.4	3,900	
Rural	40.6	16.0	25.1	18.1	59.2	11.0	12.9	24.5	48.3	75.0	1,601	
Province												
Province 1	38.1	15.6	30.4	15.9	61.9	10.0	13.8	25.1	49.0	74.6	912	
Rural	39.7	18.1	24.8	17.4	60.3	9.8	11.8	25.9	47.5	77.4	328	
Urban	37.2	14.2	33.5	15.0	62.8	10.1	15.0	24.7	49.8	73.0	585	
Province 2	47.5	11.3	15.9	25.1	52.4	9.2	9.2	29.8	48.2	81.0	991	
Rural	39.0	11.9	17.4	31.2	60.5	9.1	10.7	35.7	55.5	79.2	253	
Urban	50.4	11.1	15.4	23.0	49.6	9.2	8.6	27.8	45.6	81.6	738	
Bagmati Province	48.5	24.0	17.3	10.0	51.3	18.7	7.3	11.4	37.4	71.9	1,522	
Rural	38.7	22.4	25.3	13.5	61.3	22.4	10.9	11.6	44.9	64.7	236	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	49.3	26.2	17.7	6.7	50.6	18.8	6.0	9.6	34.4	73.2	916	
Other Urban	52.7	19.4	11.1	16.2	46.7	15.9	8.4	15.6	40.0	73.3	370	
Gandaki Province	43.2	24.2	21.2	11.4	56.8	17.1	7.5	15.6	40.2	74.5	374	
Rural	40.0	26.6	21.7	11.7	60.0	15.8	10.3	16.2	42.3	73.0	116	
Urban	44.7	23.1	20.9	11.3	55.3	17.7	6.2	15.4	39.3	75.2	258	
Lumbini Province	39.9	12.0	25.2	22.8	60.0	8.2	14.6	28.2	50.9	76.1	1,036	
Rural	41.6	10.3	27.1	20.9	58.3	5.2	14.5	30.0	49.7	79.4	371	
Urban	39.0	13.0	24.1	23.9	61.0	9.8	14.6	27.2	51.6	74.3	665	

Table SR. 10.1M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Nepal, 2019

	Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month											Percentage of men who did not use any product in the last month ²	Number of men
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products					Ever users							
	Only tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Only tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹			
Karnali Province	47.9	16.7	20.9	14.5	52.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	20.5	42.5	77.2	264	
Rural	49.7	16.8	23.2	10.3	50.3	9.8	12.2	12.2	16.1	38.1	76.5	130	
Urban	46.0	16.7	18.7	18.6	54.0	12.2	9.8	24.8	24.8	46.8	78.0	133	
Sudooarpashchim Province	39.7	12.9	35.4	11.7	60.0	8.5	17.9	24.0	24.0	50.4	72.4	402	
Rural	38.8	13.9	36.4	10.6	60.9	10.3	19.8	23.2	23.2	53.3	68.8	167	
Urban	40.4	12.2	34.7	12.5	59.4	7.2	16.5	24.6	24.6	48.2	74.9	235	
Age													
15-19	76.9	7.0	7.8	7.8	22.6	3.5	4.2	7.1	14.7	90.5	1,088		
15-17	84.0	4.9	4.9	5.6	15.5	1.6	2.9	3.6	8.1	94.1	702		
18-19	64.0	10.7	13.1	11.7	35.5	6.8	6.4	13.4	26.6	84.0	386		
20-24	49.9	18.9	14.5	16.7	50.1	13.1	7.8	16.7	37.5	77.8	891		
25-29	40.3	20.1	23.2	16.4	59.7	16.2	10.2	20.9	47.4	72.5	870		
30-34	34.4	18.4	29.9	17.2	65.5	15.6	17.2	24.6	57.4	65.0	749		
35-39	28.4	18.8	29.9	23.0	71.6	13.8	15.1	31.2	60.1	70.3	723		
40-44	25.9	20.4	35.6	18.0	74.1	15.4	15.7	31.4	62.5	68.1	610		
45-49	28.9	20.0	28.4	22.8	71.1	12.6	12.6	33.2	58.4	73.8	571		
Education													
None	25.7	15.9	32.9	25.2	74.0	12.4	21.7	32.8	66.9	64.6	478		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	30.0	18.3	31.1	20.6	70.0	15.2	17.3	29.2	61.7	66.8	1,812		
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	24.3	19.1	35.0	21.5	75.7	17.5	19.6	32.0	69.1	62.4	798		
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	34.5	17.7	28.0	19.8	65.5	13.4	15.4	27.1	55.9	70.2	1,014		

Table SR. 10. 1M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Nepal, 2019

	Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month										Percentage of men who did not use any product in the last month ²	Number of men
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products					Ever users						
	Only cigarettes	Only tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	Any tobacco product ¹		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	53.2	16.4	16.3	13.9	46.7	11.1	6.6	16.7	34.5	81.0	2,526	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	51.2	14.8	17.6	16.2	48.7	11.1	7.6	20.4	39.1	79.9	1,480	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	56.0	18.6	14.5	10.7	43.9	11.1	5.3	11.5	27.9	82.5	1,045	
Higher	59.6	15.9	15.0	9.6	40.4	9.0	3.7	13.0	25.8	84.0	685	
Under-5s in the same household												
At least one	38.7	18.3	23.0	20.0	61.3	13.6	12.1	25.3	51.0	73.1	2,042	
None	47.1	16.1	22.2	14.5	52.8	11.6	10.5	19.7	41.8	76.5	3,459	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	32.3	19.3	16.0	32.3	67.7	10.6	12.1	34.1	56.7	70.4	65	
Has no functional difficulty	38.2	18.7	25.1	18.0	61.8	13.9	12.3	24.3	50.5	72.5	4,734	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	40.2	16.7	26.5	16.5	59.7	11.4	14.4	22.4	48.2	73.6	885	
Second	41.9	13.4	25.0	19.7	58.1	10.3	15.1	24.0	49.4	73.1	1,035	
Middle	39.7	14.8	24.5	20.9	60.2	11.5	12.6	28.2	52.4	74.5	1,056	
Fourth	46.1	17.2	21.3	15.4	53.9	13.1	9.6	21.8	44.5	75.9	1,195	
Richest	49.5	21.3	17.2	11.7	50.3	14.4	5.8	14.5	34.8	78.1	1,330	

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

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	2.2	14,805	51.6	26.2	15.3	6.9	100.0	520
Area								
Urban	1.9	10,281	53.3	27.4	13.8	5.5	100.0	285
Rural	2.9	4,524	49.6	24.7	17.0	8.7	100.0	234
Province								
Province 1	2.4	2,419	56.4	31.9	6.0	5.7	100.0	57
Rural	2.6	868	(67.0)	(18.4)	(5.2)	(9.5)	100.0	22
Urban	2.4	1,551	(49.8)	(40.4)	(6.5)	(3.3)	100.0	35
Province 2	0.8	2,567	(61.8)	(16.3)	(18.3)	(3.7)	100.0	31
Rural	0.6	706	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Urban	1.0	1,861	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
Bagmati Province	3.6	3,684	48.4	20.2	20.1	11.3	100.0	154
Rural	6.3	622	36.8	22.8	25.8	14.7	100.0	64
Kathmandu Valley Urban	2.4	2,114	(69.8)	(1.4)	(25.2)	(3.5)	100.0	48
Other Urban	4.5	948	(41.1)	(38.3)	(5.3)	(15.3)	100.0	42
Gandaki Province	1.6	1,257	54.6	26.0	10.8	8.6	100.0	33
Rural	2.2	386	(49.3)	(30.5)	(6.8)	(13.4)	100.0	18
Urban	1.4	871	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Lumbini Province	1.1	2,826	40.1	34.4	21.1	4.4	100.0	86
Rural	2.2	1,077	(44.5)	(26.8)	(23.0)	(5.7)	100.0	45
Urban	0.4	1,749	(35.1)	(43.0)	(19.1)	(2.8)	100.0	41
Karnali Province	3.1	798	77.0	13.1	6.2	3.7	100.0	71
Rural	4.5	370	74.4	14.5	6.7	4.3	100.0	43
Urban	2.0	428	81.0	10.9	5.6	2.6	100.0	28
Sudoorpashchim Province	3.1	1,255	40.5	38.8	15.0	5.7	100.0	88
Rural	3.8	496	43.7	31.4	19.5	5.3	100.0	37
Urban	2.7	759	38.1	44.2	11.7	6.0	100.0	51
Age								
15-19	0.5	2,679	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
15-17	0.6	1,550	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
18-19	0.4	1,129	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
20-24	0.8	2,560	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
25-29	1.0	2,402	(71.3)	(13.1)	(7.4)	(8.2)	100.0	25
30-34	2.1	2,111	65.9	20.2	8.1	5.8	100.0	50
35-39	2.4	1,984	54.0	23.0	16.6	6.4	100.0	96
40-44	4.4	1,661	44.9	32.7	13.2	9.1	100.0	144
45-49	7.4	1,408	48.9	26.9	18.6	5.7	100.0	196

Table SR.10.2W: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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+		
Education								
None	4.7	3,945	50.0	26.6	16.7	6.7	100.0	404
Basic (Gr 1-8)	1.7	4,021	52.1	27.5	11.5	8.9	100.0	102
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	2.2	1,974	45.5	32.0	12.4	10.2	100.0	78
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	1.2	2,047	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	1.1	5,510	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	1.4	3,145	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	0.7	2,365	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Higher	0.9	1,328	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	1.6	5,588	52.1	25.1	16.2	6.5	100.0	158
None	2.6	9,217	51.4	26.6	14.9	7.1	100.0	361
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	5.5	280	(50.8)	(11.5)	(26.4)	(11.2)	100.0	26
Has no functional difficulty	2.4	12,975	51.6	27.0	14.7	6.7	100.0	493
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.4	2,613	50.5	29.3	14.1	6.1	100.0	216
Second	2.2	2,836	41.0	30.0	20.0	8.9	100.0	116
Middle	1.8	2,890	48.8	27.8	13.1	10.3	100.0	84
Fourth	2.1	3,126	64.9	20.3	9.9	4.9	100.0	66
Richest	1.8	3,339	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	38
¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted 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, Nepal, 2019

	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	5.5	5,501	59.6	25.3	11.3	3.7	100.0	1,304
Area								
Urban	5.0	3,900	62.0	24.9	10.4	2.7	100.0	921
Rural	6.8	1,601	54.0	26.4	13.5	6.0	100.0	384
Province								
Province 1	7.1	912	73.4	20.4	5.2	1.0	100.0	227
Rural	8.3	328	72.6	19.4	6.2	1.8	100.0	73
Urban	6.5	585	73.7	20.9	4.7	0.7	100.0	155
Province 2	3.1	991	62.6	28.6	6.3	2.5	100.0	186
Rural	4.6	253	68.1	24.3	2.9	4.7	100.0	50
Urban	2.6	738	60.6	30.2	7.6	1.6	100.0	136
Bagmati Province	6.4	1,522	53.8	26.9	13.4	5.9	100.0	399
Rural	10.4	236	45.1	24.5	19.8	10.7	100.0	79
Kathmandu Valley Urban	5.9	916	55.4	30.1	9.2	5.3	100.0	230
Other Urban	5.0	370	57.1	20.9	18.6	3.4	100.0	90
Gandaki Province	6.7	374	56.1	25.0	17.5	1.5	100.0	93
Rural	6.3	116	43.9	26.8	26.0	3.4	100.0	30
Urban	6.9	258	61.9	24.1	13.4	0.6	100.0	63
Lumbini Province	5.6	1,036	60.4	29.2	9.7	0.6	100.0	235
Rural	5.4	371	45.2	44.8	10.0	0.0	100.0	73
Urban	5.7	665	67.3	22.2	9.6	0.9	100.0	162
Karnali Province	5.8	264	48.4	23.8	20.9	6.9	100.0	58
Rural	7.3	130	48.3	27.8	18.3	5.6	100.0	29
Urban	4.3	133	48.5	19.9	23.5	8.1	100.0	29
Sudoorpashchim Province	3.4	402	54.5	17.0	18.3	10.2	100.0	106
Rural	5.3	167	49.6	14.0	19.7	16.7	100.0	50
Urban	2.0	235	59.0	19.6	17.0	4.4	100.0	55
Age								
15-19	5.5	1,088	71.2	17.2	7.9	3.7	100.0	83
15-17	6.0	702	(67.4)	(17.1)	(12.4)	(3.0)	100.0	32
18-19	4.6	386	73.5	17.3	5.1	4.1	100.0	51
20-24	4.3	891	72.1	16.5	8.1	3.3	100.0	189
25-29	3.9	870	68.4	21.6	6.4	3.7	100.0	231
30-34	4.9	749	55.7	33.3	10.1	0.9	100.0	249
35-39	5.8	723	57.1	26.1	12.6	4.1	100.0	214
40-44	8.4	610	45.4	31.7	16.9	6.1	100.0	192
45-49	7.4	571	52.2	24.5	18.1	5.2	100.0	147

Table SR.10.2W: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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+		
Education								
None	9.1	478	55.4	22.9	15.7	6.1	100.0	166
Basic (Gr 1-8)	9.3	1,812	56.2	27.1	13.4	3.3	100.0	597
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	11.3	798	51.8	29.1	15.0	4.1	100.0	300
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	7.6	1,014	60.6	25.1	11.7	2.6	100.0	297
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	3.3	2,526	61.8	26.7	8.1	3.4	100.0	453
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	3.7	1,480	55.0	30.9	10.6	3.5	100.0	281
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	2.7	1,045	72.8	19.9	4.1	3.2	100.0	172
Higher	1.6	685	79.9	11.2	5.9	3.0	100.0	88
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	5.0	2,042	60.6	25.6	10.2	3.6	100.0	528
None	5.9	3,459	59.0	25.2	12.1	3.8	100.0	777
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	7.5	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Has no functional difficulty	5.5	4,734	59.4	25.7	11.2	3.7	100.0	1,258
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	7.5	885	52.4	22.4	17.7	7.5	100.0	230
Second	7.1	1,035	55.7	26.9	14.7	2.7	100.0	266
Middle	5.2	1,056	65.0	23.7	8.8	2.5	100.0	259
Fourth	4.9	1,195	62.2	24.9	9.7	3.2	100.0	277
Richest	4.0	1,330	61.8	28.3	6.7	3.1	100.0	272

¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15

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

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	81.4	5.1	9.1	14,805
Area				
Urban	81.5	4.8	8.1	10,281
Rural	81.2	5.7	11.4	4,524
Province				
Province 1	75.6	7.7	13.5	2,419
Rural	71.7	10.4	18.0	868
Urban	77.8	6.2	10.9	1,551
Province 2	97.1	0.4	1.0	2,567
Rural	99.4	0.0	0.5	706
Urban	96.2	0.5	1.2	1,861
Bagmati Province	69.1	9.6	14.8	3,684
Rural	67.0	13.8	22.5	622
Kathmandu Valley Urban	67.3	8.6	13.4	2,114
Other Urban	74.3	9.1	12.8	948
Gandaki Province	79.7	3.7	9.7	1,257
Rural	69.4	3.9	17.2	386
Urban	84.2	3.6	6.4	871
Lumbini Province	81.7	3.3	9.4	2,826
Rural	82.2	3.2	10.3	1,077
Urban	81.4	3.4	8.8	1,749
Karnali Province	95.8	1.1	2.4	798
Rural	93.8	2.1	4.7	370
Urban	97.4	0.3	0.4	428
Sudoorpashchim Province	88.1	4.6	3.7	1,255
Rural	86.9	5.0	4.4	496
Urban	88.9	4.4	3.3	759
Age				
15-19	90.6	5.0	2.6	2,679
15-17	92.5	4.6	1.8	1,550
18-19	88.0	5.5	3.7	1,129
20-24	85.5	3.7	4.3	2,560
25-29	81.4	5.2	8.5	2,402
30-34	78.0	4.8	10.4	2,111
35-39	78.2	5.7	13.1	1,984
40-44	74.0	6.8	14.9	1,661
45-49	74.4	5.3	17.0	1,408

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	
Education				
None	79.1	5.7	13.4	3945
Basic (Gr 1-8)	78.6	5.8	12.1	4,021
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	76.5	6.7	14.9	1,974
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	80.7	4.9	9.5	2,047
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	85.2	4.3	4.9	5,510
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	84.4	4.4	6.2	3,145
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	86.3	4.1	3.3	2,365
Higher	80.5	4.6	4.6	1,328
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	76.8	4.0	10.2	280
Has no functional difficulty	80.1	5.2	10.0	12,975
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	79.2	6.5	14.0	2,613
Second	81.0	5.1	10.4	2,836
Middle	85.6	4.0	6.8	2,890
Fourth	84.3	4.4	5.9	3,126
Richest	77.0	5.7	9.2	3,339
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, Nepal, 2019

	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	43.0	7.9	40.6	5,501
Area				
Urban	43.7	7.0	39.7	3,900
Rural	41.1	10.2	42.9	1,601
Province				
Province 1	38.4	14.1	43.1	912
Rural	42.8	16.7	42.2	328
Urban	36.0	12.7	43.6	585
Province 2	60.8	1.8	24.0	991
Rural	60.5	1.8	23.9	253
Urban	60.9	1.8	24.0	738
Bagmati Province	36.5	10.7	46.1	1,522
Rural	25.9	21.4	58.2	236
Kathmandu Valley Urban	34.7	10.2	45.2	916
Other Urban	47.7	5.3	40.7	370
Gandaki Province	34.6	7.1	47.5	374
Rural	22.2	11.1	57.1	116
Urban	40.2	5.3	43.3	258
Lumbini Province	41.9	6.8	44.5	1,036
Rural	41.3	6.3	44.3	371
Urban	42.2	7.1	44.6	665
Karnali Province	55.7	4.9	32.2	264
Rural	46.3	8.0	40.0	130
Urban	64.8	1.8	24.6	133
Sudoorpashchim Province	36.1	4.1	43.9	402
Rural	38.8	4.2	40.6	167
Urban	34.1	4.0	46.3	235
Age				
15-19	74.6	10.1	12.1	1,088
15-17	81.0	11.3	8.3	702
18-19	62.8	7.9	18.9	386
20-24	50.9	4.7	35.7	891
25-29	35.2	8.6	47.8	870
30-34	30.5	9.4	50.3	749
35-39	31.5	7.8	50.9	723
40-44	26.1	8.8	54.4	610
45-49	31.0	5.1	51.0	571

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	
Education				
None	38.8	7.2	48.8	478
Basic (Gr 1-8)	34.8	11.5	49.6	1,812
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	28.7	14.7	56.9	798
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	39.6	9.0	43.9	1,014
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	49.3	7.0	34.6	2,526
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	48.8	7.2	36.0	1,480
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	50.0	6.7	32.6	1,045
Higher	44.1	2.6	33.2	685
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	39.7	13.6	31.7	65
Has no functional difficulty	37.4	7.4	45.5	4,734
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	37.0	13.9	48.7	885
Second	44.7	8.6	41.6	1,035
Middle	46.2	6.5	37.1	1,056
Fourth	49.0	5.6	34.1	1,195
Richest	37.6	6.6	43.0	1,330
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 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 Nepal MICS 2019 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, Nepal, 2019

	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	
	Living with both parents	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead							
Total	66.9	0.4	0.3	4.3	0.3	23.6	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	100.0	7.3	5.3	4.2	18,968
Sex															
Male	68.1	0.3	0.3	3.8	0.3	23.0	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.2	100.0	6.6	4.8	4.0	9,651
Female	65.5	0.4	0.3	4.9	0.3	24.1	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	8.0	5.9	4.3	9,317
Area															
Urban	66.7	0.4	0.3	4.7	0.4	23.5	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	7.8	5.7	3.9	11,786
Rural	67.1	0.4	0.4	3.8	0.3	23.7	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.2	100.0	6.5	4.8	4.5	7,182
Province															
Province 1	67.2	0.4	0.5	5.3	0.3	21.2	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	9.8	6.6	4.4	3,120
Rural	69.3	0.2	0.5	5.1	0.3	19.2	2.3	2.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	9.2	6.1	4.4	1,262
Urban	65.7	0.6	0.6	5.4	0.3	22.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.1	100.0	10.2	6.9	4.3	1,858
Province 2	70.7	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.3	23.3	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	4.0	2.7	3.8	4,027
Rural	71.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.3	24.4	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	3.0	1.9	3.0	1,163
Urban	70.6	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.3	22.9	2.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	4.4	3.1	4.1	2,863
Bagmati Province	72.5	0.2	0.3	5.9	0.5	16.7	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.1	100.0	9.5	6.9	3.2	3,637
Rural	72.7	0.4	1.0	4.6	0.2	17.3	2.1	0.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	7.9	6.1	5.0	742
Kathmandu Valley Urban	73.8	0.1	0.2	7.1	0.7	14.0	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	11.5	8.1	2.4	1,894
Other Urban	69.8	0.1	0.1	4.7	0.3	21.1	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	6.9	5.3	3.3	1,002
Gandaki Province	48.9	0.6	0.4	5.6	0.3	40.0	2.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	8.5	7.0	4.3	1,423
Rural	48.0	1.2	0.6	5.4	0.3	38.6	4.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	100.0	9.0	7.4	6.8	464
Urban	49.3	0.4	0.4	5.7	0.3	40.6	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	8.2	6.8	3.1	959

Table SR. 11.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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						
Lumbini Province	65.7	0.3	0.2	3.4	0.2	2.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	100.0	5.7	4.1	4.4	3,521
Rural	63.6	0.4	0.1	2.7	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	4.6	3.2	3.8	1,503
Urban	67.3	0.2	0.3	3.9	0.4	22.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	100.0	6.5	4.9	4.9	2,018
Karnali Province	68.1	0.4	0.4	5.3	0.4	20.5	0.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	8.2	6.5	5.7	1,347
Rural	71.8	0.5	0.4	3.5	0.4	18.8	0.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	6.2	4.7	5.2	648
Urban	64.7	0.4	0.5	7.1	0.3	22.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	10.0	8.2	6.1	699
Sudooorashchim Province	62.2	0.3	0.3	5.0	0.3	27.4	0.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	7.6	6.0	4.8	1,893
Rural	65.6	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.4	25.1	0.5	1.0	0.2	100.0	6.4	4.8	4.6	846
Urban	59.4	0.3	0.5	5.8	0.2	29.2	0.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	8.6	6.9	5.0	1,047
Age														
0-4	68.9	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	28.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.7	1.1	1.1	4,994
5-9	67.0	0.3	0.2	3.7	0.3	25.5	1.4	0.9	0.1	100.0	6.0	4.5	3.1	5,278
10-14	66.7	0.6	0.3	5.0	0.4	20.9	3.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	9.1	6.3	5.6	5,643
15-17	63.6	0.6	0.9	9.9	0.8	16.8	4.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	15.4	12.1	8.3	3,052
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	68.4	0.3	0.5	4.1	0.3	21.2	2.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	7.4	5.2	5.4	4,514
Second	65.2	0.5	0.2	3.6	0.2	25.8	2.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	6.3	4.5	4.3	3,793
Middle	65.4	0.7	0.2	3.0	0.4	26.7	1.7	0.4	0.4	100.0	6.1	4.3	4.2	3,897
Fourth	67.3	0.2	0.3	4.1	0.4	23.8	1.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	6.9	4.9	3.8	3,649
Richest	68.0	0.2	0.3	7.7	0.3	20.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	10.4	8.5	2.5	3,114

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:									
	Mother is living elsewhere ^A	Father is living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father are 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	Number of children age 0-17 years	
Total	1.1	23.9	4.2	29.3	0.6	18.9	0.9	20.4	18,968	
Sex										
Male	1.1	23.3	3.7	28.0	0.5	18.2	0.9	19.6	9,651	
Female	1.2	24.6	4.8	30.5	0.6	19.7	1.0	21.3	9,317	
Area										
Urban	1.2	23.8	4.6	29.6	0.7	18.6	1.0	20.2	11,786	
Rural	1.0	24.1	3.6	28.7	0.4	19.5	0.8	20.7	7,182	
Province										
Province 1	2.4	21.7	5.1	29.3	0.9	17.6	0.5	19.0	3,120	
Rural	2.4	19.5	4.9	26.7	0.9	15.1	0.2	16.2	1,262	
Urban	2.4	23.3	5.3	31.0	0.8	19.3	0.7	20.8	1,858	
Province 2	0.2	23.8	1.9	25.9	0.1	19.2	0.1	19.5	4,027	
Rural	0.0	24.6	1.4	26.1	0.2	20.0	0.0	20.2	1,163	
Urban	0.2	23.5	2.1	25.8	0.0	18.9	0.2	19.1	2,863	
Bagmati Province	1.8	16.6	5.8	24.2	1.2	10.8	0.5	12.5	3,637	
Rural	1.5	16.7	4.4	22.6	0.8	10.6	0.0	11.4	742	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	2.3	14.2	7.0	23.5	1.9	8.4	0.6	10.9	1,894	
Other Urban	0.8	21.3	4.6	26.8	0.2	15.5	0.5	16.1	1,002	
Gandaki Province	1.1	40.8	5.3	47.3	0.6	34.8	1.6	37.0	1,423	
Rural	1.2	40.1	4.5	45.8	0.2	33.7	0.6	34.4	464	
Urban	1.1	41.2	5.7	48.0	0.8	35.4	2.1	38.2	959	
Lumbini Province	0.6	25.7	3.3	29.7	0.4	21.4	1.0	22.8	3,521	
Rural	0.3	29.6	2.7	32.6	0.1	25.8	0.8	26.8	1,503	
Urban	0.9	22.9	3.8	27.5	0.6	18.1	1.2	19.9	2,018	

Table SR.11.2: Continued

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Nepal, 2019

		Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:										Number of children age 0-17 years	
		Both mother and father are 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
		Mother is living elsewhere ^A	Father is living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father are 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				
Karnali Province		0.8	20.9	5.2	26.8	0.2	15.4	1.3	16.9	1,347			
Rural		0.9	19.1	3.4	23.4	0.0	14.1	1.2	15.3	648			
Urban		0.6	22.5	6.8	30.0	0.4	16.5	1.4	18.3	699			
Sudooorpushchim Province		0.8	27.8	4.9	33.5	0.4	22.1	3.4	25.9	1,893			
Rural		0.7	25.6	3.9	30.1	0.4	20.3	2.3	23.0	846			
Urban		0.9	29.6	5.7	36.2	0.4	23.5	4.2	28.1	1,047			
Age													
0-4		0.3	28.7	1.0	29.9	0.1	21.9	0.3	22.2	4,994			
5-9		0.7	25.8	3.5	30.1	0.5	21.1	1.2	22.9	5,278			
10-14		1.7	21.6	4.8	28.1	0.9	17.3	1.3	19.5	5,643			
15-17		2.0	17.2	9.8	29.0	0.8	13.2	0.9	15.0	3,052			
Orphanhood status													
Both parents alive		0.9	24.6	4.4	29.9	0.5	19.5	1.0	21.0	18,149			
Only mother alive		11.5	na	na	11.5	3.4	na	na	3.4	464			
Only father alive		na	27.4	na	27.4	na	15.8	na	15.8	262			
Both parents deceased		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	63			
Unknown		(6.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(11.6)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	30			
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest		1.2	21.5	3.9	26.6	0.4	16.9	1.0	18.3	4,514			
Second		0.9	26.4	3.4	30.6	0.6	21.9	1.1	23.6	3,793			
Middle		0.6	27.3	2.9	30.8	0.2	21.0	0.9	22.1	3,897			
Fourth		1.2	23.8	4.1	29.1	0.6	19.0	0.6	20.3	3,649			
Richest		1.8	20.3	7.6	29.7	1.2	15.5	1.1	17.8	3,114			

¹ MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad^A Includes parents living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

na: not applicable

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Step child	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			Total
Total	5.3	18,968	1.7	1.3	40.2	12.1	36.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	4.7	100.0	91.1	1,014
Sex														
Male	4.8	9,651	2.2	0.0	40.4	15.7	32.6	1.2	1.3	2.1	4.4	100.0	90.0	461
Female	5.9	9,317	1.2	2.4	40.0	9.2	39.2	1.3	0.8	1.0	5.0	100.0	92.1	554
Area														
Urban	5.7	11,786	2.2	0.5	36.0	15.1	37.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	4.9	100.0	90.1	670
Rural	4.8	7,182	0.7	3.0	48.4	6.3	34.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	4.4	100.0	93.2	344
Province														
Province 1	6.6	3,120	0.0	2.3	48.9	5.6	36.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	2.8	100.0	95.1	205
Rural	6.1	1,262	0.0	6.2	42.6	4.4	35.1	1.9	2.8	1.8	5.1	100.0	90.3	76
Urban	6.9	1,858	0.0	0.0	52.6	6.3	37.9	1.1	0.0	0.7	1.5	100.0	97.9	129
Province 2	2.7	4,027	4.9	2.0	35.5	15.2	31.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	6.2	100.0	88.8	110
Rural	1.9	1,163	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.2)	(0.0)	(39.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	100.0	(94.1)	22
Urban	3.1	2,863	6.2	2.6	30.7	19.1	29.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	87.5	88
Bagmati Province	6.9	3,637	0.0	0.8	22.1	20.5	50.8	0.2	1.4	3.4	0.6	100.0	94.6	252
Rural	6.1	742	0.0	4.5	45.5	14.3	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	46
Kathmandu Valley Urban	8.1	1,894	0.0	0.0	10.6	27.2	56.0	0.4	1.3	4.5	0.0	100.0	94.2	153
Other Urban	5.3	1,002	0.0	0.0	35.1	6.8	49.7	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.4	100.0	91.6	53
Gandaki Province	7.0	1,423	2.4	0.0	37.0	12.1	35.6	0.7	0.0	2.3	9.9	100.0	85.4	100
Rural	7.4	464	1.0	0.0	57.2	2.8	23.0	2.0	0.0	2.5	11.4	100.0	85.1	34
Urban	6.8	959	3.1	0.0	26.3	17.0	42.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	9.1	100.0	85.6	65
Lumbini Province	4.1	3,521	3.0	1.2	49.8	9.1	23.1	0.7	2.9	0.0	10.2	100.0	83.9	146
Rural	3.2	1,503	2.2	1.9	62.9	4.8	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	94.2	48
Urban	4.9	2,018	3.3	0.8	43.4	11.1	22.4	1.1	4.4	0.0	13.5	100.0	78.8	98

Table SR.11.3: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Child's relationship to head of household													Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent ^A
	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Step child	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing	Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	
Karnali Province	6.5	1,347	4.0	2.5	34.7	8.0	45.1	2.0	0.0	0.7	3.1	100.0	92.2	88
Rural	4.7	648	2.3	3.0	32.8	7.1	43.4	5.8	0.0	1.9	3.8	100.0	92.0	31
Urban	8.2	699	4.8	2.3	35.7	8.4	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	92.4	58
Sudooapashchim Province	6.0	1,893	1.2	0.3	64.0	9.7	17.1	1.1	0.0	1.5	5.1	100.0	92.2	113
Rural	4.8	846	0.0	0.9	49.7	12.6	27.6	1.2	0.0	1.9	6.0	100.0	92.1	41
Urban	6.9	1,047	1.9	0.0	72.1	8.0	11.2	1.0	0.0	1.3	4.6	100.0	92.3	72
Age														
0-4	1.1	4,994	0.0	0.0	66.7	2.3	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	55
5-9	4.5	5,278	0.0	0.0	61.2	3.7	29.7	1.5	0.0	0.8	3.1	100.0	96.1	236
10-14	6.3	5,643	0.0	0.0	48.6	12.5	31.0	2.2	0.6	0.7	4.4	100.0	94.3	353
15-17	12.1	3,052	4.6	3.6	14.9	18.7	46.3	0.5	2.1	3.0	6.3	100.0	84.0	370
Orphanhood status														
Both parents alive	4.5	18,149	1.6	1.3	40.5	11.7	37.7	0.6	1.2	1.6	3.7	100.0	91.8	823
Only mother alive	12.3	464	6.9	2.5	45.5	11.3	30.5	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.4	100.0	91.2	57
Only father alive	27.4	262	0.0	1.6	45.3	3.3	25.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	14.9	100.0	85.1	72
Both parents deceased	100.0	63	0.0	0.0	25.1	29.4	33.8	1.0	0.0	2.3	8.5	100.0	89.2	63
Unknown	(0.0)	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	5.2	4,514	1.1	3.1	47.1	6.1	34.1	2.2	0.0	1.0	5.3	100.0	92.5	233
Second	4.5	3,793	0.5	2.7	68.7	3.5	18.9	1.4	0.0	0.8	3.4	100.0	95.3	171
Middle	4.3	3,897	0.4	0.7	47.6	10.5	32.0	2.2	0.9	1.8	3.9	100.0	92.9	167
Fourth	4.9	3,649	5.0	0.2	29.9	21.7	37.3	0.0	1.2	0.9	3.7	100.0	89.1	180
Richest	8.5	3,114	1.5	0.0	17.9	17.6	51.2	0.6	2.4	2.6	6.1	100.0	87.4	263

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

- Figures that are based on zero unweighted case

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted 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 life
- 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, Nepal, 2019					
	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	16	9	25	4	28
5-9	19	12	31	6	37
10-14	19	12	31	5	36
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					

¹The 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, Nepal, 2019					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	16	9	25	4	28
Area					
Urban	17	8	25	4	29
Rural	14	10	25	4	28
Province^B					
Province 1	20	10	30	2	32
Province 2	10	5	15	4	19
Bagmati Province	9	7	16	3	19
Gandaki Province	18	8	27	3	30
Lumbini Province	22	13	35	5	40
Karnali Province	11	16	27	4	30
Sudoorpashchim Province	25	8	33	6	39
Mother's education					
None	18	8	26	5	31
Basic (Gr 1-8)	19	11	30	5	35
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	18	10	28	5	32
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	19	13	32	5	37
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	13	8	21	2	23
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	14	10	24	1	25
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	11	5	16	3	19
Higher	(13)	(3)	(16)	(0)	(16)
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	18	9	26	6	33
Second	21	10	31	6	37
Middle	19	16	35	3	38
Fourth	10	5	16	2	17
Richest	10	2	12	1	13
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 ^B Due to fewer than 500 unweighted person-years of exposure, rural and urban disaggregation within the provinces is suppressed. () Figures based on 250-499 unweighted person-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, Nepal, 2019

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	16	9	25	4	28
Sex					
Male	23	6	28	3	32
Female	8	12	21	4	25
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	22	15	36	4	40
20-34	14	8	22	4	26
35-49	(23)	(2)	(25)	(3)	28
Birth order					
1	14	10	24	3	26
2-3	17	6	23	3	25
4-6	24	16	40	10	50
7+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Previous birth interval^B					
< 2 years	21	12	33	8	41
2 years	16	11	27	4	31
3 years	14	10	24	5	29
4+ years	18	3	21	4	25

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

^B Excludes first order births

() Figures based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure

(*) Figures based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure



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, Nepal, 2019			
	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15-19 ¹	58	74	63
20-24	139	167	148
25-29	106	125	111
30-34	51	72	57
35-39	18	26	20
40-44	6	10	7
45-49	3	4	3
TFR (15-49 years) ^B	1.9	2.4	2.0
GFR ^C	65.0	80.5	69.7
CBR ^D	17.6	20.2	18.5
¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2			
^A ASFR: The age-specific fertility rates 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			

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 married 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 married women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of married 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 married women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.¹

Table TM.2.2M presents findings on early fatherhood. Percentages among married 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 married 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.

¹ 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, Nepal, 2019		
	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for married women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (married women age 15-49 years) ^A
Total	63	2.0
Area		
Urban	58	1.9
Rural	74	2.4
Province		
Province 1	61	2.0
Rural	79	2.1
Urban	51	2.0
Province 2	96	2.7
Rural	93	(2.8)
Urban	97	2.6
Bagmati Province	40	1.6
Rural	71	2.4
Kathmandu Valley Urban	28	1.3
Other Urban	47	1.7
Gandaki Province	58	1.8
Rural	69	(2.1)
Urban	54	(1.7)
Lumbini Province	57	1.9
Rural	66	2.2
Urban	52	1.8
Karnali Province	81	2.7
Rural	66	(2.9)
Urban	95	2.5
Sudoorpashchim Province	60	2.4
Rural	70	2.6
Urban	54	2.2
Education		
None	166	3.2
Basic (Gr 1-8)	111	2.3
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	110	2.3
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	112	2.3
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	47	1.8
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	76	2.0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	23	(*)
Higher	11	(*)
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	83	2.1

Table TM.2.1: Continued

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Nepal, 2019

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for married women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (married women age 15-49 years) ^A
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	83	2.9
Second	71	2.3
Middle	73	2.1
Fourth	57	1.8
Richest	31	1.4

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 person-years of exposure

(*) Figures that are based on less than 125 unweighted person-years of exposure

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

Percentage of married 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 married women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Nepal, 2019

Area	Percentage of married women age 15-19 years who:				Percentage of married women age 20-24 years who:		
	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	Number of married women age 15-19 years	Number of married women age 20-24 years	
Total	8.8	2.5	11.2	0.4	2,679	13.8	2,560
Province							
Province 1	8.4	1.4	9.8	0.3	447	11.9	408
Rural	9.0	2.4	11.4	0.7	172	15.2	148
Urban	8.1	0.8	8.8	0.0	275	10.1	260
Province 2	11.9	3.1	15.0	0.9	477	19.4	445
Rural	13.0	5.3	18.4	0.0	142	23.4	117
Urban	11.5	2.1	13.6	1.3	335	17.9	328
Bagmati Province	5.9	0.9	6.7	0.3	590	7.9	578
Rural	9.9	3.7	13.7	0.5	124	13.1	99
Kathmandu Valley Urban	3.2	0.1	3.3	0.0	328	4.8	342
Other Urban	8.7	0.0	8.7	1.0	138	12.0	137
Gandaki Province	7.0	4.6	11.6	0.2	213	17.7	191
Rural	11.8	6.1	17.9	0.7	54	21.4	63
Urban	5.3	4.2	9.5	0.0	159	15.8	128
Lumbini Province	9.8	2.1	11.9	0.4	529	12.6	545
Rural	10.9	1.8	12.8	0.7	222	18.0	222
Urban	9.1	2.2	11.3	0.2	308	8.9	322
Karnali Province	11.7	4.3	16.0	0.4	186	24.1	151
Rural	9.1	4.0	13.2	0.0	88	22.9	68
Urban	14.0	4.5	18.6	0.8	97	25.1	84

Table TM.2.2W: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of married women age 15-19 years who:						Percentage of married women age 20-24 years who	
	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 years	Number of married women age 15-19 years	Number of married women age 20-24 years	have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	years
Sudooapashchim Province	7.1	4.8	11.9	0.3	237	14.0	242	
Rural	6.5	4.8	11.3	0.0	88	14.2	101	
Urban	7.5	4.7	12.2	0.5	149	13.9	141	
Education								
None	25.2	7.3	32.6	4.3	94	33.9	207	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	17.2	4.6	21.8	1.0	618	26.3	654	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	18.2	6.7	24.9	1.6	197	29.8	261	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	16.7	3.6	20.3	0.7	421	24.0	393	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	5.5	1.7	7.2	0.1	1,849	8.7	1,259	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	7.5	1.9	9.4	0.1	974	13.5	677	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	3.3	1.4	4.7	0.0	875	3.2	582	
Higher	2.2	0.4	2.6	0.0	118	0.3	440	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(6.3)	30	
Has no functional difficulty	17.6	4.1	21.7	0.4	1,117	13.9	2,530	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	11.3	3.4	14.7	0.8	600	20.4	461	
Second	9.9	2.8	12.7	0.6	536	16.3	512	
Middle	9.9	3.1	13.1	0.5	519	15.4	516	
Fourth	8.7	2.1	10.8	0.1	534	12.7	535	
Richest	3.3	0.7	3.9	0.2	490	5.5	537	

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 married men age 15-19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of married men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of married men age 15-19 years who have:		Number of married men age 15-19 years	Percentage of married men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of married men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
Total	2.6	0.0	1,088	2.9	891
Area					
Urban	2.4	0.0	757	2.4	623
Rural	2.9	0.0	331	4.0	267
Province					
Province 1	1.9	0.0	188	2.4	111
Rural	1.6	0.0	69	(5.8)	45
Urban	2.0	0.0	119	0.0	66
Province 2	2.4	0.0	203	2.3	166
Rural	3.3	0.0	46	4.3	42
Urban	2.2	0.0	157	1.7	124
Bagmati Province	2.3	0.0	244	2.3	295
Rural	0.0	0.0	49	3.7	42
Kathmandu Valley Urban	1.8	0.0	120	2.1	195
Other Urban	4.6	0.0	75	2.3	58
Gandaki Province	1.3	0.0	76	0.0	52
Rural	(3.1)	(0.0)	18	(0.0)	17
Urban	0.7	0.0	58	(0.0)	35
Lumbini Province	3.2	0.0	208	4.8	171
Rural	3.3	0.0	73	2.8	72
Urban	3.2	0.0	135	6.3	98
Karnali Province	4.6	0.0	72	3.9	38
Rural	6.5	0.0	34	1.3	21
Urban	2.9	0.0	38	(6.9)	17
Sudoorpashchim Province	3.1	0.0	97	4.6	57
Rural	4.5	0.0	42	8.5	28
Urban	2.1	0.0	56	(0.8)	29
Education					
None	(*)	(*)	22	(14.7)	29
Basic (Gr 1-8)	5.3	0.0	301	3.8	223
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	11.2	0.0	70	8.1	74
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	3.5	0.0	232	1.7	150
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	1.7	0.0	721	2.8	458
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	2.1	0.0	417	4.4	241
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	1.1	0.0	304	1.0	217
Higher	(0.0)	(0.0)	44	0.0	180

Table TM.2.2M: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of married men age 15-19 years who have:		Number of married men age 15-19 years	Percentage of married men age 20-24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	Number of married men age 20-24 years
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	7.1	0.0	382	2.8	887
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	4.0	0.0	223	10.0	126
Second	5.2	0.0	214	1.2	167
Middle	1.0	0.0	214	2.8	178
Fourth	1.7	0.0	228	1.4	192
Richest	0.9	0.0	209	1.5	228
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases					

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

Percentage of married women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Nepal, 2019

Age	Urban						Rural						All	
	Percentage of married women with a live birth before age 15		Percentage of married women with a live birth before age 18		Percentage of married women with a live birth before age 15		Percentage of married women with a live birth before age 18		Percentage of married women with a live birth before age 15		Percentage of married women with a live birth before age 18		Percentage of married women with a live birth before age 18	
	Number of married women age 15-49 years	Number of married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of married women age 20-49 years	Number of married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of married women age 15-49 years	Number of married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of married women age 15-49 years	Number of married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of married women age 20-49 years	Number of married women with a live birth before age 15	Number of married women age 15-49 years	Number of married women with a live birth before age 18	Number of married women age 15-49 years	Number of married women with a live birth before age 18
Total	1.9	10,281	16.1	8492	1.8	4524	18.8	3633	1.9	14,805	16.9	12,126	16.9	
15-19	0.4	1,789	na	na	0.4	891	na	na	0.4	2,679	na	na	na	
15-17	0.5	1,025	na	na	0.3	525	na	na	0.5	1,550	na	na	na	
18-19	0.4	764	na	na	0.5	366	na	na	0.4	1,129	na	na	na	
20-24	1.4	1,742	11.9	1,742	1.3	818	17.8	818	1.4	2,560	13.8	2,560	13.8	
25-29	2.0	1,746	14.8	1,746	2.1	656	18.1	656	2.0	2,402	15.7	2,402	15.7	
30-34	2.3	1,484	17.3	1,484	2.1	627	19.3	627	2.3	2,111	17.9	2,111	17.9	
35-39	2.5	1,391	17.5	1,391	2.3	593	22.1	593	2.4	1,984	18.9	1,984	18.9	
40-44	3.6	1,147	23.1	1,147	1.9	514	16.3	514	3.1	1,661	21.0	1,661	21.0	
45-49	1.9	983	13.4	983	3.3	425	19.1	425	2.4	1,408	15.1	1,408	15.1	

na: not applicable

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

Percentage of married men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Nepal, 2019

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of married men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of married men age 15-49 years	Percentage of married men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of married men age 20-49 years	Percentage of married men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of married men age 15-49 years	Percentage of married men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of married men age 20-49 years	Percentage of married men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of married men age 15-49 years	Percentage of married men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of married men age 20-49 years
Total	0.2	3,900	3.2	3,143	0.3	1,601	4.1	1,270	0.3	5,501	3.5	4,413
Age												
15-19	0.0	757	na	na	0.0	331	na	na	0.0	1,088	na	na
15-17	0.0	489	na	na	0.0	213	na	na	0.0	702	na	na
18-19	0.0	268	na	na	0.0	118	na	na	0.0	386	na	na
20-24	0.2	623	2.4	623	0.7	267	4.0	267	0.3	891	2.9	891
25-29	0.0	647	3.1	647	0.4	223	3.6	223	0.1	870	3.2	870
30-34	0.6	539	3.9	539	0.6	210	2.9	210	0.6	749	3.6	749
35-39	0.5	504	2.8	504	0.7	219	5.4	219	0.6	723	3.5	723
40-44	0.4	424	5.7	424	0.0	186	5.2	186	0.3	610	5.5	610
45-49	0.0	406	1.6	406	0.0	165	3.9	165	0.0	571	2.3	571

na: not applicable

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.²

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such.

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.

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 amenorrheic³ and iii) fecund⁴ 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).

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married 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 method⁵ 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

²PATH, 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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).

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.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married who are using (or whose partner is using):														Number of women currently married				
	Modern method							Traditional method											
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other		Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Total	53.3	12.9	3.5	2.3	13.7	4.5	4.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.1	44.2	2.5	46.7	11,183	
Area																			
Urban	53.7	13.4	3.2	2.3	12.7	3.9	5.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.1	43.6	2.7	46.3	7,679	
Rural	52.4	11.6	4.3	2.1	15.9	5.6	3.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.0	45.5	2.1	47.6	3,504	
Province																			
Province 1	52.0	9.6	1.1	3.7	20.1	3.6	4.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	3.2	0.2	44.3	3.7	48.0	1,790	
Rural	51.5	5.8	0.9	2.8	24.1	4.7	4.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.1	45.3	3.1	48.5	652	
Urban	52.3	11.8	1.2	4.2	17.8	3.0	4.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	3.4	0.2	43.7	4.0	47.7	1,139	
Province 2	52.8	27.9	2.6	0.7	6.9	1.7	5.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	46.9	0.3	47.2	2,070	
Rural	51.3	31.1	2.0	0.2	8.6	1.8	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	48.5	0.2	48.7	572	
Urban	53.4	26.7	2.8	0.9	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	46.2	0.4	46.6	1,498	
Bagmati Province	51.3	8.0	6.3	2.8	13.9	5.8	5.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	2.7	0.1	45.2	3.5	48.7	2,667	
Rural	46.2	6.9	13.3	3.1	14.6	11.6	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	53.6	0.1	53.8	481	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	49.9	9.4	3.2	3.0	13.3	4.4	6.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	4.7	0.2	44.0	6.1	50.1	1,454	
Other Urban	57.5	5.9	8.1	2.3	14.8	4.9	3.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	42.1	0.4	42.5	732	
Gandaki Province	64.4	8.0	4.8	1.1	8.9	2.5	4.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.1	32.5	3.1	35.6	985	
Rural	61.2	6.9	5.4	1.3	10.8	3.1	4.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.0	36.1	2.7	38.8	309	
Urban	65.9	8.5	4.5	1.1	8.0	2.2	4.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.1	30.9	3.2	34.1	676	
Lumbini Province	52.7	12.1	1.2	2.9	14.9	6.5	5.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.0	45.6	1.7	47.3	2,111	
Rural	54.4	10.1	1.2	2.9	15.8	6.0	3.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.8	0.0	42.2	3.4	45.6	823	
Urban	51.6	13.4	1.3	3.0	14.4	6.8	6.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	47.7	0.6	48.4	1,288	
Karnali Province	53.9	5.1	9.1	0.9	19.8	4.6	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	45.7	0.3	46.1	607	
Rural	54.8	3.3	9.2	1.0	21.0	5.4	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	44.8	0.3	45.2	282	
Urban	53.2	6.6	8.9	0.8	18.7	3.8	3.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	46.5	0.3	46.8	325	

Table TM.3.1: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married who are using (or whose partner is using):																	Number of women currently married	
	Modern method								Traditional method										
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹		
Sudooapashchim Province	52.0	11.7	2.7	2.0	14.3	5.7	3.3	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.4	0.1	43.3	4.6	48.0	953	
Rural	50.4	11.9	4.6	2.4	14.6	6.5	2.9	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.1	45.9	3.7	49.6	385	
Urban	53.2	11.6	1.3	1.7	14.0	5.1	3.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.0	0.0	41.6	5.3	46.8	568	
Age																			
15-19	79.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	7.3	1.5	3.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.2	17.3	3.0	20.2	517	
15-17	82.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.4	2.5	2.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	15.9	1.2	17.1	114	
18-19	78.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	8.1	1.3	4.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.2	17.6	3.5	21.1	402	
20-24	70.7	1.0	0.2	1.4	14.5	3.2	3.9	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	27.2	2.1	29.3	1,767	
25-29	59.5	5.4	0.7	2.0	17.5	5.0	5.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	37.9	2.5	40.5	2,172	
30-34	48.0	12.1	3.1	2.6	15.6	4.7	7.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.5	0.1	48.7	3.2	52.0	1,994	
35-39	42.0	19.2	4.8	3.8	15.0	5.0	5.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.1	55.5	2.4	58.0	1,886	
40-44	41.0	23.9	7.2	2.5	11.3	6.2	4.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.2	56.4	2.7	59.0	1,550	
45-49	48.1	25.5	8.8	1.8	6.9	3.1	3.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	50.4	1.4	51.9	1,299	
Education																			
None	45.0	23.1	5.5	2.0	13.7	4.9	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	54.0	1.0	55.0	3,690	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	54.2	10.8	3.5	2.5	15.7	4.6	4.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.1	43.8	2.0	45.8	3,391	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	53.3	13.3	4.1	2.2	15.3	4.4	4.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.1	45.0	1.7	46.7	1,753	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	55.2	8.1	2.8	2.8	16.1	4.8	5.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.1	42.6	2.2	44.8	1,638	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	59.0	5.7	2.0	2.3	13.1	4.1	6.1	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	0.1	36.9	4.0	41.0	3,382	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	57.0	5.9	2.7	2.1	13.8	4.7	6.6	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	0.1	39.4	3.7	43.0	2,138	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	62.6	5.2	0.8	2.6	11.8	3.2	5.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.9	0.2	32.8	4.6	37.4	1,244	
Higher	65.2	4.3	1.4	2.5	7.4	2.8	4.3	6.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	3.9	0.0	29.6	5.2	34.8	720	
Number of living children																			
0	89.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.3	2.1	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.4	0.0	7.4	2.8	10.2	1,063	
1	65.7	0.9	0.5	1.6	16.0	3.3	5.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	0.1	31.1	3.2	34.3	2,630	
2	46.7	13.6	4.0	2.8	16.2	5.4	5.3	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.1	50.4	2.9	53.3	3,792	
3	37.6	26.4	6.3	3.4	13.1	5.2	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	60.9	1.5	62.4	2,151	
4+	45.4	21.6	5.9	2.2	13.1	5.9	4.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	53.1	1.6	54.6	1,547	

Table TM.3.1: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women currently married who are using (or whose partner is using):														Number of women currently married			
	No method	Modern method							Traditional method									
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other		Any modern method	Any traditional method	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																		
Has functional difficulty	54.1	9.7	10.6	2.6	11.0	7.9	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	44.4	1.5	45.9	216
Has no functional difficulty	53.0	13.1	3.4	2.3	13.9	4.4	5.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.1	44.5	2.5	47.0	10,853	
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	54.7	7.6	4.2	3.1	19.3	5.5	2.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	43.8	1.5	45.3	1,972	
Second	50.3	16.0	3.9	2.0	14.3	5.3	4.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.0	47.5	2.2	49.7	2,178	
Middle	53.7	16.5	2.7	1.2	12.9	4.8	5.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	44.8	1.5	46.3	2,255	
Fourth	52.3	14.0	2.8	2.1	13.9	3.6	6.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.1	45.3	2.4	47.7	2,392	
Richest	55.7	9.8	4.2	3.0	9.2	3.3	5.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.3	0.1	39.7	4.6	44.3	2,386	

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Met need for family planning										Total demand for family planning				Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:					
	Unmet need for family planning					(currently using contraception)					For spacing births		For limiting births		Total		Number of women currently married	Any method	Modern methods ¹	Number of women currently married 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	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	of women currently married							
Total	9.8	14.9	24.7	7.3	39.4	46.7	17.1	54.3	71.4	11,183	65.4	61.9	7,983							
Area																				
Urban	10.0	15.2	25.2	7.4	38.9	46.3	17.4	54.0	71.5	7,679	64.7	61.0	5,489							
Rural	9.3	14.3	23.6	6.9	40.6	47.6	16.3	54.9	71.2	3,504	66.8	63.9	2,494							
Province																				
Province 1	7.1	16.2	23.3	7.3	40.6	48.0	14.4	56.8	71.3	1,790	67.3	62.1	1,276							
Rural	6.7	15.5	22.2	7.5	41.0	48.5	14.2	56.4	70.7	652	68.6	64.1	461							
Urban	7.3	16.6	23.9	7.2	40.5	47.7	14.5	57.1	71.6	1,139	66.6	61.0	815							
Province 2	11.3	12.3	23.6	3.0	44.2	47.2	14.2	56.5	70.8	2,070	66.7	66.2	1,465							
Rural	11.6	11.3	22.8	2.9	45.8	48.7	14.5	57.1	71.5	572	68.1	67.8	409							
Urban	11.2	12.7	23.9	3.0	43.6	46.6	14.2	56.3	70.5	1,498	66.1	65.6	1,056							
Bagmati Province	10.0	15.2	25.2	9.2	39.5	48.7	19.2	54.7	73.8	2,667	65.9	61.2	1,969							
Rural	9.3	12.3	21.6	8.9	44.9	53.8	18.1	57.2	75.4	481	71.3	71.2	363							
Kathmandu Valley Urban	10.8	12.8	23.6	10.8	39.3	50.1	21.6	52.1	73.7	1,454	68.0	59.7	1,071							
Other Urban	8.9	21.7	30.6	6.2	36.4	42.5	15.1	58.1	73.2	732	58.2	57.6	536							
Gandaki Province	11.2	19.1	30.3	5.8	29.8	35.6	16.9	49.0	65.9	985	54.0	49.4	649							
Rural	8.5	17.0	25.5	5.6	33.2	38.8	14.1	50.2	64.3	309	60.3	56.1	198							
Urban	12.4	20.1	32.5	5.8	28.3	34.1	18.2	48.4	66.6	676	51.3	46.4	451							

Table TM.3.3: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Met need for family planning										Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:			
	Unmet need for family planning					Total demand for family planning					Number of women currently married	Number of women currently married with need for family planning	Any method	Modern methods ¹
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Number of women currently married				
Lumbini Province	11.0	13.5	24.5	9.7	37.6	47.3	20.7	51.1	71.8	2,111	65.8	63.4	1,516	
Rural	11.3	13.6	24.9	8.7	36.9	45.6	20.1	50.5	70.5	823	64.6	59.8	581	
Urban	10.8	13.5	24.3	10.3	38.0	48.4	21.2	51.5	72.6	1,288	66.6	65.7	935	
Karnali Province	9.8	17.6	27.4	6.9	39.2	46.1	16.7	56.7	73.5	607	62.7	62.3	446	
Rural	10.4	18.8	29.2	6.5	38.7	45.2	16.9	57.5	74.4	282	60.7	60.3	210	
Urban	9.3	16.5	25.8	7.3	39.6	46.8	16.6	56.1	72.7	325	64.4	64.0	236	
Sudooorashchim Province	7.2	14.3	21.5	7.3	40.7	48.0	14.5	54.9	69.5	953	69.1	62.4	662	
Rural	6.1	15.0	21.1	7.1	42.5	49.6	13.2	57.6	70.8	385	70.1	64.8	273	
Urban	7.9	13.8	21.7	7.5	39.4	46.8	15.4	53.2	68.6	568	68.3	60.6	389	
Age														
15-19	34.2	4.2	38.3	17.2	3.1	20.2	51.3	7.2	58.5	517	34.5	29.5	302	
15-17	30.9	3.6	34.4	15.5	1.6	17.1	46.3	5.2	51.5	114	33.1	30.9	59	
18-19	35.1	4.3	39.4	17.6	3.5	21.1	52.7	7.8	60.5	402	34.9	29.2	244	
20-24	26.8	10.9	37.7	17.6	11.7	29.3	44.4	22.6	67.0	1,767	43.7	40.6	1,185	
25-29	13.7	18.6	32.3	12.4	28.0	40.5	26.2	46.6	72.8	2,172	55.6	52.1	1,581	
30-34	5.4	19.4	24.9	5.5	46.4	52.0	10.9	65.9	76.8	1,994	67.6	63.4	1,532	
35-39	1.9	14.9	16.8	1.5	56.5	58.0	3.3	71.4	74.7	1,886	77.6	74.3	1,410	
40-44	0.3	14.7	15.0	0.2	58.8	59.0	0.5	73.5	74.1	1,550	79.7	76.1	1,148	
45-49	0.1	11.7	11.7	0.0	51.8	51.9	0.1	63.5	63.6	1,299	81.5	79.3	826	

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, 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.⁶ WHO guide lines 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.⁶

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.

⁶WHO. *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 married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Provider of antenatal care ^A										Percentage of married women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Auxiliary nursing midwifery (ANM)	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker	Maternal child health worker	Rural health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Female community health volunteer	Other	No antenatal care			Total
Total	50.2	18.5	20.1	3.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	4.5	100.0	88.8	1,950
Area													
Urban	59.9	16.7	14.1	3.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	3.8	100.0	90.7	1,277
Rural	31.8	22.0	31.5	4.7	1.6	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.3	5.6	100.0	85.3	673
Province													
Province 1	48.0	11.6	24.5	8.9	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.7	100.0	84.2	306
Rural	36.2	11.8	32.3	6.5	3.6	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	7.3	100.0	80.4	116
Urban	55.2	11.5	19.8	10.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	86.5	190
Province 2	56.9	19.1	10.1	2.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	9.2	100.0	86.1	417
Rural	45.5	23.6	18.7	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	8.2	100.0	87.8	118
Urban	61.4	17.3	6.8	3.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	9.6	100.0	85.4	299
Bagmati Province	65.8	12.4	12.4	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.5	2.7	100.0	90.6	384
Rural	42.2	12.6	27.0	5.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	4.0	1.2	6.6	100.0	81.8	85
Kathmandu Valley Urban	79.8	17.5	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.8	195
Other Urban	58.9	2.7	22.7	4.1	1.8	0.3	0.0	1.4	3.6	4.4	100.0	84.3	104
Gandaki Province	60.0	14.8	12.1	5.9	1.1	2.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	100.0	86.9	153
Rural	39.2	25.2	11.0	12.0	2.2	4.3	0.0	3.7	1.4	1.1	100.0	75.4	49
Urban	69.8	9.8	12.7	3.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	100.0	92.3	104
Lumbini Province	42.2	29.4	20.8	2.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.7	100.0	92.4	371
Rural	23.9	34.5	27.5	6.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.1	100.0	85.9	155
Urban	55.5	25.7	15.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.1	215

Table TM.4.1: Continued

Percent distribution of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Provider of antenatal care ^A											Percentage of married women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Auxiliary nursing midwifery (ANM)	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker	Maternal child health worker	Rural health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Female community health volunteer	Other	No antenatal care	Total			
Karnali Province	19.6	15.7	49.7	3.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.5	100.0	85.1	132
Rural	14.1	16.1	58.5	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	88.7	69
Urban	25.6	15.3	40.2	6.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0	81.1	63
Sudooarpashchim Province	36.6	24.4	34.9	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	95.9	187
Rural	20.5	22.8	50.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	93.8	80
Urban	48.7	25.6	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	97.5	107
Education														
None	33.3	18.4	26.6	3.5	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.0	13.7	100.0	78.4	405
Basic (Gr 1-8)	48.5	19.0	21.1	4.2	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	4.1	100.0	88.7	600
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	46.3	18.1	21.2	5.7	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	5.4	100.0	85.6	262
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	50.3	19.7	21.1	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	3.1	100.0	91.1	337
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	54.5	19.7	18.1	4.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	100.0	92.2	775
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	48.2	22.1	20.3	5.7	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.4	1.4	100.0	90.6	483
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	64.9	15.7	14.3	2.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	94.9	292
Higher	76.9	11.5	10.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	171
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	49.1	20.5	22.7	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.9	100.0	92.3	331
20-34	50.9	18.4	19.0	4.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	4.7	100.0	88.3	1,517
35-49	43.5	13.6	28.0	2.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	9.8	100.0	85.1	103
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	50.4	18.6	19.9	3.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	4.5	100.0	88.9	1,896

Table TM.4.1: Continued

Percent distribution of married 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, Nepal, 2019

Wealth index quintile	Provider of antenatal care ^A											Percentage of married women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Auxiliary nursing midwifery (ANM)	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker	Maternal child health worker	Rural health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Female community health volunteer	Other	No antenatal care	Total		
Poorest	19.5	19.3	42.3	5.6	1.5	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	8.7	100.0	81.1	442
Second	43.5	22.8	19.1	4.2	1.0	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.3	6.4	100.0	85.3	414
Middle	52.3	19.3	19.0	3.8	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	3.0	100.0	90.6	384
Fourth	62.4	19.7	11.0	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.4	100.0	93.2	384
Richest	83.6	9.7	3.3	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	96.6	327

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 Midwife

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

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

Percentage of married 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, Nepal, 2019

Area	Percentage of married women by number of antenatal care visits:										Missing	Total	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years	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
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	4 or more visits to any provider ²	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/					
Total	4.5	17.7	77.8	5.4	4.5	57.8	33.0	3.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,950	3	1,862	
Province															
Province 1	3.7	15.9	80.3	3.9	3.7	60.6	33.2	2.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	306	3	294	
Rural	7.3	23.0	69.8	6.1	7.3	55.5	32.0	4.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	116	3	107	
Urban	1.6	11.7	86.8	2.6	1.6	63.7	34.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	190	3	187	
Province 2	9.2	33.9	56.8	5.3	9.2	49.9	31.2	8.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	417	3	378	
Rural	8.2	36.7	55.1	6.9	8.2	49.8	28.7	10.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	118	3	108	
Urban	9.6	32.8	57.5	4.7	9.6	50.0	32.1	7.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	299	3	270	
Bagmati Province	2.7	10.1	87.2	15.6	2.7	79.0	15.1	2.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	384	3	374	
Rural	6.6	13.8	79.6	4.3	6.6	63.0	23.3	5.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	85	3	80	
Kathmandu Valley	0.0	7.2	92.8	20.7	0.0	90.9	8.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	195	2	195	
Urban	4.4	12.6	83.0	15.5	4.4	69.7	20.8	3.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	104	3	100	
Gandaki Province	1.6	7.2	91.2	3.7	1.6	75.9	19.7	2.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	153	3	151	
Rural	1.1	14.4	84.6	3.9	1.1	75.0	18.7	3.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	49	3	49	
Urban	1.9	3.8	94.4	3.6	1.9	76.4	20.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	104	3	102	

Table TM.4.2: Continued

Percentage of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of married women by number of antenatal care visits:										Percent distribution of married women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit					Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	4 or more visits to any provider ²	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	Missing	Total	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit				
Lumbini Province	2.7	16.6	80.7	1.4	2.7	52.9	39.7	3.8	0.6	0.3	100.0	371	3	360		
Rural	4.1	21.9	74.0	0.5	4.1	54.0	35.2	4.9	1.1	0.7	100.0	155	3	148		
Urban	1.7	12.7	85.6	2.0	1.7	52.2	42.9	3.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	215	3	212		
Karnali Province	8.5	19.3	72.3	0.9	8.5	30.4	55.8	4.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	132	4	121		
Rural	8.0	21.3	70.7	1.1	8.0	26.3	59.9	5.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	69	4	64		
Urban	9.1	17.0	74.0	0.8	9.1	34.9	51.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	63	4	57		
Sudooapashchim Province	1.7	10.3	88.0	0.0	1.7	40.9	55.6	1.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	187	4	184		
Rural	2.3	13.4	84.3	0.0	2.3	39.4	54.8	2.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	80	4	79		
Urban	1.3	7.9	90.8	0.0	1.3	42.1	56.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	107	4	105		
Education																
None	13.7	32.9	53.4	1.8	13.7	36.9	39.3	7.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	405	4	349		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	4.1	19.9	76.0	3.8	4.1	55.7	34.8	4.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	600	3	574		
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	5.4	23.3	71.3	3.9	5.4	48.9	37.3	6.9	1.1	0.4	100.0	262	3	247		
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	3.1	17.2	79.7	3.6	3.1	60.9	32.8	2.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	337	3	327		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	0.9	11.6	87.5	5.4	0.9	65.0	31.8	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	775	3	768		
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	1.4	14.9	83.8	2.7	1.4	62.7	32.8	3.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	483	3	476		
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	0.2	6.2	93.6	9.9	0.2	68.8	30.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	292	3	292		
Higher	0.0	2.3	97.7	20.3	0.0	81.6	18.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	171	3	171		
Age at most recent live birth																
Less than 20	1.9	18.3	79.9	3.0	1.9	52.5	40.4	4.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	331	3	324		
20-34	4.7	17.5	77.8	6.0	4.7	59.4	31.2	3.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,517	3	1,446		
35-49	9.8	19.4	70.8	5.5	9.8	49.7	36.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	103	3	92		

Table TM.4.2: Continued

Percentage of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of married women by number of antenatal care visits:		Percent distribution of married women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit								Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit			
	No visits to any provider	1-3 visits to any provider ¹	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	Missing		Total		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	4.5	17.5	78.0	5.6	4.5	58.1	32.8	3.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,896	3	1,810
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	8.7	21.7	69.6	1.8	8.7	37.5	47.0	5.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	442	4	404
Second	6.4	20.2	73.3	1.9	6.4	55.7	32.1	4.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	414	3	386
Middle	3.0	21.6	75.4	3.5	3.0	55.6	36.2	4.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	384	3	372
Fourth	2.4	17.4	80.2	6.1	2.4	63.6	30.1	3.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	384	3	375
Richest	0.4	5.1	94.5	16.4	0.4	83.5	15.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	327	3	325

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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of married women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of married 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	91.0	87.1	83.7	82.2	1,950
Area					
Urban	92.2	89.3	86.7	85.6	1,277
Rural	88.7	83.0	77.9	75.7	673
Province					
Province 1	94.6	91.4	88.6	87.6	306
Rural	90.3	83.8	77.1	74.8	116
Urban	97.2	96.1	95.6	95.4	190
Province 2	83.7	76.0	69.2	67.8	417
Rural	87.5	76.5	68.1	67.4	118
Urban	82.1	75.8	69.7	68.0	299
Bagmati Province	94.1	93.8	91.9	90.9	384
Rural	87.7	88.3	82.0	80.0	85
Kathmandu Valley Urban	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.2	195
Other Urban	88.3	87.3	85.7	84.4	104
Gandaki Province	95.5	94.3	94.5	93.6	153
Rural	96.3	92.7	94.3	91.5	49
Urban	95.2	95.1	94.6	94.6	104
Lumbini Province	94.3	88.6	85.6	84.6	371
Rural	90.2	83.8	78.7	77.0	155
Urban	97.2	92.2	90.7	90.1	215
Karnali Province	76.5	71.9	68.4	63.0	132
Rural	71.1	67.3	65.5	60.4	69
Urban	82.4	77.0	71.6	65.9	63
Sudoorpashchim Province	95.1	93.2	89.0	86.7	187
Rural	96.3	92.2	87.9	85.4	80
Urban	94.3	94.0	89.8	87.7	107
Education					
None	78.2	71.6	66.2	63.3	405
Basic (Gr 1-8)	90.8	85.4	81.5	80.4	600
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	86.5	79.5	75.3	74.0	262
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	94.2	90.0	86.3	85.4	337
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	96.0	94.8	91.8	90.5	775
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	94.5	93.7	90.1	88.8	483
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	98.4	96.5	94.6	93.4	292
Higher	99.3	95.2	96.0	95.2	171

Table TM.4.3: Continued

Percentage of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of married women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Number of married 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	
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	93.3	90.0	85.3	85.0	331
20-34	90.8	86.8	83.9	82.0	1,517
35-49	86.5	82.2	75.6	75.6	103
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	91.1	87.2	83.8	82.3	1,896
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	82.6	77.7	72.9	69.6	442
Second	88.3	86.0	80.4	79.1	414
Middle	92.9	89.3	85.2	83.7	384
Fourth	95.0	87.9	86.0	85.2	384
Richest	98.7	97.9	97.9	97.7	327

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

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

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

6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.⁷ WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.⁸

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.⁹

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, married 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 married women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years.

⁷Roper, 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.

⁸"Global Health Estimates." World Health Organization. Accessed August 28, 2018. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/.

⁹Deming 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 married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of married women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of married women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:					Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of married 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	57.7	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	1,950	
Area								
Urban	61.2	25.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	87.1	1,277	
Rural	51.2	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.5	673	
Province								
Province 1	64.6	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.7	306	
Rural	61.7	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.9	116	
Urban	66.4	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.4	190	
Province 2	50.3	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.5	417	
Rural	45.2	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.1	118	
Urban	52.4	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.5	299	
Bagmati Province	70.6	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.8	384	
Rural	63.5	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.7	85	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	80.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.4	195	
Other Urban	57.8	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.3	104	
Gandaki Province	55.4	32.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	88.7	153	
Rural	52.1	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.1	49	
Urban	56.9	33.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	90.9	104	
Lumbini Province	56.5	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.0	371	
Rural	48.6	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.0	155	
Urban	62.2	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.5	215	
Karnali Province	49.7	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.1	132	
Rural	47.8	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.8	69	
Urban	51.8	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.6	63	
Sudoorpashchim Province	46.7	41.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	88.8	187	
Rural	39.3	47.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.2	80	
Urban	52.2	37.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	89.9	107	
Mother's education								
None	35.1	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.1	405	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	54.4	30.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	84.6	600	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	50.0	32.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	83.1	262	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	57.8	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	337	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	68.0	24.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	92.1	775	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	63.1	27.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	91.1	483	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	75.9	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.8	292	
Higher	76.7	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	171	

Table TM.5.1: Continued

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of married women who received at least 2 tetanus toxoid containing vaccine doses during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	Percentage of married women who did not receive two or more doses during pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of married 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		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	57.4	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	1,896
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	48.2	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.0	442
Second	56.8	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.0	414
Middle	56.4	29.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	85.7	384
Fourth	55.9	30.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	86.1	384
Richest	75.6	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3	327

¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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.¹⁰

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of married 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.¹¹ 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.¹⁰ 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 definition¹⁰, 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. In Nepal, skilled attendants are medical doctor, nurse and auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM).

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.

¹⁰WHO. *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>.

¹¹Say, 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 married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Nepal, 2019

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other	DK/Missing			
	Public sector	Private sector						
Total	64.9	12.6	21.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	77.5	1,950
Area								
Urban	68.4	15.2	15.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	83.6	1,277
Rural	58.3	7.7	33.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	66.0	673
Province								
Province 1	63.4	15.5	20.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	78.8	306
Rural	56.8	10.2	32.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	67.0	116
Urban	67.4	18.7	13.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	86.1	190
Province 2	44.4	19.3	35.3	0.7	0.2	100.0	63.8	417
Rural	43.0	12.6	43.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	55.6	118
Urban	45.0	22.0	32.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	67.0	299
Bagmati Province	73.2	15.5	10.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	88.7	384
Rural	64.7	10.2	25.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.8	85
Kathmandu Valley Urban	80.3	15.2	3.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	95.5	195
Other Urban	66.8	20.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.3	104
Gandaki Province	78.4	10.9	8.4	1.9	0.4	100.0	89.2	153
Rural	72.1	7.6	16.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	79.7	49
Urban	81.3	12.5	4.6	1.1	0.6	100.0	93.7	104
Lumbini Province	68.3	9.8	21.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	78.1	371
Rural	55.1	7.4	37.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	62.5	155
Urban	77.8	11.5	10.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	89.3	215
Karnali Province	59.8	2.2	36.7	1.1	0.2	100.0	62.0	132
Rural	53.6	0.4	44.5	1.1	0.4	100.0	54.0	69
Urban	66.6	4.1	28.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	70.7	63
Sudoorpashchim Province	82.1	1.5	15.4	0.8	0.3	100.0	83.5	187
Rural	78.4	1.0	19.1	0.9	0.7	100.0	79.4	80
Urban	84.8	1.8	12.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	86.6	107
Education								
None	46.1	8.1	45.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	54.2	405
Basic (Gr 1-8)	64.6	9.9	24.6	0.5	0.4	100.0	74.5	600
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	64.4	6.5	28.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	70.9	262
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	64.8	12.5	22.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	77.2	337
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	74.1	13.4	11.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	87.5	775
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	69.9	12.4	16.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	82.2	483
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	81.1	15.2	3.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.3	292
Higher	68.7	29.5	0.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.2	171

Table TM.6.1: Continued

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Nepal, 2019

	Place of delivery						Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other	DK/Missing				
	Public sector	Private sector							
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	72.4	8.9	17.8	0.6	0.3	100.0	81.3	331	
20-34	64.3	13.0	21.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	77.3	1,517	
35-49	49.4	20.1	30.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	69.5	103	
Number of antenatal care visits									
None	12.7	3.2	84.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.0	87	
1-3 visits	48.7	8.6	41.2	1.1	0.4	100.0	57.3	346	
4+ visits	71.6	14.1	13.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	85.7	1,517	
8+ visits	69.7	27.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	106	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21	
Has no functional difficulty	65.1	12.4	21.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	77.5	1,896	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	55.0	2.1	41.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	57.1	442	
Second	64.0	8.8	25.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	72.8	414	
Middle	68.7	11.9	19.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	80.5	384	
Fourth	69.2	18.4	12.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	87.6	384	
Richest	70.0	25.9	3.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	95.9	327	
¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Person assisting at delivery											Percent delivered by C-section				Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Skilled attendant						Other					Total	Total ²	Total ²	Total ²		
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Auxiliary nursing midwifery (ANM)	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker	Maternal child health worker	Rural health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Female community health volunteer	Relative/Friend	Other	No attendant						Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹
Total	51.0	17.4	8.8	1.3	0.6	0.2	1.8	1.9	15.4	0.4	1.2	100.0	77.2	8.0	7.3	15.3	1,950
Area																	
Urban	60.2	17.1	5.9	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.2	11.4	0.3	1.2	100.0	83.2	10.6	8.6	19.1	1,277
Rural	33.5	18.0	14.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	2.9	3.3	23.0	0.5	1.1	100.0	65.8	3.1	4.9	8.0	673
Province																	
Province 1	69.0	3.7	6.5	0.7	1.5	0.3	1.2	2.3	11.3	0.3	3.1	100.0	79.2	9.0	13.3	22.3	306
Rural	52.9	4.3	10.3	0.7	2.5	0.7	2.9	3.2	20.1	0.9	1.6	100.0	67.5	7.6	10.1	17.7	116
Urban	78.8	3.4	4.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.8	6.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	86.4	9.9	15.2	25.2	190
Province 2	42.2	18.5	2.9	1.2	0.0	0.2	4.4	1.5	27.5	0.4	1.2	100.0	63.6	6.8	5.3	12.1	417
Rural	35.0	18.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.6	31.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	58.1	1.0	5.4	6.3	118
Urban	45.0	18.5	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.3	3.7	1.1	25.8	0.6	1.1	100.0	65.8	9.1	5.3	14.4	299
Bagmati Province	67.3	14.7	4.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	8.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	86.6	14.7	9.8	24.5	384
Rural	39.4	18.3	13.8	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.3	2.6	20.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	71.5	1.6	4.3	5.9	85
Kathmandu Valley Urban	80.9	14.8	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	20.9	13.3	34.2	195
Other Urban	64.6	11.6	5.3	1.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	11.0	0.4	2.2	100.0	81.5	13.6	7.9	21.6	104
Gandaki Province	63.5	16.6	6.3	3.2	0.8	0.2	2.0	1.0	5.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	86.4	10.7	8.5	19.2	153
Rural	44.2	22.4	5.7	8.6	1.3	0.7	4.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.4	7.9	5.9	13.8	49
Urban	72.6	13.9	6.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.5	2.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	93.1	11.9	9.8	21.7	104
Lumbini Province	39.6	28.5	9.1	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.6	3.1	16.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	77.2	4.8	4.2	9.0	371
Rural	23.4	26.7	10.1	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.0	5.9	26.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	60.2	1.9	3.0	4.9	155
Urban	51.3	29.8	8.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	8.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	89.5	6.9	5.1	12.0	215

Table TM.6.2: Continued

Percent distribution of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Person assisting at delivery											Percent delivered by C-section				Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Skilled attendant					Other						Total ²	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²		
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Auxiliary nursing midwifery (ANM)	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker	Maternal child health worker	Rural health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Female community health volunteer	Relative/Friend	Other	No attendant						Total
Karnali Province	24.7	13.9	27.1	1.4	0.0	0.6	1.9	4.7	22.5	0.4	2.7	100.0	65.8	4.1	3.0	7.0	132
Rural	12.9	15.8	31.7	1.0	0.0	1.1	3.7	5.7	24.5	0.8	2.8	100.0	60.4	1.6	1.7	3.3	69
Urban	37.8	11.9	22.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	20.3	0.0	2.6	100.0	71.7	6.8	4.4	11.2	63
Sudooapashchim Province	38.7	23.7	23.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.6	10.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	85.5	2.2	4.8	7.1	187
Rural	27.4	19.1	33.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	14.6	0.5	0.6	100.0	80.0	2.2	3.1	5.2	80
Urban	47.2	27.2	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.7	2.2	6.2	8.4	107
Education																	
None	30.3	12.9	9.8	0.9	0.4	0.2	5.2	3.3	33.8	0.9	2.4	100.0	53.0	3.4	4.9	8.3	405
Basic (Gr 1-8)	48.4	17.7	9.2	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.2	2.5	16.5	0.4	1.3	100.0	75.3	4.2	6.7	10.9	600
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	43.9	16.8	10.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	3.4	21.2	0.8	1.1	100.0	70.8	2.8	5.7	8.6	262
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	51.8	18.4	8.5	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.8	1.9	12.9	0.1	1.5	100.0	78.7	5.2	7.4	12.6	337
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	57.1	20.4	9.2	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.1	8.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	86.7	10.3	8.3	18.6	775
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	51.3	20.5	9.7	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.7	11.7	0.2	1.0	100.0	81.5	7.9	9.1	17.0	483
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	66.7	20.2	8.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	14.2	7.0	21.2	292
Higher	81.5	13.1	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.3	21.8	10.5	32.3	171
Age at most recent live birth																	
Less than 20	47.6	20.8	12.5	0.7	1.5	0.4	1.6	0.5	12.7	0.4	1.4	100.0	80.9	4.0	5.0	9.1	331
20-34	51.8	16.9	8.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.8	2.1	15.8	0.4	1.0	100.0	76.8	8.3	7.4	15.7	1,517
35-49	50.2	13.9	6.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.4	2.9	19.4	0.4	2.7	100.0	70.8	16.2	12.6	28.8	103
Number of antenatal care visits																	
None	8.3	6.7	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	2.9	3.6	69.2	0.0	6.6	100.0	16.9	0.4	1.9	2.3	87
1-3 visits	36.5	14.8	6.0	2.3	0.4	0.5	4.2	3.6	29.7	0.4	1.7	100.0	57.2	3.7	5.6	9.3	346
4+ visits	56.8	18.6	9.9	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.4	9.1	0.4	0.7	100.0	85.2	9.4	8.0	17.4	1,517
8+ visits	73.7	20.5	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	21.5	10.3	31.7	106

Table TM.6.2: Continued

Percent distribution of married 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, Nepal, 2019

Place of delivery	Person assisting at delivery											Percent delivered by C-section				Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Skilled attendant				Other							Total ¹	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains		Total ²
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Auxiliary nursing midwifery (ANM)	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker	Maternal child health worker	Rural health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Female community health volunteer	Relative/Friend	Other	No attendant						
Home	2.3	1.5	3.2	0.3	1.2	0.6	7.8	7.7	69.6	0.7	5.1	100.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	422
Health facility	64.8	21.9	10.5	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.2	10.3	9.4	19.7	1,512
Public	60.2	24.0	12.4	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.7	7.5	7.9	15.4	1,266
Private	88.3	11.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	24.8	16.8	41.6	246
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																	
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	51.1	17.3	8.8	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.8	1.9	15.4	0.4	1.2	100.0	77.1	8.1	7.4	15.5	1,896
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	22.3	14.1	21.3	1.5	1.8	0.4	2.8	4.6	27.1	0.8	3.5	100.0	57.7	2.2	3.0	5.2	442
Second	41.1	21.6	9.6	1.6	0.4	0.4	3.1	2.4	18.6	0.1	1.0	100.0	72.4	3.4	4.7	8.1	414
Middle	54.8	21.0	4.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.0	15.0	0.6	0.7	100.0	80.5	5.0	6.7	11.7	384
Fourth	64.0	18.3	4.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.7	9.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	87.0	9.8	11.3	21.1	384
Richest	82.6	11.1	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.4	23.0	12.5	35.5	327

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

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.^{12,13}

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.^{14,15,16} 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.^{17,18} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{19,20}

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 500g or 100g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.²¹ To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.²² 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 as reported on available cards or from mother's recall.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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.

²² 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: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}	
Total	29.6	47.9	77.5	1,950
Area				
Urban	31.4	50.9	82.3	1277
Rural	26.2	42.1	68.4	673
Province				
Province 1	38.7	40.7	79.4	306
Rural	32.2	37.2	69.4	116
Urban	42.6	42.8	85.5	190
Province 2	17.4	45.9	63.4	417
Rural	16.0	42.1	58.1	118
Urban	18.0	47.4	65.5	299
Bagmati Province	30.8	57.8	88.6	384
Rural	30.5	47.5	78.0	85
Kathmandu Valley Urban	23.6	70.6	94.2	195
Other Urban	44.3	42.4	86.7	104
Gandaki Province	33.6	55.7	89.3	153
Rural	24.2	60.5	84.6	49
Urban	38.0	53.5	91.5	104
Lumbini Province	30.7	46.4	77.1	371
Rural	26.2	38.4	64.7	155
Urban	33.9	52.1	86.0	215
Karnali Province	23.6	41.6	65.2	132
Rural	19.1	40.4	59.4	69
Urban	28.7	42.9	71.6	63
Sudoorpashchim Province	38.5	44.6	83.1	187
Rural	35.5	41.0	76.6	80
Urban	40.7	47.3	88.0	107
Education				
None	17.0	36.3	53.4	405
Basic (Gr 1-8)	29.4	46.0	75.4	600
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	28.6	42.7	71.3	262
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	30.1	48.5	78.6	337
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	33.8	53.3	87.1	775
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	32.0	50.8	82.8	483
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	36.6	57.4	94.0	292
Higher	41.4	57.4	98.8	171
Age at most recent live birth				
Less than 20 years	28.2	51.4	79.6	331
20-34 years	29.8	47.5	77.3	1,517
35-49 years	-	-	-	0

Table TM.7.1: Continued

Percentage of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}	
Place of delivery				
Home	2.8	9.6	12.4	422
Health facility	37.3	58.5	95.9	1,512
Public	36.4	59.2	95.6	1,266
Private	42.3	55.2	97.4	246
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Birth order of most recent live birth				
1	34.9	52.0	86.9	851
2-3	27.9	45.7	73.6	894
4-5	16.0	40.8	56.8	174
6+	(12.8)	(37.2)	(50.0)	31
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	29.6	47.9	77.4	1,896
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	22.5	38.3	60.8	442
Second	27.3	44.4	71.8	414
Middle	29.8	47.9	77.8	384
Fourth	35.7	52.3	88.0	384
Richest	34.9	60.0	94.9	327

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

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

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

- Figures that are based on zero unweighted cases

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 life²³ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth²⁴, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur.²⁵

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.

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.²⁶ 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.

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.²⁷ 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.

²³ 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.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ 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.

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.

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

Percent distribution of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	Less than 24 hours	12 hours or more ¹	Number of married 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	DK/Missing				
Total	11.0	10.0	3.4	44.6	30.9	0.2	100.0	24.4	78.9	1,512
Area										
Urban	8.3	10.0	3.6	44.0	33.8	0.2	100.0	21.9	81.4	1,068
Rural	17.5	9.9	2.8	46.1	23.7	0.0	100.0	30.1	72.7	445
Province										
Province 1	8.9	4.9	1.3	44.2	39.8	1.0	100.0	15.1	85.3	241
Rural	8.0	2.7	3.1	45.1	41.1	0.0	100.0	13.8	89.3	78
Urban	9.3	5.9	0.5	43.7	39.1	1.4	100.0	15.7	83.3	163
Province 2	12.2	10.6	1.2	49.4	26.7	0.0	100.0	24.0	77.2	266
Rural	15.7	10.7	1.9	53.0	18.7	0.0	100.0	28.3	73.6	66
Urban	11.0	10.6	0.9	48.1	29.3	0.0	100.0	22.6	78.4	200
Bagmati Province	3.7	4.6	4.6	46.2	41.0	0.0	100.0	12.8	91.7	341
Rural	13.5	7.1	4.3	53.3	21.9	0.0	100.0	24.8	79.5	64
Kathmandu Valley Urban	0.0	3.8	5.0	42.0	49.2	0.0	100.0	8.9	96.2	186
Other Urban	4.4	4.3	3.8	49.9	37.6	0.0	100.0	12.5	91.3	91
Gandaki Province	6.4	9.6	3.0	46.9	34.2	0.0	100.0	18.9	84.0	137
Rural	15.2	10.7	0.0	44.9	29.3	0.0	100.0	25.8	74.2	39
Urban	2.9	9.2	4.1	47.7	36.2	0.0	100.0	16.2	88.0	98
Lumbini Province	14.6	15.6	6.9	39.8	23.1	0.0	100.0	37.1	69.8	289
Rural	17.2	13.6	4.0	45.2	20.1	0.0	100.0	34.7	69.3	97
Urban	13.3	16.6	8.4	37.1	24.6	0.0	100.0	38.3	70.1	192
Karnali Province	18.8	11.2	3.0	46.7	20.3	0.0	100.0	33.0	70.0	82
Rural	21.7	9.3	2.6	50.2	16.1	0.0	100.0	33.7	68.9	37
Urban	16.3	12.8	3.4	43.7	23.9	0.0	100.0	32.4	71.0	45
Sudoorpashchim Province	21.6	17.8	1.6	39.8	19.2	0.0	100.0	41.1	60.6	156
Rural	34.1	14.7	2.1	33.0	16.2	0.0	100.0	50.8	51.3	64
Urban	13.0	20.0	1.3	44.4	21.3	0.0	100.0	34.3	67.0	92
Education										
None	18.2	12.2	3.3	42.7	23.7	0.0	100.0	33.6	69.7	219
Basic (Gr 1-8)	15.3	10.3	3.7	42.9	27.2	0.5	100.0	29.3	73.9	447
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	14.7	11.1	2.0	45.4	26.9	0.0	100.0	27.7	74.3	186
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	15.7	9.8	5.0	41.2	27.4	0.9	100.0	30.5	73.6	260
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	7.8	9.6	3.2	47.3	32.1	0.0	100.0	20.6	82.6	679
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	8.4	9.7	3.2	46.9	31.8	0.0	100.0	21.3	81.9	397
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	7.0	9.4	3.1	47.7	32.7	0.0	100.0	19.5	83.5	282

Table TM.8.1: Continued

Percent distribution of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	Less than 24 hours	12 hours or more ¹	Number of married 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	DK/Missing				
Higher	3.3	7.6	3.4	41.1	44.7	0.0	100.0	14.2	89.1	168
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	13.5	11.5	5.1	46.1	22.9	0.9	100.0	30.1	74.1	269
20-34	10.3	9.8	3.1	45.1	31.7	0.0	100.0	23.3	79.9	1,172
35-49	12.8	7.0	0.8	31.8	47.5	0.0	100.0	20.6	80.2	71
Type of health facility										
Public	12.7	11.0	4.0	46.2	25.9	0.2	100.0	27.7	76.1	1,266
Private	2.3	4.5	0.3	36.6	56.3	0.0	100.0	7.1	93.2	246
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	13.7	12.3	4.1	54.7	15.0	0.2	100.0	30.1	73.8	1,215
C-section	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.6	95.5	0.0	100.0	0.9	99.5	298
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	17
Has no functional difficulty	11.3	9.8	3.4	44.2	31.1	0.2	100.0	24.5	78.8	1,469
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	25.3	12.7	2.9	41.6	17.4	0.0	100.0	41.0	61.9	252
Second	11.0	13.3	5.4	48.8	21.6	0.0	100.0	29.6	75.7	301
Middle	11.4	11.5	2.7	45.8	27.9	0.8	100.0	25.5	76.4	309
Fourth	7.6	7.8	2.5	47.9	34.2	0.0	100.0	17.9	84.6	336
Richest	2.8	5.4	3.5	38.4	49.9	0.0	100.0	11.7	91.8	313

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

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

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns											
Percentage of married 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, Nepal, 2019											
Area	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^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	DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	68.2	4.8	2.9	2.0	4.8	5.1	80.3	0.1	100.0	69.4	1,950
Area											
Urban	73.7	4.7	3.0	2.2	5.1	5.2	79.6	0.1	100.0	74.6	1,277
Rural	57.6	4.8	2.6	1.6	4.3	5.0	81.7	0.1	100.0	59.6	673
Province											
Province 1	75.0	8.0	1.8	1.8	7.3	5.3	75.7	0.0	100.0	76.6	306
Rural	67.5	6.3	2.3	3.0	4.8	11.7	72.0	0.0	100.0	70.4	116
Urban	79.6	9.0	1.6	1.2	8.8	1.4	78.0	0.0	100.0	80.4	190
Province 2	56.8	4.5	3.9	1.1	1.5	3.6	85.5	0.0	100.0	59.4	417
Rural	49.4	3.7	2.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	91.6	0.0	100.0	51.9	118
Urban	59.8	4.7	4.4	1.4	1.9	4.5	83.0	0.0	100.0	62.4	299
Bagmati Province	79.2	3.4	2.3	3.0	5.4	6.3	79.5	0.0	100.0	79.7	384
Rural	64.2	2.2	0.7	1.6	4.0	3.1	88.4	0.0	100.0	66.1	85
Kathmandu Valley Urban	87.3	3.8	3.2	5.2	5.2	6.6	75.9	0.0	100.0	87.3	195
Other Urban	76.3	3.8	2.2	0.0	6.9	8.4	78.8	0.0	100.0	76.8	104
Gandaki Province	79.7	2.1	2.8	1.2	1.3	5.1	87.1	0.4	100.0	80.2	153
Rural	78.3	4.7	5.3	1.4	1.8	7.6	79.1	0.0	100.0	79.5	49
Urban	80.4	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.1	3.9	90.9	0.6	100.0	80.4	104
Lumbini Province	64.9	3.8	3.9	2.3	6.1	4.0	79.8	0.2	100.0	65.5	371
Rural	48.5	3.3	3.7	1.9	5.9	3.2	82.0	0.0	100.0	49.5	155
Urban	76.7	4.1	4.1	2.6	6.2	4.5	78.1	0.4	100.0	77.1	215

Table TM.8.2: Continued

Percentage of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B										Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of married 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	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/Missing						
Karnali Province	49.0	4.9	3.8	1.8	2.6	2.5	84.1	0.3	100.0	51.1	132			
Rural	42.6	7.0	2.9	0.5	2.4	2.3	84.5	0.6	100.0	45.4	69			
Urban	56.1	2.7	4.8	3.2	2.9	2.7	83.7	0.0	100.0	57.4	63			
Sudoorpushchim Province	70.1	7.0	0.6	2.5	8.7	10.0	71.2	0.0	100.0	70.9	187			
Rural	66.5	8.1	0.8	1.8	9.6	7.0	72.7	0.0	100.0	67.9	80			
Urban	72.7	6.1	0.4	3.1	8.1	12.2	70.1	0.0	100.0	73.2	107			
Education														
None	46.4	4.2	2.3	0.7	2.4	2.0	88.4	0.0	100.0	49.4	405			
Basic (Gr 1-8)	64.4	5.5	2.7	2.0	5.3	4.0	80.5	0.0	100.0	66.0	600			
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	62.0	4.5	3.3	1.3	5.4	2.3	83.2	0.0	100.0	63.4	262			
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	66.3	6.3	2.2	2.5	5.3	5.3	78.4	0.0	100.0	68.0	337			
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	77.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	4.3	6.7	78.3	0.2	100.0	77.8	775			
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	73.3	3.8	2.3	3.0	4.1	5.0	81.5	0.1	100.0	73.9	483			
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	84.1	5.9	4.0	2.8	4.5	9.5	73.0	0.3	100.0	84.4	292			
Higher	90.9	4.2	4.4	1.0	11.2	8.9	70.1	0.2	100.0	90.9	171			
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	66.4	8.2	2.1	1.7	2.2	4.1	81.6	0.1	100.0	67.8	331			
20-34	68.6	3.8	3.0	1.9	5.5	5.6	80.1	0.1	100.0	69.7	1,517			
35-49	68.2	7.5	3.6	4.0	3.4	1.4	80.2	0.0	100.0	71.2	103			
Place of delivery														
Home	7.9	4.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.7	90.0	0.0	100.0	12.3	422			
Health facility	85.3	4.8	3.3	2.2	5.9	6.1	77.7	0.1	100.0	85.5	1,512			
Public	84.5	5.2	3.2	2.0	5.3	5.6	78.6	0.1	100.0	84.8	1,266			
Private	89.1	2.4	3.8	2.9	8.5	8.9	73.3	0.1	100.0	89.1	246			
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16			

Table TM.8.2: Continued

Percentage of married 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, Nepal, 2019		PNC visit for newborns ^B														
		Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A		1 day following birth		2 days following birth		3-6 days following birth		After the first week following birth		No post-natal care visit		Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}		Number of married 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	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/Missing	Total							
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	(*)	4.6	2.5	2.1	4.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	80.7	0.1	100.0	(*)	69.4	21
Has no functional difficulty		68.1				5.1	80.7	0.1	100.0						69.4	1,896
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest		48.0	5.4	2.7	2.6	3.8	4.3	81.1	100.0	0.1	81.1	0.1	100.0	50.1	442	442
Second		64.4	6.8	3.2	1.4	3.8	3.3	81.5	100.0	0.0	81.5	0.0	100.0	66.3	414	414
Middle		70.1	3.3	1.7	0.8	4.1	2.6	87.4	100.0	0.0	87.4	0.0	100.0	71.0	384	384
Fourth		76.3	4.0	2.2	2.2	5.5	7.6	78.4	100.0	0.1	78.4	0.1	100.0	77.4	384	384
Richest		88.5	3.9	4.7	3.1	7.5	8.6	71.8	100.0	0.4	71.8	0.4	100.0	88.5	327	327
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.																
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Nepal, 2019

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns					Provider of first PNC visit for newborns					Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth	
	Public sector		Private sector		Other location	Total	Health assistant/ Maternal child health worker		Female community health volunteer			Traditional birth attendant
	Home	Public sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ Nurse / Midwife	Health assistant/ Maternal child health worker	Female community health volunteer	Traditional birth attendant			
Total	18.4	64.0	17.5	0.1	100.0	85.4	5.8	8.4	0.4	100.0	282	
Area												
Urban	14.9	63.5	21.5	0.0	100.0	92.2	1.7	6.1	0.0	100.0	192	
Rural	25.9	65.1	8.7	0.3	100.0	70.7	14.7	13.4	1.2	100.0	89	
Province												
Province 1	19.4	62.6	18.0	0.0	100.0	85.0	7.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	58	
Rural	(38.3)	(53.6)	(8.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(62.0)	(18.4)	(19.6)	(0.0)	100.0	19	
Urban	(10.2)	(67.0)	(22.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.2)	(2.8)	(1.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39	
Province 2	(25.1)	(39.7)	(35.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(83.4)	(2.7)	(13.9)	(0.0)	100.0	46	
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	37	
Bagmati Province	24.6	54.5	21.0	0.0	100.0	87.9	7.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	55	
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	34	
Other Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	
Gandaki Province	(25.5)	58.5	13.6	2.4	100.0	77.0	21.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	11	
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	
Lumbini Province	10.2	77.2	12.5	0.0	100.0	86.4	2.8	9.5	1.3	100.0	60	
Rural	(18.5)	(73.5)	(8.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(77.1)	(7.3)	(12.3)	(3.3)	100.0	23	
Urban	(5.1)	(79.5)	(15.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(92.2)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(0.0)	100.0	37	

Table TM.8.3: Continued

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Nepal, 2019

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Provider of first PNC visit for newborns							Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	newborns				Total	Health assistant/ Maternal child health worker/ Rural health worker	Female community health volunteer	Traditional birth attendant	Total			
	Home	Public sector	Private sector	Other location						Doctor/ Nurse / Midwife		
Karnali Province	(24.0)	(68.6)	(7.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(73.6)	(9.3)	(15.3)	(1.8)	100.0	17	
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	
Sudooorashchim Province	7.2	90.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	91.5	3.1	5.4	0.0	100.0	35	
Rural	(6.7)	(93.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(93.3)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	16	
Urban	(7.6)	(87.2)	(5.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(90.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19	
Education												
None	24.8	60.5	14.8	0.0	100.0	79.6	9.6	10.0	0.8	100.0	39	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	19.3	71.8	8.6	0.3	100.0	81.8	8.3	9.9	0.0	100.0	93	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	17.6	76.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	84.1	5.8	10.1	0.0	100.0	38	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	20.4	68.9	10.1	0.5	100.0	80.3	9.9	9.8	0.0	100.0	55	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	15.4	64.2	20.3	0.0	100.0	88.7	4.4	6.9	0.0	100.0	115	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	15.6	67.7	16.8	0.0	100.0	87.1	5.7	7.2	0.0	100.0	64	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	15.3	59.9	24.9	0.0	100.0	90.8	2.8	6.4	0.0	100.0	50	
Higher	(18.6)	(47.0)	(34.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(90.3)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(2.1)	100.0	36	
Age at most recent live birth												
Less than 20	11.1	82.2	6.7	0.0	100.0	87.7	2.6	9.7	0.0	100.0	47	
20-34	20.3	61.1	18.4	0.1	100.0	83.9	6.8	8.8	0.5	100.0	216	
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	

Table TM.8.3: Continued

Percent distribution of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Nepal, 2019

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Provider of first PNC visit for newborns						Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	newborns		Other location		Health assistant/ Maternal child health worker/ Rural health worker		Female community health volunteer		Traditional birth attendant		
	Home	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor/ Nurse / Midwife	Health assistant/ Maternal child health worker/ Rural health worker	Female community health volunteer	Traditional birth attendant	Total		
Place of delivery											
Home	60.2	33.9	5.9	0.0	100.0	48.3	22.8	25.8	3.1	100.0	35
Health facility	12.2	68.6	19.2	0.0	100.0	91.3	2.9	5.8	0.0	100.0	243
Public	13.9	82.5	3.7	0.0	100.0	90.2	3.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	200
Private	(4.5)	(4.9)	(90.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.4)	(2.2)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Has no functional difficulty	19.0	64.9	16.0	0.1	100.0	85.0	6.0	8.5	0.4	100.0	267
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	22.0	75.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	70.4	15.2	13.9	0.5	100.0	64
Second	14.4	70.2	15.5	0.0	100.0	88.7	6.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	63
Middle	(23.9)	(67.0)	(8.4)	(0.7)	100.0	(84.9)	(6.2)	(8.9)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Fourth	21.7	63.2	15.0	0.0	100.0	82.8	1.0	14.8	1.4	100.0	54
Richest	12.5	45.3	42.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63

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

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

Table TM.8.4: Thermaul care for newborns

Percentage of married 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 of timing of first bath of child, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children who were:				Timing of first bath of child				Number of married 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 ⁴	DK/Don't remember	Total		
Total	83.9	15.7	17.3	3.0	77.4	0.3	2.1	100.0	1,950	
Area										
Urban	83.8	16.5	14.7	2.6	79.7	0.4	2.6	100.0	1,277	
Rural	84.2	14.1	22.1	3.6	73.0	0.1	1.2	100.0	673	
Province										
Province 1	84.6	9.5	13.2	3.1	82.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	306	
Rural	84.6	7.2	18.0	5.4	75.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	116	
Urban	84.6	10.9	10.2	1.7	86.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	190	
Province 2	77.8	13.7	18.8	2.3	78.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	417	
Rural	77.7	16.3	18.1	4.0	77.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	118	
Urban	77.8	12.7	19.1	1.7	78.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	299	
Bagmati Province	85.3	18.0	13.3	2.5	78.1	0.3	5.8	100.0	384	
Rural	85.9	17.7	16.9	2.3	77.7	0.0	3.0	100.0	85	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	89.1	17.6	12.6	1.8	76.4	0.3	8.9	100.0	195	
Other Urban	77.7	19.2	11.4	4.1	81.8	0.4	2.2	100.0	104	
Gandaki Province	84.1	26.6	15.0	3.9	77.5	0.9	2.6	100.0	153	
Rural	84.4	25.5	20.2	3.3	74.8	0.6	1.2	100.0	49	
Urban	84.0	27.1	12.6	4.3	78.8	1.0	3.3	100.0	104	
Lumbini Province	86.9	16.6	19.3	3.1	75.7	0.0	1.9	100.0	371	
Rural	82.5	13.0	29.2	3.3	66.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	155	
Urban	90.0	19.3	12.2	2.9	82.6	0.0	2.3	100.0	215	
Karnali Province	90.6	19.2	31.0	7.4	60.0	0.2	1.4	100.0	132	
Rural	89.6	20.7	29.7	5.4	62.7	0.4	1.9	100.0	69	
Urban	91.6	17.5	32.5	9.5	57.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	63	

Table TM.8.4: Continued

Percentage of married 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 of timing of first bath of child, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Number of married 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 ⁴	DK/Don't remember		Total
Sudoorpashchim Province	83.1	12.0	16.9	0.9	81.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	187
Rural	89.9	6.6	20.5	1.1	78.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
Urban	78.0	16.1	14.2	0.7	83.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	107
Education									
None	78.7	10.7	23.3	3.1	72.1	0.3	1.2	100.0	405
Basic (Gr 1-8)	84.0	14.4	19.9	1.6	74.7	0.1	3.7	100.0	600
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	82.1	13.9	22.6	1.5	74.8	0.2	0.9	100.0	262
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	85.4	14.8	17.8	1.7	74.7	0.0	5.9	100.0	337
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	85.7	17.8	13.5	3.8	80.5	0.5	1.7	100.0	775
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	84.7	16.8	14.5	4.3	79.8	0.6	0.7	100.0	483
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	87.4	19.4	11.8	3.0	81.6	0.3	3.3	100.0	292
Higher	88.1	22.3	11.0	3.4	85.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	171
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	85.4	15.9	16.5	3.8	78.1	0.1	1.5	100.0	331
20-34	83.4	16.2	17.2	2.8	77.5	0.3	2.2	100.0	1,517
35-49	86.7	7.5	21.6	2.3	74.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	103
Place of delivery									
Home	72.2	3.8	39.9	4.3	55.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	422
Health facility	87.3	19.1	10.9	2.6	83.7	0.3	2.5	100.0	1,512
Public	87.6	18.9	10.9	2.9	83.7	0.3	2.2	100.0	1,266
Private	85.5	20.2	11.1	1.0	83.4	0.6	4.0	100.0	246
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Has no functional difficulty	84.0	15.8	16.9	3.0	77.6	0.3	2.1	100.0	1,896

Percentage of married 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 of timing of first bath of child, Nepal, 2019

Wealth index quintile	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Number of married 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
Poorest	82.1	12.0	29.4	4.4	64.8	0.1	1.3	100.0	442
Second	85.2	15.8	17.6	2.6	78.3	0.2	1.2	100.0	414
Middle	86.1	15.8	10.4	3.8	82.8	0.6	2.5	100.0	384
Fourth	82.4	16.1	12.1	2.5	82.1	0.0	3.3	100.0	384
Richest	83.9	19.9	14.6	1.0	81.3	0.7	2.3	100.0	327

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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:					Substances ^B applied to the cord			Number of married 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	No Response	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	
Total	85.6	2.5	2.6	6.5	2.6	0.2	100.0	37.9	86.2	35.0	22.6	36.5	57.6	438
Area														
Urban	89.3	2.3	1.3	4.3	2.3	0.5	100.0	42.8	89.4	35.6	19.7	39.7	55.4	209
Rural	82.2	2.7	3.8	8.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	33.3	83.3	34.4	25.2	33.6	59.6	229
Province														
Province 1	90.3	1.6	1.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	100.0	40.1	91.3	25.1	47.7	23.2	72.9	65
Rural	90.8	1.6	2.4	1.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	38.8	92.5	24.8	51.9	20.7	76.7	38
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Province 2	96.9	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.9	97.2	32.4	25.2	38.4	57.6	151
Rural	96.5	2.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.1	97.6	27.7	32.2	34.8	59.9	52
Urban	97.1	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.0	97.0	34.9	21.5	40.3	56.3	99
Bagmati Province	60.8	6.4	4.2	18.1	10.5	0.0	100.0	42.6	62.9	47.5	17.8	31.7	65.2	43
Rural	(55.6)	(9.9)	(6.2)	(24.4)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(35.7)	(57.5)	(36.9)	(17.9)	(36.0)	(54.8)	21
Kathmandu Valley Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Other Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Gandaki Province	(84.0)	(4.9)	(3.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(39.6)	(83.4)	(10.9)	(24.6)	(58.7)	(35.5)	16
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Lumbini Province	83.5	1.4	2.4	7.3	4.2	1.2	100.0	32.2	84.4	36.7	9.8	44.9	46.4	81
Rural	80.6	0.0	3.3	10.2	5.9	0.0	100.0	31.8	81.9	43.1	13.7	35.2	56.7	58
Urban	(90.7)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	100.0	(33.0)	(90.7)	(20.4)	(0.0)	(69.3)	(20.4)	23

Table TM.8.5: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:			Substances ^B applied to the cord		Number of women married 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	No Response	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}	Nothing		Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²
Assistance at delivery														
Skilled attendant	77.2	3.0	6.4	4.4	9.0	0.0	100.0	43.3	74.8	21.9	38.0	26.3	59.9	45
Traditional birth attendant	(91.2)	(2.7)	(3.0)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(46.3)	(92.8)	(17.7)	(5.6)	(70.2)	(23.3)	35
Other / No attendant	86.0	2.4	2.1	7.2	2.0	0.3	100.0	36.4	87.0	38.3	22.3	34.5	60.6	359
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	86.0	2.5	2.7	6.3	2.4	0.2	100.0	37.9	86.8	34.8	23.2	36.9	58.1	427
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	77.2	4.3	3.6	12.7	1.8	0.5	100.0	31.6	78.6	40.6	21.1	31.9	61.7	190
Second	90.6	0.9	3.0	1.2	4.3	0.0	100.0	42.0	90.9	36.7	15.3	43.9	52.1	112
Middle	96.5	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	42.0	95.7	22.8	34.5	34.8	57.2	75
Fourth	93.7	2.0	1.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.4	96.2	27.4	33.5	37.8	60.8	48
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13

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

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

^A Clean instrument 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, Turmeric, Clarified Butter and others. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful

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

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

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of married 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 counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:										Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination		Temperature assessment		Breastfeeding		Counseling or observation		Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Observation	Counseling 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	40.6	41.1	45.9	39.9	49.3	15.5	44.9	51.5	51.5	1,950	
Area											
Urban	42.6	44.5	49.2	43.4	52.9	15.8	48.1	54.9	54.9	1,277	
Rural	36.9	34.5	39.7	33.3	42.4	14.9	38.8	45.0	45.0	673	
Province											
Province 1	47.4	49.3	52.0	48.3	54.9	21.0	50.6	57.0	57.0	306	
Rural	47.9	46.9	48.4	41.8	52.6	20.2	46.3	55.7	55.7	116	
Urban	47.2	50.9	54.2	52.2	56.2	21.5	53.2	57.8	57.8	190	
Province 2	35.2	34.7	41.4	31.2	45.4	7.4	31.8	47.8	47.8	417	
Rural	28.7	28.0	37.2	28.4	38.5	7.4	22.8	40.2	40.2	118	
Urban	37.8	37.3	43.0	32.3	48.1	7.5	35.3	50.8	50.8	299	
Bagmati Province	55.1	58.2	62.6	58.8	67.4	19.1	66.1	69.5	69.5	384	
Rural	52.3	51.9	51.1	51.0	56.2	10.4	67.7	57.7	57.7	85	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	56.1	64.2	68.3	64.1	73.3	23.8	67.6	76.5	76.5	195	
Other Urban	55.6	52.0	61.6	55.3	65.4	17.5	62.2	66.1	66.1	104	
Gandaki Province	45.5	45.7	55.1	48.0	58.1	13.7	64.0	60.5	60.5	153	
Rural	48.6	42.8	49.2	42.1	51.1	17.7	61.3	55.3	55.3	49	
Urban	44.0	47.0	57.9	50.7	61.4	11.7	65.3	63.0	63.0	104	
Lumbini Province	30.3	29.6	35.0	28.6	36.6	14.7	38.0	37.7	37.7	371	
Rural	23.5	21.4	30.0	22.2	31.4	13.1	29.4	33.1	33.1	155	
Urban	35.1	35.6	38.6	33.2	40.3	15.8	44.2	41.1	41.1	215	

Table TM.8.6: Continued

Percentage of married 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 counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:										Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Breastfeeding					Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking					
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation	Weight assessment	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			
Karnali Province	25.1	22.6	26.6	21.7	29.9	11.9	32.4	34.0	132		
Rural	26.8	22.3	26.5	21.7	30.3	13.3	30.7	33.8	69		
Urban	23.2	22.9	26.7	21.7	29.3	10.4	34.2	34.2	63		
Sudooapashchim Province	39.3	38.7	39.1	35.6	43.2	22.5	27.5	45.7	187		
Rural	44.4	38.8	42.8	35.5	45.6	26.1	31.7	49.7	80		
Urban	35.4	38.6	36.2	35.7	41.5	19.7	24.4	42.7	107		
Education											
None	28.2	27.8	31.2	27.3	35.5	10.0	26.3	37.1	405		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	35.8	35.5	41.9	35.4	44.3	14.4	40.5	46.8	600		
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	36.2	36.5	40.5	33.1	42.4	14.0	36.8	44.4	262		
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	35.5	34.6	43.0	37.3	45.8	14.7	43.5	48.6	337		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	46.4	47.3	52.5	45.4	56.0	18.4	53.3	58.1	775		
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	45.0	45.0	50.7	44.1	54.3	17.8	49.5	56.6	483		
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	48.8	51.1	55.6	47.5	58.9	19.3	59.7	60.5	292		
Higher	60.5	63.8	64.4	60.8	68.5	19.1	65.5	72.1	171		
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	39.2	38.6	45.1	41.3	49.7	15.4	44.9	50.6	331		
20-34	41.1	42.0	46.5	39.9	49.3	15.5	45.7	51.8	1,517		
35-49	38.2	35.0	38.9	36.5	46.6	15.2	31.7	49.9	103		

Table TM.8.6: Continued

Percentage of married 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 counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Nepal, 2019

Place of delivery	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:										Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counseling	Observation	Observation	Counseling 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		
Home	11.7	9.6	13.2	10.2	15.2	5.8	15.1	16.6	422		
Health facility	48.6	49.8	54.9	48.1	58.7	18.2	52.9	61.1	1,512		
Public	47.7	49.4	54.6	47.9	58.0	18.2	51.8	60.0	1,266		
Private	53.2	52.0	56.9	48.9	62.1	18.2	58.7	66.5	246		
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16		
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21		
Has no functional difficulty	40.5	41.2	46.0	40.2	49.4	15.6	44.6	51.6	1,896		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	30.7	27.5	32.4	26.1	35.3	14.9	34.5	38.0	442		
Second	35.6	35.7	40.1	35.9	43.7	13.1	42.4	45.9	414		
Middle	40.0	40.6	46.0	40.5	49.2	12.1	39.3	51.3	384		
Fourth	45.1	46.6	51.9	48.8	55.6	19.2	44.1	56.2	384		
Richest	55.9	60.3	64.3	52.6	67.8	19.0	69.4	71.4	327		

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

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

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

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth 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 at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Nepal, 2019

Area	PNC visit for mothers ^B										Number of married 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	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,c}		
Total	67.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.3	4.8	89.0	100.0	67.8	1,950	
Urban	73.0	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.0	5.1	88.6	100.0	73.5	1,277	
Rural	56.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.7	4.3	89.8	100.0	57.1	673	
Province											
Province 1	73.3	2.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	4.2	89.1	100.0	74.4	306	
Rural	66.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	3.9	4.3	87.4	100.0	67.5	116	
Urban	77.7	3.6	0.8	0.9	.4	4.2	90.1	100.0	78.6	190	
Province 2	55.2	1.7	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.3	96.1	100.0	56.2	417	
Rural	45.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	97.2	100.0	46.0	118	
Urban	59.2	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.3	95.6	100.0	60.2	299	
Bagmati Province	80.2	0.2	0.8	1.7	3.8	8.5	85.0	100.0	80.3	384	
Rural	64.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.7	90.3	100.0	64.4	85	
Kathmandu Valley	90.0	0.0	1.0	2.6	3.1	10.8	82.5	100.0	90.0	195	
Other Urban	74.9	0.5	0.9	1.3	3.9	8.3	85.2	100.0	75.3	104	
Gandaki Province	80.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.9	5.7	89.3	100.0	80.9	153	
Rural	77.0	1.9	2.7	0.7	3.7	3.7	87.2	100.0	78.3	49	
Urban	82.2	0.4	0.0	1.6	1.1	6.6	90.3	100.0	82.2	104	
Lumbini Province	63.7	0.9	2.9	1.5	1.9	3.9	88.8	100.0	64.1	371	
Rural	48.0	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	4.7	90.1	100.0	48.9	155	
Urban	75.1	0.9	4.0	1.4	2.4	3.4	87.9	100.0	75.1	215	

Table TM.8.7: Continued

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth 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 at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Nepal, 2019

	PNC visit for mothers ^B										Number of married 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	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,c}		
Karnali Province	48.8	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.9	1.8	93.1	100.0	49.3	132	
Rural	42.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.6	95.1	100.0	43.4	69	
Urban	55.6	0.8	3.0	1.0	2.4	2.0	90.8	100.0	55.6	63	
Sudooorashchhim Province	66.3	3.1	0.8	2.2	3.6	11.4	78.8	100.0	67.3	187	
Rural	64.3	1.2	1.1	3.2	4.2	12.2	78.1	100.0	65.0	80	
Urban	67.8	4.6	0.6	1.5	3.2	10.8	79.3	100.0	69.0	107	
Education											
None	44.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	2.2	2.5	92.9	100.0	45.7	405	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	64.1	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.5	5.4	89.6	100.0	64.8	600	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	63.0	1.8	1.2	.2	1.9	3.8	91.1	100.0	63.5	262	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	64.9	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.1	6.7	88.5	100.0	65.8	337	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	76.6	0.6	1.6	2.0	2.7	5.2	88.0	100.0	76.8	775	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	72.1	0.2	1.4	1.9	2.8	4.4	89.3	100.0	72.4	483	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	84.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.4	6.5	85.7	100.0	84.1	292	
Higher	90.1	5.3	1.5	0.6	3.3	6.8	82.5	100.0	90.1	171	
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	66.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.2	3.6	92.6	100.0	67.2	331	
20-34	67.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.7	4.9	88.3	100.0	68.0	1,517	
35-49	67.1	0.0	0.7	1.3	2.3	7.6	88.1	100.0	67.8	103	
Place of delivery											
Home	6.8	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.7	94.1	100.0	9.1	422	
Health facility	84.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.5	5.7	87.6	100.0	84.4	1,512	
Public	83.8	0.9	1.5	1.6	2.6	5.0	88.4	100.0	83.9	1,266	
Private	86.8	3.2	0.0	1.4	2.5	9.5	83.4	100.0	86.8	246	
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16	

Table TM.8.7: Continued

Percentage of married women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth 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 at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Nepal, 2019

Type of delivery	PNC visit for mothers ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,c}	Number of married 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			
Vaginal birth	62.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.9	3.2	90.7	100.0	63.3	1,652
C-section	92.7	2.0	0.0	0.8	4.0	13.6	79.5	100.0	92.7	298
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	67.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.2	4.8	89.1	100.0	67.8	1,896
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	47.3	2.1	1.3	1.2	2.6	4.1	88.8	100.0	48.4	442
Second	62.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.9	91.9	100.0	62.7	414
Middle	69.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.2	3.8	92.9	100.0	69.7	384
Fourth	75.2	2.0	0.7	1.4	2.8	4.9	88.1	100.0	75.7	384
Richest	89.2	1.0	2.2	2.4	2.9	9.3	82.1	100.0	89.2	327

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.

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

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

		Location of first PNC visit for mothers										Provider of first PNC visit for mothers					Number of married women in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
		mothers					mothers					Health assistant/					
		Home	Public sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ Nurse / Midwife	Maternal child health worker/ Rural health worker	Female community health volunteer	Traditional birth attendant	Total	Home	Public sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	
Total	35.4	46.1	18.1	0.4	100.0	71.4	13.2	15.0	0.3	100.0	120						
Area																	
Urban	34.9	42.4	22.3	0.3	100.0	78.0	8.4	13.1	0.5	100.0	80						
Rural	36.4	53.4	9.6	0.7	100.0	58.1	23.0	18.9	0.0	100.0	40						
Province																	
Province 1	(46.6)	(34.7)	(18.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(61.0)	(24.9)	(12.2)	(1.9)	100.0	20						
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10						
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11						
Province 2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15						
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3						
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12						
Bagmati Province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25						
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5						
Kathmandu Valley Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13						
Other Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7						
Gandaki Province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8						
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4						
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3						

Table TM.8.8: Continued

Percent distribution of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers					Provider of first PNC visit for mothers							Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth	
						Health assistant/		Female community health volunteer		Traditional birth attendant				Total
	Home	Public sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ Nurse / Midwife	Maternal child health worker/ Rural health worker	Maternal child health worker/ Rural health worker	Maternal child health worker/ Rural health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total			
Lumbini Province	(20.9)	(75.2)	(3.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(75.4)	(9.9)	(14.7)	(0.0)	100.0	27			
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8			
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19			
Karnali Province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7			
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2			
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5			
Sudooapashchim Province	(6.8)	(91.4)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(86.2)	(5.9)	(7.9)	(0.0)	100.0	18			
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8			
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11			
Education														
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19			
Basic (Gr 1-8)	(44.1)	(45.2)	(9.8)	(0.9)	100.0	(67.1)	(15.0)	(17.9)	(0.0)	100.0	30			
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13			
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16			
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	35.1	46.2	18.2	0.5	100.0	71.0	15.8	12.5	0.7	100.0	53			
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	(29.9)	(46.8)	(22.5)	(0.8)	100.0	(70.5)	(20.8)	(7.4)	(1.3)	100.0	31			
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23			
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18			
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13			
20-34	37.6	45.6	16.3	0.5	100.0	69.0	15.1	15.5	0.4	100.0	103			
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4			

Table TM.8.8: Continued

Percent distribution of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Provider of first PNC visit for mothers						Number of married women in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth	
	mothers				Health assistant/		Female community health volunteer		Traditional birth attendant			
	Home	Public sector	Private sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ Nurse / Midwife	Maternal child health worker/ Rural health worker	Maternal child health worker/ Rural health worker	Total	Total		
Place of delivery												
Home	(54.7)	(40.7)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(53.3)	(32.9)	(11.5)	(2.2)	100.0	17	
Health facility	32.6	46.5	20.6	0.3	100.0	74.1	10.1	15.9	0.0	100.0	101	
Public	37.6	56.2	5.9	0.3	100.0	70.6	11.0	18.4	0.0	100.0	84	
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	35.9	51.7	11.8	0.5	100.0	66.5	15.0	18.1	0.4	100.0	100	
C-section	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	
Has no functional difficulty	35.7	46.2	17.6	0.5	100.0	71.4	13.4	14.9	0.3	100.0	116	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	31.7	66.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	62.2	22.0	15.8	0.0	100.0	32	
Second	(28.3)	(54.1)	(17.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(69.6)	(10.9)	(19.5)	(0.0)	100.0	21	
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	
Fourth	(40.4)	(40.1)	(19.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(64.7)	(14.2)	(19.6)	(1.5)	100.0	27	
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28	

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

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

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

Percentage of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth				Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	for: Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Total	69.4	67.8	66.0	28.7	1,950
Area					
Urban	74.6	73.5	71.4	23.2	1,277
Rural	59.6	57.1	55.9	39.2	673
Province					
Province 1	76.6	74.4	73.0	22.0	306
Rural	70.4	67.5	66.4	28.6	116
Urban	80.4	78.6	77.0	18.0	190
Province 2	59.4	56.2	54.8	39.2	417
Rural	51.9	46.0	45.5	47.6	118
Urban	62.4	60.2	58.5	35.9	299
Bagmati Province	79.7	80.3	77.5	17.4	384
Rural	66.1	64.4	63.0	32.5	85
Kathmandu Valley Urban	87.3	90.0	86.7	9.5	195
Other Urban	76.8	75.3	72.1	20.0	104
Gandaki Province	80.2	80.9	77.6	16.5	153
Rural	79.5	78.3	76.9	19.0	49
Urban	80.4	82.2	77.9	15.3	104
Lumbini Province	65.5	64.1	62.7	33.0	371
Rural	49.5	48.9	47.4	49.0	155
Urban	77.1	75.1	73.8	21.5	215
Karnali Province	51.1	49.3	47.3	46.9	132
Rural	45.4	43.4	41.2	52.3	69
Urban	57.4	55.6	53.9	40.9	63
Sudoorpashchim Province	70.9	67.3	66.3	28.2	187
Rural	67.9	65.0	64.3	31.5	80
Urban	73.2	69.0	67.8	25.7	107
Education					
None	49.4	45.7	44.9	49.8	405
Basic (Gr 1-8)	66.0	64.8	62.2	31.4	600
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	63.4	63.5	61.6	34.7	262
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	68.0	65.8	62.6	28.8	337
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	77.8	76.8	75.3	20.6	775
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	73.9	72.4	71.1	24.8	483
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	84.4	84.1	82.3	13.7	292
Higher	90.9	90.1	87.2	6.2	171

Table TM.8.9: Continued

Percentage of married 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth				Number of married women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	for:				
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	67.8	67.2	65.1	30.1	331
20-34	69.7	68.0	66.1	28.5	1,517
35-49	71.2	67.8	67.0	28.1	103
Place of delivery					
Home	12.3	9.1	8.9	87.4	422
Health facility	85.5	84.4	82.1	12.2	1,512
Public	84.8	83.9	81.5	12.8	1,266
Private	89.1	86.8	85.2	9.3	246
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	64.9	63.3	61.5	33.2	1,652
C-section	94.5	92.7	91.1	3.9	298
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	69.4	67.8	65.9	28.7	1,896
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	50.1	48.4	46.9	48.4	442
Second	66.3	62.7	61.9	33.0	414
Middle	71.0	69.7	67.7	27.0	384
Fourth	77.4	75.7	73.0	19.9	384
Richest	88.5	89.2	87.0	9.3	327
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 fewer than 25 unweighted cases					

6.9 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.²⁰ 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.^{19,20} 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.^{19,20} 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 Nepal MICS, 2019 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 Nepal, that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means or mosquito bites. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV.

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.²⁰

The following questions were asked in Nepal MICS, 2019 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.^{19,20} 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.^{19,20} 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, Nepal, 2019

	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 ^{1A}	Number of women
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	75.9	65.9	60.9	56.3	59.0	35.4	67.6	48.7	25.1	21.1	14,805
Area											
Urban	79.1	70.2	64.9	60.8	63.0	39.1	71.7	54.0	29.1	24.7	9,903
Rural	69.3	57.1	52.7	47.2	51.0	27.9	59.3	37.9	17.1	13.9	4,902
Province											
Province 1	82.6	72.0	67.2	61.2	63.3	31.4	74.1	45.7	19.5	16.3	2,419
Rural	78.1	67.1	60.2	53.2	58.1	27.0	69.1	38.6	15.6	12.2	868
Urban	85.1	74.8	71.2	65.7	66.3	33.9	76.9	49.7	21.8	18.6	1,551
Province 2	48.7	42.7	42.4	38.9	34.0	19.2	41.1	23.9	12.0	10.7	2,567
Rural	43.3	34.6	35.9	31.5	27.7	13.5	32.9	15.6	6.9	5.8	706
Urban	50.8	45.8	44.9	41.7	36.3	21.4	44.2	27.0	14.0	12.6	1,861
Bagmati Province	89.4	81.8	73.5	69.9	71.2	48.1	82.7	65.5	37.8	32.1	3,684
Rural	81.5	69.4	64.8	59.6	59.3	38.7	75.8	45.6	24.3	21.2	622
Urban	94.2	87.3	79.8	76.6	75.8	53.6	86.5	72.4	44.4	38.3	2,114
Kathmandu Valley Urban	83.9	77.6	65.4	61.5	68.7	42.3	78.8	63.0	32.1	25.2	948
Other Urban	90.0	81.4	75.1	72.3	77.0	44.0	84.2	65.7	35.1	31.4	1,257
Gandaki Province	84.1	72.3	63.6	60.3	66.1	34.9	75.4	57.6	26.1	22.6	386
Rural	92.6	85.4	80.2	77.6	81.8	48.1	88.1	69.4	39.1	35.3	871
Urban	72.1	60.4	53.2	49.0	54.5	34.9	62.5	46.1	22.7	18.6	2,826
Lumbini Province	66.7	53.2	45.9	40.9	49.0	28.2	54.7	38.6	16.7	12.6	1,077
Rural	75.5	64.8	57.7	54.1	57.9	39.0	67.3	50.8	26.4	22.3	1,749
Urban											

Table TM.11.1W: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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		Number of women
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Percentage	
Karnali Province	57.4	51.0	49.3	46.1	48.3	25.4	51.6	38.3	18.6	16.9	798
Rural	44.4	37.9	36.7	33.7	36.5	19.6	39.3	27.3	13.7	11.9	370
Urban	68.7	62.3	60.3	56.8	58.5	30.3	62.3	47.8	22.8	21.2	428
Sudooorashchim Province	84.9	60.9	59.6	49.5	65.1	37.6	69.8	51.3	24.5	17.8	1,255
Rural	82.2	59.5	58.1	49.0	58.6	36.0	68.0	46.5	19.9	14.4	496
Urban	86.7	61.8	60.6	49.8	69.3	38.7	71.0	54.5	27.6	19.9	759
Age											
15-24 ¹	82.9	73.5	67.5	62.7	67.2	43.0	75.7	55.9	30.1	25.1	5,239
15-19	83.0	72.9	67.0	61.8	67.8	45.8	76.5	56.6	31.6	26.1	2,679
15-17	83.1	73.5	66.8	62.1	69.4	48.4	75.9	55.9	33.1	27.4	1,550
18-19	82.9	72.1	67.2	61.2	65.6	42.3	77.2	57.5	29.6	24.5	1,129
20-24	82.8	74.0	68.0	63.7	66.7	40.1	75.0	55.2	28.4	24.0	2,560
25-29	79.2	70.3	65.6	61.4	64.1	39.0	73.1	54.0	29.2	25.3	2,402
30-39	74.1	64.6	59.8	55.8	56.9	33.2	65.4	46.6	24.3	20.4	4,095
40-49	63.7	51.0	47.4	42.0	43.8	22.6	52.4	35.0	14.4	12.0	3,068
Education											
None	45.5	33.5	31.4	27.0	28.6	10.5	33.8	16.5	4.7	3.8	3,945
Basic (Gr 1-8)	74.1	62.3	56.7	51.8	52.3	27.0	64.1	39.6	15.4	12.2	4,021
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	67.8	55.2	49.9	45.0	44.7	21.0	56.9	32.3	11.5	8.9	1,974
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	80.2	69.0	63.2	58.3	59.6	32.8	71.1	46.6	19.1	15.4	2,047
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	93.3	84.9	78.7	74.1	77.9	50.8	87.5	68.8	38.0	32.3	5,510
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	90.3	80.7	74.9	69.9	72.8	45.3	84.0	62.9	31.9	26.7	3,145
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	97.3	90.6	83.7	79.8	84.8	58.0	92.3	76.6	46.2	39.8	2,365
Higher	99.2	93.9	87.3	83.1	91.1	71.0	95.6	88.6	61.5	53.3	1,328

Table TM.11.1W: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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		Number of women	
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}			
Marital status												
Ever married	72.4	62.3	57.7	53.3	54.9	30.9	63.4	44.2	21.5	18.1	11,492	
Never married	87.8	78.2	71.8	66.7	73.4	50.8	82.1	64.4	37.7	31.6	3,313	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	65.7	53.0	49.3	42.7	47.5	28.6	51.7	38.4	19.9	16.9	280	
Has no functional difficulty	75.2	65.2	60.4	55.9	58.0	34.0	66.9	48.1	24.2	20.5	12,975	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	63.1	48.6	43.7	38.1	44.9	22.8	52.0	31.3	12.4	9.5	2,613	
Second	69.3	57.9	53.6	48.7	49.7	29.1	60.2	38.1	18.2	15.5	2,836	
Middle	69.9	59.6	56.3	51.1	52.5	29.5	60.9	39.9	19.2	15.9	2,890	
Fourth	80.2	71.6	66.5	62.5	65.1	38.8	73.6	56.1	28.5	24.1	3,126	
Richest	92.6	86.2	79.2	75.7	77.9	52.5	86.2	72.0	42.8	36.8	3,339	

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.11.1M: 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, Nepal, 2019

	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 men		
	Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV					
Total	92.1	86.6	74.8	71.7	68.3	46.2	85.2	59.1	31.9	26.9	5,501
Area											
Urban	93.4	87.9	76.1	73.0	71.0	49.7	86.8	62.2	35.8	30.2	3,900
Rural	88.9	83.3	71.7	68.6	61.6	37.6	81.3	51.4	22.5	18.7	1,601
Province											
Province 1	94.0	88.2	83.6	79.2	77.8	44.6	89.1	53.6	31.7	28.8	912
Rural	93.1	84.4	75.2	69.0	74.2	36.0	86.1	45.6	20.9	16.9	328
Urban	94.5	90.4	88.4	85.0	79.8	49.5	90.7	58.1	37.7	35.5	585
Province 2	84.4	79.7	58.9	57.0	46.5	34.8	75.8	38.7	12.2	8.0	991
Rural	82.0	79.1	59.7	58.6	41.9	30.5	75.0	35.1	8.8	6.3	253
Urban	85.2	79.9	58.6	56.5	48.1	36.2	76.1	40.0	13.3	8.5	738
Bagmati Province	96.1	89.8	74.8	71.0	79.7	55.5	89.9	66.8	44.0	36.1	1,522
Rural	90.0	84.4	70.8	66.9	68.3	35.3	83.9	47.1	21.2	18.4	236
Kathmandu Valley Urban	97.7	93.0	82.5	79.7	84.5	65.7	93.2	74.4	54.9	47.7	916
Other Urban	96.0	85.2	58.4	52.1	75.2	43.1	85.7	60.6	31.7	18.8	370
Gandaki Province	95.9	88.1	78.8	75.6	74.6	59.9	89.6	75.3	45.8	40.6	374
Rural	95.3	83.2	68.4	64.2	67.4	52.6	85.1	71.2	35.3	26.2	116
Urban	96.2	90.3	83.4	80.7	77.8	63.2	91.7	77.2	50.6	47.0	258
Lumbini Province	90.3	85.5	78.0	75.7	61.9	38.8	82.5	62.6	27.3	23.6	1,036
Rural	88.8	85.5	77.4	75.8	57.9	36.9	79.8	59.5	26.3	22.6	371
Urban	91.2	85.6	78.2	75.6	64.1	39.9	84.0	64.3	27.9	24.2	665

Table TM.11.1M: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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		Number of men
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	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}	
Karnali Province	87.7	83.9	73.2	71.7	54.3	48.9	78.9	62.6	29.9	25.0	264
Rural	81.3	78.0	64.4	63.9	53.5	39.9	72.1	52.4	23.0	19.0	130
Urban	94.0	89.7	81.8	79.3	55.0	57.7	85.6	72.5	36.7	30.8	133
Sudooorashchhim Province	95.9	90.7	83.3	80.1	77.0	47.5	88.5	66.4	35.3	31.0	402
Rural	91.8	85.7	79.9	76.5	67.9	44.7	85.2	61.6	30.2	27.3	167
Urban	98.8	94.2	85.6	82.7	83.5	49.6	90.8	69.8	38.9	33.6	235
Age											
15-24 ¹	93.7	87.6	75.2	71.8	69.2	48.8	86.6	59.6	31.3	25.6	1,979
15-19	93.2	86.3	74.4	70.3	68.0	48.4	86.0	57.9	29.2	23.0	1,088
15-17	92.0	85.8	71.1	67.8	67.7	47.0	85.6	57.1	28.2	20.8	702
18-19	95.5	87.2	80.4	74.8	68.5	50.9	86.7	59.2	31.1	26.9	386
20-24	94.3	89.2	76.1	73.6	70.7	49.2	87.2	61.7	33.8	28.8	891
25-29	94.0	89.8	79.2	76.6	70.7	50.8	87.2	64.0	36.4	32.0	870
30-39	92.0	86.8	73.6	70.7	69.6	46.1	85.7	60.9	33.4	28.1	1,471
40-49	88.3	82.1	72.6	69.4	63.5	38.8	80.8	52.4	27.8	23.7	1,181
Education											
None	65.2	56.8	46.3	43.0	31.5	13.6	50.7	16.5	4.1	1.9	478
Basic (Gr 1-8)	87.8	81.2	70.6	67.1	59.0	27.6	77.6	42.9	15.5	13.1	1,812
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	85.4	77.7	68.6	64.8	54.8	22.7	72.0	35.5	12.2	10.5	798
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	89.7	84.0	72.2	68.8	62.4	31.4	82.0	48.8	18.2	15.1	1,014
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	98.2	93.3	80.1	77.2	75.6	57.2	93.6	70.2	39.0	32.5	2,526
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	97.5	92.0	78.3	75.4	71.7	51.1	92.5	63.4	30.9	26.6	1,480
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	99.2	95.1	82.5	79.9	81.2	65.8	95.2	79.8	50.4	40.9	1,045
Higher	99.9	96.8	86.5	83.9	91.5	77.8	98.2	90.6	68.6	59.9	685

Table TM.11.1M: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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		Number of men	
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}		
Marital status											
Ever married	91.4	86.0	73.9	70.9	67.2	42.2	83.9	57.1	29.5	24.8	3,630
Never married	93.5	87.6	76.5	73.3	70.5	54.0	87.6	63.0	36.7	30.9	1,871
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	64.4	60.0	44.5	40.7	46.8	24.3	58.7	38.4	18.3	9.6	65
Has no functional difficulty	92.5	87.0	75.8	72.7	68.7	46.4	85.5	59.7	32.6	28.0	4,734
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	85.4	79.7	69.3	66.5	58.7	31.1	75.0	43.8	18.3	15.0	885
Second	89.2	83.1	76.7	73.1	59.6	34.4	81.2	48.2	20.6	17.9	1,035
Middle	88.3	81.6	68.8	65.9	61.7	38.6	79.3	50.4	24.0	19.9	1,056
Fourth	95.6	89.5	74.7	71.2	70.4	54.4	89.7	67.7	37.0	30.6	1,195
Richest	98.8	95.2	81.9	79.3	84.9	64.2	95.6	76.9	51.6	43.9	1,330

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, Nepal, 2019

Area	Percentage of women who:										
	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				
	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	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 at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	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	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women
Total	61.9	58.6	48.4	64.5	45.6	20.9	16.0	35.5	14,805		
Province											
Province 1											
Rural	64.3	60.8	49.5	67.1	46.6	22.6	17.1	32.9	9,903		
Urban	57.0	54.1	46.2	59.2	43.5	17.4	13.6	40.7	4,902		
Province 2											
Rural	63.1	56.8	46.3	65.3	43.4	26.6	19.3	34.4	2,419		
Urban	61.9	58.3	49.9	64.5	46.5	27.5	20.7	35.3	868		
Province 3											
Rural	63.7	55.9	44.2	65.7	41.6	26.1	18.5	34.0	1,551		
Urban	42.6	41.1	36.1	44.2	34.5	11.3	10.0	55.7	2,567		
Province 4											
Rural	36.0	35.1	31.9	36.9	31.1	7.5	7.2	63.0	706		
Urban	45.1	43.3	37.8	47.0	35.9	12.8	11.0	53.0	1,861		
Province 5											
Rural	73.7	70.3	53.0	77.4	49.9	23.4	15.7	22.6	3,684		
Urban	72.2	68.9	53.8	74.6	52.1	13.2	9.7	25.3	622		
Province 6											
Rural	75.1	72.0	54.0	79.2	50.5	26.1	17.5	20.8	2,114		
Urban	71.6	67.3	50.3	75.3	47.1	24.1	15.5	24.7	948		
Province 7											
Rural	75.4	69.3	51.4	78.4	47.1	26.0	17.9	21.6	1,257		
Urban	68.8	61.0	49.0	70.9	44.2	24.2	16.8	29.1	386		
Province 8											
Rural	78.4	73.0	52.5	81.7	48.3	26.7	18.3	18.3	871		
Urban	54.8	53.9	49.2	56.7	46.8	17.1	15.1	43.2	2,826		
Province 9											
Rural	49.9	50.1	45.3	52.7	42.0	12.8	11.0	47.2	1,077		
Urban	57.8	56.2	51.6	59.1	49.8	19.8	17.5	40.8	1,749		

Table TM. 11.2W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Nepal, 2019

	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 breast feeding	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			
Karnali Province	51.7	51.2	45.3	52.4	44.5	10.0	8.8	47.5	798		
Rural	39.3	38.5	34.7	39.8	34.0	8.8	7.5	60.1	370		
Urban	62.3	62.1	54.4	63.2	53.7	10.9	10.0	36.6	428		
Sudooapashchim Province	73.2	68.1	61.1	77.5	56.2	32.1	27.6	22.5	1,255		
Rural	72.3	67.2	59.2	75.6	55.1	27.1	22.1	24.4	496		
Urban	73.7	68.8	62.4	78.7	56.9	35.3	31.2	21.3	759		
Age group											
15-24	68.8	64.7	53.8	71.7	50.6	24.5	19.0	28.3	5,239		
15-19	68.8	64.2	54.9	71.6	50.8	24.6	19.1	28.4	2,679		
15-17	68.8	64.4	56.0	71.9	51.6	24.9	19.0	28.0	1,550		
18-19	68.7	63.9	53.4	71.1	49.7	24.2	19.2	28.8	1,129		
20-24	68.8	65.3	52.5	71.7	50.3	24.5	18.9	28.2	2,560		
25-29	64.5	60.8	49.3	66.9	46.8	21.1	15.7	33.1	2,402		
30-39	59.7	56.8	46.5	62.6	43.4	20.2	15.4	37.4	4,095		
40-49	51.0	48.8	41.1	52.8	39.0	15.3	11.8	46.9	3,068		
Education											
None	34.5	33.4	30.1	36.3	27.9	8.7	7.4	63.5	3,945		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	59.4	56.7	48.4	62.2	45.5	18.2	14.6	37.7	4,021		
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	54.9	52.4	45.6	56.8	43.5	15.0	12.1	43.1	1,974		
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	63.8	60.7	51.1	67.4	47.5	21.4	17.0	32.6	2,047		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	77.8	72.9	59.0	80.6	55.9	27.3	20.3	19.4	5,510		
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	74.7	70.2	57.1	77.2	54.2	24.0	18.2	22.7	3,145		
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	81.9	76.5	61.5	85.0	58.1	31.7	23.2	15.0	2,365		
Higher	84.6	79.9	59.0	87.9	55.8	38.2	27.5	12.1	1,328		

Table TM.11.2W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Nepal, 2019

	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 breast feeding	By at least one of the three means ¹	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
Marital status									
Ever married	58.8	55.9	46.3	61.2	43.8	19.0	14.5	38.8	11,492
Never married	72.6	68.0	55.9	76.0	51.9	27.5	21.1	24.0	3,313
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	51.8	48.5	41.4	55.6	37.2	20.8	18.2	44.4	280
Has no functional difficulty	61.3	58.1	47.6	63.8	45.0	20.4	15.6	36.2	12,975
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	50.2	48.6	43.7	52.8	40.8	14.7	12.2	47.0	2,613
Second	54.0	49.9	43.4	55.5	41.5	15.8	12.8	44.4	2,836
Middle	57.3	53.4	45.3	59.8	42.1	19.0	15.0	40.1	2,890
Fourth	68.2	65.1	52.5	71.0	49.5	23.9	18.5	29.0	3,126
Richest	75.8	72.1	55.2	79.1	52.0	28.7	20.1	20.9	3,339

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of men who:									
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast feeding	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	Number of men	
Total	75.2	70.7	50.0	78.4	46.2	18.4	10.3	21.3	5,501	
Area										
Urban	76.6	71.5	49.8	79.9	45.8	19.9	10.8	19.9	3,900	
Rural	71.8	68.7	50.5	74.9	47.2	14.9	9.1	24.8	1,601	
Province										
Province 1	83.6	78.2	58.4	87.6	52.5	13.5	8.3	12.4	912	
Rural	85.2	80.7	61.8	87.2	58.1	9.4	6.5	12.8	328	
Urban	82.8	76.8	56.5	87.8	49.4	15.8	9.3	12.2	585	
Province 2	57.9	56.4	47.1	61.8	42.7	17.4	13.3	37.1	991	
Rural	49.3	52.5	45.6	55.3	41.2	9.9	9.1	43.7	253	
Urban	60.9	57.8	47.6	64.1	43.2	19.9	14.7	34.9	738	
Bagmati Province	82.9	79.1	50.3	85.3	47.9	23.7	10.1	14.7	1,522	
Rural	80.7	79.1	54.4	81.7	53.1	16.5	7.7	18.3	236	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	81.7	78.2	47.4	84.6	44.6	32.3	14.2	15.4	916	
Other Urban	87.5	81.1	55.1	89.3	52.6	6.9	1.5	10.7	370	
Gandaki Province	77.8	71.5	45.5	79.3	44.5	25.0	13.1	20.7	374	
Rural	71.0	62.3	38.7	73.7	37.8	32.9	19.8	26.3	116	
Urban	80.9	75.7	48.6	81.8	47.5	21.4	10.1	18.2	258	
Lumbini Province	71.0	63.9	41.7	73.6	38.8	13.4	6.7	26.3	1,036	
Rural	68.3	64.6	44.0	71.4	40.7	14.2	6.9	28.2	371	
Urban	72.6	63.5	40.5	74.8	37.7	12.9	6.6	25.2	665	

Table TM.11.2M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Nepal, 2019

	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 breast feeding	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			
Karnali Province	65.4	67.5	42.6	72.4	36.8	16.9	11.1	27.6	264		
Rural	64.0	63.3	39.6	69.8	33.8	20.6	12.6	30.2	130		
Urban	66.8	71.5	45.6	74.9	39.8	13.4	9.7	25.1	133		
Sudooapashchim Province	84.3	75.6	67.6	88.3	61.2	20.2	14.6	11.7	402		
Rural	81.6	72.9	61.4	83.7	58.2	15.3	10.8	16.3	167		
Urban	86.2	77.5	72.1	91.6	63.2	23.6	17.3	8.4	235		
Age group											
15-24	77.4	71.9	52.3	80.2	48.3	17.1	10.9	19.6	1,979		
15-19	76.3	71.0	51.1	79.6	46.5	15.1	9.0	20.2	1,088		
15-17	74.9	70.1	50.7	78.6	46.6	13.2	8.0	21.1	702		
18-19	78.8	72.6	51.8	81.5	46.4	18.4	10.7	18.5	386		
20-24	78.7	73.1	53.7	80.9	50.6	19.7	13.2	18.9	891		
25-29	75.2	71.7	46.6	79.1	43.0	19.3	7.4	20.8	870		
30-39	76.4	71.3	50.7	79.2	47.6	18.9	11.4	20.6	1,471		
40-49	70.2	67.0	48.1	74.0	43.3	19.2	10.2	25.5	1,181		
Education											
None	44.4	42.6	38.4	45.8	36.2	5.0	4.2	53.6	478		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	68.8	65.2	51.1	72.2	48.0	11.2	7.0	27.6	1,812		
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	66.7	63.1	52.0	70.4	48.4	9.9	6.0	29.4	798		
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	70.3	66.8	50.5	73.7	47.6	12.2	7.8	26.3	1,014		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	82.6	77.5	52.4	86.1	47.6	21.9	11.2	13.8	2,526		
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	80.4	74.7	53.0	83.4	48.4	21.2	12.5	16.5	1,480		
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	85.7	81.3	51.5	89.9	46.3	23.0	9.5	10.1	1,045		
Higher	86.7	79.6	46.7	89.3	43.7	33.9	20.0	9.9	685		

Table TM.11.2M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of men who:						Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	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				
	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	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 at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By at least one of the three means 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	Number of men	
Marital status									
Ever married	74.6	70.4	50.1	78.0	46.3	18.3	10.0	21.8	3,630
Never married	76.5	71.2	49.9	79.4	46.0	18.6	11.0	20.4	1,871
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	56.2	50.3	29.9	56.2	28.8	10.6	6.7	41.6	65
Has no functional difficulty	75.5	71.0	50.2	78.7	46.4	19.3	10.7	21.1	4,734
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	69.2	65.5	51.1	72.0	47.2	11.9	7.7	27.8	885
Second	72.2	70.7	49.8	74.6	48.2	13.6	6.8	25.4	1,035
Middle	68.7	65.8	50.0	72.7	45.7	15.8	10.7	26.8	1,056
Fourth	78.5	71.9	49.4	81.2	45.9	19.4	10.4	18.6	1,195
Richest	83.8	76.8	50.1	87.8	44.7	27.7	14.5	12.0	1,330

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 who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:			Number of women 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 the family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B		
Total	21.7	25.1	31.7	74.9	85.2	80.2	61.6	64.0	11,233	
Area										
Urban	18.4	22.2	27.9	75.9	85.5	79.8	59.3	61.1	8,129	
Rural	30.4	32.9	41.5	72.3	84.5	81.2	67.7	71.6	3,104	
Province										
Province 1	33.9	37.4	44.0	77.2	85.6	84.2	73.9	67.3	1,997	
Rural	44.1	46.5	55.1	72.1	83.8	84.0	75.8	73.2	677	
Urban	28.7	32.7	38.4	79.8	86.6	84.3	72.9	64.3	1,320	
Province 2	30.7	26.9	38.0	74.8	85.2	83.8	65.2	78.9	1,250	
Rural	42.6	39.0	51.8	69.2	82.3	84.3	73.2	82.2	306	
Urban	26.9	23.0	33.5	76.6	86.1	83.6	62.6	77.9	945	
Bagmati Province	15.9	18.1	22.7	76.9	87.9	80.4	51.9	55.5	3,293	
Rural	30.6	32.7	39.3	76.8	91.0	87.1	66.6	77.2	507	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	11.6	15.4	18.7	74.6	87.4	77.8	50.1	50.1	1,990	
Other Urban	17.1	15.5	22.0	82.9	86.9	82.8	47.0	55.2	796	
Gandaki Province	19.5	21.3	27.1	74.3	93.3	87.4	56.8	60.4	1,131	
Rural	23.6	23.7	30.8	72.1	88.6	85.4	54.9	66.4	325	
Urban	17.9	20.4	25.6	75.2	95.1	88.2	57.5	58.1	806	

Table TM.11.3W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:			Number of women
	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 the family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B		
Lumbini Province	13.8	20.9	24.9	70.5	76.6	70.5	58.1	57.0	2,039	
Rural	18.9	22.7	28.6	70.6	79.5	74.2	62.8	60.9	718	
Urban	11.0	19.9	22.8	70.4	75.1	68.4	55.6	54.9	1,320	
Karnali Province	26.0	25.1	33.7	85.5	91.5	91.3	75.4	75.6	458	
Rural	31.0	29.3	40.8	81.2	89.7	90.1	73.1	78.2	164	
Urban	23.2	22.8	29.7	87.9	92.5	92.0	76.7	74.2	294	
Sudooorpushchim Province	22.5	34.0	45.6	68.9	81.3	73.6	70.6	78.8	1,066	
Rural	23.8	32.6	45.4	68.8	82.5	72.3	68.4	74.2	407	
Urban	21.6	34.9	45.7	68.9	80.6	74.4	72.0	81.6	658	
Age										
15-24	18.6	22.5	28.5	73.9	85.3	79.1	58.4	64.5	4,342	
15-19	18.5	21.8	27.8	72.8	85.1	79.2	57.0	64.3	2,223	
15-17	19.2	22.5	29.0	72.0	85.2	80.1	56.5	65.2	1,287	
18-19	17.5	20.7	26.2	73.9	85.0	78.0	57.7	63.1	936	
20-24	18.7	23.2	29.1	75.0	85.4	78.9	59.9	64.7	2,119	
25-29	19.7	23.7	29.7	76.3	86.2	79.9	59.5	61.6	1,903	
30-39	21.8	26.2	32.7	74.6	84.9	80.5	63.9	62.6	3,035	
40-49	30.6	30.9	39.1	76.3	84.4	82.2	67.4	67.4	1,953	
Education										
None	41.7	42.4	53.1	75.0	85.5	83.8	74.9	77.3	1,797	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	29.3	31.5	39.7	72.7	85.8	82.2	68.1	70.8	2,980	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	33.4	33.3	43.5	72.7	85.7	81.8	69.2	70.9	1,337	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	25.9	30.2	36.6	72.7	85.8	82.5	67.2	70.7	1,642	

Table TM.11.3W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		Number of women 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 the family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	15.0	19.6	24.9	75.0	84.9	78.6	57.2	60.0	5,140
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	19.0	24.4	30.7	74.0	84.5	79.2	62.1	63.6	2,839
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	10.1	13.7	17.6	76.3	85.5	77.8	51.1	55.5	2,301
Higher	3.8	8.8	10.8	79.0	84.6	76.8	46.4	46.1	1,317
Marital status									
Ever married	24.5	27.6	34.7	75.0	85.1	80.6	64.2	65.7	8,326
Never married	14.0	18.2	23.0	74.6	85.6	78.9	54.4	59.1	2,908
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	30.8	27.7	38.7	68.2	74.4	78.0	64.4	55.2	184
Has no functional difficulty	21.9	25.4	31.9	75.4	85.4	80.2	62.3	64.0	9,762
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	36.0	39.0	48.8	75.2	86.2	82.9	72.3	77.0	1,648
Second	28.1	32.9	40.4	72.1	83.8	79.9	68.8	68.2	1,966
Middle	26.4	30.3	37.7	72.7	84.7	80.5	64.2	68.9	2,019
Fourth	17.0	19.2	26.2	75.7	85.1	80.2	56.8	61.9	2,506
Richest	11.0	14.3	17.5	77.3	85.9	78.6	53.7	52.9	3,093

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

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

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Nepal, 2019

	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 the 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	23.4	29.6	38.3	75.3	82.8	79.3	62.3	64.4	5,067
Area									
Urban	21.0	28.5	36.5	74.7	81.7	78.4	59.7	61.9	3,643
Rural	29.4	32.4	42.7	76.9	85.4	81.6	68.8	70.7	1,424
Province									
Province 1	30.9	41.9	48.8	75.5	86.3	77.2	59.0	70.0	857
Rural	35.9	45.4	56.4	76.3	86.1	84.1	67.3	79.5	305
Urban	28.1	39.9	44.6	75.0	86.5	73.3	54.4	64.7	552
Province 2	37.3	36.2	55.8	57.0	73.0	76.6	61.2	76.9	836
Rural	45.4	34.4	57.8	56.9	78.5	79.0	66.7	89.0	207
Urban	34.7	36.8	55.1	57.0	71.2	75.8	59.3	72.9	629
Bagmati Province	11.5	25.5	31.0	79.2	83.3	81.2	61.0	62.9	1,462
Rural	19.3	32.5	39.1	84.0	91.9	82.5	69.8	80.7	213
Kathmandu Valley Urban	9.4	19.5	25.0	79.0	80.4	80.0	54.6	54.5	894
Other Urban	12.4	36.3	41.4	76.9	85.3	83.5	71.8	73.4	355
Gandaki Province	13.0	14.8	20.5	80.1	88.5	83.0	55.6	61.0	359
Rural	16.9	12.8	22.2	75.2	78.9	75.6	58.5	62.4	110
Urban	11.3	15.7	19.7	82.2	92.7	86.3	54.3	60.4	248
Lumbini Province	29.1	29.4	37.4	78.0	82.0	77.5	67.0	56.3	936
Rural	30.0	30.6	38.0	81.7	86.6	82.2	74.0	54.8	329
Urban	28.6	28.7	37.1	76.0	79.5	75.0	63.2	57.1	606

Table TM. 11.3M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Nepal, 2019

	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 the family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B		
Karnali Province	24.2	28.9	35.4	84.9	88.7	86.8	68.8	64.9	231	
Rural	27.7	30.6	38.7	80.4	82.9	81.4	71.3	71.7	106	
Urban	21.2	27.4	32.6	88.8	93.7	91.4	66.8	59.1	125	
Sudooapashchim Province	16.3	18.5	24.4	83.5	86.9	79.4	67.6	53.0	385	
Rural	18.2	22.8	27.6	83.7	88.3	82.6	67.8	53.6	153	
Urban	15.0	15.7	22.4	83.4	86.0	77.2	67.4	52.5	232	
Age										
15-24	22.7	29.4	38.4	74.8	82.4	78.4	61.8	66.1	1,854	
15-19	22.2	28.5	37.8	73.4	82.6	77.9	61.2	65.2	1,014	
15-17	20.5	30.0	37.6	74.9	82.8	77.6	61.8	64.8	646	
18-19	25.3	26.0	38.2	70.7	82.3	78.4	60.1	65.8	368	
20-24	23.2	30.3	39.1	76.6	82.2	79.1	62.6	67.3	840	
25-29	21.0	30.1	37.6	76.2	82.7	81.8	59.2	62.7	817	
30-39	22.3	26.4	35.3	74.2	80.7	76.4	61.5	60.6	1,353	
40-49	27.8	33.9	42.4	77.1	86.1	82.7	66.5	67.6	1,042	
Education										
None	60.0	52.1	74.2	79.5	87.6	88.3	86.5	86.6	312	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	36.0	37.5	49.4	77.8	85.6	82.2	72.1	76.0	1,591	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	43.1	41.4	55.4	76.3	86.3	83.3	75.7	79.2	681	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	30.7	34.5	44.8	78.9	85.1	81.3	69.4	73.6	910	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	15.5	24.7	31.1	72.7	80.8	78.3	57.4	59.9	2,480	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	19.3	28.3	35.4	72.2	82.0	78.6	63.3	64.4	1,443	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	10.2	19.8	25.1	73.4	79.2	77.9	49.3	53.8	1,037	

Table TM. 11.3M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Nepal, 2019

	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 the 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
Higher	5.7	18.8	22.1	77.5	81.0	72.3	45.9	43.4	684
Marital status									
Ever married	25.5	31.3	39.8	75.9	83.0	79.7	63.8	65.3	3,318
Never married	19.3	26.5	35.3	74.2	82.3	78.6	59.3	62.6	1,749
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(18.8)	(51.0)	(56.8)	(72.2)	(83.4)	(87.0)	(73.5)	(61.0)	42
Has no functional difficulty	23.8	29.4	38.2	75.4	82.7	79.5	62.2	64.4	4,379
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	35.5	40.4	50.5	81.9	87.6	83.9	72.4	72.1	756
Second	35.0	34.2	46.8	78.2	87.9	85.3	72.6	71.7	923
Middle	29.5	31.6	42.6	72.1	83.6	77.7	66.6	72.2	932
Fourth	17.9	25.1	32.4	71.9	80.5	77.8	56.5	59.2	1,142
Richest	8.6	22.7	27.2	74.8	77.7	75.0	51.1	53.7	1,314

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 ever been tested and know 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, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of women who:									
	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	Number of women	
Total	54.8	12.3	11.8	3.5	3.4	5.4	1.1	14,805	
Area									
Urban	59.2	13.9	13.4	4.0	3.9	5.9	1.1	10,281	
Rural	44.7	8.8	8.3	2.6	2.4	4.1	.09	4,524	
Province									
Province 1	57.8	9.7	9.3	2.6	2.6	6.6	0.9	2,419	
Rural	50.8	6.4	5.8	2.4	2.2	6.0	0.9	868	
Urban	61.6	11.5	11.3	2.8	2.7	6.9	0.9	1,551	
Province 2	31.8	6.0	5.7	1.7	1.5	2.7	0.3	2,567	
Rural	23.0	3.7	3.6	0.7	0.7	2.8	0.3	706	
Urban	35.2	6.9	6.5	2.0	1.9	2.6	0.3	1,861	
Bagmati Province	67.5	17.2	16.8	4.7	4.7	6.7	0.8	3,684	
Rural	53.2	10.0	9.5	2.6	2.4	4.0	0.1	622	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	73.7	19.2	18.9	5.2	5.2	7.6	1.1	2,114	
Other Urban	63.0	17.4	16.8	5.0	5.0	6.5	0.8	948	
Gandaki Province	66.6	16.7	16.5	4.2	4.2	4.8	0.7	1,257	
Rural	58.1	13.3	12.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.2	386	
Urban	70.4	18.2	18.1	4.7	4.7	5.5	0.9	871	
Lumbini Province	55.8	13.0	12.1	4.2	3.9	5.5	1.7	2,826	
Rural	48.2	11.3	10.9	4.0	3.7	4.1	1.4	1,077	
Urban	60.5	14.1	12.8	4.3	4.0	6.4	1.9	1,749	

Table TM.11.4W: Continued

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 been tested and know 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, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of women who:									
	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	Number of women	
Karnali Province	37.2	5.9	5.4	1.9	1.9	2.7	.4	798	
Rural	27.6	4.7	4.1	1.1	1.1	2.6	.4	370	
Urban	45.5	6.9	6.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	.4	428	
Sudooarpashchim Province	55.6	14.1	13.1	4.6	4.5	6.4	3.2	1,255	
Rural	49.3	12.8	11.7	3.3	3.1	4.5	2.5	496	
Urban	59.8	15.0	14.1	5.4	5.3	7.7	3.7	759	
Age									
15-24	62.3	10.2	9.7	4.5	4.4	6.1	1.3	5,239	
15-19	59.7	3.8	3.7	2.4	2.3	5.1	.6	2,679	
15-17	57.8	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	4.9	.6	1,550	
18-19	62.3	6.2	6.0	3.3	3.2	5.5	.6	1,129	
20-24	65.0	16.9	16.1	6.8	6.5	7.1	2.0	2,560	
25-29	62.2	22.2	21.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	1.0	2,402	
30-39	52.5	14.0	13.4	2.7	2.6	5.3	.9	4,095	
40-49	39.4	6.0	5.7	1.0	0.9	3.9	1.0	3,068	
Education									
None	23.4	3.7	3.4	0.9	0.8	2.1	.5	3,945	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	48.6	10.0	9.4	2.7	2.7	3.1	.7	4,021	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	40.8	9.0	8.5	2.1	2.1	2.6	.6	1,974	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	56.1	10.9	10.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	.9	2,047	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	73.2	16.3	15.6	4.4	4.2	7.0	1.1	5,510	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	68.2	15.2	14.5	3.8	3.6	5.7	1.0	3,145	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	80.0	17.8	17.1	5.2	5.0	8.8	1.1	2,365	
Higher	90.2	28.4	28.2	10.3	10.3	14.9	3.9	1,328	

Table TM.11.4W: Continued

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 been tested and know 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, and percentage who have heard of HIV self-test kits and have tested themselves, Nepal, 2019

		Percentage of women who:							
		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	Number of women		
Marital status									
Ever married	51.3	15.0	14.4	4.1	3.9	4.6	1.0	11,492	
Never married	67.0	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.7	8.0	1.2	3,313	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	43.9	10.3	9.6	3.5	3.2	6.4	2.0	280	
Has no functional difficulty	54.7	13.6	13.0	3.8	3.6	5.4	1.1	12,975	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	38.1	7.0	6.4	2.1	1.9	3.0	.6	2,613	
Second	45.7	8.1	7.6	2.1	2.0	3.6	.7	2,836	
Middle	48.8	9.8	9.3	3.0	2.9	3.4	.5	2,890	
Fourth	60.4	14.8	14.4	4.2	4.2	6.0	1.0	3,126	
Richest	75.5	19.9	19.3	5.7	5.6	9.7	2.3	3,339	

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.11.4M: 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, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of men who:									
	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	Number of men	
Total	71.1	14.3	13.9	3.4	3.4	8.2	1.3	5,501	
Area									
Urban	74.0	15.2	14.9	3.7	3.7	9.2	1.3	3,900	
Rural	64.1	12.1	11.7	2.6	2.6	5.9	1.1	1,601	
Province									
Province 1	78.3	12.5	12.5	1.6	1.6	6.2	0.0	912	
Rural	73.2	10.4	10.4	1.5	1.5	4.2	0.0	328	
Urban	81.1	13.6	13.6	1.7	1.7	7.3	0.0	585	
Province 2	56.2	12.0	11.8	1.4	1.4	7.2	2.2	991	
Rural	52.5	10.4	10.0	2.0	2.0	4.3	0.9	253	
Urban	57.5	12.5	12.4	1.2	1.2	8.2	2.6	738	
Bagmati Province	75.4	17.0	16.8	5.5	5.4	10.9	0.9	1,522	
Rural	58.1	14.0	13.9	1.7	1.6	5.1	0.6	236	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	81.9	18.1	18.0	7.0	7.0	13.6	0.8	916	
Other Urban	70.3	16.2	15.8	4.0	4.0	8.0	1.1	370	
Gandaki Province	74.3	17.0	15.6	5.1	4.9	8.6	1.0	374	
Rural	63.3	11.9	10.5	2.9	2.9	9.8	0.0	116	
Urban	79.3	19.3	17.9	6.0	5.8	8.1	1.5	258	
Lumbini Province	72.6	13.1	12.7	3.5	3.5	7.1	1.5	1,036	
Rural	68.3	12.3	12.3	4.2	4.2	7.2	2.2	371	
Urban	75.0	13.5	12.9	3.2	3.2	7.0	1.1	665	

Table TM.11.4M: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of men who:									
	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 ⁵	Number of men	
Karnali Province	68.6	9.8	9.2	2.0	2.0	4.8	1.2	264	
Rural	63.9	10.2	9.3	3.7	3.7	5.7	2.0	130	
Urban	73.2	9.4	9.1	0.4	0.4	3.9	0.4	133	
Sudooapashchim Province	70.5	17.4	16.6	3.2	3.2	9.8	2.9	402	
Rural	64.1	16.1	14.9	2.6	2.6	7.4	2.2	167	
Urban	75.1	18.3	17.8	3.6	3.6	11.5	3.4	235	
Age									
15-24	71.1	5.9	5.8	2.4	2.4	8.0	0.8	1,979	
15-19	67.0	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.8	6.2	0.6	1,088	
15-17	64.3	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	5.9	0.6	702	
18-19	72.0	3.1	3.0	1.8	1.7	6.7	0.6	386	
20-24	76.2	10.6	10.4	4.3	4.3	10.3	1.2	891	
25-29	75.0	16.4	16.1	4.8	4.8	9.2	1.0	870	
30-39	73.3	22.4	21.9	4.3	4.2	9.3	1.7	1,471	
40-49	65.5	16.6	16.2	2.9	2.9	6.5	1.6	1,181	
Education									
None	30.6	4.4	4.4	1.3	1.3	3.8	1.2	478	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	58.7	11.7	11.1	1.5	1.5	4.6	0.8	1,812	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	53.6	10.1	9.5	0.9	0.9	3.1	1.1	798	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	62.7	12.9	12.4	2.0	2.0	5.8	0.6	1,014	

Table TM.11.4M: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	81.8	15.7	15.4	3.9	3.8	8.5	0.9	2,526
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	78.4	14.1	13.7	2.6	2.5	5.8	1.1	1,480
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	86.6	18.0	17.7	5.8	5.7	12.2	0.7	1,045
Higher	92.9	22.9	22.9	7.9	7.9	20.0	3.6	685
Marital status								
Ever married	70.2	18.1	17.6	3.6	3.6	7.7	1.5	3,630
Never married	72.9	6.9	6.9	3.0	3.0	9.2	0.8	1,871
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	50.3	10.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	65
Has no functional difficulty	72.4	16.2	15.8	3.9	3.9	8.6	1.4	4,734
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	60.8	7.4	7.1	1.1	1.0	5.2	1.2	885
Second	64.3	11.5	11.3	2.4	2.4	4.5	0.9	1,035
Middle	62.5	12.3	11.6	2.5	2.5	5.9	1.2	1,056
Fourth	75.4	16.6	16.4	2.8	2.8	9.7	1.6	1,195
Richest	86.3	20.5	20.3	6.9	6.8	13.7	1.3	1,330

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.34a - 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 the results of the HIV test and received post-test health information or counselling, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care 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	94.3	18.6	23.3	22.9	14.9	16.1	1,950	
Area								
Urban	95.2	21.1	26.9	26.6	17.4	18.8	1,277	
Rural	92.5	13.9	16.5	16.0	10.1	11.0	673	
Province								
Province 1	95.8	10.9	22.5	22.5	9.9	13.4	306	
Rural	91.6	5.7	14.4	14.4	5.2	7.9	116	
Urban	98.4	14.0	27.5	27.5	12.8	16.7	190	
Province 2	90.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	7.7	8.5	417	
Rural	90.6	6.3	10.1	10.1	3.7	4.5	118	
Urban	89.8	14.2	12.7	12.7	9.3	10.1	299	
Bagmati Province	94.6	22.8	33.8	33.5	19.1	21.0	384	
Rural	88.2	13.6	17.5	16.6	9.5	7.4	85	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	99.6	30.6	41.8	41.6	27.1	31.4	195	
Other Urban	90.5	15.6	32.0	32.0	11.9	12.8	104	
Gandaki Province	96.0	29.1	41.1	40.3	26.3	24.8	153	
Rural	93.8	22.6	34.7	33.2	19.5	20.6	49	
Urban	96.9	32.2	44.2	43.6	29.4	26.7	104	

Table TM. 11.5: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care 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	Were offered and received the results of the HIV test, accepted and received post-test health information or counselling	
Lumbini Province	96.5	22.9	22.1	21.5	18.7	18.7	371	
Rural	94.8	19.5	19.4	18.5	14.8	17.3	155	
Urban	97.7	25.4	24.1	23.7	21.6	19.7	215	
Karnali Province	90.0	12.4	11.6	10.9	7.6	7.1	132	
Rural	91.5	10.1	8.7	8.3	6.6	5.7	69	
Urban	88.3	14.9	14.8	13.7	8.6	8.6	63	
Sudooapashchim Province	97.7	24.9	24.8	23.6	18.8	21.7	187	
Rural	97.2	24.1	18.2	17.6	15.7	15.6	80	
Urban	98.1	25.6	29.8	28.1	21.2	26.2	107	
Age								
15-24	95.0	18.9	21.7	21.3	14.7	15.2	931	
15-19	95.6	10.5	13.8	13.4	7.8	9.1	201	
15-17	(93.0)	(13.9)	(26.3)	(25.0)	(11.1)	(18.6)	34	
18-19	96.1	9.8	11.4	11.1	7.1	7.2	168	
20-24	94.9	21.2	23.9	23.5	16.6	16.8	730	
25-29	95.0	20.7	25.9	25.4	16.4	17.2	588	
30-39	91.7	16.4	24.9	24.6	14.3	17.9	388	
40-49	89.8	6.2	9.8	9.0	5.4	5.4	43	
Education								
None	83.8	4.7	5.4	5.4	3.1	3.9	405	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	94.5	16.1	17.0	16.7	12.2	12.6	600	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	93.0	11.1	10.7	10.5	7.3	6.9	262	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	95.8	20.0	21.9	21.5	16.0	17.0	337	

Table TM. 11.5: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women who:							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care 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, and 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		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	98.3	24.7	31.4	31.0	20.2	21.2	775	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	98.1	19.6	25.8	25.3	16.1	17.0	483	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	98.7	33.1	40.7	40.5	27.1	28.1	292	
Higher	99.5	33.1	51.3	49.9	28.0	34.4	171	
Marital status								
Ever married	94.3	18.6	23.3	22.9	14.9	16.1	1,950	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	
Has no functional difficulty	94.3	18.5	23.3	23.0	15.1	16.2	1,896	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	89.2	12.3	12.5	12.1	8.7	9.9	442	
Second	91.8	15.9	16.0	15.4	12.2	11.5	414	
Middle	96.0	15.6	20.2	19.7	12.3	11.2	384	
Fourth	96.6	20.0	31.1	30.8	18.6	21.2	384	
Richest	99.3	32.7	41.9	41.8	25.5	30.1	327	

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, counseling 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 less 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, Nepal, 2019

	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	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	
Total	25.1	50.6	62.3	9.7	4.4	28.5	4,342
Area							
Urban	28.5	50.9	66.2	10.2	4.9	25.1	3,019
Rural	18.0	49.9	54.2	8.7	3.4	36.1	1,323
Province							
Province 1	18.3	43.7	65.3	8.2	3.9	40.5	763
Rural	12.5	50.8	58.3	5.4	2.8	52.3	279
Urban	21.7	39.4	69.5	10.0	4.5	33.7	484
Province 2	15.3	38.9	37.4	6.4	2.8	34.5	523
Rural	8.6	32.6	25.8	5.4	1.2	49.3	127
Urban	18.0	41.4	41.9	6.8	3.4	29.8	396
Bagmati Province	37.2	54.2	73.3	10.0	4.9	19.0	1,109
Rural	30.8	59.7	65.6	9.3	4.5	29.3	206
Kathmandu Valley Urban	42.5	50.5	77.5	9.0	4.7	13.9	657
Other Urban	29.3	58.9	69.2	13.2	5.6	24.3	246
Gandaki Province	37.3	50.7	74.0	14.9	4.6	22.1	379
Rural	31.5	54.0	73.6	15.7	4.4	23.6	107
Urban	39.7	49.4	74.1	14.6	4.7	21.5	272
Lumbini Province	23.6	54.4	66.7	11.1	5.4	21.1	880
Rural	16.5	50.3	57.9	10.3	4.6	23.2	334
Urban	28.7	57.4	72.9	11.7	6.0	19.7	545
Karnali Province	22.7	57.6	49.3	5.2	2.2	30.0	240
Rural	17.3	46.5	40.5	4.3	1.4	36.4	96
Urban	27.4	67.1	56.9	6.1	2.9	25.8	145
Sudooorpashchim Province	21.2	62.6	67.2	13.8	6.2	43.2	448
Rural	21.1	60.0	63.5	13.6	4.3	41.1	174
Urban	21.2	64.2	69.5	13.9	7.5	44.6	274
Age							
15-19	26.1	50.8	59.7	3.7	2.3	27.8	2,223
15-17	27.4	51.6	57.8	2.0	1.7	29.0	1,287
18-19	24.5	49.7	62.3	6.0	3.2	26.2	936
20-24	24.0	50.3	65.0	16.1	6.5	29.1	2,119
20-22	23.0	50.4	64.9	13.8	6.1	28.8	1,267
23-24	25.5	50.3	65.1	19.6	7.2	29.6	851

Table TM.11.6W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	
Education							
None	2.1	16.9	16.5	5.3	3.1	58.8	97
Basic (Gr 1-8)	8.6	38.1	41.7	8.8	3.7	44.0	802
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	4.4	31.8	28.6	7.6	3.9	49.3	218
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	11.0	41.7	49.1	9.5	3.6	42.1	584
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	29.9	57.1	70.5	9.7	4.1	26.3	2,887
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	23.1	55.8	63.7	9.7	3.6	34.1	1,466
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	37.6	58.5	78.2	9.7	4.7	18.2	1,421
Higher	48.5	60.8	87.8	14.3	8.3	12.0	556
Marital status							
Ever married	18.4	48.0	57.1	19.1	8.0	35.9	1,755
Never married	30.3	52.5	66.3	2.4	1.6	23.4	2,587
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(27.6)	(41.8)	(52.3)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(34.8)	32
Has no functional difficulty	24.1	50.2	64.3	13.1	5.6	28.1	3,023
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	15.3	50.2	50.3	6.9	2.9	41.0	801
Second	20.9	46.2	57.8	8.7	3.3	36.6	836
Middle	21.1	45.7	56.6	9.0	3.9	31.5	795
Fourth	28.7	55.3	66.5	13.3	5.6	22.9	914
Richest	39.8	55.3	80.5	10.7	6.2	14.2	997
¹ MICS indicator TM.29 - Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people							
² MICS indicator TM.34a - 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							

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men 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	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	
Total	25.6	48.3	71.1	5.8	2.4	38.4	1,854
Area							
Urban	27.9	47.5	71.9	5.9	2.7	37.7	1,303
Rural	20.3	50.4	69.3	5.5	1.7	39.9	551
Province							
Province 1	26.4	61.1	80.5	4.1	1.0	53.5	287
Rural	16.2	63.2	80.5	3.9	0.0	56.3	109
Urban	32.7	59.8	80.5	4.3	1.7	51.8	178
Province 2	10.2	43.1	56.5	3.4	1.1	52.3	322
Rural	6.7	45.8	56.6	3.3	1.4	48.8	74
Urban	11.3	42.2	56.5	3.5	1.0	53.4	248
Bagmati Province	29.5	50.9	73.9	8.9	4.7	32.3	524
Rural	22.7	62.1	68.0	9.2	1.9	37.4	87
Kathmandu Valley Urban	38.5	48.6	78.2	10.9	6.7	26.3	309
Other Urban	12.6	48.5	67.6	4.1	2.0	43.3	128
Gandaki Province	43.0	44.9	74.3	3.0	1.9	20.2	123
Rural	17.6	34.2	60.1	0.9	0.0	18.3	33
Urban	52.6	48.9	79.6	3.8	2.6	20.9	90
Lumbini Province	25.5	39.7	71.5	5.2	2.2	36.2	349
Rural	25.4	42.9	70.8	5.2	2.6	37.1	133
Urban	25.6	37.7	71.9	5.2	2.0	35.7	216
Karnali Province	29.6	35.5	79.0	4.8	1.5	33.6	103
Rural	22.1	34.0	76.7	6.1	3.0	39.7	51
Urban	37.1	36.9	81.3	3.4	0.0	27.6	52
Sudooorpashchim Province	30.1	60.6	69.3	8.3	1.2	23.3	146
Rural	30.4	56.4	64.6	8.6	2.7	22.4	63
Urban	29.8	64.0	73.1	8.0	0.0	24.0	83
Age							
15-19	23.0	46.5	67.0	2.0	0.8	37.8	1,014
15-17	20.8	46.6	64.3	1.5	0.2	37.6	646
18-19	26.9	46.4	72.0	3.0	1.7	38.2	368
20-24	28.8	50.6	76.2	10.4	4.3	39.1	840
20-22	28.4	49.7	74.3	7.5	4.4	38.6	521
23-24	29.3	52.1	79.4	15.2	4.2	39.9	319

Table TM.11.6M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men 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	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	
Education							
None	(5.3)	(18.9)	(25.2)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(65.6)	33
Basic (Gr 1-8)	10.6	46.2	50.0	3.5	0.7	51.9	441
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	7.8	42.6	43.2	2.4	0.0	52.7	109
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	11.6	47.6	52.6	3.9	1.0	51.6	332
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	28.5	50.1	79.6	5.4	2.4	34.7	1,156
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	22.8	49.8	74.8	3.2	1.2	40.8	641
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	35.8	50.6	85.7	8.1	4.0	27.1	515
Higher	49.8	50.5	86.4	14.4	6.2	26.8	224
Marital status							
Ever married	18.0	54.0	69.5	8.9	2.9	48.7	367
Never married	27.4	47.0	71.5	5.0	2.2	35.8	1,487
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	28.3	49.6	75.3	8.2	3.6	38.8	1,206
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	18.2	48.7	67.8	3.5	0.9	48.1	319
Second	20.4	49.9	66.4	3.1	1.0	41.9	341
Middle	21.4	45.0	63.0	5.0	2.2	40.9	361
Fourth	26.6	47.9	75.8	6.6	1.2	32.5	405
Richest	38.8	50.1	80.8	9.9	6.1	31.8	429

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

² MICS indicator TM.34a - 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



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.¹ 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 Children² 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.³

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.

Immunization schedule for the year 2019 is presented in the table below.

Immunization schedule of Nepal		
Visit	Age	Vaccine
1 st	Immediate after birth	BCG-1
2 nd	6 weeks	DPT-HepB-Hib (dose 1) Polio (dose1) FIPV(dose1) PCV (dose 1)
3 rd	10 weeks	DPT-HepB-Hib (dose 2) Polio(dose2) PCV (dose 2)
4 th	14 weeks	DPT-HepB-Hib(dose3) Polio (dose 3) FIPV(dose 2) (added on 2018)
5 th	9 months	Measles-Rubella(MR) -dose 1 PCV(dose 3)
6 th	12 months	Japanese encephalitis – 1
7 th	15 months	Measles-Rubella(MR) -dose 2

¹ "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/>.

² "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/.

³ Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

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.

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, Nepal, 2019

Antigen	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 (Crude coverage)	Either ^B	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report (Crude coverage)	Either ^B	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report (Crude coverage)	
Antigen									
BCG ¹	67.5	28.2	95.7	95.3	45.7	46.7	92.4		90.6
Polio									
OPV1	65.3	28.6	93.9	93.4	45.0	47.0	91.9		90.2
OPV2	64.8	22.5	87.3	86.6	44.8	38.2	83.0		81.5
OPV3 (OPV3 + FIPV) ²	20.7	12.0	32.7	8.8	8.3	20.8	29.1		3.9
OPV3	63.6	17.1	80.7	79.9	43.8	28.8	72.6		70.0
FIPV1	20.6	18.6	39.2	38.2	8.0	31.7	39.7		36.7
FIPV2 ^E	16.4	na	na	na	7.1	na	na		na
DTP-HepB-Hib									
1	66.3	22.5	88.8	88.3	44.3	37.5	81.8		79.6
2	66.2	19.4	85.6	84.6	44.8	31.3	76.2		74.3
3 ^{3,4,5}	64.8	16.6	81.4	80.1	43.9	27.6	71.6		69.2
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)									
1	65.8	15.6	81.4	80.8	44.1	25.4	69.5		68.3
2	65.1	11.6	76.7	75.5	43.3	18.9	62.3		61.1
3 ⁶	61.7	8.8	70.4	68.5	40.1	15.2	55.3		52.7
Measles-Rubella									
1 ⁸	64.0	23.2	87.1	83.4	44.2	41.1	85.3		78.0
2 ⁹	38.1	12.8	51.0	3.0	34.2	29.6	63.8		62.7
Japanese Encephalitis (Single Dose) ^E	54.1	na	na	na	42.1	na	na		na

Table TC.1.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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)	12 months of age	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens ^{11,C}	58.8	11.4	70.2	65.7	42.0	17.1	59.1	51.9
All antigens ^{12,D}	na	na	na	na	31.1	8.9	40.0	33.4
No vaccinations	0.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	0.2	4.7	4.9	4.9
Number of children	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232
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.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage ⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage ⁹ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 ¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens) ¹² 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.7, TC.8, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.9, TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months								
C Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles								
D All antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, H1b3, Rubella, and Measles 2as per the vaccination schedule in Nepal								
E As no recall question was included in the questionnaire the results are only applicable for children with cards.								

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:										Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:					Number of children age 24-35 months									
	Polio					DTP-HepB-Hib					PCV						Measles-Rubella ¹⁸	Basic antigens ^{9A}	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards seen ⁸	Percentage with:				
	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	OPV 3 and FPV ²	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	Measles-Rubella ¹⁰	Basic antigens ^{12D}	Full vaccination	All antigens ^{12D}	No vaccinations							Vaccination cards ⁸	Vaccination cards seen ⁹		
Total	95.7	93.9	87.3	80.7	32.7	88.8	85.6	81.4	81.4	76.7	70.4	87.1	70.2	2.3	73.7	68.5	1,265	63.8	59.1	40.0	4.9	52.8	47.3	1,232	
Sex																									
Male	96.5	94.9	87.5	81.0	29.9	89.2	86.1	81.5	83.2	78.3	71.3	87.7	70.2	1.7	74.6	69.7	690	66.6	60.7	40.9	4.2	55.3	50.3	658	
Female	94.7	92.7	87.0	80.2	36.1	88.3	85.1	81.3	79.3	74.9	69.4	86.5	70.2	3.1	72.7	67.1	575	60.6	57.3	39.1	5.8	50.0	44.0	575	
Area																									
Urban	95.4	93.7	86.9	80.6	33.0	88.1	85.0	79.9	81.6	76.7	69.3	86.0	69.4	2.7	74.2	68.7	822	65.0	60.6	40.0	5.5	55.0	50.2	781	
Rural	96.3	94.3	88.0	80.8	32.1	90.1	86.9	84.1	81.1	76.8	72.6	89.3	71.8	1.7	72.9	68.1	444	61.7	56.5	40.0	3.9	49.0	42.4	451	
Province																									
Province 1	95.6	95.8	88.4	84.3	35.2	90.3	87.0	82.4	82.6	78.2	74.3	89.7	71.6	0.9	79.3	71.7	211	56.8	57.4	38.6	6.3	57.2	52.5	198	
Rural	93.5	94.2	85.3	79.5	22.7	90.3	85.6	82.0	82.3	79.8	73.3	86.3	69.6	1.4	79.3	75.3	74	52.6	54.1	32.2	6.5	57.4	54.1	73	
Urban	96.7	96.6	90.1	86.9	42.0	90.4	87.8	82.6	82.7	77.4	74.9	91.5	72.7	0.6	79.2	69.8	136	59.3	59.3	42.4	6.2	57.1	51.6	125	
Province 2	90.3	88.7	73.9	63.0	37.1	84.3	74.7	69.1	71.1	60.0	46.7	76.9	52.8	8.0	49.8	45.5	266	55.7	48.7	22.1	7.3	40.7	37.7	277	
Rural	95.5	94.7	80.2	65.8	28.4	90.3	80.1	75.5	69.9	54.6	52.9	91.5	58.6	4.5	48.0	44.9	77	49.0	47.2	21.0	5.9	38.6	34.7	94	
Urban	88.2	86.3	71.3	61.8	40.6	81.8	72.6	66.5	71.6	62.2	44.1	71.0	50.5	9.5	50.5	45.7	189	59.1	49.5	22.6	8.1	41.8	39.3	183	
Bagmati Province	97.0	96.6	91.7	87.0	28.3	91.7	91.0	85.7	87.2	82.7	79.6	93.6	79.6	0.7	84.8	78.1	244	68.0	61.7	42.3	2.8	67.7	59.0	244	
Rural	95.5	95.5	93.5	92.3	33.8	97.0	96.4	96.4	93.5	92.1	89.7	97.0	90.9	1.6	88.7	83.0	53	72.7	61.2	51.2	2.4	63.6	50.5	58	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	100.0	98.1	93.7	87.8	30.9	92.1	92.8	83.9	86.3	79.9	77.1	94.3	77.1	0.0	84.2	78.4	130	64.0	61.3	38.0	2.8	70.9	64.6	131	
Other Urban	92.2	94.4	86.0	81.0	18.1	86.1	82.7	80.4	83.8	80.4	76.2	89.3	75.3	1.4	82.9	73.5	61	72.6	63.2	43.3	3.2	64.3	54.5	54	
Gandaki Province	97.0	93.8	91.7	91.7	28.4	94.0	92.8	92.1	90.7	89.9	88.3	92.6	87.9	2.2	85.0	83.4	105	74.0	73.8	57.4	1.2	59.1	50.6	89	
Rural	100.0	100.0	98.5	98.5	31.3	98.5	96.1	96.1	93.0	93.0	91.6	95.2	92.2	0.0	88.0	83.0	34	73.7	70.7	60.9	0.0	63.2	51.6	33	
Urban	95.6	90.9	88.6	88.6	27.0	91.9	91.2	90.3	89.5	88.4	86.8	91.4	85.9	3.3	83.6	83.6	72	74.2	75.7	55.3	1.9	56.7	50.0	56	

Table TC.1.2: Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:											Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:										Number of children age 24-35 months		
	Polio					DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			with:					with:							
	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	OPV 3 and FPV 2		1	2	3 ^{4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	Measles-Rubella ¹⁸	Basic antigens ^{9A}	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards ⁸	Vaccination cards seen ⁹	Number of children age 12-23 months	Measles-Rubella ²⁰	Basic antigens ^A	All antigens ^{12D}	No vaccinations		Vaccination cards ⁸	Vaccination cards seen ⁹
Lumbini Province	98.6	95.3	93.2	86.5	35.0	90.0	89.7	86.0	85.5	83.7	76.5	86.2	73.3	0.0	79.4	75.1	233	72.8	70.6	55.7	4.4	58.3	52.5	218
Rural	99.0	95.1	94.0	87.1	43.4	90.1	91.0	87.4	88.6	86.3	80.1	86.3	75.1	0.0	78.9	73.0	105	70.6	65.8	53.3	4.3	52.0	43.9	104
Urban	98.2	95.4	92.6	85.9	28.1	89.9	88.6	84.8	83.0	81.5	73.6	86.2	71.8	0.0	79.8	76.8	128	74.8	75.0	58.0	4.4	64.1	60.4	114
Karnali Province	99.6	93.3	88.3	81.1	28.1	86.3	84.6	83.7	84.8	80.5	69.1	90.7	70.0	0.4	68.7	63.9	83	68.2	52.5	36.5	3.8	32.1	26.7	88
Rural	99.1	92.0	86.9	85.4	33.1	86.4	83.5	84.3	79.2	75.2	64.7	90.9	71.8	0.9	66.0	62.4	43	67.2	51.3	35.3	3.9	33.6	26.9	35
Urban	100.0	94.8	90.0	76.3	22.5	86.3	85.7	83.0	91.0	86.3	74.0	90.5	68.0	0.0	71.7	65.6	39	68.8	53.3	37.4	3.8	31.2	26.6	54
Sudooorashchim Province	95.4	94.6	89.7	79.3	30.1	85.1	83.2	78.3	72.4	71.7	71.2	86.7	66.0	1.3	77.3	71.9	124	58.1	53.5	40.3	5.9	43.8	40.6	118
Rural	92.0	89.9	80.8	66.6	26.8	81.1	78.2	73.9	63.8	63.0	63.9	83.8	56.9	2.9	68.8	63.4	58	56.2	47.1	36.1	0.0	35.5	32.2	54
Urban	98.4	98.7	97.5	90.3	33.0	88.5	87.6	82.2	79.9	79.4	77.6	89.2	73.9	0.0	84.7	79.3	66	59.7	58.9	43.8	10.9	50.7	47.6	64
Mother's education																								
None	90.8	88.8	77.0	65.4	27.0	78.8	73.9	68.6	68.7	60.3	51.0	75.6	51.2	4.9	59.8	54.9	291	56.6	49.7	31.7	10.3	40.5	34.8	333
Basic (Gr 1-8)	96.9	94.3	90.2	83.8	33.4	88.8	87.1	83.1	80.7	78.0	73.7	91.3	73.9	1.4	77.5	69.9	378	64.9	54.4	36.9	3.5	51.7	45.9	413
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	97.3	94.9	89.6	82.1	34.9	87.0	85.0	79.2	80.5	75.2	69.9	89.7	71.3	1.1	77.5	66.4	183	63.2	47.3	32.5	3.6	45.2	38.7	208
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	96.6	93.7	90.9	85.5	32.0	90.5	89.1	86.8	80.9	80.7	77.4	92.8	76.3	1.7	77.4	73.2	195	66.5	61.5	41.4	3.3	58.4	53.2	205
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	96.9	96.2	89.8	85.5	35.9	94.7	91.4	87.0	88.6	84.1	78.2	90.1	77.6	1.8	77.9	74.8	499	67.6	68.6	48.0	2.9	61.3	56.2	395
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	96.4	95.5	90.5	85.5	38.5	94.0	89.4	85.7	88.4	83.8	76.2	91.4	77.9	1.8	79.4	75.6	323	66.8	73.1	49.2	0.9	65.5	60.9	241
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	97.9	97.3	88.3	85.6	31.3	96.0	94.9	89.5	88.9	84.6	81.9	87.8	77.0	1.7	75.3	73.4	176	68.9	61.6	46.1	5.9	54.6	48.8	154
Higher	100.0	97.4	94.7	89.8	30.2	89.1	87.4	84.9	86.3	84.1	76.8	91.4	76.1	0.0	80.3	72.1	95	68.4	73.4	50.0	1.0	66.3	61.2	92
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

Table TC.1.2: Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Nepal, 2019

Wealth index quintile	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:						Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:						Number of children age 24-35 months											
	BCG ¹	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3 and OPV 2	OPV 3	FPV ²	Polio	DTP-HepB-Hib	PCV	Measles-Rubella ¹⁸	Basic antigens ^{9A}	No vaccinations		Vaccination cards seen ^C	Number of children age 12-23 months	Measles-Rubella ²⁰	Basic antigens ^A	All antigens ^{12D}	No vaccinations	Vaccination cards seen ^B	Percentage with:	Percentage with:		
Poorest	95.5	91.5	85.0	76.9	25.9	84.8	84.6	82.7	79.5	75.8	72.1	88.3	67.0	1.4	72.8	67.7	301	59.4	52.8	37.5	5.8	43.5	37.3	323
Second	91.9	93.9	88.0	80.1	31.0	85.5	81.7	77.1	78.6	73.9	64.8	83.7	69.1	4.0	70.9	65.3	253	62.7	59.3	39.2	7.1	45.5	41.5	232
Middle	96.3	94.1	86.5	77.3	40.7	89.8	85.1	80.6	74.6	70.4	65.1	85.8	66.7	2.4	71.2	62.8	257	66.3	60.4	44.0	5.1	60.2	54.2	245
Fourth	97.1	95.8	88.2	84.5	35.5	92.9	86.2	81.2	89.2	80.2	72.9	90.2	73.7	2.7	76.9	74.2	247	66.6	66.5	43.5	3.5	60.5	55.6	236
Richest	98.2	95.0	89.6	86.3	31.5	92.3	91.9	85.9	86.8	85.2	78.7	87.8	76.4	1.1	78.1	73.9	208	65.6	58.5	36.0	2.4	58.3	52.2	196

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.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

⁹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

^ABasic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles

^B Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^C Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

^D All antigens include: BCG, Polio3/IPV, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Nepal

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

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

-Figures that are based on zero unweighted cases

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 5.⁴ 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.

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.

⁴The 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, Nepal, 2019

	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	9.7	2.1	20.6	6,658
Sex				
Male	10.7	2.3	22.0	3,502
Female	8.5	1.8	19.0	3,156
Area				
Urban	8.3	1.6	19.9	4,318
Rural	12.2	3.0	21.7	2,340
Province				
Province 1	10.9	1.7	23.7	1,053
Rural	11.9	2.1	21.2	426
Urban	10.2	1.4	25.5	626
Province 2	8.0	1.3	18.4	1,579
Rural	9.1	3.6	26.3	446
Urban	7.6	0.3	15.2	1,133
Bagmati Province	6.0	1.3	18.4	1,250
Rural	11.1	2.8	21.5	275
Kathmandu Valley Urban	4.6	0.5	15.5	642
Other Urban	4.6	1.7	21.6	334
Gandaki Province	7.4	1.5	23.0	479
Rural	10.2	2.3	24.3	160
Urban	6.1	1.1	22.4	318
Lumbini Province	8.6	3.6	19.4	1,208
Rural	11.8	3.6	18.3	540
Urban	6.0	3.6	20.4	669
Karnali Province	13.2	1.5	19.3	446
Rural	13.3	2.1	17.3	212
Urban	13.2	0.9	21.0	233
Sudoorpashchim Province	20.1	4.3	26.0	644
Rural	20.2	3.7	23.6	281
Urban	20.0	4.7	27.8	363
Age (in months)				
0-11	11.0	2.8	20.2	1,301
12-23	12.7	2.6	23.3	1,265
24-35	10.3	2.1	22.0	1,232
36-47	7.2	1.7	18.8	1,449
48-59	7.9	1.3	18.9	1,410

Table TC.2.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Mother's education				
None	11.2	1.9	20.4	1,718
Basic (Gr 1-8)	11.2	2.4	20.7	2,118
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	11.8	2.2	18.4	1,014
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	10.7	2.6	22.9	1,104
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	7.5	2.1	21.4	2,315
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	7.5	2.1	22.9	1,446
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	7.4	2.1	18.9	869
Higher	7.9	1.4	16.3	505
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	14.8	3.0	22.1	1,550
Second	10.0	1.8	21.1	1,366
Middle	7.1	1.9	21.1	1,345
Fourth	9.3	1.7	20.7	1,299
Richest	5.6	1.9	16.9	1,098
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases				

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.⁵ 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.⁶ 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.⁵

In the MICS, 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 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.

⁵ 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>.

⁶ 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Total	37.2	31.3	7.7	2.9	56.9	30.6	645
Sex							
Male	34.9	34.5	9.0	2.6	56.0	30.0	376
Female	40.4	27.0	6.0	3.2	58.1	31.4	269
Area							
Urban	36.0	33.9	9.5	3.2	57.4	28.1	358
Rural	38.6	28.1	5.5	2.4	56.2	33.6	287
Province							
Province 1	50.8	11.7	12.2	2.5	61.3	35.0	115
Rural	50.5	10.7	7.7	2.7	59.6	36.0	51
Urban	(51.0)	(12.5)	(15.7)	(2.3)	(62.6)	(34.2)	64
Province 2	30.4	34.6	7.4	4.7	45.6	30.3	127
Rural	(26.9)	(31.0)	(4.3)	(3.2)	(39.5)	(38.9)	41
Urban	(32.1)	(36.3)	(8.9)	(5.4)	(48.5)	(26.2)	86
Bagmati Province	32.2	44.2	4.1	0.8	69.9	23.8	75
Rural	(45.2)	(33.6)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(70.2)	(23.5)	31
Kathmandu Valley Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Other Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Gandaki Province	28.6	17.0	4.7	0.0	39.7	54.4	36
Rural	(28.7)	(7.6)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(32.9)	(63.7)	16
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Lumbini Province	23.0	48.7	3.1	5.2	58.2	25.5	103
Rural	27.8	43.8	2.6	3.5	61.0	28.8	63
Urban	(15.4)	(56.4)	(3.9)	(8.0)	(53.8)	(20.3)	40
Karnali Province	37.9	29.7	10.0	1.4	47.9	34.9	59
Rural	38.6	26.9	6.4	2.9	42.9	37.6	28
Urban	37.3	32.3	13.3	0.0	52.4	32.4	31
Sudoorpashchim Province	48.0	29.0	9.6	2.2	64.1	26.5	130
Rural	47.8	27.6	7.0	2.1	65.5	28.0	57
Urban	48.2	30.0	11.7	2.2	63.1	25.4	73
Age (in months)							
0-11	27.5	41.9	9.1	3.0	59.5	29.5	143
12-23	48.3	22.9	9.8	3.9	63.4	28.0	160
24-35	34.8	37.1	5.0	0.4	59.7	28.4	127
36-47	39.2	26.2	5.2	2.2	51.1	33.4	104
48-59	34.4	28.3	8.5	4.8	46.0	35.6	111

Table TC.3.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Mother's education							
None	41.4	29.1	6.3	1.4	57.5	30.4	193
Basic (Gr 1-8)	34.1	31.7	7.2	3.6	51.6	33.8	238
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	34.4	23.5	9.3	5.6	46.2	39.7	120
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	33.9	40.1	5.1	1.7	57.0	27.8	118
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	40.6	30.4	8.4	2.5	64.0	26.8	173
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	39.4	30.9	10.1	3.5	61.9	26.7	109
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	42.8	29.6	5.6	0.8	67.4	26.9	64
Higher	(21.2)	(42.1)	(14.9)	(7.0)	(53.2)	(29.7)	40
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Has no functional difficulty	36.9	31.6	7.8	3.0	56.5	30.5	623
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	45.3	22.8	7.9	1.8	58.1	34.7	230
Second	34.1	29.7	8.0	6.5	49.7	30.6	136
Middle	27.2	39.6	10.1	2.8	56.2	30.3	96
Fourth	39.6	37.3	7.0	1.9	59.5	22.2	121
Richest	24.5	42.3	4.1	1.0	63.8	32.2	61
¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea							
^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) 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 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

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, Nepal, 2019

	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		Total
Total	9.2	23.3	38.8	25.3	3.0	0.3	100.0	9.8	33.3	39.4	11.9	5.7	100.0	645
Sex														
Male	9.7	25.6	38.0	23.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	10.8	34.8	37.7	11.7	5.0	100.0	376
Female	8.5	20.0	40.0	27.8	3.0	0.7	100.0	8.3	31.3	41.7	12.2	6.6	100.0	269
Area														
Urban	9.8	21.2	37.2	27.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	10.9	34.0	35.7	12.1	7.4	100.0	358
Rural	8.6	25.8	40.8	22.1	2.0	0.7	100.0	8.4	32.6	44.0	11.6	3.5	100.0	287
Province														
Province 1	1.9	28.4	25.6	40.4	1.8	1.7	100.0	1.2	45.3	31.3	16.6	5.6	100.0	115
Rural	4.4	37.6	25.1	24.8	4.1	3.9	100.0	2.7	44.0	31.3	17.0	5.1	100.0	51
Urban	0.0	21.1	26.0	52.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	46.3	31.3	16.4	6.1	100.0	64
Province 2	11.6	11.7	51.6	19.3	5.9	0.0	100.0	14.2	20.5	53.5	5.2	6.7	100.0	127
Rural	(7.1)	(16.9)	(69.5)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.5)	(23.1)	(64.6)	(0.0)	(4.8)	100.0	41
Urban	13.7	9.2	43.2	25.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	17.3	19.2	48.3	7.7	7.5	100.0	86
Bagmati Province	0.3	21.9	53.6	20.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	0.8	35.7	52.8	5.8	4.9	100.0	75
Rural	(0.9)	(14.0)	(59.6)	(22.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(20.3)	(77.8)	(0.9)	(1.1)	100.0	31
Kathmandu Valley Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Other Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Gandaki Province	4.7	19.6	46.4	27.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	6.0	36.7	35.3	12.5	9.5	100.0	36
Rural	(10.2)	(16.0)	(35.4)	(34.9)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.2)	(28.4)	(32.3)	(18.4)	(10.6)	100.0	16
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19

Table TC.3.2: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	Total			
Lumbini Province	9.9	33.5	27.3	29.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.1	39.3	30.5	15.3	6.7	100.0	103		
Rural	12.9	29.3	31.1	26.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.5	36.6	39.3	10.6	2.0	100.0	63		
Urban	(5.1)	(40.2)	(21.4)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.8)	(43.7)	(16.5)	(22.8)	(14.2)	100.0	40		
Karnali Province	18.5	23.1	31.9	17.3	9.2	0.0	100.0	22.1	33.2	31.1	4.3	9.4	100.0	59		
Rural	17.0	28.0	29.2	22.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	21.4	36.7	28.1	9.0	4.8	100.0	28		
Urban	19.8	18.6	34.4	13.0	14.2	0.0	100.0	22.7	29.9	33.7	0.0	13.6	100.0	31		
Sudooapashchim Province	15.1	23.7	39.7	20.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	15.0	28.4	36.8	18.2	1.6	100.0	130		
Rural	7.9	25.6	42.4	22.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	8.1	30.3	38.8	21.2	1.6	100.0	57		
Urban	20.7	22.2	37.6	19.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.4	26.8	35.3	15.9	1.7	100.0	73		
Age (in months)																
0-11	5.9	24.6	42.5	22.9	2.6	1.4	100.0	7.0	26.5	39.1	10.4	17.0	100.0	143		
12-23	11.0	25.9	34.9	25.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	9.2	40.3	34.9	13.5	2.2	100.0	160		
24-35	11.4	18.0	41.3	26.9	2.4	0.0	100.0	12.0	34.9	41.3	10.9	1.0	100.0	127		
36-47	6.8	24.7	36.5	30.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	9.3	30.0	42.0	14.3	4.4	100.0	104		
48-59	10.7	22.4	39.0	21.3	6.6	0.0	100.0	12.0	33.6	41.4	10.3	2.7	100.0	111		
Mother's education																
None	7.9	25.9	43.5	17.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	8.7	34.0	46.2	6.8	4.3	100.0	193		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	7.7	18.1	40.6	30.1	2.7	0.8	100.0	8.1	27.4	41.7	15.7	7.2	100.0	238		
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	7.3	15.5	43.8	30.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	7.9	30.6	42.5	16.5	2.5	100.0	120		
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	8.1	20.8	37.4	30.1	1.9	1.7	100.0	8.2	24.2	40.9	14.8	11.9	100.0	118		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	12.3	24.4	37.0	25.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	12.6	38.4	33.1	10.5	5.3	100.0	173		
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	13.1	28.7	38.2	20.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.1	38.7	40.6	6.3	1.4	100.0	109		
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	11.0	17.3	34.9	34.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	11.9	37.9	20.5	17.8	11.9	100.0	64		
Higher	(9.4)	(36.8)	(14.6)	(36.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.8)	(42.0)	(20.2)	(20.3)	(4.8)	100.0	40		
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1		

Table TC.3.2: Continued														
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, Nepal, 2019														
	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		Total
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Has no functional difficulty	9.5	23.4	38.7	25.6	2.5	0.3	100.0	9.8	33.7	39.0	11.9	5.6	100.0	623
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	7.1	23.5	40.7	23.7	4.4	0.5	100.0	8.4	35.2	40.9	11.4	4.2	100.0	230
Second	10.5	20.3	40.8	25.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	12.3	25.5	46.1	9.8	6.3	100.0	136
Middle	5.9	21.7	47.0	23.8	0.7	0.8	100.0	4.8	30.3	44.4	10.5	10.0	100.0	96
Fourth	17.9	22.1	22.8	34.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	17.2	35.1	25.1	17.5	5.1	100.0	121
Richest	2.3	33.5	46.2	15.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	2.3	45.4	38.9	9.5	3.9	100.0	61
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases														
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases														

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Mixture of salt, sugar and water	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹					
Total	57.6	32.4	59.5	26.4	66.7	37.9	28.9	645
Sex								
Male	57.8	32.3	59.9	26.5	67.4	37.7	27.3	376
Female	57.3	32.5	59.0	26.3	65.7	38.2	31.2	269
Area								
Urban	60.9	33.0	63.0	30.3	69.9	38.9	29.9	358
Rural	53.5	31.6	55.2	21.5	62.7	36.6	27.7	287
Province								
Province 1	51.0	38.9	52.0	44.3	61.7	44.1	30.0	115
Rural	45.3	39.7	47.6	32.8	54.7	38.5	25.7	51
Urban	55.6	38.2	55.6	53.5	67.2	48.4	33.4	64
Province 2	52.6	16.4	52.6	22.7	58.5	23.0	9.6	127
Rural	(31.6)	(12.5)	(31.6)	(9.7)	(36.9)	(26.4)	(8.9)	41
Urban	62.5	18.2	62.5	28.9	68.6	21.4	9.9	86
Bagmati Province	62.7	35.3	69.2	19.2	72.3	48.6	35.4	75
Rural	(63.8)	(18.8)	(65.3)	(21.2)	(71.2)	(57.2)	(36.3)	31
Kathmandu Valley Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Other Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Gandaki Province	36.9	15.4	40.1	15.4	45.6	25.3	23.2	36
Rural	(26.8)	(21.0)	(33.7)	(8.1)	(33.7)	(12.5)	(10.9)	16
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Lumbini Province	55.6	40.8	57.3	15.6	65.0	36.8	31.1	103
Rural	59.0	44.9	61.8	11.9	69.9	37.1	31.4	63
Urban	(50.2)	(34.4)	(50.2)	(21.3)	(57.2)	(36.3)	(30.7)	40
Karnali Province	54.1	31.9	56.3	29.1	66.9	42.8	34.6	59
Rural	51.6	28.9	51.6	31.0	67.4	39.5	33.6	28
Urban	56.4	34.6	60.6	27.4	66.3	45.8	35.6	31
Sudooorpushchim Province	74.3	38.8	75.9	28.8	83.2	43.0	40.6	130
Rural	73.4	34.3	74.1	30.0	82.0	36.2	36.2	57
Urban	75.0	42.4	77.3	27.9	84.2	48.4	44.0	73
Age (in months)								
0-11	35.7	18.9	37.5	14.4	43.2	35.1	21.9	143
12-23	54.1	37.4	58.2	22.5	64.6	47.5	35.5	160
24-35	64.9	33.2	66.3	33.2	72.2	41.1	32.6	127
36-47	72.4	34.5	73.9	29.1	81.6	34.8	30.4	104
48-59	68.6	39.8	68.6	37.2	79.8	26.8	23.2	111

Table TC.3.3: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Mixture of salt, sugar and water	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹					
Mother's education								
None	64.0	38.7	65.5	24.2	71.1	33.3	27.0	193
Basic (Gr 1-8)	55.1	23.1	56.2	25.8	64.5	35.4	25.4	238
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	48.3	25.3	49.5	30.3	62.7	31.9	20.3	120
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	62.0	20.8	63.0	21.3	66.2	38.8	30.6	118
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	51.0	32.5	54.3	28.4	62.2	44.5	34.7	173
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	48.0	31.8	51.6	24.2	60.3	40.8	29.0	109
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	56.1	33.8	58.7	35.4	65.4	51.0	44.3	64
Higher	(69.1)	(55.3)	(72.0)	(33.2)	(77.9)	(48.0)	(35.4)	40
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Has no functional difficulty	58.1	32.7	60.1	26.6	67.4	37.7	29.1	623
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	61.6	34.6	63.1	26.4	72.3	36.7	31.1	230
Second	45.7	28.1	47.5	26.8	55.2	32.1	23.4	136
Middle	52.6	29.2	54.7	24.7	60.8	38.4	22.2	96
Fourth	62.4	31.4	64.6	26.3	68.0	45.6	35.9	121
Richest	67.6	40.8	70.5	28.7	78.1	39.3	30.1	61
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 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

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, Nepal, 2019

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	ORT (ORS or government-recommended)				Other treatments											Not given any treatment or drug
	ORS or increased fluids		ORT with continued feeding ¹		Pill or syrup					Injection						
Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Unknown	Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment			
Total	37.9	66.9	72.0	62.4	3.7	16.8	1.7	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	4.2	2.8	70.6	17.3	645
Sex																
Male	37.7	66.4	71.7	62.2	4.3	16.7	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	4.0	2.5	70.8	16.1	376
Female	38.2	67.7	72.6	62.7	2.7	16.9	2.1	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	4.4	3.2	70.4	19.0	269
Area																
Urban	38.9	70.9	75.2	64.3	4.0	18.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	4.1	1.9	68.7	14.5	358
Rural	36.6	62.0	68.2	60.1	3.3	14.6	1.4	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	4.2	3.9	73.0	20.8	287
Province																
Province 1	44.1	62.1	68.5	68.0	2.8	14.3	6.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	3.0	66.9	19.4	115
Rural	38.5	52.9	60.0	58.9	2.0	12.1	3.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	5.5	72.1	25.1	51
Urban	48.4	69.4	75.2	75.2	3.5	16.2	8.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	1.0	62.8	15.0	64
Province 2	23.0	57.6	61.0	49.4	3.9	13.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.2	21.0	127
Rural	(26.4)	(31.6)	(36.9)	(32.2)	(7.9)	(17.0)	(1.4)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(78.9)	(42.1)	41
Urban	21.4	69.9	72.3	57.6	1.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.2	11.1	86
Bagmati Province	48.6	77.0	79.6	74.8	7.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	7.8	76.6	12.0	75
Rural	(57.2)	(82.9)	(87.3)	(86.2)	(2.2)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.3)	(83.2)	(0.0)	31
Kathmandu Valley Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Other Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Gandaki Province	25.3	55.2	60.8	51.5	6.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	5.3	75.0	27.7	36
Rural	(12.5)	(56.4)	(56.4)	(41.3)	(11.3)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(1.9)	(74.9)	(35.8)	16
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19

Table TC.3.4: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:											Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks					
	ORT (ORS or government-recommended ORS or homemade fluid or increased fluids)			Pill or syrup			Other treatments										
	Zinc	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Unknown	Intra-venous		Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment	Not given any treatment or drug	
Mother's functional difficulties																	
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
Has no functional difficulty	37.7	67.4	72.5	62.7	3.7	16.8	1.8	2.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.2	2.6	70.9	17.3	
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	36.7	71.2	77.7	69.4	3.7	13.7	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	6.2	2.9	75.2	15.6	230
Second	32.1	57.8	61.9	54.4	2.8	13.2	2.8	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.8	2.0	72.9	26.5	136
Middle	38.4	62.9	67.7	57.8	0.7	13.8	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	3.0	76.2	19.0	96
Fourth	45.6	69.3	71.9	55.9	3.1	29.3	1.7	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.2	57.6	12.0	121
Richest	39.3	72.7	80.4	74.2	11.2	16.0	0.0	0.8	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.1	65.4	11.3	61
¹ MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding																	
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																	
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																	

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, Nepal, 2019

	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						Health facilities or providers					
	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	60.5	40.6	11.2	3.1	97.1	384	58.6	42.5	8.1	0.8	99.0	244
Sex												
Male	54.7	46.2	12.2	3.8	96.7	225	52.8	47.8	9.7	1.4	98.6	142
Female	68.8	32.6	9.9	2.2	97.8	159	66.5	35.1	5.8	0.0	99.5	103
Area												
Urban	57.7	43.7	13.7	3.9	96.5	226	55.0	44.9	7.0	1.0	98.6	139
Rural	64.5	36.1	7.7	2.0	98.0	158	63.3	39.2	9.5	0.5	99.5	105
Province												
Province 1	81.6	14.0	23.3	4.4	95.6	60	85.3	17.3	21.0	0.0	100.0	51
Rural	(81.4)	(18.6)	(19.1)	(0.0)	100.0	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	92.7	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Province 2	50.8	49.2	16.1	0.0	100.0	67	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Urban	51.8	48.2	18.4	0.0	100.0	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Bagmati Province	50.3	59.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	52	(41.9)	(60.1)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	37
Rural	(76.2)	(31.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Kathmandu Valley Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Other Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6

Table TC.3.5: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks					
	Health facilities or providers					Health facilities or providers											
	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							
Gandaki Province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	95.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	9			
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	88.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	2			
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	7			
Lumbini Province	43.0	50.1	3.4	7.6	92.4	(47.0)	(51.1)	(0.0)	(2.9)	97.1	59	(46.5)	(53.5)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	38
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Karnali Province	68.7	31.4	16.5	1.2	98.8	(75.2)	(24.9)	(14.4)	(2.7)	(97.3)	33	(58.8)	(41.2)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	25
Rural	(63.6)	(36.4)	(18.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Sudooorashchim Province	69.0	37.5	9.2	4.0	97.0	66.2	35.8	9.2	2.5	97.5	98	61.0	41.0	0.0	2.6	96.4	56
Rural	71.0	38.7	9.2	5.1	96.7	(71.8)	(33.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42	(4.7)	(45.2)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(94.4)	35
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35
Age (in months)																	
0-11	46.4	52.7	10.3	2.2	97.8	67.4	35.8	7.4	1.9	98.1	54	32.2	67.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	50
12-23	51.4	46.7	8.1	3.9	96.1	59.8	38.7	10.5	4.0	96.0	93	68.0	32.5	10.8	1.5	98.5	76
24-35	72.8	33.1	20.8	3.5	97.8	66.2	35.8	9.2	2.5	97.5	84	62.9	41.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	52
36-47	66.7	35.1	11.2	2.1	97.9	51.6	42.6	7.2	10.0	91.7	77	(62.6)	(39.4)	(14.1)	(2.3)	(97.7)	36
48-59	58.3	46.7	17.8	0.8	99.2	72.8	33.1	20.8	3.5	97.8	76	(66.6)	(31.5)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(98.2)	30
Mother's education																	
None	66.7	35.1	11.2	2.1	97.9	66.7	35.1	11.2	2.1	97.9	127	64.3	40.2	10.7	0.9	98.2	64
Basic (Gr 1-8)	55.3	44.9	13.1	4.9	95.8	51.6	42.6	7.2	10.0	91.7	134	55.4	44.6	6.1	0.0	100.0	84
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	58.3	46.7	17.8	0.8	99.2	51.6	42.6	7.2	10.0	91.7	59	(56.8)	(43.2)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	38
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	58.3	46.7	17.8	0.8	99.2	58.3	46.7	17.8	0.8	99.2	75	(54.2)	(45.8)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	46

Table TC.3.5: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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						Health facilities or providers					
	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	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	66.3	32.6	7.9	1.7	98.3	94	63.2	36.4	6.8	1.8	98.2	77
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	56.6	41.5	9.2	2.8	97.2	56	54.0	44.1	11.8	3.2	96.8	44
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	(80.8)	(19.2)	(6.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38	(75.7)	(26.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	96.0	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	60.2	41.0	11.2	3.2	97.1	374	58.7	42.4	8.4	0.9	98.9	235
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	71.8	29.1	7.6	4.4	96.3	145	66.3	36.6	6.8	0.7	98.6	84
Second	68.4	30.1	16.9	4.8	95.2	65	68.6	31.7	11.4	1.9	98.1	44
Middle	51.3	49.3	16.1	2.3	97.7	53	(45.5)	(54.5)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	37
Fourth	49.4	51.5	4.5	1.7	98.3	78	56.4	43.6	2.0	1.0	99.0	55
Richest	(41.9)	(64.4)	(21.2)	(0.0)	100.0	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B 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

(*) Figures 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.⁷

The Nepal, 2019MICS 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.

⁷ 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 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, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:														Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported that reported 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	Total	Number of household members			
Electric stove	Solar cooker	Biogas stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Biogas stove	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ ethanol	Traditional solid fuel stove	Open fire	Three stone stove / stove				Other cookstove		
0.7	0.2	39.8	2.4	0.0	3.2	31.0	22.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	53,815	43.2	53,808		
Area															
Urban	0.8	0.2	52.6	2.5	0.0	2.1	23.8	17.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	56.0	36,221		
Rural	0.6	0.3	13.6	2.2	0.1	5.5	45.8	31.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	16.8	17,587		
Province															
Province 1	0.2	0.3	29.7	2.6	0.0	6.7	34.3	24.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	32.9	9,085		
Rural	0.2	0.3	12.9	2.8	0.1	9.9	42.0	29.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	16.1	3,428		
Urban	0.3	0.3	39.9	2.5	0.0	4.7	29.7	21.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	43.0	5,657		
Province 2	1.2	0.0	32.8	1.1	0.0	1.7	48.3	14.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.1	10,210		
Rural	1.3	0.0	15.9	1.3	0.0	0.4	61.7	19.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.5	2,891		
Urban	1.2	0.0	39.5	1.1	0.0	2.2	43.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.7	7,319		
Bagmati Province	0.8	0.1	73.0	1.2	0.1	2.3	7.8	14.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	75.2	12,528		
Rural	0.5	0.0	19.9	2.2	0.2	7.5	23.9	44.6	1.2	0.1	100.0	22.6	2,327		
Kathmandu Valley Urban	1.1	0.0	93.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	6,836		
Other Urban	0.4	0.4	67.9	2.3	0.0	1.9	10.5	16.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	71.1	3,365		
Gandaki Province	0.3	0.0	46.1	3.6	0.1	4.4	23.1	22.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	50.1	4,413		
Rural	0.4	0.0	21.6	2.0	0.2	6.4	36.2	33.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	24.0	1,530		
Urban	0.3	0.0	59.2	4.5	0.0	3.3	16.2	16.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	64.0	2,883		
Lumbini Province	0.7	0.2	32.7	4.7	0.0	2.0	33.8	25.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	38.3	9,873		
Rural	0.8	0.0	14.5	3.6	0.0	3.1	51.7	26.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.0	3,997		
Urban	0.5	0.3	45.0	5.4	0.0	1.2	21.6	25.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	51.3	5,876		

Table TC.4.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:											Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported that reported 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									
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Petroleum gas stove	Liquefied gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquid fuel not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Open stove / fire	Three stone stove			No food cooked in the household	
Karnali Province	0.2	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.0	8.3	34.6	45.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	3,032	10.5	3,032	
Rural	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	14.7	43.3	38.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,448	2.9	1,448	
Urban	0.0	0.4	16.7	0.4	0.0	2.5	26.5	52.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,584	17.5	1,584	
Sudooorashchim Province	1.4	0.7	14.7	3.5	0.1	0.6	48.2	30.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,667	20.4	4,667	
Rural	0.5	1.6	5.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	52.4	38.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,967	8.7	1,967	
Urban	2.1	0.0	21.9	5.0	0.2	1.0	45.2	24.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,701	28.9	2,701	
Education of household head															
None	0.9	0.2	22.0	1.9	0.1	4.0	42.0	28.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	19,883	25.0	19,876	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	0.6	0.3	38.9	2.2	0.0	3.4	29.9	24.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	18,572	42.0	18,572	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	0.6	0.2	34.1	2.3	0.0	3.8	32.4	25.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	11,309	37.2	11,309	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	0.8	0.5	46.3	2.0	0.0	2.8	26.0	21.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	7,263	49.6	7,263	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	0.6	0.1	60.1	3.4	0.0	2.1	20.6	12.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	12,277	64.2	12,276	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	0.7	0.1	55.9	4.0	0.0	2.1	22.2	14.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	8,910	60.7	8,910	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	0.5	0.2	71.0	1.8	0.1	2.1	16.4	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,367	73.5	3,366	
Higher	1.1	0.3	79.9	3.0	0.0	1.5	8.5	5.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,069	84.3	3,069	
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14	(65.1)	14	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	6.8	46.4	44.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	10,763	1.3	10,762	
Second	0.6	0.0	4.3	1.7	0.1	5.0	51.0	36.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	10,763	6.6	10,761	
Middle	1.1	0.2	25.1	3.9	0.0	3.4	42.2	23.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	10,760	30.3	10,760	
Fourth	0.8	0.1	71.8	5.6	0.0	0.9	14.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,767	78.4	10,763	
Richest	1.0	0.1	97.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,763	99.4	10,762	

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	Alcohol/Ethanol	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/Plastic	Sawdust	No food cooked in the household				
Total	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	53.7	0.5	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.8	53,815
Area																	
Urban	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	41.5	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.0	36,225
Rural	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	78.6	0.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.2	17,590
Province																	
Province 1	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	0.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	67.1	9,087
Rural	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.2	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	83.9	3,428
Urban	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.0	5,659
Province 2	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	53.6	1.9	9.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.9	10,210
Rural	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	63.0	2.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.5	2,891
Urban	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	49.9	1.8	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.3	7,319
Bagmati Province	75.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	24.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.8	12,532
Rural	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	76.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	77.4	2,328
Kathmandu Valley Urban	95.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.9	6,836
Other Urban	71.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	28.9	3,367
Gandaki Province	50.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	49.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.9	4,413
Rural	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	75.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.0	1,530
Urban	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.0	2,883
Lumbini Province	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.7	9,874
Rural	19.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	79.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.9	3,998
Urban	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	47.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	48.7	5,876

Table TC.4.2: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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		
	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ Waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust									
Karnali Province	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	88.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.5	3,032	
Rural	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	96.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	1,448	
Urban	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.5	1,584	
Sudooapashchim Province	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.6	4,667	
Rural	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.3	1,967	
Urban	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.1	2,701	
Education of household head																				
None	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	70.2	1.1	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	19,883	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.5	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.0	18,572	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	37.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	60.5	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.8	11,309	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	49.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.4	7,263	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.8	12,277	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	60.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.6	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.3	8,910	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	25.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.5	3,367	
Higher	84.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.7	3,069	
Missing/DK	(65.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(34.9)	14	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	97.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	10,763	
Second	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	88.2	0.8	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.4	10,763	
Middle	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.6	1.4	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.7	10,760	
Fourth	78.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.5	10,767	
Richest	99.4	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	100.0	0.6	10,763	

() Figures 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, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and													
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:						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		
		Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors						
				No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place	Total			
Total	56.8	53,815	5.8	0.4	24.1	45.1	21.8	1.8	7.1	0.1	100.0	33.0	53,815
Area													
Urban	44.0	36,225	2.6	0.2	20.1	45.2	24.1	2.1	8.4	0.1	100.0	33.9	36,225
Rural	83.2	17,590	12.4	0.8	28.5	45.0	19.2	1.6	5.6	0.1	100.0	32.0	17,590
Province													
Province 1	67.1	9,087	9.4	0.3	14.6	40.9	40.7	0.9	2.8	0.1	100.0	22.0	9,087
Rural	83.9	3,428	18.7	0.5	17.4	40.9	37.8	0.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	19.1	3,428
Urban	57.0	5,659	3.8	0.1	12.0	40.9	43.2	1.2	2.5	0.2	100.0	24.6	5,659
Province 2	64.9	10,210	0.2	0.3	26.9	36.7	15.0	4.3	17.0	0.0	100.0	49.6	10,210
Rural	81.5	2,891	0.4	0.2	33.5	31.1	15.3	5.9	14.2	0.0	100.0	49.5	2,891
Urban	58.3	7,319	0.2	0.3	23.3	39.8	14.9	3.4	18.6	0.0	100.0	49.6	7,319
Bagmati Province	24.8	12,532	1.9	0.1	26.3	51.8	15.0	1.1	5.6	0.1	100.0	24.9	12,532
Rural	77.4	2,328	6.6	0.2	25.5	53.8	14.8	0.2	5.5	0.2	100.0	24.2	2,328
Kathmandu Valley Urban	4.9	6,836	0.3	0.1	28.8	38.9	18.0	8.5	5.9	0.0	100.0	16.4	6,836
Other Urban	28.9	3,367	1.9	0.0	27.0	52.7	14.4	0.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	29.1	3,367

Table TC.4.3: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and													
Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:						Number of household members	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		
	Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors							
			No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place					
Total											Total		
Gandaki Province	49.9	0.3	8.4	0.3	19.7	55.3	17.0	1.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	27.8	4,413
Rural	76.0	0.9	15.1	0.9	26.2	54.1	12.8	1.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	28.1	1,530
Urban	36.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	12.5	56.7	21.7	1.8	7.4	0.0	100.0	27.5	2,883
Lumbini Province	61.7	0.4	9.4	0.4	24.8	42.8	23.3	2.4	6.7	0.0	100.0	29.5	9,874
Rural	80.9	0.7	17.5	0.7	33.1	42.2	17.9	1.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	32.5	3,998
Urban	48.7	0.2	3.9	0.2	15.4	43.6	29.4	3.2	8.5	0.0	100.0	26.2	5,876
Karnali Province	89.5	1.7	18.3	1.7	31.4	58.6	6.8	0.3	2.8	0.2	100.0	25.7	3,032
Rural	97.1	3.7	28.6	3.7	35.7	56.6	5.3	0.3	1.8	0.4	100.0	28.1	1,448
Urban	82.5	0.0	8.9	0.0	26.8	60.7	8.4	0.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	23.1	1,584
Sudooapashchim Province	79.6	1.0	2.9	1.0	29.4	49.4	19.6	0.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	42.5	4,667
Rural	91.3	1.0	1.8	1.0	30.3	51.4	16.4	0.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	42.5	1,967
Urban	71.1	1.0	3.7	1.0	28.5	47.5	22.6	0.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	42.6	2,701
Education of household head													
None	75.0	0.6	6.5	0.6	29.0	39.3	21.0	2.3	8.4	0.0	100.0	34.1	19,883
Basic (Gr 1-8)	58.0	0.4	6.3	0.4	20.9	48.4	23.5	1.3	5.8	0.1	100.0	31.0	18,572
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	62.8	0.5	7.2	0.5	21.5	47.9	23.1	1.4	6.2	0.0	100.0	30.9	11,309
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	50.4	0.3	4.9	0.3	19.8	49.5	24.2	1.3	4.9	0.3	100.0	31.3	7,263
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	35.8	0.2	4.5	0.2	16.8	54.4	21.4	1.8	5.5	0.1	100.0	33.8	12,277
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	39.3	0.2	4.4	0.2	16.7	55.0	20.6	2.0	5.7	0.0	100.0	34.1	8,910
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	26.5	0.2	4.8	0.2	17.6	51.8	24.9	0.8	4.9	0.1	100.0	32.9	3,367

Table TC.4.3: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and													
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:						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		
		Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors					Other place	
				No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch					
Higher	3,069	3.2	0.0	14.1	67.6	10.8	0.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	37.0	3,069	
Missing/DK	(14)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	14	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	10,763	14.7	0.8	38.1	45.0	11.8	1.3	3.8	0.1	100.0	31.4	10,763	
Second	10,763	10.4	0.6	19.7	44.7	24.4	1.7	9.4	0.1	100.0	30.4	10,763	
Middle	10,760	3.3	0.5	16.3	43.4	28.8	2.8	8.8	0.0	100.0	36.5	10,760	
Fourth	10,767	0.6	0.2	5.6	52.2	33.4	2.1	6.5	0.0	100.0	39.9	10,767	
Richest	10,763	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.6	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.6	10,763	

() Figures 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 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on														Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	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	Solar air heater	Electricity	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Biogas	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs				Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Other	No Response	No space heating in the household	Total	
Total	0.2	1.0	5.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	56.8	4.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	30.4	100.0	53,815	9.5	37,460	
Area																								
Urban	0.3	1.4	6.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	48.9	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	36.4	100.0	36,225	14.4	23,040	
Rural	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	73.2	5.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	100.0	17,590	1.7	14,419	
Province																								
Province 1	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	62.4	8.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	24.3	100.0	9,087	3.2	6,878	
Rural	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	69.7	11.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	16.5	100.0	3,428	1.4	2,861	
Urban	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	58.0	7.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	29.0	100.0	5,659	4.4	4,017	
Province 2	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	48.6	11.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	33.9	100.0	10,210	5.3	6,752	
Rural	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	47.1	13.9	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	100.0	2,891	3.4	1,959	
Urban	0.0	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	49.2	9.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	34.5	100.0	7,319	6.0	4,793	
Bagmati Province	0.6	3.0	14.6	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	37.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.2	100.0	12,532	34.0	7,242	
Rural	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	86.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	100.0	2,328	1.1	2,056	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	1.1	5.0	22.7	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	53.8	100.0	6,836	67.6	3,158	
Other Urban	0.0	0.9	7.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.7	100.0	3,367	14.9	2,029	
Gandaki Province	0.0	0.7	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	63.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	100.0	4,413	6.3	3,014	
Rural	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	76.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	20.2	100.0	1,530	3.2	1,222	
Urban	0.0	1.1	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	56.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	37.8	100.0	2,883	8.4	1,793	
Lumbini Province	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	71.8	6.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	100.0	9,874	2.6	7,983	
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.0	5.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	3,998	1.1	3,553	
Urban	0.2	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	65.5	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	100.0	5,876	3.8	4,430	
Karnali Province	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	82.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	100.0	3,032	1.4	2,548	
Rural	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	91.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	100.0	1,448	0.8	1,333	
Urban	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	100.0	1,584	2.0	1,215	

Table TC.4.4: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on														Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	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	Solar air heater	Electricity	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Biogas	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs				Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Other	No Response	No space heating in the household	Total
Sudooorashchim Province	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	61.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	34.8	100.0	4,667	3,042	
Rural	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	70.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	27.0	100.0	1,967	1,435	
Urban	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	40.5	100.0	2,701	1,607	
Education of household head																							
None	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	63.2	7.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.8	100.0	19,883	14,760	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	0.3	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	61.7	4.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	28.4	100.0	18,572	13,291	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	0.1	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	64.5	4.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	26.2	100.0	11,309	8,343	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	0.6	0.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	57.3	4.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	31.9	100.0	7,263	4,948	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	0.3	1.5	9.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	46.2	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	38.3	100.0	12,277	7,569	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	0.4	1.4	7.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	49.3	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	36.9	100.0	8,910	5,623	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	0.0	1.6	13.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	38.1	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.2	100.0	3,367	1,946	
Higher	0.8	6.2	20.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	29.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	100.0	3,069	1,828	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	11
Wealth index quintile																							
Poorest	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	87.4	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	100.0	10,763	9,843	
Second	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	76.2	7.1	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.4	100.0	10,763	9,214	
Middle	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	62.5	8.1	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	26.5	100.0	10,760	7,906	
Fourth	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	46.0	5.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.6	100.0	10,767	5,853	
Richest	0.8	4.1	22.6	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	12.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	56.9	100.0	10,763	4,644	

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household members mainly using:												Total	Number of household members				
	Space heater						Cookstove for space heating											
	Manufactured		Traditional		Without chimney		Manufactured		Traditional		Without chimney							
	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	Three stone stove /	Open fire for space heating	No space heating in the household	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	13.4	45.1	0.5	30.4	0.1	100.0	53,815		
Area																		
Urban	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	10.5	41.8	0.5	36.4	0.1	100.0	36,225		
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.5	19.4	51.9	0.5	18.0	0.1	100.0	17,590		
Province																		
Province 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.4	19.1	48.7	0.8	24.3	0.1	100.0	9,087		
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.2	19.8	52.8	1.0	16.5	0.0	100.0	3,428		
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.2	18.7	46.2	0.7	29.0	0.2	100.0	5,659		
Province 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	10.8	50.9	0.3	33.9	0.0	100.0	10,210		
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	9.6	54.9	0.6	32.2	0.1	100.0	2,891		
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	11.3	49.3	0.2	34.5	0.0	100.0	7,319		
Bagmati Province	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.4	31.7	0.6	42.2	0.0	100.0	12,532		
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	14.9	69.3	0.8	11.7	0.0	100.0	2,328		
Kathmandu Valley Urban	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	14.0	0.4	53.8	0.0	100.0	6,836		
Other Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	8.8	41.6	0.7	39.7	0.0	100.0	3,367		
Gandaki Province	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	5.1	10.8	46.4	0.4	31.7	0.0	100.0	4,413		
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	9.5	17.6	48.2	0.2	20.2	0.1	100.0	1,530		
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.8	7.1	45.5	0.5	37.8	0.0	100.0	2,883		
Lumbini Province	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	6.1	17.5	53.7	0.7	19.1	0.0	100.0	9,874		
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	12.2	25.7	48.0	0.5	11.1	0.0	100.0	3,998		
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.0	11.9	57.6	0.8	24.6	0.0	100.0	5,876		

Table TC.4.5: Continued

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household members mainly using:												Total	Number of household members				
	Space heater						Cookstove for space heating											
	Central heating		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		With chimney				Without chimney			
	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	Missing/DK	
Karnali Province	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	21.4	41.8	0.3	16.0	0.1	100.0	3,032	
Rural	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	25.5	35.0	0.2	7.9	0.3	100.0	1,448	
Urban	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	17.7	48.1	0.4	23.3	0.0	100.0	1,584	
Sudoorpashchim Province	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	17.7	43.6	0.1	34.8	0.4	100.0	4,667	
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	22.6	48.0	0.0	27.0	0.1	100.0	1,967	
Urban	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	14.2	40.3	0.2	40.5	0.7	100.0	2,701	
Education of household head																		
None	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4	16.1	51.1	0.5	25.8	0.1	100.0	19,883	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.7	13.8	48.6	0.5	28.4	0.1	100.0	18,572	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.1	15.6	49.1	0.5	26.2	0.0	100.0	11,309	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.1	11.0	47.8	0.6	31.9	0.1	100.0	7,263	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.7	10.6	35.6	0.5	38.3	0.1	100.0	12,277	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.3	10.7	39.1	0.5	36.9	0.1	100.0	8,910	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.7	10.2	26.4	0.7	42.2	0.0	100.0	3,367	
Higher	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.9	4.7	22.3	0.2	40.4	0.0	100.0	3,069	
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.0)	(16.3)	(23.8)	(0.0)	100.0	14	
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	9.3	25.4	53.7	0.1	8.6	0.1	100.0	10,763	
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.9	19.9	59.0	0.5	14.4	0.1	100.0	10,763	
Middle	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.6	13.2	56.4	0.9	26.5	0.1	100.0	10,760	
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	7.4	43.7	0.5	45.6	0.0	100.0	10,767	
Richest	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	12.4	0.5	56.9	0.1	100.0	10,763	

() Figures 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 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on													Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)	
	Clean fuels for lighting:						Polluting fuels for lighting:						Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹		
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Wood	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Total			
Total	86.7	9.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	53,815	97.8	53,787
Area															
Urban	92.3	5.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	36,225	98.3	36,218
Rural	75.3	18.3	1.7	1.5	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	17,590	96.8	17,568
Province															
Province 1	85.9	10.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,087	97.0	9,084
Rural	77.4	17.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,428	96.6	3,425
Urban	91.0	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,659	97.2	5,659
Province 2	94.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,210	96.7	10,210
Rural	91.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,891	94.9	2,891
Urban	95.9	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,319	97.4	7,319
Bagmati Province	94.9	3.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,532	99.5	12,532
Rural	84.3	11.9	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,328	98.6	2,328
Kathmandu Valley Urban	99.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,836	99.8	6,836
Other Urban	93.2	5.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,367	99.6	3,367
Gandaki Province	97.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,413	98.9	4,413
Rural	94.9	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,530	97.6	1,530
Urban	98.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,883	99.6	2,883
Lumbini Province	88.1	6.8	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,874	97.7	9,860
Rural	79.4	12.7	2.9	1.4	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,998	96.7	3,984
Urban	94.1	2.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,876	98.3	5,876

Table TC.4.6: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on														Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)	
	Clean fuels for lighting:							Polluting fuels for lighting:								Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Wood	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Total	Number of household members			
Karnali Province	28.0	63.2	1.7	3.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,032	96.2	3,024	
Rural	21.4	69.1	1.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,448	96.0	1,443	
Urban	34.0	57.7	1.5	2.8	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,584	96.3	1,580	
Sudoorpushchim Province	74.8	19.0	1.2	2.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,667	97.7	4,664	
Rural	54.0	37.5	2.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,967	98.3	1,967	
Urban	89.9	5.4	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,701	97.3	2,697	
Education of household head																
None	81.7	11.7	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	19,883	96.2	19,856	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	86.8	10.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,572	98.4	18,570	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	85.0	11.1	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,309	98.0	11,307	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	89.5	8.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,263	99.0	7,263	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	92.3	6.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,277	99.0	12,277	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	92.5	5.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,910	99.2	8,910	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	91.8	6.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,367	98.6	3,367	
Higher	96.0	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,069	100.0	3,069	
Missing/DK	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14	(100.0)	14	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	42.6	42.5	3.3	3.6	0.0	2.2	2.3	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	10,763	92.2	10,734	
Second	94.0	3.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,763	98.4	10,763	
Middle	98.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,760	99.0	10,760	
Fourth	99.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,767	99.5	10,767	
Richest	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,763	100.0	10,763	

¹ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	26.9	53,815
Area		
Urban	36.8	36,225
Rural	6.4	17,590
Province		
Province	17.5	9,087
Province 1	7.2	3,428
Rural	23.7	5,659
Urban	18.3	10,210
Province 2	9.0	2,891
Rural	22.0	7,319
Urban	59.2	12,532
Bagmati Province	6.7	2,328
Rural	84.3	6,836
Kathmandu Valley Urban	44.6	3,367
Other Urban	28.2	4,413
Gandaki Province	11.0	1,530
Rural	37.3	2,883
Urban	15.8	9,874
Lumbini Province	4.7	3,998
Rural	23.3	5,876
Urban	5.8	3,032
Karnali Province	0.6	1,448
Rural	10.6	1,584
Urban	13.3	4,667
Sudoorpashchim Province	5.3	1,967
Rural	19.2	2,701
Education of household head		
None	13.6	19,883
Basic (Gr 1-8)	23.9	18,572
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	20.6	11,309
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	29.1	7,263
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	42.9	12,277
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	38.6	8,910
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	54.5	3,367
Higher	67.1	3,069
Missing/DK	(39.7)	14

Table TC.4.7: Continued

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Nepal, 2019

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.1	10,763
Second	1.0	10,763
Middle	7.9	10,760
Fourth	39.8	10,767
Richest	85.7	10,763
<p>¹ MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2</p> <p>^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</p> <p>() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases</p>		

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Nepal MICS 2019 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.⁴ 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.⁸ 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 also presented by sex, province, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics. Disaggregation for the children with symptoms of ARI, by the source of antibiotics is suppressed from the tables as all the figures were based on less than 50 unweighted cases except for the national figure. Nationally, 24.5% children with symptoms of ARI received antibiotics from public health facility while that from private and community health providers is 75.5% and 4.4% respectively.

⁸Campbell, 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

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:						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
	Health facilities or providers				No advice or treatment sought			
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source		A health facility or provider ^{1,B}		
Total	33.2	61.0	4.0	0.9	82.0	12.3	40.5	139
Sex								
Male	29.9	61.2	4.0	0.0	77.9	16.1	38.9	82
Female	38.1	60.8	4.0	2.2	88.0	6.8	42.9	57
Area								
Urban	29.9	66.3	2.1	0.0	82.0	14.4	34.5	68
Rural	36.5	55.9	5.9	1.7	82.1	10.3	46.3	71
Province^D								
Province 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Province 2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Bagmati Province	(13.3)	(59.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(69.1)	(27.7)	(31.8)	16
Gandaki Province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Lumbini Province	(19.8)	(84.2)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(94.3)	(2.5)	(51.9)	43
Karnali Province	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Sudoorpashchim Province	(58.5)	(51.7)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(84.0)	(10.8)	(25.6)	28
Age (in months)								
0-11	(23.3)	(71.5)	(1.5)	(3.4)	(81.7)	(14.3)	(43.8)	37
12-23	(52.3)	(48.1)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(82.6)	(6.9)	(32.7)	33
24-35	(24.6)	(73.0)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(91.2)	(8.8)	(64.0)	26
36-47	(26.8)	(58.4)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(80.3)	(14.8)	(36.7)	24
48-59	(39.4)	(50.1)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(71.0)	(19.5)	(19.8)	18
Mother's education								
None	(36.5)	(52.3)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(75.0)	(14.2)	(25.2)	(33)
Basic (Gr 1-8)	27.6	67.7	3.0	2.4	86.5	11.6	47.9	51
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	(33.0)	(55.7)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(80.5)	(19.5)	(41.9)	22
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	(23.5)	(77.0)	(1.9)	(4.3)	(91.1)	(5.4)	(52.6)	28
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	38.8	61.3	4.7	0.0	85.1	8.0	45.2	48
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	(41.1)	(55.8)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(85.0)	(6.8)	(46.2)	30
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7

Table TC.5.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:						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
	Health facilities or providers		Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought		
	Public	Private						
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Has no functional difficulty	33.2	59.9	4.2	0.9	81.9	12.8	40.8	134
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	37.7	54.2	2.8	2.6	78.3	11.4	36.2	47
Second	(60.3)	(41.7)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(83.1)	(16.9)	(40.9)	24
Middle	(23.7)	(76.6)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(88.5)	(4.9)	(63.1)	25
Fourth	(36.2)	(66.4)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(88.4)	(5.2)	(24.8)	21
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
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 (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) 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								
^D Provincial disaggregation is suppressed due to low number of unweighted cases								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

7.6 MALARIA

Malaria is a major cause of death of children under age five worldwide.⁴ Preventive measures and treatment with an effective antimalarial can dramatically reduce malaria mortality rates among children.⁹

In areas where malaria is common, WHO recommends prompt treatment of cases with recommended anti-malarial drugs⁹.

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.¹⁰ 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.

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. For this reason, steps are taken to protect pregnant women by 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.⁹

Nepal MICS 2019, 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. While Tables TC.6.1 through TC.6.8, related to treated mosquito nets, were not included in the survey.

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 used in country. Treatment-related findings are presented in tables TC.6.11-13. Findings for the treatment with ACT among children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment (TC.6.12) and the disaggregation of by source of anti-malarial for children with fever (TC.6.13) is suppressed from the table due to low number of cases. Nationally, (24.4%) of children with fever who received anti-malarial treatment were treated with ACT. Similarly, (46.7%) and (49.8%) of children with fever received anti-malarial from public and private health facility, respectively. While that from community health provider and other sources is (18.7%) and (3.4%) respectively.

⁹WHO.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.

¹⁰D'Acremont, 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.

¹¹Shulman, 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.

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

Table TC.6.9: Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment for malaria (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who took intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) for malaria during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of pregnant women:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Who took any medicine to prevent malaria	who took SP/Fansidar:				
		At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times ¹	Four or more times	
Total	2.9	2.9	1.8	0.6	0.5	1,950
Area						
Urban	3.1	3.1	1.7	0.7	0.6	1,277
Rural	2.7	2.7	2.1	0.5	0.3	673
Province						
Province 1	3.9	3.9	2.7	0.4	0.4	306
Rural	2.4	2.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	116
Urban	4.9	4.9	3.2	0.6	0.6	190
Province 2	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	417
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	118
Urban	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	299
Bagmati Province	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	384
Rural	3.1	3.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	85
Kathmandu Valley Urban	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	195
Other Urban	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	104
Gandaki Province	3.0	3.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	153
Rural	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	49
Urban	3.1	3.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	104
Lumbini Province	3.4	3.4	2.7	1.6	1.4	371
Rural	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.1	0.5	155
Urban	3.6	3.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	215
Karnali Province	3.4	3.4	3.0	1.2	0.3	132
Rural	2.7	2.7	2.0	0.6	0.6	69
Urban	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.9	0.0	63
Sudooapashchim Province	6.5	6.5	4.4	1.9	1.6	187
Rural	5.8	5.8	3.9	1.6	0.9	80
Urban	7.0	7.0	4.9	2.1	2.1	107
Education						
None	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	405
Basic (Gr 1-8)	4.3	4.3	2.9	0.6	0.6	600
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.6	0.6	262
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	4.8	4.8	2.4	0.7	0.5	337
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	2.2	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	775
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	2.4	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	483
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	1.9	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.2	292
Higher	4.2	4.2	4.0	1.8	1.6	171

Table TC.6.9: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who took intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) for malaria during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of pregnant women:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Who took any medicine to prevent malaria	who took SP/Fansidar:				
		At least once	Two or more times	Three or more times ¹	Four or more times	
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.6	3.6	2.6	1.0	0.7	442
Second	2.4	2.4	1.6	0.4	0.3	414
Middle	2.0	2.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	384
Fourth	3.6	3.6	1.8	0.9	0.8	384
Richest	3.1	3.1	1.5	0.6	0.6	327
¹ MICS indicator TC.25 - Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy						

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Total	27.5	47.4	5.0	0.8	72.7	27.0	1,369
Sex							
Male	26.1	50.7	5.1	0.7	74.1	25.4	770
Female	29.4	43.2	5.0	1.0	71.0	29.0	599
Area							
Urban	24.1	52.1	3.7	0.6	73.9	26.1	861
Rural	33.3	39.4	7.4	1.2	70.6	28.6	508
Province							
Province 1	31.5	37.6	6.8	0.5	68.7	30.8	250
Rural	35.0	25.1	6.0	1.3	60.1	38.6	90
Urban	29.5	44.7	7.2	0.0	73.6	26.4	159
Province 2	27.0	48.6	10.0	1.1	75.9	24.1	290
Rural	32.6	47.6	16.3	0.0	79.1	20.9	117
Urban	23.2	49.3	5.7	1.8	73.7	26.3	173
Bagmati Province	18.3	52.0	1.8	0.9	68.0	31.2	230
Rural	23.1	40.0	2.7	2.8	62.2	35.0	59
Kathmandu Valley Urban	11.1	62.5	1.5	0.0	72.1	27.9	99
Other Urban	24.1	47.2	1.4	0.6	67.3	32.7	72
Gandaki Province	18.2	51.6	4.2	0.0	67.7	32.3	110
Rural	24.7	36.7	6.2	0.0	61.4	38.6	39
Urban	14.7	59.8	3.1	0.0	71.2	28.8	71
Lumbini Province	24.8	64.6	1.9	1.8	84.7	14.8	235
Rural	27.2	54.3	3.1	3.1	77.8	21.0	99
Urban	23.0	72.2	1.0	0.9	89.7	10.3	136
Karnali Province	29.2	37.4	2.4	0.8	63.0	37.0	86
Rural	37.2	30.7	1.1	0.0	62.6	37.4	37
Urban	23.2	42.5	3.4	1.3	63.3	36.7	49
Sudoorpashchim Province	44.5	31.9	4.7	0.0	70.9	29.1	167
Rural	53.2	28.3	8.2	0.0	76.3	23.7	67
Urban	38.8	34.3	2.4	0.0	67.4	32.6	101
Age (in months)							
0-11	28.5	50.9	4.4	0.5	76.7	23.3	263
12-23	29.6	45.9	5.4	1.3	73.6	26.4	294
24-35	26.1	52.5	6.1	0.0	75.8	24.2	271
36-47	28.2	43.2	3.3	1.3	68.7	30.2	273
48-59	25.1	45.0	5.9	1.1	68.6	30.9	267

Table TC.6.10: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Mother's education							
None	32.0	35.2	6.6	1.3	66.0	33.0	351
Basic (Gr 1-8)	25.8	50.1	4.8	1.0	73.9	26.1	439
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	26.3	51.8	3.1	1.7	75.8	24.2	186
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	25.4	48.7	6.0	0.5	72.5	27.5	253
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	28.3	49.7	4.4	0.5	75.0	24.9	495
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	27.3	51.1	4.9	0.7	75.8	24.0	330
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	30.3	47.1	3.5	0.0	73.3	26.7	164
Higher	14.3	70.8	3.9	0.0	80.4	19.6	82
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Has no functional difficulty	27.2	47.4	5.0	0.9	72.5	27.2	1,325
No information	(31.7)	(39.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(71.3)	(28.7)	29
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	36.2	30.4	3.3	2.1	64.9	34.4	343
Second	28.7	43.9	4.8	0.2	70.5	29.3	288
Middle	24.0	55.1	8.3	1.1	76.9	22.7	283
Fourth	28.9	51.3	6.4	0.2	77.5	22.5	269
Richest	13.1	67.3	1.7	0.0	77.1	22.9	185

¹ MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) 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

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

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	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)	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodiaquine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection/IV	Paracetamol/ Panadol		Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	
Total	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.5	0.8	17.5	1.0	46.5	0.0	2.0	15.2	14.0	1,369	
Sex																				
Male	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.9	0.5	18.0	0.8	47.7	0.1	2.2	15.9	12.7	770	
Female	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	1.2	16.9	1.3	44.9	0.0	1.8	14.3	15.6	599	
Area																				
Urban	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.1	1.0	17.7	0.5	47.8	0.0	1.9	18.3	13.5	861	
Rural	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.5	17.3	1.9	44.3	0.1	2.1	9.9	14.7	508	
Province																				
Province 1	1.4	3.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	15.1	0.3	33.7	0.0	0.8	20.4	13.5	250	
Rural	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	15.0	0.7	38.9	0.0	2.2	10.3	12.4	90	
Urban	1.6	4.4	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	15.1	0.0	30.7	0.0	0.0	26.1	14.0	159	
Province 2	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.2	34.9	1.3	56.5	0.0	1.3	10.1	10.3	290	
Rural	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.5	40.6	3.2	53.4	0.0	0.6	12.1	5.8	117	
Urban	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	1.7	31.0	0.0	58.6	0.0	1.7	8.8	13.4	173	
Bagmati Province	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.7	8.1	1.3	38.8	0.0	2.5	28.8	10.7	230	
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	9.6	2.5	40.9	0.0	0.0	17.8	15.3	59	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.7	10.4	0.7	44.1	0.0	3.5	25.9	10.3	99	
Other Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	1.1	3.8	1.2	29.8	0.0	3.1	41.6	7.4	72	

Table TC.6.11: Continued

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Nepal, 2019

	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)	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodiaquine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection/IV	Paracetamol/ Panadol	Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	
Gandaki Province	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	2.8	6.9	0.0	38.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	22.2	18.1	110
Rural	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	16.9	14.1	39
Urban	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.3	9.7	0.0	43.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	25.0	20.3	71
Lumbini Province	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.9	20.6	0.5	61.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	6.0	14.3	235
Rural	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	2.1	12.5	1.2	48.2	0.0	0.0	5.9	1.4	22.3	99
Urban	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	26.4	0.0	70.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	9.4	8.5	136
Karnali Province	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	10.2	2.3	37.0	0.5	1.3	1.3	7.1	22.5	86
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	8.7	1.8	31.5	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	25.0	37
Urban	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	11.3	2.8	41.1	0.0	0.8	11.0	20.6	49	
Sudooorashchim Province	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.1	0.6	10.4	2.0	48.5	0.0	0.4	10.0	17.9	167	
Rural	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	6.7	3.3	47.8	0.0	1.1	11.7	15.9	67	
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.8	1.0	12.9	1.1	48.9	0.0	0.0	8.8	19.2	101	
Age (in months)																				
0-11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	20.4	1.5	49.0	0.0	1.6	23.3	9.6	263	
12-23	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	2.0	17.5	1.1	42.8	0.2	2.5	16.2	15.0	294	
24-35	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.0	0.7	18.4	0.9	49.5	0.0	1.8	13.3	18.3	271	
36-47	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.9	17.0	1.1	47.3	0.0	2.0	9.6	14.7	273	
48-59	1.1	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.3	14.3	0.5	44.3	0.0	2.0	13.7	12.0	267	

Table TC.6.11: Continued

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Nepal, 2019

	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)	SP/ Fansidar	Chloroquine	Amodiaquine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Other anti-malarial	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection/IV	Paracetamol/ Panadol	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	
Mother's education																			
None	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.9	1.4	17.0	1.6	49.7	0.0	1.2	7.6	12.9	351
Basic (Gr 1-8)	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.7	18.1	0.4	45.8	0.0	2.3	13.7	16.1	439
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.9	16.8	0.6	45.1	0.0	5.0	17.1	17.4	186
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.6	19.0	0.3	46.3	0.0	0.4	11.3	15.2	253
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.6	18.8	1.0	45.2	0.1	2.3	20.8	12.4	495
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.2	15.1	1.4	45.1	0.0	1.6	22.1	15.0	330
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	1.5	26.2	0.3	45.3	0.3	3.8	18.1	7.2	164
Higher	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	9.3	1.8	43.3	0.0	2.0	21.1	16.4	82
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties																			
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Has no functional difficulty	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.3	0.8	17.6	1.0	46.4	0.0	1.9	15.3	13.8	1,325
No information	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(44.9)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(9.3)	(14.7)	29
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.9	11.3	1.2	42.8	0.1	2.4	8.5	18.0	343
Second	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	1.0	18.2	0.6	43.9	0.0	0.4	13.8	16.6	288
Middle	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.9	23.4	2.2	48.6	0.0	1.8	18.7	9.9	283
Fourth	0.2	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	6.1	1.0	21.4	0.8	53.4	0.0	3.0	16.7	11.7	269
Richest	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	13.3	0.0	44.3	0.0	2.7	22.1	11.7	185

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

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with fever who:					Number of children with fever in the last two weeks
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Were given:			Any antimalarial drugs same or next day	
		Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)	ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs ²		
Total	9.2	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.0	1,369
Sex						
Male	9.8	0.5	0.5	2.6	1.9	770
Female	8.5	0.8	0.6	2.3	2.1	599
Area						
Urban	10.2	0.6	0.6	2.7	2.4	861
Rural	7.5	0.7	0.5	2.1	1.2	508
Province						
Province 1	1.6	1.4	1.0	6.4	5.8	250
Rural	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.7	90
Urban	2.4	1.6	1.6	9.0	8.8	159
Province 2	14.1	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.6	290
Rural	16.0	1.0	1.0	2.8	1.0	117
Urban	12.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	173
Bagmati Province	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	230
Rural	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59
Kathmandu Valley Urban	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	99
Other Urban	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72
Gandaki Province	8.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.1	110
Rural	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	39
Urban	8.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.7	71
Lumbini Province	12.4	0.4	0.4	2.4	2.0	235
Rural	5.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.8	99
Urban	17.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.5	136
Karnali Province	6.9	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	86
Rural	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37
Urban	9.2	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.9	49
Sudoorpashchim Province	11.6	0.7	0.7	2.0	1.5	167
Rural	12.8	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.5	67
Urban	10.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.8	101
Age (in months)						
0-11	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	263
12-23	9.1	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.0	294
24-35	8.7	0.4	0.0	2.6	1.6	271
36-47	11.0	1.4	1.4	3.4	2.8	273
48-59	8.1	1.1	1.1	4.1	3.3	267

Table TC.6.12: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with fever who:					Number of children with fever in the last two weeks
	Had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing ¹	Were given:			Any antimalarial drugs same or next day	
Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT)		ACT the same or next day	Any antimalarial drugs ²			
Mother's education						
None	9.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.0	351
Basic (Gr 1-8)	6.9	1.1	0.9	3.4	2.3	439
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	8.4	0.8	0.3	2.3	1.0	186
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	5.8	1.2	1.2	4.2	3.2	253
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	9.6	0.3	0.3	2.6	2.3	495
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	8.2	0.5	0.5	3.4	3.0	330
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	12.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	164
Higher	20.2	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.5	82
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Has no functional difficulty	9.4	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.0	1,325
No information	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.4	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.0	343
Second	8.4	1.2	0.9	2.6	2.2	288
Middle	11.9	0.6	0.6	2.9	2.3	283
Fourth	8.9	0.2	0.2	3.5	2.4	269
Richest	14.0	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.2	185
¹ MICS indicator TC.27 - Malaria diagnostics usage						
² MICS indicator TC.28 - Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with fever who were given anti-malarial	Number of children with fever in the last two weeks
Total	2.5	1,369
Sex		
Male	2.6	770
Female	2.3	599
Area		
Urban	2.7	861
Rural	2.1	508
Province		
Province 1	6.4	250
Rural	1.7	90
Urban	9.0	159
Province 2	1.3	290
Rural	2.8	117
Urban	0.3	173
Bagmati Province	0.2	230
Rural	0.0	59
Kathmandu Valley Urban	0.4	99
Other Urban	0.0	72
Gandaki Province	3.1	110
Rural	1.9	39
Urban	3.7	71
Lumbini Province	2.4	235
Rural	3.7	99
Urban	1.5	136
Karnali Province	1.7	86
Rural	0.0	37
Urban	2.9	49
Sudoorpashchim Province	2.0	167
Rural	2.5	67
Urban	1.7	101
Age (in months)		
0-11	0.0	263
12-23	2.3	294
24-35	2.6	271
36-47	3.4	273
48-59	4.1	267

Table TC.6.13: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with fever who were given anti-malarial	Number of children with fever in the last two weeks
Mother's education		
None	1.2	351
Basic (Gr 1-8)	3.4	439
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	2.3	186
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	4.2	253
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	2.6	495
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	3.4	330
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	1.0	164
Higher	2.5	82
Missing/DK	0.0	2
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	15
Has no functional difficulty	2.5	1,325
No information	(0.0)	29
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	1.5	343
Second	2.6	288
Middle	2.9	283
Fourth	3.5	269
Richest	2.2	185
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

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.¹² 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 breastfeeding too soon.¹³ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also 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.¹⁴ As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.¹⁵

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.¹⁶ 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.^{17,18} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

¹² 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)

¹³ 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>

¹⁴ 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

¹⁵ Bhuta, 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

¹⁶ 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>

¹⁷ PAHO. Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child. 2003.

¹⁸ 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>

¹⁹ WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions. 2008.

²⁰ 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 ²¹	Notes on interpretation ²²	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 under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	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 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) 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. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	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 and/or milk feeds 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 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

²¹ 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.

²² 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.

²³ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

²⁴ 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

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:

1. The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
2. (Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7 food groups for non-breastfed children; and
3. 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.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for exclusively breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and predominantly breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 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.³⁶⁺ in the table refers to the children age 0-35 months whose median duration of breastfeeding is more than 36 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding 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. However, Table 7.6 is suppressed due to very low number of non-breastfeeding children.

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.²⁶ Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. “Clarifying Nipple confusion.” *J Perinatal* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi:

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	98.7	41.7	87.8	1,950
Area				
Urban	98.4	42.0	86.2	1,277
Rural	99.3	41.3	90.7	673
Province				
Province 1	99.4	42.5	88.6	306
Rural	98.5	39.1	87.6	116
Urban	100.0	44.6	89.2	190
Province 2	98.6	48.5	82.4	417
Rural	99.6	43.7	83.8	118
Urban	98.2	50.5	81.8	299
Bagmati Province	98.8	30.2	86.5	384
Rural	100.0	34.0	94.4	85
Kathmandu Valley Urban	98.6	28.5	83.5	195
Other Urban	98.2	30.1	85.6	104
Gandaki Province	97.9	28.7	83.2	153
Rural	98.2	26.5	84.8	49
Urban	97.8	29.7	82.4	104
Lumbini Province	98.0	47.4	91.8	371
Rural	99.1	43.2	93.0	155
Urban	97.3	50.3	90.9	215
Karnali Province	99.0	39.7	89.4	132
Rural	99.6	44.9	93.4	69
Urban	98.3	34.1	85.1	63
Sudooapashchim Province	99.5	50.0	95.9	187
Rural	100.0	50.8	98.5	80
Urban	99.1	49.5	93.9	107
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	99.1	42.7	88.4	945
12-23 months	98.4	40.8	87.2	1,005
Mother's education				
None	98.2	46.3	89.2	405
Basic (Gr 1-8)	98.8	43.3	89.2	600
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	99.3	47.0	89.2	262
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	98.4	40.4	89.1	337
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	98.8	39.2	86.7	775
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	99.1	40.4	88.2	483
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	98.3	37.2	84.3	292
Higher	99.1	37.1	84.3	171

Table TC.7.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	98.7	41.9	87.5	1,548
Traditional birth attendant	(100.0)	(50.3)	(92.5)	35
Other / No attendant	98.6	40.3	88.5	368
Place of delivery				
Home	98.9	40.9	89.5	422
Health facility	98.7	42.1	87.6	1,512
Public	98.8	44.3	89.6	1,266
Private	98.2	30.9	77.4	246
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	98.8	45.9	91.5	1,652
C-Section	98.5	18.5	67.4	298
Mother's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Has no functional difficulty	98.7	42.2	87.9	1,896
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	99.1	41.9	93.1	442
Second	97.5	44.4	87.9	414
Middle	98.5	45.0	89.3	384
Fourth	99.8	45.3	84.6	384
Richest	98.6	30.1	82.4	327
¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed				
² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding				
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases				
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases				

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children who consumed:														TypeA 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	Gripe 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	8.6	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.4	8.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	15.0	1.1	1.9	18.0	1,950				
Area																			
Urban	8.9	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	17.7	0.9	1.8	20.4	1,277				
Rural	8.1	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	4.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	9.8	1.5	2.1	13.4	673				
Province																			
Province 1	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	13.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	15.4	0.8	0.6	16.7	306				
Rural	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.7	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	11.7	0.6	1.6	13.9	116				
Urban	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.9	0.0	18.5	190				
Province 2	12.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	18.1	1.8	0.0	19.8	417				
Rural	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	15.2	1.6	0.0	16.8	118				
Urban	12.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	19.2	1.8	0.0	21.1	299				
Bagmati Province	5.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	19.7	1.3	0.2	21.1	384				
Rural	4.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.9	0.6	0.8	10.3	85				
Kathmandu Valley Urban	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	24.8	0.9	0.0	25.7	195				
Other Urban	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	18.9	2.5	0.0	21.4	104				
Gandaki Province	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	28.4	0.0	0.3	28.7	153				
Rural	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	22.6	0.0	1.1	23.7	49				
Urban	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	31.1	104				
Lumbini Province	11.9	3.8	2.8	0.2	1.5	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	10.9	1.4	4.1	16.5	371				
Rural	9.4	2.9	2.1	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.5	8.9	3.3	1.8	14.0	155				
Urban	13.6	4.5	3.3	0.4	2.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	5.8	18.2	215				

Table TC.7.2: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children who consumed:													TypeA 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	Gripe 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			
Karnali Province	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.4	3.1	132			
Rural	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.4	0.8	4.2	69			
Urban	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.9	63			
Sudooapashchim Province	12.9	9.2	4.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	9.7	14.3	187			
Rural	11.5	9.9	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	9.9	11.5	80			
Urban	14.0	8.6	4.5	1.5	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	9.6	16.4	107			
Months since birth																		
0-11 months	7.9	1.8	1.3	0.2	0.5	8.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	14.1	1.2	2.0	17.3	945			
12-23 months	9.3	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	9.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	15.8	1.0	1.9	18.7	1,005			
Breastfeeding status																		
Ever breastfed	8.6	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	8.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	14.8	1.0	1.9	17.7	1,925			
Never breastfed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21			
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4			
Assistance at delivery																		
Skilled attendant	8.5	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	11.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	16.5	1.0	2.1	19.7	1,548			
Traditional birth attendant	(13.7)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(14.8)	35			
Other / No attendant	8.8	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	8.5	1.7	1.1	11.3	368			
Place of delivery																		
Home	9.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	8.6	1.8	1.5	11.9	422			
Health facility	8.4	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.5	11.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	16.8	0.9	2.0	19.7	1,512			
Public	8.0	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.6	8.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	13.8	1.0	2.2	17.0	1,266			
Private	10.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	31.7	0.5	1.1	33.4	246			
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16			

Table TC.7.2: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children who consumed:											TypeA 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	Gripe 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	
Mother's education																
None	9.4	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	9.4	1.6	1.8	12.7	405	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	6.7	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	10.3	1.0	1.1	12.4	600	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	6.4	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	11.0	2.1	0.3	13.4	262	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	6.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	9.7	0.2	1.6	11.5	337	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	9.2	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.6	12.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	18.0	0.6	2.3	21.0	775	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	8.9	2.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	9.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	15.5	0.4	2.3	18.1	483	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	9.6	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.5	17.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	22.2	0.9	2.5	25.6	292	
Higher	11.2	2.7	0.4	0.6	1.1	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	30.9	2.6	3.3	36.8	171	
Mother's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	
Has no functional difficulty	8.7	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.4	8.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	15.0	1.1	1.9	18.0	1,896	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	4.2	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	3.7	1.1	2.4	7.2	442	
Second	11.6	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.6	1.0	1.4	18.1	414	
Middle	8.5	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.4	8.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	14.4	0.4	1.6	16.4	384	
Fourth	9.1	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	17.3	1.8	1.8	21.0	384	
Richest	10.5	2.2	1.6	0.5	1.3	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	27.4	1.2	2.5	31.0	327	

A Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditionalherbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

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

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

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Nepal, 2019

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed	Number of children	Percent breastfed	Number of children
				(Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³		(Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	
Total	62.1	78.5	585	95.5	394	87.6	446
Sex							
Male	63.0	78.1	294	96.3	206	88.4	261
Female	61.2	78.9	291	94.6	188	86.6	186
Area							
Urban	58.8	77.8	363	95.9	257	87.5	272
Rural	67.6	79.8	222	94.7	137	87.8	174
Province							
Province 1	60.6	80.3	78	95.2	69	87.3	69
Rural	(65.7)	(72.2)	33	(95.9)	26	(84.5)	27
Urban	(56.8)	(86.2)	45	(94.8)	43	(89.1)	41
Province 2	69.9	85.2	172	89.5	81	75.0	81
Rural	(78.2)	(79.4)	46	(*)	19	(80.1)	33
Urban	66.8	87.3	126	93.6	62	(71.5)	48
Bagmati Province	51.1	62.9	95	99.2	65	85.8	101
Rural	(73.2)	(81.0)	28	(97.0)	16	(89.9)	16
Kathmandu Valley Urban	(39.5)	(48.5)	37	(100.0)	31	78.8	60
Other Urban	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	17	(100.0)	25
Gandaki Province	(58.4)	(72.1)	34	92.1	33	91.0	37
Rural	(*)	(*)	14	(92.8)	8	(90.8)	17
Urban	(*)	(*)	20	(91.9)	24	(91.2)	21
Lumbini Province	63.2	80.9	104	99.4	77	96.9	86
Rural	(65.2)	(83.4)	49	(100.0)	32	(94.4)	47
Urban	61.4	78.6	54	(99.0)	45	(100.0)	39
Karnali Province	68.3	88.5	44	(95.9)	26	(89.8)	29
Rural	(65.7)	(84.2)	26	(96.1)	15	(88.9)	16
Urban	(72.2)	(95.0)	18	(*)	11	(*)	13
Sudoorpashchim Province	55.0	74.0	58	97.0	44	93.4	43
Rural	(53.3)	(80.4)	25	(100.0)	20	(84.5)	18
Urban	(56.4)	(69.1)	33	(94.3)	23	(100.0)	25
Mother's education							
None	67.4	86.4	141	93.2	93	81.6	96
Basic (Gr 1-8)	62.4	74.2	174	96.5	118	90.8	131
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	67.4	82.0	64	93.0	58	86.4	59
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	59.5	69.6	110	100.0	59	94.5	72

Table TC.7.3: Continued

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Nepal, 2019

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	57.5	77.6	224	98.0	151	92.2	181
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	65.4	77.6	130	97.1	91	92.2	115
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	46.8	77.6	95	99.2	60	92.2	65
Higher	(67.5)	(75.7)	45	(86.9)	33	(70.5)	39
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	9
Has no functional difficulty	62.4	78.3	566	96.4	383	87.7	433
No information	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	9	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	60.8	80.1	135	98.8	86	89.5	116
Second	63.2	77.1	138	97.4	81	89.9	87
Middle	67.8	86.1	126	89.4	99	90.0	78
Fourth	63.5	80.4	108	98.7	81	88.6	75
Richest	51.5	63.5	78	(93.5)	47	80.2	91
¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months ² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months ³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year ⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	36+	3,799	3.4	4.6	2,566
Sex					
Male	36+	2,028	3.4	4.5	1,370
Female	36+	1,771	3.4	4.7	1,196
Area					
Urban	36+	2,448	3.1	4.5	1,667
Rural	36+	1,351	3.9	4.9	900
Province					
Province 1	33.1	595	3.2	4.5	397
Rural	29.5	226	3.6	4.2	153
Urban	33.5	370	2.9	4.8	244
Province 2	34.0	866	3.7	5.1	589
Rural	36+	260	4.3	4.4	165
Urban	26.3	606	3.5	5.3	423
Bagmati Province	31.6	738	2.6	3.5	495
Rural	32.3	169	5.0	5.6	111
Kathmandu Valley Urban	26.5	380	0.7	2.4	249
Other Urban	29.7	189	2.1	3.8	135
Gandaki Province	36+	282	1.9	2.5	193
Rural	36+	99	4.0	4.7	66
Urban	36+	183	2.9	4.1	127
Lumbini Province	36+	700	3.5	4.8	482
Rural	36+	312	3.5	4.6	208
Urban	36+	388	3.5	4.9	274
Karnali Province	36+	258	4.2	6.4	169
Rural	36+	125	4.7	6.5	91
Urban	33.2	132	4.0	6.2	78
Sudoorpashchim Province	36+	361	2.9	4.3	243
Rural	36+	161	2.8	5.1	107
Urban	34.4	200	3.0	3.8	136
Mother's education					
None	36+	905	4.0	5.3	573
Basic (Gr 1-8)	33.7	1,163	3.4	4.4	750
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	32.2	540	3.9	5.3	332
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	36+	623	3.2	4.0	418

Table TC.7.4: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	36+	1,414	3.1	4.5	1,019
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	36+	875	3.6	4.5	635
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	31.5	539	1.9	4.6	384
Higher	29.9	315	3.3	3.7	223
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties					
Has functional difficulty	(19.9)	37	(*)	(*)	28
Has no functional difficulty	36+	3,679	3.4	4.6	2,474
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	34.2	907	3.4	5.2	585
Second	34.3	778	3.5	4.6	546
Middle	33.2	761	3.6	5.1	515
Fourth	36+	727	3.7	4.8	490
Richest	29.4	626	2.6	3.4	430
Mean	29.8	3,799	3.6	4.9	2,566
¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding					
36+ refers to the children age 0-35 months whose median duration of breastfeeding is more than 36 months.					
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases					
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases					

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Nepal, 2019

	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 breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	62.1	585	87.0	1,982	81.4	2,566
Sex						
Male	63.0	294	88.1	1,076	82.7	1,370
Female	61.2	291	85.7	906	79.8	1,196
Area						
Urban	58.8	363	87.8	1,304	81.5	1,667
Rural	67.6	222	85.5	678	81.1	900
Province						
Province 1	60.6	78	85.5	319	80.6	397
Rural	(65.7)	33	80.3	119	77.1	153
Urban	(56.8)	45	88.7	199	82.8	244
Province 2	69.9	172	78.5	417	76.0	589
Rural	(78.2)	46	78.4	120	78.3	165
Urban	66.8	126	78.5	297	75.0	423
Bagmati Province	51.1	95	92.1	400	84.2	495
Rural	(73.2)	28	94.0	82	88.7	111
Kathmandu Valley Urban	(*)	37	89.9	212	82.4	249
Other Urban	(*)	30	95.1	105	83.9	135
Gandaki Province	(58.4)	34	92.0	159	86.1	193
Rural	(*)	14	92.5	52	86.6	66
Urban	(*)	20	91.7	107	85.8	127
Lumbini Province	63.2	104	88.9	378	83.4	482
Rural	(65.2)	49	84.5	158	79.9	208
Urban	61.4	54	92.0	220	86.0	274
Karnali Province	68.3	44	84.4	125	80.2	169
Rural	(65.7)	26	88.4	64	81.8	91
Urban	(72.2)	18	80.1	61	78.3	78
Sudooorpushchim Province	55.0	58	91.7	185	82.9	243
Rural	(53.3)	25	90.4	82	81.7	107
Urban	(56.4)	33	92.7	103	83.9	136
Mother's education						
None	67.4	141	82.1	432	78.5	573
Basic (Gr 1-8)	62.4	174	87.1	576	81.4	750
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	67.4	64	85.0	268	81.6	332
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	59.5	110	89.0	308	81.2	418

Table TC.7.5: Continued

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Nepal, 2019

	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 breastfed ²	Number of children
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	57.5	224	90.1	794	82.9	1,019
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	65.4	130	90.8	505	85.6	635
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	46.8	95	88.9	289	78.5	384
Higher	(67.5)	45	84.8	178	81.3	223
Missing/DK	(*)	0	(*)	2	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	3	(52.7)	25	(55.4)	28
Has no functional difficulty	62.4	566	87.8	1,908	82.0	2,474
No information	(*)	16	(73.7)	48	67.8	64
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	60.8	135	87.2	450	81.2	585
Second	63.2	138	88.9	408	82.4	546
Middle	67.8	126	84.1	389	80.1	515
Fourth	63.5	108	88.7	382	83.1	490
Richest	51.5	78	86.0	352	79.8	430
¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months ² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on 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, Nepal, 2019

	Currently breastfed										Currently not breastfed										All	
	Percent of children who received:					Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:					Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:					Minimum acceptable diet ^C	Number of children age 6-23 months			
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B		Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}								
Total	40.6	68.9	31.0	1,842	28.4	70.1	22.2	60.4	140	39.7	68.9	30.4	1,982									
Sex																						
Male	42.5	69.2	32.3	1,005	26.4	68.1	23.4	60.3	72	41.4	69.2	31.7	1,076									
Female	38.3	68.4	29.5	837	30.5	72.1	20.9	60.6	68	37.7	68.7	28.9	906									
Area																						
Urban	41.2	67.9	30.5	1,207	29.1	68.9	22.9	63.5	97	40.3	68.0	30.0	1,304									
Rural	39.5	70.7	32.0	635	26.6	72.7	20.6	53.6	43	38.6	70.8	31.2	678									
Province																						
Province 1	45.9	67.1	35.4	299	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	44.0	67.4	34.1	319									
Rural	41.9	72.2	35.0	110	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	38.5	70.8	32.2	119									
Urban	48.2	64.1	35.7	189	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	47.2	65.4	35.3	199									
Province 2	27.8	70.9	22.7	353	30.0	71.1	23.3	56.5	63	28.1	70.9	22.8	417									
Rural	32.9	72.5	27.0	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	32.5	74.8	26.4	120									
Urban	25.7	70.2	20.9	251	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46	26.3	69.3	21.3	297									
Bagmati Province	52.1	72.1	39.6	375	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	51.8	72.2	39.2	400									
Rural	40.7	68.6	35.3	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	41.9	69.4	35.9	82									
Kathmandu Valley Urban	63.6	75.7	47.1	191	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	61.9	75.0	45.6	212									
Other Urban	39.5	68.1	29.0	103	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	39.2	68.8	28.9	105									
Gandaki Province	52.4	74.4	40.4	150	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	51.1	75.2	39.5	159									
Rural	46.3	79.7	37.3	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	47.1	80.7	38.5	52									
Urban	55.4	71.8	41.9	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	53.0	72.5	39.9	107									
Lumbini Province	32.8	73.1	26.4	367	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	32.4	73.1	26.2	378									
Rural	39.3	74.1	34.3	154	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	39.0	73.5	34.2	158									
Urban	28.1	72.4	20.7	213	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	27.7	72.8	20.5	220									

Table TC.7.7: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Currently breastfeeding						Currently not breastfeeding						All	
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Minimum acceptable diet ^C	Number of children age 6-23 months	
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}		At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}			Minimum acceptable diet ^C
Karnali Province	30.7	61.1	23.8	118	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	29.5	59.9	23.0	125		
Rural	36.6	72.8	29.6	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	35.9	72.4	29.2	64		
Urban	24.4	48.6	17.6	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	22.9	46.6	16.5	61		
Sudoorpushchim Province	45.3	53.0	28.6	180	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	44.5	52.4	27.9	185		
Rural	41.4	54.1	24.5	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	40.6	53.6	23.5	82		
Urban	48.2	52.1	31.8	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	47.6	51.4	31.3	103		
Age (in months)														
6-8	21.4	73.9	18.9	291	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	21.0	73.9	18.6	296		
9-11	37.9	58.5	24.7	396	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	38.1	58.5	24.3	420		
12-17	43.3	69.5	33.5	557	(32.9)	(81.1)	(27.6)	42	42.6	70.3	33.0	599		
18-23	49.1	72.6	38.9	598	23.1	67.5	21.9	68	46.5	72.1	37.1	666		
Mother's education														
None	26.1	66.2	19.5	387	(14.6)	(66.3)	(13.5)	45	24.9	66.2	18.9	432		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	38.0	70.2	29.6	547	(25.1)	(57.2)	(5.5)	29	37.4	69.6	28.4	576		
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	31.0	74.6	26.5	251	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	30.5	72.9	25.2	268		
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	44.0	66.5	32.2	297	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	43.4	66.6	31.1	308		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	46.3	70.5	36.5	749	(37.2)	(80.7)	(33.3)	45	45.8	71.1	36.3	794		
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	44.8	71.1	36.5	476	(17.9)	(71.2)	(11.9)	29	43.3	71.1	35.2	505		
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	48.8	69.6	36.2	273	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	50.1	71.2	38.1	289		
Higher	57.8	62.7	38.8	157	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	56.1	63.9	38.9	178		
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2		
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(38.6)	(74.6)	(33.3)	25		
Has no functional difficulty	40.8	69.1	31.4	1,787	24.4	68.9	18.3	121	39.7	69.0	30.5	1,908		
No information	(42.0)	(60.0)	(25.2)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(39.0)	(62.3)	(23.9)	48		

Table TC.7.7: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

Wealth index quintile	Currently breastfeeding					Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:		Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:		Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B		Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}	Minimum dietary diversity ^A		Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}						
Poorest	36.0	66.9	27.9	429	(17.2)	(65.2)	(17.2)	(51.6)	21	35.1	66.8	27.4	450	
Second	36.1	70.7	29.9	387	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	35.1	70.0	29.0	408	
Middle	31.5	67.3	23.4	355	(18.1)	(72.0)	(10.9)	(61.0)	34	30.4	67.7	22.3	389	
Fourth	47.8	71.1	37.1	361	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	46.6	70.6	35.7	382	
Richest	54.4	68.6	38.4	310	(49.4)	(80.6)	(42.8)	(83.0)	42	53.8	70.1	39.0	352	

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.

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	23.0	2,566
Sex		
Male	23.2	1,370
Female	22.8	1,196
Area		
Urban	26.4	1,667
Rural	16.7	900
Province		
Province 1	26.6	397
Rural	20.3	153
Urban	30.5	244
Province 2	14.0	589
Rural	12.0	165
Urban	14.7	423
Bagmati Province	38.6	495
Rural	16.9	111
Kathmandu Valley Urban	51.3	249
Other Urban	33.0	135
Gandaki Province	28.4	193
Rural	26.2	66
Urban	29.5	127
Lumbini Province	16.4	482
Rural	15.7	208
Urban	16.9	274
Karnali Province	11.9	169
Rural	10.9	91
Urban	13.0	78
Sudoorpashchim Province	24.1	243
Rural	19.3	107
Urban	27.9	136
Age (in months)		
0-5	6.8	585
6-11	30.1	717
12-23	26.5	1,265
Mother's education		
None	14.9	573
Basic (Gr 1-8)	18.0	750
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	18.0	332
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	18.0	418

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	26.7	1,019
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	24.2	635
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	30.9	384
Higher	43.1	223
Missing/DK	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	28
Has no functional difficulty	22.8	2,474
No information	19.9	64
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	15.6	585
Second	14.1	546
Middle	18.9	515
Fourth	29.4	490
Richest	41.9	430
¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

7.8 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, 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.²⁷ 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.²⁸ 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.²⁹ 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.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.³⁰ 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.

²⁷ 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

²⁸ 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

²⁹ WHO. *Child Growth Standards. Technical Report*, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006. http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

³⁰ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

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 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, 0.5 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 3.0 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 2.7 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, Nepal, 2019

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				
	Underweight		Stunted		Wasted		Overweight		Number of children with height and age ^A		Number of children with weight and height ^A		
	Percent below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Percent below -2 SD ³	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Percent below -2 SD ⁵	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Percent below -2 SD ⁷	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age ^A	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height ^A		
Total	24.3	-1.2	6,622	11.8	-1.3	6,456	12.0	2.9	2.6	1.0	-0.6	6,477	
Sex													
Male	24.8	-1.3	3,485	12.4	-1.4	3,402	13.5	3.3	2.8	1.4	-0.7	3,416	
Female	23.7	-1.2	3,137	11.1	-1.3	3,054	10.4	2.5	2.3	0.6	-0.6	3,060	
Area													
Urban	22.3	-1.2	4,294	28.8	10.6	-1.2	4,177	11.2	3.0	2.7	1.0	-0.6	4,188
Rural	28.0	-1.4	2,328	36.4	14.0	-1.5	2,279	13.5	2.9	2.4	0.9	-0.7	2,289
Province													
Province 1	19.8	-1.1	1,044	24.9	8.0	-1.1	1,037	14.3	2.7	0.9	0.2	-0.8	1,044
Rural	19.5	-1.2	422	26.5	10.4	-1.2	421	14.0	3.0	1.1	0.5	-0.7	423
Urban	20.1	-1.1	622	23.7	6.4	-1.0	617	14.5	2.5	0.8	0.0	-0.8	622
Province 2	28.2	-1.4	1,571	34.2	14.8	-1.3	1,462	13.9	3.9	3.8	1.5	-0.7	1,482
Rural	30.2	-1.5	442	33.7	14.8	-1.4	415	17.3	3.0	3.8	1.9	-0.8	422
Urban	27.5	-1.4	1,129	34.4	14.8	-1.3	1,047	12.5	4.3	3.8	1.3	-0.7	1,060
Bagmati Province	11.1	-0.8	1,244	22.9	7.3	-1.1	1,231	4.7	1.1	3.4	1.4	-0.2	1,227
Rural	17.1	-0.9	273	32.8	6.9	-1.3	271	6.3	1.0	3.3	0.5	-0.2	272
Kathmandu Valley Urban	6.9	-0.6	638	19.2	6.8	-1.0	636	3.1	0.8	3.3	2.0	-0.2	633
Other Urban	14.1	-0.9	333	21.8	8.7	-1.2	324	6.7	1.7	3.4	1.1	-0.4	322
Gandaki Province	14.8	-0.9	476	22.6	6.4	-1.1	470	8.0	1.8	3.0	2.0	-0.4	470
Rural	11.6	-0.8	159	25.0	6.3	-1.2	158	5.3	1.6	2.2	1.2	-0.3	158
Urban	16.3	-1.0	317	21.3	6.4	-1.1	312	9.3	1.9	3.5	2.5	-0.4	311
Lumbini Province	30.7	-1.4	1,204	35.5	13.0	-1.5	1,194	13.7	3.6	1.9	0.5	-0.8	1,190
Rural	34.4	-1.6	540	41.3	17.3	-1.7	534	14.8	4.1	2.4	0.7	-0.8	532
Urban	27.7	-1.4	664	30.8	9.6	-1.3	660	12.8	3.1	1.4	0.3	-0.9	658

Table TC.8.1: Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Nepal, 2019

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^A	
	Underweight		Stunted		Wasted		Overweight		Percent below		Percent above			
	-2 SD ¹	-3 SD ²	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age ^A	-2 SD ³	-3 SD ⁴	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age ^A	-2 SD ⁵	-3 SD ⁶	+2 SD ⁷	+3 SD ⁸		
Karnali Province	37.4	12.7	-1.7	442	47.8	20.5	-1.9	430	17.6	3.9	3.7	1.2	-0.8	435
Rural	38.4	13.9	-1.7	212	51.1	22.6	-1.9	202	18.4	2.8	2.4	1.1	-0.8	207
Urban	36.5	11.6	-1.6	231	44.9	18.7	-1.8	228	16.8	5.0	4.9	1.4	-0.7	228
Sudooapashchim Province	33.3	10.1	-1.5	642	40.9	15.4	-1.6	631	14.1	3.6	1.3	0.3	-0.9	628
Rural	36.9	8.4	-1.6	281	45.5	17.3	-1.8	278	12.4	3.0	1.8	0.8	-0.8	274
Urban	30.5	11.4	-1.5	360	37.3	13.9	-1.5	353	15.4	4.1	0.8	0.0	-0.9	354
Age (in months)														
0-5	14.2	2.8	-0.6	574	12.0	5.8	-0.3	546	15.7	4.7	3.9	0.7	-0.6	541
6-11	19.8	5.4	-0.9	711	18.2	6.9	-0.6	685	15.5	4.8	3.8	2.3	-0.6	688
12-17	26.0	5.3	-1.2	598	30.1	10.3	-1.2	581	15.5	4.4	0.9	0.7	-0.8	585
18-23	25.1	8.7	-1.3	662	37.9	13.8	-1.5	635	13.4	3.1	3.5	1.8	-0.6	643
24-35	26.2	7.8	-1.4	1,229	34.4	12.9	-1.5	1,194	12.2	3.6	1.6	0.5	-0.7	1,200
36-47	27.1	6.9	-1.4	1,442	37.5	14.8	-1.7	1,422	10.1	2.0	3.1	0.6	-0.6	1,424
48-59	25.0	6.3	-1.4	1,406	34.7	12.2	-1.6	1,393	8.6	1.1	2.1	1.0	-0.6	1,395
Mother's education														
None	33.2	10.2	-1.5	1,709	38.5	17.1	-1.6	1,650	15.9	3.7	3.0	0.8	-0.8	1,668
Basic (Gr 1-8)	24.6	6.9	-1.3	2,110	35.7	12.7	-1.4	2,073	11.8	3.0	2.7	1.0	-0.6	2,078
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	27.9	8.7	-1.4	1,009	39.2	15.5	-1.5	991	10.8	2.7	2.1	0.7	-0.6	995
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	21.6	5.2	-1.2	1,101	32.5	10.1	-1.3	1,082	12.8	3.3	3.2	1.3	-0.6	1,082
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	20.1	4.3	-1.1	2,299	25.5	8.6	-1.2	2,235	10.3	2.5	2.3	1.1	-0.6	2,233
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	21.6	4.9	-1.2	1,436	28.2	9.4	-1.3	1,391	10.1	2.2	2.6	1.3	-0.6	1,398
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	17.6	3.4	-1.0	862	21.0	7.3	-1.0	844	10.8	3.1	1.8	0.8	-0.6	834
Higher	11.4	1.9	-0.8	501	17.7	5.0	-0.8	496	7.5	2.1	2.1	0.9	-0.5	496
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

Table TC.8.1: Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Nepal, 2019

	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height			Number of children with weight and height ^A			
	Underweight			Stunted			Wasted				Overweight		
	Percent below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age ^A	Percent below -2 SD ³	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age ^A	Percent below -2 SD ⁵	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height ^A		Percent below -2 SD ⁶	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height ^A
Mother's age at birth													
Less than 20	27.5	7.3	-1.4	1,672	13.3	-1.5	1,620	12.0	2.3	2.6	1.1	-0.7	1,623
20-34	22.8	6.1	-1.2	4,475	29.9	10.8	4,377	12.1	3.1	2.6	0.9	-0.7	4,395
35-49	27.0	7.1	-1.3	415	35.1	15.4	401	11.0	3.7	3.2	1.3	-0.6	399
No information on biological mother	26.6	8.7	-1.2	59	37.3	16.7	58	13.5	1.2	1.6	0.0	-0.4	59
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	21.9	6.5	-1.3	66	52.6	25.3	63	9.2	0.5	6.2	0.0	-0.4	62
Has no functional difficulty	24.1	6.4	-1.2	6,415	31.1	11.5	6,254	11.9	3.0	2.6	1.0	-0.7	6,273
No information	33.2	8.0	-1.4	141	41.7	18.5	139	18.0	3.1	2.3	0.5	-0.6	142
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	31.6	9.2	-1.5	1,542	43.5	18.4	1,511	13.0	3.1	2.6	0.7	-0.7	1,515
Second	26.7	7.0	-1.3	1,361	31.6	10.7	1,322	13.4	2.7	2.6	1.1	-0.7	1,331
Middle	26.7	7.8	-1.3	1,338	31.7	11.9	1,301	13.8	3.4	2.6	0.7	-0.8	1,316
Fourth	21.7	5.2	-1.2	1,288	28.3	9.7	1,239	11.8	3.4	2.5	1.3	-0.7	1,237
Richest	11.0	1.8	-0.8	1,092	17.9	6.1	1,083	7.1	1.9	2.7	1.2	-0.4	1,078

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

7.9 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.³¹ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.³² 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 adults in 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.

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 school work. 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.³³ 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.

³¹ 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.

³² 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.

³³ 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/31/6/540.

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, Nepal, 2019

	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 has engaged in any activity	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				
Total	73.4	4.5	4.4	68.4	97.5	17.6	1.5	42.1	3.0	4,112
Sex										
Male	73.7	4.6	4.2	70.0	97.3	19.4	1.6	44.0	3.1	2,144
Female	73.1	4.5	4.6	66.6	97.8	15.6	1.4	40.0	2.9	1,968
Area										
Urban	76.0	4.6	4.4	69.6	97.8	18.4	1.6	45.9	3.1	2,664
Rural	68.8	4.4	4.6	66.1	97.1	16.1	1.4	35.0	2.7	1,448
Province										
Province 1	70.0	4.4	4.0	68.5	96.7	17.8	1.5	38.7	2.9	659
Rural	68.5	4.3	5.8	69.8	96.5	18.1	1.5	33.6	2.7	276
Urban	71.1	4.4	2.7	67.6	96.9	17.6	1.4	42.3	3.0	383
Province 2	68.3	4.3	6.0	70.9	99.6	12.1	1.3	23.1	2.2	993
Rural	63.6	4.0	2.0	71.1	99.5	10.1	1.2	16.5	2.0	281
Urban	70.2	4.3	7.6	70.8	99.6	13.0	1.3	25.7	2.3	712
Bagmati Province	85.6	5.1	2.1	77.6	95.5	24.0	2.0	63.3	3.9	760
Rural	75.6	4.7	3.2	72.0	96.4	22.2	1.8	44.7	3.3	163
Kathmandu Valley Urban	95.3	5.5	0.6	83.2	94.7	23.9	2.1	74.9	4.3	398
Other Urban	74.3	4.4	4.0	71.1	96.6	25.8	1.9	55.4	3.5	199

Table TC.10.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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 has engaged in any activity	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	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		
Gandaki Province	82.9	4.9	1.3	51.0	97.0	14.0	1.2	57.2	3.7	286					
Rural	83.6	5.0	0.4	48.4	97.1	14.6	1.3	59.0	3.7	95					
Urban	82.5	4.9	1.7	52.3	96.9	13.6	1.2	56.3	3.8	191					
Lumbini Province	70.7	4.5	5.1	65.6	98.1	12.1	1.2	42.2	3.0	733					
Rural	66.7	4.3	6.5	62.2	97.1	7.9	0.9	35.4	2.7	337					
Urban	74.0	4.7	3.8	68.5	99.0	15.6	1.4	48.0	3.2	396					
Karnali Province	64.4	4.1	8.2	70.9	97.0	10.9	1.1	30.2	2.3	277					
Rural	60.9	3.9	9.6	71.8	94.9	11.8	1.1	23.8	2.0	122					
Urban	67.1	4.2	7.1	70.1	98.6	10.2	1.0	35.3	2.5	155					
Sudooapshchim Province	73.3	4.6	4.3	60.5	97.4	35.5	2.4	51.8	3.4	405					
Rural	72.6	4.6	3.0	59.8	96.6	36.7	2.5	52.3	3.4	175					
Urban	73.8	4.6	5.3	61.1	98.0	34.6	2.3	51.4	3.5	230					
Age															
2	66.7	4.2	5.8	69.4	98.7	15.7	1.4	39.1	2.9	1,242					
3	75.8	4.6	3.9	66.9	97.6	17.7	1.5	42.7	3.0	1,468					
4	76.9	4.7	3.7	69.0	96.4	19.1	1.6	44.1	3.0	1,402					

Table TC.10.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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 has engaged in any activity	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				
Mother's education^A										
None	59.7	3.9	7.8	70.7	96.1	13.1	1.2	18.9	1.8	1,148
Basic (Gr 1-8)	71.4	4.5	4.9	68.3	97.8	13.4	1.3	39.0	2.9	1,376
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	63.8	4.2	6.8	67.6	97.3	12.9	1.2	31.7	2.5	684
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	78.9	4.8	3.0	68.9	98.3	14.0	1.4	46.3	3.2	691
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	83.6	5.0	1.6	64.9	98.1	21.2	1.7	59.1	3.8	1,301
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	81.2	4.8	2.1	64.5	97.3	18.4	1.6	54.7	3.6	814
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	87.6	5.2	.9	65.5	99.4	25.8	1.9	66.7	4.1	486
Higher	92.7	5.4	1.4	75.8	99.4	39.3	2.7	72.5	4.4	287
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Father's education										
None	54.5	3.7	10.4	100.0	99.7	12.5	1.3	17.0	1.8	376
Basic (Gr 1-8)	69.0	4.4	4.7	100.0	98.7	17.5	1.7	34.5	2.7	1,163
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	66.1	4.2	5.2	100.0	99.0	14.7	1.6	32.9	2.6	574
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	71.8	4.5	4.2	100.0	98.4	20.2	1.8	36.1	2.8	589
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	81.9	4.9	2.9	100.0	99.0	29.4	2.3	49.9	3.3	967
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	79.0	4.7	3.3	100.0	99.3	23.1	2.1	47.0	3.2	616
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	87.0	5.1	2.2	100.0	98.6	40.4	2.8	55.1	3.6	351
Higher	90.1	5.4	1.0	100.0	98.2	43.7	3.2	68.0	4.1	306
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table TC.10.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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 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				
Biological father not in the household	72.7	4.5	4.4	0.0	94.6	4.3	0.4	44.2	3.1	1,300
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	52.7	3.5	15.1	73.8	100.0	20.3	1.6	32.3	2.2	70
Has no functional difficulty	73.8	4.6	4.2	68.3	97.5	17.5	1.5	42.3	3.0	4,042
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	60.9	4.0	7.8	67.4	97.3	14.0	1.3	30.5	2.4	972
Second	64.8	4.2	5.7	65.3	98.3	12.4	1.2	32.9	2.5	821
Middle	73.2	4.4	4.7	66.1	97.9	16.2	1.4	34.1	2.8	834
Fourth	82.6	4.9	1.5	69.2	98.2	18.0	1.6	53.1	3.5	812
Richest	91.4	5.3	1.2	75.4	95.7	30.4	2.2	66.7	4.0	672

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

A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Nepal, 2019

	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	68.7		66.0		
	3.0	0.1	44.0	73.3					68.7	66.0			
Total	3.0	0.1	44.0	73.3	68.7	66.0	6,658						
Sex													
Male	3.3	0.2	44.2	74.7	68.7	67.1	3,502						
Female	2.7	0.0	43.7	71.7	68.8	64.8	3,156						
Area													
Urban	3.7	0.2	43.4	78.1	67.2	67.8	4,318						
Rural	1.8	0.0	45.0	64.5	71.5	62.7	2,340						
Province													
Province 1	6.8	0.2	38.0	72.6	74.6	67.3	1,053						
Rural	5.7	0.0	37.8	63.9	75.7	62.0	426						
Urban	7.6	0.4	38.2	78.5	73.9	70.9	626						
Province 2	0.7	0.0	41.7	71.8	67.9	64.1	1,579						
Rural	0.5	0.0	45.7	70.7	72.4	65.9	446						
Urban	0.8	0.0	40.1	72.3	66.1	63.4	1,133						
Bagmati Province	5.6	0.4	39.9	85.4	63.2	65.2	1,250						
Rural	0.9	0.0	42.5	69.9	76.8	63.0	275						
Kathmandu Valley Urban	8.2	0.7	41.6	96.3	57.6	68.2	642						
Other Urban	4.3	0.2	34.4	77.1	63.0	61.2	334						
Gandaki Province	4.2	0.1	61.3	86.9	76.0	80.8	479						
Rural	2.8	0.0	62.7	81.8	75.6	76.8	160						
Urban	4.9	0.2	60.5	89.5	76.2	82.8	318						
Lumbini Province	2.0	0.0	46.6	75.2	64.2	68.1	1,208						
Rural	1.4	0.0	47.5	67.3	62.8	63.8	540						
Urban	2.5	0.0	45.9	81.6	65.4	71.6	669						

Table TC.10.2: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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			
Karnali Province	0.4	0.0	42.1	39.6	68.1	50.3			446
Rural	0.1	0.0	34.8	32.2	67.2	43.6			212
Urban	0.7	0.0	48.6	46.4	68.9	56.4			233
Sudooorpushchim Province	0.5	0.0	51.1	64.1	75.4	66.1			644
Rural	0.3	0.0	50.4	59.2	76.4	62.6			281
Urban	0.7	0.0	51.6	67.9	74.5	68.8			363
Age									
0-1	0.2	0.0	35.3	65.7	51.3	52.2			2,546
2-4	4.7	0.2	49.4	78.0	79.5	74.5			4,112
Mother's education									
None	0.7	0.0	42.1	55.7	69.8	57.2			1,718
Basic (Gr 1-8)	2.1	0.1	43.5	72.8	71.5	66.8			2,118
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	1.8	0.0	45.5	70.0	73.1	67.9			1,014
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	2.4	0.3	41.6	75.4	70.0	65.9			1,104
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	4.0	0.1	44.2	82.9	66.4	70.0			2,315
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	3.1	0.1	45.5	81.8	66.8	69.4			1,446
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	5.4	0.0	42.1	84.7	65.7	70.8			869
Higher	10.1	0.8	51.7	90.7	64.0	74.3			505
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)			2
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)									
Has functional difficulty	0.9	0.0	36.2	63.1	60.6	55.9			70
Has no functional difficulty	4.8	0.2	49.6	78.2	79.8	74.9			4,042

Table TC.10.2: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

Wealth index quintile	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	
Poorest	0.9	0.0	43.5	51.0	71.3	56.3	1,550
Second	2.2	0.0	46.4	71.0	70.6	65.7	1,366
Middle	2.3	0.2	44.0	76.2	71.8	68.9	1,345
Fourth	4.0	0.0	42.9	83.7	67.7	71.6	1,299
Richest	6.6	0.4	42.9	91.6	60.3	69.9	1,098

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	19.1	15.8	24.9	6,658
Sex				
Male	19.6	16.3	25.5	3,502
Female	18.5	15.3	24.3	3,156
Area				
Urban	16.5	14.1	21.9	4,318
Rural	23.8	19.0	30.5	2,340
Province				
Province 1	12.8	17.2	19.6	1,053
Rural	14.4	18.4	21.8	426
Urban	11.6	16.4	18.0	626
Province 2	11.3	12.0	17.6	1,579
Rural	12.2	14.0	20.7	446
Urban	10.9	11.2	16.4	1,133
Bagmati Province	11.5	13.0	17.9	1,250
Rural	18.3	27.1	31.6	275
Kathmandu Valley Urban	9.0	7.5	13.8	642
Other Urban	10.7	12.0	14.4	334
Gandaki Province	15.4	14.0	23.0	479
Rural	17.5	17.1	25.6	160
Urban	14.3	12.4	21.6	318
Lumbini Province	21.3	12.7	24.4	1,208
Rural	25.9	12.9	27.6	540
Urban	17.5	12.6	21.9	669
Karnali Province	25.3	24.1	32.7	446
Rural	28.5	25.2	34.4	212
Urban	22.4	23.1	31.1	233
Sudoorpashchim Province	57.4	30.1	62.2	644
Rural	57.8	28.0	63.4	281
Urban	57.2	31.7	61.4	363
Age				
0-1	13.9	10.1	17.6	2,546
2-4	22.3	19.4	29.4	4,112

Table TC.10.3: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	
Mother's education				
None	24.5	24.8	32.7	1,718
Basic (Gr 1-8)	19.3	16.2	25.6	2,118
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	18.5	15.7	24.4	1,014
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	20.0	16.6	26.8	1,104
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	16.1	10.7	20.2	2,315
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	16.3	11.3	20.7	1,446
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	15.8	9.6	19.4	869
Higher	13.4	7.7	17.2	505
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	34.5	18.6	35.8	70
Has no functional difficulty	22.1	19.4	29.3	4,042
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	31.4	26.0	39.6	1,550
Second	19.8	17.3	24.8	1,366
Middle	15.8	14.1	22.4	1,345
Fourth	15.9	11.4	20.3	1,299
Richest	8.5	7.1	12.9	1,098
¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision				
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases				

7.10 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.³⁴ Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.³⁵

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Nepal. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Table TC.11.1.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ 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.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	40.4	96.9	56.0	90.4	65.2	2,870
Sex						
Male	40.5	96.6	53.0	90.4	64.8	1,487
Female	40.4	97.2	59.2	90.3	65.6	1,384
Area						
Urban	45.5	96.7	55.4	91.6	68.0	1,876
Rural	30.9	97.3	57.0	88.1	60.0	995
Province						
Province 1	45.7	95.1	68.7	93.1	76.9	465
Rural	38.3	96.3	70.5	91.3	75.6	205
Urban	51.5	94.1	67.2	94.5	78.0	260
Province 2	26.6	97.0	49.8	94.3	55.8	707
Rural	21.2	97.3	50.6	95.6	53.3	184
Urban	28.5	96.9	49.5	93.9	56.7	524
Bagmati Province	61.7	98.1	55.8	90.7	73.9	513
Rural	45.1	97.2	51.9	93.2	64.0	107
Kathmandu Valley Urban	71.6	99.4	60.6	88.0	79.6	262
Other Urban	56.1	96.4	50.0	93.7	71.0	144
Gandaki Province	59.4	99.1	60.1	92.3	79.5	195
Rural	46.3	97.9	62.1	84.7	72.8	61
Urban	65.4	99.6	59.2	95.8	82.5	134
Lumbini Province	38.2	97.3	53.4	83.2	60.0	515
Rural	30.3	98.0	55.3	78.9	52.8	231
Urban	44.7	96.7	51.9	86.7	65.9	284
Karnali Province	20.0	98.8	53.7	88.4	55.0	189
Rural	16.1	100.0	48.9	85.1	45.0	87
Urban	23.3	97.8	57.8	91.2	63.7	102
Sudoorpashchim Province	32.5	93.9	54.3	88.4	59.9	285
Rural	24.6	95.8	55.2	88.2	58.6	120
Urban	38.3	92.5	53.7	88.5	60.9	165
Age						
3	27.6	97.2	54.3	88.2	57.8	1,468
4	53.8	96.6	57.7	92.6	73.0	1,402
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	56.1	98.0	57.5	92.7	74.8	1,782
Not attending	14.7	95.1	53.4	86.6	49.5	1,089

Table TC.11.1: Continued

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Mother's education						
None	18.4	96.0	52.7	87.9	50.9	816
Basic (Gr 1-8)	37.5	97.0	55.1	91.5	64.1	959
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	31.2	96.9	55.0	91.3	62.4	474
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	43.8	97.2	55.2	91.6	65.7	485
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	55.8	97.0	60.0	90.7	75.0	905
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	52.0	97.4	59.1	92.0	73.9	570
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	62.2	96.5	61.5	88.5	77.0	335
Higher	76.4	99.6	55.5	93.3	85.5	190
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(18.4)	(73.7)	(50.1)	(55.8)	(24.8)	43
Has no functional difficulty	40.8	97.2	56.1	90.9	65.8	2,828
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	19.7	97.9	53.5	86.0	53.1	652
Second	30.2	95.3	56.9	91.0	60.1	584
Middle	39.3	96.9	57.1	92.4	67.0	590
Fourth	48.8	96.4	51.7	91.4	68.2	573
Richest	73.0	98.0	62.1	91.7	82.5	472
¹ MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						



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.

In Nepal, there are three types of programmes for early childhood care and education of children aged 3–4 years:

- School-based programmes, run by public, community and private schools, which include nursery, kindergarten, day-care centers and pre-primary classes.
- Community-based programmes, known as early childhood development centers, mostly run by I/NGOs.
- Home-based programmes, undertaken by some I/NGOs, which focus on supporting parents to develop their capacity to provide health, nutrition and early stimulation services for young children at home¹.

The government of Nepal is currently working with partners and communities to improve the quality of early childhood development, including the rollout of minimum standards for early childhood development centres, and the introduction of ‘learning corners’ to support children to develop pre-literacy, numeracy, social, emotional and physical skills.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Nepal, the school year begins in mid of April.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official lower basic school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted²). The official lower basic school entry age in Nepal is age 5 years.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents parity indices in support of SDG indicator 4.5.1, specifically on the gender, wealth and area disaggregates of SDG indicator 4.2.2. Generally, when an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to lower basic, upper basic and secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

¹ Kishor Shrestha and Prem Narayan Aryal, 2007. ECCE in Nepal: Key Issues and Implications for Policy Development, A paper presented at: Regional Training Workshop on Early Childhood Policy Review 6–8 February 2007, Bangkok, Thailand, CERID, Tribhuvan University, Nepal.

² The ratio is termed “adjusted” since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	61.9	2,859
Sex		
Male	63.8	1,474
Female	59.9	1,385
Area		
Urban	65.7	1,870
Rural	54.8	989
Province		
Province 1	62.9	457
Rural	61.7	201
Urban	63.8	257
Province 2	38.8	713
Rural	31.1	186
Urban	41.6	527
Bagmati Province	84.8	512
Rural	70.5	106
Kathmandu Valley Urban	94.0	262
Other Urban	78.5	144
Gandaki Province	82.3	197
Rural	73.4	61
Urban	86.3	136
Lumbini Province	66.9	508
Rural	57.2	228
Urban	74.9	281
Karnali Province	52.7	188
Rural	47.1	87
Urban	57.6	101
Sudoorpashchim Province	60.2	283
Rural	57.7	120
Urban	62.0	163
Age (in months)		
36-47	51.2	1,449
48-59	72.9	1,410
Mother's education		
None	39.9	813
Basic (Gr 1-8)	62.5	955
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	56.5	473
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	68.4	482

Table LN.1.1: Continued

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	75.8	901
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	73.7	571
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	79.4	330
Higher	87.4	190
Missing/DK	(*)	1
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(33.7)	43
Has no functional difficulty	62.4	2,817
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	51.8	643
Second	53.2	588
Middle	54.1	584
Fourth	69.8	572
Richest	86.8	472

¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

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

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

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official lower basic school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or lower basic school (adjusted net attendance ratio), Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children:				Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 4 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending lower basic education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or lower basic education	Total			
Total	68.6	14.3	17.1	100.0	82.9	1,042	
Sex							
Male	69.8	14.0	16.2	100.0	83.8	559	
Female	67.2	14.6	18.2	100.0	81.8	483	
Area							
Urban	75.8	11.0	13.3	100.0	86.7	672	
Rural	55.6	20.3	24.1	100.0	75.9	371	
Province							
Province 1	66.6	14.9	18.6	100.0	81.4	169	
Rural	58.7	22.6	18.7	100.0	81.3	74	
Urban	72.7	8.9	18.4	100.0	81.6	95	
Province 2	57.9	13.6	28.5	100.0	71.5	263	
Rural	49.0	13.4	37.6	100.0	62.4	84	
Urban	62.1	13.8	24.1	100.0	75.9	179	
Bagmati Province	86.4	10.2	3.4	100.0	96.6	204	
Rural	54.8	40.7	4.5	100.0	95.5	35	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	96.7	1.4	1.9	100.0	98.1	112	
Other Urban	86.0	8.4	5.6	100.0	94.4	56	
Gandaki Province	83.3	14.6	2.1	100.0	97.9	70	
Rural	68.8	27.6	3.6	100.0	96.4	22	
Urban	89.9	8.7	1.4	100.0	98.6	48	
Lumbini Province	65.8	15.5	18.7	100.0	81.3	165	
Rural	57.2	15.2	27.6	100.0	72.4	83	
Urban	74.6	15.8	9.6	100.0	90.4	82	

Table LN.1.2: Continued

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official lower basic school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or lower basic school (adjusted net attendance ratio), Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children:					Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 4 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending lower basic education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or lower basic education	Attending lower basic education	Attending an early childhood education programme			
Karnali Province	60.3	21.9	17.9	100.0	82.1	66		
Rural	49.9	28.9	21.2	100.0	78.8	27		
Urban	67.6	16.9	15.5	100.0	84.5	39		
Sudooapashchim Province	63.8	16.2	20.0	100.0	80.0	106		
Rural	57.3	14.5	28.2	100.0	71.8	45		
Urban	68.5	17.5	14.0	100.0	86.0	62		
Mother's education								
None	51.7	17.2	31.0	100.0	69.0	323		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	69.8	16.7	13.5	100.0	86.5	334		
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	61.9	19.5	18.7	100.0	81.3	164		
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	77.5	14.0	8.5	100.0	91.5	170		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	80.5	10.3	9.2	100.0	90.8	321		
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	80.3	9.8	9.9	100.0	90.1	199		
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	81.0	11.0	8.0	100.0	92.0	122		
Higher	87.2	7.3	5.6	100.0	94.4	64		
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10		
Has no functional difficulty	69.1	14.1	16.8	100.0	83.2	1,001		
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	51.7	26.4	22.0	100.0	78.0	229		
Second	58.6	19.5	21.9	100.0	78.1	198		
Middle	66.0	13.6	20.4	100.0	79.6	229		
Fourth	76.6	7.2	16.3	100.0	83.7	194		
Richest	93.8	2.8	3.4	100.0	96.6	193		

Table LN.1.2: Continued

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official lower basic school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or lower basic school (adjusted net attendance ratio), Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children:				Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 4 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending lower basic education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or lower basic education	Attending an early childhood education programme or lower basic education			
Parity indices							
Sex							
Female/male ²	0.96	1.04	1.12	na	0.98	na	
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest ³	0.55	9.47	6.50	na	0.81	na	
Area							
Rural/Urban ⁴	0.73	1.85	1.82	na	0.88	na	

¹ MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (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

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

8.2 ATTENDANCE

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 lower basic school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year³.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete basic 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.

The classification of school education in Nepal slightly differs from ISCED 2011 classification of education levels. Table below shows the comparison between national and ISCED classification of school education. National classification of school education is used throughout in Nepal MICS 2019.

National and ISCED classification of school education		
National (Nepal)		ISCED
Basic School (Grade 1-8)	Lower Basic School (Grade 1-5)	Primary
	Upper Basic School (Grade 6-8)	Lower Secondary
Secondary School (Grade 9-12)	Lower Secondary (Grade 9-10)	Upper Secondary
	Upper Secondary (Grade 11-12)	

In Nepal, children enter lower basic (grade 1-5) at age 5, upper basic (grade 6-8) at age 10, lower secondary (grade 9-10) at age 13 and upper secondary (grade 11-12) school at age 15. There are 8 grades in basic school and 4 grades in secondary school. In lower basic school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 5 and in upper basic to year 6 to year 8. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as year 9 to year 10 and in upper secondary to year 11 to year 12. The school year typically runs from April of one year to March of the following year.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of lower basic school entry age entering year 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of lower basic school age 5 to 9 years who are attending upper basic school⁴, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the upper basic school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4⁵ for children age 10 to 12 years.

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 grade 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in grade 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both lower basic and upper basic levels.

The secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6⁶.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of lower basic school, lower basic school completion rate and transition rate to upper basic school education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of lower basic school for the first time, to the number of children of the lower basic graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

³ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending lower basic school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of lower basic 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 lower basic school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

⁴ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower basic school attendance, but also upper basic school attendance in the numerator.

⁵ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper basic school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

⁶ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Completion rate of lower basic education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of lower basic education, that is, the percentage of children who are 12 to 14 years old, who completed lower basic education in Nepal. Completion rates are also presented for upper basic and secondary education.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate⁷, 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 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending lower basic, upper basic and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending lower basic education tend to be boys.

The table also presents additional parity indices in support of SDG Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations. Specifically, the orphanhood parity index accommodates the need for continuing presentation of data related to the previous MDG indicator 6.4. It should be noted that this indicator was measured on the age group of 10-14 years alone, whereas this replacing measure is on attendance for each of the three levels of education presented.

The further from 1 a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. When an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups.

⁷ 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 first grade of lower basic school who attended pre-school the previous year, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of lower basic school
Total	83.3	1,344
Sex		
Male	83.4	742
Female	83.2	602
Area		
Urban	86.6	825
Rural	78.1	519
Province		
Province 1	84.4	174
Rural	79.7	89
Urban	89.4	85
Province 2	83.8	314
Rural	80.6	105
Urban	85.3	209
Bagmati Province	89.8	219
Rural	74.6	42
Kathmandu Valley Urban	96.2	109
Other Urban	88.8	67
Gandaki Province	88.3	92
Rural	87.4	31
Urban	88.7	61
Lumbini Province	82.5	271
Rural	76.4	120
Urban	87.2	151
Karnali Province	78.5	101
Rural	74.0	43
Urban	81.9	58
Sudoorpashchim Province	74.8	173
Rural	76.2	89
Urban	73.3	84
Mother's education		
None	74.6	558
Basic (Gr 1-8)	86.8	414
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	82.5	222
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	91.8	192
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	93.3	321
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	92.6	199
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	94.6	122
Higher	89.7	49

Table LN.2.1: Continued

Percentage of children attending first grade of lower basic school who attended pre-school the previous year, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of lower basic school
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	16
Has no functional difficulty	84.0	1,256
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	73.2	380
Second	81.3	254
Middle	83.5	269
Fourth	89.5	254
Richest	98.2	187
¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table LN.2.2: Lower basic school (grade 1-5) entry

Percentage of children of lower basicschool (grade 1-5) entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children of lower basic school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of lower basic school entry age
Total	39.8	1,097
Sex		
Male	39.5	599
Female	40.2	498
Area		
Urban	37.7	724
Rural	44.0	372
Province		
Province 1	40.2	188
Rural	51.6	67
Urban	33.8	121
Province 2	29.7	240
Rural	24.3	88
Urban	32.7	153
Bagmati Province	48.7	213
Rural	66.7	31
Kathmandu Valley Urban	42.9	125
Other Urban	51.5	57
Gandaki Province	48.8	74
Rural	78.7	27
Urban	32.1	48
Lumbini Province	36.6	221
Rural	38.5	84
Urban	35.5	136
Karnali Province	46.7	71
Rural	45.1	31
Urban	48.1	40
Sudoorpashchim Province	40.3	90
Rural	44.1	44
Urban	36.8	46
Mother's education		
None	36.5	386
Basic (Gr 1-8)	43.1	336
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	40.7	184
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	45.9	152
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	40.7	322
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	38.5	210
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	44.9	112
Higher	38.6	53

Table LN.2.2: Continued

Percentage of children of lower basicschool (grade 1-5) entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children of lower basic school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of lower basic school entry age
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	15
Has no functional difficulty	40.4	1,036
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	54.6	220
Second	41.3	215
Middle	32.1	223
Fourth	31.9	224
Richest	39.6	215
¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table LN.2.3: Lower basic school (grade 1-5) attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of lower basic school age attending lower basic or upper basic school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Nepal, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower basic school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower basic school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower basic school age at beginning of school year	Out of school ^{2,A}
	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	73.2	22.1	4.6	2,732	75.9	17.4	6.6	2,523	74.5	19.9	5.6	5,255
Area												
Urban	73.8	22.2	4.0	1,783	75.4	18.0	6.4	1,641	74.6	20.2	5.1	3,425
Rural	72.1	22.1	5.8	949	76.7	16.4	6.9	882	74.3	19.3	6.3	1,831
Province												
Province 1	77.8	18.8	3.4	414	77.8	14.5	7.7	426	77.8	16.6	5.6	841
Rural	76.5	21.1	2.5	168	84.0	12.4	3.6	173	80.3	16.7	3.0	341
Urban	78.8	17.2	4.0	247	73.6	16.0	10.4	253	76.1	16.6	7.3	500
Province 2	57.8	32.0	10.2	587	56.8	27.3	15.9	558	57.3	29.7	13.0	1,145
Rural	51.1	36.6	12.3	198	55.2	28.7	16.1	170	53.0	32.9	14.1	369
Urban	61.2	29.6	9.2	388	57.5	26.7	15.8	388	59.4	28.2	12.5	776
Bagmati Province	76.4	21.1	2.5	532	89.5	9.4	.9	470	82.6	15.7	1.7	1,002
Rural	87.9	8.2	3.9	78	90.5	7.4	2.1	84	89.3	7.8	2.9	162
Kathmandu Valley Urban	73.5	24.5	2.0	296	89.3	9.9	.8	257	80.9	17.7	1.4	553
Other Urban	76.1	21.2	2.7	158	89.4	9.8	.3	129	82.1	16.1	1.6	287
Gandaki Province	88.7	10.0	1.3	187	84.7	14.0	.4	185	86.7	12.0	.9	372
Rural	89.2	8.4	2.3	66	94.9	5.1	0.0	66	92.1	6.8	1.2	132
Urban	88.4	10.8	.8	121	79.0	19.0	.6	119	83.8	14.9	.7	240
Lumbini Province	75.3	20.2	4.5	521	76.7	18.4	4.9	463	75.9	19.4	4.7	984
Rural	74.0	19.0	7.0	214	77.3	15.1	7.6	191	75.6	17.2	7.3	405
Urban	76.1	21.1	2.8	307	76.3	20.7	3.0	272	76.2	20.9	2.9	578

Table LN.2.3: Continued

Percentage of children of lower basic school age attending lower basic or upper basic school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Nepal, 2019

	Male				Female				Total				
	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower basic school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower basic school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower basic school age at beginning of school year	Out of school ^{2A}	Out of school ^{2A}
	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2A}			
Karnali Province	74.3	22.4	3.3	193	82.7	14.3	3.0	179	78.4	18.5	3.2	372	
Rural	70.9	26.2	2.9	88	79.7	16.1	4.2	88	75.3	21.1	3.5	175	
Urban	77.2	19.1	3.7	105	85.5	12.5	1.9	91	81.0	16.1	2.9	196	
Sudooarpashchim Province	77.4	20.1	2.2	298	76.6	18.6	4.8	242	77.0	19.4	3.4	540	
Rural	77.7	19.0	3.3	137	73.7	19.9	6.4	110	75.9	19.4	4.7	247	
Urban	77.0	21.0	1.3	161	79.1	17.5	3.4	132	77.9	19.4	2.2	293	
Age at beginning of school year													
5	40.9	52.4	6.7	599	41.1	48.1	10.7	498	41.0	50.5	8.5	1,097	
6	64.9	28.7	6.4	574	69.2	22.2	8.6	508	66.9	25.6	7.4	1,083	
7	83.1	13.2	3.5	576	84.7	11.2	4.2	530	83.9	12.2	3.8	1,106	
8	89.6	7.3	3.1	480	90.0	3.5	6.3	498	89.8	5.4	4.8	978	
9	94.1	3.0	2.8	503	94.3	2.3	3.1	488	94.2	2.6	3.0	991	
Mother's education													
None	70.5	21.6	7.9	1,116	71.9	18.0	9.9	1,026	71.2	19.9	8.8	2,143	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	73.5	24.3	2.1	838	80.3	13.8	5.9	769	76.8	19.3	3.9	1,607	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	71.1	26.0	2.9	453	79.4	14.8	5.9	441	75.2	20.5	4.4	894	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	76.5	22.4	1.2	385	81.6	12.6	5.8	329	78.8	17.9	3.3	713	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	77.2	20.2	2.4	648	76.5	20.5	3.0	617	76.9	20.4	2.7	1,266	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	76.7	19.7	3.3	412	74.4	21.7	3.9	396	75.6	20.7	3.6	808	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	78.3	21.1	.7	236	80.2	18.5	1.3	222	79.2	19.8	1.0	458	
Higher	74.0	22.3	3.7	130	78.6	19.7	1.1	110	76.1	21.1	2.5	240	
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	(59.2)	(32.7)	(8.1)	41	(78.1)	(14.5)	(7.4)	27	66.6	25.5	7.8	67	
Has no functional difficulty	73.2	22.2	4.5	2,522	75.9	17.7	6.3	2,330	74.5	20.1	5.4	4,853	

Table LN.2.3: Continued

Percentage of children of lower basic school age attending lower basic or upper basic school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Nepal, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower basic school age at beginning of school ^A	Number of children of lower basic school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children of lower basic school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children of lower basic school age at beginning of school year
	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}		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	78.6	16.0	5.4	613	80.8	12.1	7.1	605	79.7	14.1	6.2	1,218
Second	73.5	21.8	4.7	551	74.7	16.9	8.4	477	74.1	19.5	6.4	1,028
Middle	67.0	25.7	7.3	576	69.5	21.9	8.5	528	68.2	23.9	7.9	1,104
Fourth	71.7	24.9	3.4	512	69.3	23.8	6.6	505	70.5	24.3	5.0	1,017
Richest	75.0	23.1	1.6	481	86.2	12.4	1.2	408	80.2	18.2	1.5	889

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of lower basic school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, lower basic or upper basic school
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.4: Upper basic school (grade 6-8) attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of upper basic school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower basic school, and percentage out of school, Nepal, 2019

	Male			Female			Total			
	Percentage of children:		Number of children of upper basic school age at beginning of school ^A	Percentage of children:		Number of children of upper basic school age at beginning of school ^A	Percentage of children:		Number of children of upper basic school age at beginning of school ^{2A}	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower basic school		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower basic school		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower basic school		
Total	45.9	48.6	4.1	45.7	40.4	4.5	50.3	44.5	4.3	3,468
Area										
Urban	48.0	47.2	3.5	56.4	39.3	4.1	52.2	43.2	3.8	2,252
Rural	42.1	51.1	5.3	51.6	42.5	5.1	46.8	46.8	5.2	1,215
Province										
Province 1	52.0	44.0	3.6	62.7	33.4	3.9	57.1	39.0	3.8	593
Rural	45.6	45.7	7.7	53.5	42.8	3.7	49.5	44.2	5.8	224
Urban	55.7	43.1	1.3	68.5	27.5	4.0	61.7	35.8	2.6	369
Province 2	26.0	62.0	8.3	31.9	56.5	10.7	28.9	59.3	9.5	718
Rural	22.2	63.8	9.7	32.5	51.8	12.6	27.3	57.8	11.2	207
Urban	27.6	61.3	7.8	31.7	58.4	9.9	29.6	59.9	8.8	511
Bagmati Province	64.8	33.1	2.1	74.6	24.2	1.2	69.8	28.6	1.6	628
Rural	65.0	32.2	2.7	72.9	26.6	0.5	68.8	29.5	1.7	139
Kathmandu Valley Urban	62.5	35.5	2.0	80.1	18.7	1.2	71.8	26.7	1.6	324
Other Urban	68.8	29.3	1.8	64.8	33.6	1.6	66.8	31.5	1.7	165
Gandaki Province	61.7	34.9	2.6	69.0	29.7	1.2	66.0	31.9	1.8	261
Rural	58.1	39.0	2.9	77.5	19.7	2.8	69.8	27.4	2.8	83
Urban	63.3	33.1	2.5	64.9	34.6	0.5	64.2	34.0	1.3	178
Lumbini Province	38.6	55.5	4.0	50.1	46.7	3.3	44.0	51.4	3.7	634
Rural	35.0	58.6	5.1	50.2	46.4	3.4	42.2	52.8	4.3	266
Urban	41.2	53.3	3.3	50.0	46.9	3.1	45.3	50.4	3.2	367

Table LN.2.4: Continued

	Percentage of children of upper basic school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower basic school, and percentage out of school, Nepal, 2019											
	Male					Female					Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower basic school	Out of school ^A	Number of children of upper basic school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower basic school	Out of school ^A	Number of children of upper basic school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower basic school	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children of upper basic school age at beginning of school year
Karnali Province	45.6	49.7	2.2	126	57.4	37.8	2.7	139	51.8	43.5	2.5	265
Rural	40.0	56.7	0.6	68	60.2	35.5	1.4	59	49.4	46.9	1.0	127
Urban	52.3	41.4	4.1	58	55.3	39.5	3.8	80	54.0	40.3	3.9	137
Sudooorpushchim Province	47.9	49.9	2.2	185	45.0	49.1	5.2	184	46.5	49.5	3.7	369
Rural	49.8	46.5	3.8	84	36.6	55.6	7.8	85	43.2	51.0	5.8	169
Urban	46.4	52.7	0.9	102	52.3	43.6	3.0	99	49.3	48.2	1.9	200
Age at beginning of school year												
10	21.1	72.1	3.7	578	30.2	65.3	3.9	551	25.6	68.8	3.8	1,129
11	47.4	47.7	3.7	554	57.1	37.1	5.1	556	52.3	42.4	4.4	1,110
12	68.1	26.9	4.9	609	74.3	21.1	4.5	620	71.2	24.0	4.7	1,229
Mother's education												
None	35.7	56.1	6.3	875	44.7	47.2	7.3	883	40.3	51.6	6.8	1,758
Basic (Gr 1-8)	51.1	45.4	2.1	527	58.9	39.3	1.6	495	54.9	42.5	1.8	1,022
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	49.7	46.4	2.2	327	61.0	37.7	1.2	287	55.0	42.3	1.7	614
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	53.5	43.8	1.9	200	56.0	41.6	2.2	208	54.8	42.7	2.0	408
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	63.2	35.3	1.6	298	72.6	25.8	1.6	316	68.0	30.4	1.6	614
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	61.1	38.2	0.7	219	69.1	29.3	1.7	242	65.3	33.5	1.2	461
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	68.8	27.1	4.1	79	84.2	14.6	1.2	74	76.3	21.1	2.7	153
Higher	(71.9)	(24.8)	(2.2)	40	(86.6)	(13.4)	(0.0)	33	78.5	19.7	1.2	73
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(44.8)	(50.5)	(2.7)	38	63.9	31.9	4.3	36	54.0	41.5	3.4	74
Has no functional difficulty	46.3	48.3	3.9	1,494	54.2	41.2	4.2	1,457	50.2	44.8	4.0	2,951

Table LN.2.4: Continued

Percentage of children of upper basic school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower basic school, and percentage out of school, Nepal, 2019

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:		Number of children of upper basic school age at beginning of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of upper basic school age at beginning of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children of upper basic school age at beginning of school ^{2,A}	Out of school ^{2,A}
	Attending lower basic school	Out of school ^A			Attending lower basic school	Out of school ^A			Attending lower basic school	Out of school ^{2,A}		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	40.7	51.3	5.6	439	47.7	44.3	7.1	430	44.2	47.9	6.4	869
Second	40.5	50.8	7.3	355	56.1	37.8	6.2	339	48.1	44.5	6.8	694
Middle	44.0	52.1	2.6	368	52.4	42.2	4.5	362	48.2	47.2	3.5	731
Fourth	51.2	45.5	2.0	354	46.5	51.3	2.1	314	49.0	48.3	2.1	667
Richest	59.5	38.5	1.7	224	75.7	23.1	1.1	283	68.6	29.9	1.4	507

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of upper basic school age out of school are those who are not attending lower basic, secondary or higher education

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

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending lower basic (grade 1-5) and upper basic school (grade 6-8) who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Nepal, 2019

	Lower basic school (grade 1-5)						Upper basic school (grade 6-8)					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:			Number of children attending lower basic school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:			Number of children attending lower basic school				
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year		Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total	Under-age		At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total
Total	9.2	22.6	27.5	40.7	100.0	5,806	6.8	20.1	30.4	42.7	100.0	3,180
Sex												
Male	8.6	21.3	27.7	42.5	100.0	3,018	6.4	17.9	28.5	47.2	100.0	1,528
Female	9.8	24.1	27.2	38.9	100.0	2,788	7.2	22.1	32.1	38.6	100.0	1,653
Area												
Urban	7.2	23.7	30.6	38.5	100.0	3,715	6.6	20.9	33.1	39.3	100.0	2,020
Rural	12.8	20.6	21.9	44.7	100.0	2,092	7.1	18.6	25.6	48.7	100.0	1,161
Province												
Province 1	13.0	22.9	32.9	31.2	100.0	938	8.9	19.2	32.3	39.6	100.0	586
Rural	16.7	23.8	23.7	35.7	100.0	408	5.8	20.9	26.5	46.8	100.0	220
Urban	10.1	22.2	39.9	27.8	100.0	530	10.8	18.2	35.8	35.3	100.0	366
Province 2	7.0	12.6	18.8	61.6	100.0	1,211	4.8	12.7	27.8	54.7	100.0	479
Rural	6.7	10.8	15.5	66.9	100.0	352	8.8	16.6	21.9	52.7	100.0	132
Urban	7.1	13.4	20.1	59.4	100.0	859	3.3	11.3	30.0	55.4	100.0	348
Bagmati Province	9.3	36.6	30.5	23.5	100.0	1,029	6.9	29.7	33.3	30.2	100.0	663
Rural	26.1	26.8	19.8	27.3	100.0	201	12.3	29.4	26.4	31.9	100.0	145
Kathmandu Valley Urban	4.0	43.3	32.9	19.8	100.0	531	4.4	32.3	37.2	26.1	100.0	338
Other Urban	7.4	31.4	33.6	27.6	100.0	298	7.2	25.0	31.4	36.4	100.0	180

Table LN.2.5: Continued

Percentage of children attending lower basic (grade 1-5) and upper basic school (grade 6-8) who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Nepal, 2019

	Lower basic school (grade 1-5)						Upper basic school (grade 6-8)					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total	Number of children attending lower basic school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	Number of children attending lower basic school
Gandaki Province	10.6	31.6	36.4	21.3	100.0	416	9.2	28.5	35.3	27.0	100.0	256
Rural	16.6	41.3	23.1	18.9	100.0	146	13.0	25.9	33.8	27.3	100.0	93
Urban	7.4	26.4	43.6	22.7	100.0	270	7.0	30.0	36.1	26.9	100.0	163
Lumbini Province	7.8	20.7	28.7	42.8	100.0	1,139	5.9	15.2	29.3	49.6	100.0	587
Rural	10.8	19.7	22.4	47.1	100.0	484	6.0	12.1	25.0	56.9	100.0	276
Urban	5.6	21.4	33.4	39.6	100.0	655	5.8	17.9	33.0	43.2	100.0	311
Karnali Province	9.8	23.2	23.9	43.2	100.0	434	8.2	18.1	27.6	46.2	100.0	245
Rural	10.9	23.1	24.8	41.3	100.0	207	4.9	18.1	25.2	51.8	100.0	123
Urban	8.8	23.3	23.1	44.9	100.0	227	11.5	18.0	29.9	40.6	100.0	122
Sudooorashchim Province	8.6	15.7	25.4	50.2	100.0	639	4.8	17.0	25.5	52.7	100.0	364
Rural	8.1	13.2	24.8	53.8	100.0	294	3.3	14.8	23.2	58.7	100.0	172
Urban	9.1	17.8	26.0	47.1	100.0	345	6.2	19.0	27.5	47.3	100.0	192
Mother's education												
None	7.5	15.5	21.9	55.1	100.0	2,646	5.8	15.7	26.4	52.1	100.0	1,565
Basic (Gr 1-8)	10.9	24.6	29.1	35.5	100.0	1,758	9.3	21.3	31.1	38.3	100.0	940
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	11.4	21.6	27.7	39.3	100.0	978	9.5	19.6	32.8	38.0	100.0	562
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	10.3	28.3	30.7	30.7	100.0	779	8.9	23.7	28.6	38.8	100.0	377
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	10.1	32.0	36.5	21.5	100.0	1,193	6.0	28.2	41.9	23.9	100.0	559
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	10.4	30.1	35.3	24.1	100.0	780	5.9	26.3	40.2	27.6	100.0	429
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	9.4	35.6	38.6	16.5	100.0	412	6.5	34.2	47.3	11.9	100.0	130
Higher	10.9	45.0	34.1	10.0	100.0	202	6.2	49.6	35.3	9.0	100.0	72
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	45

Table LN.2.5: Continued

Percentage of children attending lower basic (grade 1-5) and upper basic school (grade 6-8) who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Nepal, 2019

Grade	Lower basic school (grade 1-5)					Upper basic school (grade 6-8)						
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Percent of children by grade of attendance:						
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total	Number of children attending lower basic school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	Number of children attending lower basic school
1 (lower basic/ upper basic)	13.2	26.4	27.4	33.0	100.0	1,344	5.7	19.3	28.9	46.1	100.0	1,107
2 (lower basic/ upper basic)	8.1	23.9	28.0	39.9	100.0	1,171	7.3	18.7	29.9	44.2	100.0	1,006
3 (lower basic/ upper basic)	6.5	23.5	26.1	44.0	100.0	1,164	7.5	22.2	32.3	37.9	100.0	1,068
4 (lower basic)	9.8	19.7	25.7	44.9	100.0	1,094	na	na	na	na	na	0
5 (lower basic)	7.6	18.5	30.4	43.6	100.0	1,033	na	na	na	na	na	0
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	9.5	26.8	19.7	44.0	100.0	80	4.2	23.2	29.2	43.4	100.0	69
Has no functional difficulty	9.5	23.4	27.7	39.4	100.0	5,225	7.1	21.5	31.8	39.7	100.0	2,607
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	13.1	18.9	24.0	44.0	100.0	1,532	7.4	15.7	25.9	51.0	100.0	821
Second	12.4	21.7	23.6	42.3	100.0	1,153	8.6	19.3	27.0	45.1	100.0	605
Middle	8.5	19.2	23.2	49.1	100.0	1,168	9.2	19.2	26.1	45.5	100.0	660
Fourth	4.5	20.7	32.3	42.6	100.0	1,080	4.4	17.7	38.0	39.9	100.0	591
Richest	4.8	37.3	38.4	19.5	100.0	872	3.5	32.0	38.2	26.3	100.0	504

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Lower basic gr 1-5)

² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Upper basic gr 6-8)

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.2.6: Secondary school (Gr 9-12) attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending upper basic, and lower basic school, and percentage out of school, Nepal, 2019

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending upper basic school	Attending lower basic school	Out of school ^A	Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending upper basic school	Attending lower basic school	Out of school ^A	Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending upper basic school	Attending lower basic school	Out of school ^A	Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year
Total	45.9	33.6	5.1	15.2	2,062	49.3	30.3	5.4	15.0	2,219	47.7	31.9	5.3	15.1	4,280
Area															
Urban	50.1	30.6	4.5	14.7	1,337	53.7	28.4	4.7	13.2	1,432	51.9	29.4	4.6	13.9	2,769
Rural	38.3	39.1	6.3	16.1	725	41.2	33.7	6.7	18.2	787	39.8	36.3	6.5	17.2	1,512
Province															
Province 1	45.7	33.5	5.4	15.5	337	51.5	31.2	4.2	12.9	395	48.8	32.3	4.7	14.1	731
Rural	38.1	35.2	4.9	21.7	148	43.1	32.4	6.9	17.2	162	40.7	33.7	5.9	19.4	310
Urban	51.7	32.1	5.7	10.5	188	57.4	30.4	2.3	9.9	233	54.8	31.2	3.8	10.2	421
Province 2	37.0	30.5	10.1	21.6	382	30.8	31.6	12.0	25.4	410	33.8	31.1	11.1	23.6	792
Rural	28.5	35.4	13.8	21.2	90	28.0	28.0	13.9	30.1	116	28.3	31.3	13.8	26.2	206
Urban	39.6	29.0	9.0	21.7	292	31.9	33.0	11.2	23.6	294	35.7	31.0	10.1	22.6	585
Bagmati Province	57.0	29.1	1.9	12.1	414	67.1	23.4	1.5	8.1	443	62.2	26.1	1.7	10.0	857
Rural	47.4	29.9	2.4	20.4	94	64.7	18.6	1.7	15.1	104	56.5	24.0	2.0	17.6	198
Kathmandu Valley Urban	66.4	26.2	0.5	6.9	196	69.7	25.8	0.0	4.5	220	68.2	26.0	0.2	5.6	416
Other Urban	49.3	32.9	3.7	14.0	124	64.3	22.9	4.2	8.6	119	56.6	28.1	3.9	11.4	242
Gandaki Province	63.7	25.7	0.9	9.2	157	65.1	21.3	2.6	11.1	203	64.5	23.2	1.8	10.2	361
Rural	54.0	35.2	1.6	9.2	61	70.5	19.4	1.8	8.4	47	61.2	28.3	1.7	8.8	108
Urban	69.8	19.7	0.4	9.1	96	63.5	21.8	2.8	11.9	156	65.9	21.0	1.9	10.8	252
Lumbini Province	38.4	38.4	5.7	17.5	428	44.8	31.6	5.6	17.9	403	41.5	35.1	5.7	17.7	831
Rural	31.0	46.6	8.7	13.7	176	36.4	37.8	6.2	19.5	181	33.8	42.2	7.4	16.7	358
Urban	43.5	32.6	3.7	20.1	251	51.7	26.5	5.1	16.6	222	47.4	29.8	4.4	18.5	473

Table LN.2.6: Continued

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending upper basic, and lower basic school, and percentage out of school, Nepal, 2019

	Male						Female						Total					
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending upper basic school	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school ^A	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending upper basic school	Percentage of children:			Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school ^A		
	Attending upper basic school	Attending lower basic school	Out of school				Attending upper basic school	Attending lower basic school	Out of school				Attending upper basic school	Attending lower basic school	Out of school			
Karnali Province	46.2	35.5	3.7	14.0	140	45.0	34.5	5.9	14.6	159	45.6	35.0	4.9	14.3	300			
Rural	45.3	38.9	2.2	12.4	70	37.7	40.3	7.4	14.6	79	41.3	39.6	5.0	13.6	149			
Urban	47.1	32.1	5.3	15.5	71	52.2	28.9	4.4	14.6	80	49.8	30.4	4.8	15.0	151			
Sudooorashchim Province	42.6	43.2	4.7	9.6	204	39.7	44.0	5.1	11.3	205	41.1	43.6	4.9	10.4	409			
Rural	36.7	47.1	6.9	9.2	85	26.1	53.3	6.0	14.5	97	31.1	50.4	6.5	12.1	182			
Urban	46.8	40.3	3.1	9.8	119	51.8	35.7	4.2	8.3	109	49.2	38.1	3.6	9.1	227			
Age at beginning of school year																		
13	22.1	59.6	10.8	7.5	554	20.5	60.9	11.5	6.9	596	21.3	60.3	11.2	7.2	1,151			
14	45.3	36.7	5.9	11.5	483	51.2	32.7	5.8	10.4	532	48.4	34.6	5.8	10.9	1,014			
15	58.5	22.1	2.4	16.6	558	62.9	16.2	2.8	18.1	599	60.8	19.1	2.6	17.4	1,157			
16	59.9	13.1	0.8	26.3	467	65.5	7.7	0.8	25.8	492	62.7	10.3	0.8	26.1	959			
Mother's education																		
None	37.6	35.3	6.6	20.0	1,158	39.7	33.6	7.9	18.7	1,227	38.7	34.4	7.3	19.3	2,386			
Basic (Gr 1-8)	49.4	36.7	4.9	8.9	557	57.1	30.2	3.1	9.6	568	53.3	33.5	4.0	9.3	1,125			
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	48.5	36.0	4.8	10.7	295	55.2	31.9	3.5	9.4	365	52.2	33.7	4.1	10.0	660			
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	50.5	37.5	5.1	6.9	262	60.4	27.2	2.3	10.1	203	54.8	33.0	3.9	8.3	465			
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	66.8	24.7	0.5	8.0	262	71.7	24.2	0.7	3.3	340	69.6	24.4	0.6	5.4	602			
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	64.3	26.9	0.6	8.1	208	69.4	27.0	0.3	3.3	265	67.2	27.0	0.5	5.4	473			
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	76.2	16.2	0.0	7.6	54	80.0	14.3	2.2	3.5	75	78.4	15.1	1.3	5.2	128			
Higher	(72.3)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(6.6)	44	(62.9)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(18.2)	26	68.8	20.3	0.0	10.9	69			
No information ^B	(71.8)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(17.5)	41	38.5	1.0	4.9	55.6	58	52.3	5.0	2.8	39.8	99			
Mother's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	(50.2)	(29.7)	(2.5)	(16.3)	38	53.6	26.4	3.5	16.5	61	52.3	27.7	3.1	16.4	99			
Has no functional difficulty	46.2	35.1	5.2	13.4	1,589	51.3	31.6	5.3	11.6	1,692	48.9	33.3	5.3	12.5	3,281			

Table LN.2.6: Continued

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending upper basic, and lower basic school, and percentage out of school, Nepal, 2019

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending upper basic school	Attending lower basic school	Out of school ^A	Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending upper basic school	Attending lower basic school	Out of school ^A	Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending upper basic school	Attending lower basic school	Out of school ^A	Number of children of secondary school age at beginning of school year
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	31.5	40.0	8.2	19.6	493	34.1	37.0	7.8	21.1	566	32.9	38.4	8.0	20.4	1,058
Second	45.2	30.5	4.2	19.8	430	46.1	29.1	7.7	17.0	437	45.7	29.8	6.0	18.4	868
Middle	43.8	33.6	6.7	15.9	406	49.5	30.6	5.3	14.2	463	46.9	32.0	5.9	15.0	868
Fourth	49.2	36.3	4.8	9.6	384	54.8	27.7	3.7	13.8	393	52.1	31.9	4.3	11.7	777
Richest	66.0	25.2	0.3	8.5	349	70.5	23.5	0.9	5.1	360	68.3	24.3	0.6	6.8	709

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending lower basic, upper basic, lower secondary or higher education

^B Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

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

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for lower basic school, effective transition rate to upper basic school, gross intake rate and completion rate for upper basic school and completion rate for secondary school, Nepal, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower basic school completion age school ¹	Number of children of lower basic school completion age	Lower basic school completion rate ²	Number of children age 12-14 years ^A	Effective transition rate to Upper basic school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of lower basic school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of upper basic school ⁴	Number of children of upper basic school completion age	Upper basic school completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 15-17 years ^A	Secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 19-21 years ^A
Total	98.3	991	81.8	3,393	98.2	1,059	83.9	1,229	73.1	3,148	27.3	2,892
Sex												
Male	98.4	503	80.7	1,645	97.4	505	76.7	609	70.9	1,521	26.8	1,245
Female	98.3	488	82.9	1,748	99.0	554	90.9	620	75.1	1,626	27.6	1,647
Area												
Urban	100.9	635	83.1	2,182	98.3	685	81.0	814	77.5	2,103	33.1	2,001
Rural	93.7	356	79.5	1,212	98.2	374	89.5	414	64.1	1,045	14.2	891
Province												
Province 1	116.8	154	84.8	583	99.2	192	93.2	195	73.6	505	14.0	428
Rural	92.6	67	80.1	230	98.0	73	90.6	76	68.2	221	7.6	147
Urban	135.3	87	87.8	353	100.0	119	94.9	119	77.7	284	17.3	281
Province 2	83.4	200	63.1	666	95.6	189	59.1	244	59.6	552	17.3	512
Rural	60.7	66	57.3	173	95.5	53	65.6	57	52.9	137	13.8	131
Urban	94.6	134	65.2	493	95.6	136	57.0	186	61.9	414	18.5	381
Bagmati Province	85.8	182	93.4	619	99.4	221	97.0	244	82.0	722	51.0	712
Rural	(94.2)	28	93.2	136	98.2	55	91.6	47	73.0	155	16.1	115
Kathmandu Valley Urban	83.1	98	97.7	301	100.0	115	102.7	124	86.6	369	56.9	431
Other Urban	86.4	56	86.6	182	99.4	50	90.7	73	80.7	198	59.9	166
Gandaki Province	103.7	83	96.0	288	100.0	87	101.7	87	87.6	242	32.6	203
Rural	96.8	31	97.6	97	100.0	31	(117.2)	28	80.7	62	22.3	61
Urban	108.0	52	95.2	191	100.0	56	94.2	58	90.0	180	37.0	142

Table LN.2.7: Continued

Gross intake rate and completion rate for lower basic school, effective transition rate to upper basic school, gross intake rate and completion rate for upper basic school and completion rate for secondary school, Nepal, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower basic school completion age	Number of children of lower basic school completion age	Lower basic school completion rate ²	Number of children age 12-14 years ^A	Effective transition rate to Upper basic school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of lower basic school and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of upper basic school ⁴	Number of children of upper basic school completion age	Upper basic school completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 15-17 years ^A	Secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 19-21 years ^A
Lumbini Province	112.5	181	79.3	638	98.8	176	82.1	231	67.0	623	21.1	635
Rural	116.1	73	76.5	278	99.2	77	90.5	96	55.8	252	12.7	261
Urban	110.1	108	81.5	361	98.4	99	76.0	135	74.5	371	27.0	374
Karnali Province	94.1	81	83.5	252	94.8	81	82.9	98	78.6	219	21.9	166
Rural	99.9	40	83.4	130	99.2	37	88.0	48	71.2	102	17.4	82
Urban	88.3	41	83.6	121	91.1	44	77.8	50	85.0	117	26.3	84
Sudooorashchim Province	96.1	109	83.8	347	99.1	113	83.7	130	72.5	284	17.4	237
Rural	98.8	50	81.9	168	97.8	48	95.8	61	60.8	115	18.8	94
Urban	93.8	59	85.5	179	100.0	65	73.0	69	80.4	169	16.4	143
Mother's education												
None	103.5	457	73.9	1,810	97.6	513	82.3	622	65.3	1,585	na	0
Basic (Gr 1-8)	100.9	301	88.1	969	98.7	307	84.2	352	80.2	666	na	0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	101.1	171	86.8	571	99.7	199	77.7	214	80.0	385	na	0
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	100.6	130	89.9	398	97.0	108	94.4	138	80.6	281	na	0
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	87.5	200	95.6	550	99.7	216	77.2	224	93.2	373	na	0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	99.4	125	95.5	428	99.6	169	83.7	167	91.7	287	na	0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	67.8	76	95.8	122	(100.0)	47	58.4	57	98.2	86	na	0
Higher	(64.0)	34	95.1	64	(*)	15	(85.9)	31	97.3	54	na	0
No information ^B	-	0	(*)	1	(*)	8	-	0	70.7	470	27.3	2,892
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	4	80.9	73	(*)	21	(59.0)	29	75.8	71	na	0
Has no functional difficulty	93.5	896	82.3	2,780	98.4	883	80.9	1,025	76.1	2,014	na	0

Table LN.2.7: Continued

Gross intake rate and completion rate for lower basic school, effective transition rate to upper basic school, gross intake rate and completion rate for upper basic school and completion rate for secondary school, Nepal, 2019

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower basic school ¹	Number of children of lower basic school completion age	Lower basic school completion rate ²	Number of children age 12-14 years ^A	Effective transition rate to Upper basic school ³	Number of children repeating that grade in the current school year	Number of children who were in the last grade of lower basic school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of upper basic school ⁴	Number of children of upper basic school completion age	Upper basic school completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 15-17 years ^A	Secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 19-21 years ^A
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	101.7	251	76.1	858	95.9	265	95.1	293	62.0	701	10.3	499	
Second	102.0	195	78.8	696	98.3	204	73.4	249	68.5	626	14.4	583	
Middle	92.6	213	79.6	687	99.2	241	76.8	245	68.9	623	16.8	573	
Fourth	109.4	165	83.8	641	99.2	192	72.0	257	77.4	612	30.0	600	
Richest	85.4	167	96.1	511	99.5	156	106.0	185	91.3	586	59.3	637	

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)

³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)

^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 Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

na: not applicable

- Figures that are based on zero unweighted cases

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

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

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in lower basic, upper basic, secondary school, Nepal, 2019

	Lower basic school (grade 1-5)				Upper basic school (grade 6-8)				Secondary school (grade 9-12)			
	Lower basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), adjusted NAR ³	Upper basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), adjusted NAR ³	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), adjusted NAR ³
Total³	75.9	73.2	74.5	1.04	54.7	45.9	50.3	1.19	49.3	45.9	47.7	1.07
Area												
Urban	75.4	73.8	74.6	1.02	56.4	48.0	52.2	1.17	53.7	50.1	51.9	1.07
Rural	76.7	72.1	74.3	1.06	51.6	42.1	46.8	1.23	41.2	38.3	39.8	1.08
Province												
Province 1	77.8	77.8	77.8	1.00	62.7	52.0	57.1	1.21	51.5	45.7	48.8	1.13
Rural	84.0	76.5	80.3	1.10	53.5	45.6	49.5	1.17	43.1	38.1	40.7	1.13
Urban	73.6	78.8	76.1	0.93	68.5	55.7	61.7	1.23	57.4	51.7	54.8	1.11
Province 2	56.8	57.8	57.3	0.98	31.9	26.0	28.9	1.23	30.8	37.0	33.8	0.83
Rural	55.2	51.1	53.0	1.08	32.5	22.2	27.3	1.46	28.0	28.5	28.3	0.98
Urban	57.5	61.2	59.4	0.94	31.7	27.6	29.6	1.15	31.9	39.6	35.7	0.81
Bagmati Province	89.5	76.4	82.6	1.17	74.6	64.8	69.8	1.15	67.1	57.0	62.2	1.18
Rural	90.5	87.9	89.3	1.03	72.9	65.0	68.8	1.12	64.7	47.4	56.5	1.37
Kathmandu Valley Urban	89.3	73.5	80.9	1.21	80.1	62.5	71.8	1.28	69.7	66.4	68.2	1.05
Other Urban	89.4	76.1	82.1	1.17	64.8	68.8	66.8	0.94	64.3	49.3	56.6	1.30
Gandaki Province	84.7	88.7	86.7	0.96	69.0	61.7	66.0	1.12	65.1	63.7	64.5	1.02
Rural	94.9	89.2	92.1	1.06	77.5	58.1	69.8	1.33	70.5	54.0	61.2	1.31
Urban	79.0	88.4	83.8	0.89	64.9	63.3	64.2	1.03	63.5	69.8	65.9	0.91

Table LN.2.8: Continued

		Lower basic school (grade 1-5)						Upper basic school (grade 6-8)						Secondary school (grade 9-12)					
		Lower basic school		Lower basic school		Gender parity index (GPI) for lower basic school		Upper basic school		Upper basic school		Gender parity index (GPI) for upper basic school		Secondary school		Secondary school		Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school	
		adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}
Lumbini Province		76.7	75.3	75.9	1.02	1.02	44.0	38.6	50.1	44.0	1.30	44.8	38.4	44.8	38.4	41.5	1.17	1.17	1.17
Rural		77.3	74.0	75.6	1.04	1.04	42.2	35.0	50.2	42.2	1.44	36.4	31.0	36.4	31.0	33.8	1.17	1.17	1.17
Urban		76.3	76.1	76.2	1.00	1.00	45.3	41.2	50.0	45.3	1.21	51.7	43.5	51.7	43.5	47.4	1.19	1.19	1.19
Karnali Province		82.7	74.3	78.4	1.11	1.11	51.8	45.6	57.4	51.8	1.26	45.0	46.2	45.0	46.2	45.6	0.97	0.97	0.97
Rural		79.7	70.9	75.3	1.12	1.12	49.4	40.0	60.2	49.4	1.50	37.7	45.3	37.7	45.3	41.3	0.83	0.83	0.83
Urban		85.5	77.2	81.0	1.11	1.11	54.0	52.3	55.3	54.0	1.06	52.2	47.1	52.2	47.1	49.8	1.11	1.11	1.11
Sudooapshchim Province		76.6	77.4	77.0	0.99	0.99	46.5	47.9	45.0	46.5	0.94	39.7	42.6	39.7	42.6	41.1	0.93	0.93	0.93
Rural		73.7	77.7	75.9	0.95	0.95	43.2	49.8	36.6	43.2	0.74	26.1	36.7	26.1	36.7	31.1	0.71	0.71	0.71
Urban		79.1	77.0	77.9	1.03	1.03	49.3	46.4	52.3	49.3	1.13	51.8	46.8	51.8	46.8	49.2	1.11	1.11	1.11
Mother's education																			
None		71.9	70.5	71.2	1.02	1.02	40.3	35.7	44.7	40.3	1.25	39.7	37.6	39.7	37.6	38.7	1.05	1.05	1.05
Basic (Gr 1-8)		80.3	73.5	76.8	1.09	1.09	54.9	51.1	58.9	54.9	1.15	57.1	49.4	57.1	49.4	53.3	1.15	1.15	1.15
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)		79.4	71.1	75.2	1.12	1.12	55.0	49.7	61.0	55.0	1.23	55.2	48.5	55.2	48.5	52.2	1.14	1.14	1.14
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)		81.6	76.5	78.8	1.07	1.07	54.8	53.5	56.0	54.8	1.05	60.4	50.5	60.4	50.5	54.8	1.20	1.20	1.20
Secondary (Gr 9-12)		76.5	77.2	76.9	0.99	0.99	68.0	63.2	72.6	68.0	1.15	71.7	66.8	71.7	66.8	69.6	1.07	1.07	1.07
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)		74.4	76.7	75.6	0.97	0.97	65.3	61.1	69.1	65.3	1.13	69.4	64.3	69.4	64.3	67.2	1.08	1.08	1.08
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)		80.2	78.3	79.2	1.02	1.02	76.3	68.8	84.2	76.3	1.22	80.0	76.2	80.0	76.2	78.4	1.05	1.05	1.05
Higher		78.6	74.0	76.1	1.06	1.06	78.5	71.9	86.6	78.5	1.20	62.9	72.3	62.9	72.3	68.8	0.87	0.87	0.87
No information ^A		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	38.5	71.8	38.5	71.8	52.3	0.54	0.54	0.54
Mother's functional difficulties																			
Has functional difficulty		78.1	59.2	66.6	1.32	1.32	54.0	44.8	63.9	54.0	1.43	53.6	50.2	53.6	50.2	52.3	1.07	1.07	1.07
Has no functional difficulty		75.9	73.2	74.5	1.04	1.04	50.2	46.3	54.2	50.2	1.17	51.3	46.2	51.3	46.2	48.9	1.11	1.11	1.11

Table LN.2.8: Continued

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in lower basic, upper basic, secondary school, Nepal, 2019

	Lower basic school (grade 1-5)					Upper basic school (grade 6-8)					Secondary school (grade 9-12)				
	Lower basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), adjusted NAR ³	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), adjusted NAR ³	Upper basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper basic school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), adjusted NAR ³	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), adjusted NAR ³		
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	80.8	78.6	79.7	1.03	47.7	40.7	44.2	1.17	34.1	31.5	32.9	1.08			
Second	74.7	73.5	74.1	1.02	56.1	40.5	48.1	1.38	46.1	45.2	45.7	1.02			
Middle	69.5	67.0	68.2	1.04	52.4	44.0	48.2	1.19	49.5	43.8	46.9	1.13			
Fourth	69.3	71.7	70.5	0.97	46.5	51.2	49.0	0.91	54.8	49.2	52.1	1.11			
Richest	86.2	75.0	80.2	1.15	75.7	59.5	68.6	1.27	70.5	66.0	68.3	1.07			
Parity indices															
Wealth															
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.94	1.05	0.99	na	0.63	0.68	0.64	na	0.48	0.48	0.48	na			
Area															
Rural/Urban ²	1.02	0.98	1.00	na	0.92	0.88	0.90	na	0.77	0.76	0.77	na			
Orphanhood															
Orphans/non-orphans	1.19	0.88	1.10	na	0.88	0.62	0.74	na	0.18	1.56	0.82	na			

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 Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

na: not applicable

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

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

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.⁸ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.⁹

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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹

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 (Paper No. 5).¹²

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 use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiZlsljwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcwMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2JjYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Nepal, 2019

	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				
			72.9	75.8	55.5	36.5	52.7	62.8	8,941	72.9	75.8		55.5	36.5	52.7	62.8
Total	95.2	8,941	72.9	75.8	55.5	36.5	52.7	62.8	8,512							
Sex																
Male	94.9	4,550	75.0	77.1	56.8	38.0	52.6	64.2	4,318							
Female	95.5	4,391	70.8	74.4	54.1	34.9	52.7	61.3	4,194							
Area																
Urban	95.7	5,765	76.3	76.8	56.4	37.4	54.8	66.1	5,519							
Rural	94.2	3,175	66.6	73.9	53.8	34.8	48.7	56.6	2,992							
Province																
Province 1	96.1	1,445	80.1	81.2	60.0	36.0	58.5	71.3	1,389							
Rural	97.3	584	71.8	78.9	59.6	35.9	55.5	63.5	568							
Urban	95.3	861	85.8	82.8	60.3	36.0	60.6	76.6	821							
Province 2	89.2	1,870	64.2	62.8	31.2	17.4	31.7	41.4	1,668							
Rural	85.4	546	66.1	62.2	31.0	14.6	24.7	41.5	466							
Urban	90.8	1,324	63.4	63.0	31.3	18.4	34.4	41.4	1,202							
Bagmati Province	97.9	1,573	84.9	81.2	71.5	49.6	75.3	83.0	1,540							
Rural	95.5	305	60.6	86.4	69.5	41.5	71.4	75.5	291							
Kathmandu Valley Urban	99.1	825	94.3	75.8	71.1	49.7	80.9	86.2	818							
Other Urban	97.5	442	83.4	88.0	73.4	55.0	67.3	81.8	431							
Gandaki Province	98.3	695	79.3	86.4	73.5	52.4	64.7	82.9	683							
Rural	98.4	232	82.0	75.6	63.6	44.2	63.9	74.1	228							
Urban	98.3	463	78.0	91.8	78.5	56.4	65.1	87.4	455							

Table LN.3.1: Continued

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Nepal, 2019

	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
			69.9	76.2	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	42.0	53.8	
Lumbini Province	96.4	1,701	69.9	76.2	54.6	37.0	42.0	53.8	1,640			
Rural	95.8	740	67.3	69.2	51.4	36.6	44.5	51.9	709			
Urban	96.9	961	71.9	81.5	57.1	37.3	40.2	55.3	931			
Karnali Province	97.5	701	62.4	85.0	67.9	48.8	51.8	63.1	683			
Rural	98.2	332	60.4	81.7	64.3	45.0	49.1	59.1	327			
Urban	96.8	368	64.2	88.1	71.1	52.3	54.2	66.8	357			
Sudooorashchim Province	95.0	956	66.3	66.6	44.5	27.9	54.7	55.5	908			
Rural	92.5	437	59.4	72.6	50.5	35.0	49.2	46.7	404			
Urban	97.1	519	71.7	61.7	39.7	22.3	59.1	62.5	504			
Age at beginning of school year												
6	94.5	184	72.6	74.2	56.2	36.3	60.7	61.4	174			
7	96.7	1,156	77.3	70.0	53.9	35.6	57.2	67.1	1,118			
8	96.5	1,000	73.6	74.8	55.6	35.8	50.3	61.8	964			
9	97.2	1,033	74.6	78.5	55.1	35.7	50.0	61.0	1,004			
10	97.5	1,204	71.5	76.7	58.0	34.5	55.2	62.1	1,174			
11	95.9	1,135	71.4	75.6	55.3	35.4	52.2	63.8	1,088			
12	94.7	1,207	75.6	77.6	55.4	40.5	57.2	64.2	1,143			
13	92.3	1,231	72.1	77.0	57.1	37.9	47.4	62.0	1,136			
14	89.8	791	64.5	76.7	51.7	36.1	48.0	58.5	710			

Table LN.3.1: Continued

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Nepal, 2019

	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	School has a governing meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Attended school	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵				
School attendance^A												
Early childhood education	100.0	294	69.4	55.4	34.8	34.5	9.0	34.5	43.6	294		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	100.0	7,511	72.9	76.0	55.3	52.5	36.5	52.5	62.5	7,511		
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	100.0	4,727	72.5	74.0	53.1	50.2	33.9	50.2	60.9	4,727		
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	100.0	2,784	73.6	79.4	59.2	56.4	40.9	56.4	65.1	2,784		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	100.0	704	74.8	81.8	65.3	61.6	47.5	61.6	73.8	704		
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	100.0	683	75.2	81.8	65.1	61.6	47.9	61.6	73.8	683		
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21		
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2		
Out-of-school	0.0	429	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0		
Mother's education												
None	92.2	4,356	62.3	70.5	45.9	40.9	28.4	40.9	49.2	4,015		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	98.1	2,642	77.4	77.8	58.2	54.2	37.8	54.2	66.7	2,591		
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	97.9	1,541	72.3	75.9	54.9	47.5	33.0	47.5	61.0	1,508		
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	98.3	1,101	84.5	80.4	62.8	63.6	44.6	63.6	74.7	1,083		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	97.9	1,671	88.3	84.5	72.7	73.8	52.2	73.8	84.5	1,635		
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	97.6	1,207	86.4	83.7	69.3	71.4	48.3	71.4	82.4	1,178		
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	98.5	464	93.3	86.7	81.4	80.0	62.1	80.0	90.1	457		
Higher	99.6	272	95.1	82.2	66.4	83.9	49.1	83.9	95.2	271		
School management^B												
Public	99.8	4,936	63.5	75.3	51.9	44.5	34.6	44.5	53.8	4,925		
Non-public	99.9	3,269	87.3	78.4	62.6	66.5	41.9	66.5	77.9	3,265		
DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2		

Table LN.3.1: Continued

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Nepal, 2019

	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
			Year	Received a report card	Child	School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting 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		
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	93.9	1,214	71.7	69.1	53.3	30.4	47.7	56.3	1,140			
Has no functional difficulty	95.4	7,726	73.1	76.8	55.8	37.4	53.4	63.8	7,371			
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	90.8	161	76.9	66.8	52.8	38.4	66.6	72.4	146			
Has no functional difficulty	95.5	7,863	74.2	76.1	56.6	37.2	53.5	64.0	7,510			
No information	93.3	917	60.9	74.6	45.8	30.2	42.8	50.5	856			
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	93.1	2,210	57.8	74.1	52.7	35.4	43.2	52.5	2,057			
Second	93.1	1,799	68.5	76.3	49.5	31.5	45.1	57.0	1,675			
Middle	95.0	1,920	73.0	74.4	53.1	32.8	48.4	56.7	1,825			
Fourth	97.7	1,638	78.8	73.7	54.8	34.0	56.8	66.8	1,600			
Richest	98.6	1,374	94.2	82.2	71.1	52.2	77.2	88.8	1,355			

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 net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

^B School management sector was collected for children attending lower basic school or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

na: not applicable

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

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number 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 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	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
Total	44.8	8,512	47.8	21.6	27.2	39.1	32.4	50.5	3,816	29.7	1,929
Sex											
Male	43.1	4,318	46.7	22.4	28.6	39.6	30.2	49.2	1,861	29.6	916
Female	46.6	4,194	48.8	20.9	25.8	38.7	34.5	51.8	1,955	29.9	1,013
Area											
Urban	46.4	5,519	47.5	24.0	28.0	39.6	30.8	50.0	2,563	33.1	1,282
Rural	41.9	2,992	48.3	16.8	25.5	38.1	35.7	51.7	1,252	22.9	647
Province											
Province 1	43.7	1,389	49.1	10.5	23.1	39.8	25.4	40.4	607	31.6	245
Rural	36.9	568	44.5	10.2	20.8	32.1	31.7	44.9	210	24.7	94
Urban	48.3	821	51.5	10.7	24.2	43.9	22.1	38.0	397	35.9	151
Province 2	56.1	1,668	82.5	39.3	16.7	19.5	35.5	45.7	936	9.7	427
Rural	55.5	466	83.8	36.8	13.2	17.3	32.9	39.7	259	14.7	103
Urban	56.3	1,202	82.0	40.2	18.1	20.3	36.5	47.9	677	8.2	324
Bagmati Province	47.0	1,540	25.2	26.0	40.3	42.7	28.3	59.9	724	45.2	433
Rural	51.1	291	24.7	5.5	33.6	36.1	48.1	70.6	149	33.0	105
Kathmandu Valley Urban	46.3	818	12.4	22.3	39.2	53.0	18.4	52.5	378	46.8	199
Other Urban	45.6	431	50.2	48.5	47.6	27.8	32.3	66.0	196	52.6	130

Table LN.3.2: Continued

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number 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 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	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence	7-14 who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	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				
Gandaki Province	53.8	683	21.9	15.6	42.8	54.3	40.1	64.1	367	49.8	235				
Rural	42.7	228	24.6	16.5	51.6	55.9	46.5	70.9	97	37.7	69				
Urban	59.3	455	21.0	15.3	39.7	53.8	37.7	61.6	270	54.8	166				
Lumbini Province	38.7	1,640	38.7	9.6	26.8	52.7	36.3	52.4	634	24.0	332				
Rural	38.2	709	34.1	7.6	34.2	51.6	31.6	57.9	270	20.2	157				
Urban	39.0	931	42.2	11.0	21.3	53.6	39.8	48.3	363	27.3	176				
Karnali Province	43.1	683	46.6	17.8	29.5	34.3	29.6	49.9	294	21.9	147				
Rural	48.5	327	54.4	19.9	24.1	31.6	35.7	45.9	158	13.1	73				
Urban	38.1	357	37.5	15.3	35.8	37.4	22.6	54.6	136	30.5	74				
Sudooorashchim Province	28.0	908	42.5	14.1	13.8	48.9	31.9	42.8	254	27.1	109				
Rural	27.0	404	51.0	15.7	10.2	61.9	33.7	42.9	109	(17.8)	47				
Urban	28.8	504	36.1	12.8	16.5	39.1	30.6	42.7	145	34.1	62				
Age at beginning of school year															
6	45.3	174	51.1	22.2	26.9	34.2	28.2	43.7	79	(45.3)	35				
7	36.1	1,118	58.2	24.7	20.8	42.3	26.9	40.7	404	36.2	165				
8	44.7	964	49.6	20.1	28.6	39.8	26.3	47.7	431	24.2	206				
9	47.8	1,004	48.7	24.5	23.0	40.2	35.3	48.3	480	31.4	232				
10	41.7	1,174	48.1	26.8	29.4	27.4	33.5	52.8	490	27.7	259				
11	42.6	1,088	36.8	18.7	27.3	43.4	34.2	51.8	464	33.0	241				
12	48.4	1,143	52.5	18.5	31.3	40.4	33.8	56.1	554	32.2	311				
13	51.3	1,136	41.5	21.5	27.1	41.9	33.1	52.9	582	26.8	308				
14	46.7	710	48.6	17.4	28.9	38.3	36.0	52.5	332	23.9	174				

Table LN.3.2: Continued

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number 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 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	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence	Teacher strike or absence			
School attendance											
Early childhood education	42.9	294	80.1	31.4	7.5	26.7	31.0	37.0	126	(12.6)	47
Basic (Gr 1-8)	43.8	7,511	47.8	21.9	27.2	39.7	32.7	50.3	3,291	30.1	1,656
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	43.5	4,727	50.0	23.8	26.1	37.0	30.4	47.1	2,056	28.4	969
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	44.4	2,784	44.2	18.8	29.1	44.2	36.4	55.6	1,235	32.6	686
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	56.5	704	37.4	16.0	33.0	38.1	30.7	56.8	398	30.2	226
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	56.7	683	36.9	16.4	33.9	38.2	30.7	57.5	387	30.7	223
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	4
Missing/DK	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Mother's education											
None	45.0	4,015	56.9	23.6	21.5	34.7	36.0	50.0	1,808	20.7	904
Basic (Gr 1-8)	43.7	2,591	41.6	17.1	30.4	43.6	31.7	49.7	1,132	29.3	562
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	44.2	1,508	47.0	16.7	30.4	42.4	28.5	48.4	666	23.4	322
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	43.0	1,083	33.9	17.7	30.3	45.2	36.3	51.5	465	37.3	240
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	46.0	1,635	35.7	23.6	35.9	42.9	25.5	53.8	752	44.2	405
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	47.2	1,178	37.4	25.5	34.4	43.0	24.9	52.4	556	43.0	292
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	42.8	457	30.9	18.3	40.2	42.7	27.4	57.9	196	47.3	113
Higher	45.9	271	43.6	22.0	27.7	39.5	28.0	46.6	124	73.0	58
School management^A											
Public	45.1	4,925	48.7	18.8	29.0	38.1	38.6	55.9	2,220	24.2	1,242
Non-public	44.9	3,265	43.4	24.9	26.1	41.8	23.2	43.5	1,465	41.9	638
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2

Table LN.3.2: Continued

Percentage of children age 7-14 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, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number 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 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	Teacher strike	Other	Teacher absence					
Child's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	43.7	1,140	51.4	20.1	31.7	24.2	26.5	52.7	499	26.2	263
Has no functional difficulty	45.0	7,371	47.2	21.8	26.5	41.4	33.3	50.2	3,317	30.3	1,666
Mother's functional difficulties											
Has functional difficulty	38.7	146	33.1	25.0	28.9	29.4	35.2	53.9	57	(*)	31
Has no functional difficulty	45.0	7,510	48.3	21.8	27.3	39.3	32.2	50.3	3,378	30.4	1,700
No information	44.5	856	45.3	19.9	25.9	38.5	34.0	52.1	381	21.0	198
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	36.5	2,057	42.6	15.8	32.7	38.7	38.0	57.0	751	22.4	428
Second	44.7	1,675	46.5	16.6	24.4	40.8	38.8	51.8	750	25.3	388
Middle	49.2	1,825	58.7	22.8	22.3	33.8	31.2	46.9	898	25.7	421
Fourth	47.6	1,600	53.1	25.1	19.1	38.9	34.0	46.0	761	30.1	350
Richest	48.5	1,355	34.1	28.4	40.0	45.1	18.4	52.0	657	48.5	341

¹ MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence

A School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

- Figures that are based on zero unweighted cases

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

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

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	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 attending school and have homework
Total	6.0	8,941	93.9	8,862	90.9	8,512	60.0	8,459	61.3	7,734
Sex										
Male	6.1	4,550	94.1	4,505	91.7	4,318	58.8	4,285	62.2	3,960
Female	5.9	4,391	93.6	4,357	90.0	4,194	61.2	4,174	60.4	3,774
Area										
Urban	7.7	5,765	94.4	5,724	91.8	5,519	55.6	5,494	64.5	5,069
Rural	2.9	3,175	92.9	3,138	89.1	2,992	68.1	2,965	55.3	2,665
Province										
Province 1	4.0	1,445	95.7	1,437	83.2	1,389	61.1	1,386	71.3	1,156
Rural	3.7	584	96.5	581	82.2	568	70.4	565	66.7	467
Urban	4.1	861	95.1	856	83.9	821	54.8	821	74.5	689
Province 2	2.2	1,870	85.8	1,847	82.1	1,668	38.6	1,657	52.7	1,370
Rural	1.8	546	80.5	535	78.4	466	42.2	460	52.0	365
Urban	2.4	1,324	87.9	1,312	83.6	1,202	37.3	1,197	53.0	1,004
Bagmati Province	17.9	1,573	98.0	1,560	95.3	1,540	53.3	1,531	73.0	1,468
Rural	5.7	305	96.2	301	90.5	291	74.8	289	57.0	263
Kathmandu Valley Urban	26.0	825	100.0	822	96.3	818	46.7	815	76.8	787
Other Urban	11.1	442	95.3	437	96.7	431	51.2	426	75.9	417

Table LN.3.3: Continued

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	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 attending school and have homework
Gandaki Province	8.2	695	98.0	692	97.3	683	72.7	681	66.7	665
Rural	2.2	232	98.4	231	92.3	228	79.9	228	53.3	210
Urban	11.1	463	97.9	461	99.8	455	69.1	453	72.9	454
Lumbini Province	1.7	1,701	93.5	1,688	96.5	1,640	65.0	1,629	54.8	1,582
Rural	1.4	740	92.8	733	96.7	709	72.9	704	51.7	686
Urban	1.8	961	94.1	955	96.3	931	58.9	925	57.2	897
Karnali Province	3.4	701	94.8	690	95.9	683	95.4	675	63.8	655
Rural	3.3	332	94.9	325	94.1	327	94.2	319	64.7	307
Urban	3.4	368	94.7	366	97.5	357	96.6	356	63.1	348
Sudooorashchim Province	5.0	956	97.4	948	92.4	908	63.6	901	47.1	839
Rural	3.9	437	96.9	433	90.5	404	54.2	401	43.0	366
Urban	5.9	519	97.8	515	93.8	504	71.2	500	50.4	473
Age at beginning of school year										
6	8.7	184	95.0	183	92.1	174	56.7	174	77.4	160
7	3.4	1,156	95.2	1,147	94.6	1,118	64.7	1,110	74.5	1,058
8	5.1	1,000	92.6	990	91.9	964	58.1	958	69.6	887
9	3.7	1,033	93.4	1,025	89.2	1,004	59.2	996	65.9	895
10	5.8	1,204	94.8	1,202	90.5	1,174	57.3	1,173	67.6	1,063
11	4.4	1,135	95.1	1,117	91.2	1,088	60.4	1,072	58.8	992
12	7.4	1,207	94.9	1,198	91.3	1,143	57.8	1,140	55.2	1,044
13	8.8	1,231	92.3	1,220	88.2	1,136	59.9	1,131	47.2	1,001
14	9.4	791	91.8	781	89.2	710	64.4	704	42.8	633

Table LN.3.3: Continued

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	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 attending school and have homework
School attendance										
Early childhood education	2.0	294	94.8	283	84.4	294	46.4	283	64.0	248
Basic (Gr 1-8)	5.3	7,511	96.3	7,469	91.0	7,511	59.9	7,469	62.6	6,834
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	4.3	4,727	95.1	4,705	91.4	4,727	58.8	4,705	66.2	4,318
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	6.9	2,784	98.3	2,764	90.4	2,784	61.9	2,764	56.3	2,516
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	18.3	704	99.5	704	92.1	704	65.6	704	47.4	649
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	18.6	683	99.5	683	92.1	683	65.6	683	47.5	629
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	(*)	21	(*)	21	(*)	21	(*)	21	(*)	20
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2
Out-of-school	1.0	429	39.0	403	na	0	na	0	na	0
Mother's education										
None	2.1	4,356	89.9	4,305	87.8	4,015	62.0	3,982	51.6	3,525
Basic (Gr 1-8)	4.4	2,642	96.8	2,623	92.3	2,591	63.4	2,579	61.3	2,392
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	4.3	1,541	95.6	1,535	92.6	1,508	63.4	1,504	55.7	1,397
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	4.5	1,101	98.5	1,088	91.9	1,083	63.5	1,075	69.2	995
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	14.5	1,671	98.8	1,663	95.7	1,635	52.3	1,628	79.0	1,565
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	13.3	1,207	98.3	1,203	95.1	1,178	54.2	1,174	77.7	1,121
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	17.7	464	100.0	460	97.2	457	47.6	454	82.3	444
Higher	31.9	272	99.8	271	93.1	271	43.6	270	87.4	252
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	5.6	1,214	92.8	1,184	86.2	1,140	63.3	1,131	55.2	983
Has no functional difficulty	6.1	7,726	94.1	7,678	91.6	7,371	59.5	7,327	62.2	6,751

Table LN.3.3: Continued

Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years old	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years old	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 attending school and have homework
Mother's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	4.7	161	87.6	158	88.0	146	74.3	144	67.1	129
Has no functional difficulty	6.3	7,863	94.1	7,799	91.4	7,510	58.9	7,468	62.3	6,861
No information	3.7	917	93.7	905	86.9	856	67.4	847	51.3	744
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.4	2,210	91.0	2,179	91.6	2,057	77.7	2,035	52.5	1,884
Second	2.8	1,799	91.9	1,786	90.8	1,675	62.2	1,670	52.2	1,522
Middle	3.7	1,920	92.2	1,897	86.7	1,825	57.5	1,810	61.7	1,582
Fourth	3.9	1,638	97.0	1,634	89.4	1,600	52.1	1,596	67.6	1,430
Richest	21.5	1,374	99.7	1,365	97.1	1,355	43.1	1,347	77.2	1,315

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

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

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).¹³ 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.¹⁴

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.¹⁵

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ 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 recognized 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.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, sex, location, region, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(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. The section of the Foundational Learning module capturing numeracy skills can be found in Appendix E (Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years), questions FL23-FL27. Specifically question FL26 is a set of instructions for the interviewer, including to administer two practise items to prepare the child for the following task of pattern recognition and completion. This task (question FL27) includes five items.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Duncan, G. "School Readiness and Later Achievement." *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428-446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

¹⁶ LMTE. *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/LMTEReport2ES_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>.

¹⁷ 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.

Unfortunately, a small proportion of interviewers across early MICS6 surveys in Nepal and elsewhere recorded the results of the two practise items in the data collection application, effectively shifting the responses in FL27 two spaces. During secondary editing such cases were identified and shifted back to the correct position, but the consequence remained of the loss of answers to the two last of the five pattern recognition items. The module has now been redesigned to avoid the occurrence of this problem.

While producing this report, several options were considered for presentation of the findings:

1. Use all children in the table. This would present the best possible estimates on the tasks of number reading, number discrimination and addition, but underestimate on pattern recognition and, most importantly, on the overall indicator of foundational numeracy skills.
2. Exclude children affected by the shifted entries. This would impact all results in the tables, but the extent of the impact would need further analysis and depends largely on the amount and distribution of the excluded cases.
3. Use a mixed approach, presenting number reading, number discrimination and addition for all children and the pattern recognition and overall indicator only on children not affected by the shifted entries, effectively using two denominators in the table.
4. Not presenting the table and indicator as per methodology, reducing the requirement of successful completion in pattern recognition to three items rather than five. This would overestimate pattern recognition and the overall indicator compared to standard methodology.

Following analysis of the extent and distribution of shifted cases, option 2) was selected as score distributions of first three items of pattern recognition are very similar across shifted and non-shifted samples which indicates that excluding shifted cases would not affect overall average while addressing biases introduced by shifted cases.

For information, the total values for Nepal using the total number of children were: For number reading, number discrimination and addition, respectively, 51.0, 55.8 and 43.1. As seen in the below table LN.4.2, this is only slightly different than the values there of: 49.6, 55.3 and 42.4. The difference is well within confidence intervals surrounding the values. Knowledge of this departure from the standard methodology should however be kept in mind when utilising the results.

The total number of weighted cases removed from the denominator, i.e. those affected by the shift, are 1,107 or 8.0 percent of children completing the Foundational Learning module.

Table LN.4.1: Reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Nepal, 2019

Area	Male					Female					Total							
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years				
	53.5	48.7	46.3	38.1	4,505	59.5	50.8	48.6	40.3	4,357	56.4	49.8	47.4	39.2	1.06	11.9	8,862	
Province																		
Province 1	58.4	49.8	46.0	38.5	677	68.1	57.3	57.5	46.8	760	63.5	53.7	52.1	42.9	1.21	8.8	1,437	
Rural	59.0	53.5	48.2	40.0	259	57.3	54.1	55.0	39.4	321	58.0	53.8	52.0	39.7	0.98	5.7	581	
Urban	58.1	47.4	44.7	37.6	418	76.0	59.6	59.4	52.2	439	67.3	53.7	52.2	45.1	1.39	10.9	856	
Province 2	39.7	33.7	30.7	24.2	928	45.0	38.2	33.9	27.1	919	42.4	35.9	32.3	25.6	1.12	33.0	1,847	
Rural	32.6	29.3	21.8	20.2	260	32.3	25.2	22.0	16.9	275	32.4	27.2	21.9	18.5	0.83	38.1	535	
Urban	42.5	35.4	34.2	25.7	668	50.4	43.8	39.0	31.5	644	46.4	39.5	36.5	28.6	1.23	30.9	1,312	
Bagmati Province	63.4	58.5	55.9	48.0	815	74.5	62.3	62.0	54.2	745	68.7	60.3	58.8	51.0	1.13	3.5	1,560	
Rural	60.0	52.6	44.0	39.6	149	71.7	60.0	61.0	54.0	152	65.9	56.3	52.6	46.8	1.36	1.9	301	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	69.5	68.4	63.1	57.4	435	75.9	66.2	62.9	56.8	387	72.5	67.4	63.0	57.2	0.99	4.4	822	
Other Urban	54.1	43.7	50.2	35.6	231	73.9	56.6	60.9	49.4	206	63.4	49.7	55.2	42.1	1.39	3.0	437	
Gandaki Province	70.6	63.1	62.7	57.4	327	79.3	64.8	58.2	49.6	365	75.2	64.0	60.4	53.3	0.86	2.3	692	
Rural	66.6	61.9	62.2	55.9	116	73.4	61.5	60.2	49.5	115	70.0	61.7	61.2	52.7	0.89	1.0	231	
Urban	72.8	63.7	63.0	58.2	211	82.0	66.4	57.3	49.6	250	77.8	65.2	59.9	53.5	0.85	3.0	461	
Lumbini Province	48.7	50.7	45.9	36.3	908	51.6	46.8	42.4	36.8	780	50.1	48.9	44.3	36.5	1.02	11.7	1,688	
Rural	46.4	57.1	46.8	34.8	399	49.5	48.0	39.9	36.9	334	47.8	53.0	43.6	35.8	1.06	11.8	733	
Urban	50.6	45.7	45.3	37.4	509	53.2	45.8	44.2	36.8	446	51.8	45.8	44.8	37.1	0.98	11.5	955	
Karnali Province	62.3	51.7	53.3	45.9	346	62.7	52.4	53.5	45.4	344	62.5	52.0	53.4	45.6	0.99	0.2	690	
Rural	59.6	46.2	54.3	40.6	174	62.5	54.6	55.5	49.2	150	61.0	50.1	54.8	44.6	1.21	0.0	325	
Urban	65.1	57.3	52.2	51.2	171	62.8	50.7	52.0	42.4	194	63.9	53.8	52.1	46.5	0.83	0.4	366	

Table LN.4.1: Continued

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Nepal, 2019

	Male					Female					Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills		Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills		Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}		Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential		Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential		Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential			
Sudorpashchim Province	47.6	44.4	44.6	32.3	504	44.4	41.1	40.6	27.9	443	46.1	42.8	42.7	30.3	0.86	4.9	948
Rural	42.8	40.7	40.4	29.1	225	43.8	42.8	40.0	26.6	208	43.3	41.7	40.2	27.9	0.92	5.9	433
Urban	51.5	47.4	48.0	34.9	280	45.0	39.6	41.0	29.1	235	48.6	43.8	44.8	32.2	0.83	4.0	515
Age at beginning of school year																	
6-7 ³	17.9	18.6	16.6	11.7	692	27.2	24.5	20.7	17.6	637	22.4	21.5	18.6	14.5	1.50	13.3	1,329
6	16.2	9.8	12.8	4.1	81	18.3	14.8	6.4	3.4	102	17.4	12.6	9.3	3.7	0.83	13.1	183
7	18.1	19.8	17.2	12.7	611	28.9	26.4	23.4	20.3	536	23.2	22.9	20.1	16.3	1.59	13.3	1,147
8	31.1	27.7	26.0	19.9	491	31.7	29.7	27.6	21.9	498	31.4	28.7	26.8	20.9	1.10	13.2	990
9	39.7	33.3	29.5	24.3	505	40.7	38.1	34.7	28.1	519	40.2	35.7	32.1	26.3	1.16	12.4	1,025
10	58.9	55.2	49.7	40.4	638	62.9	46.9	45.9	34.2	564	60.8	51.3	47.9	37.5	0.85	11.7	1,202
11	69.2	66.0	63.0	51.7	599	70.8	57.7	61.8	45.7	519	70.0	62.1	62.4	48.9	0.88	11.8	1,117
12	65.8	60.3	60.2	49.3	628	82.2	75.2	67.8	60.3	571	73.6	67.4	63.8	54.5	1.22	10.1	1,198
13	75.6	68.8	67.4	58.4	586	78.9	68.5	62.2	56.1	634	77.3	68.6	64.7	57.2	0.96	10.0	1,220
14	78.6	63.7	61.2	52.9	367	86.0	68.9	74.3	62.8	415	82.5	66.5	68.1	58.1	1.19	12.7	781
School attendance																	
Early childhood education	8.1	5.8	6.1	3.3	165	7.3	8.7	6.6	5.2	118	7.8	7.0	6.3	4.1	1.57	27.9	283
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	39.1	36.8	32.9	25.6	2,468	41.1	35.0	33.1	23.9	2,237	40.1	35.9	33.0	24.8	0.94	13.6	4,705
Grade 1	15.7	9.1	12.5	5.3	272	7.8	7.3	8.3	4.6	245	12.0	8.3	10.5	5.0	0.88	23.1	517
Grade 2-3 ³	30.1	30.9	25.2	20.0	1,098	33.8	28.7	24.6	19.7	1,008	31.9	29.9	24.9	19.9	0.98	14.2	2,105
Grade 2	18.1	20.7	18.0	11.9	472	23.9	19.8	16.3	15.1	476	21.0	20.2	17.1	13.5	1.26	15.8	948
Grade 3	39.1	38.7	30.7	26.1	626	42.8	36.7	32.0	23.8	532	40.8	37.8	31.3	25.0	0.91	12.9	1,157
Grade 4	51.1	44.8	40.6	33.5	574	43.2	41.7	40.4	28.3	511	47.4	43.3	40.5	31.1	0.84	11.8	1,085
Grade 5	56.9	54.4	51.2	39.1	525	71.8	55.6	56.2	38.2	473	63.9	55.0	53.6	38.7	0.98	9.3	997
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	80.6	73.1	71.2	60.1	1,340	88.4	75.4	71.7	63.2	1,423	84.6	74.3	71.5	61.7	1.05	7.2	2,764
Grade 6	73.7	62.7	60.6	48.8	476	79.5	69.0	66.2	55.9	528	76.7	66.0	63.5	52.5	1.15	8.4	1,004

Table LN.4.1: Continued

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Nepal, 2019

	Male					Female					Total							
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7-14 years					
	Three literal	Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential					
Grade 7	81.7	76.3	71.1	61.3	486	90.5	77.2	73.4	64.7	448	85.9	76.7	72.2	62.9	1.06	7.3	934	
Grade 8	88.0	82.1	84.6	73.0	379	96.9	81.2	76.5	70.2	447	92.8	81.6	80.2	71.5	0.96	5.8	826	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	98.7	81.4	86.4	74.9	305	95.5	83.3	81.4	75.2	378	96.9	82.4	83.6	75.1	1.00	5.8	683	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	2
Out-of-school	21.2	21.7	18.2	17.9	221	15.9	11.6	15.4	11.6	183	18.8	17.1	16.9	15.1	0.65	22.5	403	
Mother's education																		
None	48.1	43.7	39.0	32.9	2,166	50.1	42.2	40.0	33.0	2,139	49.1	42.9	39.5	32.9	1.00	15.9	4,305	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	54.2	50.4	50.8	39.5	1,340	61.8	54.9	51.4	42.0	1,283	57.9	52.6	51.1	40.7	1.06	7.6	2,623	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	51.5	49.2	48.3	40.0	759	57.0	50.6	51.1	40.9	776	54.3	49.9	49.8	40.5	1.02	9.1	1,535	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	57.7	52.0	54.1	38.7	581	69.2	61.4	51.8	43.7	507	63.1	56.4	53.0	41.0	1.13	5.6	1,088	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	62.7	56.4	54.1	46.0	857	76.4	64.0	63.1	54.1	806	69.3	60.1	58.5	49.9	1.18	6.8	1,663	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	62.8	58.8	54.0	47.8	635	76.9	65.8	61.8	55.6	568	69.5	62.1	57.7	51.5	1.16	6.4	1,203	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	62.7	49.4	54.4	41.0	222	75.0	59.6	66.1	50.6	238	69.0	54.7	60.5	45.9	1.24	8.1	460	
Higher	72.9	64.2	65.8	55.9	142	85.4	71.3	72.7	59.5	129	78.8	67.6	69.1	57.6	1.06	19.2	271	
Child's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	48.0	44.4	39.0	32.6	597	62.6	48.4	42.8	33.6	587	55.2	46.4	40.9	33.1	1.03	10.3	1,184	
Has no functional difficulty	54.3	49.4	47.4	38.9	3,909	59.0	51.2	49.5	41.4	3,769	56.6	50.3	48.4	40.1	1.06	12.1	7,678	
Mother's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	58.2	51.6	46.4	44.3	83	68.3	41.7	49.6	39.4	75	63.0	46.9	47.9	42.0	0.89	7.3	158	
Has no functional difficulty	52.7	48.3	46.4	38.1	3,965	59.2	51.0	48.3	40.5	3,834	55.9	49.6	47.3	39.3	1.06	12.2	7,799	
No information	59.9	52.3	44.8	37.0	458	60.1	51.1	51.3	39.1	447	60.0	51.7	48.0	38.0	1.06	9.6	905	

Table LN.4.1: Continued

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Nepal, 2019

	Male			Female			Total										
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage who demonstrated foundational reading skills	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Number of children	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language						
	Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential							
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	48.0	43.5	39.0	31.5	1,096	51.0	44.8	42.6	34.1	1,083	49.5	44.1	40.8	32.8	1.08	4.4	2,179
Second	50.7	45.2	42.8	35.8	900	56.7	45.1	44.9	39.6	887	53.6	45.1	43.9	37.7	1.11	13.8	1,786
Middle	47.2	45.0	41.9	34.5	934	52.0	48.6	44.9	34.0	962	49.7	46.8	43.4	34.3	.98	16.6	1,897
Fourth	56.2	49.9	49.1	39.1	855	66.5	53.5	51.6	43.4	780	61.1	51.7	50.3	41.2	1.11	15.4	1,634
Richest	70.4	64.6	63.9	54.2	720	80.2	68.9	65.8	57.4	645	75.0	66.6	64.8	55.7	1.06	10.4	1,365
Parity indices																	
Wealth																	
Poorest/Richest ⁵	0.68	0.67	0.61	0.58	na	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.59	na	0.66	0.66	0.63	0.59	na	na	na
Area																	
Rural/Urban ⁶	0.90	0.99	0.92	0.88	na	0.83	0.90	0.89	0.85	na	0.86	0.94	0.90	0.87	na	na	na
Functional difficulties																	
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	0.88	0.90	0.82	0.84	na	1.06	0.95	0.86	0.81	na	0.98	0.92	0.84	0.83	na	na	na
Orphanhood																	
Orphans/non-orphans	0.78	0.39	0.90	0.49	na	1.29	0.86	0.68	0.82	na	1.21	0.76	0.74	0.76	na	na	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7-14)² MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)³ MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - reading, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

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

Table LN.4.2: Numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Nepal, 2019

Area	Male				Female				Total										
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				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 ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years						
Total^{1,4}	64.2	66.6	56.5	46.8	37.9	4,505	58.8	64.1	53.8	41.9	35.8	4,357	61.6	65.3	55.2	44.4	36.8	0.94	8,862
Province																			
Province 1	64.5	65.3	55.0	44.7	32.8	677	66.3	72.5	57.5	43.1	37.0	760	65.4	69.1	56.4	43.9	35.0	1.13	1,437
Rural	57.5	60.8	46.2	38.5	32.0	259	52.8	60.8	42.6	32.4	23.1	321	54.9	60.8	44.2	35.1	27.1	0.72	581
Urban	68.9	68.0	60.5	48.6	33.3	418	76.1	81.1	68.5	51.0	47.2	439	72.6	74.7	64.6	49.8	40.4	1.42	856
Province 2	57.4	58.4	52.6	42.5	35.0	928	46.0	49.0	47.8	35.1	29.2	919	51.7	53.7	50.2	38.8	32.1	0.83	1,847
Rural	46.3	48.5	41.4	32.8	26.3	260	30.3	36.8	37.6	27.7	19.6	275	38.0	42.5	39.5	30.1	22.9	0.75	535
Urban	61.7	62.2	56.9	46.3	38.4	668	52.7	54.2	52.1	38.2	33.3	644	57.3	58.3	54.6	42.4	35.9	0.87	1,312
Bagmati Province	80.8	84.7	72.5	56.3	49.0	815	78.1	82.3	68.8	56.3	51.7	745	79.5	83.5	70.7	56.3	50.3	1.06	1,560
Rural	64.8	70.2	58.0	43.4	38.2	149	64.3	74.1	59.3	52.7	47.1	152	64.5	72.2	58.7	48.1	42.7	1.23	301
Kathmandu Valley Urban	89.0	92.2	80.9	67.1	58.3	435	85.5	83.8	72.0	60.6	55.9	387	87.4	88.2	76.7	64.1	57.1	0.96	822
Other Urban	75.5	79.9	66.0	44.4	38.5	231	74.3	85.6	69.8	50.9	47.1	206	75.0	82.5	67.8	47.5	42.5	1.23	437
Gandaki Province	80.9	85.0	71.2	62.4	56.3	327	80.8	83.4	67.8	52.2	47.4	365	80.9	84.2	69.4	57.0	51.6	0.84	692
Rural	67.4	72.1	60.4	54.8	47.1	116	65.7	72.3	62.5	44.7	44.0	115	66.6	72.2	61.5	49.8	45.6	0.93	231
Urban	88.3	92.1	77.0	66.6	61.3	211	87.8	88.6	70.2	55.6	48.9	250	88.0	90.2	73.3	60.7	54.6	0.80	461
Lumbini Province	61.5	63.6	50.8	44.2	37.0	908	51.5	58.2	47.4	38.2	33.0	780	56.9	61.1	49.2	41.4	35.1	0.89	1,688
Rural	52.7	58.3	41.3	39.2	29.9	399	49.5	52.7	48.7	34.8	29.2	334	51.3	55.7	44.7	37.2	29.6	0.98	733
Urban	68.4	67.8	58.2	48.1	42.5	509	53.0	62.3	46.5	40.8	35.9	446	61.2	65.2	52.7	44.7	39.4	0.84	955
Karnali Province	55.1	56.4	52.9	43.0	35.5	346	46.3	54.9	53.0	40.5	30.5	344	50.7	55.6	52.9	41.8	33.0	0.86	690
Rural	52.4	55.2	53.0	39.5	30.7	174	43.8	50.2	49.7	38.7	26.0	150	48.4	52.9	51.4	39.1	28.5	0.85	325
Urban	57.9	57.6	52.8	46.6	40.4	171	48.3	58.4	55.5	41.9	33.9	194	52.8	58.0	54.2	44.1	37.0	0.84	366

Table LN.4.2: Continued

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Nepal, 2019

	Male				Female				Total											
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				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 ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Number of children age 7-14 years	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	
Sudoorpashchim Province	50.0	54.5	42.9	39.6	23.5	504	44.7	51.9	35.1	28.4	19.9	443	47.5	53.3	39.3	34.4	21.8	0.85	948	
Rural	38.9	42.8	37.8	29.4	17.8	225	41.4	50.0	35.1	24.9	19.3	208	40.1	46.3	36.5	27.2	18.5	1.08	433	
Urban	59.0	63.9	47.1	47.8	28.0	280	47.5	53.6	35.2	31.6	20.5	235	53.8	59.2	41.6	40.4	24.6	0.73	515	
Age at beginning of school year																				
6-7 ²	39.7	41.5	30.9	21.6	15.7	692	33.5	39.7	24.5	17.3	11.5	637	36.7	40.6	27.9	19.5	13.7	0.73	1,329	
6	37.2	33.8	22.0	17.3	14.7	81	23.4	32.9	18.9	15.0	8.3	102	29.5	33.3	20.3	16.0	11.1	0.57	183	
7	40.1	42.5	32.1	22.1	15.8	611	35.4	41.0	25.6	17.8	12.1	536	37.9	41.8	29.1	20.1	14.1	0.76	1,147	
8	49.6	52.6	39.5	32.5	23.7	491	38.4	41.0	29.8	20.0	14.5	498	44.0	46.7	34.6	26.2	19.1	0.61	990	
9	52.3	54.2	42.7	37.8	27.6	505	46.9	52.7	45.9	31.5	25.1	519	49.6	53.4	44.3	34.6	26.3	0.91	1,025	
10	69.2	70.0	62.8	46.6	37.5	638	57.5	64.3	54.7	38.5	31.3	564	63.7	67.3	59.0	42.8	34.6	0.83	1,202	
11	71.0	73.8	66.3	58.5	45.9	599	68.5	75.0	65.6	52.4	45.2	519	69.9	74.4	66.0	55.6	45.6	0.98	1,117	
12	72.6	78.2	65.2	53.8	43.7	628	79.0	81.9	72.2	59.2	54.0	571	75.6	80.0	68.5	56.4	48.6	1.24	1,198	
13	82.2	84.4	73.5	65.3	55.9	586	72.9	80.2	64.5	56.7	51.6	634	77.4	82.2	68.9	60.9	53.6	0.92	1,220	
14	83.5	83.4	77.3	66.2	61.9	367	77.8	80.4	80.0	63.6	57.2	415	80.4	81.8	78.7	64.8	59.4	0.92	781	
School attendance																				
Early childhood education	26.1	16.8	19.7	16.7	12.4	165	11.6	15.1	10.9	7.0	5.7	118	20.0	16.1	16.1	12.7	9.6	0.46	283	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	55.5	57.4	45.8	37.0	27.2	2,468	44.7	50.2	39.1	26.8	20.3	2,237	50.4	53.9	42.6	32.2	23.9	0.75	4,705	
Grade 1	33.9	38.1	24.2	20.1	10.7	272	17.8	23.5	15.1	7.9	3.6	245	26.2	31.2	19.9	14.3	7.3	0.33	517	
Grade 2-3 ³	50.3	52.5	41.0	33.7	24.5	1,098	37.2	41.1	31.3	21.3	14.4	1,008	44.1	47.1	36.4	27.7	19.7	0.59	2,105	
Grade 2	37.5	37.8	27.1	20.9	13.2	472	28.0	34.1	24.3	14.4	9.7	476	32.7	35.9	25.7	17.6	11.5	0.73	948	
Grade 3	60.0	63.6	51.5	43.4	33.0	626	45.5	47.4	37.7	27.4	18.6	532	53.3	56.2	45.2	36.0	26.4	0.56	1,157	
Grade 4	64.0	64.5	51.6	42.1	32.1	574	52.6	58.1	48.0	32.6	25.4	511	58.6	61.5	49.9	37.6	29.0	0.79	1,085	
Grade 5	68.5	69.7	60.5	47.1	36.0	525	65.8	74.7	58.3	42.3	36.2	473	67.2	72.1	59.5	44.8	36.1	1.01	997	

Table LN.4.2: Continued

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Nepal, 2019

	Male				Female				Total											
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				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 ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and Completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Number of children age 7-14 years		
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	81.9	87.6	77.0	64.3	54.7	1,340	80.6	86.2	75.9	61.5	54.8	1,423	81.2	86.9	76.4	62.8	54.8	1,00	2,764	
Grade 6	72.2	82.1	67.5	53.4	42.4	476	71.2	79.4	69.8	51.7	44.6	528	71.7	80.6	68.7	52.5	43.5	1.05	1,004	
Grade 7	81.9	87.8	79.2	67.8	54.4	486	82.2	86.8	77.4	61.9	55.5	448	82.0	87.4	78.3	65.0	54.9	1.02	934	
Grade 8	94.1	94.2	86.1	73.3	70.6	379	90.2	93.6	81.6	72.7	66.2	447	92.0	93.9	83.6	73.0	68.2	0.94	826	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	96.1	96.8	91.5	81.9	77.6	305	91.3	95.6	86.5	79.7	74.2	378	93.4	96.2	88.7	80.7	75.7	0.96	683	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12) +	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	na	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	2
Out-of-school	38.7	36.2	29.8	25.6	19.8	221	21.5	25.0	17.6	11.3	10.2	183	30.9	31.2	24.3	19.2	15.5	0.51	403	
Mother's education																				
None	53.9	57.2	47.8	40.0	31.3	2,166	44.8	51.7	43.6	31.6	25.1	2,139	49.4	54.5	45.7	35.8	28.2	0.80	4,305	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	66.2	67.5	57.7	45.5	36.7	1,340	64.8	68.8	56.0	45.3	39.9	1,283	65.5	68.1	56.8	45.4	38.2	1.09	2,623	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	62.7	63.5	56.8	42.8	35.7	759	59.9	64.1	53.8	44.9	38.4	776	61.3	63.8	55.2	43.9	37.0	1.08	1,535	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	70.8	72.7	58.9	49.0	38.0	581	72.3	76.0	59.3	45.8	42.2	507	71.5	74.2	59.1	47.5	39.9	1.11	1,088	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	82.4	84.1	72.4	62.9	53.0	857	82.4	84.8	72.0	59.2	53.1	806	82.4	84.4	72.2	61.1	53.0	1.00	1,663	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	83.9	84.8	75.3	64.6	55.4	635	83.3	83.8	73.3	57.8	51.5	568	83.6	84.3	74.3	61.4	53.6	0.93	1,203	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	78.1	82.1	64.4	58.3	46.0	222	80.4	87.4	68.7	62.3	56.9	238	79.3	84.8	66.6	60.4	51.6	1.24	460	
Higher	92.7	95.1	81.5	67.7	59.2	142	85.2	92.2	88.0	70.7	64.7	129	89.2	93.7	84.6	69.2	61.8	1.09	271	
Child's functional difficulties																				
Has functional difficulty	54.5	59.2	52.8	47.1	37.5	597	58.4	58.5	45.8	36.1	29.6	587	56.4	58.8	49.3	41.7	33.6	0.79	1,184	
Has no functional difficulty	65.7	67.7	57.0	46.8	37.9	3,909	58.9	65.0	55.1	42.8	36.7	3,769	62.4	66.3	56.1	44.8	37.3	0.97	7,678	
Mother's functional difficulties																				
Has functional difficulty	68.3	69.8	68.1	58.2	48.6	83	69.5	70.0	46.3	54.3	37.4	75	68.9	69.9	57.8	56.3	43.3	0.77	158	
Has no functional difficulty	64.3	66.1	56.1	46.9	38.1	3,965	59.5	64.7	54.1	42.1	36.1	3,834	61.9	65.4	55.1	44.5	37.1	0.95	7,799	
No information	63.1	70.0	57.4	44.6	33.9	458	51.4	57.9	52.7	37.6	32.4	447	57.3	64.0	55.1	41.1	33.1	0.96	905	

Table LN.4.2: Continued

Percentage of children aged 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Nepal, 2019

	Male				Female				Total											
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				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 ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Number of children age 7-14 years	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	44.4	48.1	39.7	29.6	21.9	1,096	40.2	48.4	39.0	28.4	21.5	1,083	42.3	48.2	39.4	29.0	21.7	0.98	2,179	
Second	58.4	59.5	52.2	43.9	35.0	900	52.0	56.5	51.4	36.8	29.1	887	55.2	58.0	51.8	40.4	32.1	0.83	1,786	
Middle	65.6	67.2	58.0	47.6	38.6	934	56.4	64.1	54.9	40.4	35.8	962	60.9	65.7	56.4	43.9	37.2	0.93	1,897	
Fourth	75.3	76.4	62.9	57.1	45.4	855	69.1	72.3	59.1	47.0	42.3	780	72.4	74.5	61.1	52.3	43.9	0.93	1,634	
Richest	86.8	91.0	77.7	63.7	56.0	720	90.5	90.8	73.9	67.4	61.0	645	88.5	90.9	75.9	65.4	58.4	1.09	1,365	
Parity indices																				
Wealth																				
Poorest/Richest ⁵	0.51	0.53	0.51	0.46	0.39	na	0.44	0.53	0.53	0.42	0.35	na	0.48	0.53	0.52	0.44	0.37	na	na	
Area																				
Rural/Urban ⁶	0.75	0.79	0.74	0.74	0.71	na	0.74	0.79	0.79	0.75	0.68	na	0.74	0.79	0.76	0.75	0.70	na	na	
Functional difficulties																				
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	0.83	0.88	0.93	1.01	0.99	na	0.99	0.90	0.83	0.84	0.81	na	0.91	0.89	0.88	0.93	0.90	na	na	
Orphanhood																				
Orphans/non-orphans	1.21	0.82	0.97	0.40	0.50	na	1.06	0.78	1.28	0.17	0.19	na	1.08	0.78	1.18	0.22	0.27	na	na	

¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7-14)² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d - Parity indices - numeracy, age 7-14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

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



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.¹ 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.

Nepal has had a civil (vital) registration programme since 1977, based on the Birth, Death and Other Personal Incident Act 1976, and the Birth, Death and Other Personal Incident Regulations 1977. Despite legal requirements that new-borns are registered within 35 days of birth, children in Nepal are much more likely to be registered closer to their entry into school at five years of age, when a birth certificate required for school enrolment, then during their first few years of life. It is worth noting that Child Grant is one of the contributing factors for an increase in birth registration as compared to Nepal MICS 2014.

¹ 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, Nepal, 2019

	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		Total registered ¹				
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	59.7	11.9	5.6	77.2	6,658	89.8	1,516
Sex							
Male	59.5	11.8	5.0	76.3	3,502	88.7	830
Female	60.0	12.0	6.3	78.3	3,156	91.1	686
Area							
Urban	60.0	10.7	5.4	76.1	4,318	90.3	1,032
Rural	59.2	14.0	6.1	79.3	2,340	88.7	484
Province							
Province 1	60.6	10.9	7.0	78.4	1,053	92.4	227
Rural	62.5	10.0	5.1	77.6	426	90.5	95
Urban	59.2	11.5	8.2	78.9	626	93.8	132
Province 2	64.3	7.2	4.6	76.1	1,579	86.9	378
Rural	62.0	6.9	5.8	74.7	446	87.4	113
Urban	65.2	7.3	4.1	76.6	1,133	86.7	265
Bagmati Province	48.3	16.0	6.5	70.8	1,250	90.9	365
Rural	57.5	16.8	7.4	81.8	275	83.2	50
Kathmandu Valley Urban	42.8	19.1	5.3	67.2	642	96.3	211
Other Urban	51.2	9.2	8.2	68.7	334	83.6	105
Gandaki Province	56.2	14.5	3.1	73.8	479	88.7	125
Rural	51.8	16.1	3.7	71.6	160	91.0	45
Urban	58.4	13.7	2.8	74.9	318	87.4	80
Lumbini Province	61.6	9.7	5.4	76.7	1,208	89.7	281
Rural	60.0	12.1	5.9	78.0	540	90.0	119
Urban	63.0	7.7	5.0	75.7	669	89.4	162
Karnali Province	64.3	18.4	1.7	84.4	446	92.2	70
Rural	62.8	20.9	2.0	85.8	212	90.0	30
Urban	65.5	16.1	1.5	83.1	233	93.9	39
Sudooorashchim Province	65.3	14.6	9.2	89.1	644	91.2	70
Rural	51.1	26.0	11.7	88.7	281	(87.2)	32
Urban	76.3	5.7	7.4	89.4	363	(94.5)	39
Age (in months)							
0-11	42.3	7.3	9.9	59.5	1,301	90.2	527
12-23	57.1	9.8	7.7	74.6	1,265	89.5	321
24-35	62.7	11.7	4.6	79.0	1,232	87.4	259
36-47	65.1	15.0	4.0	84.2	1,449	88.6	229
48-59	70.0	14.8	2.4	87.2	1,410	94.0	180

Table PR.1.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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		Total registered ¹				
	Seen	Not seen					
Mother's education							
None	56.6	12.9	6.1	75.6	1,718	85.3	419
Basic (Gr 1-8)	61.4	11.3	5.1	77.8	2,118	89.6	470
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	62.2	10.2	6.6	79.1	1,014	90.9	212
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	60.7	12.3	3.7	76.7	1,104	88.5	258
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	60.8	11.3	5.9	78.1	2,315	92.5	508
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	62.1	10.4	5.9	78.4	1,446	93.6	312
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	58.7	12.8	6.0	77.4	869	90.9	196
Higher	58.5	13.5	4.7	76.6	505	95.4	118
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-4 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	71.9	13.4	3.7	89.1	70	(*)	8
Has no functional difficulty	65.9	13.9	3.6	83.4	4,042	89.6	670
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	61.5	8.0	6.7	76.1	66	(*)	16
Has no functional difficulty	59.9	11.9	5.6	77.4	6,450	89.7	1,459
No information	49.9	13.3	7.2	70.4	142	(96.6)	42
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	57.2	15.6	7.1	79.9	1,550	85.3	312
Second	58.2	11.1	4.9	74.1	1,366	91.8	354
Middle	65.6	8.7	4.6	78.9	1,345	91.4	284
Fourth	62.7	9.8	5.8	78.3	1,299	89.6	282
Richest	54.5	14.0	5.6	74.1	1,098	90.9	285

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

^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

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. Studies² 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 Nepal MICS 2019, 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, Nepal, 2019						
	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	13.5	77.0	63.4	20.2	82.0	16,480
Sex						
Male	12.3	77.5	65.4	21.1	83.0	8,528
Female	14.7	76.4	61.3	19.2	80.9	7,952
Area						
Urban	14.2	75.7	61.6	19.2	80.8	10,637
Rural	12.0	79.3	66.6	22.0	84.3	5,843
Province						
Province 1	10.5	82.4	67.4	17.5	87.6	2,671
Rural	10.9	81.9	64.5	18.3	86.6	1,084
Urban	10.3	82.7	69.3	16.9	88.3	1,588
Province 2	14.6	76.2	64.1	24.6	80.6	3,595
Rural	12.1	82.3	68.0	28.9	86.0	1,077
Urban	15.6	73.5	62.4	22.7	78.2	2,518
Bagmati Province	15.6	74.9	60.8	13.3	81.0	3,000
Rural	12.4	77.6	66.0	10.9	85.5	593
Kathmandu Valley Urban	15.3	75.2	58.8	14.5	81.4	1,573
Other Urban	18.4	72.4	60.7	12.8	77.1	835
Gandaki Province	14.2	78.1	59.0	12.8	83.2	1,239
Rural	11.0	84.1	67.6	20.8	87.7	419
Urban	15.8	75.0	54.6	8.7	80.8	820

² 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: Continued

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Nepal, 2019

	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		
Lumbini Province	8.9	79.0	70.2	25.9	84.2	3,075
Rural	8.2	80.5	76.6	25.4	86.5	1,336
Urban	9.5	77.9	65.2	26.2	82.4	1,740
Karnali Province	14.1	75.7	56.3	16.3	79.0	1,214
Rural	14.5	74.1	60.1	18.3	78.2	572
Urban	13.8	77.1	52.9	14.6	79.7	642
Sudooorpashchim Province	19.1	70.1	56.5	25.3	75.4	1,685
Rural	18.5	71.7	55.3	23.2	76.4	764
Urban	19.5	68.7	57.5	27.0	74.5	921
Age						
1-2	21.3	58.2	51.7	13.2	65.4	2,499
3-4	12.2	78.1	69.0	20.8	83.9	2,870
5-9	9.3	84.0	72.6	24.3	88.4	5,287
10-14	14.4	78.1	57.3	19.2	82.5	5,823
Mother's education						
None	12.9	78.3	64.2	23.1	82.3	6,609
Basic (Gr 1-8)	11.4	80.0	66.1	21.7	85.0	5,024
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	11.0	80.3	67.3	23.6	85.7	2,760
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	11.9	79.6	64.5	19.5	84.2	2,264
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	16.2	72.2	59.8	15.3	78.9	4,106
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	15.3	73.2	60.1	16.7	80.3	2,754
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	17.8	70.1	59.3	12.5	76.2	1,352
Higher	17.2	70.7	58.2	11.0	76.5	739
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-14 years)^B						
Has functional difficulty	7.8	86.2	72.6	22.8	89.7	1,614
Has no functional difficulty	13.1	78.2	64.1	20.9	83.3	13,608
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	12.8	78.9	65.5	22.6	83.3	250
Has no functional difficulty	13.2	77.2	64.0	20.4	82.2	15,113
No information	17.0	73.4	54.8	16.7	79.8	1,117
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	13.0	75.7	63.3	21.9	80.7	3,965
Second	12.7	78.7	64.5	21.5	82.7	3,270
Middle	12.9	78.8	64.8	21.8	83.2	3,451
Fourth	12.5	79.0	66.6	20.0	84.8	3,167
Richest	17.0	72.0	56.4	14.1	78.2	2,627

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.

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	22.8	8,522
Sex		
Male	18.7	145
Female	22.9	8,377
Area		
Urban	21.1	5,684
Rural	26.2	2,838
Province		
Province 1	24.1	1,457
Rural	25.8	553
Urban	23.1	904
Province 2	25.6	1,607
Rural	29.3	471
Urban	24.1	1,135
Bagmati Province	18.2	1,835
Rural	21.5	327
Kathmandu Valley Urban	15.5	1,008
Other Urban	21.6	499
Gandaki Province	18.7	704
Rural	25.5	230
Urban	15.4	474
Lumbini Province	20.6	1,574
Rural	22.7	657
Urban	19.1	917
Karnali Province	31.3	554
Rural	32.3	257
Urban	30.4	297
Sudoorpashchim Province	27.5	791
Rural	29.6	343
Urban	25.9	449
Age		
<25	21.1	1,590
25-34	22.7	3,902
35-49	23.3	2,489
50+	26.5	540

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Education		
None	29.9	2,842
Basic (Gr 1-8)	24.2	2,634
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	27.5	1,365
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	20.7	1,270
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	16.3	2,542
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	19.3	1,639
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	10.9	902
Higher	8.4	501
Missing/DK	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	21.5	120
Has no functional difficulty	22.6	7,746
No information	25.6	655
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	31.5	1,811
Second	26.4	1,641
Middle	24.9	1,712
Fourth	17.2	1,734
Richest	13.3	1,624
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

9.3 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage³ 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 both boys and girls 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.⁴

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.^{5,6} 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 aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women and men 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.

³ All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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 18-49, 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, Nepal, 2019

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 18-49 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 18-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	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	9.9	14,805	10.8	37.3	13,255	11.4	38.4	12,126	7.9	32.8	2,560	19.3	2,679	2.9	11,183			
Area																		
Urban	9.2	10,281	10.1	35.5	9,256	10.7	36.5	8,492	6.9	30.0	1,742	17.2	1,789	2.8	7,678			
Rural	11.3	4,524	12.4	41.5	3,999	13.2	42.9	3,633	10.2	38.8	818	23.6	891	3.1	3,504			
Province																		
Province 1	6.1	2,419	6.8	29.9	2,149	7.3	30.9	1,972	6.6	28.5	408	14.7	447	2.9	1,790			
Rural	7.3	868	8.3	32.0	758	8.8	33.4	696	8.0	29.2	148	15.7	172	2.6	652			
Urban	5.4	1,551	6.1	28.8	1,390	6.5	29.6	1,276	5.8	28.0	260	14.0	275	3.0	1,139			
Province 2	17.4	2,567	19.0	50.5	2,299	20.1	52.5	2,090	14.2	46.0	445	24.9	477	1.7	2,070			
Rural	16.8	706	18.4	51.0	631	19.5	52.5	563	17.2	48.5	117	31.5	142	1.9	572			
Urban	17.6	1,861	19.3	50.4	1,668	20.4	52.4	1,526	13.1	45.1	328	22.1	335	1.6	1,498			
Bagmati Province	6.5	3,684	6.8	27.3	3,334	7.3	28.0	3,094	2.2	19.7	578	13.7	590	3.7	2,667			
Rural	12.2	622	12.9	40.4	544	14.1	42.0	497	4.7	34.2	99	25.6	124	6.3	481			
Kathmandu Valley Urban	3.7	2,114	3.9	21.0	1,925	4.2	21.4	1,786	0.7	14.7	342	9.1	328	3.1	1,454			
Other Urban	8.9	948	9.5	33.1	865	9.9	34.0	810	4.3	21.8	137	14.1	138	3.2	732			
Gandaki Province	7.9	1,257	8.7	39.3	1,135	9.3	40.5	1,044	6.8	35.7	191	23.1	213	3.1	985			
Rural	7.7	386	8.1	38.7	359	8.6	39.0	332	9.2	37.0	63	31.6	54	4.8	309			
Urban	8.0	871	8.9	39.7	777	9.6	41.2	712	5.6	35.0	128	20.2	159	2.3	676			

Table PR.4.1W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 18-49, 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, Nepal, 2019

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 18-49 years			Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 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 18-49 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
Lumbini Province	9.4	2,826	10.3	38.3	2,549	11.0	39.6	2,296	8.9	33.7	545	20.1	529	3.0	2,111
Rural	11.1	1,077	12.3	40.7	955	12.9	42.3	855	13.4	40.3	222	22.0	222	2.5	823
Urban	8.4	1,749	9.2	36.8	1,594	9.8	38.1	1,441	5.8	29.1	322	18.7	308	3.4	1,288
Karnali Province	13.6	798	15.4	46.6	673	16.3	47.9	612	12.0	44.3	151	27.4	186	3.2	607
Rural	14.3	370	16.3	48.4	312	17.7	51.2	282	10.3	45.0	68	26.9	88	2.8	282
Urban	13.1	428	14.6	45.0	361	15.1	45.2	331	13.4	43.7	84	28.0	97	3.5	325
Sudooorpushchim Province	12.2	1,255	13.5	44.0	1,116	14.6	45.4	1,018	8.2	35.6	242	18.8	237	2.8	952
Rural	10.6	496	11.6	44.5	440	12.4	45.8	408	4.1	40.0	101	18.6	88	1.6	385
Urban	13.2	759	14.8	43.7	676	16.1	45.1	610	11.1	32.5	141	19.0	149	3.6	567
Age															
15-19	2.7	2,679	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	19.3	2,679	1.3	517
15-17	2.1	1,550	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.4	1,550	1.0	114
18-19	3.5	1,129	3.5	24.9	1,129	na	na	na	na	na	na	35.6	1,129	1.4	402
20-24	7.9	2,560	7.9	32.8	2,560	7.9	32.8	2,560	7.9	32.8	2,560	na	na	1.5	1,767
25-29	9.8	2,402	9.8	36.6	2,402	9.8	36.6	2,402	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	2,171
30-34	11.8	2,111	11.8	39.0	2,111	11.8	39.0	2,111	na	na	na	na	na	3.1	1,994
35-39	14.9	1,984	14.9	40.2	1,984	14.9	40.2	1,984	na	na	na	na	na	2.9	1,886
40-44	13.8	1,661	13.8	46.0	1,661	13.8	46.0	1,661	na	na	na	na	na	4.9	1,550
45-49	12.5	1,408	12.5	39.4	1,408	12.5	39.4	1,408	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	1,299
Education															
None	19.6	3,945	19.7	52.6	3,908	19.8	52.7	3,852	29.4	66.4	207	50.7	94	4.2	3,690
Basic (Gr 1-8)	13.0	4,021	13.8	48.2	3,648	14.1	48.5	3,403	14.3	54.1	654	32.0	618	3.2	3,390

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women) continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 18-49, 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, Nepal, 2019

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 18-49 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 18-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	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	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	15.7	1,974	16.2	48.6	1,876	16.3	48.8	15.4	56.4	1,776	15.4	56.4	261	38.4	197	3.2	1,752	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	10.4	2,047	11.3	47.8	1,772	11.7	48.1	13.6	52.6	1,627	13.6	52.6	393	29.0	421	3.2	1,638	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	2.9	5,510	3.4	24.5	4,381	3.7	25.3	3.7	26.7	3,661	3.7	26.7	1,259	14.4	1,849	1.8	3,382	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	3.8	3,145	4.5	31.3	2,450	4.7	31.3	5.4	38.1	2,171	5.4	38.1	677	17.2	974	2.1	2,138	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	1.7	2,365	2.0	15.9	1,932	2.3	16.6	1.7	13.4	1,490	1.7	13.4	582	11.3	875	1.2	1,244	
Higher	0.4	1,328	0.4	4.2	1,318	0.5	4.4	0.4	2.8	1,210	0.4	2.8	440	4.5	118	0.2	720	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																		
Has functional difficulty	11.2	280	11.2	35.3	280	11.7	36.9	(*)	(*)	268	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	13	7.6	216	
Has no functional difficulty	10.8	12,975	10.8	37.3	12,975	11.4	38.5	8.0	33.0	11,858	8.0	33.0	2,530	35.8	1,117	2.8	10,852	
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	10.3	2,613	11.5	41.8	2,238	12.2	43.2	11.4	45.2	2,013	11.4	45.2	461	22.6	600	3.8	1,971	
Second	11.8	2,836	13.0	42.9	2,533	13.9	44.4	11.4	36.9	2,300	11.4	36.9	512	24.1	536	2.3	2,178	
Middle	12.0	2,890	13.2	40.8	2,597	14.1	41.9	9.4	36.0	2,371	9.4	36.0	516	21.2	519	3.1	2,255	
Fourth	10.8	3,126	11.7	39.4	2,836	12.4	41.0	6.3	30.0	2,592	6.3	30.0	535	18.4	534	3.2	2,392	
Richest	5.1	3,339	5.5	24.3	3,051	5.9	25.0	1.8	18.0	2,849	1.8	18.0	537	8.9	490	2.3	2,386	

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 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 18-49, 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, Nepal, 2019

	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 18-49 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 18-49 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	Percentage currently married/in union		
Total	2.7	5,501	3.0	13.4	4,799	3.2	13.8	4,413	1.5	9.0	891	5.3	1,088	2.0	3,593			
Area																		
Urban	2.3	3,900	2.6	12.2	3,411	2.7	12.5	3,143	1.3	7.0	623	4.5	757	1.8	2,499			
Rural	3.6	1,601	4.1	16.3	1,388	4.4	17.0	1,270	2.1	13.9	267	7.0	331	2.4	1,094			
Province																		
Province 1	1.4	912	1.6	9.3	793	1.7	9.7	724	0.0	8.1	111	2.5	188	2.8	598			
Rural	2.4	328	2.8	10.1	279	2.8	10.4	259	(0.0)	(9.0)	45	3.4	69	4.6	219			
Urban	0.9	585	1.0	8.9	514	1.1	9.3	465	0.0	7.5	66	2.0	119	1.7	379			
Province 2	4.9	991	5.6	16.8	869	5.9	17.9	788	2.1	7.8	166	4.4	203	1.4	655			
Rural	7.4	253	8.1	17.8	230	9.0	19.0	207	6.0	17.2	42	8.5	46	1.0	180			
Urban	4.1	738	4.7	16.5	639	4.8	17.5	581	0.8	4.7	124	3.2	157	1.5	475			
Bagmati Province	1.7	1,522	1.9	9.8	1,364	2.1	9.8	1,278	1.2	7.2	295	4.8	244	1.9	942			
Rural	1.8	236	2.1	16.3	203	2.3	17.7	187	1.3	17.4	42	3.4	49	4.3	163			
Kathmandu Valley Urban	1.3	916	1.4	7.3	832	1.5	7.3	796	1.0	5.7	195	1.8	120	1.3	540			
Other Urban	2.8	370	3.1	12.2	328	3.5	11.2	295	1.8	5.1	58	10.7	75	1.7	239			
Gandaki Province	2.9	374	2.7	9.1	328	3.0	9.7	298	0.0	2.1	52	4.3	76	1.0	245			
Rural	3.8	116	3.7	8.5	104	3.9	8.7	98	(0.0)	(2.6)	17	(8.5)	18	1.9	78			
Urban	2.5	258	2.3	9.3	224	2.6	10.2	200	0.0	1.8	35	3.0	58	0.7	167			
Lumbini Province	2.7	1,036	2.9	15.6	893	3.1	15.9	828	2.4	11.4	171	6.3	208	1.3	700			
Rural	3.2	371	3.6	16.7	325	4.0	17.5	298	1.8	11.6	72	6.7	73	0.4	250			
Urban	2.4	665	2.5	15.0	568	2.6	15.0	530	2.8	11.3	98	6.1	135	1.8	450			

Table PR.4.1M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 18-49, 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, Nepal, 2019

	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 18-49 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 18-49 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			
Karnali Province	2.0	264	2.5	24.4	215	2.5	24.8	192	1.7	17.0	38	12.1	72	2.3	183			
Rural	1.1	130	1.3	23.9	108	1.4	23.9	96	1.3	17.0	21	11.1	34	2.3	92			
Urban	2.9	133	3.7	24.8	107	3.6	25.6	96	(2.2)	(16.9)	17	13.0	38	2.2	91			
Sudooorashchim Province	4.0	402	4.6	19.9	337	4.8	20.8	304	3.0	17.5	57	7.0	97	4.0	269			
Rural	5.7	167	6.4	24.8	138	6.7	26.0	125	3.4	22.2	28	11.6	42	2.5	111			
Urban	2.9	235	3.4	16.5	199	3.5	17.2	179	(2.7)	(13.0)	29	3.6	56	5.1	158			
Age																		
15-19	0.8	1,088	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3	1,088	3.5	57			
15-17	0.6	702	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.7	702	(*)	12			
18-19	1.2	386	1.2	8.9	386	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.8	386	3.0	46			
20-24	1.5	891	1.5	9.0	891	1.5	9.0	891	1.5	9.0	891	na	na	0.8	325			
25-29	1.9	870	1.9	11.5	870	1.9	11.5	870	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	658			
30-34	2.5	749	2.5	13.6	749	2.5	13.6	749	na	na	na	na	na	1.0	690			
35-39	3.5	723	3.5	15.5	723	3.5	15.5	723	na	na	na	na	na	2.0	702			
40-44	6.3	610	6.3	18.9	610	6.3	18.9	610	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	598			
45-49	4.6	571	4.6	17.1	571	4.6	17.1	571	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	563			
Education																		
None	7.0	478	7.2	21.7	466	7.4	22.1	456	(15)	(28.2)	29	(*)	22	2.1	418			
Basic (Gr 1-8)	3.7	1,812	4.0	19.4	1,604	4.0	19.4	1,511	1.3	15.8	223	9.1	301	2.5	1,383			
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	4.7	798	5.0	21.2	758	4.8	21.1	728	1.2	14.6	74	15.5	70	3.7	688			
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	2.9	1,014	3.1	17.7	846	3.3	17.9	782	1.4	16.4	150	7.2	232	1.3	694			

Table PR.4.1M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 18-49, 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, Nepal, 2019

	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 18-49 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 18-49 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			
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	1.6	2,526	1.9	10.3	2,048	2.1	10.8	1,805	1.4	7.8	458	4.1	7.21	1.7	1,422			
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	2.2	1,480	2.8	14.0	1,171	2.9	14.3	1,063	2.4	11.7	241	4.6	4.17	2.0	899			
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	0.7	1,045	0.7	5.4	877	0.8	5.7	742	0.2	3.5	217	3.3	3.04	1.1	522			
Higher	1.0	685	1.0	2.8	680	1.1	3.0	642	0.0	0.8	180	(0.0)	4.4	0.8	371			
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																		
Has functional difficulty	8.7	65	8.7	23.3	65	9.2	24.6	62	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	3	4.0	47			
Has no functional difficulty	2.9	4,734	2.9	13.2	4,734	3.1	13.6	4,351	1.5	9.0	887	11.9	382	1.9	3,534			
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	2.8	885	3.3	20.0	728	3.4	20.4	662	4.4	21.5	126	8.0	2.23	2.6	586			
Second	2.9	1,035	3.3	16.6	901	3.3	16.9	821	1.5	12.2	167	7.1	2.14	2.4	696			
Middle	3.5	1,056	3.7	15.3	915	3.9	16.3	842	1.3	8.0	178	4.5	2.14	1.9	713			
Fourth	3.2	1,195	3.6	12.7	1,060	4.0	13.1	967	1.5	6.3	192	5.0	2.28	2.9	782			
Richest	1.4	1,330	1.5	6.1	1,195	1.6	6.2	1,121	0.0	3.0	228	1.6	2.09	0.3	815			

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

na: not applicable

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

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

Table PR.4.2W: 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 and age groups, Nepal, 2019

Age	Urban						Rural						All								
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18
Total	9.2	10,281	35.5	9,256	36.5	8,492	11.3	4,524	41.5	3,999	42.9	3,633	9.9	14,805	37.3	13,255	38.4	12,126			
15-19	2.3	1,789	23.8	764	na	na	3.6	891	27.3	366	na	na	2.7	2,679	24.9	1,129	na	na			
15-17	1.7	1,025	na	na	na	na	2.9	525	na	na	na	na	2.1	1,550	na	na	na	na			
18-19	3.1	764	23.8	764	na	na	4.6	366	27.3	366	na	na	3.5	1,129	24.9	1,129	na	na			
20-24	6.9	1,742	30.0	1,742	30.0	1,742	10.2	818	38.8	818	38.8	818	7.9	2,560	32.8	2,560	32.8	2,560			
25-29	9.1	1,746	34.3	1,746	34.3	1,746	11.8	656	43.0	656	43.0	656	9.8	2,402	36.6	2,402	36.6	2,402			
30-34	10.8	1,484	35.8	1,484	35.8	1,484	14.2	627	46.7	627	46.7	627	11.8	2,111	39.0	2,111	39.0	2,111			
35-39	13.7	1,391	37.3	1,391	37.3	1,391	17.7	593	47.0	593	47.0	593	14.9	1,984	40.2	1,984	40.2	1,984			
40-44	14.1	1,147	47.2	1,147	47.2	1,147	13.1	514	43.2	514	43.2	514	13.8	1,661	46.0	1,661	46.0	1,661			
45-49	12.0	983	39.6	983	39.6	983	13.8	425	39.1	425	39.1	425	12.5	1,408	39.4	1,408	39.4	1,408			

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Nepal, 2019

	Urban						Rural						All					
	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 18-49 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 18-49 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 18-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	2.3	3,900	12.2	3,411	12.5	3,143	3.6	1,601	16.3	1,388	17.0	1,270	2.7	5,501	13.4	4,799	13.8	4,413
Age																		
15-19	0.9	757	9.1	268	na	na	0.7	331	8.4	118	na	na	0.8	1,088	8.9	386	na	na
15-17	0.7	489	na	na	na	na	0.6	213	na	na	na	na	0.6	702	na	na	na	na
18-19	1.3	268	9.1	268	na	na	0.9	118	8.4	118	na	na	1.2	386	8.9	386	na	na
20-24	1.3	623	7.0	623	7.0	623	2.1	267	13.9	267	13.9	267	1.5	891	9.0	891	9.0	891
25-29	2.0	647	10.4	647	10.4	647	1.8	223	14.9	223	14.9	223	1.9	870	11.5	870	11.5	870
30-34	1.6	539	11.9	539	11.9	539	4.8	210	17.8	210	17.8	210	2.5	749	13.6	749	13.6	749
35-39	3.4	504	15.5	504	15.5	504	3.7	219	15.6	219	15.6	219	3.5	723	15.5	723	15.5	723
40-44	5.1	424	17.3	424	17.3	424	9.1	186	22.6	186	22.6	186	6.3	610	18.9	610	18.9	610
45-49	3.9	406	16.2	406	16.2	406	6.5	165	19.3	165	19.3	165	4.6	571	17.1	571	17.1	571
na: not applicable																		

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference													
Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Nepal, 2019													
Area	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:						Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total
	7.2	54.7	28.4	9.6	0.2	100.0	517	8.7	57.0	25.8	8.5	0.1	100.0
Total							517						1,767
Area													
Urban	7.2	55.3	27.0	10.5	0.0	100.0	307	7.8	54.9	27.6	9.7	0.0	100.0
Rural	7.1	53.8	30.3	8.3	0.5	100.0	210	10.3	60.8	22.5	6.3	0.2	100.0
Province													
Province 1	6.6	43.4	38.6	11.4	0.0	100.0	66	9.8	43.5	32.5	14.2	0.0	100.0
Rural	(2.3)	(41.4)	(38.4)	(17.9)	(0.0)	100.0	27	11.0	50.1	27.5	11.4	0.0	100.0
Urban	(9.6)	(44.8)	(38.7)	(6.9)	(0.0)	100.0	39	9.0	39.1	35.8	16.1	0.0	100.0
Province 2	1.6	51.0	39.4	8.1	0.0	100.0	119	4.1	59.3	25.7	10.9	0.0	100.0
Rural	2.2	48.0	38.9)	11.0	0.0	100.0	45	5.9	61.5	25.6	7.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	1.2	52.8	39.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	74	3.4	58.5	25.8	12.4	0.0	100.0
Bagmati Province	14.6	55.7	20.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	81	11.8	55.8	23.1	9.3	0.0	100.0
Rural	(7.2)	(54.6)	(34.8)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	32	14.2	68.9	12.4	4.5	0.0	100.0
Kathmandu Valley Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	30	10.8	53.0	23.9	12.4	0.0	100.0
Other Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	11.8	49.7	31.2	7.4	0.0	100.0
Gandaki Province	6.8	49.4	25.2	18.5	0.0	100.0	49	9.7	49.3	32.4	8.6	0.0	100.0
Rural	(11.7)	(52.8)	(19.4)	(16.1)	(0.0)	100.0	17	2.6	52.0	32.6	12.8	0.0	100.0
Urban	(4.2)	(47.6)	(28.4)	(19.8)	(0.0)	100.0	32	12.8	48.1	32.4	6.8	0.0	100.0
Lumbini Province	7.9	53.8	24.7	12.5	1.0	100.0	106	8.0	60.3	26.2	5.2	0.3	100.0
Rural	13.2	47.0	30.8	6.8	2.2	100.0	49	10.8	59.1	24.9	4.4	0.7	100.0
Urban	3.4	59.6	19.5	17.5	0.0	100.0	58	5.6	61.3	27.4	5.8	0.0	100.0
Karnali Province	9.3	73.4	17.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	51	11.5	72.5	13.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
Rural	6.2	78.1	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	24	13.2	69.7	13.0	4.1	0.0	100.0
Urban	12.0	69.3	18.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	27	10.1	74.9	13.0	2.0	0.0	100.0

Table PR.4.3: Continued

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:					Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married			
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older ¹	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	15-19 years currently married	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older		10+ years older ²	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total
Sudooapashchim Province	5.9 (7.0)	65.6 (74.6)	22.4 (15.9)	6.2 (2.6)	0.0 (0.0)	100.0	45	9.7	63.5	22.5	4.3	0.0	100.0	179
Rural						100.0	16	12.1	69.2	16.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	77
Urban	(5.2)	(60.4)	(26.1)	(8.3)	(0.0)	100.0	28	7.9	59.2	26.7	6.2	0.0	100.0	102
Education														
None	(2.5)	(58.9)	(30.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	100.0	47	6.5	58.8	26.2	7.8	.6	100.0	202
Basic (Gr 1-8)	5.9	58.7	27.4	7.4	0.5	100.0	198	9.2	58.9	24.3	7.6	0.0	100.0	584
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	6.0	47.1	32.6	13.0	1.4	100.0	76	9.7	57.6	23.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	236
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	5.8	66.0	24.2	4.0	0.0	100.0	122	8.9	59.8	24.9	6.4	0.0	100.0	348
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	8.8	51.3	28.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	266	9.1	56.0	26.2	8.7	0.0	100.0	860
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	11.5	41.9	34.1	12.6	0.0	100.0	168	9.9	57.8	24.7	7.6	0.0	100.0	552
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	4.3	67.2	18.6	9.9	0.0	100.0	99	7.6	52.8	28.9	10.8	0.0	100.0	307
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	7.2	52.2	28.9	11.8	0.0	100.0	121
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Has no functional difficulty	8.8	54.8	26.4	10.0	0.0	100.0	400	8.7	56.9	25.8	8.5	0.1	100.0	1,751
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	8.0	61.2	28.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	135	13.1	63.6	17.3	5.7	0.3	100.0	381
Second	7.2	64.9	20.9	6.2	0.8	100.0	129	8.6	57.9	28.5	5.1	0.0	100.0	373
Middle	3.0	47.0	36.0	14.0	0.0	100.0	110	7.3	58.0	26.5	8.3	0.0	100.0	383
Fourth	6.0	41.4	36.0	16.7	0.0	100.0	98	6.8	53.3	27.7	12.2	0.0	100.0	372
Richest	(17.9)	(53.4)	(14.5)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44	7.3	50.0	30.4	12.3	0.0	100.0	258

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)

na: not applicable

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

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

9.4 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Nepal MICS 2019 assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands or mothers-in-laws are justified to hit or beat wives 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 and PR.8.1.1W 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, Nepal, 2019							
	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	18.4	24.5	13.8	4.2	5.1	29.5	14,805
Area							
Urban	17.1	23.0	12.6	3.5	4.7	27.9	10,281
Rural	21.4	27.7	16.4	5.8	6.1	33.0	4,524
Province							
Province 1	15.7	24.3	7.9	2.4	3.8	30.2	2,419
Rural	18.2	28.1	11.8	4.0	4.4	34.0	868
Urban	14.3	22.1	5.8	1.5	3.4	28.0	1,551
Province 2	25.3	29.0	21.1	5.8	6.6	33.7	2,567
Rural	31.2	33.8	23.9	7.0	7.8	39.6	706
Urban	23.0	27.2	20.0	5.3	6.2	31.5	1,861
Bagmati Province	16.5	25.4	13.3	2.3	3.5	29.5	3,684
Rural	23.3	36.4	20.1	6.5	6.3	42.0	622
Kathmandu Valley Urban	16.4	23.6	12.9	1.3	3.4	26.9	2,114
Other Urban	12.2	22.4	9.7	2.0	2.0	27.0	948
Gandaki Province	14.0	23.7	11.2	2.0	1.4	28.0	1,257
Rural	15.7	28.2	12.2	1.9	2.4	33.0	386
Urban	13.2	21.7	10.7	2.0	1.0	25.7	871
Lumbini Province	18.2	21.4	14.1	6.4	5.9	26.4	2,826
Rural	22.1	24.8	18.3	7.4	6.6	28.9	1,077
Urban	15.7	19.2	11.6	5.8	5.4	24.9	1,749
Karnali Province	9.8	13.6	8.7	4.3	4.9	17.5	798
Rural	9.9	14.1	8.5	4.7	4.8	17.6	370
Urban	9.7	13.1	8.9	4.0	4.9	17.4	428
Sudoooropashchim Province	25.7	27.4	16.5	6.9	11.6	35.0	1,255
Rural	22.0	23.6	14.4	6.6	9.3	31.1	496
Urban	28.1	29.9	17.9	7.1	13.1	37.5	759

Table PR.8.1W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Nepal, 2019

	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	
Age							
15-19	12.6	17.9	9.2	2.8	3.4	21.9	2,679
15-17	12.2	16.5	8.4	2.5	3.1	19.7	1,550
18-19	13.2	20.0	10.3	3.1	3.9	25.0	1,129
20-24	16.9	21.5	12.7	3.6	5.5	27.4	2,560
25-29	19.4	25.1	14.0	4.6	5.1	30.1	2,402
30-34	19.7	26.1	13.7	4.2	5.5	30.2	2,111
35-39	20.4	27.6	15.8	4.5	5.9	33.1	1,984
40-44	20.5	28.8	15.4	4.5	4.2	33.0	1,661
45-49	23.2	29.3	19.3	6.3	7.3	35.9	1,408
Education							
None	26.3	32.4	21.1	7.6	7.8	38.1	3,945
Basic (Gr 1-8)	20.0	27.2	15.0	3.7	5.2	32.6	4,021
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	22.5	29.5	17.0	3.7	5.1	35.6	1,974
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	17.6	25.0	13.1	3.6	5.2	29.8	2,047
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	13.5	19.5	9.4	2.8	4.1	24.1	5,510
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	15.3	20.8	11.0	3.2	4.7	25.9	3,145
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	11.1	17.7	7.4	2.2	3.2	21.7	2,365
Higher	10.6	13.3	6.5	1.4	1.7	16.4	1,328
Marital status							
Currently married	20.5	27.0	15.5	4.9	5.8	32.5	11,183
Formerly married	18.0	24.5	13.5	2.4	4.8	27.1	309
Never married	11.2	16.0	8.0	2.0	2.9	19.5	3,313
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	17.8	22.3	13.4	8.4	4.6	29.1	280
Has no functional difficulty	19.2	25.5	14.4	4.3	5.4	30.6	12,975
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	17.1	21.8	14.5	6.4	6.7	27.7	2,613
Second	20.3	27.5	14.9	5.3	5.0	32.1	2,836
Middle	21.1	27.3	15.8	4.0	4.4	31.8	2,890
Fourth	18.7	24.9	13.0	4.2	5.5	30.3	3,126
Richest	15.3	21.1	11.3	1.7	4.3	25.7	3,339
¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence							

Table PR.8.1.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence by mothers-in-law

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a mother-in-law is justified in verbally abusing and threatening her daughter-in-law in various circumstances, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women who believe a mother-in-law is justified in verbally abusing and threatening her daughter-in-law:							Number of women
	If she goes out without telling her	If she neglects the children	If she argues with her	If she refuses to obey her	If she does not bring dowry	If she does not complete her work on time	For any of these six reasons ¹	
Total	31.6	39.2	26.1	27.6	3.2	9.4	46.5	14,805
Area								
Urban	30.4	38.1	25.1	27.1	2.5	8.8	45.1	10,281
Rural	34.4	41.5	28.3	28.7	4.8	10.7	49.8	4,524
Province								
Province 1	32.5	39.6	24.2	28.1	1.2	6.2	49.3	2,419
Rural	37.4	42.6	29.1	32.8	2.4	8.9	55.2	868
Urban	29.7	38.0	21.4	25.4	0.6	4.7	46.0	1,551
Province 2	35.6	42.1	31.8	29.0	6.3	11.2	47.8	2,567
Rural	41.4	48.8	35.6	31.8	9.4	12.2	55.4	706
Urban	33.4	39.6	30.4	28.0	5.1	10.8	44.9	1,861
Bagmati Province	36.7	48.8	30.7	33.4	0.7	9.9	56.5	3,684
Rural	42.2	58.9	35.6	36.8	1.7	11.4	65.8	622
Kathmandu Valley Urban	35.9	45.7	29.1	31.1	0.3	8.3	52.3	2,114
Other Urban	34.9	49.3	31.1	36.3	0.8	12.4	59.7	948
Gandaki Province	33.8	45.7	29.4	35.1	1.1	5.0	53.6	1,257
Rural	41.0	51.7	34.7	38.5	2.7	10.2	63.3	386
Urban	30.6	43.0	27.1	33.6	0.4	2.6	49.3	871
Lumbini Province	24.9	28.3	19.9	19.1	4.9	8.5	34.0	2,826
Rural	32.2	35.8	24.4	22.4	5.7	9.8	41.6	1,077
Urban	20.5	23.7	17.1	17.2	4.3	7.6	29.3	1,749
Karnali Province	18.2	21.5	15.6	17.4	4.2	7.3	27.8	798
Rural	17.3	20.9	17.7	18.5	4.3	8.3	26.9	370
Urban	19.0	22.0	13.7	16.4	4.1	6.5	28.5	428
Sudoorpashchim Province	28.3	32.9	21.8	24.8	6.3	17.9	42.3	1,255
Rural	21.6	26.9	18.8	20.9	6.3	15.1	36.3	496
Urban	32.6	36.8	23.8	27.5	6.2	19.8	46.2	759
Age								
15-19	23.2	29.1	19.5	21.6	2.8	7.5	35.6	2,679
15-17	20.7	26.9	17.9	20.6	2.7	6.9	33.6	1,550
18-19	26.7	32.3	21.7	23.1	2.9	8.2	38.4	1,129
20-24	29.1	36.2	24.0	25.8	3.0	8.5	43.9	2,560
25-29	32.3	41.6	26.4	28.5	3.6	9.3	48.3	2,402
30-34	32.1	41.6	26.3	27.3	3.3	8.2	49.6	2,111
35-39	36.0	42.6	30.7	30.5	3.7	11.0	50.3	1,984
40-44	35.3	43.6	28.4	30.2	2.3	9.6	51.1	1,661
45-49	39.7	45.6	32.3	34.2	4.3	13.8	53.5	1,408

Table PR.8.1.1W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a mother-in-law is justified in verbally abusing and threatening her daughter-in-law in various circumstances, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women who believe a mother-in-law is justified in verbally abusing and threatening her daughter-in-law:							Number of women
	If she goes out without telling her	If she neglects the children	If she argues with her	If she refuses to obey her	If she does not bring dowry	If she does not complete her work on time	For any of these six reasons ¹	
Education								
None	38.4	44.9	30.9	30.0	5.6	13.2	52.2	3,945
Basic (Gr 1-8)	34.4	41.5	29.2	30.3	2.9	9.5	50.0	4,021
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	35.8	43.6	29.4	30.7	3.1	11.2	52.8	1,974
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	32.9	39.4	29.0	30.0	2.7	7.8	47.3	2,047
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	26.7	34.7	22.4	25.5	2.2	7.5	41.7	5,510
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	27.8	35.2	24.3	26.4	2.8	8.1	42.6	3,145
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	25.3	34.1	19.9	24.4	1.5	6.6	40.4	2,365
Higher	23.6	33.3	17.7	21.0	1.5	5.5	39.2	1,328
Marital status								
Currently married	34.6	42.2	28.4	29.8	3.6	10.0	49.9	11,183
Formerly married	32.3	38.1	29.0	27.2	3.4	12.1	44.0	309
Never married	21.7	29.1	18.0	20.4	2.0	6.9	35.2	3,313
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	36.5	42.6	24.7	32.2	3.4	9.0	55.0	280
Has no functional difficulty	32.8	40.5	27.1	28.4	3.3	9.7	47.9	12,975
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	26.2	30.9	21.9	23.2	5.2	10.7	39.7	2,613
Second	34.5	40.4	26.7	27.2	3.5	9.7	47.5	2,836
Middle	34.3	42.7	29.6	29.6	3.2	9.1	50.4	2,890
Fourth	32.2	40.5	26.6	28.8	3.1	9.2	47.7	3,126
Richest	30.6	40.1	25.4	28.6	1.7	8.4	46.5	3,339
¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence								

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	14.9	23.2	15.8	6.6	4.4	29.4	5,501
Area							
Urban	13.3	22.2	14.2	6.3	3.7	27.9	3,900
Rural	18.9	25.7	19.6	7.5	6.1	33.2	1,601
Province							
Province 1	7.2	19.1	6.7	3.5	1.7	23.7	912
Rural	8.1	19.4	8.8	3.6	2.9	24.0	328
Urban	6.7	18.9	5.6	3.4	1.0	23.6	585
Province 2	30.7	41.2	32.7	8.6	6.7	48.2	991
Rural	38.2	47.6	40.3	9.0	10.5	56.4	253
Urban	28.1	39.1	30.1	8.4	5.4	45.3	738
Bagmati Province	7.8	16.1	10.2	5.4	4.6	21.7	1,522
Rural	7.5	15.9	18.6	3.4	6.8	22.8	236
Kathmandu Valley Urban	8.9	16.7	6.8	3.0	3.9	20.9	916
Other Urban	5.1	14.6	13.5	12.4	4.8	22.9	370
Gandaki Province	9.2	14.0	8.9	4.9	3.2	20.8	374
Rural	15.0	18.5	10.9	10.5	4.6	31.7	116
Urban	6.6	12.0	8.0	2.4	2.5	15.8	258
Lumbini Province	17.9	24.2	16.8	7.6	3.5	30.8	1,036
Rural	22.2	26.8	18.6	8.1	3.4	33.6	371
Urban	15.5	22.7	15.7	7.3	3.6	29.2	665
Karnali Province	13.4	20.5	17.5	11.3	4.6	29.6	264
Rural	17.1	25.0	18.7	13.2	5.2	34.3	130
Urban	9.8	16.1	16.4	9.5	4.0	25.1	133
Sudoorpashchim Province	19.0	22.9	18.4	9.6	7.6	29.7	402
Rural	23.7	22.1	19.4	10.8	12.4	29.7	167
Urban	15.7	23.4	17.6	8.8	4.2	29.8	235
Age							
15-19	12.2	18.2	14.6	7.4	4.4	24.9	1,088
15-17	11.8	16.1	15.1	7.1	3.7	23.1	702
18-19	13.0	22.0	13.7	7.8	5.6	28.1	386
20-24	15.2	25.2	15.2	7.2	5.2	30.2	891
25-29	14.6	26.2	14.9	6.1	3.8	32.6	870
30-34	16.2	25.5	16.4	5.5	4.3	30.2	749
35-39	17.8	24.8	18.4	7.3	5.0	31.4	723
40-44	14.7	21.7	16.1	6.6	3.2	28.7	610
45-49	14.8	21.6	15.7	5.9	4.7	29.2	571

Table PR.8.1M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Nepal, 2019

	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	
Education							
None	33.7	43.0	32.6	14.1	9.8	52.1	478
Basic (Gr 1-8)	20.0	29.6	22.5	8.7	5.9	37.5	1,812
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	24.6	34.3	25.8	8.9	6.4	42.0	798
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	16.4	26.0	19.8	8.6	5.5	33.9	1,014
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	10.3	17.9	10.8	5.0	3.0	23.5	2,526
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	12.3	19.7	12.1	5.5	3.4	25.6	1,480
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	7.4	15.4	9.0	4.1	2.6	20.5	1,045
Higher	5.4	11.7	4.7	2.0	2.0	14.1	685
Marital status							
Currently married	16.2	24.6	17.1	6.8	4.4	31.4	3,593
Formerly married	(18.3)	(38.6)	(30.7)	(1.9)	(2.6)	(51.3)	37
Never married	12.3	20.1	13.1	6.4	4.4	25.2	1,871
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	20.0	26.4	19.9	3.9	5.3	29.4	65
Has no functional difficulty	15.3	24.2	15.8	6.6	4.5	30.4	4,734
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	17.3	25.0	18.9	11.3	5.4	33.6	885
Second	18.0	25.5	18.4	6.7	4.1	32.4	1,035
Middle	21.9	29.6	24.0	8.1	5.3	36.8	1,056
Fourth	11.8	22.0	13.7	5.1	4.2	27.8	1,195
Richest	8.1	16.2	7.1	3.6	3.5	20.0	1,330
¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							

9.5 HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Nepal has ratified several international instruments including the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, ILO Forced Labour Convention No.29 to combat trafficking and forced labour and CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography. Similarly, Nepal has also ratified SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution.

Nepal is known as both a source and destination of human trafficking. While trafficking for sexual purposes in different cities of India remains the major source of human trafficking from Nepal, there are several other sources such as bonded labor and sexual exploitation that originate through tourist visas, study visas, marriage/relationship visas and working visas. A study by the National Human Rights Commission in 2018 identified that almost half of the workers in the entertainment and hospitality industry in Nepal were subjected to forced labour while one fifth of them were victims of human trafficking. Nepal is known to be a destination for economic exploitation of children from India in brick kilns, embroidery industries, construction work and in the agriculture sector.

There is no regular and comprehensive data on the situation of human trafficking in Nepal. The National Report on Trafficking in Person in Nepal 2019 has noted that annually 200 to 300 cases of human trafficking are reported to the police. In non-humanitarian situations, the magnitude of human trafficking is seen as having a close nexus to the number of missing persons. Approximately 14,000 people are reported as missing every year while less than fifty people are reported as being found. Likewise, in the year 2017/18, there were a total of 1,116 cases of human trafficking and foreign employment.

Nepal has adopted policy, legal, and programmatic measures to combat human trafficking. The Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act, 2064 (2007) and the Foreign Employment Act, 2064 (2007) are the major laws related to human trafficking in Nepal. The government has also formulated a National Plan of Action (NPA) against Trafficking in Person 2012-2022, as well as an implementation plan in 2014. An inter-agency National Committee has been formed under the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, which has a section responsible for coordinating the efforts against human trafficking. A specialized bureau is functional within the Nepal Police Service to investigate offences of human trafficking. To provide services for survivors of human trafficking, rehabilitation centres operate within the country. To promote safe migration and reduce vulnerability to trafficking, safe migration information and skills training are provided to potential migrants. Likewise, content related to human trafficking and migration are included in the secondary school curriculum.

Table PR.9.1.W and PR.9.1.M present results for knowledge of human trafficking amongst women and men in Nepal.

Table PR.9.1W: Knowledge of human trafficking (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe that human trafficking constitutes the following actions, Nepal, 2019

		Percentage of women who believe that human trafficking constitutes:										
Percentage of women who have heard about human trafficking	Number of women	Buying and selling human beings with any motive	Engaging others in prostitution with or without deriving any benefit	Removing human organs except in accordance with law	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in domestic work and entertainment work with their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in domestic work and entertainment work without their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without their parent's consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without their parent's consent	Any one of these acts	Number of women who have heard about human trafficking
		Engaging adolescent boys and girls in domestic work and entertainment work with their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without their parent's consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without their parent's consent	Any one of these acts					
72.2	14,805	94.5	93.9	88.5	57.7	77.7	67.6	81.0	55.5	83.1	97.8	10,694
Area												
Urban	10,281	95.2	94.7	89.1	58.1	78.5	67.9	81.6	56.0	83.9	97.9	7,766
Rural	4,524	92.7	91.8	86.6	56.8	75.7	66.7	79.3	54.3	80.8	97.4	2,929
Province												
Province 1	2,419	95.3	93.2	88.3	63.6	77.3	67.6	78.5	43.9	78.4	98.5	1,947
Rural	868	94.4	92.2	89.5	64.8	77.6	68.1	79.8	44.8	78.9	98.7	681
Urban	1,551	95.7	93.8	87.6	63.0	77.1	67.3	77.7	43.5	78.1	98.4	1,266
Province 2	2,567	95.3	93.9	80.9	49.8	69.0	68.2	78.6	57.0	81.5	98.7	1,234
Rural	706	94.4	92.8	77.9	43.6	63.0	69.9	77.5	53.5	76.1	98.4	306
Urban	1,861	95.6	94.3	81.9	51.8	70.9	67.7	78.9	58.1	83.2	98.8	928
Bagmati Province	3,684	96.4	96.5	91.7	52.1	81.4	65.2	84.6	50.4	86.8	98.9	3,211
Rural	622	93.5	94.3	90.4	49.5	81.6	67.2	88.5	51.4	89.6	99.3	497
Kathmandu Valley Urban	2,114	96.8	96.7	91.7	49.0	78.5	61.5	81.6	45.0	84.1	98.5	1,908
Other Urban	948	97.1	97.5	92.8	61.1	88.2	72.9	89.3	62.8	91.6	99.7	806
Gandaki Province	1,257	92.6	92.7	87.7	50.0	74.9	65.5	82.1	52.2	84.1	96.3	1,072
Rural	386	93.6	93.1	85.2	45.3	72.8	60.1	79.0	45.7	82.0	97.3	303
Urban	871	92.2	92.5	88.6	51.8	75.7	67.6	83.3	54.8	84.9	96.0	769

Table PR.9.1W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe that human trafficking constitutes the following actions, Nepal, 2019

		Percentage of women who believe that human trafficking constitutes:											
Percentage of women who have heard about human trafficking	Number of women	Buying and selling human beings with any motive	Engaging others in prostitution with or without deriving any benefit	Removing human organs except in accordance with law	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in domestic work and entertainment work with their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work with their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without their parent's consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without their parent's consent	Any one of these acts	Number of women who have heard about human trafficking	
Lumbini Province	64.4	2,826	92.9	91.7	87.0	62.9	74.5	63.8	74.2	62.1	78.8	95.6	1,819
Rural	58.5	1,077	88.8	86.7	82.3	54.6	68.5	54.6	65.4	51.1	70.7	92.5	630
Urban	68.0	1,749	95.1	94.3	89.4	67.3	77.7	68.6	78.9	67.9	83.2	97.2	1,189
Karnali Province	55.1	798	97.1	96.9	95.5	69.9	82.2	77.8	86.9	76.2	89.9	99.5	440
Rural	42.3	370	96.5	96.5	94.9	70.7	84.5	75.9	87.5	75.1	90.3	99.5	157
Urban	66.3	428	97.5	97.1	95.8	69.5	80.9	78.8	86.6	76.8	89.7	99.5	284
Sudooorpushchim Province	77.4	1,255	89.5	90.7	88.0	68.0	84.3	79.2	85.7	75.6	85.7	96.4	971
Rural	71.4	496	91.3	92.2	88.6	71.0	86.0	83.4	87.9	80.8	89.0	99.4	354
Urban	81.2	759	88.5	89.9	87.6	66.3	83.4	76.7	84.4	72.7	83.8	94.7	617
Age													
15-19	81.0	2,679	97.0	94.9	92.1	56.8	79.9	65.3	80.0	56.4	83.2	98.9	2,170
15-17	82.2	1,550	96.5	93.9	90.9	56.8	80.3	65.0	79.7	57.3	83.4	98.8	1,274
18-19	79.4	1,129	97.6	96.3	93.9	56.7	79.4	65.7	80.4	55.3	83.0	99.2	896
20-24	79.1	2,560	95.1	94.9	90.4	58.5	80.0	68.5	83.5	56.1	84.0	98.3	2,025
25-29	75.3	2,402	95.2	94.6	90.3	59.8	80.2	69.9	82.9	57.5	85.4	98.6	1,809
30-34	73.2	2,111	93.9	93.7	86.6	55.7	75.3	69.2	81.4	53.6	82.3	97.5	1,544
35-39	66.8	1,984	92.9	91.9	85.8	56.4	75.0	66.6	79.3	53.5	81.8	96.7	1,325
40-44	61.0	1,661	91.9	92.8	85.1	58.7	73.7	66.4	77.9	57.3	80.4	96.5	1,013
45-49	57.4	1,408	91.6	92.3	81.7	58.4	74.4	65.9	78.6	52.0	81.9	95.7	808

Table PR.9.1W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe that human trafficking constitutes the following actions, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of women who believe that human trafficking constitutes:

	Percentage of women who have heard about human trafficking	Number of women	Buying and selling human beings with any motive	Engaging others in prostitution with or without deriving any benefit	Removing human organs except in accordance with law	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in domestic work and entertainment work with their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without their parents' consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without their parents' consent	Any one of these acts	Number of women who have heard about human trafficking
Education													
None	41.2	3,945	88.6	89.1	75.9	52.9	68.0	64.1	75.0	51.0	77.1	94.7	1,624
Basic (Gr 1-8)	67.3	4,021	92.9	92.2	85.4	53.7	72.9	65.4	77.8	52.0	79.8	96.9	2,707
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	61.7	1,974	91.5	91.6	82.7	51.8	71.7	64.7	78.3	51.2	79.6	95.9	1,219
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	72.7	2,047	94.1	92.7	87.7	55.2	73.8	65.9	77.3	52.7	79.9	97.6	1,488
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	91.8	5,510	96.3	95.4	92.5	60.5	81.2	69.3	83.2	57.9	85.1	98.8	5,058
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	88.3	3,145	95.1	94.8	90.6	60.7	80.1	69.5	82.5	57.2	83.3	98.4	2,777
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	96.4	2,365	97.7	96.1	94.8	60.2	82.6	69.1	84.0	58.7	87.2	99.2	2,281
Higher	98.3	1,328	98.3	97.7	94.8	61.5	86.2	69.5	86.3	59.0	89.6	99.8	1,305
Marital status													
Currently married	68.2	11,183	93.5	93.3	86.9	57.3	76.3	68.0	80.7	55.0	82.4	97.4	7,630
Formerly married	62.4	309	93.0	92.4	90.1	63.3	79.4	73.3	83.2	58.3	82.9	96.0	192
Never married	86.7	3,313	97.2	95.6	92.5	58.5	81.4	66.0	81.6	56.6	84.9	99.1	2,872
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	59.5	280	90.0	90.4	84.2	57.9	76.9	65.2	84.3	56.6	86.9	96.4	167
Has no functional difficulty	71.3	12,975	94.3	94.0	88.2	57.9	77.4	68.0	81.1	55.3	82.9	97.7	9,254
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	56.1	2,613	90.8	90.0	86.2	58.9	74.7	66.2	77.1	58.7	79.2	96.8	1,465
Second	65.4	2,836	92.8	92.7	85.5	54.9	74.4	65.3	79.2	54.0	80.7	97.2	1,855
Middle	68.1	2,890	94.5	93.3	87.9	57.6	77.2	69.5	81.8	54.5	83.4	97.6	1,969
Fourth	77.8	3,126	95.5	94.7	88.9	59.6	79.1	70.5	81.9	56.1	83.6	98.1	2,431
Richest	89.1	3,339	96.5	96.3	91.4	57.5	80.5	66.0	82.6	55.1	85.9	98.5	2,974

Table PR.9.1M: Knowledge of human trafficking (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe that human trafficking constitutes the following actions, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of men who believe that human trafficking constitutes:													
		Buying and selling human beings with any motive	Engaging others in prostitution with or without deriving any benefit	Removing human organs except in accordance with the law	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in domestic work and entertainment	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work with their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work with their parents' consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without their parents' consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without one of these acts	Number of men who have heard about human trafficking		
Total	88.4	5,501	98.5	96.6	89.2	47.3	79.9	63.9	84.8	45.2	87.7	99.5	4,863
Area													
Urban	89.8	3,900	98.6	97.0	89.4	48.5	81.4	66.1	85.9	45.7	88.7	99.6	3,503
Rural	84.9	1,601	98.4	95.5	88.9	44.2	75.9	58.2	81.8	43.8	85.1	99.4	1,360
Province													
Province 1	85.1	912	98.4	97.0	89.1	41.6	72.2	65.0	77.1	41.8	88.4	99.6	776
Rural	87.3	328	98.4	96.7	87.8	44.2	69.2	65.4	75.1	47.9	85.3	99.5	286
Urban	83.8	585	98.4	97.2	89.8	40.0	73.9	64.8	78.2	38.3	90.3	99.7	490
Province 2	82.9	991	99.2	95.0	79.2	46.4	83.5	44.0	79.3	43.9	87.6	100.0	822
Rural	83.3	253	99.4	95.4	80.4	41.6	77.8	36.1	79.6	37.4	84.0	99.8	211
Urban	82.8	738	99.2	94.8	78.8	48.1	85.5	46.8	79.3	46.1	88.9	100.0	611
Bagmati Province	95.7	1,522	98.4	98.4	92.9	51.0	81.8	73.8	89.9	52.9	90.2	99.6	1,457
Rural	89.8	236	98.8	99.0	93.5	38.3	73.8	64.8	87.0	50.8	87.4	99.9	212
Kathmandu Valley Urban	97.2	916	98.2	98.3	92.8	55.6	83.7	73.4	90.4	50.3	90.0	99.4	890
Other Urban	95.8	370	98.8	98.2	92.7	47.0	81.7	80.3	90.2	60.4	92.4	100.0	354
Gandaki Province	92.2	374	99.3	97.3	94.2	46.7	88.3	65.9	88.7	40.1	89.1	99.6	345
Rural	85.9	116	98.0	94.2	90.6	47.5	85.0	53.8	78.4	36.7	83.8	98.7	100
Urban	95.1	258	99.8	98.6	95.7	46.4	89.6	70.8	92.9	41.5	91.2	100.0	245

Table PR.9.1M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe that human trafficking constitutes the following actions, Nepal, 2019

		Percentage of men who believe that human trafficking constitutes:										
Percentage of women who have heard about human trafficking	Number of men	Buying and selling human beings with any motive	Engaging others in prostitution with or without deriving any benefit	Removing human organs except in accordance with the law	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in domestic work with their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in domestic work and entertainment without their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work with their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without their parents' consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without their parents' consent	Any one of these acts	Number of men who have heard about human trafficking
		97.8	93.2	87.5	45.2	80.2	54.3	86.4	38.6	88.3	98.7	309
		98.9	96.6	88.5	46.6	78.8	60.4	87.1	41.1	86.2	99.7	573
		97.5	96.0	92.1	47.0	75.7	68.0	82.7	49.8	81.3	98.9	220
		97.1	95.0	90.4	49.7	77.2	63.2	81.7	52.3	80.8	98.9	99
		97.8	96.8	93.5	44.9	74.5	71.9	83.6	47.6	81.8	98.9	121
		97.4	94.5	93.9	50.8	76.4	75.7	85.5	38.2	80.2	99.0	362
		98.8	94.3	97.3	48.5	72.8	74.6	82.9	44.9	79.9	100.0	144
		96.5	94.6	91.7	52.3	78.8	76.4	87.2	33.8	80.3	98.4	218
		98.8	94.6	86.8	41.6	77.1	57.9	83.0	40.6	85.8	99.9	945
		99.2	95.4	86.1	41.9	77.1	57.8	83.1	40.8	84.7	100.0	603
		98.0	93.3	88.0	40.9	77.1	58.0	82.7	40.2	87.9	99.6	341
		98.6	96.5	88.6	42.3	79.3	60.2	83.8	43.0	86.2	99.7	799
		99.3	97.3	91.7	50.3	82.7	63.6	87.5	43.3	88.7	99.7	776
		99.2	97.2	89.0	50.6	80.6	65.3	85.1	45.8	89.7	99.5	673
		97.7	96.8	91.2	49.9	82.3	66.8	86.1	46.3	89.6	99.3	640
		97.6	96.8	88.6	50.8	77.3	69.3	85.6	49.0	88.6	99.0	528
		97.8	97.9	89.7	50.4	80.3	70.2	82.5	53.6	85.7	99.5	504

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe that human trafficking constitutes the following actions, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of men who believe that human trafficking constitutes:													
	Buying and selling human beings with any motive	Engaging others in prostitution with or without deriving any benefit	Removing human organs except in accordance with the law	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in domestic work and entertainment	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work with their consent	Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without their parents' consent	Taking boys and girls from one place to another for education or adoption without their parents' consent	Any one of these acts	Number of men who have heard about human trafficking			
Education													
None	64.4	478	97.3	92.9	80.2	42.2	71.2	57.0	77.2	44.0	80.6	98.6	308
Basic (Gr 1-8)	81.2	1,812	97.6	95.4	86.8	39.6	75.3	58.4	81.5	42.8	85.1	99.2	1,471
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	77.3	798	96.8	95.9	86.2	38.6	72.1	57.2	80.5	42.8	85.2	98.7	617
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	84.3	1,014	98.2	95.1	87.3	40.3	77.7	59.3	82.3	42.9	85.0	99.6	855
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	95.2	2,526	99.1	97.6	90.7	48.5	81.8	64.6	85.9	44.0	88.9	99.8	2,404
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	94.0	1,480	98.9	97.3	89.2	46.4	79.6	61.3	85.6	42.5	88.3	99.9	1,391
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	96.8	1,045	99.4	98.1	92.7	51.5	84.8	69.1	86.4	46.0	89.7	99.8	1,012
Higher	99.3	685	99.0	97.2	93.6	62.1	86.8	76.3	91.1	54.8	92.2	99.6	681
Marital/Union status													
Currently married/in union	88.5	3,593	98.4	97.1	90.0	49.2	80.3	66.1	85.4	46.9	88.1	99.4	3,180
Formerly married/in union	(76.3)	(37)	(100.0)	(96.7)	(84.8)	(39.3)	(64.2)	(57.3)	(65.6)	(25.0)	(76.2)	(100.0)	28
Never married/in union	88.5	1,871	98.8	95.7	87.8	43.9	79.3	59.7	83.8	42.1	87.0	99.8	1,656
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	66.9	65	99.2	98.5	85.0	52.0	84.4	61.2	81.8	55.3	89.1	99.2	44
Has no functional difficulty	89.1	4,734	98.4	96.7	89.7	48.1	80.2	64.8	85.0	45.7	88.1	99.5	4,216
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	78.1	885	98.0	94.9	87.9	43.7	75.9	66.7	84.5	50.1	85.1	99.4	692
Second	83.7	1,035	98.1	95.8	88.7	40.8	76.1	57.2	82.9	44.3	86.5	99.0	866
Middle	85.9	1,056	98.6	96.6	87.2	42.9	77.9	54.2	79.9	41.3	86.3	99.6	907
Fourth	93.3	1,195	98.4	97.5	89.0	47.3	78.3	63.7	84.2	40.3	87.5	99.7	1,115
Richest	96.6	1,330	99.2	97.2	92.0	56.8	87.3	73.8	90.2	50.0	91.0	99.8	1,284

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



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 right¹. 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.²

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.³

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 water.⁴

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.

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.

¹ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

² 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>.

³ "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

⁴ 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.1.8 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.1.10 presents the proportion of household members by level of arsenic detected in their drinking water source. The risk of arsenic contamination is shown based on parts per billion concentration ranging low for 10 ppb or less, to moderate for 11 to 50 ppb, and high for more than 50 ppb.

Table WS.1.11 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from both *E. coli* and elevated levels of arsenic contamination⁵. 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.

⁵Arsenic contamination levels are compared to the national standard of 50 ppb and WHO provisional guideline value of 10 ppb

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Nepal, 2019

	Main source of drinking water														Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members				
	Piped water							Unimproved sources												
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				Improved sources			Unimproved sources									
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour/bour	Public tap/stand-pipe	Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Protected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Bottled water ^A	Jar water ^A	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other	Total			
Total	8.8	27.2	1.9	13.7	35.5	1.3	2.1	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	6.2	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	97.1	53,815	
Area																				
Urban	12.0	24.2	1.3	10.2	36.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	9.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	97.3	36,225	
Rural	2.0	33.5	3.0	21.0	33.8	0.8	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	96.7	17,590	
Province																				
Province 1	6.9	39.4	2.6	5.9	38.8	1.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.1	9,087	
Rural	1.6	48.1	3.6	8.1	32.5	0.7	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.0	3,428	
Urban	10.1	34.2	2.0	4.5	42.7	1.2	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	5,659	
Province 2	2.7	6.7	0.8	3.2	83.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	97.7	10,210	
Rural	1.4	4.7	0.9	2.1	90.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	2,891	
Urban	3.2	7.5	0.8	3.6	81.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.1	100.0	97.0	7,319	
Bagmati Province	19.4	30.1	1.5	12.3	3.3	2.3	3.5	3.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	23.8	0.1	1.2	0.4	1.0	100.0	97.3	12,532	
Rural	3.5	49.0	3.2	33.2	0.0	1.7	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	94.8	2,328	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	24.1	18.5	0.9	3.4	0.8	1.7	3.4	3.4	1.9	0.0	0.3	42.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.7	100.0	97.7	6,836	
Other Urban	20.8	40.3	1.4	15.8	10.5	4.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	3,367	
Gandaki Province	12.2	51.0	1.5	21.2	3.0	0.9	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.5	100.0	96.5	4,413	
Rural	5.3	63.4	2.5	23.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.3	100.0	95.7	1,530	
Urban	15.8	44.5	0.9	20.2	4.4	1.1	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	1.1	100.0	97.0	2,883	
Lumbini Province	7.3	25.4	1.8	8.2	50.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.2	9,874	
Rural	1.8	29.2	2.7	13.0	46.7	1.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.2	3,998	
Urban	11.1	22.7	1.2	4.9	53.6	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.2	5,876	

Table WS.1.1: Continued

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Nepal, 2019

	Main source of drinking water														Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members		
	Improved sources							Unimproved sources										
	Piped water			Public		Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Protected tank	Cart with small tank	Bottled water ^A	Jar water ^A	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring			Surface water	Other
Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour/bour	Public tap/stand-pipe	Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Protected tank	Cart with small tank	Bottled water ^A	Jar water ^A	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other	Total			
Karnali Province	1.4	34.3	3.4	48.8	0.0	0.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.3	0.7	0.4	100.0	94.2	3,032
Rural	0.3	35.0	3.9	49.1	0.0	0.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.2	1.4	0.8	100.0	93.1	1,448
Urban	2.4	33.6	3.0	48.4	0.0	0.9	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.2	1,584
Sudooorashchim Province	1.7	17.6	3.6	37.4	32.3	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	95.4	4,667
Rural	1.0	16.8	5.3	50.3	18.3	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	94.9	1,967
Urban	2.3	18.1	2.4	28.1	42.5	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	2,701
Education of household head																		
None	4.3	25.0	2.2	16.0	43.4	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.9	1.9	0.2	0.7	100.0	96.3	19,883
Basic (Gr 1-8)	7.3	30.5	2.2	14.0	34.4	1.3	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	97.3	18,572
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	6.5	30.8	2.7	15.1	33.4	1.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	97.1	11,309
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	8.6	30.2	1.5	12.2	35.9	1.6	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	97.6	7,263
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	15.4	26.8	1.2	10.4	28.7	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	100.0	97.8	12,277
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	15.0	28.1	1.4	10.4	30.9	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	100.0	98.2	8,910
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	16.3	23.6	0.8	10.7	23.0	0.9	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	100.0	96.6	3,367
Higher	20.1	23.3	0.3	9.7	19.1	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.5	19.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	98.2	3,069
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.0)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	14
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	0.5	29.6	4.8	39.4	11.8	0.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	91.9	10,763
Second	1.2	33.0	1.9	14.5	43.9	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	97.5	10,763
Middle	1.8	23.3	1.5	7.8	60.8	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.5	10,760
Fourth	7.4	29.4	1.0	5.0	48.8	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	98.7	10,767
Richest	33.0	20.9	0.2	1.8	12.3	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.2	27.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	98.8	10,763

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.

() 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 according to 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, Nepal, 2019

	Time to source of drinking water							Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ^A	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			
Total	76.9	18.5	1.6	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.4	100.0	95.4	53,815
Area										
Urban	80.4	15.3	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.4	100.0	95.8	36,225
Rural	69.7	24.9	2.2	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.6	100.0	94.5	17,590
Province										
Province 1	88.4	7.3	1.3	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.4	100.0	95.7	9,087
Rural	85.8	8.9	2.3	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.4	100.0	94.6	3,428
Urban	90.0	6.4	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	96.4	5,659
Province 2	82.8	14.5	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.3	10,210
Rural	79.0	20.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.2	2,891
Urban	84.2	12.2	0.5	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	96.5	7,319
Bagmati Province	74.2	20.4	2.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.4	100.0	94.6	12,532
Rural	58.6	33.5	2.7	0.0	0.4	3.9	0.8	100.0	92.1	2,328
Kathmandu Valley Urban	77.2	18.6	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.9	6,836
Other Urban	78.9	15.0	4.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	100.0	93.9	3,367
Gandaki Province	74.7	20.1	1.7	0.0	0.3	3.1	0.1	100.0	94.9	4,413
Rural	71.3	22.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	93.7	1,530
Urban	76.6	18.9	1.5	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.2	100.0	95.5	2,883
Lumbini Province	84.2	13.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	100.0	97.2	9,874
Rural	77.4	19.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	100.0	96.3	3,998
Urban	88.8	9.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	100.0	97.8	5,876
Karnali Province	39.4	49.2	5.6	0.0	0.1	4.3	1.4	100.0	88.6	3,032
Rural	39.4	49.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	1.4	100.0	88.9	1,448
Urban	39.4	48.8	6.9	0.0	0.3	3.2	1.4	100.0	88.2	1,584
Sudoorpashchim Province	59.8	33.5	2.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	1.0	100.0	93.4	4,667
Rural	46.2	45.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.3	100.0	91.3	1,967
Urban	69.8	25.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	3.4	0.8	100.0	94.9	2,701
Education of household head										
None	72.6	21.6	2.0	0.1	0.8	2.3	0.6	100.0	94.2	19,883
Basic (Gr 1-8)	77.5	18.5	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.5	100.0	96.0	18,572
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	76.2	19.5	1.5	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.6	100.0	95.7	11,309
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	79.5	16.9	1.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.4	100.0	96.4	7,263
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	80.9	15.0	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	96.0	12,277
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	82.1	14.1	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.2	100.0	96.2	8,910
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	77.8	17.4	1.4	0.0	2.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	95.2	3,367
Higher	85.4	11.5	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.9	3,069
Missing/DK	(22.8)	(77.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	14

Table WS.1.2: Continued

Percent distribution of household population according to 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, Nepal, 2019

	Time to source of drinking water							Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ^A	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			
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	45.4	41.5	4.9	0.0	0.5	5.7	1.9	100.0	87.0	10,763
Second	74.7	21.6	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.2	100.0	96.2	10,763
Middle	85.3	12.5	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.8	10,760
Fourth	90.2	8.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.2	10,767
Richest	89.0	8.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.6	10,763
¹ MICS 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 according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises		Person usually collecting drinking water							Number of household members without drinking water on premises
	Number of household members	Man (15+)	Woman (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total			
Total	22.4	53,815	78.4	10.9	4.4	1.0	5.4	100.0	12,050	
Area										
Urban	18.6	36,225	73.4	13.4	3.8	0.6	8.9	100.0	6,735	
Rural	30.2	17,590	84.8	7.6	5.2	1.5	1.0	100.0	5,315	
Province										
Province 1	10.8	9,087	82.2	12.0	2.3	1.8	1.7	100.0	984	
Rural	14.1	3,428	85.2	8.4	2.9	2.1	1.5	100.0	484	
Urban	8.8	5,659	79.4	15.5	1.8	1.4	1.9	100.0	499	
Province 2	15.7	10,210	83.6	6.4	2.8	0.0	7.2	100.0	1,607	
Rural	20.6	2,891	90.0	2.1	2.7	0.0	5.2	100.0	596	
Urban	13.8	7,319	79.9	8.9	2.8	0.0	8.4	100.0	1,010	
Bagmati Province	24.7	12,532	63.8	19.1	1.2	0.5	15.3	100.0	3,097	
Rural	41.0	2,328	86.8	8.5	2.6	1.8	0.4	100.0	955	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	21.1	6,836	39.7	28.7	0.0	0.0	31.6	100.0	1,443	
Other Urban	20.8	3,367	82.2	13.8	1.7	0.0	2.2	100.0	699	
Gandaki Province	25.0	4,413	79.6	13.9	3.3	1.8	1.4	100.0	1,104	
Rural	28.7	1,530	77.5	15.6	3.6	1.9	1.4	100.0	440	
Urban	23.0	2,883	81.1	12.8	3.1	1.7	1.4	100.0	664	
Lumbini Province	15.8	9,874	87.9	8.4	2.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	1,555	
Rural	22.6	3,998	89.3	9.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	905	
Urban	11.1	5,876	86.0	6.3	4.7	0.0	3.0	100.0	650	

Table WS.1.3: Continued

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Nepal, 2019

	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			
Karnali Province	60.5	3,032	77.3	7.3	12.7	2.6	0.2	100.0	1,834	
Rural	60.6	1,448	72.5	7.9	15.3	4.1	0.1	100.0	878	
Urban	60.4	1,584	81.7	6.7	10.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	956	
Sudoorpashchim Province	40.1	4,667	88.5	4.2	6.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,871	
Rural	53.8	1,967	89.4	3.9	6.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,057	
Urban	30.1	2,701	87.4	4.7	6.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	813	
Education of household head										
None	26.6	19,883	82.1	8.9	4.9	1.2	2.9	100.0	5,293	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	22.2	18,572	80.8	10.2	4.5	0.7	3.8	100.0	4,119	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	23.6	11,309	79.6	11.2	5.0	0.8	3.4	100.0	2,665	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	20.0	7,263	82.9	8.3	3.7	0.6	4.5	100.0	1,454	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	18.1	12,277	67.2	16.5	2.6	1.1	12.7	100.0	2,222	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	17.5	8,910	69.0	16.0	3.2	0.9	10.9	100.0	1,561	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	19.6	3,367	63.0	17.5	1.2	1.6	16.7	100.0	660	
Higher	13.2	3,069	68.0	11.8	5.9	0.5	13.7	100.0	406	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	
Source of drinking water										
Improved	20.8	52,247	77.9	11.2	4.4	1.0	5.4	100.0	10,863	
Unimproved	75.7	1,569	83.0	7.4	4.2	0.5	4.9	100.0	1,187	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	54.0	10,763	84.8	7.0	6.1	1.3	0.8	100.0	5,816	
Second	24.7	10,763	82.7	9.3	3.7	0.9	3.3	100.0	2,658	
Middle	14.0	10,760	82.2	10.8	2.4	0.7	3.9	100.0	1,502	
Fourth	9.3	10,767	68.5	20.3	2.1	0.6	8.4	100.0	997	
Richest	10.0	10,763	37.4	26.6	1.4	0.0	34.5	100.0	1,077	

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

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Nepal, 2019

	<u>Average time spent collecting water per day</u>						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	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	60.4	19.6	14.9	3.9	1.2	100.0	11,404
Area							
Urban	65.1	17.0	12.4	3.8	1.8	100.0	6,138
Rural	55.0	22.7	17.9	4.0	0.4	100.0	5,265
Province							
Province 1	51.4	22.3	20.2	5.3	0.8	100.0	967
Rural	37.6	20.9	29.1	10.8	1.5	100.0	477
Urban	64.7	23.7	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	490
Province 2	77.6	13.6	6.2	0.6	2.0	100.0	1,491
Rural	78.6	15.2	4.6	0.0	1.6	100.0	565
Urban	77.0	12.7	7.2	0.9	2.2	100.0	925
Bagmati Province	68.4	15.3	8.9	4.5	2.9	100.0	2,623
Rural	57.2	23.5	15.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	952
Kathmandu Valley Urban	84.1	7.4	1.0	0.0	7.5	100.0	987
Other Urban	61.5	15.4	10.9	12.0	0.2	100.0	684
Gandaki Province	54.3	24.6	15.7	4.9	0.4	100.0	1,088
Rural	54.7	24.7	17.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	434
Urban	54.1	24.6	14.8	5.8	0.7	100.0	654
Lumbini Province	59.5	20.0	16.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	1,534
Rural	51.8	24.8	18.2	5.2	0.0	100.0	903
Urban	70.6	13.2	13.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	631
Karnali Province	51.8	21.7	21.5	4.2	0.8	100.0	1,830
Rural	57.8	20.7	18.7	2.2	0.6	100.0	877
Urban	46.4	22.6	24.0	6.0	1.0	100.0	954
Sudoorpashchim Province	52.8	23.8	19.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	1,871
Rural	48.7	26.0	21.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	1,057
Urban	58.1	20.9	17.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	813
Education							
None	56.9	21.7	16.3	4.0	1.1	100.0	5,142
Basic (Gr 1-8)	61.7	19.2	15.2	3.7	0.3	100.0	3,963
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	58.6	21.7	15.4	3.9	0.4	100.0	2,575
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	67.4	14.4	14.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	1,389
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	65.3	15.9	11.5	3.9	3.4	100.0	1,940
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	60.7	17.9	11.8	4.8	4.8	100.0	1,390
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	77.0	10.8	10.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	550
Higher	71.3	14.6	9.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	350
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9

Table WS.1.4: Continued

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Nepal, 2019

	<u>Average time spent collecting water per day</u>					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	Missing/DK		
Age							
0-9	52.4	32.3	12.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	59
0-14	56.7	25.0	15.4	2.5	0.4	100.0	647
15-19	54.8	22.8	16.8	4.4	1.2	100.0	1,027
15-17	56.2	21.3	17.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	574
18-19	53.0	24.8	15.9	3.7	2.7	100.0	453
20-24	59.0	16.1	19.7	4.4	0.8	100.0	1,447
25-49	61.6	18.9	13.8	4.1	1.6	100.0	6,394
50+	61.7	21.1	13.7	3.2	0.2	100.0	1,888
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Sex							
Male	64.2	14.6	13.7	3.1	4.4	100.0	1,426
Female	59.9	20.4	15.1	4.0	0.7	100.0	9,978
Source of drinking water							
Improved	61.5	20.1	13.8	3.3	1.3	100.0	10,275
Unimproved	50.9	15.3	24.6	9.3	0.0	100.0	1,129
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	51.9	21.5	20.7	5.6	0.3	100.0	5,773
Second	63.2	21.4	12.7	1.9	0.8	100.0	2,570
Middle	67.5	19.6	8.2	3.6	1.2	100.0	1,443
Fourth	78.3	13.2	6.4	1.7	0.5	100.0	913
Richest	82.3	6.2	0.3	0.7	10.5	100.0	705
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹		Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities							Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
	Number of household members		Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing	Total		
Total	80.3	53,815	68.8	6.0	14.5	9.5	1.2	100.0	10,535	
Area										
Urban	81.6	36,225	64.9	9.2	13.9	10.4	1.6	100.0	6,622	
Rural	77.7	17,590	75.5	0.5	15.7	7.9	0.4	100.0	3,912	
Province										
Province 1	82.8	9,087	77.8	2.6	14.7	3.0	2.0	100.0	1,562	
Rural	74.4	3,428	82.8	0.0	14.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	879	
Urban	87.9	5,659	71.4	5.8	15.5	2.8	4.6	100.0	683	
Province 2	93.2	10,210	76.1	0.0	7.3	14.7	1.9	100.0	690	
Rural	96.5	2,891	57.9	0.0	12.5	29.7	0.0	100.0	101	
Urban	91.9	7,319	79.2	0.0	6.4	12.2	2.2	100.0	590	
Bagmati Province	70.8	12,532	53.9	15.1	15.0	14.4	1.5	100.0	3,651	
Rural	75.8	2,328	60.5	1.6	21.1	15.8	0.9	100.0	562	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	64.5	6,836	48.7	22.4	14.7	12.3	1.9	100.0	2,423	
Other Urban	80.0	3,367	67.4	0.0	10.8	21.0	0.8	100.0	666	
Gandaki Province	80.1	4,413	60.0	1.3	19.2	19.3	0.2	100.0	876	
Rural	74.9	1,530	66.2	0.0	14.0	19.6	0.2	100.0	384	
Urban	82.9	2,883	55.2	2.2	23.3	19.1	0.2	100.0	492	
Lumbini Province	89.4	9,874	79.8	1.3	11.9	6.0	0.9	100.0	1,011	
Rural	84.8	3,998	76.5	1.5	14.2	6.8	1.0	100.0	606	
Urban	92.5	5,876	84.8	1.1	8.4	4.9	0.8	100.0	404	
Karnali Province	59.5	3,032	78.2	0.0	15.5	5.6	0.7	100.0	1,226	
Rural	57.6	1,448	77.6	0.0	15.8	6.0	0.7	100.0	613	
Urban	61.2	1,584	78.9	0.0	15.2	5.2	0.7	100.0	613	
Sudoorpashchim Province	67.3	4,667	82.3	1.0	14.9	1.5	0.3	100.0	1,518	
Rural	60.6	1,967	82.5	0.2	15.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	768	
Urban	72.2	2,701	82.0	1.9	13.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	750	
Education of household head										
None	81.0	19,883	73.4	2.1	16.1	8.0	0.4	100.0	3,768	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	79.8	18,572	67.7	4.7	13.9	11.9	1.8	100.0	3,727	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	79.4	11,309	68.0	4.3	14.5	11.1	2.0	100.0	2,328	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	80.5	7,263	67.1	5.5	12.8	13.2	1.5	100.0	1,399	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	80.1	12,277	63.3	12.1	13.7	9.4	1.5	100.0	2,422	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	79.5	8,910	63.7	10.6	14.5	10.0	1.2	100.0	1,812	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	81.8	3,367	62.3	16.5	11.2	7.5	2.5	100.0	610	
Higher	79.7	3,069	69.1	13.2	12.5	4.3	0.8	100.0	613	
Missing/DK	(69.9)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	

Table WS.1.5: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	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		
Source of drinking water										
Improved	81.0	52,247	69.1	6.3	14.0	9.3	1.3	100.0	9,872	
Unimproved	57.1	1,569	64.3	0.8	23.2	11.7	0.0	100.0	663	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	59.5	10,763	78.8	0.3	15.8	5.0	0.1	100.0	4,329	
Second	84.4	10,763	72.2	0.3	14.4	12.6	0.6	100.0	1,674	
Middle	90.0	10,760	68.2	1.5	10.8	17.5	2.0	100.0	1,074	
Fourth	89.9	10,767	70.0	5.2	11.2	10.1	3.4	100.0	1,083	
Richest	77.8	10,763	48.1	22.8	15.5	11.4	2.2	100.0	2,375	
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										

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water (*E. coli*)

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking, Nepal, 2019

	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	24.7	27.1	30.2	18.1	100.0	75.3	10,301
Area							
Urban	27.9	28.1	28.2	15.7	100.0	72.1	6,881
Rural	18.2	24.9	34.0	22.9	100.0	81.8	3,419
Province							
Province 1	39.3	24.1	22.6	14.1	100.0	60.7	1,752
Rural	28.8	27.4	27.6	16.1	100.0	71.2	665
Urban	45.7	22.0	19.5	12.8	100.0	54.3	1,087
Province 2	32.6	27.1	22.4	18.0	100.0	67.4	1,958
Rural	36.7	20.5	23.2	19.6	100.0	63.3	554
Urban	30.9	29.7	22.1	17.3	100.0	69.1	1,404
Bagmati Province	23.3	30.3	29.1	17.3	100.0	76.7	2,288
Rural	6.1	22.3	44.8	26.9	100.0	93.9	451
Kathmandu Valley Urban	27.7	35.7	23.0	13.5	100.0	72.3	1,223
Other Urban	27.1	25.6	29.5	17.8	100.0	72.9	614
Gandaki Province	14.9	26.2	30.4	28.4	100.0	85.1	802
Rural	4.2	38.7	25.0	32.1	100.0	95.8	271
Urban	20.3	19.9	33.2	26.6	100.0	79.7	531
Lumbini Province	17.4	24.3	38.4	19.9	100.0	82.6	2,001
Rural	14.9	17.7	38.3	29.0	100.0	85.1	815
Urban	19.1	28.8	38.5	13.7	100.0	80.9	1,186
Karnali Province	10.9	22.3	42.0	24.8	100.0	89.1	594
Rural	10.3	24.6	40.6	24.4	100.0	89.7	287
Urban	11.4	20.1	43.2	25.2	100.0	88.6	307
Sudoorpashchim Province	16.8	34.6	38.2	10.4	100.0	83.2	906
Rural	9.6	35.8	40.4	14.3	100.0	90.4	376
Urban	21.9	33.7	36.7	7.7	100.0	78.1	529
Education of household head							
None	21.0	25.3	33.6	20.1	100.0	79.0	3,797
Basic (Gr 1-8)	24.1	26.8	29.8	19.4	100.0	75.9	3,473
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	26.4	24.0	30.4	19.2	100.0	73.6	2,208
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	20.1	31.6	28.6	19.7	100.0	79.9	1,265
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	28.4	29.0	28.1	14.4	100.0	71.6	2,459
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	26.7	29.4	30.2	13.7	100.0	73.3	1,768
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	32.7	28.2	22.8	16.3	100.0	67.3	692
Higher	36.8	31.5	18.7	13.1	100.0	63.2	571

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water (*E. coli*)

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking, Nepal, 2019

	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)			
Main source of drinking water							
Improved sources	25.0	27.5	29.8	17.7	100.0	75.0	9,996
Piped water	15.5	28.1	33.0	23.4	100.0	84.5	5,134
Tube well/Borehole	37.4	24.8	27.2	10.6	100.0	62.6	3,772
Protected well or spring	4.7	27.3	36.6	31.4	100.0	95.3	383
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Bottled/Jar water	39.2	37.5	17.2	6.1	100.0	60.8	697
Unimproved sources	15.3	11.1	41.6	32.0	100.0	84.7	305
Unprotected well or spring	5.1	12.2	48.3	34.4	100.0	94.9	246
Surface water or other	58.7	6.4	13.2	21.7	100.0	41.3	58
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	10.3	24.5	39.0	26.2	100.0	89.7	2,114
Second	20.5	24.6	31.7	23.2	100.0	79.5	2,110
Middle	27.7	22.6	33.2	16.4	100.0	72.3	2,009
Fourth	30.2	28.6	26.3	15.0	100.0	69.8	2,025
Richest	35.5	35.1	20.2	9.2	100.0	64.5	2,042
¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water (*E. coli*)

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Nepal, 2019

	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	14.9	24.3	33.7	27.1	100.0		85.1	10,695
Area								
Urban	17.7	26.1	32.2	24.0	100.0		82.3	7,206
Rural	9.1	20.7	36.8	33.4	100.0		90.9	3,490
Province								
Province 1	18.2	26.7	29.3	25.8	100.0		81.8	1,791
Rural	17.8	25.8	27.8	28.6	100.0		82.2	681
Urban	18.4	27.3	30.3	24.0	100.0		81.6	1,110
Province 2	10.2	24.2	28.4	37.2	100.0		89.8	2,007
Rural	5.5	21.9	29.6	42.9	100.0		94.5	569
Urban	12.0	25.1	28.0	34.9	100.0		88.0	1,438
Bagmati Province	26.9	28.9	28.9	15.3	100.0		73.1	2,494
Rural	4.1	17.5	50.3	28.0	100.0		95.9	452
Kathmandu Valley Urban	39.7	31.1	21.5	7.7	100.0		60.3	1,403
Other Urban	14.8	32.1	29.9	23.1	100.0		85.2	638
Gandaki Province	17.1	26.7	33.6	22.6	100.0		82.9	820
Rural	10.8	33.5	32.0	23.8	100.0		89.2	277
Urban	20.4	23.2	34.5	22.0	100.0		79.6	543
Lumbini Province	9.1	21.2	39.5	30.2	100.0		90.9	2,053
Rural	12.1	16.9	33.6	37.3	100.0		87.9	833
Urban	7.0	24.1	43.6	25.3	100.0		93.0	1,220
Karnali Province	9.7	16.6	38.0	35.8	100.0		90.3	600
Rural	4.9	18.5	39.3	37.2	100.0		95.1	290
Urban	14.1	14.7	36.8	34.4	100.0		85.9	310
Sudoorpashchim Province	1.1	17.5	50.5	30.8	100.0		98.9	931
Rural	0.0	14.7	55.4	29.9	100.0		100.0	387
Urban	1.9	19.5	47.1	31.5	100.0		98.1	544
Education of household head								
None	8.7	20.7	35.3	35.2	100.0		91.3	3,895
Basic (Gr 1-8)	12.0	26.3	36.0	25.7	100.0		88.0	3,555
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	10.8	26.3	36.0	26.8	100.0		89.2	2,281
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	14.0	26.2	36.1	23.7	100.0		86.0	1,274
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	22.3	24.7	32.1	20.9	100.0		77.7	2,649
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	24.2	21.2	34.6	20.0	100.0		75.8	1,920
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	17.2	34.1	25.5	23.3	100.0		82.8	729
Higher	40.0	34.4	16.4	9.2	100.0		60.0	597

Table WS.1.7: Continued

Percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Nepal, 2019

	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)				
Main source of drinking water								
Improved sources	15.5	24.8	33.4	26.3	100.0	84.5	10,264	
Piped water	13.8	24.1	35.7	26.4	100.0	86.2	5,326	
Tube well/Borehole	12.8	23.6	33.8	29.8	100.0	87.2	3,816	
Protected well or spring	12.9	29.2	31.6	26.3	100.0	87.1	413	
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14	
Bottled/Jar water	43.5	34.7	15.2	6.5	100.0	56.5	695	
Unimproved sources	2.0	12.1	40.6	45.2	100.0	98.0	431	
Unprotected well or spring	3.2	6.2	32.2	58.5	100.0	96.8	279	
Surface water or other	0.0	22.9	56.2	21.0	100.0	100.0	152	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	4.2	16.6	41.1	38.1	100.0	95.8	2,190	
Second	8.4	22.8	37.2	31.6	100.0	91.6	2,179	
Middle	12.1	21.9	36.4	29.6	100.0	87.9	2,035	
Fourth	13.8	27.1	34.7	24.4	100.0	86.2	2,079	
Richest	35.5	33.2	19.4	11.9	100.0	64.5	2,213	
¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services (*E. coli*)

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, Nepal, 2019

	Main source of drinking water										
	Improved sources					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 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 using unimproved sources			
Total	25.0	82.5	78.5	9,996	15.3	56.6	26.1	305	19.1	10,301	
Area											
Urban	28.2	82.9	81.2	6,681	18.5	65.0	39.7	200	21.9	6,881	
Rural	18.4	81.7	73.1	3,315	9.4	40.4	0.0	105	13.4	3,419	
Province											
Province 1	40.7	82.0	91.5	1,672	9.7	30.1	18.8	79	34.7	1,752	
Rural	28.9	77.1	89.6	636	(26.6)	(13.5)	(0.0)	29	21.6	665	
Urban	47.9	85.0	92.6	1,036	(0.0)	(39.6)	(29.5)	51	42.8	1,087	
Province 2	32.8	92.5	83.9	1,944	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	24.5	1,958	
Rural	36.8	98.2	82.1	553	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	27.7	554	
Urban	31.2	90.2	84.6	1,391	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	23.3	1,404	
Bagmati Province	22.5	77.0	76.6	2,219	49.1	75.5	63.6	70	14.9	2,288	
Rural	6.3	84.3	67.4	435	(0.0)	(20.6)	(0.0)	16	2.5	451	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	25.9	73.4	79.1	1,179	(*)	(*)	(*)	44	16.1	1,223	
Other Urban	27.5	78.9	78.3	605	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	21.8	614	
Gandaki Province	15.3	83.0	72.3	773	3.5	92.6	(10.8)	29	10.5	802	
Rural	4.4	82.1	66.7	261	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	2.2	271	
Urban	20.9	83.5	75.1	512	5.2	93.0	(16.3)	19	14.7	531	

Table WS.1.8: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Main source of drinking water										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
	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	Number of household members with information on water quality 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 using unimproved sources	Number of household members with information on water quality	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹		
Lumbini Province	17.6	92.0	85.6	1,974	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	14.8	2,001		
Rural	15.1	89.4	78.5	803	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	13.4	815		
Urban	19.4	93.7	90.5	1,171	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	15.7	1,186		
Karnali Province	11.2	62.0	42.1	563	5.4	46.9	0.0	31	3.5	594		
Rural	11.1	57.4	46.7	268	(0.0)	(54.7)	(0.0)	19	4.2	287		
Urban	11.4	66.2	37.9	294	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	2.9	307		
Sudooapashchim Province	17.6	65.9	59.1	851	3.9	38.1	6.4	54	14.7	906		
Rural	9.5	61.5	49.5	358	(11.8)	(57.8)	(0.0)	18	6.3	376		
Urban	23.5	69.0	66.0	493	(0.0)	(28.3)	(9.6)	36	20.6	529		
Education of household head												
None	21.5	83.5	75.5	3,678	6.2	53.5	23.0	119	16.0	3,797		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	24.7	82.4	76.7	3,379	2.6	36.5	2.3	94	19.0	3,473		
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	27.1	84.0	76.6	2,141	3.7	29.4	0.0	66	21.0	2,208		
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	20.6	79.7	77.0	1,238	(0.0)	(53.3)	(7.9)	28	15.5	1,265		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	27.8	81.3	82.9	2,378	45.4	82.9	52.6	81	20.4	2,459		
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	27.0	83.4	84.8	1,738	(9.4)	(52.0)	(24.8)	29	20.8	1,768		
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	30.0	75.7	77.7	640	65.5	100.0	68.1	52	19.5	692		
Higher	37.5	81.1	90.4	560	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	34.2	571		

Table WS.1.8: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Main source of drinking water										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
	Improved sources					Unimproved sources						
	Without drinking water available when needed	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality 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 using unimproved sources	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality using unimproved sources		
Main source of drinking water												
Improved sources	25.0	82.5	78.5	9,996	na	na	na	0	19.6	9,996		
Piped water	15.5	73.1	73.5	5,134	na	na	na	0	9.9	5,134		
Tube well/Borehole	37.4	97.4	90.8	3,772	na	na	na	0	33.6	3,772		
Protected well or spring	4.7	76.8	32.6	383	na	na	na	0	1.7	383		
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	na	na	na	0	(*)	10		
Bottled or Jar water	39.2	75.8	75.2	697	na	na	na	0	26.1	697		
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	0	15.3	56.6	26.1	305	0.0	305		
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	0	5.1	50.7	17.1	246	0.0	246		
Surface water or other	na	na	na	0	58.7	81.1	63.8	58	0.0	58		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	10.7	62.9	48.2	1,926	6.1	36.3	4.4	188	3.9	2,114		
Second	20.8	85.4	75.5	2,087	(0.0)	(90.8)	(28.4)	23	14.9	2,110		
Middle	28.1	90.1	86.2	1,977	(3.1)	(100.0)	(52.1)	32	22.9	2,009		
Fourth	30.4	93.3	90.2	2,009	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	27.0	2,025		
Richest	34.6	79.9	91.6	1,996	(*)	(*)	(*)	46	27.2	2,042		

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

na: not applicable

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

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	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 dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	74.2	10.3	0.5	2.4	16.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	23.5	53,815
Area											
Urban	70.9	10.2	0.7	2.0	21.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	27.0	36,225
Rural	81.1	10.5	0.0	3.3	6.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	16.1	17,590
Province											
Province 1	64.2	16.9	0.1	2.6	19.7	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	34.1	9,087
Rural	64.2	23.9	0.0	4.2	11.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	33.7	3,428
Urban	64.1	12.6	0.2	1.6	24.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	34.3	5,659
Province 2	95.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	10,210
Rural	98.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	2,891
Urban	94.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	7,319
Bagmati Province	57.2	17.3	1.8	2.9	32.2	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	39.7	12,532
Rural	79.6	7.1	0.0	6.8	5.0	1.0	0.7	2.5	0.0	11.3	2,328
Kathmandu Valley Urban	45.2	25.1	3.1	1.1	45.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	54.1	6,836
Other Urban	66.2	8.7	0.5	3.9	23.9	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	29.9	3,367
Gandaki Province	66.0	14.6	0.2	6.1	17.6	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.0	27.7	4,413
Rural	72.0	16.4	0.0	7.8	6.2	1.9	0.5	1.0	0.0	21.8	1,530
Urban	62.7	13.6	0.3	5.3	23.7	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.0	30.8	2,883
Lumbini Province	75.6	8.8	0.0	3.3	15.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	21.9	9,874
Rural	78.4	12.0	0.0	2.7	11.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	20.3	3,998
Urban	73.7	6.7	0.0	3.7	18.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	23.0	5,876
Karnali Province	81.0	3.2	0.1	3.8	12.2	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	14.6	3,032
Rural	87.1	2.8	0.0	3.7	7.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	9.2	1,448
Urban	75.4	3.6	0.1	4.0	16.9	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.0	19.6	1,584
Sudoorpashchim Province	92.7	4.1	0.0	0.1	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	6.9	4,667
Rural	95.1	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.6	1,967
Urban	91.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	8.5	2,701
Education of household head											
None	84.4	6.0	0.1	2.3	9.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	13.5	19,883
Basic (Gr 1-8)	75.9	9.1	0.3	2.6	15.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	21.6	18,572
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	76.1	8.9	0.3	3.1	14.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	21.1	11,309
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	75.6	9.5	0.3	1.9	16.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	22.4	7,263
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	62.5	15.1	0.5	2.8	26.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	34.9	12,277
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	65.1	13.9	0.3	3.1	23.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	31.9	8,910
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	55.6	18.2	1.1	2.0	33.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	43.0	3,367
Higher	44.9	25.8	3.6	1.0	39.0	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	53.9	3,069
Missing/DK	(86.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Source of drinking water											
Improved	74.0	10.4	0.5	2.4	17.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	23.8	52,247
Unimproved	81.0	5.6	0.0	5.4	7.8	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.0	12.9	1,569

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, Nepal, 2019

	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 dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	84.6	7.7	0.0	3.2	5.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	12.3	10,763
Second	81.5	10.0	0.0	3.3	6.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	15.3	10,763
Middle	82.4	6.0	0.0	2.6	10.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	15.0	10,760
Fourth	74.3	8.0	0.2	1.9	19.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	24.3	10,767
Richest	48.4	19.7	2.1	1.2	43.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	50.5	10,763

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

Table WS.1.10: Quality of source drinking water (arsenic)

Percentage of household population with arsenic in source drinking water, Nepal, 2019

	Risk level based on arsenic in PPB			Total	Percentage of household members with arsenic in source water containing greater than 10 ppb arsenic concentration ¹	Percentage of household members with arsenic in source water containing greater than 50 ppb arsenic concentration ²	Number of household members
	Low (≤10 ppb)	Moderate (11 - 50 ppb)	High (>50 ppb)				
Total	97.2	2.3	0.5	100.0	2.8	0.5	10,277
Area							
Urban	96.7	2.7	0.6	100.0	3.3	0.6	6,864
Rural	98.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	1.6	0.2	3,414
Province							
Province 1	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.2	0.0	1,752
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	665
Urban	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	0.0	1,087
Province 2	90.2	7.8	2.1	100.0	9.8	2.1	1,958
Rural	91.3	7.9	0.8	100.0	8.7	0.8	554
Urban	89.7	7.7	2.6	100.0	10.3	2.6	1,404
Bagmati Province	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.3	0.3	2,263
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	451
Kathmandu Valley Urban	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.5	0.5	1,211
Other Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	601
Gandaki Province	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.3	0.3	801
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	271
Urban	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.4	0.4	530
Lumbini Province	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	1.1	0.0	2,011
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	815
Urban	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	1.9	0.0	1,196
Karnali Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	590
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	282
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	309
Sudoorpashchim Province	93.7	5.9	0.4	100.0	6.3	0.4	903
Rural	98.1	1.0	0.9	100.0	1.9	0.9	376
Urban	90.7	9.3	0.0	100.0	9.3	0.0	526
Education of household head							
None	96.4	2.8	0.8	100.0	3.6	0.8	3,775
Basic (Gr 1-8)	98.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	1.6	0.5	3,465
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	98.5	1.3	0.2	100.0	1.5	0.2	2,200
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	98.3	0.8	0.9	100.0	1.7	0.9	1,265

Table WS.1.10: Continued

Percentage of household population with arsenic in source drinking water, Nepal, 2019

	Risk level based on arsenic in PPB			Total	Percentage of household members with arsenic in source water containing greater than 10 ppb arsenic concentration ¹	Percentage of household members with arsenic in source water containing greater than 50 ppb arsenic concentration ²	Number of household members
	Low (≤10 ppb)	Moderate (11 - 50 ppb)	High (>50 ppb)				
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	3.1	0.0	2,459
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	4.2	0.0	1,767
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.5	0.0	692
Higher	97.4	1.6	1.0	100.0	2.6	1.0	579
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	97.1	2.4	0.5	100.0	2.9	0.5	9,293
Piped water	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	0.0	5,131
Tube well/Borehole	93.4	5.5	1.2	100.0	6.6	1.2	3,766
Protected well or spring	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	383
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	10
Bottled/Jar water	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3
Unimproved sources	98.5	0.7	0.8	100.0	1.5	0.8	984
Unprotected well or spring	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	0.9	0.9	246
Surface water or other	98.3	0.9	0.8	100.0	1.7	0.8	738
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	99.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	0.7	0.4	2,107
Second	97.2	2.6	0.2	100.0	2.8	0.2	2,103
Middle	95.4	3.5	1.1	100.0	4.6	1.1	2,009
Fourth	96.9	2.9	0.2	100.0	3.1	0.2	2,014
Richest	97.3	2.1	0.6	100.0	2.7	0.6	2,045

¹ MICS indicator WS.S1 - Arsenic contamination of source water >10 ppb

² MICS indicator WS.S2 - Arsenic contamination of source water >50 ppb

^A As recorded in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

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

Table WS.1.11: Safely managed drinking water services (*E.coli* and Arsenic)

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*, available when needed and ≤10 ppb or ≤50 ppb Arsenic Nepal, 2019

	Main source of drinking water														Total	19.0	10,277
	Improved sources							Unimproved sources									
	Without <i>E. coli</i> /in drinking water source	≤10 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	≤50 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> /in drinking water source	≤10 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	≤50 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and ≤10 ppb arsenic ¹	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and ≤50 ppb arsenic ²			
Total	25.0	97.2	99.5	82.7	78.5	9,973	15.3	99.0	99.3	56.6	26.1	305	18.2	19.0	10,277		
Area																	
Urban	28.2	96.6	99.4	83.2	81.1	6,664	18.5	98.9	98.9	65.0	39.7	200	21.0	21.9	6,864		
Rural	18.4	98.3	99.8	81.6	73.3	3,309	9.4	99.3	100.0	40.4	0.0	105	12.7	13.3	3,414		
Province																	
Province 1	40.7	99.7	100.0	82.0	91.5	1,672	9.7	100.0	100.0	30.1	18.8	79	34.5	34.7	1,752		
Rural	28.9	100.0	100.0	77.1	89.6	636	26.6	100.0	100.0	13.5	0.0	29	21.6	21.6	665		
Urban	47.9	99.6	100.0	85.0	92.6	1,036	0.0	100.0	100.0	39.6	29.5	51	42.4	42.8	1,087		
Province 2	32.8	90.1	97.9	92.5	83.9	1,944	0.0	94.8	100.0	100.0	94.8	14	21.5	24.3	1,958		
Rural	36.8	91.4	99.2	98.2	82.1	553	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	23.8	26.9	554		
Urban	31.2	89.6	97.4	90.2	84.6	1,391	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13	20.7	23.3	1,404		
Bagmati Province	22.7	99.7	99.7	77.6	76.6	2,193	49.1	100.0	100.0	75.5	63.6	70	15.0	15.0	2,263		
Rural	6.3	100.0	100.0	84.3	67.4	435	0.0	100.0	100.0	20.6	0.0	16	2.5	2.5	451		
Kathmandu Valley Urban	26.0	99.5	99.5	74.1	78.8	1,166	77.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	44	16.1	16.1	1,211		
Other Urban	28.1	100.0	100.0	79.7	79.1	592	0.0	100.0	100.0	54.2	0.0	9	22.3	22.3	601		
Gandaki Province	15.2	100.0	100.0	83.2	72.3	772	3.5	92.2	92.2	92.6	10.8	29	10.5	10.5	801		
Rural	4.4	100.0	100.0	82.1	66.7	261	0.0	100.0	100.0	91.7	0.0	10	2.2	2.2	271		
Urban	20.7	100.0	100.0	83.7	75.1	511	5.2	88.2	88.2	93.0	16.3	19	14.7	14.7	530		
Lumbini Province	17.5	98.9	100.0	92.0	84.9	1,984	0.0	100.0	100.0	72.6	0.0	27	14.7	14.7	2,011		
Rural	15.1	100.0	100.0	89.4	78.5	803	0.0	100.0	100.0	38.8	0.0	12	13.4	13.4	815		
Urban	19.2	98.1	100.0	93.7	89.3	1,181	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	15	15.6	15.6	1,196		

Table WS. 1.11: Continued

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*, available when needed and ≤10 ppb or ≤50 ppb Arsenic Nepal, 2019

	Main source of drinking water														
	Improved sources							Unimproved sources							
	Without drinking water source	≤10 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	≤50 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on improved sources	Without drinking water source	≤10 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	≤50 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and ≤10 ppb arsenic ¹	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and ≤50 ppb arsenic ²	Number of household members with information on water quality
Karnali Province	11.0	100.0	100.0	61.4	42.7	559	5.4	100.0	100.0	46.9	0.0	31	3.5	3.5	590
Rural	10.6	100.0	100.0	56.5	47.7	263	0.0	100.0	100.0	54.7	0.0	19	4.2	4.2	282
Urban	11.3	100.0	100.0	65.8	38.3	296	13.7	100.0	100.0	34.8	0.0	12	2.9	2.9	309
Sudooorashchim Province	17.7	93.3	99.6	66.1	59.2	849	3.9	100.0	100.0	38.1	6.4	54	11.9	14.7	903
Rural	9.5	98.0	99.0	61.5	49.5	358	11.8	100.0	100.0	57.8	0.0	18	5.8	6.3	376
Urban	23.6	90.0	100.0	69.4	66.4	490	0.0	100.0	100.0	28.3	9.6	36	16.3	20.7	526
Education of household head															
None	21.6	96.3	99.2	83.7	75.5	3,656	6.2	97.5	98.1	53.5	23.0	119	15.6	16.1	3,775
Basic (Gr 1-8)	24.7	98.4	99.5	82.6	77.0	3,371	2.6	100.0	100.0	36.5	2.3	94	18.2	18.9	3,465
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	27.2	98.4	99.8	84.3	76.9	2,134	3.7	100.0	100.0	29.4	0.0	66	20.5	21.0	2,200
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	20.6	98.3	99.0	79.8	77.2	1,237	0.0	100.0	100.0	53.3	7.9	28	14.4	15.1	1,265
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	27.8	96.8	100.0	81.4	82.9	2,378	45.4	100.0	100.0	82.9	52.6	81	18.9	20.4	2,459
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	26.9	95.8	100.0	83.5	84.8	1,738	9.4	100.0	100.0	52.0	24.8	29	18.8	20.8	1,767
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	30.0	99.5	100.0	75.7	77.7	640	65.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	68.1	52	19.2	19.5	692
Higher	36.7	97.3	99.0	81.4	87.8	568	0.0	100.0	100.0	67.8	67.8	10	32.6	33.5	579
Main source of drinking water															
Improved sources	25.0	97.2	99.5	82.7	78.5	9,973	na	na	na	na	na	0	18.8	19.6	9,973
Piped water	15.4	99.6	100.0	73.2	73.5	5,131	na	na	na	na	na	0	9.9	9.9	5,131
Tube well/Borehole	37.5	93.4	98.8	97.4	90.7	3,766	na	na	na	na	na	0	31.4	33.6	3,766
Protected well or spring	4.7	100.0	100.0	76.8	32.6	383	na	na	na	na	na	0	1.7	1.7	383
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Bottled or Jar water	39.5	98.3	99.2	77.1	74.7	683	na	na	na	na	na	0	26.4	26.4	683
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	na	0	15.3	99.0	99.3	56.6	26.1	305	0.0	0.0	305
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	na	0	5.1	99.1	99.1	50.7	17.1	246	0.0	0.0	246
Surface water or other	na	na	na	na	na	0	58.7	98.7	100.0	81.1	63.8	58	0.0	0.0	58

Table WS.1.11: Continued

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*; available when needed and ≤10 ppb or ≤50 ppb *Arsenic* Nepal, 2019

Wealth index quintile	Main source of drinking water														Number of household members with information on water quality using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> ; available when needed and ≤10 ppb arsenic ¹	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> ; available when needed and ≤50 ppb arsenic ²	Number of household members with information on water quality using unimproved sources
	Improved sources							Unimproved sources										
	Without drinking water source	≤10 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	≤50 ppb arsenic 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 using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	≤10 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	≤50 ppb arsenic 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 using unimproved sources						
Poorest	10.7	99.3	99.6	62.8	48.4	1,919	6.1	100.0	100.0	36.3	4.4	188	3.9	3.9	2,107			
Second	20.8	97.3	99.9	85.7	75.8	2,079	0.0	87.1	90.3	90.8	28.4	23	14.3	15.0	2,103			
Middle	28.1	95.3	98.8	90.1	86.2	1,977	3.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	52.1	32	22	23	2,009			
Fourth	30.6	96.9	99.8	93.2	90.2	1,998	0.0	100.0	100.0	33.8	13.7	16	26	27	2,014			
Richest	34.4	97.3	99.4	80.6	90.8	1,999	74.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	46	26	27	2,045			

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

² MICS indicator WS.6a - Use of safely managed drinking water services based on national guidelines (≤50 ppb arsenic)

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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 five⁶. 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^{7,8}.

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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Ram, P. Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

⁸ 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

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, Nepal, 2019

Area	Handwashing facility observed			No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/Other	Total	Handwashing facility observed and				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	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot				ash/mud/sand available ^A	water available	soap available	household members where handwashing facility was observed		Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹
Total	86.4	12.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	53,815	90.8	87.0	22.8	52,964	80.7	53,754
Province												
Province 1	89.3	9.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	9,087	94.8	87.1	12.1	9,007	84.6	9,078
Rural	85.8	13.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	3,428	91.4	80.6	16.1	3,388	76.9	3,428
Urban	91.4	7.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	5,659	96.8	91.0	9.7	5,620	89.3	5,650
Province 2	84.8	12.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	10,210	92.5	86.4	19.4	9,977	79.3	10,210
Rural	78.4	19.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	2,891	89.7	81.8	23.3	2,838	73.7	2,891
Urban	87.3	10.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	7,319	93.6	88.2	17.9	7,139	81.5	7,319
Bagmati Province	88.3	10.1	1.3	0.3	100.0	12,532	94.4	93.5	11.9	12,338	88.2	12,495
Rural	71.6	27.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	2,328	84.3	81.1	40.0	2,295	69.0	2,319
Kathmandu Valley Urban	93.8	5.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	6,836	98.3	98.3	1.0	6,763	96.1	6,814
Other Urban	88.8	8.6	2.5	0.2	100.0	3,367	93.6	92.5	14.8	3,279	85.2	3,362
Gandaki Province	91.5	8.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,413	95.0	91.8	27.3	4,391	88.1	4,413
Rural	88.4	11.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,530	93.3	87.4	29.6	1,526	83.2	1,530
Urban	93.1	6.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,883	95.9	94.1	26.1	2,864	90.7	2,883
Lumbini Province	90.3	7.8	1.8	0.1	100.0	9,874	94.3	89.5	41.2	9,691	84.6	9,866
Rural	83.0	14.7	2.2	0.1	100.0	3,998	90.5	84.7	51.5	3,904	77.9	3,994
Urban	95.3	3.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	5,876	96.8	92.7	34.2	5,787	89.2	5,872

Table WS.2.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot		No permission to see/Other		Total		Handwashing facility observed and		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	observed	observed	observed	observed	observed	observed	observed	ash/mud/sand available ^A	water available	
Karnali Province	71.4	25.2	3.1	0.2	100.0	3,032	70.3	68.3	33.1	2,931	55.2	3,026	
Rural	66.7	28.9	4.0	0.4	100.0	1,448	62.4	61.5	36.6	1,384	46.7	1,442	
Urban	75.7	21.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	1,584	77.4	74.5	30.1	1,547	62.9	1,584	
Sudooorpushchim Province	75.7	23.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	4,667	71.2	72.7	30.6	4,629	57.6	4,666	
Rural	68.6	30.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,967	63.6	70.0	33.4	1,948	51.0	1,966	
Urban	80.8	18.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,701	76.8	74.6	28.6	2,681	62.4	2,701	
Education of household head													
None	80.5	17.4	2.0	0.1	100.0	19,883	86.7	80.8	27.8	19,455	72.2	19,861	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	86.3	12.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	18,572	91.2	87.6	24.6	18,273	81.2	18,563	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	84.4	13.8	1.8	0.1	100.0	11,309	90.8	86.3	26.2	11,103	79.4	11,302	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	89.2	9.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	7,263	92.0	89.6	22.1	7,170	84.0	7,262	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	93.5	5.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	12,277	95.1	93.4	15.3	12,172	90.2	12,252	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	93.8	5.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	8,910	95.1	92.6	16.0	8,835	89.6	8,904	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	93.0	6.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	3,367	94.9	95.6	13.2	3,337	92.0	3,348	
Higher	96.8	2.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	3,069	97.1	97.0	10.1	3,049	94.9	3,064	
Missing/DK	(86.1)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14	(70.6)	(79.7)	(21.1)	(14)	(70.6)	14	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	67.1	29.0	3.8	0.1	100.0	10,763	70.0	66.4	38.2	10,335	49.8	10,747	
Second	82.4	15.5	2.0	0.1	100.0	10,763	91.2	83.5	33.8	10,533	76.5	10,751	
Middle	89.1	9.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	10,760	95.4	88.7	25.1	10,651	85.3	10,754	
Fourth	95.7	4.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	10,767	97.0	95.8	14.7	10,728	93.0	10,763	
Richest	97.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	10,763	99.5	99.7	3.0	10,717	99.0	10,740	

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A Ash, mud, 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 third⁹, 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 worldwide¹⁰.

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 3.4.1 summarizes the percentage of household population meeting the SDG criteria for safely managed on-site sanitation services. In the absence of information on the proportion of onsite sanitation facilities effectively containing wastes, on-site facilities that have never been emptied are considered safely managed.

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.

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 hygiene. Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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 according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Nepal, 2019

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members	
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/Pour flush to:			Pit			Pit latrine without slab/open pit			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)					DK
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Improved latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Open drain	Open pit	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK				
Total	10.5	53.1	24.7	0.2	2.0	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	5.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	53,815
Area															
Urban	14.4	55.0	20.4	0.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	94.7	36,225
Rural	2.5	49.2	33.5	0.2	2.6	2.7	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	6.7	0.0	100.0	92.0	17,590
Province															
Province 1	2.0	60.9	28.3	0.3	0.7	2.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	95.2	9,087
Rural	2.2	56.3	32.4	0.1	0.8	1.8	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	3,428
Urban	1.9	63.7	25.8	0.4	0.6	3.5	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	96.1	5,659
Province 2	1.1	56.9	16.6	0.2	5.1	3.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	15.8	0.0	100.0	83.6	10,210
Rural	0.4	50.1	19.9	0.2	5.1	5.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	18.1	0.0	100.0	81.3	2,891
Urban	1.4	59.6	15.3	0.2	5.2	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	14.9	0.0	100.0	84.5	7,319
Bagmati Province	38.7	48.3	8.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	97.8	12,532
Rural	6.5	56.3	24.3	0.0	1.9	2.1	4.9	1.1	0.1	0.3	2.5	0.1	100.0	95.9	2,328
Kathmandu Valley Urban	63.7	33.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	98.5	6,836
Other Urban	10.2	71.9	12.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	97.7	3,367
Gandaki Province	7.2	73.4	12.1	0.5	1.4	0.8	3.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.7	4,413
Rural	8.6	71.5	12.5	0.3	2.2	1.2	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.9	1,530
Urban	6.5	74.4	11.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	3.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.6	2,883
Lumbini Province	0.7	50.6	35.9	0.1	2.7	1.6	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	4.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	9,874
Rural	0.7	43.3	38.8	0.2	3.7	2.4	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	6.9	0.0	100.0	91.6	3,998
Urban	0.7	55.6	34.0	0.1	2.0	1.0	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	5,876

Table WS.3.1: Continued

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Nepal, 2019

	Type of sanitation facility used by household													Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members		
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility						Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)			Missing/DK	Total
	Flush/Pour flush to:			Pit			Ventilated improved pit latrine			Pit latrine without slab/open pit							
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Pit latrine	DK where	DK where	DK where	DK where	DK where	DK where	DK where	DK where	DK where	DK where	DK where	DK where	
Karnali Province	0.4	16.6	71.6	0.2	2.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	94.0	3,032
Rural	0.8	10.1	77.9	0.4	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	92.8	1,448
Urban	0.0	22.5	65.9	0.0	2.2	4.4	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	95.1	1,584
Sudooapashchim Province	2.6	52.3	37.3	0.2	0.7	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	95.7	4,667
Rural	1.3	50.1	39.0	0.3	1.3	3.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.0	100.0	94.9	1,967
Urban	3.5	53.8	36.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	96.4	2,701
Education of household head																	
None	4.9	46.3	31.1	0.2	2.8	2.6	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	9.6	0.0	100.0	89.1	19,883
Basic (Gr 1-8)	8.3	55.9	25.3	0.2	2.1	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	95.6	18,572
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	8.9	53.8	25.8	0.3	2.2	2.5	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	95.1	11,309
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	7.5	59.2	24.5	0.1	1.8	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	7,263
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	17.3	59.4	16.9	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	97.5	12,277
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	14.6	61.0	18.0	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	97.4	8,910
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	24.2	55.4	14.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	97.7	3,367
Higher	33.3	54.6	10.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	3,069
Missing/DK	(15.8)	(66.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.4)	100.0	(82.6)	14
Location of sanitation facility																	
In dwelling	34.8	60.8	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.4	12,214
In plot/yard	3.7	55.4	32.8	0.2	2.7	2.3	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	37,291
Elsewhere	1.4	30.5	41.6	0.4	2.7	9.0	1.3	6.4	1.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	86.8	1,620
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	2,682
No response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Nepal, 2019

Wealth index quintile	Type of sanitation facility used by household												Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members	
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/Pour flush to:						Pit latrine			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)					DK
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Open drain	Open pit	Other	DK	Total				
Poorest	1.5	29.0	51.3	0.3	2.5	4.6	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.2	8.5	0.0	100.0	89.1	10,763
Second	2.2	47.6	32.2	0.1	3.0	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	9.7	0.0	100.0	88.9	10,763
Middle	2.6	56.1	26.0	0.2	3.2	2.2	2.8	0.6	0.1	0.4	5.7	0.0	100.0	93.1	10,760
Fourth	6.5	75.2	12.3	0.1	1.1	0.7	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	98.3	10,767
Richest	39.8	57.7	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	10,763

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

na: not applicable

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

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

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, Nepal, 2019

Area	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Total	Number of household members
	Shared by 5 households or less		Shared by More than 5 households		Not shared ¹	Shared by 5 households or less		Shared by More than 5 households		Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)		
	Public facility	Public facility	Public facility	Public facility		Public facility	Public facility					
Total	78.7	12.5	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.0	100.0	53,815
Province												
Province 1												
Rural	76.5	15.0	3.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.2	100.0	36,225	
Urban	83.2	7.4	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	6.7	100.0	17,590	
Province 2												
Rural	84.6	9.6	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	9,087	
Urban	84.4	8.2	1.1	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.0	100.0	3,428	
Province 3												
Rural	84.7	10.5	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	5,659	
Urban	72.9	9.5	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	15.8	100.0	10,210	
Province 4												
Rural	72.7	7.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	100.0	2,891	
Urban	72.9	10.2	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.9	100.0	7,319	
Province 5												
Rural	70.4	21.5	5.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	12,532	
Urban	84.0	9.6	2.1	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	2,328	
Province 6												
Rural	65.7	27.0	5.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	6,836	
Urban	70.7	18.5	7.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	3,367	
Province 7												
Rural	82.3	12.2	4.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	4,413	
Urban	91.0	7.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,530	
Province 8												
Rural	77.7	14.8	6.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	2,883	
Urban	83.2	10.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	4.0	100.0	9,874	
Province 9												
Rural	84.0	6.1	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	6.9	100.0	3,998	
Urban	82.7	13.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.0	100.0	5,876	

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, Nepal, 2019

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Number of household members
	Shared by 5 households or less		More than 5 households		Shared by 5 households or less		More than 5 households		
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	Not shared	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	
Karnali Province	85.4	3.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	4.9	100.0	3,032
Rural	84.8	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	6.5	100.0	1,448
Urban	85.9	3.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	1,584
Sudooapashchim Province	84.4	1.3	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	2.6	100.0	4,667
Rural	86.7	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	3.8	100.0	1,967
Urban	82.7	1.5	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	1.8	100.0	2,701
Education of household head									
None	78.9	8.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	9.6	100.0	19,883
Basic (Gr 1-8)	79.9	12.8	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.3	100.0	18,572
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	81.2	11.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	3.4	100.0	11,309
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	77.8	15.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	3.0	100.0	7,263
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	76.9	17.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	12,277
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	78.5	15.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	8,910
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	72.7	21.8	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	3,367
Higher	76.9	19.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,069
Missing/DK	(76.2)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Location of sanitation facility									
In dwelling	74.3	20.5	4.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0	100.0	12,214
In plot/yard	86.7	10.4	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	0	100.0	37,291
Elsewhere	57.2	20.8	6.0	2.7	5.8	4.1	0	100.0	1,620
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	2,682
No response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8

Table WS.3.2: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

Wealth index quintile	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Number of household members		
	Shared by 5 or less households		More than 5 households		Shared by 5 or less households		More than 5 households				
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	Not shared	Public facility	Not shared	Public facility	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total			
Poorest	80.4	7.0	1.6	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	8.5	100.0	10,763
Second	80.2	7.9	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	9.7	100.0	10,763
Middle	81.6	9.5	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	5.7	100.0	10,760
Fourth	77.8	16.7	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	100.0	10,767
Richest	73.2	21.4	4.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,763

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										Emptying and disposal of wastes from other 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	Total	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	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Total	1.1	1.4	3.2	0.9	1.0	0.0	54.1	2.1	0.1	0.8	3.2	1.1	0.6	0.0	29.6	0.4	100.0	92.7	3.5	3.4	44,716
Area																					
Urban	1.6	2.1	3.9	0.9	1.4	0.0	55.7	3.0	0.1	1.0	3.7	1.0	0.6	0.0	24.1	0.5	100.0	90.9	3.9	4.8	29,003
Rural	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	51.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.0	39.8	0.3	100.0	96.2	2.9	0.7	15,713
Province																					
Province 1	0.3	2.1	6.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	55.1	0.7	0.0	0.8	5.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	27.7	0.5	100.0	95.3	1.5	3.2	8,438
Rural	0.1	0.4	4.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	33.9	0.3	100.0	98.0	1.3	0.6	3,134
Urban	0.4	3.0	7.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	55.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	5.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	24.1	0.6	100.0	93.7	1.6	4.7	5,304
Province 2	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	65.2	0.8	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	25.7	0.1	100.0	93.4	3.1	2.7	8,403
Rural	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	60.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	33.7	0.0	100.0	96.4	1.5	1.5	2,334
Urban	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	66.9	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	22.6	0.1	100.0	92.2	3.7	3.2	6,069
Bagmati Province	3.9	2.3	5.4	1.2	2.7	0.0	59.9	6.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	16.5	0.4	100.0	88.9	4.3	6.3	7,394
Rural	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	36.0	0.3	100.0	98.4	1.3	0.2	2,080
Kathmandu Valley Urban	9.3	4.4	5.4	1.8	6.5	0.0	59.4	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	77.7	8.3	13.7	2,366
Other Urban	2.2	2.4	8.4	0.9	1.6	0.0	60.1	6.4	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	14.7	0.6	100.0	91.1	3.2	4.8	2,948
Gandaki Province	0.5	1.1	3.4	1.6	0.6	0.0	68.6	4.5	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	16.1	0.5	100.0	94.4	2.9	2.3	4,014
Rural	0.1	0.0	5.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	72.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.8	1.2	100.0	98.0	1.4	0.3	1,377
Urban	0.8	1.7	2.4	2.2	0.6	0.0	66.8	6.5	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	15.2	0.2	100.0	92.5	3.7	3.4	2,637

Table WS.3.3: Continued

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Nepal, 2019

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										Emptying and disposal of wastes from other 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	Total	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	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
Lumbini Province	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	47.4	1.2	0.2	1.6	5.4	1.8	1.2	0.0	35.1	0.7	100.0	90.8	4.6	4.3	9,294
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	45.1	0.4	0.2	1.0	2.2	0.9	1.8	0.0	45.9	0.1	100.0	94.5	4.0	1.2	3,628
Urban	1.8	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	48.8	1.8	0.2	2.0	7.4	2.5	0.9	0.0	28.2	1.1	100.0	88.5	5.0	6.3	5,666
Karnali Province	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	15.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.0	0.5	0.0	73.3	0.8	100.0	95.4	4.1	0.3	2,832
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.3	0.6	0.0	78.4	0.8	100.0	94.9	5.0	0.0	1,325
Urban	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	21.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	4.3	1.8	0.4	0.0	68.9	0.7	100.0	95.8	3.3	0.5	1,507
Sudooapashchim Province	0.4	0.4	5.4	1.8	0.4	0.0	46.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	5.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	35.7	0.2	100.0	93.9	4.8	1.1	4,342
Rural	0.1	0.1	3.0	2.6	0.5	0.0	46.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.3	0.2	0.0	38.9	0.0	100.0	93.0	6.6	0.2	1,835
Urban	0.7	0.6	7.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	46.5	1.3	0.1	0.3	6.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	33.3	0.4	100.0	94.6	3.6	1.7	2,507
Education of household head																					
None	0.7	0.8	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	48.5	0.9	0.1	0.8	4.1	1.5	0.8	0.0	36.8	0.5	100.0	93.4	3.8	2.3	16,701
Basic (Gr 1-8)	1.1	1.2	3.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	54.6	2.1	0.1	0.8	3.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	29.7	0.3	100.0	93.4	3.3	3.1	16,162
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	0.3	1.0	3.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	54.2	2.0	0.0	0.8	3.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	31.6	0.2	100.0	94.6	3.0	2.1	9,722
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	2.2	1.5	3.6	0.5	1.3	0.0	55.3	2.3	0.2	0.8	2.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	26.8	0.5	100.0	91.4	3.6	4.7	6,439
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	1.6	2.6	3.7	0.7	1.5	0.0	60.7	3.1	0.2	0.7	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.4	0.5	100.0	90.9	3.4	5.1	9,827
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	1.7	2.2	3.5	0.9	1.7	0.0	60.8	2.9	0.0	0.7	2.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	20.7	0.6	100.0	91.2	3.8	4.6	7,368
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	1.5	3.8	4.1	0.2	1.1	0.0	60.7	3.8	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	19.6	0.3	100.0	90.1	2.3	6.7	2,460
Higher	1.5	2.4	4.1	0.7	2.9	0.0	63.6	7.4	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.3	100.0	90.6	3.7	5.4	2,017
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	10

Table WS.3.3: Continued

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Nepal, 2019

Type of sanitation facility	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										Emptying and disposal of wastes from other 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	Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta ¹ from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
Flush to septic tank	1.7	2.2	5.1	1.4	1.5	0.0	84.6	3.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	93.0	2.9	3.9	28,580	
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	2.2	8.9	3.0	1.6	0.0	82.1	1.2	100.0	92.2	4.6	2.5	16,136	
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	2.4	10.1	3.0	1.9	0.0	80.4	1.4	100.0	91.8	4.8	2.7	13,273	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	2.3	1.0	1.8	1.5	0.0	92.6	0.0	100.0	93.6	3.3	2.3	1,060	
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	1.6	5.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	86.8	0.4	100.0	93.0	4.6	1.9	1,043	
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.6	0.3	0.0	91.5	0.6	100.0	97.0	2.9	0.0	760	
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	31.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.9	2.0	0.2	0.0	59.8	0.6	100.0	96.7	3.1	0.1	9,400	
Second	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	51.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.8	1.2	0.6	0.0	37.4	0.5	100.0	96.6	2.5	0.8	9,317	
Middle	1.2	0.2	4.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	54.2	0.5	0.1	1.2	4.4	1.2	1.0	0.0	29.2	0.4	100.0	92.9	3.8	2.7	9,716	
Fourth	1.0	1.8	5.8	1.1	2.2	0.0	65.9	4.0	0.3	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	12.2	0.3	100.0	90.0	4.7	4.7	9,872	
Richest	4.0	6.4	2.6	0.7	2.4	0.0	73.4	7.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.2	100.0	85.4	3.5	10.8	6,412	
¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1																						
na: not applicable																						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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, Nepal, 2019

Area	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)										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 from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities		Practicing open defecation	Missing	Total		
					Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation					
Total	77.1	2.9	2.8	10.7	1.2	5.0	0.0	100.0	53,815		
Province											
Province 1											
Rural	72.8	3.1	3.9	14.6	1.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	36,225		
Urban	85.9	2.6	0.6	2.7	1.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	17,590		
Province 2											
Rural	88.5	1.4	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	9,087		
Urban	89.6	1.2	0.6	2.4	2.2	4.0	0.0	100.0	3,428		
Province 3											
Rural	87.8	1.5	4.4	2.3	2.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	5,659		
Urban	76.8	2.5	2.2	1.3	0.6	15.8	0.0	100.0	10,210		
Province 4											
Rural	77.8	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	18.1	0.0	100.0	2,891		
Urban	76.5	3.0	2.7	1.6	0.6	14.9	0.0	100.0	7,319		
Province 5											
Rural	52.4	2.5	3.7	38.8	1.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	12,532		
Urban	87.9	1.1	0.1	6.5	1.5	2.5	0.1	100.0	2,328		
Province 6											
Rural	26.9	2.9	4.7	63.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	6,836		
Urban	79.7	2.8	4.2	10.2	0.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	3,367		
Province 7											
Rural	85.9	2.7	2.1	7.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	4,413		
Urban	88.2	1.3	0.3	8.9	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,530		
Province 8											
Rural	84.6	3.4	3.1	7.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	2,883		
Urban	85.5	4.3	4.0	0.8	1.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	9,874		
Province 9											
Rural	85.7	3.6	1.1	0.8	1.6	6.9	0.0	100.0	3,998		
Urban	85.3	4.8	6.1	0.8	0.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	5,876		
Province 10											
Rural	89.1	3.8	0.3	0.6	1.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	3,032		
Urban	86.9	4.5	0.0	1.3	0.7	6.5	0.0	100.0	1,448		
Province 11											
Rural	91.1	3.1	0.5	0.0	1.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,584		

Table WS.3.4: Continued

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Nepal, 2019									
Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)									
	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 from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
Sudooapashchim Province	87.4	4.5	1.0	2.7	1.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	4,667
Rural	86.8	6.1	0.1	1.6	1.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	1,967
Urban	87.8	3.3	1.6	3.5	1.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	2,701
Education of household head									
None	78.5	3.2	2.0	5.1	1.3	9.6	0.0	100.0	19,883
Basic (Gr 1-8)	81.2	2.8	2.7	8.5	1.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	18,572
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	81.4	2.6	1.8	9.1	1.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	11,309
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	81.0	3.2	4.2	7.6	0.7	3.0	0.0	100.0	7,263
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	72.8	2.7	4.1	17.4	1.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	12,277
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	75.4	3.1	3.8	14.7	1.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	8,910
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	65.8	1.7	4.9	24.6	1.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	3,367
Higher	59.6	2.4	3.5	33.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,069
Missing/DK	(66.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.4)	100.0	14
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	84.4	2.7	0.1	1.8	2.3	8.5	0.0	100.0	10,763
Second	83.6	2.2	0.7	2.3	1.4	9.7	0.0	100.0	10,763
Middle	83.9	3.4	2.4	2.9	1.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	10,760
Fourth	82.5	4.3	4.3	6.7	0.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	10,767
Richest	50.9	2.1	6.4	40.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,763

¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

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

Table WS.3.4.1: Safely managed sanitation services (on-site only)

Percentage of household population using safely managed sanitation services (on-site only), Nepal, 2019

Area	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation	Percentage of household member using improved sanitation that are not shared	Percentage of household population using improved sanitation (excluding shared) that are:				Percentage of household members using safely managed sanitation services ^{A,1}	Number of household members
			Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities ^C	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Connected to sewer ^B		
Total	93.8	78.7	61.1	0.8	1.4	7.1	61.1	53,815
Province								
Province 1	94.7	76.5	54.9	1.2	1.8	9.4	54.9	36,225
Rural	92.0	83.2	73.9	0.1	0.4	2.4	73.9	17,590
Province 2	95.2	84.6	69.4	0.3	2.2	1.9	69.4	9,087
Rural	93.8	84.4	74.6	0.1	0.4	2.2	74.6	3,428
Urban	96.1	84.7	66.2	0.3	3.3	1.7	66.2	5,659
Province 3	83.6	72.9	66.1	0.3	1.3	0.9	66.1	10,210
Rural	81.3	72.7	68.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	68.1	2,891
Urban	84.5	72.9	65.4	0.2	1.6	1.1	65.4	7,319
Bagmati Province	97.8	70.4	36.7	1.9	1.0	24.6	36.7	12,532
Rural	95.9	84.0	74.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	74.5	2,328
Kathmandu Valley Urban	98.5	65.7	17.0	3.0	1.4	39.5	17.0	6,836
Other Urban	97.7	70.7	50.6	1.2	1.0	6.8	50.6	3,367
Gandaki Province	98.7	82.3	66.5	0.5	0.9	6.7	66.5	4,413
Rural	98.9	91.0	75.2	0.0	0.2	8.2	75.2	1,530
Urban	98.6	77.7	61.9	0.7	1.3	5.9	61.9	2,883
Lumbini Province	94.9	83.2	69.1	1.1	2.0	0.5	69.1	9,874
Rural	91.6	84.0	76.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	76.3	3,998
Urban	97.2	82.7	64.2	1.8	2.8	0.3	64.2	5,876

Table WS.3.4.1: Continued

Percentage of household population using safely managed sanitation services (on-site only), Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation	Percentage of household member using improved sanitation that are not shared	Percentage of household population using improved sanitation (excluding shared) that are:				Connected to sewer ^B	Percentage of household members using safely managed sanitation services ^{A,1}	Number of household members
			Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities ^C	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using safely managed sanitation services ^{A,1}			
Karnali Province	94.0	85.4	76.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	76.4	3,032	
Rural	92.8	84.8	74.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	74.5	1,448	
Urban	95.1	85.9	78.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	78.1	1,584	
Sudooorpushchim Province	95.7	84.4	67.7	0.4	0.4	2.4	67.7	4,667	
Rural	94.9	86.7	73.9	0.0	0.1	1.2	73.9	1,967	
Urban	96.4	82.7	63.3	0.6	0.7	3.3	63.3	2,701	
Education of household head									
None	89.1	78.9	65.0	0.7	0.9	3.7	65.0	19,883	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	95.6	79.9	63.7	0.9	1.3	5.6	63.7	18,572	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	95.1	81.2	65.0	0.3	1.1	6.3	65.0	11,309	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	96.3	77.8	61.7	1.8	1.6	4.7	61.7	7,263	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	97.5	76.9	55.2	1.0	2.0	11.0	55.2	12,277	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	97.4	78.5	57.9	0.9	1.8	9.9	57.9	8,910	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	97.7	72.7	48.1	1.3	2.4	13.8	48.1	3,367	
Higher	99.4	76.9	44.0	0.9	2.3	22.2	44.0	3,069	
Missing/DK	(82.6)	(76.2)	(60.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.8)	(60.3)	14	

Table WS.3.4.1: Continued

Percentage of household population using safely managed sanitation services (on-site only), Nepal, 2019

Wealth index quintile	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation	Percentage of household member using improved sanitation that are not shared	Percentage of household population using improved sanitation (excluding shared) that are:					Percentage of household members using safely managed sanitation services ^{A,1}	Number of household members
			Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities ^C	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Connected to sewer ^B	Connected to sewer ^B		
Poorest	89.1	80.4	71.9	0.0	0.1	1.5	71.9	10,763	
Second	88.9	80.2	70.1	0.0	0.5	2.1	70.1	10,763	
Middle	93.1	81.6	66.5	0.9	0.9	2.4	66.5	10,760	
Fourth	98.3	77.8	60.6	1.1	2.2	3.0	60.6	10,767	
Richest	99.6	73.2	36.5	2.2	3.1	26.5	36.5	10,763	

1 SDG indicator 6.2.1 - Safely managed sanitation services

^A In the absence of information on the proportion of onsite sanitation facilities effectively containing wastes, on-site facilities that have never been emptied or don't know if ever emptied are considered safely managed.

^B No data currently available on treatment of wastewater from sewers

^C No data currently available on treatment of faecal sludge emptied from on-site facilities

() 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 according to 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, Nepal, 2019

	Place of disposal of child's faeces											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			DK/ Missing	Total			
						Other	DK/ Missing	Total					
Total	19.9	50.4	3.1	14.9	0.1	10.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	70.3	3,788		
Area													
Urban	20.8	53.2	2.7	14.6	0.1	7.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	74.0	2,443		
Rural	18.2	45.3	4.0	15.5	0.1	15.2	1.7	0.1	100.0	63.6	1,345		
Province													
Province 1	22.2	58.6	3.7	6.9	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	80.8	588		
Rural	22.6	53.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.6	222		
Urban	21.9	61.4	2.4	7.5	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	83.3	366		
Province 2	13.1	37.8	3.2	28.3	0.0	17.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	50.9	871		
Rural	17.5	29.8	2.0	32.4	0.0	17.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	47.3	262		
Urban	11.2	41.2	3.7	26.5	0.0	17.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	52.4	609		
Bagmati Province	28.6	56.3	2.1	6.2	0.0	4.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	85.0	737		
Rural	21.1	55.0	2.8	6.7	0.0	10.5	3.9	0.0	100.0	76.1	167		
Kathmandu Valley Urban	30.9	56.6	2.3	7.1	0.0	1.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	87.5	380		
Other Urban	30.7	56.9	1.2	3.9	0.0	6.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	87.6	189		
Gandaki Province	19.9	65.6	2.4	5.5	0.0	4.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	85.5	283		
Rural	23.0	52.4	3.1	10.0	0.0	8.2	3.4	0.0	100.0	75.3	99		
Urban	18.2	72.7	2.0	3.1	0.0	2.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	90.9	184		
Lumbini Province	17.8	48.0	3.8	17.9	0.5	10.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	65.7	693		
Rural	14.8	45.1	5.0	12.7	0.4	19.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	59.8	308		
Urban	20.1	50.3	2.8	22.2	0.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.4	384		
Karnali Province	25.9	41.2	3.8	13.8	0.2	13.8	0.9	0.4	100.0	67.1	257		
Rural	23.6	36.7	6.5	16.4	0.0	15.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	60.2	126		
Urban	28.1	45.5	1.2	11.3	0.4	12.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	73.6	131		

Table WS.3.5: Continued

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to 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, Nepal, 2019

	Place of disposal of child's faeces											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			DK/ Missing		Total	
	toilet/latrine	toilet or latrine	toilet or latrine	drain or ditch	garbage	garbage	garbage	garbage	Buried	Buried	the open			Other	Missing		
Sudooapashchim Province	14.6	54.9	2.9	16.0	0.0	11.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	69.5	359						
Rural	9.7	51.8	2.3	18.3	0.0	17.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	61.5	161						
Urban	18.6	57.3	3.3	14.1	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.0	198						
Mother's education																	
None	16.6	35.6	3.7	25.1	0.0	17.8	1.1	0.1	100.0	52.2	902						
Basic (Gr 1-8)	19.9	50.0	3.0	13.6	0.2	12.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	69.9	1,159						
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	19.8	45.1	2.3	15.8	0.5	15.5	0.7	0.3	100.0	64.9	539						
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	20.0	54.2	3.5	11.7	0.0	9.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	74.2	620						
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	21.8	56.0	2.9	11.7	0.1	6.1	1.2	0.1	100.0	77.8	1,410						
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	19.3	56.8	3.1	12.3	0.1	7.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	76.1	876						
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	25.9	54.8	2.6	10.8	0.1	3.5	2.1	0.2	100.0	80.8	534						
Higher	21.2	68.8	2.9	5.2	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	90.0	315						
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2						
Type of sanitation facility																	
Improved	20.9	53.2	3.2	13.5	0.0	8.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	74.1	3,538						
Unimproved	(14.8)	(33.3)	(10.3)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(21.1)	(7.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(48.1)	22						
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	2.8	9.0	1.7	37.8	1.2	47.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	11.8	223						
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4						
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	17.6	43.6	3.4	14.0	0.3	19.3	1.6	0.2	100.0	61.2	898						
Second	15.2	45.2	2.4	24.0	0.0	12.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	60.4	783						
Middle	18.2	51.6	4.2	15.6	0.0	9.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	69.8	755						
Fourth	21.0	55.6	3.1	12.5	0.0	7.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	76.6	726						
Richest	29.9	59.3	2.3	6.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	89.2	625						

^A In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is a common. The risks will vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed. For the purposes of international comparability solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

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

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household population using:												Number of household members					
	Drinking water				Sanitation				HandwashingA									
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing/DK	Total	Basic facility ³		Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service
Total	95.4	1.7	2.7	0.2	100.0	79.2	15.3	0.5	5.0	0.0	100.0	80.6	17.8	1.5	0.1	100.0	62.3	53,815
Area																		
Urban	95.8	1.5	2.6	0.2	100.0	77.0	18.3	0.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	85.5	13.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	64.2	36,225
Rural	94.5	2.2	3.0	0.3	100.0	83.8	9.0	0.6	6.7	0.0	100.0	70.7	27.6	1.6	0.1	100.0	58.5	17,590
Province																		
Province 1	95.7	1.3	2.8	0.1	100.0	85.8	10.7	0.8	2.6	0.0	100.0	84.5	14.6	0.8	0.1	100.0	72.0	9,087
Rural	94.6	2.3	2.8	0.2	100.0	85.4	9.6	1.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	76.9	22.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	66.3	3,428
Urban	96.4	0.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	86.1	11.4	0.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	89.2	10.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	75.4	5,659
Province 2	97.3	0.4	2.2	0.1	100.0	73.3	10.8	0.1	15.8	0.0	100.0	79.3	18.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	57.9	10,210
Rural	99.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	73.0	8.6	0.2	18.1	0.0	100.0	73.7	24.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	55.6	2,891
Urban	96.5	0.5	2.9	0.1	100.0	73.5	11.6	0.1	14.9	0.0	100.0	81.5	16.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	58.9	7,319
Bagmati Province	94.6	2.6	2.3	0.4	100.0	70.8	27.5	0.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	87.9	10.6	1.3	0.3	100.0	59.8	12,532
Rural	92.1	2.7	4.4	0.7	100.0	85.1	11.9	0.4	2.5	0.1	100.0	68.8	29.8	1.0	0.4	100.0	56.9	2,328
Kathmandu Valley Urban	95.9	1.9	1.8	0.5	100.0	65.8	32.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	95.8	3.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	61.3	6,836
Other Urban	93.9	4.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	71.0	27.2	0.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	85.0	12.4	2.5	0.2	100.0	58.8	3,367
Gandaki Province	94.9	1.7	3.3	0.2	100.0	82.7	16.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	88.1	11.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	69.8	4,413
Rural	93.7	2.0	4.1	0.3	100.0	91.3	7.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	83.2	16.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	71.6	1,530
Urban	95.5	1.5	2.8	0.2	100.0	78.1	20.9	0.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	90.7	8.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	68.8	2,883

Table WS.3.6: Continued

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household population using:														Number of household members			
	Drinking water				Sanitation				Handwashing ^A									
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing/DK	Total	Basic facility ³	Limited facility	No facility		No permission to see / Other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service
Lumbini Province	97.2	1.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	83.4	11.9	0.7	4.0	0.0	100.0	84.6	13.6	1.8	0.1	100.0	70.2	9,874
Rural	96.3	1.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	84.2	8.0	0.9	6.9	0.0	100.0	77.8	19.8	2.2	0.1	100.0	65.3	3,998
Urban	97.8	0.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	82.9	14.5	0.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	89.1	9.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	73.5	5,876
Karnali Province	88.6	5.6	5.1	0.7	100.0	86.2	8.8	0.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	55.1	41.6	3.1	0.2	100.0	45.0	3,032
Rural	88.9	4.1	5.5	1.4	100.0	85.2	8.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	46.5	49.1	4.0	0.4	100.0	38.4	1,448
Urban	88.2	6.9	4.8	0.1	100.0	87.0	9.2	0.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	62.9	34.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	51.0	1,584
Sudooorashchim Province	93.4	2.0	4.2	0.4	100.0	85.2	11.4	0.8	2.6	0.0	100.0	57.6	41.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	47.8	4,667
Rural	91.3	3.6	4.5	0.6	100.0	87.2	8.2	0.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	50.9	48.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	41.8	1,967
Urban	94.9	0.8	4.0	0.3	100.0	83.8	13.7	0.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	62.4	36.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	52.1	2,701
Education of household head																		
None	94.2	2.1	3.5	0.2	100.0	78.9	10.2	1.3	9.6	0.0	100.0	72.1	25.7	2.0	0.1	100.0	55.9	19,883
Basic (Gr 1-8)	96.0	1.4	2.5	0.2	100.0	80.5	15.8	0.4	3.3	0.0	100.0	81.2	17.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	64.2	18,572
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	95.7	1.5	2.6	0.3	100.0	81.9	14.1	0.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	79.4	18.8	1.8	0.1	100.0	63.6	11,309
Upper Basic(Gr 6-8)	96.4	1.2	2.3	0.1	100.0	78.2	18.5	0.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	84.0	14.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	65.1	7,263
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	96.0	1.8	1.9	0.3	100.0	77.2	20.6	0.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	90.0	9.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	67.3	12,277
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	96.2	2.0	1.7	0.1	100.0	78.8	19.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	89.5	9.6	0.8	0.1	100.0	69.0	8,910
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	95.2	1.4	2.5	1.0	100.0	72.9	25.1	0.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	91.5	7.6	0.3	0.6	100.0	62.7	3,367
Higher	96.9	1.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	77.1	22.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	4.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	71.2	3,069
Missing/DK	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(76.2)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.4)	100.0	(70.6)	(29.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(53.3)	14

Table WS.3.6: Continued

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Nepal, 2019

Wealth index quintile	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members							
	Drinking water					Sanitation						Handwashing ^A						
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing/DK		Total	Basic facility ³	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total	Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service
Poorest	87.0	4.9	7.5	0.6	100.0	81.7	8.9	0.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	49.7	46.3	3.8	0.1	100.0	38.0	10,763
Second	96.2	1.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	81.0	8.8	0.5	9.7	0.0	100.0	76.4	21.4	2.0	0.1	100.0	61.6	10,763
Middle	97.8	0.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	82.1	11.6	0.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	85.2	13.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	68.9	10,760
Fourth	98.2	0.5	1.2	0.1	100.0	78.0	20.7	0.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	93.0	6.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	72.5	10,767
Richest	97.6	1.2	0.9	0.3	100.0	73.3	26.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	70.8	10,763

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1² MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1³ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; 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.

() 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.¹²

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.

¹² 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, Nepal, 2019

Area	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation										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
	Appropriate materials ^A					DK whether								
	Reusable	Not reusable	Missing/DK	Other/No materials	Missing/DK	Total	DK whether reusable	Missing/DK	Other/No materials	Missing/DK				
Total	58.9	35.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	93.9	86.6	83.1	13,446				
Province 1														
Rural	53.5	40.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.3	88.6	85.2	9,393				
Urban	71.5	21.5	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	92.9	81.9	78.1	4,052				
Province 2														
Rural	57.3	35.3	0.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	92.5	76.5	73.4	2,206				
Urban	59.7	30.6	0.0	9.7	0.0	100.0	90.3	77.1	73.4	776				
Province 3														
Rural	55.9	37.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	93.7	76.2	73.3	1,430				
Urban	75.6	19.6	0.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	95.3	86.7	84.8	2,240				
Province 4														
Rural	79.6	16.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	95.6	84.3	82.6	612				
Urban	74.1	20.9	0.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	95.2	87.6	85.7	1,628				
Province 5														
Rural	38.8	57.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	96.6	96.3	93.7	3,446				
Urban	69.7	26.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	91.4	88.0	576				
Province 6														
Rural	25.6	72.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	98.0	96.5	1,988				
Urban	48.3	45.8	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	94.1	95.6	91.0	882				
Province 7														
Rural	54.3	39.6	0.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	93.9	86.9	81.7	1,159				
Urban	67.2	29.3	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	96.5	83.1	79.9	350				
Province 8														
Rural	48.7	44.1	0.0	7.2	0.0	100.0	92.8	88.6	82.5	809				
Urban	69.6	24.6	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	94.2	90.5	87.5	2,577				
Province 9														
Rural	76.6	17.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.4	88.9	85.8	974				
Urban	65.3	28.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	94.1	91.4	88.5	1,603				

Table WS.4.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation										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 ¹	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
	Appropriate materials ^A					DK whether								
	Reusable	Not reusable	Missing	Other/No materials	Missing/DK	Total	DK	Missing	Other/No materials	DK				
Karnali Province	71.4	21.2	0.0	7.1	0.3	100.0	92.6	72.5	69.9	700				
Rural	77.3	14.2	0.0	8.3	0.2	100.0	91.5	69.2	65.7	320				
Urban	66.5	27.1	0.0	6.0	0.4	100.0	93.6	75.3	73.5	380				
Sudooapshchim Province	63.6	22.4	0.0	14.1	0.0	100.0	85.9	75.4	65.5	1,117				
Rural	70.9	14.4	0.0	14.7	0.0	100.0	85.3	67.3	57.8	444				
Urban	58.7	27.6	0.0	13.7	0.0	100.0	86.3	80.7	70.6	673				
Age														
15-19	51.9	42.4	0.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.4	84.0	80.9	2,582				
20-24	53.1	42.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	88.3	85.4	2,332				
25-29	55.8	38.2	0.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	88.2	85.1	2,183				
30-39	61.7	31.4	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	93.1	86.7	83.0	3,821				
40-49	70.1	23.1	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	93.1	85.8	81.6	2,527				
Education														
None	78.0	13.4	0.0	8.5	0.1	100.0	91.4	80.6	76.2	3,322				
Basic (Gr 1-8)	67.7	25.9	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	84.7	81.4	3,652				
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	71.2	21.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	92.9	83.7	80.1	1,797				
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	64.4	29.9	0.0	5.7	0.0	100.0	94.3	85.7	82.7	1,856				
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	49.3	45.7	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	89.3	86.1	5,203				
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	55.2	39.3	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	94.5	87.6	84.1	2,936				
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	41.5	54.0	0.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	95.6	91.6	88.7	2,267				
Higher	23.4	73.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	96.1	93.5	1,268				

Table WS.4.1: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation										Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A					Percentage of women using appropriate materials					
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/ Missing	Other/No materials	Missing/ DK	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		
Disability status (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	62.5	28.8	0.0	8.6	0.0	100.0	91.4	76.8	70.1		228
Has no functional difficulty	59.9	34.1	0.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	87.2	83.8		11,709
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	74.6	15.0	0.0	10.3	0.1	100.0	89.6	71.1	66.4		2,294
Second	75.8	17.7	0.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	93.5	82.9	79.7		2,525
Middle	71.4	24.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	95.5	85.8	83.5		2,629
Fourth	54.3	40.3	0.1	5.3	0.0	100.0	94.7	91.8	88.2		2,883
Richest	27.5	67.9	0.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	96.7	93.0		3,114

¹MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management

^AAppropriate 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, Nepal, 2019

	Staying in a separate room in the same house	Staying in the cowshed	Eating in a separate place	Bathing in a separate place	Staying away from school or work	Staying away from social gatherings/ meetings	Staying away from religious work/ temple visit	Percentage of women who had to stay in chhapro/ cowshed due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ³	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities (excluding religious visits), school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ²	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	2.5	13.8	2.8	30.6	8.9	1.8	92.8	3.8	9.4	13,446
Area										
Urban	1.9	12.3	1.9	29.8	7.3	1.5	93.3	2.6	8.6	9,393
Rural	4.0	17.4	4.9	32.4	12.7	2.5	91.6	6.5	11.3	4,052
Province										
Province 1	0.5	2.3	0.3	21.9	1.2	0.5	92.3	0.6	15.3	2,206
Rural	0.6	3.9	0.7	21.9	2.4	0.9	89.3	0.9	14.2	776
Urban	0.4	1.4	0.1	21.8	0.5	0.3	93.9	0.4	15.8	1,430
Province 2	0.5	1.9	0.3	7.5	0.5	0.4	92.5	0.6	1.6	2,240
Rural	0.6	1.9	0.5	4.2	0.9	0.6	92.4	0.6	1.8	612
Urban	0.4	1.9	0.3	8.7	0.3	0.3	92.5	0.5	1.6	1,628
Bagmati Province	0.2	9.9	0.1	31.5	2.3	0.4	93.6	0.2	3.0	3,446
Rural	0.1	13.1	0.1	31.9	2.2	0.1	93.0	0.1	4.3	576
Urban	0.2	7.3	0.0	27.2	2.5	0.5	93.1	0.2	1.9	1,988
Kathmandu Valley	0.2	13.5	0.2	41.0	2.1	0.4	95.2	0.4	4.8	882
Other Urban	0.2	17.5	0.8	35.1	3.1	0.5	94.9	0.9	3.9	1,159
Gandaki Province	0.6	16.4	1.3	25.8	4.0	0.7	95.8	1.4	5.8	350
Rural	0.1	18.0	0.6	39.2	2.7	0.5	94.5	0.7	3.1	809
Urban	1.8	10.4	1.5	26.1	5.8	1.2	90.8	2.2	6.0	2,577
Lumbini Province	1.0	8.6	0.7	27.6	3.9	0.5	89.1	1.5	5.2	974
Rural	2.3	11.5	2.0	25.2	7.0	1.6	91.8	2.6	6.5	1,603
Urban										

Table WS.4.2: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Staying in anchaupadi / chhapro	Staying in a separate room in the same house	Staying in the cowshed	Eating in a separate place	Bathing in a separate place	Staying away from school or work	Staying away from social gatherings/ meetings	Staying away from religious work/ temple visit	Percentage of women who had to stay in chhapro/ cowshed due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ³	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities (excluding religious visits), school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ²	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Karnali Province	10.2	41.1	18.9	70.9	28.1	2.8	17.7	93.8	24.3	18.9	700
Rural	11.0	48.8	25.7	76.8	38.2	4.0	19.3	95.0	30.2	20.9	320
Urban	9.5	34.6	13.2	65.9	19.7	1.9	16.3	92.7	19.4	17.1	380
Sudooorpushchim Province	17.4	59.7	16.1	71.5	62.6	13.8	39.5	93.7	21.1	40.7	1,117
Rural	23.7	65.0	21.8	74.2	68.4	16.1	37.9	93.1	30.4	39.6	444
Urban	13.2	56.1	12.3	69.6	58.8	12.3	40.5	94.1	15.0	41.4	673
Age											
15-19	2.8	15.2	3.4	32.0	9.9	1.6	8.0	92.1	4.3	8.4	2,582
20-24	2.8	12.9	3.3	29.7	8.9	1.9	8.8	92.4	4.3	9.2	2,332
25-29	2.1	11.3	2.4	27.8	7.5	1.5	7.9	93.4	3.2	8.5	2,183
30-39	2.5	13.1	2.3	29.8	8.2	1.8	9.4	93.0	3.4	9.8	3,821
40-49	2.4	16.6	2.9	33.4	10.3	2.3	10.5	92.9	3.6	10.9	2,527
Education											
None	4.1	14.7	4.6	24.6	12.0	2.6	10.6	91.4	6.1	11.1	3,322
Basic (Gr 1-8)	2.1	12.4	2.3	27.5	8.0	1.8	9.1	92.5	3.1	9.5	3,652
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	2.3	11.7	2.4	27.4	7.8	2.2	9.2	92.4	3.3	9.6	1,797
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	1.8	13.1	2.2	27.7	8.2	1.5	9.0	92.7	2.8	9.4	1,856
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	2.2	14.8	2.4	34.6	8.3	1.7	8.8	93.2	3.3	9.2	5,203
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	2.5	15.3	2.5	33.2	8.2	1.6	9.7	93.3	3.5	9.9	2,936
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	1.8	14.1	2.3	36.3	8.5	1.7	7.6	93.2	3.0	8.2	2,267
Higher	1.3	11.9	1.2	38.4	6.0	0.5	5.5	95.2	1.8	5.6	1,268

Table WS.4.2: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Staying in a separate room in the same house / chhapro	Staying in the cowshed	Eating in a separate place	Bathing in a separate place	Staying away from school or work	Staying away from social gatherings/ meetings	Staying away from religious work/ temple visit	Percentage of women who had to stay in chhapro/ cowshed due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ³	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities (excluding religious visits), school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ²	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months	
Disability status (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	4.6	24.2	5.6	40.8	14.3	4.3	18.4	85.1	6.2	18.7	228
Has no functional difficulty	2.4	13.3	2.7	30.1	8.7	1.8	8.9	93.1	3.6	9.4	11,709
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	9.1	29.5	11.7	46.6	25.7	5.3	19.7	91.1	15.1	20.6	2,294
Second	2.0	14.4	1.6	27.9	8.1	1.3	8.5	92.8	2.4	8.8	2,525
Middle	0.6	9.9	0.7	24.4	5.3	1.3	7.5	92.3	0.9	7.9	2,629
Fourth	1.2	10.5	0.8	26.7	5.9	1.2	7.1	93.7	1.5	7.5	2,883
Richest	1.1	8.2	0.9	29.6	3.0	0.7	4.5	93.6	1.1	4.7	3,114
² MICS indicator WS.S5 - Exclusion from activities (excluding religious activities) during menstruation											
³ MICS indicator WS.S6 - Exclusion from activities (had to stay in chhapro/ cowshed) during menstruation											



11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹ 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.

Nepal MICS, 2019 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.

¹"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, Nepal, 2019

	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	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.7	4,112
Sex										
Male	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.6	2,144
Female	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.7	1,968
Area										
Urban	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.6	2,664
Rural	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.8	1,448
Province										
Province 1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	659
Rural	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.5	276
Urban	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	383
Province 2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	993
Rural	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	2.1	281
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.8	712
Bagmati Province	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	760
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	163
Kathmandu Valley Urban	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	398
Other Urban	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.6	199
Gandaki Province	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	3.0	286
Rural	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	95
Urban	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.3	3.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	3.2	191
Lumbini Province	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	733
Rural	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	337
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	396
Karnali Province	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.2	3.0	277
Rural	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.6	0.5	2.8	122
Urban	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.0	3.1	155
Sudoorpashchim Province	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	2.5	405
Rural	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.6	175
Urban	0.3	1.0	2.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	3.2	230
Age										
2	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	2.2	1,242
3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.6	1,468
4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.4	1,402

Table EQ.1.1: Continued

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Nepal, 2019

	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	Controlling behaviour		
Early childhood education attendance^B										
Attending	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	1,782
Not attending	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.2	2.6	1,089
Mother's education										
None	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.2	2.2	1,148
Basic (1-8)	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	1,376
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	684
Upper Basic (GR 6-8)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	691
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.7	1,301
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.6	814
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.3	1.8	486
Higher	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	287
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	1.6	0.0	2.9	1.6	3.9	2.8	1.6	0.0	7.9	38
Has no functional difficulty	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.6	3,995
No information	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	78
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.9	972
Second	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.3	1.9	821
Middle	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.2	1.8	834
Fourth	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.6	812
Richest	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.2	672
^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 fewer than 25 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, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:														Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression			
Total	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	10.5	2.4	13.2	14,293
Sex															
Male	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	10.8	2.2	13.5	7,229
Female	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	10.3	2.5	12.9	7,064
Area															
Urban	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	10.4	2.3	12.8	9,304
Rural	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	10.7	2.5	13.9	4,989
Province															
Province 1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	13.0	2.5	14.8	2,380
Rural	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	9.8	2.5	12.4	962
Urban	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	15.1	2.6	16.4	1,419
Province 2	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	9.7	3.0	12.9	2,909
Rural	0.3	0.3	1.0	3.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	8.5	2.3	14.0	849
Urban	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	10.2	3.3	12.5	2,060
Bagmati Province	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.2	8.6	2.4	11.5	2,763
Rural	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.8	0.4	7.1	2.9	10.1	549
Kathmandu Valley Urban	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	8.9	2.5	11.6	1,451
Other Urban	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.0	0.3	9.3	1.9	12.5	763
Gandaki Province	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.8	1.5	0.2	9.9	0.8	14.3	1,087
Rural	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.2	14.0	1.3	17.4	353
Urban	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.1	2.5	1.3	0.1	8.0	0.6	12.8	734

Table EQ.1.2: Continued

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Nepal, 2019

		Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
		Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Lumbini Province		0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	10.8	1.3	12.9	2,678
Rural		0.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	13.3	2.3	16.2	1,127
Urban		0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	8.9	0.5	10.5	1,551
Karnali Province		0.3	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	8.7	4.2	12.1	1,036
Rural		0.1	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	8.1	3.8	11.8	501
Urban		0.5	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.6	9.2	4.6	12.4	535
Sudooapashchim Province		0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	13.3	2.8	14.6	1,440
Rural		0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	13.9	2.7	15.3	649
Urban		0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	12.8	2.9	14.1	791
Age																
5-9		0.2	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	11.7	2.9	14.8	5,287
10-14		0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	10.8	2.3	13.1	5,823
15-17		0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	8.2	1.9	10.7	3,183
School attendance																
Attending ^B		0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	10.6	2.3	13.0	12,898
Not attending		0.7	1.7	2.3	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	10.2	3.2	15.3	1,395
Mother's education																
None		0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	11.5	2.9	14.2	7,120
Basic (1-8)		0.4	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	10.2	2.3	12.8	4,036
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)		0.6	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	10.1	1.9	12.8	2,314
Upper Basic (GR 6-8)		0.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.7	10.3	2.9	12.9	1,722

Table EQ.1.2: Continued

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	8.8	1.1	11.6	2,728
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	8.3	1.3	10.6	1,916
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	10.0	0.8	13.9	811
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.0	0.0	8.7	1.8	9.6	409
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	2.1	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.8	3.2	1.0	19.5	8.0	25.9	266
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	10.3	2.2	13.0	12,232
No information	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	10.8	3.1	12.6	1,795
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	10.8	3.2	13.4	3,428
Second	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.5	12.0	2.6	14.5	2,823
Middle	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	13.0	2.9	15.7	2,963
Fourth	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	7.5	1.1	10.0	2,739
Richest	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	8.7	1.8	11.8	2,341

^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

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:									
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear 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 for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Total	3.7	0.9	3.1	18,405	4.0	676	0.0	173	5.0	565
Sex										
Male	3.3	0.9	3.2	9,373	2.9	306	0.0	86	5.5	302
Female	4.1	1.0	2.9	9,032	4.8	370	0.0	87	4.5	263
Area										
Urban	4.3	0.7	2.9	11,968	4.7	509	0.0	90	6.5	348
Rural	2.6	1.3	3.4	6,437	1.9	167	0.0	83	2.7	217
Province										
Province 1	2.0	0.8	4.2	3,039	0.0	61	(*)	25	4.1	128
Rural	1.1	1.1	6.2	1,238	(*)	13	(*)	13	0.7	77
Urban	2.6	0.6	2.8	1,802	(*)	48	(*)	11	9.2	51
Province 2	2.4	0.8	2.6	3,901	0.0	95	(*)	33	7.9	103
Rural	1.9	0.9	2.5	1,130	(*)	21	(*)	10	(*)	28
Urban	2.7	0.8	2.7	2,771	0.0	74	(*)	23	10.9	74
Bagmati Province	7.3	0.4	2.7	3,523	9.1	257	(*)	14	4.0	93
Rural	2.7	0.5	2.0	712	(*)	19	(*)	3	(*)	15
Kathmandu Valley Urban	11.0	0.2	2.9	1,848	10.8	203	(*)	5	0.0	53
Other Urban	3.6	0.6	2.7	962	(*)	35	(*)	6	(8.9)	26
Gandaki Province	3.6	0.9	1.7	1,373	(3.6)	49	(*)	12	(8.0)	23
Rural	2.9	2.1	1.6	448	(*)	13	(*)	9	(*)	7
Urban	3.9	0.3	1.7	925	(*)	36	(*)	3	(*)	16

Table EQ.1.3: Continued

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:										
	years who:										
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear 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	
Lumbini Province	3.3	1.7	3.4	3,411	1.6	114	0.0	57	3.7	116	
Rural	4.0	1.9	3.3	1,464	0.0	59	(*)	28	(0.0)	49	
Urban	2.8	1.5	3.5	1,947	3.3	55	(*)	29	6.4	67	
Karnali Province	1.8	0.5	2.0	1,313	(*)	24	(*)	7	(17.3)	26	
Rural	1.4	0.5	1.7	623	(*)	8	(*)	3	(*)	10	
Urban	2.2	0.6	2.3	691	(*)	15	(*)	4	(*)	16	
Sudooapashchim Province	4.2	1.4	4.1	1,845	0.0	77	(0.0)	25	0.9	76	
Rural	4.0	1.9	3.8	824	(*)	33	(*)	16	(2.3)	31	
Urban	4.2	0.9	4.4	1,021	(0.0)	43	(*)	9	(0.0)	45	
Age											
2-4	1.2	0.7	4.3	4,112	0.0	51	(0.0)	29	4.6	177	
5-9	2.7	1.1	3.4	5,287	0.6	143	0.0	57	2.3	181	
10-14	4.7	1.0	1.8	5,823	7.4	273	0.0	56	5.7	108	
15-17	6.6	1.0	3.1	3,183	2.8	210	(*)	32	10.0	100	
Mother's education											
None	2.7	0.8	2.7	8,268	1.4	224	0.0	68	2.8	224	
Basic (1-8)	2.9	0.7	3.1	5,412	6.5	159	(0.0)	40	10.0	168	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	3.0	0.8	3.4	2,999	11.6	90	(*)	24	8.6	101	
Upper Basic (GR 6-8)	2.9	0.7	2.8	2,413	0.0	69	(*)	16	12.2	67	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	6.3	1.5	4.0	4,028	5.3	255	0.0	59	3.3	159	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	7.1	1.9	3.8	2,731	2.0	194	0.0	52	0.6	104	
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	4.7	0.5	4.3	1,298	15.5	62	(*)	7	8.4	56	
Higher	5.4	0.9	2.0	696	(*)	38	(*)	6	(*)	14	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	0.0	0	(*)	0	(*)	0	

Table EQ.1.3: Continued

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices, Nepal, 2019

		Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:												
		Use hearing aid		Use equipment or receive assistance for walking		Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses		Number of children age 2-17 years who wear 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 for walking
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty		5.6	4.1	4.6	305	4.6	3.8	17	17	(*)	13	(*)	4.9	14
Has no functional difficulty		3.6	0.9	3.1	16,228	3.8	0.0	581	581	0.0	139	0.0	4.9	507
No information		4.2	1.1	2.3	1,873	0.0	(*)	79	79	(*)	(21)	(*)	(7.1)	44
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest		1.9	0.5	3.1	4,400	1.1	(0.0)	84	84	(0.0)	24	(0.0)	4.5	135
Second		2.1	0.9	2.6	3,644	4.1	(*)	77	77	(*)	32	(*)	3.7	95
Middle		2.0	0.8	3.0	3,797	0.0	(*)	77	77	(*)	31	(*)	5.7	114
Fourth		3.6	1.7	3.6	3,552	0.0	0.0	128	128	0.0	60	0.0	6.9	126
Richest		10.3	0.9	3.1	3,013	7.4	(*)	310	310	(*)	27	(*)	3.9	94

^A 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

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

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	1.7	4,112	13.2	14,293	10.6	18,405
Sex						
Male	1.6	2,144	13.5	7,229	10.8	9,373
Female	1.7	1,968	12.9	7,064	10.5	9,032
Area						
Urban	1.6	2,664	12.8	9,304	10.3	11,968
Rural	1.8	1,448	13.9	4,989	11.2	6,437
Province						
Province 1	1.0	659	14.8	2,380	11.8	3,039
Rural	1.5	276	12.4	962	10.0	1,238
Urban	0.6	383	16.4	1,419	13.1	1,802
Province 2	1.9	993	12.9	2,909	10.1	3,901
Rural	2.1	281	14.0	849	11.1	1,130
Urban	1.8	712	12.5	2,060	9.7	2,771
Bagmati Province	1.0	760	11.5	2,763	9.3	3,523
Rural	0.7	163	10.1	549	7.9	712
Kathmandu Valley Urban	0.3	398	11.6	1,451	9.2	1,848
Other Urban	2.6	199	12.5	763	10.4	962
Gandaki Province	3.0	286	14.3	1,087	11.9	1,373
Rural	2.5	95	17.4	353	14.3	448
Urban	3.2	191	12.8	734	10.8	925

Table EQ.1.4: Continued

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Nepal, 2019

	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
Lumbini Province	1.3	733	12.9	2,678	10.4	3,411
Rural	1.9	337	16.2	1,127	12.9	1,464
Urban	0.8	396	10.5	1,551	8.5	1,947
Karnali Province	3.0	277	12.1	1,036	10.2	1,313
Rural	2.8	122	11.8	501	10.0	623
Urban	3.1	155	12.4	535	10.3	691
Sudooopashchim Province	2.5	405	14.6	1,440	12.0	1,845
Rural	1.6	175	15.3	649	12.4	824
Urban	3.2	230	14.1	791	11.6	1,021
Mother's education						
None	2.2	1,148	14.2	7,120	12.5	8,268
Basic (1-8)	1.4	1,376	12.8	4,036	9.9	5,412
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	1.8	684	12.8	2,314	10.3	2,999
Upper Basic (GR 6-8)	1.0	691	12.9	1,722	9.5	2,413
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	1.7	1,301	11.6	2,728	8.4	4,028
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	1.6	814	10.6	1,916	7.9	2,731
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	1.8	486	13.9	811	9.4	1,298
Higher	0.9	287	9.6	409	6.0	696
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	0	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	7.9	38	25.9	266	23.6	305
Has no functional difficulty	1.6	3,995	13.0	12,232	10.2	16,228
No information	1.3	78	12.6	1,795	12.1	1,873

Table EQ.1.4: Continued

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Nepal, 2019

Wealth index quintile	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	
Poorest	1.9		972		13.4		3,428		10.9			4,400
Second	1.9		821		14.5		2,823		11.7			3,644
Middle	1.8		834		15.7		2,963		12.7			3,797
Fourth	1.6		812		10.0		2,739		8.1			3,552
Richest	1.2		672		11.8		2,341		9.4			3,013

¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty

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

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social Protection is a set of policies and programmes aimed at preventing or protecting all people against poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion throughout their life-course, with a particular emphasis towards vulnerable groups². 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.³

Social transfers refer to cash or in-kind (food or non-food items) transfers from the state to the beneficiary, which may be conditional upon some action or they may be unconditional. Social transfers in Nepal include monthly cash allowances to the most vulnerable populations (elderly, disabled, single women, ethnic minority children), scholarships to students, educational materials, food and housing support for high vulnerable school students, health insurance subsidies to extremely poor families, cash or in kind transfers to unemployed, 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 and 12 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5 and EQ.2.5.1 respectively, 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. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

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.⁴ Table EQ.2.6 and EQ.2.6.1 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 and 12 months respectively, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 and EQ.2.7.1 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 and 12 months respectively, 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.

² UNICEF's Global Social Protection Programme Framework 2019.

³ 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=W1siZiZlsljWMTgVMDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRuYW1fUmVvb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BftW9kdWxiX0RlY2VtYmVyzlWMTZfrkiOQUwUERGll1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

⁴ 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.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2019		Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by											
Area	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance							Other privately purchased commercial health insurance			Number of women covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Social security	Health insurance through employer	Health insurance through employer	Health insurance through employer	Health insurance through employer	Health insurance through employer	Health insurance through employer	Health insurance through employer	Health insurance through employer	
Total	5.8	14,805	11.6	5.6	72.7	11.0	0.2						853
Area													
Urban	6.5	10,281	12.7	6.6	70.9	11.0	0.3						665
Rural	4.2	4,524	7.7	2.0	79.1	10.9	0.0						188
Province													
Province 1	8.0	2,419	7.2	1.0	87.5	6.5	0.0						194
Rural	7.2	868	2.2	0.0	93.3	4.5	0.0						62
Urban	8.5	1,551	9.6	1.4	84.8	7.5	0.0						131
Province 2	1.4	2,567	(0.0)	(22.9)	(42.7)	(34.4)	(0.0)						36
Rural	1.2	706	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)						9
Urban	1.5	1,861	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)						27
Bagmati Province	6.3	3,684	3.7	8.6	81.9	6.1	0.2						230
Rural	4.0	622	(0.0)	(0.0)	(94.1)	(1.9)	(0.0)						25
Kathmandu Valley Urban	3.1	2,114	12.7	25.1	49.6	12.6	0.0						65
Other Urban	14.7	948	0.2	2.5	94.9	3.8	0.3						140
Gandaki Province	9.4	1,257	11.8	4.4	73.2	10.6	1.2						119
Rural	4.3	386	(23.2)	(0.0)	(69.5)	(7.3)	(0.0)						17
Urban	11.7	871	10.0	5.1	73.8	11.1	1.4						102
Lumbini Province	6.8	2,826	23.7	5.5	55.7	15.0	0.0						192
Rural	4.1	1,077	(2.3)	(1.5)	(76.9)	(19.3)	(0.0)						44
Urban	8.5	1,749	30.2	6.7	49.4	13.7	0.0						148
Karnali Province	7.5	798	26.5	2.7	68.7	4.1	0.0						60
Rural	6.2	370	(35.8)	(6.9)	(51.8)	(8.1)	(0.0)						23
Urban	8.6	428	20.6	0.0	79.4	1.5	0.0						37

Table EQ.2.1W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2019

	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
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased health insurance	Other		
Sudoorpashchim Province	1.7	1,255	(2.4)	(0.0)	(50.8)	(48.8)	(0.0)	22	
Rural	1.6	496	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
Urban	1.9	759	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	
Age									
15-19	4.3	2,679	16.1	4.1	74.4	7.1	0.0	115	
20-24	5.2	2,560	12.2	3.4	75.6	10.7	0.0	132	
25-29	5.3	2,402	13.2	9.7	58.6	16.3	1.4	128	
30-34	6.2	2,111	7.2	3.6	77.8	11.8	0.0	131	
35-39	7.2	1,984	10.9	3.1	82.3	5.1	0.0	143	
40-44	6.5	1,661	13.8	8.5	65.4	12.3	0.0	107	
45-49	6.8	1,408	7.7	7.8	72.4	14.9	0.0	96	
Education									
None	3.1	3,945	19.7	2.6	65.0	12.9	0.0	122	
Basic (1-8)	4.6	4,021	13.0	3.5	78.3	7.4	0.0	184	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	4.0	1,974	12.8	4.0	73.5	12.3	0.0	78	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	5.2	2,047	13.0	3.1	81.9	3.7	0.0	106	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	6.9	5,510	11.6	5.3	73.7	9.3	0.5	380	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	6.3	3,145	8.3	7.6	76.4	8.5	0.0	198	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	7.7	2,365	15.2	2.8	70.8	10.2	1.0	182	
Higher	12.5	1,328	4.0	10.6	69.9	17.2	0.0	167	
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	5.9	11,492	10.5	5.7	72.7	11.8	0.3	677	
Never married/in union	5.3	3,313	15.8	4.9	72.5	7.9	0.0	175	

Table EQ.2.1W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2019

	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
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased health insurance	Other	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	8.7	280	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Has no functional difficulty	5.8	12,975	11.2	5.7	72.9	11.1	0.2	752
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.8	2,613	36.2	1.2	57.9	4.8	0.0	98
Second	3.3	2,836	30.2	1.2	65.4	3.2	0.0	92
Middle	4.6	2,890	4.7	3.4	83.9	8.0	0.0	132
Fourth	8.3	3,126	3.7	5.2	80.2	11.8	0.0	258
Richest	8.1	3,339	7.1	10.0	68.0	16.5	0.7	272

1 MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

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

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

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)										
Percentage of men age 15-49 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2019										
	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
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased health insurance	Other			
Total	5.2	5,501	12.0	8.4	71.5	13.1	0.0	0.0	284	
Area										
Province										
Province 1	5.8	3,900	13.0	9.0	69.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	225	
Rural	3.7	1,601	8.2	5.7	80.8	10.1	0.0	0.0	59	
Urban	7.9	912	7.0	9.1	82.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	73	
Province 2	6.7	328	(0.0)	(2.0)	(95.5)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22	
Rural	8.6	585	10.1	12.2	76.9	13.6	0.0	0.0	50	
Urban	0.7	991	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Rural	0.0	253	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	
Urban	0.9	738	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Bagmati Province	5.2	1,522	14.9	7.2	67.4	11.9	0.0	0.0	79	
Rural	2.8	236	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	3.9	916	(28.1)	(15.1)	(33.2)	(26.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	35	
Other Urban	10.0	370	(4.9)	(1.0)	(94.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37	
Gandaki Province	8.8	374	(5.7)	(9.0)	(77.1)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33	
Rural	6.6	116	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
Urban	9.7	258	(0.0)	(4.1)	(91.2)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25	
Lumbini Province	6.1	1,036	21.0	4.1	57.3	22.1	0.0	0.0	63	
Rural	3.3	371	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	
Urban	7.6	665	20.3	3.6	56.3	21.0	0.0	0.0	51	
Karnali Province	9.4	264	4.5	2.2	95.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	25	
Rural	7.4	130	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Urban	11.4	133	(7.4)	(3.6)	(92.6)	(12.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15	

Table EQ.2.1M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2019

	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
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased health insurance	Other	
Sudooorpushchim Province	1.1	402	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Rural	0.2	167	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Urban	1.8	235	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Age								
15-19	4.6	1,088	8.2	0.0	89.4	2.4	0.0	50
20-24	3.6	891	(21.3)	(10.6)	(68.6)	(9.5)	(0.0)	32
25-29	4.6	870	14.3	11.6	57.0	17.1	0.0	40
30-34	7.4	749	14.5	7.3	57.8	27.3	0.0	55
35-39	5.1	723	(15.3)	(8.7)	(74.0)	(18.9)	(0.0)	37
40-44	6.1	610	(2.1)	(9.7)	(82.8)	(6.4)	(0.0)	37
45-49	5.6	571	(8.9)	(15.1)	(72.3)	(5.4)	(0.0)	32
Education								
None	1.8	478	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Basic (1-8)	3.3	1,812	7.7	3.1	78.2	10.9	0.0	60
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	3.6	798	(12.8)	(3.7)	(67.4)	(16.1)	(0.0)	29
Upper Basic (GR 6-8)	3.0	1,014	(2.9)	(2.6)	(88.4)	(6.1)	(0.0)	31
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	5.5	2,526	10.9	9.2	76.9	8.2	0.0	140
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	5.4	1,480	9.1	9.7	74.1	11.7	0.0	80
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	5.7	1,045	13.3	8.4	80.5	3.6	0.0	60
Higher	11.0	685	15.3	12.0	56.5	25.6	0.0	75
Marital status								
Ever married	5.6	3,630	10.5	8.8	70.4	16.3	0.0	202
Never married	4.3	1,871	15.6	7.2	74.3	5.4	0.0	81

Table EQ.2.1M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2019

	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
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased health insurance	Other	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	3.5	65	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	5.3	4,734	12.1	9.4	69.7	14.4	0.0	251
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	4.5	885	18.4	1.4	81.6	0.0	0.0	40
Second	4.3	1,035	(4.2)	(3.4)	(86.1)	(6.3)	(0.0)	44
Middle	3.8	1,056	(1.0)	(13.0)	(82.8)	(8.9)	(0.0)	40
Fourth	5.4	1,195	9.8	7.0	80.4	8.1	0.0	64
Richest	7.2	1,330	18.9	12.6	49.9	27.0	0.0	95

1 MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

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

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

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2019

	Number of children age 5-17 years		Among children age 5-17 years having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by							Number of children age 5-17 years with health insurance
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Total	Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased health insurance	Commercial health insurance	Other		
Total	4.4	14,293	9.0	4.6	76.5	12.1	0.2	0.2	626	
Area										
Urban	5.1	9,304	8.6	6.0	76.9	11.5	0.2	0.2	472	
Rural	3.1	4,989	10.2	0.4	75.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	154	
Province										
Province 1	6.0	2,380	4.3	0.7	92.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	142	
Rural	4.6	962	(2.6)	(0.0)	(85.7)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	44	
Urban	6.9	1,419	5.1	1.1	96.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	98	
Province 2	0.3	2,909	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Rural	0.2	849	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Urban	0.4	2,060	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
Bagmati Province	5.9	2,763	2.5	6.4	85.9	5.4	0.7	0.7	164	
Rural	2.4	549	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	3.3	1,451	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48	
Other Urban	13.4	763	0.0	0.0	98.5	1.9	1.1	1.1	103	
Gandaki Province	8.1	1,087	14.6	3.8	75.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	88	
Rural	6.2	353	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	
Urban	9.1	734	8.2	5.0	79.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	67	
Lumbini Province	4.7	2,678	14.5	6.5	56.1	22.9	0.0	0.0	126	
Rural	2.9	1,127	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	
Urban	6.0	1,551	19.7	8.9	49.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	93	

Table EQ.2.2: Continued

Percentage of children age 5-17 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years	Among children age 5-17 years having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by						Number of children age 5-17 years with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased health insurance	Other		
Karnali Province	5.9	1,036	15.5	1.0	78.5	4.9	0.0	61	
Rural	5.5	501	(22.6)	(2.3)	(71.6)	(3.5)	(0.0)	27	
Urban	6.2	535	(9.7)	(0.0)	(84.2)	(6.1)	(0.0)	33	
Sudoorpashchim Province	2.4	1,440	(15.5)	(12.8)	(37.5)	(59.8)	(0.0)	35	
Rural	2.0	649	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	
Urban	2.8	791	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	
Age									
5-11	4.3	5,287	6.3	8.0	73.2	16.3	0.5	230	
12-14	3.9	5,823	8.9	0.8	84.6	8.2	0.0	228	
15-17	5.3	3,183	12.7	5.3	70.2	11.8	0.0	168	
School attendance									
Attending ^B	4.6	12,898	9.0	4.8	76.2	12.4	0.2	597	
Not attending	2.1	1,395	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	
Mother's education									
None	2.4	7,120	16.4	0.0	76.1	7.5	0.0	172	
Basic (1-8)	4.2	4,036	10.0	1.5	79.4	11.4	0.0	168	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	3.5	2,314	13.2	3.1	77.1	11.3	0.0	81	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	5.0	1,722	7.0	0.0	81.5	11.5	0.0	87	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	8.8	2,728	2.3	8.7	74.4	15.6	0.2	240	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	8.5	1,916	2.7	11.6	70.8	16.6	0.0	162	
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	9.6	811	1.4	2.7	81.7	13.5	0.6	78	
Higher	11.4	409	(12.4)	(12.1)	(79.2)	(14.0)	(1.4)	47	
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	5.1	1,884	8.4	0.0	78.1	13.5	0.0	95	
Has no functional difficulty	4.3	12,409	9.1	5.5	76.3	11.9	0.2	531	

Table EQ.2.2: Continued											
Percentage of children age 5-17 years with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2019											
Among children age 5-17 years having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by											
Wealth index quintile	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years	Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance				Health insurance through employer		Social security		Number of children age 5-17 years with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other				
Poorest	3.1	3,428	21.1	0.0	71.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	106	
Second	1.9	2,823	24.0	0.0	67.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	53	
Middle	3.1	2,963	0.4	0.7	87.6	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	91	
Fourth	6.0	2,739	5.3	5.9	81.3	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	164	
Richest	9.1	2,341	5.7	8.9	72.7	15.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	212	

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

A Includes attendance to early childhood education

B Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

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

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

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)										
Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2019										
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by							
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	Number of children under age 5 with health insurance		
Total	3.7	6,658	10.1	3.5	72.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	249	
Area										
Urban	4.5	4,318	10.6	2.6	69.9	18.7	0.0	0.0	193	
Rural	2.4	2,340	8.6	6.9	79.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	56	
Province										
Province 1	5.4	1,053	10.9	0.0	90.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	57	
Rural	3.5	426	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	
Urban	6.7	626	(14.7)	(0.0)	(87.6)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42	
Province 2	0.6	1,579	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
Rural	0.4	446	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Urban	0.6	1,133	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Bagmati Province	4.7	1,250	1.0	3.9	79.2	15.9	0.0	0.0	58	
Rural	1.2	275	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	2.2	642	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	
Other Urban	12.3	334	0.0	0.0	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	41	
Gandaki Province	6.9	479	15.6	0.0	72.3	12.2	0.0	0.0	33	
Rural	4.8	160	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	
Urban	8.0	318	(15.3)	(0.0)	(70.9)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25	
Lumbini Province	4.8	1,208	10.4	8.4	57.8	23.4	0.0	0.0	59	
Rural	2.7	540	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	
Urban	6.5	669	(13.9)	(6.1)	(48.6)	(31.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	44	

Table EQ.2.3: Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by						Number of children under age 5 with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased health insurance	Other		
Karnali Province	4.8	446	(21.3)	(0.0)	(76.9)	(1.7)	(0.0)	22	
Rural	5.2	212	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	
Urban	4.5	233	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Sudooapashchim Province	1.8	644	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	
Rural	1.1	281	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	
Urban	2.4	363	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
Age									
0-11 months	2.5	1,301	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	
12-23 months	3.9	1,265	11.0	6.1	69.9	15.2	0.0	49	
24-35 months	5.1	1,232	9.5	4.9	71.8	15.4	0.0	63	
36-47 months	3.4	1,449	12.4	3.1	73.2	12.2	0.0	50	
48-59 months	3.9	1,410	6.6	2.2	77.9	14.5	0.0	55	
Mother's education									
None	1.0	1,718	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	
Basic (1-8)	2.4	2,118	9.1	1.8	73.6	14.5	0.0	51	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	1.0	1,014	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	3.7	1,104	(8.9)	(2.2)	(74.5)	(14.3)	(0.0)	41	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	5.0	2,315	13.8	1.5	73.5	13.4	0.0	117	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	4.1	1,446	17.4	0.0	76.2	10.8	0.0	59	
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	6.7	869	10.2	3.0	70.8	16.0	0.0	58	
Higher	12.6	505	6.0	6.2	65.8	24.0	0.0	64	
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	

Table EQ.2.3: Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A								
Has functional difficulty	3.2	70	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	4.1	4,042	9.5	3.5	73.5	14.8	0.0	166
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	1.8	1,550	(16.0)	(0.0)	(76.8)	(7.1)	(0.0)	29
Second	2.3	1,366	(22.8)	(0.0)	(72.7)	(4.5)	(0.0)	32
Middle	3.3	1,345	5.3	5.1	83.4	6.2	0.0	45
Fourth	5.2	1,299	10.7	5.7	78.0	8.9	0.0	67
Richest	7.0	1,098	5.1	3.6	58.2	34.5	0.0	77

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

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of economic assistance programmes	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	Number of households
Total	97.9	24.6	12,655
Sex of household head			
Male	97.8	22.1	9,108
Female	98.1	30.9	3,547
Area			
Urban	98.1	22.3	8,590
Rural	97.4	29.5	4,065
Province			
Province 1	98.4	22.4	2,224
Rural	98.1	23.1	826
Urban	98.5	22.0	1,398
Province 2	96.1	21.2	2,074
Rural	96.3	24.8	565
Urban	95.9	19.9	1,508
Bagmati Province	98.5	20.9	3,301
Rural	97.1	30.2	636
Kathmandu Valley Urban	99.2	16.7	1,779
Other Urban	98.2	22.6	886
Gandaki Province	98.6	31.5	1,243
Rural	98.3	38.1	437
Urban	98.8	28.0	806
Lumbini Province	97.0	25.4	2,131
Rural	96.8	28.5	880
Urban	97.2	23.1	1,251
Karnali Province	97.3	31.7	670
Rural	96.6	35.3	312
Urban	97.9	28.6	358
Sudoorpashchim Province	99.3	33.7	1,014
Rural	98.4	36.8	410
Urban	99.9	31.6	604
Age of household head			
15-19	97.9	12.9	110
20-24	95.7	12.2	513
25-49	97.7	17.8	6,655
50+	98.2	34.4	5,377

Table EQ.2.4: Continued

Percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of economic assistance programmes	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	Number of households
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	97.3	52.1	529
With no orphans	97.9	23.4	12,126
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	96.2	30.4	2,481
Second	97.2	27.8	2,502
Middle	97.7	27.3	2,390
Fourth	98.4	20.6	2,559
Richest	99.5	17.7	2,724

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, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:												
	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	12.6	0.5	6.1	3.5	2.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	19.9	38.6	61.4	53,815
Sex of household head												
Male	13.3	0.4	3.5	3.6	2.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	20.3	37.5	62.5	41,699
Female	10.0	0.8	14.8	3.1	2.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	18.6	42.4	57.6	12,117
Area												
Urban	11.3	0.4	5.9	4.1	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	16.6	35.1	64.9	36,225
Rural	15.1	0.5	6.4	2.3	3.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	26.8	45.9	54.1	17,590
Province												
Province 1	12.8	0.6	5.4	2.0	2.3	1.4	0.2	0.1	18.9	36.0	64.0	9,087
Rural	13.0	0.5	4.5	1.2	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	23.8	38.5	61.5	3,428
Urban	12.7	0.6	6.0	2.5	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.2	16.0	34.5	65.5	5,659
Province 2	11.7	0.1	6.7	1.7	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	20.9	36.9	63.1	10,210
Rural	15.1	0.0	6.9	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	22.8	40.0	60.0	2,891
Urban	10.3	0.1	6.6	1.4	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	20.1	35.7	64.3	7,319
Bagmati Province	10.3	0.7	4.2	6.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	9.7	28.6	71.4	12,532
Rural	16.1	1.1	6.2	1.5	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.2	21.8	42.3	57.7	2,328
Kathmandu Valley Urban	7.6	0.3	3.2	8.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	21.9	78.1	6,836
Other Urban	11.9	1.4	4.8	4.8	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	11.3	32.6	67.4	3,367
Gandaki Province	16.0	0.5	7.0	8.0	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.1	14.7	41.2	58.8	4,413
Rural	20.4	0.3	7.9	7.2	2.7	4.2	0.1	0.0	22.5	51.6	48.4	1,530
Urban	13.7	0.5	6.6	8.4	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	10.5	35.7	64.3	2,883
Lumbini Province	13.5	0.4	7.3	3.0	1.9	1.7	0.1	0.0	22.3	42.0	58.0	9,874
Rural	14.3	0.6	7.1	3.2	2.7	2.1	0.1	0.0	25.5	45.0	55.0	3,998
Urban	12.9	0.3	7.5	2.8	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	20.2	40.0	60.0	5,876

Table EQ.2.5: Continued

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:												Number of household members
	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Karnali Province	12.5	0.3	5.7	0.7	10.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	37.7	55.2	44.8	3,032
Rural	15.2	0.6	5.3	0.3	11.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	44.2	63.6	36.4	1,448
Urban	10.0	0.0	6.0	0.9	9.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	31.7	47.6	52.4	1,584
Sudooapashchim Province	14.9	0.6	7.8	2.3	6.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	35.7	53.8	46.2	4,667
Rural	14.8	0.5	7.2	1.0	8.7	1.2	0.0	0.3	37.3	56.0	44.0	1,967
Urban	14.9	0.8	8.2	3.3	4.9	1.7	0.2	0.0	34.5	52.1	47.9	2,701
Education household head												
None	16.9	0.4	8.5	2.3	3.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	23.3	46.1	53.9	19,883
Basic (1-8)	10.9	0.5	4.6	2.5	2.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	22.8	38.1	61.9	18,572
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	11.2	0.3	4.6	2.5	3.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	24.4	39.3	60.7	11,309
Upper Basic (GR 6-8)	10.4	0.8	4.7	2.5	2.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	20.3	36.2	63.8	7,263
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	9.3	0.4	4.9	5.4	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	29.5	70.5	12,277
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	9.4	0.3	4.5	4.6	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	13.8	29.6	70.4	8,910
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	9.0	0.7	6.0	7.6	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	8.3	29.3	70.7	3,367
Higher	8.2	0.6	4.0	10.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	11.5	29.7	70.3	3,069
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(83.7)	14
Wealth quintile												
Poorest	14.4	0.8	5.9	0.6	6.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	33.5	51.0	49.0	10,763
Second	14.7	0.4	6.8	2.5	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	25.4	44.2	55.8	10,763
Middle	14.8	0.3	8.0	2.7	2.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	21.7	42.5	57.5	10,760
Fourth	10.6	0.6	5.8	3.7	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	13.2	31.3	68.7	10,767
Richest	8.3	0.2	4.0	8.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	6.0	24.1	75.9	10,763

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.2.5.1: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members (in the last 12 months)

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 12 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 12 months:												Number of household members
	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total	14.6	0.6	6.8	3.7	3.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	19.9	41.5	58.5	53,815
Sex of household head												
Male	15.5	0.4	4.0	3.8	3.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	20.3	40.1	59.9	41,699
Female	11.6	1.1	16.5	3.4	3.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	18.6	46.2	53.8	12,117
Area												
Urban	13.0	0.5	6.6	4.3	2.9	1.2	0.1	0.1	16.6	37.4	62.6	36,225
Rural	17.9	0.7	7.2	2.7	5.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	26.8	49.8	50.2	17,590
Province												
Province 1	15.3	0.7	6.2	2.0	3.3	1.7	0.3	0.1	18.9	39.2	60.8	9,087
Rural	16.2	0.8	5.1	1.4	3.5	2.4	0.1	0.0	23.8	42.0	58.0	3,428
Urban	14.8	0.6	6.9	2.5	3.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	16.0	37.6	62.4	5,659
Province 2	13.1	0.1	7.3	1.7	2.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	20.9	39.1	60.9	10,210
Rural	17.6	0.0	6.9	2.4	2.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	22.8	42.6	57.4	2,891
Urban	11.4	0.1	7.5	1.4	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	20.1	37.7	62.3	7,319
Bagmati Province	11.9	0.8	4.6	6.2	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	9.7	30.5	69.5	12,532
Rural	18.5	1.2	6.7	1.5	3.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	21.8	44.8	55.2	2,328
Kathmandu Valley Urban	9.2	0.3	3.5	8.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	23.7	76.3	6,836
Other Urban	12.8	1.6	5.6	5.4	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	11.3	34.6	65.4	3,367
Gandaki Province	17.7	0.5	8.0	8.4	3.7	2.8	0.0	0.2	14.7	43.9	56.1	4,413
Rural	23.2	0.6	8.8	8.1	4.7	4.4	0.1	0.0	22.5	55.0	45.0	1,530
Urban	14.8	0.5	7.6	8.6	3.2	1.9	0.0	0.3	10.5	38.0	62.0	2,883
Lumbini Province	15.8	0.5	8.1	3.6	2.7	2.3	0.1	0.1	22.3	44.8	55.2	9,874

Table EQ.2.5.1: Continued

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 12 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 12 months:

	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Rural	17.2	0.6	8.4	4.2	3.9	2.5	0.3	0.1	25.5	49.5	50.5	3,998
Urban	14.8	0.5	7.9	3.2	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	20.2	41.5	58.5	5,876
Karnali Province	16.4	0.6	7.0	0.7	14.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	37.7	60.4	39.6	3,032
Rural	18.6	1.3	6.6	0.5	16.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	44.2	69.4	30.6	1,448
Urban	14.3	0.0	7.4	0.9	11.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	31.7	52.1	47.9	1,584
Sudooorashchim Province	17.2	0.7	8.8	2.6	9.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	35.7	59.0	41.0	4,667
Rural	17.3	0.5	8.8	1.1	12.9	1.3	0.0	0.3	37.3	62.3	37.7	1,967
Urban	17.2	0.9	8.9	3.7	7.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	34.5	56.6	43.4	2,701
Education household head												
None	19.6	0.6	9.5	2.5	4.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	23.3	49.7	50.3	19,883
Basic (1-8)	12.7	0.6	5.1	2.7	4.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	22.8	40.7	59.3	18,572
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	13.1	0.4	4.9	2.7	4.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	24.4	41.8	58.2	11,309
Upper Basic (GR 6-8)	12.2	0.9	5.3	2.8	3.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	20.3	39.0	61.0	7,263
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	10.5	0.5	5.8	5.5	2.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	31.8	68.2	12,277
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	10.3	0.4	5.3	4.6	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	13.8	31.5	68.5	8,910
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	11.1	0.7	7.2	7.9	2.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	8.3	32.6	67.4	3,367
Higher	9.7	0.6	4.5	10.9	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	11.5	31.7	68.3	3,069
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(83.7)	14
Wealth quintile												
Poorest	17.1	1.1	6.9	0.9	9.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	33.5	55.3	44.7	10,763
Second	17.2	0.4	7.6	2.9	3.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	25.4	47.3	52.7	10,763
Middle	16.7	0.4	8.6	2.8	3.9	1.6	0.3	0.1	21.7	44.9	55.1	10,760
Fourth	12.4	0.7	6.6	4.0	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	13.2	34.1	65.9	10,767
Richest	9.6	0.2	4.5	8.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	6.0	25.9	74.1	10,763

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, Nepal, 2019												
Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:												
	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigeneous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
Total	13.9	0.6	6.9	1.5	3.4	1.3	0.0	3.4	24.1	43.5	56.5	4,982
Sex of household head												
Male	14.8	0.4	2.8	1.6	3.4	1.2	0.0	3.4	24.0	40.3	59.7	3,724
Female	11.5	1.4	19.1	1.5	3.4	1.6	0.1	3.4	24.5	53.1	46.9	1,258
Area												
Urban	12.8	0.6	7.0	1.2	2.8	1.1	0.0	2.8	23.4	41.1	58.9	2,391
Rural	15.0	0.6	6.7	1.9	3.9	1.6	0.0	3.9	24.7	45.8	54.2	2,591
Province												
Province 1	11.4	0.6	5.1	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.0	1.5	21.6	36.4	63.6	1,081
Rural	12.1	0.4	4.7	0.7	1.6	1.5	0.0	1.6	24.4	38.6	61.4	516
Urban	10.8	0.7	5.5	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.4	19.2	34.3	65.7	565
Province 2	10.6	0.1	7.2	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	1.7	22.3	36.9	63.1	617
Rural	12.6	0.4	8.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	18.6	38.5	61.5	144
Urban	10.0	0.0	6.8	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	23.4	36.4	63.6	473
Bagmati Province	17.7	1.3	7.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	0.0	1.7	17.0	41.9	58.1	643
Rural	18.3	1.2	7.5	1.9	2.4	1.6	0.0	2.4	17.9	43.7	56.3	440
Kathmandu Valley Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other Urban	13.0	1.9	6.4	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	15.1	35.0	65.0	182
Gandaki Province	21.2	0.7	8.8	5.7	2.2	2.9	0.0	2.2	18.4	50.1	49.9	455
Rural	22.4	0.6	7.5	5.6	2.4	3.6	0.0	2.4	19.9	51.0	49.0	296
Urban	19.1	0.9	11.2	5.8	1.7	1.6	0.0	1.7	15.7	48.6	51.4	159

Table EQ.2.6: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:

	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
Lumbini Province	12.6	0.5	7.3	1.8	2.2	1.3	0.0	2.2	21.6	40.5	59.5	963
Rural	13.0	0.5	7.6	2.7	2.8	1.4	0.0	2.8	22.2	42.3	57.7	560
Urban	12.0	0.5	6.9	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.0	1.5	20.8	37.9	62.1	403
Karnali Province	13.6	0.4	5.9	0.6	9.3	1.2	0.0	9.3	35.9	55.3	44.7	582
Rural	14.7	0.5	5.9	0.4	9.9	0.9	0.0	9.9	39.6	59.8	40.2	308
Urban	12.4	0.2	6.0	0.8	8.7	1.5	0.0	8.7	31.8	50.3	49.7	274
Sudooapashchim Province	14.7	0.8	8.1	1.0	7.0	1.3	0.1	7.0	34.2	52.9	47.1	642
Rural	13.3	0.7	6.7	0.6	8.7	1.2	0.0	8.7	31.7	50.9	49.1	328
Urban	16.1	1.0	9.7	1.3	5.1	1.5	0.3	5.1	36.7	55.0	45.0	314
Age of household head												
15-19	(7.8)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(15.5)	(44.7)	(55.3)	20
20-24	6.3	1.4	8.7	0.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	11.8	31.0	69.0	143
25-29	5.7	1.1	5.4	0.3	4.5	0.1	0.0	4.5	26.7	38.8	61.2	320
30-34	7.5	0.3	6.9	1.1	7.3	1.2	0.0	7.3	34.5	48.0	52.0	484
35-39	7.9	0.7	5.1	0.4	3.4	2.3	0.0	3.4	36.5	48.2	51.8	533
40-44	10.3	0.6	7.5	0.6	2.9	1.1	0.2	2.9	33.7	47.4	52.6	528
45-49	8.5	0.5	7.2	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.4	27.9	39.3	60.7	516
50-59	6.3	0.4	7.8	0.6	3.1	1.4	0.0	3.1	18.5	33.1	66.9	1,184
60-69	14.0	0.6	8.0	3.7	2.4	1.2	0.0	2.4	17.0	39.5	60.5	795
70+	65.7	1.1	3.6	4.7	1.8	2.5	0.0	1.8	12.6	75.0	25.0	458

Table EQ.2.6: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:

	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
Education of household head												
None	17.7	0.8	8.9	1.0	3.2	1.6	0.0	3.2	22.6	46.6	53.4	2,575
Basic (1-8)	9.5	0.4	4.0	1.6	3.4	1.2	0.0	3.4	26.8	40.1	59.9	1,722
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	10.3	0.3	3.9	1.2	3.6	1.3	0.0	3.6	27.1	40.9	59.1	1,148
Upper Basic (GR 6-8)	7.9	0.6	4.2	2.5	2.9	1.0	0.0	2.9	26.1	38.4	61.6	573
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	10.6	0.4	6.6	2.6	4.2	0.8	0.0	4.2	23.0	40.0	60.0	620
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	10.2	0.5	6.2	2.5	3.8	0.6	0.0	3.8	23.7	39.7	60.3	472
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	11.7	0.1	7.6	2.9	5.3	1.2	0.0	5.3	21.0	40.9	59.1	149
Higher	14.7	0.9	6.0	8.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	22.6	48.0	52.0	64
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth quintile												
Poorest	14.0	0.8	6.8	0.7	4.9	1.3	0.0	4.9	27.5	46.7	53.3	2,481
Second	13.9	0.4	6.9	2.4	1.9	1.4	0.0	1.9	20.8	40.4	59.6	2,502

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households

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

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

Table EQ.2.6.1: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles (in the last 12 months)

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 12 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 12 months:											Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles	
	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits		
Total	16.3	0.8	7.8	1.9	4.8	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	24.1	47.3	52.7	4,982
Sex of household head													
Male	17.3	0.4	3.2	1.8	4.7	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	24.0	43.7	56.3	3,724
Female	13.4	1.9	21.4	1.9	4.9	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	24.5	58.0	42.0	1,258
Area													
Urban	14.9	0.7	7.9	1.4	3.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	44.3	55.7	2,391
Rural	17.5	0.8	7.7	2.3	5.7	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	24.7	50.0	50.0	2,591
Province													
Province 1	14.1	0.8	6.2	0.7	2.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	40.3	59.7	1,081
Rural	14.6	1.0	5.1	0.8	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	42.0	58.0	516
Urban	13.7	0.7	7.3	0.6	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	38.8	61.2	565
Province 2	12.2	0.1	7.8	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	39.1	60.9	617
Rural	14.2	0.4	8.6	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	40.7	59.3	144
Urban	11.6	0.0	7.5	0.3	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	38.6	61.4	473
Bagmati Province	19.0	1.5	7.6	2.1	2.1	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	17.0	44.0	56.0	643
Rural	20.0	1.2	8.3	1.9	3.0	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	17.9	46.2	53.8	440
Kathmandu Valley Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Other Urban	13.5	2.6	6.4	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	36.3	63.7	182
Gandaki Province	23.6	0.8	9.5	6.3	3.1	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	18.4	53.0	47.0	455
Rural	24.9	0.8	8.3	6.3	3.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.9	54.0	46.0	296
Urban	21.3	0.9	11.7	6.2	2.5	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	15.7	51.1	48.9	159

Table EQ.2.6.1: Continued

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 12 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 12 months:														Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits				
Lumbini Province	14.9	0.6	8.2	3.0	3.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	21.6	44.2	55.8	963		
Rural	15.9	0.5	8.7	4.1	4.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	22.2	47.5	52.5	560		
Urban	13.5	0.8	7.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	39.5	60.5	403		
Karnali Province	16.7	0.6	7.1	0.7	12.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.9	60.2	39.8	582		
Rural	17.4	1.0	7.2	0.6	14.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.6	65.3	34.7	308		
Urban	15.8	0.2	6.9	0.8	11.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	54.5	45.5	274		
Sudooorpushchim Province	17.6	0.8	9.5	1.1	10.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	34.2	59.2	40.8	642		
Rural	16.4	0.7	8.7	0.8	12.7	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	31.7	58.4	41.6	328		
Urban	18.9	1.0	10.4	1.3	8.4	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	36.7	60.1	39.9	314		
Age of household head															
15-19	(10.7)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(17.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.5)	(52.1)	(47.9)	20		
20-24	6.3	1.4	9.4	0.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	35.2	64.8	143		
25-29	7.2	1.4	5.8	0.3	7.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	26.7	42.2	57.8	320		
30-34	9.0	0.4	8.0	1.1	9.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	51.5	48.5	484		
35-39	8.5	0.7	5.6	0.5	4.6	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	36.5	49.9	50.1	533		
40-44	11.4	0.6	8.6	0.9	4.4	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	33.7	49.3	50.7	528		
45-49	9.1	0.7	8.1	1.6	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.9	41.0	59.0	516		
50-59	7.1	0.7	8.4	0.7	4.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	18.5	35.6	64.4	1,184		
60-69	16.2	0.8	9.5	4.2	3.3	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	17.0	43.6	56.4	795		
70+	80.3	1.1	5.0	6.2	2.8	3.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	12.6	88.5	11.5	458		

Table EQ.2.6.1: Continued

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 12 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 12 months:											Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles	
	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits		
Education of household head													
None	21.0	1.0	10.2	1.4	4.4	4.4	2.0	0.1	0.2	22.6	51.3	48.7	2,575
Basic (1-8)	11.0	0.5	4.4	1.9	4.9	4.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	26.8	42.9	57.1	1,722
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	12.0	0.4	4.4	1.6	4.8	4.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	27.1	43.9	56.1	1,148
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	9.0	0.6	4.3	2.6	5.1	5.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	40.9	59.1	573
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	11.7	0.5	7.3	2.7	5.8	5.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	23.0	42.8	57.2	620
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	11.2	0.6	7.1	2.5	4.9	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	23.7	41.9	58.1	472
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	13.2	0.1	8.0	3.4	8.6	8.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	21.0	45.6	54.4	149
Higher	16.4	0.9	9.3	9.1	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.6	51.7	48.3	64
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth quintile													
Poorest	16.4	1.1	7.9	0.9	7.0	7.0	1.7	0.1	0.2	27.5	51.0	49.0	2,481
Second	16.2	0.5	7.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	20.8	43.6	56.4	2,502
¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households													
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases													
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

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, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:													Number of children under age 18
	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits		
Total	9.9	0.5	6.0	2.3	3.6	1.1	0.1	3.6	27.5	42.0	58.0	18,968	
Sex of household head													
Male	11.0	0.4	3.7	2.4	3.7	1.2	0.1	3.7	28.2	41.6	58.4	13,838	
Female	6.9	0.7	12.1	2.1	3.5	1.0	0.1	3.5	25.6	42.9	57.1	5,130	
Area													
Urban	8.6	0.4	5.9	2.7	2.9	0.9	0.1	2.9	23.5	37.8	62.2	12,340	
Rural	12.2	0.5	6.3	1.5	4.9	1.5	0.0	4.9	34.8	49.7	50.3	6,627	
Province													
Province 1	10.1	0.7	5.2	1.2	3.1	1.1	0.2	3.1	26.2	39.2	60.8	3,120	
Rural	10.2	0.6	3.8	0.6	3.1	1.0	0.0	3.1	31.8	41.4	58.6	1,262	
Urban	10.0	0.7	6.2	1.6	3.1	1.2	0.4	3.1	22.3	37.7	62.3	1,858	
Province 2	10.1	0.1	6.5	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.1	2.3	26.1	39.6	60.4	4,027	
Rural	14.3	0.0	6.4	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.0	1.5	26.8	41.1	58.9	1,163	
Urban	8.4	0.1	6.6	0.5	2.7	0.6	0.2	2.7	25.8	39.0	61.0	2,863	
Bagmati Province	6.6	0.6	3.7	4.2	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.3	15.2	27.9	72.1	3,637	
Rural	12.2	1.1	6.7	0.7	3.6	0.8	0.0	3.6	31.9	46.6	53.4	742	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	3.9	0.2	2.0	5.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	7.4	17.5	82.5	1,894	
Other Urban	7.7	1.0	4.7	4.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	1.4	17.4	33.8	66.2	1,002	
Gandaki Province	11.9	0.5	7.7	5.7	3.5	2.2	0.0	3.5	22.7	44.3	55.7	1,423	
Rural	15.6	0.3	10.6	5.2	4.6	4.8	0.1	4.6	36.9	62.0	38.0	464	
Urban	10.1	0.6	6.3	6.0	3.1	1.0	0.0	3.1	15.8	35.7	64.3	959	

Table EQ.2.7: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:											Number of children under age 18
	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Lumbini Province	10.5	0.4	7.2	2.6	2.4	1.5	0.1	2.4	29.5	45.6	54.4	3,521
Rural	11.9	0.6	7.2	2.5	3.5	2.3	0.1	3.5	32.7	49.3	50.7	1,503
Urban	9.5	0.3	7.2	2.6	1.5	0.9	0.0	1.5	27.1	42.9	57.1	2,018
Karnali Province	9.5	0.4	5.5	0.5	11.5	1.4	0.0	11.5	45.1	59.2	40.8	1,347
Rural	11.8	0.8	4.9	0.1	12.8	1.2	0.0	12.8	51.8	67.7	32.3	648
Urban	7.3	0.0	6.1	0.8	10.4	1.7	0.0	10.4	38.9	51.4	48.6	699
Sudooorashchim Province	12.7	0.7	7.3	1.8	8.3	1.2	0.1	8.3	43.3	57.9	42.1	1,893
Rural	11.4	0.6	6.3	0.9	10.2	0.6	0.0	10.2	42.3	57.2	42.8	846
Urban	13.7	0.8	8.1	2.5	6.7	1.6	0.2	6.7	44.1	58.4	41.6	1,047
Age of household head												
15-19	1.8	0.0	7.6	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	13.1	25.8	74.2	104
20-24	4.5	0.7	4.1	0.4	6.1	1.2	0.0	6.1	13.0	26.1	73.9	572
25-29	3.1	0.4	5.0	1.0	3.8	0.2	0.1	3.8	20.8	29.5	70.5	1,512
30-34	6.4	0.2	6.7	1.1	5.2	1.0	0.2	5.2	30.4	41.9	58.1	2,780
35-39	6.8	0.6	4.7	1.1	2.3	1.1	0.0	2.3	28.5	38.8	61.2	3,370
40-44	8.5	0.8	5.5	1.5	2.7	0.7	0.2	2.7	32.2	43.8	56.2	2,444
45-49	8.1	0.3	5.7	1.8	2.3	1.1	0.0	2.3	32.5	43.5	56.5	1,780
50-59	7.0	0.4	7.1	2.1	4.8	1.4	0.0	4.8	25.8	40.1	59.9	3,171
60-69	10.8	0.6	8.5	5.8	2.9	1.0	0.2	2.9	25.5	45.7	54.3	2,238
70+	57.5	0.0	3.5	8.2	4.0	3.2	0.0	4.0	24.7	72.9	27.1	996

Table EQ.2.7: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:													Number of children under age 18		
	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits					
Education of household head																
None	13.1	0.5	7.9	1.5	4.2	1.4	0.1	4.2	32.3	49.6	50.4	7,107				
Basic (1-8)	8.8	0.5	4.7	1.4	3.8	1.1	0.2	3.8	30.5	42.7	57.3	6,747				
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	9.7	0.4	4.6	1.2	4.3	1.4	0.1	4.3	32.9	44.8	55.2	4,072				
Upper Basic (GR 6-8)	7.4	0.8	4.8	1.7	3.0	0.6	0.2	3.0	26.8	39.5	60.5	2,675				
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	6.9	0.3	5.0	3.9	2.5	0.8	0.0	2.5	17.0	30.4	69.6	4,238				
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	6.4	0.2	4.8	3.2	2.6	0.8	0.0	2.6	19.0	30.6	69.4	3,102				
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	8.4	0.7	5.5	5.8	2.3	0.9	0.0	2.3	11.4	29.7	70.3	1,136				
Higher	6.3	0.8	5.2	7.8	2.7	0.3	0.0	2.7	15.1	30.5	69.5	872				
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4				
Wealth quintile																
Poorest	11.3	0.8	5.4	0.4	7.4	1.5	0.1	7.4	41.0	54.6	45.4	4,514				
Second	11.4	0.4	7.2	1.9	3.3	1.5	0.0	3.3	34.9	49.6	50.4	3,793				
Middle	11.5	0.3	7.7	1.8	3.5	1.2	0.2	3.5	28.3	44.5	55.5	3,897				
Fourth	8.1	0.5	5.8	2.7	2.0	0.7	0.1	2.0	18.4	33.1	66.9	3,649				
Richest	6.0	0.2	3.5	5.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	8.4	21.5	78.5	3,114				
¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers																

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

Table EQ.2.7.1: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (in the last 12 months)

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 12 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 12 months:												
	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	11.6	0.5	6.7	2.5	5.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	27.5	44.6	55.4	18,968
Sex of household head												
Male	12.9	0.4	4.2	2.6	5.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	28.2	44.1	55.9	13,838
Female	8.0	1.0	13.4	2.3	5.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	25.6	45.7	54.3	5,130
Area												
Urban	10.0	0.5	6.5	2.9	3.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	23.5	39.8	60.2	12,340
Rural	14.5	0.7	7.1	1.8	7.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	34.8	53.4	46.6	6,627
Province												
Province 1	11.8	0.7	5.9	1.3	4.3	1.5	0.3	0.1	26.2	41.7	58.3	3,120
Rural	12.5	0.7	4.4	0.8	4.3	1.7	0.2	0.0	31.8	44.1	55.9	1,262
Urban	11.3	0.7	7.0	1.6	4.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	22.3	40.0	60.0	1,858
Province 2	11.4	0.1	7.1	0.8	3.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	26.1	41.6	58.4	4,027
Rural	16.9	0.0	6.4	1.4	3.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	26.8	43.9	56.1	1,163
Urban	9.2	0.1	7.4	0.5	3.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	25.8	40.7	59.3	2,863
Bagmati Province	7.8	0.7	4.1	4.3	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	15.2	29.2	70.8	3,637
Rural	13.7	1.4	7.3	0.7	4.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	31.9	48.0	52.0	742
Kathmandu Valley Urban	5.2	0.3	2.3	5.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.4	18.9	81.1	1,894
Other Urban	8.6	1.1	5.1	4.7	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	17.4	34.9	65.1	1,002
Gandaki Province	12.9	0.7	8.3	6.1	5.2	2.6	0.0	0.2	22.7	46.2	53.8	1,423
Rural	16.7	0.7	11.6	6.0	7.4	4.9	0.1	0.0	36.9	63.9	36.1	464
Urban	11.1	0.6	6.7	6.1	4.2	1.4	0.0	0.3	15.8	37.7	62.3	959

Table EQ.2.7.1: Continued

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 12 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Nepal, 2019

		Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 12 months:													Number of children under age 18
		Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	Any other related support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher school tuition or school	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits			
Lumbini Province		12.9	0.5	8.0	3.1	3.5	2.4	0.2	0.0	29.5	48.0	52.0	3,521		
Rural		14.6	0.6	8.4	3.3	5.2	2.9	0.5	0.0	32.7	53.4	46.6	1,503		
Urban		11.6	0.4	7.7	3.0	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	44.0	56.0	2,018		
Karnali Province		12.7	0.6	6.7	0.5	15.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	45.1	63.6	36.4	1,347		
Rural		14.5	1.3	5.9	0.2	18.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	72.5	27.5	648		
Urban		11.0	0.0	7.3	0.8	13.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	55.3	44.7	699		
Sudooorashchim Province		14.7	0.9	8.5	2.1	12.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	43.3	63.7	36.3	1,893		
Rural		13.6	0.6	8.1	1.1	15.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	42.3	64.4	35.6	846		
Urban		15.7	1.1	8.9	3.0	10.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	44.1	63.2	36.8	1,047		
Age of household head															
15-19		2.4	0.0	7.6	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	28.1	71.9	104		
20-24		5.0	0.7	4.5	0.4	8.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	13.0	28.6	71.4	572		
25-29		4.3	0.4	6.3	1.0	5.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	20.8	33.0	67.0	1,512		
30-34		7.5	0.3	7.4	1.1	7.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	30.4	44.1	55.9	2,780		
35-39		7.3	0.6	4.9	1.2	3.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	28.5	40.0	60.0	3,370		
40-44		9.5	0.8	6.3	2.0	4.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	32.2	45.7	54.3	2,444		
45-49		9.1	0.5	6.6	2.0	3.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	32.5	45.2	54.8	1,780		
50-59		8.1	0.6	7.6	2.1	6.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	25.8	42.6	57.4	3,171		
60-69		12.8	0.7	9.2	6.1	4.3	1.8	0.2	0.1	25.5	48.2	51.8	2,238		
70+		71.6	0.0	5.1	9.4	5.4	3.9	0.0	0.2	24.7	83.8	16.2	996		

Table EQ.2.7.1: Continued

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 12 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Nepal, 2019

Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 12 months:

	Senior Citizen Allowance	Single Women Allowance	Widow Allowance	Any retirement pension	Child Grant	Disabled Allowance	Minority / Indigenous Allowance	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending lower basic school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Education of household head												
None	15.4	0.6	8.9	1.7	5.9	1.8	0.2	0.1	32.3	52.7	47.3	7,107
Basic (1-8)	10.4	0.6	5.0	1.6	5.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	30.5	45.1	54.9	6,747
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	11.5	0.4	4.9	1.5	6.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	32.9	47.3	52.7	4,072
Upper Basic (GR 6-8)	8.7	0.8	5.3	1.8	4.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	26.8	41.8	58.2	2,675
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	8.1	0.4	5.9	3.9	3.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	17.0	32.6	67.4	4,238
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	7.2	0.3	5.7	3.2	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	19.0	32.5	67.5	3,102
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	10.3	0.7	6.5	5.9	3.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	11.4	32.8	67.2	1,136
Higher	7.4	0.8	5.8	8.8	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	15.1	32.7	67.3	872
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth quintile												
Poorest	13.5	0.9	6.4	0.7	10.8	1.9	0.1	0.1	41.0	58.5	41.5	4,514
Second	13.6	0.5	7.9	2.3	4.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	52.3	47.7	3,793
Middle	13.1	0.5	8.2	1.8	5.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	28.3	46.5	53.5	3,897
Fourth	9.7	0.6	6.7	3.0	2.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	18.4	35.6	64.4	3,649
Richest	6.9	0.2	4.0	5.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	22.9	77.1	3,114

¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

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

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 12 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Nepal, 2019

	Education related financial or material support			No school 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		
Total	11.8	19.0	24.9	75.1	13,091
Sex of household head					
Male	6.8	16.3	20.2	79.8	6,422
Female	16.5	21.6	29.4	70.6	6,669
Area					
Urban	9.6	15.8	20.8	79.2	8,798
Rural	16.2	25.6	33.4	66.6	4,293
Province					
Province 1	14.2	15.6	24.3	75.7	2,152
Rural	16.5	21.1	30.3	69.7	826
Urban	12.9	12.1	20.6	79.4	1,326
Province 2	11.5	24.3	26.7	73.3	2,227
Rural	14.8	27.0	29.9	70.1	595
Urban	10.3	23.3	25.6	74.4	1,633
Bagmati Province	6.5	9.2	12.8	87.2	2,939
Rural	14.9	25.7	30.5	69.5	509
Kathmandu Valley Urban	4.4	3.2	6.4	93.6	1,632
Other Urban	5.5	11.1	14.5	85.5	798
Gandaki Province	13.0	11.2	20.5	79.5	1,086
Rural	20.6	19.1	31.6	68.4	356
Urban	9.3	7.3	15.1	84.9	730
Lumbini Province	11.9	17.8	24.9	75.1	2,430
Rural	15.6	18.8	28.2	71.8	986
Urban	9.3	17.1	22.6	77.4	1,443
Karnali Province	21.0	32.7	42.3	57.7	917
Rural	23.1	36.8	48.1	51.9	441
Urban	19.1	28.9	37.0	63.0	476
Sudoorpashchim Province	12.3	36.3	40.9	59.1	1,341
Rural	11.8	37.7	42.4	57.6	581
Urban	12.7	35.2	39.9	60.1	760
Age					
5-9	12.7	20.6	26.8	73.2	3,744
10-14	14.2	23.3	29.9	70.1	5,280
15-19	8.8	14.8	19.7	80.3	3,188
20-24	4.3	1.6	5.4	94.6	879

Table EQ.2.8: Continued

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 12 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Nepal, 2019

	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	
School management^A					
Public	17.4	29.6	37.8	62.2	8,234
Non-public	2.2	1.1	3.0	97.0	4,855
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Education of household head					
None	15.5	26.1	32.7	67.3	4,407
Basic (1-8)	11.9	20.9	27.3	72.7	4,708
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	12.9	21.9	29.1	70.9	2,839
Upper Basic (GR 6-8)	10.4	19.3	24.6	75.4	1,869
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	6.9	9.7	13.5	86.5	3,131
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	7.5	10.9	15.1	84.9	2,286
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	5.2	6.3	9.3	90.7	846
Higher	9.2	6.3	12.9	87.1	843
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	19.3	31.4	40.5	59.5	2,922
Second	15.3	25.7	33.5	66.5	2,448
Middle	12.8	22.6	27.6	72.4	2,528
Fourth	7.1	10.7	15.0	85.0	2,578
Highest	3.7	3.7	6.5	93.5	2,615

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

^A School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

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

11.3 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status⁵.

Nepal MICS, 2019 included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Tables EQ.4.1W and EQ.4.1M present the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Tables EQ.4.2W and EQ.4.2M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown.

⁵ OECD. OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2013. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-guidelines-on-measuring-subjective-well-being_9789264191655-en#page1.

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat happy, Nepal, 2019

	Ladder step reported:					Total	Missing	Total	Ladder step reported:			Total	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	7-10	4-6				0-3	4-6	7-10						
Total	2.4	41.8	55.7	0.1	100.0	6.7	68.0	5,239	2.5	44.7	52.7	0.1	100.0	6.6	62.4	14,805	
Area																	
Urban	2.1	39.3	58.5	0.1	100.0	6.8	70.7	3,531	2.1	42.1	55.7	0.0	100.0	6.8	65.3	10,281	
Rural	3.2	46.7	50.0	0.1	100.0	6.5	62.4	1,709	3.6	50.6	45.7	0.1	100.0	6.4	55.6	4,524	
Province																	
Province 1	9.4	60.3	30.3	0.0	100.0	5.6	73.0	855	8.3	62.3	29.4	0.0	100.0	5.6	65.8	2,419	
Rural	10.9	60.0	29.1	0.0	100.0	5.6	69.2	320	9.7	62.2	28.1	0.0	100.0	5.5	60.1	868	
Urban	8.6	60.4	31.0	0.0	100.0	5.6	75.3	535	7.5	62.4	30.1	0.0	100.0	5.7	69.0	1,551	
Province 2	0.9	24.3	74.8	0.0	100.0	7.5	75.5	922	0.5	29.1	70.4	0.0	100.0	7.4	67.3	2,567	
Rural	0.4	28.0	71.6	0.0	100.0	7.4	69.6	259	0.4	33.0	66.4	0.1	100.0	7.2	62.4	706	
Urban	1.1	22.9	76.1	0.0	100.0	7.5	77.8	663	0.5	27.6	71.9	0.0	100.0	7.4	69.1	1,861	
Bagmati Province	0.7	37.4	61.7	0.1	100.0	7.0	75.7	1,168	1.3	38.6	60.0	0.2	100.0	7.0	72.0	3,684	
Rural	0.8	43.8	55.0	0.5	100.0	6.8	71.3	223	2.2	46.3	50.8	0.8	100.0	6.6	63.9	622	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	0.3	33.7	65.9	0.0	100.0	7.2	78.2	670	0.4	34.4	65.2	0.0	100.0	7.2	75.4	2,114	
Other Urban	1.7	41.3	56.8	0.2	100.0	6.8	73.3	274	2.6	43.0	54.3	0.2	100.0	6.8	69.8	948	
Gandaki Province	1.4	37.8	60.4	0.4	100.0	7.0	68.8	404	2.1	40.9	56.8	0.2	100.0	6.9	63.5	1,257	
Rural	1.1	36.0	62.8	0.0	100.0	6.9	66.0	117	1.8	43.1	55.1	0.0	100.0	6.8	58.3	386	
Urban	1.5	38.6	59.4	0.5	100.0	7.0	69.9	287	2.2	39.9	57.6	0.3	100.0	7.0	65.9	871	
Lumbini Province	0.5	38.8	60.7	0.0	100.0	6.8	61.3	1,074	1.1	43.0	55.9	0.0	100.0	6.7	54.3	2,826	
Rural	1.0	44.3	54.7	0.0	100.0	6.7	57.5	444	1.8	49.2	49.0	0.0	100.0	6.5	50.8	1,077	
Urban	0.2	34.9	64.9	0.0	100.0	7.0	63.9	630	0.7	39.1	60.2	0.0	100.0	6.8	56.5	1,749	

Table EQ.4.1W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat happy, Nepal, 2019

	Ladder step reported:						Ladder step reported:						Total	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Ladder step reported:			Ladder step reported:			Ladder step reported:			Ladder step reported:								
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing						
Karnali Province	2.3	51.6	46.1	0.0	100.0	6.5	60.3	337	3.0	58.4	38.5	0.0	100.0	6.2	52.7	798		
Rural	2.7	54.5	42.8	0.0	100.0	6.3	59.7	156	3.2	61.2	35.7	0.0	100.0	6.0	52.6	370		
Urban	1.9	49.2	48.9	0.0	100.0	6.6	60.8	181	2.9	56.1	41.0	0.0	100.0	6.4	52.8	428		
Sudooorpushchim Province	2.5	55.8	41.7	0.0	100.0	6.3	45.4	480	2.8	60.0	37.2	0.0	100.0	6.1	40.4	1,255		
Rural	4.1	59.5	36.4	0.0	100.0	6.1	41.9	189	4.5	62.0	33.5	0.0	100.0	6.0	37.9	496		
Urban	1.4	53.4	45.2	0.0	100.0	6.4	47.7	291	1.7	58.6	39.7	0.0	100.0	6.2	42.1	759		
Age																		
15-19	2.5	39.9	57.6	0.1	100.0	6.8	69.7	2,679	2.5	39.9	57.6	0.1	100.0	6.8	69.7	2,679		
15-17	2.8	39.3	57.8	0.1	100.0	6.8	69.5	1,550	2.8	39.3	57.8	0.1	100.0	6.8	69.5	1,550		
18-19	2.0	40.7	57.2	0.0	100.0	6.8	70.1	1,129	2.0	40.7	57.2	0.0	100.0	6.8	70.1	1,129		
20-24	2.4	43.7	53.8	0.1	100.0	6.7	66.1	2,560	2.4	43.7	53.8	0.1	100.0	6.7	66.1	2,560		
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.2	44.3	53.5	0.0	100.0	6.7	63.5	2,402		
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.9	43.4	53.5	0.2	100.0	6.6	63.8	2,111		
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	46.8	50.5	0.0	100.0	6.6	57.3	1,984		
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	51.3	45.9	0.0	100.0	6.5	54.7	1,661		
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.6	47.9	49.4	0.1	100.0	6.6	53.6	1,408		
Education																		
None	4.5	42.9	52.3	0.3	100.0	6.6	58.7	301	2.8	52.1	44.9	0.2	100.0	6.3	48.7	3,945		
Basic (1-8)	2.9	50.8	46.2	0.1	100.0	6.4	58.9	1,272	3.1	50.2	46.6	0.1	100.0	6.5	58.2	4,021		
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	2.9	54.2	42.6	0.3	100.0	6.3	55.9	459	3.0	53.0	43.9	0.1	100.0	6.4	56.2	1,974		
Upper Basic (GR 6-8)	2.9	48.9	48.2	0.0	100.0	6.5	60.6	813	3.2	47.5	49.3	0.1	100.0	6.5	60.1	2,047		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	2.2	39.3	58.5	0.0	100.0	6.8	70.8	3,108	2.2	39.1	58.7	0.0	100.0	6.8	70.8	5,510		
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	2.7	40.7	56.6	0.0	100.0	6.7	67.5	1,651	2.4	40.0	57.6	0.0	100.0	6.8	69.0	3,145		
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	1.6	37.8	60.6	0.0	100.0	6.9	74.6	1,457	1.9	37.9	60.2	0.0	100.0	6.9	73.3	2,365		
Higher	1.8	33.9	64.3	0.0	100.0	7.0	77.6	558	1.3	29.8	68.8	0.0	100.0	7.2	80.4	1,328		

Table EQ.4.1W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat happy, Nepal, 2019

	Ladder step reported:					Ladder step reported:					Total	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	Total	Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years	0-3	4-6						
Marital Status																
Ever married	2.5	42.5	55.0	0.1	100.0	6.7	65.8	2,295	2.5	45.5	51.9	0.1	100.0	6.6	60.5	11,492
Never married	2.4	41.2	56.3	0.0	100.0	6.7	69.7	2,945	2.6	42.2	55.1	0.0	100.0	6.7	68.8	3,313
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	(4.8)	(5.9)	(29.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.9)	(47.6)	43	11.6	58.8	29.7	0.0	100.0	5.7	36.5	280
Has no functional difficulty	2.3	42.5	55.2	0.0	100.0	6.7	67.6	3,647	2.3	45.1	52.5	0.1	100.0	6.6	62.1	12,975
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	3.0	54.3	42.6	0.1	100.0	6.3	56.4	1,061	4.6	59.2	36.2	0.1	100.0	6.0	47.9	2,613
Second	2.5	47.1	50.4	0.0	100.0	6.5	63.2	1,048	3.0	50.8	46.0	0.1	100.0	6.4	54.1	2,836
Middle	3.7	41.1	55.0	0.1	100.0	6.7	66.2	1,035	3.0	45.4	51.4	0.1	100.0	6.5	60.8	2,890
Fourth	2.6	32.6	64.8	0.0	100.0	7.1	75.7	1,069	2.3	38.5	59.2	0.0	100.0	6.9	68.1	3,126
Richest	0.4	33.5	66.1	0.0	100.0	7.1	78.5	1,027	0.4	33.5	66.1	0.0	100.0	7.2	76.6	3,339

¹ MICS indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

³ MICS indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

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

Table EQ.4.1M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat happy, Nepal, 2019

	Ladder step reported:					Total	Missing	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years		
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	0-3										4-6	7-10
Total	2.6	51.1	46.2	0.1	100.0	6.4	69.6	1,979	3.6	52.8	43.6	0.1	100.0	6.3	64.7	5,501
Area																
Urban	2.4	49.7	47.9	0.0	100.0	6.4	72.3	1,380	3.3	50.5	46.2	0.0	100.0	6.4	67.6	3,900
Rural	3.0	54.3	42.3	0.4	100.0	6.3	63.4	598	4.3	58.2	37.3	0.2	100.0	6.0	57.5	1,601
Province																
Province 1	4.8	59.6	35.7	0.0	100.0	6.1	70.7	300	7.8	58.9	33.3	0.0	100.0	5.8	67.5	912
Rural	4.5	61.0	34.5	0.0	100.0	6.1	67.2	114	9.4	60.0	30.6	0.0	100.0	5.7	59.8	328
Urban	4.9	58.6	36.4	0.0	100.0	6.1	72.9	185	6.9	58.2	34.8	0.0	100.0	5.9	71.8	585
Province 2	6.0	42.9	50.5	0.6	100.0	6.4	58.3	368	4.4	45.4	50.0	0.3	100.0	6.4	55.6	991
Rural	5.2	49.5	42.7	2.5	100.0	6.3	62.9	88	4.2	47.1	47.7	1.0	100.0	6.3	54.1	253
Urban	6.2	40.8	52.9	0.0	100.0	6.4	56.8	281	4.5	44.8	50.8	0.0	100.0	6.5	56.1	738
Bagmati Province	0.6	47.3	52.1	0.0	100.0	6.7	78.6	539	1.9	50.0	48.2	0.0	100.0	6.5	72.0	1,522
Rural	2.1	66.0	31.9	0.0	100.0	6.1	61.1	91	3.7	70.7	25.6	0.0	100.0	5.8	54.2	236
Kathmandu Valley Urban	0.4	45.7	54.0	0.0	100.0	6.7	87.8	315	1.5	47.1	51.4	0.0	100.0	6.6	80.2	916
Other Urban	0.0	38.5	61.5	0.0	100.0	7.1	68.9	133	1.4	43.9	54.7	0.0	100.0	6.8	63.2	370
Gandaki Province	3.0	57.8	39.2	0.0	100.0	6.3	69.8	128	3.4	55.7	40.6	0.3	100.0	6.2	64.7	374
Rural	3.9	55.4	40.7	0.0	100.0	6.3	51.9	35	2.6	62.0	35.4	0.0	100.0	6.1	55.9	116
Urban	2.7	58.7	38.6	0.0	100.0	6.3	76.6	93	3.8	52.9	42.9	0.4	100.0	6.2	68.6	258
Lumbini Province	0.7	50.3	49.0	0.0	100.0	6.5	69.1	379	2.9	51.3	45.8	0.0	100.0	6.3	62.1	1,036
Rural	0.6	44.6	54.7	0.0	100.0	6.6	68.4	146	2.1	50.9	47.0	0.0	100.0	6.3	62.7	371
Urban	0.7	53.9	45.5	0.0	100.0	6.4	69.6	233	3.4	51.5	45.1	0.0	100.0	6.3	61.8	665

Table EQ.4.1M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat happy, Nepal, 2019

	Ladder step reported:					Total	Missing	Ladder step reported:					Total	Missing	Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	7-10	4-6			0-3	4-6	7-10	7-10	4-6					
Karnali Province	2.0	45.9	52.1	0.0	100.0	6.3	55.7	110	1.5	52.1	46.4	0.0	100.0	6.2	50.2	264	
Rural	4.0	52.0	44.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	45.4	55	3.0	58.6	38.4	0.0	100.0	5.9	42.4	130	
Urban	0.0	39.7	60.3	0.0	100.0	6.7	65.9	55	0.0	45.7	54.3	0.0	100.0	6.6	57.8	133	
Sudooorashchim Province	2.1	67.2	30.7	0.0	100.0	6.0	73.8	155	1.7	69.1	29.2	0.0	100.0	5.9	69.0	402	
Rural	3.1	55.5	41.4	0.0	100.0	6.2	70.4	70	2.7	66.7	30.5	0.0	100.0	5.9	64.6	167	
Urban	1.2	76.9	21.9	0.0	100.0	5.8	76.6	85	1.0	70.8	28.2	0.0	100.0	5.9	72.0	235	
Age																	
15-19	2.0	51.9	46.1	0.1	100.0	6.4	72.0	1,088	2.0	51.9	46.1	0.1	100.0	6.4	72.0	1,088	
15-17	1.5	50.8	47.6	0.2	100.0	6.5	75.3	702	1.5	50.8	47.6	0.2	100.0	6.5	75.3	702	
18-19	2.8	53.8	43.4	0.0	100.0	6.2	66.0	386	2.8	53.8	43.4	0.0	100.0	6.2	66.0	386	
20-24	3.4	50.1	46.4	0.1	100.0	6.4	66.7	891	3.4	50.1	46.4	0.1	100.0	6.4	66.7	891	
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.0	52.3	43.6	0.1	100.0	6.3	64.3	870	
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.6	51.4	44.0	0.0	100.0	6.2	61.9	749	
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.1	52.3	43.6	0.0	100.0	6.2	62.2	723	
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.0	57.6	38.4	0.0	100.0	6.1	60.4	610	
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.9	56.4	39.6	0.0	100.0	6.3	59.4	571	
Education																	
None	5.3	54.7	35.7	4.4	100.0	5.9	41.5	51	7.7	64.1	27.5	0.7	100.0	5.5	40.3	478	
Basic (1-8)	4.2	58.6	37.2	0.0	100.0	6.1	60.3	525	5.2	60.3	34.5	0.0	100.0	6.0	55.1	1,812	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	3.4	60.3	36.2	0.0	100.0	6.1	61.7	143	4.8	65.3	29.9	0.0	100.0	5.9	50.6	798	
Upper Basic (GR 6-8)	4.5	57.9	37.6	0.0	100.0	6.1	59.8	381	5.6	56.4	38.1	0.0	100.0	6.0	58.7	1,014	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	2.1	51.9	46.0	0.0	100.0	6.4	72.0	1,180	2.4	49.8	47.9	0.0	100.0	6.4	71.5	2,526	
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	3.4	52.3	44.3	0.0	100.0	6.3	67.5	658	3.2	51.6	45.2	0.0	100.0	6.4	66.5	1,480	
Upper Secondary (GR 11-12)	0.4	51.5	48.2	0.0	100.0	6.5	77.8	521	1.2	47.1	51.6	0.0	100.0	6.6	78.6	1,045	
Higher	0.9	28.3	70.9	0.0	100.0	7.1	84.9	224	0.8	35.9	63.3	0.0	100.0	6.9	81.6	685	

Table EQ.4.1M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat happy, Nepal, 2019

	Ladder step reported:					Total	Missing	7-10	4-6	0-3	Number of men age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:		Total	Missing	7-10	4-6	0-3	Number of men age 15-24 years	Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of men age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Missing	0-3							4-6	7-10											
Marital Status																								
Ever married	3.1	58.9	38.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	6.2	60.0	389	389	4.1	54.7	41.1	0.0	100.0	6.2	61.0	3,630					
Never married	2.5	49.2	48.2	0.1	100.0	0.2	100.0	6.4	72.0	1,589	1,589	2.6	48.9	48.4	0.2	100.0	6.5	71.8	1,871					
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																								
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	7	7	26.6	48.6	21.2	3.7	100.0	4.8	27.4	65					
Has no functional difficulty	2.8	51.4	45.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	6.4	66.8	1,269	1,269	3.6	53.1	43.3	0.0	100.0	6.3	63.6	4,734					
Wealth index quintile																								
Poorest	4.4	56.7	38.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	58.3	349	349	5.1	63.1	31.7	0.0	100.0	5.9	50.5	885					
Second	3.3	56.1	40.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	61.0	381	381	4.4	60.4	35.2	0.0	100.0	5.9	56.0	1,035					
Middle	3.1	51.6	44.7	0.6	100.0	0.6	100.0	6.3	66.3	392	392	4.3	54.2	41.2	0.3	100.0	6.2	62.4	1,056					
Fourth	1.9	55.1	43.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	6.4	75.4	420	420	3.2	50.8	46.1	0.0	100.0	6.4	69.0	1,195					
Richest	0.6	37.9	61.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	6.9	83.6	436	436	1.7	40.5	57.8	0.0	100.0	6.8	78.8	1,330					

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among men age 15-24² MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among men age 15-24³ MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among men age 15-49⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among men age 15-49

na: not applicable

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

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life improved during the last one year and those who expect that their life will get better after one year, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life improved during the last one year			Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life will get better after one year			Number of women age 15-24 years	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²		
Total	52.7	80.3	50.1	48.4	76.0	45.4	5,239	14,805
Area								
Urban	54.3	82.2	51.7	49.9	77.7	47.1	3,531	10,281
Rural	49.5	76.5	46.8	44.8	72.1	41.7	1,709	4,524
Province								
Province 1	46.5	81.5	43.6	40.3	75.9	36.3	855	2,419
Rural	42.0	78.7	38.7	40.2	74.5	36.2	320	868
Urban	49.2	83.2	46.5	40.3	76.6	36.4	535	1,551
Province 2	52.2	83.2	49.8	49.5	81.0	47.8	922	2,567
Rural	56.1	85.5	54.9	50.4	82.9	49.1	259	706
Urban	50.7	82.3	47.8	49.1	80.3	47.3	663	1,861
Bagmati Province	54.3	84.1	50.7	49.8	79.2	46.4	1,168	3,684
Rural	48.6	76.6	44.4	38.6	70.2	35.3	223	622
Kathmandu Valley Urban	55.6	88.8	52.8	53.1	83.6	50.4	670	2,114
Other Urban	55.7	78.7	50.6	49.6	75.5	44.8	274	948
Gandaki Province	62.4	87.6	61.4	55.8	82.7	54.2	404	1,257
Rural	60.2	84.6	57.2	55.3	80.4	52.1	117	386
Urban	63.3	88.9	63.2	56.0	83.7	55.1	287	871
Lumbini Province	53.7	75.0	51.5	48.7	69.0	46.0	1,074	2,826
Rural	48.6	72.2	46.4	44.0	66.0	40.8	444	1,077
Urban	57.3	77.0	55.2	51.7	70.8	49.2	630	1,749

Table EQ.4.2W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life improved during the last one year and those who expect that their life will get better after one year, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²		
Karnali Province	47.7	72.1	44.5	42.9	65.7	39.7	337	798
Rural	44.5	69.1	41.1	38.9	60.3	35.6	156	370
Urban	50.4	74.7	47.4	46.4	70.3	43.2	181	428
Sudooapashchim Province	54.4	75.1	51.9	52.8	72.1	49.1	480	1,255
Rural	53.8	71.9	51.2	50.7	70.2	47.2	189	496
Urban	54.8	77.2	52.3	54.2	73.3	50.4	291	759
Age								
15-19	53.3	81.8	51.0	53.3	81.8	51.0	2,679	2,679
15-17	51.3	80.6	48.9	51.3	80.6	48.9	1,550	1,550
18-19	56.0	83.5	53.9	56.0	83.5	53.9	1,129	1,129
20-24	52.2	78.8	49.1	52.2	78.8	49.1	2,560	2,560
25-29	na	na	na	49.2	78.9	46.5	na	2,402
30-34	na	na	na	47.5	75.2	44.3	na	2,111
35-39	na	na	na	45.2	72.2	42.7	na	1,984
40-44	na	na	na	42.5	68.9	39.0	na	1,661
45-49	na	na	na	43.4	69.7	39.6	na	1,408
Education								
None	39.2	66.4	35.9	38.9	66.7	36.0	301	3,945
Basic (1-8)	46.2	72.6	43.4	46.6	73.3	43.5	1,272	4,021
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	42.3	66.1	39.6	44.4	69.4	41.4	459	1,974
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	48.3	76.3	45.5	48.6	77.1	45.5	813	2,047
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	54.8	83.5	52.5	53.3	81.9	50.6	3,108	5,510
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	51.8	81.5	49.6	51.1	80.6	48.4	1,651	3,145
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	58.1	85.8	55.9	56.4	83.5	53.4	1,457	2,365
Higher	63.8	87.8	59.4	61.3	87.3	58.1	558	1,328

Table EQ.4.2W: Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life improved during the last one year and those who expect that their life will get better after one year, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²		
Marital Status								
Ever married	52.4	78.3	49.2	47.4	74.6	44.4	2,295	11,492
Never married	53.1	81.9	50.8	51.6	80.8	49.2	2,945	3,313
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(67.3)	(78.1)	(64.5)	41.9	53.8	35.1	(43)	280
Has no functional difficulty	53.2	80.3	50.4	48.2	75.9	45.3	3,647	12,975
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	44.6	70.4	41.7	38.4	63.7	35.3	1,061	2,613
Second	51.0	77.9	48.9	44.0	73.6	41.4	1,048	2,836
Middle	52.0	80.8	48.7	48.0	76.9	44.8	1,035	2,890
Fourth	58.8	83.6	56.4	53.7	79.4	50.8	1,069	3,126
Richest	57.5	89.3	54.8	55.1	83.7	52.4	1,027	3,339

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among women age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

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

Table EQ.4.2M: Perception of a better life (men)										
Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life improved during the last one year and those who expect that their life will get better after one year, Nepal, 2019										
	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life					Percentage of men age 15-24 years who				
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	Number of men age 15-24 years	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	Number of men age 15-24 years		
Total	58.0	90.1	56.4	1,979	54.4	87.1	52.5	5,501		
Area										
Urban	61.4	91.3	60.0	1,380	57.8	88.4	55.9	3,900		
Rural	50.2	87.3	48.1	598	46.3	83.8	44.3	1,601		
Province										
Province 1	39.8	86.8	36.0	300	38.8	87.1	36.0	912		
Rural	46.0	87.7	41.7	114	40.2	85.8	37.3	328		
Urban	36.0	86.2	32.4	185	37.9	87.8	35.2	585		
Province 2	54.0	82.8	52.2	368	52.9	81.1	50.8	991		
Rural	50.9	76.9	48.0	88	50.7	79.3	49.0	253		
Urban	55.0	84.6	53.5	281	53.7	81.7	51.4	738		
Bagmati Province	75.8	96.3	74.8	539	69.8	91.5	67.7	1,522		
Rural	60.1	95.6	60.1	91	53.8	89.9	52.6	236		
Kathmandu Valley Urban	75.6	96.4	74.0	315	69.4	90.0	66.4	916		
Other Urban	86.9	96.7	86.9	133	80.7	96.4	80.5	370		
Gandaki Province	67.0	96.1	65.3	128	61.4	88.9	59.6	374		
Rural	63.1	89.1	57.0	35	57.8	83.4	54.7	116		
Urban	68.5	98.7	68.5	93	62.9	91.4	61.8	258		
Lumbini Province	55.3	88.8	54.3	379	50.2	85.0	49.5	1,036		
Rural	47.5	88.4	46.8	146	43.4	82.2	42.7	371		
Urban	60.1	89.1	59.0	233	54.0	86.5	53.3	665		

Table EQ.4.2M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life improved during the last one year and those who expect that their life will get better after one year, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Karnali Province	51.1	90.6	50.2	48.7	87.8	46.5	264
Rural	46.2	82.2	44.4	42.5	79.5	38.3	130
Urban	56.0	99.0	56.0	54.8	95.8	54.5	133
Sudoorpashchim Province	45.4	90.3	43.6	43.6	88.1	41.7	402
Rural	45.6	89.6	44.0	42.1	85.3	40.5	167
Urban	45.3	91.0	43.2	44.7	90.1	42.6	235
Age							
15-19	56.4	90.6	55.0	56.4	90.6	55.0	1,088
15-17	56.4	90.3	54.5	56.4	90.3	54.5	702
18-19	56.5	91.2	55.7	56.5	91.2	55.7	386
20-24	60.0	89.5	58.1	60.0	89.5	58.1	891
25-29	na	na	na	53.6	85.1	52.4	870
30-34	na	na	na	54.5	86.4	52.2	749
35-39	na	na	na	52.7	86.2	50.5	723
40-44	na	na	na	50.2	86.0	47.9	610
45-49	na	na	na	49.7	82.5	47.2	571
Education							
None	33.0	72.2	30.9	34.1	73.4	32.5	478
Basic (1-8)	47.7	84.0	44.4	47.2	83.6	44.8	1,812
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	50.3	83.1	46.2	43.9	80.7	41.2	798
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	46.7	84.3	43.7	49.8	85.9	47.7	1,014
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	60.1	92.2	59.1	58.8	90.3	57.0	2,526
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	55.5	89.7	54.4	56.1	88.5	54.4	1,480
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	66.0	95.4	65.0	62.6	92.9	60.6	1,045
Higher	77.1	97.8	76.0	71.5	93.7	70.2	685

Table EQ.4.2M: Continued

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who think that their life improved during the last one year and those who expect that their life will get better after one year, Nepal, 2019

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Marital Status							
Ever married	54.7	86.6	52.8	52.6	85.9	50.5	3,630
Never married	58.9	91.0	57.2	57.9	89.2	56.3	1,871
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	26.4	51.5	26.4	65
Has no functional difficulty	59.2	90.5	57.7	54.5	87.1	52.6	4,734
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	43.6	86.4	42.0	38.1	82.0	36.5	885
Second	49.6	87.9	49.2	46.2	82.3	44.7	1,035
Middle	57.2	84.0	53.0	53.4	85.5	50.6	1,056
Fourth	64.8	93.4	63.3	57.5	90.1	56.1	1,195
Richest	71.4	97.3	70.6	69.7	92.7	67.5	1,330

¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life among men age 15-24

² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life among men age 15-49

na: not applicable

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



APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN

Since 2017, with the completion of three tier of elections, Nepal has been transitioning to the Federal system from the Unitary system of Government. There have been substantial changes in the administrative structure of Nepal. Most notable is the extensive reclassification of geographical locations from rural to urban at the ward level. New municipalities have been declared and old municipalities have either been upgraded to sub-metro city or been extended in area by merging several old wards.

Administratively, in the new structure Nepal is divided into seven provinces (States). The demarcation of the provinces follows district boundaries except in two cases where the districts, Rukum and Nawalparasi, were split into two separate provinces. The districts are divided into urban and rural locations, which are in turn divided into wards.

The sampling frame of Nepal MICS 2019 is based on the 2011 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC). The census frame is a complete list of all census wards created for the 2011 NPHC. At the time of the last Census, the urban household population constituted 20% of the total household population. According to the latest changes in the administrative structure, following the federalization of the Government, the urban household population increased to 65%. CBS updated the population frame to reflect the current status.

According to the last Census, the population density of the Tarai is very high, followed by Hill and Mountain Ecological Zones. This is mainly due to the migration of people from Mountain and Hill to Tarai. Almost half of Nepal's population lives in the Tarai belt, in the Federal setup, the whole area of Province 2 and the lower belt of Province 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 are located in Tarai.

The extensive reclassification from rural to urban does not in all cases reflect a proper "urbanization" of the area, some reclassified areas are still rather rural in character. Rural municipalities represent the rural area whereas the municipalities, sub-metropolitan, and metropolitan cities represent the urban area.

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 Nepal MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the seven provinces of the country: Province 1, Province 2, Bagmati province, Gandaki province, Lumbini province, Karnali province, and Surdoorpashchim province. Urban and rural areas in each of the seven provinces were defined as the sampling strata including Kathmandu valley urban as a separate stratum. Each stratum was a separate domain. In designing the sample for the Nepal MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2014, 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 primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Nepal MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Nepal from the 2011 Census sampling frame was first examined by province, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1.1: Distribution of households in sampling frame							
Distribution of households, by province, residential area, urban and rural strata, Census 2011							
	Number of Households (2011 Census)					Percentage of households	
	Metropolitan	Sub-metropolitan	Municipalities	Rural Municipalities	Total	Total	Urban
Total	587,061	329,489	2,596,884	1,913,868	5,427,302	100.0	64.7
Province							
Province 1	47,896	66,576	481,864	396,109	992,445	18.3	60.1
Province 2	39,001	70,659	571,774	250,874	932,308	17.2	73.1
Bagmati Province	394,336	34,322	525,453	316,686	1,270,797	23.4	75.1
Gandaki Province	105,828		255,789	216,602	578,219	10.7	62.5
Lumbini Province		128,760	351,007	405,730	885,497	16.3	54.2
Karnali Province			155,545	142,520	298,065	5.5	52.2
SudoorpashchimProvince		29,172	255,452	185,347	469,971	8.7	60.6

Table SD.1.2: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and their average number of households		
Distribution of EAs and households, by residential area, Census 2011		
	Number of EAs	Average number of households per EA
Total	36,020	151
Type of Residential area		
Metropolitan	627	936
Sub-Metropolitan	799	412
Municipality	14661	177
Rural Municipalities	19933	96

The overall sample size for the Nepal MICS was calculated as 12,800 households. For the calculation of the sample size, key indicators used were underweight prevalence (moderate and severe), underweight prevalence (severe), and height-for-age -2SD among children age 0-4 years. Since the survey results are tabulated at the provincial level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each province. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

$deff$ = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

$pb =$	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

Information on r , $deff$, pb , $AveSize$ and RR was obtained from the Nepal MICS 2014 from the indicators: underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) and underweight prevalence (severe). For a third indicator, height-for-age -2SD, information was obtained from *Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2016* (NDHS 2016). Table SD.1.3 shows the values of r and $deff$ for the indicators used for sample size calculation.

Table SD.1.3: Indicator values for sample size calculation			
Distribution of EAs and households, by residential area, Census 2011			
	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) ^A	Underweight prevalence (severe) ^A	Height-for-age-2SD ^B
r	28.0%	8.0%	35.8%
$deff$	1.47	1.28	1.36
^A Data was obtained based on national estimate from Nepal MICS 2014.			
^B Data was obtained based on national estimate from NDHS 2016.			

For the calculation, r was assumed to be 28 and 8 percent respectively for underweight prevalence (moderate + severe) and underweight prevalence (severe) and that for height-for-age-2SD was assumed to be 35.8%. The values of $deff$ (design effect) were 1.47, 1.28 and 1.36 for Underweight prevalence (moderate + severe), Underweight prevalence (severe) and Height for age -2SD respectively. Similarly, the values of pb (percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 9.2 percent, $AveSize$ (mean household size) was taken as 4.59, and the response rate was assumed to be 95 percent, based on experience from the Nepal MICS 2014.

Tables SD.1.4 to SD.1.6 show the expected confidence intervals and RME for each indicator based on different sample sizes.

Table SD.1.4: Underweight prevalence (moderate + severe)						
n	r	CI lower	CI upper	Width	RME (%)	Number of children under 5 in sample
600	0.28	0.209	0.351	0.141	25.2	241
700	0.28	0.215	0.345	0.130	23.2	281
800	0.28	0.219	0.341	0.122	21.7	322
900	0.28	0.223	0.337	0.115	20.5	362
1000	0.28	0.226	0.334	0.109	19.4	402
1100	0.28	0.228	0.332	0.104	18.5	442
1200	0.28	0.230	0.330	0.099	17.7	482

Table SD.1.5: Underweight prevalence (severe)						
n	r	CI lower	CI upper	Width	RME (%)	Number of children under 5 in sample
600	0.080	0.040	0.120	0.080	49.8	241
700	0.080	0.043	0.117	0.073	45.8	281
800	0.080	0.046	0.114	0.069	42.9	322
900	0.080	0.048	0.112	0.065	40.4	362
1000	0.080	0.049	0.120	0.070	38.3	402
1100	0.080	0.051	0.109	0.058	36.5	442
1200	0.080	0.052	0.108	0.056	35.0	482

Table SD.1.6: Height for age -2SD						
n	r	CI lower	CI upper	Width	RME (%)	Number of children under 5 in sample
600	0.358	0.286	0.430	0.144	20.1	241
700	0.358	0.291	0.425	0.133	18.6	281
800	0.358	0.296	0.420	0.125	17.4	322
900	0.358	0.299	0.417	0.118	16.4	362
1000	0.358	0.302	0.414	0.112	15.6	402
1100	0.358	0.305	0.411	0.106	14.9	442
1200	0.358	0.307	0.409	0.102	14.2	482

The relative margins of error are rather large for severe underweight prevalence. The reason is the low prevalence, which will make the RME high as the prevalence is the denominator when the RME is calculated.

The conclusion from studying the expected confidence intervals and RME was that 800-900 households per domain would be adequate to yield estimates with sufficient precision for most of the indicators.

It was decided to have an average sample size of about 850 households per stratum. The strata were urban and rural areas in each of the seven provinces plus a separate stratum for Kathmandu valley, so altogether 15 strata. This would give a total sample size of 12,750 households.

The allocation of the sample over the 15 strata was done by a power allocation:

$$n_h = n \cdot \frac{N_h^{0.3}}{\sum N_h^{0.3}}$$

The allocation was slightly adjusted by adding sample households to two strata where the allocation had resulted in fewer than 700 sample households. After this adjustment the total sample size became 12,800 households.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Nepal MICS was determined as 25 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 512 sample clusters would need to be selected.

Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the clusters and households to the sampling strata. Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Nepal MICS		
	Sample Clusters	Sample Households
Total	512	12,800
Province		
Province 1	76	1,900
Rural	36	900
Urban	40	1,000
Province 2	73	1,825
Rural	31	775
Urban	42	1,050
Bagmati Province	108	2,700
Rural	33	825
Kathmandu Valley Urban	41	1,025
Other Urban	34	850
Gandaki Province	65	1,625
Rural	30	750
Urban	35	875
Lumbini Province	74	1,850
Rural	36	900
Urban	38	950
Karnali Province	56	1,400
Rural	28	700
Urban	28	700
Sudoorpashchim Province	60	1,500
Rural	28	700
Urban	32	800

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2011 Census frame. The first stage of sampling was subsequently completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the seven provinces, separately for the urban and rural strata including Kathmandu valley urban.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2011 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area.

Listing was carried over a three-month period from October 2018 to January 2019 by mobilizing 42 teams with two persons (1 lister and 1 mapper) in each team. Central and district level CBS staff members were trained and deployed for listing work. Adequate monitoring during field work was ensured by mobilizing Branch Statistical Officers (SO) located in districts in addition to personnel from CBS's central office. A field monitoring plan was developed jointly by the CBS, UNICEF and ROSA/HQ team as a guiding document for all the personnel involved during the monitoring of the data collection work in order to ensure consistency.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the CBS, where the selection of 25 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.¹

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sampled 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 households listed in each sample cluster were divided into two strata for the second stage selection: households with and without children under 5. A separate sample of households was selected from each group, using a higher sampling rate for households with children under 5. This sampling strategy increased the number of children under 5 in the sample to increase the precision of the indicators based on under-5 children.

Of the 25 households selected in each cluster, the target number of sample households with children under age 5 years was 13. Therefore, in sample clusters where more than 13 households with children under age 5 were listed, 13 of these households were selected using random systematic sampling; and 12 households without children under age 5 were selected from the other stratum. In sample clusters where 13 or less households with children under 5 were listed, all of these households were selected for the survey. In these clusters, the number of households without children under 5 to be selected was equal to 25 minus the number of households with children.

The Nepal MICS also included water quality testing for both *E. coli* and Arsenic for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 25 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 for *E. coli*, and only at the source for Arsenic. 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

¹ Available here: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 31, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Nepal MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating a similar number of households to each of the provinces, different sampling fractions were used in each provincesince the number of households in the census frame varies by province. 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:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2011 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2011 Census frame 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, $p_{2hi} = 1$

in the case of p_{3hi} it will vary for households with and without children under 5 years within each sample cluster, since a different sampling rate was used for each group. Based on the stratified two-stage sample design, the probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 within a sample EA was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(wc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(wc)}}{M'_{hi(wc)}}$$

where:

$f_{hi(wc)}$ = probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

n_h , M_{hi} , M_h and p_{2hi} are identical to the earlier definition

$m_{hi(wc)}$ = number of sample households with children under 5 selected in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

$M'_{hi(wc)}$ = total number of households with children under 5 listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

The corresponding overall probability of selection for the households without children was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(woc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(woc)}}{M'_{hi(woc)}},$$

where:

$f_{hi(woc)}$ = probability of selection for the sample households without children under 5 in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

$m_{hi(woc)}$ = number of sample households without children under 5 selected in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

$M'_{hi(woc)}$ = total number of households without children under 5 listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2011 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated, separately for households with and without children under 5.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

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 .

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 Nepal MICS 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 sub sampling 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 one child was randomly selected from the household list of children of the same age range in each sampled household. 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 25 Nepal MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this sub sampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{25}{5} = \frac{5}{f_h}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the *i*-th sample EA 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:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the *i*-th sample EA 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)

The Nepal MICS 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 non response) 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 0.117170 and 9.814518 in the 512 sample enumeration areas (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

Nepal MICS 2019 Technical Committee

Deputy Director General, Social Statistics Division, CBS	Chairperson
Deputy Director General, Economic statistics Division, CBS	Member
Deputy Director General, Planning and Coordination Division, CBS	Member
Programme Director, National Planning Commission	Member
Under Secretary, Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens	Member
Director, Population section, CBS	Member
Director, Household Survey section, CBS	Member
Director, Gender and Social Statistics section, CBS	Member
Director, GIS section, CBS	Member
Under Secretary, Department of Health Services	Member
Under Secretary, Department of Education	Member
Representative, Central Department of Statistics, TU	Member
Representative, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management	Member
Statistics Officer, Gender and Social Statistics section, CBS	Member
MICS Representative, UNICEF	Member
Invitees (maximum 3 persons)	Member
Director, Gender and Social Statistics section, CBS	Member Secretary

Nepal MICS 2019 CBS Core team

Mr. Suman Raj Aryal	Ex- Director General
Mr. Nebin Lal Shrestha	Director General
Mr. Hem Raj Regmi	Deputy Director General
Mr. Dilli Raj Joshi	Deputy Director General
Mr. Krishna Tuladhar	Director
Mr. Suresh Basnyat	Director
Mr. Kapil Dev Joshi	Statistics Officer
Ms. Jyoti KC	Statistics Officer
Mr. Bhabishor Ghimire	Statistics Officer
Mr. Krishna Prasad Chaulagain	Statistics Assistant

UNICEF Nepal

Ms. Usha Mishra Hayes	Chief, SPEE section, UNICEF
Mr. Thakur Dhakal	Social Policy Specialist, SPEE section, UNICEF
Ms. Sevara Hamzaeva	Evaluation Specialist, SPEE section, UNICEF
Mr. Yendra Kamal Rai	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, SPEE section, UNICEF
Mr. Ramesh Ghimire	MICS Consultant
Mr. Naveen Paudyal	Nutrition Officer, Nutrition section, UNICEF
Mr. Sanjay Rijal	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Nutrition section, UNICEF
Mr. Mukunda Nepal	Communication Office, Information and Communication Section, UNICEF.

UNICEF Regional office for South Asia

Mr. Inoussa Kabore	Regional Chief, Programme & Planning
Mr. Daniel Reijer	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist & Regional MICS Coordinator
Mr. Hans Petterson	MICS Sampling Expert
Ms. Denise Buchner	MICS Household Survey Expert Consultant

UNICEF Global MICS Team

Mr. Attila Hancioglu	Global MICS Coordinator
Mr. Turgay Unalan	Household Survey Specialist
Mr. Glen Heller	Data Processing Specialist
Mr. Yadigar Coskun	Data Processing Specialist
Mr. Robert Bain	Water Quality Specialist
Mr. Bo Robert Beshanski-Pedersen	Household Survey Expert Consultant
Mr. Temur Paksashvili	Data Processing Specialist

Financial support and Facilitation team (CBS)

Mr. Bishwa Prasad Aryal	Under Secretary (Account)
Ms. Tara Bhandari	Account Officer
Ms. Pratima Ghimire	Accountant

Main Trainers (CBS)

Mr. Nebin Lal Shrestha	Director General
Mr. Dilli Raj Joshi	Deputy Director General
Mr. Krishna Tuladhar	Director
Mr. Pramod Raj Regmi	Director
Mr. Suresh Basnyat	Director
Mr. Keshav Kumar Gautam	Director
Mr. Shailendra Ghimire	Director
Mr. Gyanendra Bajracharya	Director
Mr. Lila Prasad Mishra	Director
Mr. Rajan Silwal	Director
Ms. Saroj Bhattarai	Director
Mr. Dharma Ratna Bajracharya	Director
Mr. Kapil Dev Joshi	Statistics Officer
Ms. Jyoti K.C.	Statistics Officer
Mr. Bhabishor Ghimire	Statistics Officer
Mr. Ramesh Ghimire	MICS Consultant, UNICEF
Mr. Krishna Prasad Chaulagain	Statistics Assistant

Household Listers

Mr. Ishu Kumar Karki	Mr. Gayatri Prasad Dhakal	Mr. Rudra Thapa Magar
Mr. Manoj Kumar Mehata	Mr. Bal Krishna Mehata	Mr. Sri Dev Yadav
Mr. Vijaya Yadav	Mr. Prakash Bista	Ms. Shova Regmi
Mr. Sujan Kumar Subedi	Mr. Rameshwor Singha Thapa	Mr. Megh Raj Kafle
Mr. Pharmananda Ojha	Ms. Bishnu Devi Sharma	Ms. Tulsi Devi Koju
Mr. Kiran Bista	Mr. Balaram Dulal	Mr. Jitendra Baitha
Mr. AashutoshKusvaha	Mr. Shiv Sharan Parajuli	Mr. Tilak Pal
Mr. Ashok Prasad Neupane	Mr. Ram Chandra Gautam	Mr. Harish Pant
Mr. Surendra Raj Paudel	Mr. Ram Chandra Wagle	Ms. Laxmi Maharjan
Mr. Bhim Bahadur Chaudhari	Mr. Mohan Lal Mahato	Mr. Dhan Bahadur BC
Mr. Sona Lal Shah	Mr. Jagadish Prasad Bhatta	Mr. Surendra Pant
Mr. Krishna Singha Khadka	Mr. Lanka Bahadur Bam	Mr. Tek Bahadur Gharti
Mr. Yuva Raj Acharya	Mr. Katak Bahadur Sharki	Mr. Dan Bahadur Mahara
Mr. Upendra BahadurRegami	Mr. Prem Bahadur Dangi	

Data collection fieldworkers

Mr. Dhana Bahadur BC	Supervisor	Mr. Arbind Mehta	Measurer
Mr. Dipak Panthi	Supervisor	Ms. Babita KumariYadav	Measurer
Mr. Hark Bahadur Patali	Supervisor	Mr. Chiranjibi Gautam	Measurer
Mr. Ishu Kumar Karki	Supervisor	Mr. Deepesh Yadav	Measurer
Mr. Krishna Singh Khadka	Supervisor	Mr. Dev Raj Dhital	Measurer
Mr. Manoj Kumar Mehata	Supervisor	Mr. Dev Raj Pandey	Measurer
Mr. Mohan Lal Mahato	Supervisor	Mr. Hem Prasad Joshi	Measurer
Mr. Prakash Bista	Supervisor	Mr. Krishna Rokaya	Measurer
Mr. Prem Bahadur Dangi	Supervisor	Mr. Mahesh Bist	Measurer
Mr. Ram Chandra Wagle	Supervisor	Mr. Mukunda Raj Acharya	Measurer
Mr. Rudra Prasad Adhikari	Supervisor	Mr. Nabin Sapkota	Measurer
Mr. Shridev Yadav	Supervisor	Mr. Pramod Singh	Measurer
Mr. Sukha Dev Saha	Supervisor	Mr. Raj Kumar Pariyar	Measurer
Mr. Sumant Kumar Yadav	Supervisor	Mr. Raju Khanal	Measurer
Mr. Surendra Prasad Panta	Supervisor	Ms. Shibu KC	Measurer
Mr. Surendra Raj Paudel	Supervisor	Mr. Shyam Sunder Giri	Measurer
Mr. Sushil Paudel	Supervisor	Mr. Vishnu Prasad Sharma	Measurer
Mr. Umesh Raya Yadav	Supervisor	Mr. Youvaraj Poudel	Measurer
Ms. Anjila Thapa	Interviewer	Ms. Nirmala Shahi	Interviewer
Ms. Anju Subedi	Interviewer	Ms. Pabitra Thapa	Interviewer
Ms. Arpana Pokharel	Interviewer	Ms. Parvati Sunar	Interviewer
Mr. Ashok Kumar Yadav	Interviewer	Ms. Parwati Karki	Interviewer
Ms. Barsha Aryal	Interviewer	Ms. Priyanka Chaudhary	Interviewer
Ms. Bhawani Sapkota	Interviewer	Ms. Puspa Chaudhary	Interviewer
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APPENDIX C: ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 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 Jack knife 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 more complex sample design.
- 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 MICS results 95% confidence interval sare 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 MICS data, programs developed in CPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 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 III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all provinces (Tables SE.4 to SE.25).

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 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 (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound	Upper bound	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.899	0.009	0.010	11.989	3.462	53,815	12,655	0.880	0.917
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.793	0.007	0.009	4.554	2.134	14,805	14,805	0.779	0.807
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.914	0.005	0.005	1.718	1.311	5,501	5,501	0.904	0.924
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.410	0.011	0.026	6.941	2.635	14,805	14,805	0.388	0.431
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.606	0.013	0.022	4.087	2.022	5,501	5,501	0.579	0.633
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.059	0.003	0.059	3.184	1.784	14,805	14,805	0.052	0.066
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.155	0.010	0.065	4.342	2.084	5,501	5,501	0.135	0.176
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.061	0.003	0.051	2.517	1.587	14,805	14,805	0.055	0.067
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.452	0.012	0.026	3.097	1.760	5,501	5,501	0.428	0.475
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	16	2	4	na	na	na	na	12	20
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	25	3	7	na	na	na	na	20	30
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	28	3	7	na	na	na	na	23	34
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.0	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	1.9	2.1
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	63	3	12	na	na	na	na	56	70
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.467	0.008	0.017	3.105	1.762	11,183	11,667	0.450	0.483
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.619	0.008	0.014	2.526	1.589	7,983	8,530	0.602	0.636
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.778	0.010	0.013	1.533	1.238	1,950	2,519	0.757	0.798
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.772	0.014	0.018	2.668	1.633	1,950	2,519	0.745	0.799

Table SE.1: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</i>)		Confidence limits			
					Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>		
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.814	0.013	0.015	1.386	1.177	1,265	1,327	0.789	0.839
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.704	0.014	0.019	1.171	1.082	1,265	1,327	0.677	0.732
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.871	0.012	0.013	1.579	1.257	1,265	1,327	0.848	0.895
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.269	0.012	0.044	9.094	3.016	53,815	12,655	0.245	0.293
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.820	0.020	0.024	0.410	0.640	139	157	0.781	0.860
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.621	0.024	0.039	1.246	1.116	585	494	0.573	0.670
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.315	0.008	0.026	2.071	1.439	6,456	6,469	0.298	0.332
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.120	0.006	0.046	1.882	1.372	6,477	6,494	0.109	0.131
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.026	0.003	0.116	2.310	1.520	6,477	6,494	0.020	0.032
Early child development index	TC.53	0.652	0.013	0.020	2.202	1.484	2,870	2,898	0.626	0.678
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.829	0.018	0.021	3.016	1.737	1,042	1,392	0.794	0.864
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.199	0.022	0.110	3.309	1.819	2,105	1,100	0.155	0.242
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.197	0.023	0.116	3.632	1,906	2,105	1,100	0.151	0.242
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.772	0.009	0.012	3.019	1.737	6,658	6,658	0.754	0.790
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.820	0.006	0.008	3.121	1.767	16,480	11,719	0.808	0.833
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.079	0.006	0.080	1.539	1.241	2,560	2,788	0.067	0.092
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.328	0.012	0.037	1.822	1.350	2,560	2,788	0.304	0.352

Table SE.1: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*dqrt*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>dqrt</i>)		Confidence limits		
						Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound	Upper bound	
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	WS.2	0.954	0.005	0.005	5.935	2.436	53,815	12,655	0.944	0.963
	WS.6	0.191	0.013	0.069	2.714	1.647	10,301	2,445	0.164	0.217
	WS.7	0.807	0.006	0.008	3.016	1.737	53,754	12,636	0.795	0.819
	WS.8	0.938	0.005	0.006	6.580	2.565	53,815	12,655	0.927	0.949
	WS.9	0.787	0.007	0.009	4.136	2.034	53,815	12,655	0.772	0.801
	WS.11	0.028	0.003	0.123	5.512	2.348	53,815	12,655	0.021	0.035
Equitable chance in life										
	EQ.1	0.106	0.004	0.039	2.173	1.474	18,405	11,986	0.098	0.114
	EQ.3	0.386	0.008	0.021	3.385	1.840	53,815	12,655	0.370	0.402
	EQ.9a	6.7	0.042	0.006	3.157	1.777	5,236	5,349	6.7	6.8
	EQ.9a	6.4	0.057	0.009	2.341	1.530	1,976	1,875	6.3	6.5

na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound	Upper bound	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.942	0.009	0.010	10.728	3,275	36,225	7,185	0.924	0.960
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.818	0.009	0.011	4.683	2.164	10,281	8,642	0.800	0.836
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.930	0.006	0.006	1.822	1.350	3,900	3,255	0.918	0.942
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.485	0.014	0.028	6.341	2.518	10,281	8,642	0.458	0.512
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.677	0.016	0.024	3.922	1.980	3,900	3,255	0.645	0.710
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.077	0.005	0.060	2.618	1.618	10,281	8,642	0.068	0.087
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.190	0.013	0.070	3.745	1.935	3,900	3,255	0.164	0.217
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.052	0.004	0.073	2.513	1.585	10,281	8,642	0.044	0.060
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.439	0.015	0.035	3.132	1.770	3,900	3,255	0.408	0.470
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	16	3	6	na	na	na	na	11	21
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	24	3	11	na	na	na	na	17	31
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	28	4	12	na	na	na	na	21	35
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	1.9	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	1.8	2.0
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	58	5	22	na	na	na	na	49	67
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.463	0.011	0.024	3.252	1.803	7,679	6,754	0.441	0.484
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.610	0.011	0.018	2.581	1.607	5,489	4,953	0.588	0.632
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.807	0.013	0.016	1.473	1.214	1,277	1,387	0.781	0.832
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.832	0.017	0.020	2.710	1.646	1,277	1,387	0.799	0.865

Table SE.2: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.799	0.018	0.022	1.469	1.212	822	748	0.764	0.835
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.693	0.018	0.026	1.168	1.081	822	748	0.656	0.729
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.860	0.016	0.018	1.493	1.222	822	748	0.829	0.891
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.368	0.016	0.043	7.915	2.813	36,225	7,185	0.336	0.400
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.820	0.025	0.031	0.276	0.525	68	65	0.769	0.870
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.588	0.035	0.059	1.214	1.102	363	245	0.519	0.657
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.288	0.011	0.037	2.028	1.424	4,177	3,590	0.267	0.310
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.112	0.007	0.064	1.878	1.370	4,188	3,595	0.098	0.127
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.027	0.004	0.157	2.416	1.554	4,188	3,595	0.018	0.035
Early child development index	TC.53	0.680	0.017	0.026	2.286	1.512	1,876	1,631	0.645	0.714
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.867	0.024	0.027	3.733	1.932	672	770	0.820	0.915
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.761	0.012	0.016	3.062	1.750	4,318	3,691	0.736	0.786
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.808	0.009	0.011	3.172	1.781	10,637	6,597	0.790	0.825
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.069	0.008	0.117	1.570	1.253	1,742	1,558	0.052	0.085
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.300	0.016	0.053	1.890	1.375	1,742	1,558	0.268	0.332
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.958	0.006	0.006	6.699	2.588	36,225	7,185	0.945	0.970
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.219	0.018	0.081	2.508	1.584	6,881	1,380	0.183	0.254
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.856	0.007	0.008	3.031	1.741	36,184	7,176	0.841	0.870

Table SE.2: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

Indicator	MICS	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>deft</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>
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.947	0.005	0.007	7.206	2.684	36,225	7,185	0.936	0.958
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.765	0.010	0.013	3.761	1.939	36,225	7,185	0.745	0.784
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.039	0.005	0.131	4.987	2.233	36,225	7,185	0.029	0.049
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.103	0.005	0.053	2.167	1.472	11,968	6,754	0.092	0.114
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.351	0.010	0.029	3.359	1.833	36,225	7,185	0.330	0.371
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.8	0.056	0.008	3.131	1.770	3,529	2,974	6.7	7.0
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.4	0.075	0.012	2.198	1.483	1,380	1,054	6.3	6.6

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.808	0.021	0.026	15.559	3.945	17,590	5,470	0.766	0.850
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.736	0.009	0.013	2.723	1.650	4,524	6,163	0.717	0.754
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.875	0.008	0.009	1.181	1.087	1,601	2,246	0.860	0.890
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.238	0.009	0.036	2.557	1.599	4,524	6,163	0.220	0.255
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.432	0.015	0.034	1.950	1.396	1,601	2,246	0.403	0.462
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.018	0.002	0.124	1.683	1.297	4,524	6,163	0.013	0.022
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.071	0.008	0.111	2.099	1.449	1,601	2,246	0.055	0.086
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.082	0.005	0.065	2.338	1.529	4,524	6,163	0.071	0.092
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.483	0.014	0.029	1.793	1.339	1,601	2,246	0.455	0.512
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	16	3	10	na	na	na	na	9	22
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	26	4	15	na	na	na	na	18	33
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	30	4	15	na	na	na	na	22	37
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.4	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	2.2	2.5
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	74	4	18	na	na	na	na	65	82
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.476	0.010	0.021	2.038	1.428	3,504	4,913	0.455	0.496
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.639	0.011	0.017	1.909	1.382	2,494	3,577	0.616	0.661
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.723	0.016	0.023	1.533	1.238	673	1,132	0.690	0.756
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.658	0.021	0.032	2.264	1.505	673	1,132	0.615	0.700

Table SE.2: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.841	0.015	0.018	0.958	0.979	444	579	0.811	0.871
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.726	0.020	0.027	1.106	1.052	444	579	0.687	0.765
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.893	0.016	0.018	1.643	1.282	444	579	0.860	0.926
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.064	0.006	0.101	3.811	1.952	17,590	5,470	0.051	0.077
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.821	0.030	0.037	0.557	0.746	71	92	0.761	0.881
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.676	0.032	0.047	1.136	1.066	222	249	0.613	0.739
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.364	0.012	0.033	1.746	1.321	2,279	2,879	0.340	0.388
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.135	0.008	0.061	1.692	1.301	2,289	2,899	0.118	0.151
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.024	0.004	0.151	1.657	1.287	2,289	2,899	0.017	0.032
Early child development index	TC.53	0.600	0.019	0.031	1.842	1.357	995	1,267	0.563	0.638
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.759	0.022	0.029	1.607	1.268	371	622	0.716	0.803
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.793	0.012	0.015	2.433	1.560	2,340	2,967	0.770	0.816
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.843	0.008	0.010	2.559	1.600	5,843	5,122	0.827	0.859
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.102	0.009	0.093	1.194	1.093	818	1,230	0.083	0.121
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.388	0.015	0.038	1.102	1.050	818	1,230	0.359	0.418
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.945	0.006	0.006	3.688	1.920	17,590	5,470	0.933	0.957
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.134	0.017	0.128	2.700	1.643	3,419	1,065	0.100	0.168
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.707	0.010	0.014	2.408	1.552	17,570	5,460	0.688	0.726

Table SE.2: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</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>
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.920	0.005	0.009	4.912	2.216	17,590	5,470	0.909	0.931
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.832	0.010	0.012	4.114	2.028	17,590	5,470	0.811	0.852
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.006	0.001	0.189	1.204	1.097	17,590	5,470	0.004	0.008
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.112	0.006	0.055	1.984	1.409	6,437	5,232	0.100	0.124
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.459	0.011	0.024	2.580	1.606	17,590	5,470	0.437	0.481
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.5	0.052	0.008	2.217	1.489	1,708	2,375	6.4	6.6
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.3	0.076	0.012	1.899	1.378	596	821	6.1	6.4

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Province 1

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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 0.885	0.033	0.037	19.978	4.470	9,087	1,868	0.819	0.951
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10 0.800	0.019	0.023	4.461	2.112	2,419	2,052	0.762	0.837
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10 0.881	0.012	0.014	1.088	1.043	912	808	0.857	0.905
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a 0.400	0.024	0.060	4.897	2.213	2,419	2,052	0.352	0.448
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a 0.596	0.029	0.048	2.799	1.673	912	808	0.538	0.654
ICT skills (women)	SR.13 0.036	0.008	0.209	3.394	1.842	2,419	2,052	0.021	0.052
ICT skills (men)	SR.13 0.108	0.017	0.158	2.449	1.565	912	808	0.074	0.142
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14 0.060	0.006	0.096	1.203	1.097	2,419	2,052	0.048	0.071
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14 0.490	0.023	0.047	1.729	1.315	912	808	0.443	0.536
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1 20	6	42	na	na	na	na	7	33
Infant mortality rate	CS.3 30	9	76	na	na	na	na	13	48
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5 32	9	76	na	na	na	na	14	49
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	- 2.0	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	1.8	2.2
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1 61	8	71	na	na	na	na	44	78
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3 0.480	0.019	0.039	2.245	1.498	1,790	1,600	0.442	0.517
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4 0.621	0.021	0.034	2.255	1.502	1,276	1,186	0.579	0.663
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b 0.803	0.022	0.028	1.120	1.058	306	357	0.759	0.848
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9 0.792	0.040	0.051	3.501	1.871	306	357	0.712	0.873

Table SE.4: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.824	0.034	0.042	1.635	1.279	211	200	0.755	0.893
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.743	0.035	0.047	1.265	1.125	211	200	0.674	0.813
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.897	0.023	0.026	1.150	1.073	211	200	0.850	0.943
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.175	0.025	0.144	8.250	2.872	9,087	1,868	0.124	0.226
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	20	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.606	0.067	0.111	1.106	1.052	78	59	0.471	0.741
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.249	0.013	0.051	0.815	0.903	1,037	951	0.223	0.274
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.143	0.017	0.116	2.154	1.468	1,044	957	0.110	0.176
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.009	0.002	0.262	0.609	0.781	1,044	957	0.004	0.014
Early child development index	TC.53	0.769	0.034	0.044	2.682	1.638	465	423	0.702	0.837
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.814	0.038	0.047	1.893	1.376	169	200	0.738	0.890
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.784	0.019	0.025	2.123	1.457	1,053	966	0.745	0.823
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.876	0.010	0.012	1.579	1.257	2,671	1,677	0.856	0.897
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.066	0.015	0.234	1.505	1.227	408	389	0.035	0.097
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.285	0.025	0.087	1.159	1.077	408	389	0.235	0.334
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.957	0.014	0.015	8.831	2.972	9,087	1,868	0.930	0.985
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.347	0.045	0.131	3.386	1.840	1,752	374	0.256	0.438
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.846	0.012	0.015	2.174	1.475	9,078	1,866	0.821	0.871

Table SE.4: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	0.952	0.005	0.010	3.651	1.911	9,087	1,868	0.941	0.963
Use of basic sanitation services	0.846	0.015	0.017	3.105	1.762	9,087	1,868	0.816	0.875
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.029	0.005	0.178	1.795	1.340	9,087	1,868	0.019	0.040
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	0.118	0.012	0.099	2.245	1.498	3,039	1,717	0.095	0.141
Population covered by social transfers	0.360	0.014	0.038	1.528	1.236	9,087	1,868	0.333	0.388
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	5.6	0.113	0.020	2.433	1.560	855	728	5.4	5.8
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	6.1	0.155	0.025	1.983	1.408	300	246	5.8	6.4

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Province 1 - Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound	Upper bound	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.820	0.047	0.057	13.204	3,634	3,428	881	0.726	0.914
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.760	0.026	0.035	3.596	1,896	868	944	0.707	0.813
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.843	0.020	0.023	1.080	1,039	328	374	0.804	0.882
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.290	0.021	0.073	2.027	1,424	868	944	0.248	0.332
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.445	0.031	0.070	1.479	1,216	328	374	0.383	0.508
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.016	0.006	0.346	1.850	1,360	868	944	0.005	0.027
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.071	0.016	0.218	1.360	1,166	328	374	0.040	0.103
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.054	0.009	0.158	1.355	1,164	868	944	0.037	0.072
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.475	0.036	0.075	1.901	1,379	328	374	0.404	0.546
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	25	12	136	na	na	na	na	2	49
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	29	12	147	na	na	na	na	5	53
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	33	12	148	na	na	na	na	9	57
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.1	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	na	1.8	2.4
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	79	11	112	na	na	na	na	57	100
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.485	0.025	0.053	1.925	1,387	652	742	0.434	0.536
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.641	0.035	0.055	2.904	1,704	461	546	0.571	0.711
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.698	0.039	0.056	1.179	1,086	116	165	0.620	0.776
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.675	0.052	0.078	2.059	1,435	116	165	0.570	0.780

Table SE.5: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.820	0.039	0.048	0.876	0.936	74	84	0.741	0.899
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.733	0.051	0.069	1.093	1.045	74	84	0.632	0.835
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.863	0.042	0.049	1.254	1.120	74	84	0.779	0.948
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.072	0.016	0.216	3.201	1.789	3,428	881	0.041	0.104
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	12	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.657)	(0.091)	(0.139)	(1.108)	(1.053)	33	31	(0.475)	(0.839)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.265	0.023	0.088	1.286	1.134	421	466	0.218	0.311
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.140	0.021	0.150	1.708	1.307	423	468	0.098	0.181
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.011	0.005	0.450	1.004	1.002	423	468	0.001	0.020
Early child development index	TC.53	0.756	0.039	0.052	1.801	1.342	205	219	0.678	0.834
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.813	0.043	0.053	1.230	1.109	74	101	0.726	0.899
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.776	0.028	0.036	2.065	1.437	426	472	0.721	0.831
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.866	0.015	0.017	1.472	1.213	1,084	811	0.837	0.895
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.080	0.021	0.263	1.088	1.043	148	182	0.038	0.122
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.292	0.040	0.136	1.382	1.176	148	182	0.213	0.372
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.946	0.012	0.013	2.630	1.622	3,428	881	0.922	0.971
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.216	0.062	0.287	3.978	1.994	665	177	0.092	0.339
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.769	0.019	0.024	1.715	1.309	3,428	881	0.731	0.806

Table SE.5: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*dseft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>dseft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.938	0.005	0.015	2.933	1.713	3,428	881	0.927	0.949
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.844	0.022	0.026	3.107	1.763	3,428	881	0.801	0.887
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.006	0.002	0.356	0.659	0.812	3,428	881	0.002	0.010
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.100	0.013	0.128	1.524	1.234	1,238	843	0.074	0.125
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.385	0.023	0.060	1.987	1.410	3,428	881	0.339	0.431
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.6	0.167	0.030	2.502	1.582	320	352	5.2	5.9
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.1	0.219	0.036	1.767	1.329	114	124	5.7	6.6

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Province 1 - Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.924	0.045	0.049	28.713	5,659	987	0.833	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.822	0.024	0.030	4.474	1,551	1,108	0.773	0.871
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.902	0.015	0.016	1.054	585	434	0.873	0.931
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.461	0.034	0.074	5.157	1,551	1,108	0.393	0.529
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.681	0.042	0.061	3.458	585	434	0.598	0.764
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.048	0.011	0.239	3.178	1,551	1,108	0.025	0.071
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.129	0.025	0.197	2.493	585	434	0.078	0.180
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.062	0.007	0.120	1.058	1,551	1,108	0.047	0.077
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.498	0.030	0.061	1.578	585	434	0.438	0.558
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	17	8	57	na	na	na	2	32
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	31	12	149	na	na	na	6	55
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	31	12	149	na	na	na	6	55
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	-	2.0	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	1.7	2.2
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	51	12	144	na	na	na	27	75
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.477	0.025	0.053	2.229	1,139	858	0.426	0.528
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.610	0.026	0.043	1.863	815	640	0.557	0.662
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.868	0.024	0.028	0.976	190	192	0.819	0.916
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.864	0.054	0.063	4.752	190	192	0.755	0.972

Table SE.6: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.826	0.049	0.059	1.900	1.378	136	116	0.729	0.924
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.749	0.046	0.061	1.275	1.129	136	116	0.657	0.840
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.915	0.026	0.028	0.963	0.981	136	116	0.864	0.966
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.237	0.038	0.162	8.053	2.838	5,659	987	0.160	0.314
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	8	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.568)	(0.102)	(0.179)	(1.134)	(1.065)	45	28	(0.365)	(0.771)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.237	0.014	0.060	0.547	0.740	617	485	0.209	0.266
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.145	0.024	0.165	2.261	1.504	622	489	0.097	0.193
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.008	0.002	0.294	0.352	0.594	622	489	0.003	0.013
Early child development index	TC.53	0.780	0.051	0.066	3.120	1.766	260	204	0.677	0.883
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.816	0.058	0.072	2.226	1.492	95	99	0.699	0.932
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.789	0.026	0.033	2.040	1.428	626	494	0.737	0.842
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.883	0.014	0.015	1.567	1.252	1,588	866	0.856	0.911
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.058	0.021	0.353	1.585	1.259	260	207	0.017	0.099
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.280	0.031	0.111	0.997	0.999	260	207	0.218	0.343
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.964	0.021	0.022	12.627	3.554	5,659	987	0.922	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.428	0.064	0.149	3.243	1.801	1,087	197	0.300	0.555
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.893	0.016	0.018	2.632	1.622	5,650	985	0.861	0.925

Table SE.6: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.961	0.005	0.013	4.112	2.028	5,659	987	0.950	0.972
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.847	0.020	0.023	2.948	1.717	5,659	987	0.808	0.886
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.044	0.008	0.189	1.614	1.270	5,659	987	0.027	0.060
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.131	0.018	0.136	2.427	1.558	1,802	874	0.095	0.166
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.345	0.017	0.050	1.288	1.135	5,659	987	0.311	0.380
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.6	0.151	0.027	2.275	1.508	535	376	5.3	5.9
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.1	0.211	0.035	1.962	1.401	185	122	5.6	6.5

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Province 2

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.963	0.006	0.007	2.168	1,472	10,210	1,812	0.950	0.976
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.629	0.030	0.048	8.876	2,979	2,567	2,238	0.568	0.690
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.883	0.018	0.020	2.566	1.602	991	838	0.848	0.919
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.293	0.031	0.106	10.388	3.223	2,567	2,238	0.231	0.355
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.498	0.044	0.089	6.570	2.563	991	838	0.409	0.586
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.027	0.009	0.325	6.473	2.544	2,567	2,238	0.009	0.044
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.074	0.023	0.314	6.579	2.565	991	838	0.027	0.120
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.027	0.004	0.163	1.639	1.280	2,567	2,238	0.018	0.036
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.482	0.022	0.047	1.694	1.302	991	838	0.437	0.527
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	10	3	11	na	na	na	na	3	17
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	15	4	18	na	na	na	na	6	23
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	19	5	21	na	na	na	na	10	28
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.7	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	2.4	2.9
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	96	11	113	na	na	na	na	74	117
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.472	0.027	0.057	5.269	2.295	2,070	1,818	0.418	0.526
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.662	0.023	0.035	3.071	1.752	1,465	1,277	0.616	0.709
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.568	0.031	0.054	1.474	1.214	417	387	0.507	0.630
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.636	0.036	0.056	2.117	1.455	417	387	0.565	0.707

Table SE.7: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.691	0.031	0.045	0.885	0.941	266	193	0.628	0.754
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.467	0.037	0.080	1.066	1.033	266	193	0.392	0.541
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.769	0.035	0.045	1.297	1.139	266	193	0.700	0.839
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.183	0.030	0.165	11.000	3.317	10,210	1,812	0.123	0.243
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	20	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.699	0.054	0.077	1.431	1.196	172	105	0.591	0.806
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.342	0.017	0.051	1.391	1.179	1,462	1,025	0.307	0.377
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.139	0.013	0.092	1.428	1.195	1,482	1,040	0.113	0.165
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.038	0.010	0.252	2.593	1.610	1,482	1,040	0.019	0.057
Early child development index	TC.53	0.558	0.034	0.061	2.274	1.508	707	491	0.491	0.626
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.715	0.052	0.073	3.424	1.850	263	258	0.611	0.820
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.761	0.022	0.029	3.020	1.738	1,579	1,101	0.716	0.805
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.806	0.014	0.018	2.395	1.548	3,595	1,871	0.777	0.834
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.142	0.027	0.191	2.367	1.538	445	391	0.088	0.196
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.460	0.047	0.103	3.509	1.873	445	391	0.365	0.554
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.973	0.011	0.012	8.697	2.949	10,210	1,812	0.950	0.995
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.245	0.029	0.119	1.670	1.292	1,958	363	0.187	0.303
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.793	0.017	0.022	3.219	1.794	10,210	1,812	0.759	0.828

Table SE.7: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.836	0.005	0.029	7.697	2.774	10,210	1,812	0.825	0.847
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.729	0.020	0.027	3.609	1.900	10,210	1,812	0.689	0.768
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.022	0.006	0.276	3.165	1.779	10,210	1,812	0.010	0.035
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.101	0.010	0.099	2.099	1.449	3,901	1,912	0.081	0.121
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.369	0.019	0.052	2.914	1.707	10,210	1,812	0.331	0.408
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.5	0.065	0.009	1.426	1.194	922	817	7.4	7.6
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.4	0.134	0.021	1.564	1.250	366	290	6.1	6.6

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Province 2 - Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.928	0.016	0.018	1.755	2,891	770	0.895	0.961
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.566	0.021	0.037	1.714	706	948	0.524	0.609
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.889	0.020	0.023	1.376	253	338	0.849	0.929
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.196	0.016	0.080	1.459	706	948	0.165	0.227
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.404	0.035	0.086	1.672	253	338	0.335	0.473
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.015	0.004	0.251	0.903	706	948	0.007	0.022
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.033	0.015	0.462	2.473	253	338	0.003	0.064
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.012	0.004	0.346	1.334	706	948	0.004	0.020
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.555	0.032	0.057	1.355	253	338	0.492	0.618
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	11	7	44	na	na	na	0	25
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	16	9	75	na	na	na	0	33
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	20	9	76	na	na	na	3	38
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	-	2.8	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	2.5	3.2
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	93	14	187	na	na	na	65	120
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.487	0.027	0.056	2.266	572	775	0.433	0.541
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.678	0.025	0.036	1.515	409	552	0.629	0.727
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.551	0.045	0.082	1.349	118	164	0.460	0.641
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.581	0.048	0.082	1.529	118	164	0.485	0.677

Table SE.8: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.755	0.024	0.032	0.246	0.496	77	80	0.707	0.803
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.529	0.050	0.094	0.788	0.888	77	80	0.429	0.628
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.915	0.027	0.030	0.747	0.864	77	80	0.861	0.969
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.090	0.013	0.149	1.671	1.293	2,891	770	0.063	0.116
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	16	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.782)	(0.056)	(0.072)	(0.823)	(0.907)	46	45	(0.669)	(0.895)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.337	0.027	0.079	1.360	1.166	415	425	0.283	0.390
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.173	0.024	0.139	1.754	1.324	422	434	0.125	0.222
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.038	0.015	0.399	2.695	1.642	422	434	0.008	0.068
Early child development index	TC.53	0.533	0.045	0.085	1.549	1.245	184	191	0.443	0.623
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.624	0.057	0.091	1.648	1.284	84	122	0.511	0.737
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.747	0.025	0.034	1.539	1.241	446	461	0.697	0.797
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.860	0.021	0.024	2.829	1.682	1,077	806	0.819	0.901
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.172	0.035	0.200	1.347	1.161	117	162	0.103	0.241
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.485	0.042	0.088	1.162	1.078	117	162	0.400	0.569
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.992	0.004	0.004	1.883	1.372	2,891	770	0.984	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.277	0.032	0.116	0.782	0.884	554	154	0.213	0.341
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.737	0.026	0.036	2.755	1.660	2,891	770	0.685	0.790

Table SE.8: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.813	0.005	0.037	4.662	2.159	2,891	770	0.802	0.824
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.727	0.035	0.049	4.817	2.195	2,891	770	0.656	0.797
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.012	0.003	0.280	0.733	0.856	2,891	770	0.005	0.019
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.111	0.009	0.081	0.661	0.813	1,130	817	0.093	0.128
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.400	0.023	0.056	1.634	1.278	2,891	770	0.355	0.446
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.4	0.122	0.016	2.103	1.450	259	352	7.2	7.7
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.3	0.195	0.031	1.455	1.206	85	111	5.9	6.7

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Province 2 - Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.977	0.006	1.679	1.296	7,319	1,042	0.965	0.989
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.653	0.040	8.947	2.991	1,861	1,290	0.573	0.732
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.881	0.023	2.508	1.584	738	500	0.835	0.927
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.330	0.040	9.446	3.073	1,861	1,290	0.250	0.411
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.530	0.057	6.408	2.531	738	500	0.417	0.643
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.031	0.012	5.763	2.401	1,861	1,290	0.008	0.054
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.088	0.030	5.639	2.375	738	500	0.027	0.148
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.033	0.006	1.314	1.146	1,861	1,290	0.021	0.044
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.456	0.028	1.527	1.236	738	500	0.401	0.512
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	9	4	16	na	na	na	1	17
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	14	5	23	na	na	na	5	24
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	19	5	30	na	na	na	8	29
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	-	2.6	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	2.2	3.0
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	97	14	194	na	na	na	69	125
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.466	0.036	0.077	5.443	1,498	1,043	0.394	0.538
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.656	0.031	0.048	3.130	1,056	725	0.594	0.719
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.575	0.039	0.067	1.355	299	223	0.498	0.653
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.658	0.045	0.069	2.021	299	223	0.567	0.749

Table SE.9: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.665	0.044	0.066	0.959	0.979	189	113	0.577	0.752
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.441	0.050	0.113	1.119	1.058	189	113	0.342	0.540
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.710	0.049	0.069	1.305	1.143	189	113	0.612	0.808
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.220	0.040	0.183	9.835	3.136	7,319	1,042	0.139	0.300
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	4	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.668	0.070	0.105	1.308	1.144	126	60	0.528	0.809
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.344	0.022	0.064	1.299	1.140	1,047	600	0.300	0.388
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.125	0.015	0.117	1.183	1.088	1,060	606	0.096	0.154
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.038	0.012	0.314	2.354	1.534	1,060	606	0.014	0.062
Early child development index	TC.53	0.567	0.043	0.075	2.234	1.495	524	300	0.482	0.653
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.759	0.069	0.091	3.534	1.880	179	136	0.620	0.897
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.766	0.029	0.038	3.081	1.755	1,133	640	0.707	0.825
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.782	0.018	0.023	2.021	1.422	2,518	1,065	0.746	0.818
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.131	0.034	0.260	2.335	1.528	328	229	0.063	0.200
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.451	0.062	0.137	3.511	1.874	328	229	0.327	0.574
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.965	0.016	0.016	7.592	2.755	7,319	1,042	0.933	0.996
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.233	0.039	0.167	1.753	1.324	1,404	209	0.155	0.310
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.815	0.021	0.025	2.972	1.724	7,319	1,042	0.774	0.857

Table SE.9: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</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>
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.845	0.005	0.037	7.807	2.794	7,319	1,042	0.834	0.856
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.729	0.024	0.033	3.019	1.738	7,319	1,042	0.681	0.777
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.027	0.009	0.325	2.997	1.731	7,319	1,042	0.009	0.044
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.097	0.014	0.139	2.279	1.510	2,771	1,095	0.070	0.125
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.357	0.025	0.071	2.890	1.700	7,319	1,042	0.307	0.408
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.5	0.076	0.010	1.124	1.060	663	465	7.4	7.7
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.4	0.164	0.026	1.392	1.180	281	179	6.1	6.7

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Bagmati province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*delt*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>delt</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound	Upper bound
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.974	0.011	12.615	3.552	12,532	2,670	0.951	0.996
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.909	0.008	2.083	1.443	3,684	2,925	0.894	0.924
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.953	0.008	1.809	1.345	1,522	1,245	0.937	0.969
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.638	0.017	3.789	1.947	3,684	2,925	0.604	0.673
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.751	0.020	2.575	1.605	1,522	1,245	0.711	0.790
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.139	0.009	1.886	1.373	3,684	2,925	0.122	0.157
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.288	0.024	3.544	1.883	1,522	1,245	0.240	0.336
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.054	0.005	1.300	1.140	3,684	2,925	0.044	0.063
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.374	0.030	4.923	2.219	1,522	1,245	0.313	0.435
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	9	4	13	na	na	na	2	17
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	16	5	22	na	na	na	7	25
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	19	5	28	na	na	na	9	30
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	-	1.6	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	1.4	1.7
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	40	6	33	na	na	na	29	52
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.487	0.016	0.034	2.470	1,572	2,667	0.454	0.520
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.612	0.017	0.027	2.044	1,430	1,969	0.579	0.646
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.872	0.024	0.028	2.396	1,548	384	0.823	0.921
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.866	0.029	0.034	3.347	1,830	384	0.807	0.925

Table SE.10: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.857	0.030	0.035	1.757	1.325	244	240	0.797	0.917
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.796	0.030	0.038	1.336	1.156	244	240	0.736	0.856
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.936	0.020	0.022	1.670	1.292	244	240	0.895	0.977
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.592	0.024	0.041	6.617	2.572	12,532	2,670	0.543	0.641
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.691)	(0.083)	(0.121)	(0.815)	(0.903)	16	26	(0.524)	(0.858)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.511	0.069	0.136	1.391	1.179	95	73	0.372	0.650
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.229	0.020	0.088	2.737	1.655	1,231	1,197	0.189	0.269
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.047	0.009	0.180	1.922	1.386	1,227	1,196	0.030	0.064
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.034	0.009	0.273	3.087	1.757	1,227	1,196	0.015	0.052
Early child development index	TC.53	0.739	0.023	0.032	1.506	1.227	513	534	0.693	0.786
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.966	0.016	0.017	2.092	1.446	204	264	0.934	0.998
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.708	0.025	0.036	3.794	1.948	1,250	1,218	0.657	0.759
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.810	0.019	0.023	4.798	2.191	3,000	2,131	0.773	0.848
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.022	0.006	0.266	0.789	0.888	578	487	0.010	0.034
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.197	0.026	0.133	2.097	1.448	578	487	0.145	0.249
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.946	0.009	0.010	4.719	2.172	12,532	2,670	0.927	0.965
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.149	0.027	0.179	2.784	1.668	2,288	496	0.096	0.203
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.882	0.013	0.014	3.996	1.999	12,495	2,658	0.857	0.907

Table SE.10: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.978	0.005	0.005	3.251	1.803	12,532	2,670	0.967	0.989
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.704	0.019	0.026	4.440	2.107	12,532	2,670	0.667	0.742
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.037	0.012	0.328	11.097	3.331	12,532	2,670	0.013	0.062
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.093	0.008	0.087	1.687	1.299	3,523	2,209	0.077	0.109
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.286	0.019	0.065	4.559	2.135	12,532	2,670	0.248	0.323
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.0	0.104	0.015	3.942	1.985	1,166	892	6.8	7.2
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.7	0.135	0.020	2.625	1.620	539	387	6.4	6.9

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Bagmati province - Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound	Upper bound	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.921	0.040	0.044	18.003	4.243	2,328	814	0.841	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.818	0.022	0.027	2.741	1.656	622	809	0.773	0.863
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.869	0.020	0.024	1.198	1.095	236	328	0.828	0.910
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.302	0.027	0.088	2.722	1.650	622	809	0.249	0.355
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.430	0.029	0.067	1.106	1.052	236	328	0.373	0.488
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.032	0.009	0.277	2.049	1.431	622	809	0.014	0.050
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.071	0.018	0.259	1.677	1.295	236	328	0.034	0.108
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.115	0.013	0.112	1.315	1.147	622	809	0.089	0.141
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.449	0.044	0.098	2.570	1.603	236	328	0.361	0.537
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	4	2	6	na	na	na	na	0	9
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	20	9	77	na	na	na	na	2	37
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	20	9	77	na	na	na	na	2	37
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.4	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	na	2.1	2.8
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	71	12	151	na	na	na	na	46	95
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.538	0.031	0.059	2.618	1.618	481	659	0.475	0.601
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.712	0.029	0.040	2.014	1.419	363	506	0.655	0.769
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.796	0.031	0.039	0.904	0.951	85	150	0.733	0.859
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.715	0.060	0.084	2.649	1.628	85	150	0.595	0.836

Table SE.11: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.964	0.016	0.017	0.589	0.767	53	76	0.931	0.997
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.897	0.026	0.029	0.562	0.749	53	76	0.844	0.949
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.970	0.015	0.016	0.612	0.783	53	76	0.939	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.067	0.023	0.340	6.743	2.597	2,328	814	0.021	0.113
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	13	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.732)	(0.098)	(0.134)	(1.369)	(1.170)	28	29	(0.536)	(0.928)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.328	0.028	0.086	1.387	1.178	271	384	0.271	0.384
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.063	0.018	0.289	2.157	1.469	272	387	0.026	0.099
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.033	0.006	0.168	0.378	0.615	272	387	0.022	0.045
Early child development index	TC.53	0.640	0.044	0.069	1.379	1.174	107	163	0.552	0.729
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.955	0.021	0.022	0.763	0.873	35	75	0.913	0.997
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.818	0.032	0.039	2.720	1.649	275	391	0.753	0.882
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.855	0.021	0.025	2.198	1.483	593	614	0.813	0.897
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.047	0.021	0.450	1.597	1.264	99	161	0.005	0.089
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.342	0.042	0.122	1.231	1.110	99	161	0.259	0.425
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.921	0.019	0.020	3.868	1.967	2,328	814	0.884	0.958
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.025	0.015	0.627	1.500	1.225	451	152	0.000	0.055
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.690	0.035	0.051	4.672	2.161	2,319	808	0.620	0.761

Table SE.11: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.959	0.005	0.013	3.207	1.791	2,328	814	0.948	0.970
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.840	0.020	0.024	2.470	1.572	2,328	814	0.799	0.880
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.001	0.001	0.831	0.769	0.877	2,328	814	0.000	0.004
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.018	0.222	2.761	1.662	712	651	0.044	0.114
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.423	0.023	0.054	1.730	1.315	2,328	814	0.377	0.468
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.8	0.085	0.012	0.965	0.982	222	299	6.7	7.0
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.1	0.214	0.035	1.921	1.386	91	117	5.7	6.5

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Bagmati province - Kathmandu valley Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.999	0.000	0.356	0.596	6,836	1,011	0.998	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.954	0.005	0.799	0.894	2,114	1,194	0.943	0.965
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.982	0.008	2.083	1.443	916	552	0.966	0.998
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.765	0.016	1.663	1.290	2,114	1,194	0.734	0.797
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.850	0.020	1.768	1.330	916	552	0.810	0.891
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.181	0.013	1.391	1.179	2,114	1,194	0.155	0.207
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.359	0.034	2.815	1.678	916	552	0.290	0.427
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.032	0.006	1.332	1.154	2,114	1,194	0.020	0.044
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.344	0.045	5.025	2.242	916	552	0.253	0.435
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	2	2	3	na	na	na	0	5
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	2	2	3	na	na	na	0	5
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	2	2	3	na	na	na	0	5
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	-	1.3	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	1.1	1.5
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	28	7	48	na	na	na	14	41
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.501	0.026	0.051	2.293	1,454	879	0.450	0.552
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.597	0.025	0.042	1.724	1,071	670	0.547	0.647
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.928	0.033	0.036	2.503	195	152	0.861	0.995
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.959	0.016	0.016	0.962	195	152	0.927	0.991

Table SE.12: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.839	0.049	0.059	1.550	1.245	130	87	0.740	0.937
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.771	0.051	0.066	1.251	1.119	130	87	0.670	0.873
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.943	0.031	0.033	1.566	1.251	130	87	0.880	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.843	0.024	0.029	4.478	2.116	6,836	1,011	0.795	0.892
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	5	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	20	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.192	0.030	0.154	2.370	1.540	636	421	0.133	0.252
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.031	0.008	0.252	0.835	0.914	633	418	0.015	0.046
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.033	0.017	0.512	3.761	1.939	633	418	0.000	0.067
Early child development index	TC.53	0.796	0.039	0.049	1.727	1.314	262	188	0.719	0.874
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.981	0.014	0.015	1.061	1.030	112	97	0.952	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.672	0.040	0.059	3.064	1.750	642	425	0.592	0.752
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.814	0.031	0.038	5.035	2.244	1,573	796	0.753	0.876
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.007	0.004	0.598	0.483	0.695	342	185	0.000	0.016
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.147	0.040	0.271	2.319	1.523	342	185	0.067	0.226
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.959	0.013	0.013	4.065	2.016	6,836	1,011	0.933	0.984
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.161	0.042	0.260	2.405	1.551	1,223	186	0.077	0.245
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.961	0.008	0.009	1.850	1.360	6,814	1,006	0.945	0.978

Table SE.12: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.985	0.005	0.007	2.787	1.669	6,836	1,011	0.974	0.996
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.657	0.027	0.042	3.360	1.833	6,836	1,011	0.602	0.712
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.047	0.022	0.460	10.585	3.253	6,836	1,011	0.004	0.091
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.092	0.012	0.126	1.330	1.153	1,848	824	0.069	0.115
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.219	0.028	0.130	4.757	2.181	6,836	1,011	0.162	0.276
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.2	0.158	0.022	3.824	1.956	670	339	6.8	7.5
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.7	0.191	0.029	2.347	1.532	315	158	6.3	7.1

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Bagmati province - Other Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound	Upper bound	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.957	0.029	0.031	17.927	4.234	3,367	845	0.898	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.869	0.024	0.028	4.739	2.177	948	922	0.820	0.917
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.934	0.020	0.021	2.354	1.534	370	365	0.894	0.974
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.576	0.037	0.064	5.102	2.259	948	922	0.502	0.650
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.709	0.041	0.058	2.937	1.714	370	365	0.627	0.791
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.117	0.016	0.138	2.345	1.531	948	922	0.085	0.150
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.251	0.031	0.125	1.917	1.385	370	365	0.188	0.314
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.062	0.009	0.140	1.188	1.090	948	922	0.045	0.079
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.400	0.038	0.096	2.229	1.493	370	365	0.323	0.476
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	27	12	137	na	na	na	na	3	50
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	38	13	177	na	na	na	na	12	65
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	49	14	198	na	na	na	na	20	77
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	1.7	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	na	1.4	2.0
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	47	13	159	na	na	na	na	21	72
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.425	0.022	0.052	1.499	1.224	732	750	0.381	0.470
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.576	0.030	0.052	2.114	1.454	536	576	0.516	0.636
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.830	0.063	0.075	4.138	2.034	104	150	0.705	0.955
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.815	0.079	0.098	6.224	2.495	104	150	0.656	0.973

Table SE.13: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.804	0.059	0.074	1.693	1.301	61	77	0.686	0.923
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.762	0.059	0.077	1.437	1.199	61	77	0.645	0.879
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.893	0.042	0.047	1.396	1.182	61	77	0.810	0.977
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.446	0.049	0.109	8.059	2.839	3,367	845	0.349	0.543
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	8	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	24	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.218	0.036	0.164	2.943	1.716	324	392	0.147	0.290
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.067	0.023	0.338	3.197	1.788	322	391	0.022	0.112
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.034	0.009	0.249	0.859	0.927	322	391	0.017	0.051
Early child development index	TC.53	0.710	0.043	0.060	1.601	1.265	144	183	0.625	0.795
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.944	0.045	0.048	3.553	1.885	56	92	0.853	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.687	0.048	0.069	4.215	2.053	334	402	0.591	0.782
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.771	0.025	0.032	2.536	1.592	835	721	0.721	0.821
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.043	0.016	0.380	0.898	0.947	137	141	0.010	0.075
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.218	0.047	0.217	1.845	1.358	137	141	0.124	0.313
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.939	0.022	0.024	7.233	2.689	3,367	845	0.895	0.983
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.218	0.053	0.244	2.601	1.613	614	158	0.112	0.325
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.852	0.030	0.035	5.944	2.438	3,362	844	0.792	0.911

Table SE.13: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.977	0.005	0.010	3.835	1.958	3,367	845	0.966	0.988
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.707	0.034	0.048	4.689	2.165	3,367	845	0.639	0.775
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.042	0.010	0.240	2.134	1.461	3,367	845	0.022	0.062
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.104	0.014	0.135	1.560	1.249	962	734	0.076	0.133
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.326	0.029	0.089	3.237	1.799	3,367	845	0.268	0.384
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.8	0.148	0.022	1.785	1.336	274	254	6.5	7.1
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.1	0.256	0.036	2.597	1.611	133	112	6.5	7.6

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Gandaki province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.989	0.004	0.004	1.902	1.379	4,413	1,606	0.982	0.996
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.918	0.007	0.008	1.100	1.049	1,257	1,653	0.904	0.932
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.951	0.010	0.011	1.185	1.088	374	525	0.931	0.972
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.596	0.018	0.030	2.179	1.476	1,257	1,653	0.561	0.632
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.765	0.026	0.034	1.955	1.398	374	525	0.714	0.817
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.064	0.008	0.118	1.582	1.258	1,257	1,653	0.049	0.080
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.126	0.021	0.162	1.999	1.414	374	525	0.085	0.167
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.062	0.005	0.082	0.738	0.859	1,257	1,653	0.052	0.072
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.402	0.022	0.056	1.088	1.043	374	525	0.358	0.447
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	18	6	41	na	na	na	na	5	31
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	27	8	66	na	na	na	na	10	43
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	30	9	73	na	na	na	na	13	47
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	1.8	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	1.6	2.1
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	58	9	77	na	na	na	na	41	76
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.356	0.021	0.058	2.539	1.593	985	1,352	0.314	0.397
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.494	0.023	0.047	2.092	1.446	649	967	0.447	0.540
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.912	0.015	0.017	0.830	0.911	153	286	0.882	0.943
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.864	0.025	0.029	1.502	1.226	153	286	0.815	0.914

Table SE.14: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound	Upper bound	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.921	0.018	0.019	0.723	0.850	105	169	0.886	0.957
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.883	0.021	0.024	0.742	0.861	105	169	0.840	0.926
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.926	0.017	0.018	0.677	0.823	105	169	0.893	0.959
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.282	0.026	0.092	5.337	2.310	4,413	1,606	0.230	0.334
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	13	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.584)	(0.098)	(0.168)	(1.507)	(1.227)	34	39	(0.388)	(0.781)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.226	0.019	0.084	1.483	1.218	470	715	0.187	0.264
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.080	0.007	0.093	0.531	0.729	470	716	0.065	0.094
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.030	0.008	0.262	1.536	1.239	470	716	0.014	0.046
Early child development index	TC.53	0.795	0.029	0.037	1.611	1.269	195	307	0.736	0.853
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.979	0.011	0.011	0.851	0.922	70	149	0.957	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.738	0.019	0.026	1.415	1.189	479	732	0.700	0.777
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.832	0.019	0.023	3.484	1.867	1,239	1,291	0.793	0.870
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.068	0.017	0.247	1.374	1.172	191	310	0.034	0.101
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.357	0.033	0.092	1.445	1.202	191	310	0.291	0.423
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.949	0.012	0.013	4.948	2.224	4,413	1,606	0.924	0.973
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.105	0.036	0.343	4.264	2.065	802	311	0.033	0.177
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.881	0.015	0.017	3.441	1.855	4,413	1,606	0.851	0.911

Table SE.14: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.987	0.005	0.006	3.710	1.926	4,413	1,606	0.976	0.998
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.823	0.015	0.018	2.507	1.583	4,413	1,606	0.793	0.853
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.021	0.008	0.383	5.052	2.248	4,413	1,606	0.005	0.037
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.119	0.012	0.100	1.737	1.318	1,373	1,288	0.095	0.143
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.412	0.015	0.037	1.506	1.227	4,413	1,606	0.382	0.442
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.0	0.101	0.014	2.099	1.449	403	553	6.8	7.2
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.3	0.215	0.034	2.808	1.676	128	161	5.9	6.7

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Gandaki province - Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound	Upper bound
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.976	0.009	2.606	1.614	1,530	735	0.958	0.994
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.901	0.015	1.678	1.295	386	697	0.872	0.930
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.938	0.018	1.173	1.083	116	220	0.903	0.973
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.455	0.029	2.422	1.556	386	697	0.396	0.514
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.673	0.032	0.998	0.999	116	220	0.610	0.736
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.038	0.011	2.271	1.507	386	697	0.016	0.059
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.050	0.019	1.739	1.319	116	220	0.011	0.089
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.090	0.011	1.102	1.050	386	697	0.067	0.113
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.423	0.041	1.503	1.226	116	220	0.341	0.504
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	19	10	na	na	na	na	0	38
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	21	10	na	na	na	na	1	40
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	21	10	na	na	na	na	1	40
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	-	2.1	0.2	na	na	na	na	1.7	2.5
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	69	14	184	na	na	na	42	96
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.388	0.032	0.083	2.514	1.586	309	0.323	0.452
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.561	0.046	0.081	3.379	1.838	198	0.470	0.653
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.846	0.036	0.042	1.181	1.087	49	0.775	0.917
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.724	0.042	0.058	1.062	1.030	49	0.641	0.808

Table SE. 15: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.961	0.037	0.039	2.558	1.600	34	69	0.887	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.916	0.042	0.046	1.574	1.255	34	69	0.831	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.952	0.039	0.041	2.216	1.489	34	69	0.875	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.110	0.024	0.219	4.336	2.082	1,530	735	0.062	0.158
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	8	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	21	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.250	0.027	0.107	1.229	1.109	158	321	0.196	0.304
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.053	0.011	0.210	0.790	0.889	158	322	0.031	0.075
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.022	0.013	0.606	2.637	1.624	158	322	0.000	0.048
Early child development index	TC.53	0.728	0.051	0.070	1.743	1.320	61	133	0.626	0.830
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.964	0.021	0.022	0.823	0.907	22	65	0.921	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.716	0.027	0.037	1.154	1.074	160	327	0.663	0.770
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.877	0.013	0.015	0.958	0.979	419	568	0.850	0.904
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.092	0.029	0.317	1.388	1.178	63	137	0.034	0.151
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.370	0.040	0.108	0.924	0.961	63	137	0.291	0.450
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.937	0.026	0.028	8.412	2.900	1,530	735	0.885	0.989
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.022	0.017	0.753	1.860	1.364	271	145	0.000	0.056
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.832	0.029	0.035	4.511	2.124	1,530	735	0.774	0.891

Table SE.15: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

Indicator	MICS 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>deft</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>	
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.989	0.005	0.007	3.237	1.799	1,530	735	0.978	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.910	0.017	0.019	2.567	1.602	1,530	735	0.876	0.944
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.003	0.003	0.993	1.839	1.356	1,530	735	0.000	0.008
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.143	0.017	0.122	1.397	1.182	448	563	0.108	0.177
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.516	0.022	0.043	1.445	1.202	1,530	735	0.472	0.561
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.9	0.123	0.018	1.382	1.175	117	229	6.7	7.2
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.3	0.204	0.033	1.405	1.185	35	63	5.8	6.7

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Gandaki province - Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.996	0.003	1.598	1.264	2,883	871	0.990	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.926	0.008	0.840	0.917	871	956	0.911	0.942
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.957	0.013	1.178	1.085	258	305	0.932	0.982
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.659	0.021	1.872	1.368	871	956	0.617	0.701
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.807	0.034	2.239	1.496	258	305	0.739	0.875
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.076	0.010	1.287	1.135	871	956	0.057	0.096
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.160	0.028	1.809	1.345	258	305	0.104	0.217
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.050	0.006	0.620	0.787	871	956	0.039	0.061
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.393	0.026	0.892	0.945	258	305	0.340	0.446
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	18	8	71	na	na	na	1	35
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	30	11	125	na	na	na	7	52
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	34	12	141	na	na	na	11	58
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	-	1.7	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	1.5	2.0
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	54	11	125	na	na	na	31	76
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.341	0.027	0.078	2.432	676	778	0.288	0.394
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.464	0.028	0.060	1.773	451	568	0.408	0.520
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.944	0.014	0.015	0.578	104	163	0.916	0.971
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.931	0.026	0.028	1.682	104	163	0.879	0.982

Table SE. 16: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.903	0.020	0.022	0.455	0.675	72	100	0.863	0.943
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.868	0.025	0.028	0.518	0.720	72	100	0.819	0.917
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.914	0.017	0.019	0.366	0.605	72	100	0.880	0.948
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.373	0.037	0.100	5.211	2.283	2,883	871	0.298	0.448
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	5	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	18	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.213	0.026	0.121	1.564	1.251	312	394	0.162	0.265
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.093	0.010	0.106	0.452	0.673	311	394	0.073	0.113
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.035	0.010	0.285	1.146	1.070	311	394	0.015	0.054
Early child development index	TC.53	0.825	0.034	0.042	1.419	1.191	134	174	0.756	0.894
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.986	0.013	0.013	1.017	1.009	48	84	0.960	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.749	0.026	0.034	1.436	1.198	318	405	0.697	0.801
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.808	0.028	0.035	3.709	1.926	820	723	0.752	0.865
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.056	0.021	0.370	1.392	1.180	128	173	0.015	0.097
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.350	0.045	0.128	1.517	1.232	128	173	0.261	0.440
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.955	0.012	0.013	3.172	1.781	2,883	871	0.930	0.980
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.147	0.053	0.358	3.638	1.907	531	166	0.042	0.252
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.907	0.016	0.018	2.705	1.645	2,883	871	0.875	0.940

Table SE. 16: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	0.986	0.005	0.008	3.503	1.872	2,883	871	0.975	0.997
Use of basic sanitation services	0.777	0.021	0.027	2.220	1.490	2,883	871	0.735	0.819
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.031	0.012	0.391	4.219	2.054	2,883	871	0.007	0.055
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	0.108	0.016	0.146	1.861	1.364	925	725	0.076	0.139
Population covered by social transfers	0.357	0.020	0.057	1.547	1.244	2,883	871	0.317	0.397
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	7.0	0.133	0.019	2.067	1.438	285	324	6.8	7.3
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	6.3	0.286	0.045	2.714	1.647	93	98	5.7	6.9

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Lumbini Province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.908	0.026	0.029	14.689	3.833	9,874	1,836	0.856	0.959
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.772	0.017	0.022	3.866	1.966	2,826	2,413	0.738	0.806
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.923	0.009	0.010	1.032	1.016	1,036	890	0.904	0.941
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.323	0.024	0.074	6.304	2.511	2,826	2,413	0.275	0.371
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.573	0.030	0.052	3.269	1.808	1,036	890	0.513	0.633
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.029	0.004	0.129	1.191	1.091	2,826	2,413	0.021	0.036
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.128	0.014	0.110	1.563	1.250	1,036	890	0.100	0.156
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.080	0.013	0.162	5.459	2.336	2,826	2,413	0.054	0.105
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.509	0.021	0.042	1.636	1.279	1,036	890	0.467	0.552
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	22	5	27	na	na	na	na	12	32
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	35	7	50	na	na	na	na	21	49
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	40	7	51	na	na	na	na	25	54
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	1.9	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	1.7	2.1
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	57	6	32	na	na	na	na	46	69
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.473	0.017	0.037	2.268	1.506	2,111	1,882	0.438	0.508
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.634	0.019	0.030	2.204	1.484	1,516	1,381	0.596	0.673
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.807	0.023	0.028	1.349	1.161	371	400	0.762	0.853
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.772	0.032	0.041	2.271	1.507	371	400	0.709	0.835

Table SE.17: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.860	0.028	0.033	1.347	1.161	233	209	0.804	0.915
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.765	0.027	0.035	0.830	0.911	233	209	0.712	0.819
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.862	0.031	0.036	1.706	1.306	233	209	0.800	0.925
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.158	0.020	0.124	5.272	2.296	9,874	1,836	0.119	0.197
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.943)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.074)	(0.272)	43	30	(0.919)	(0.966)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.632	0.033	0.053	0.356	0.597	104	76	0.566	0.699
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.355	0.021	0.060	2.002	1.415	1,194	997	0.312	0.398
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.137	0.014	0.101	1.604	1.267	1,190	994	0.109	0.165
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.019	0.004	0.217	0.889	0.943	1,190	994	0.011	0.027
Early child development index	TC.53	0.600	0.033	0.055	2.004	1.416	515	441	0.534	0.666
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.813	0.050	0.062	3.094	1.759	165	189	0.713	0.913
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.767	0.018	0.024	1.930	1.389	1,208	1,008	0.730	0.804
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.842	0.014	0.016	2.580	1.606	3,075	1,786	0.814	0.869
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.089	0.014	0.159	1.220	1.105	545	495	0.061	0.118
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.337	0.023	0.069	1.192	1.092	545	495	0.291	0.384
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.972	0.008	0.008	3.844	1.961	9,874	1,836	0.957	0.987
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.148	0.026	0.179	1.989	1.410	2,001	360	0.095	0.200
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.846	0.011	0.013	1.663	1.289	9,866	1,833	0.825	0.868

Table SE.17: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.949	0.005	0.010	3.537	1.881	9,874	1,836	0.938	0.960
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.832	0.013	0.015	2.187	1.479	9,874	1,836	0.806	0.858
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.040	0.006	0.136	1.434	1.197	9,874	1,836	0.029	0.051
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.104	0.010	0.101	2.148	1.466	3,411	1,818	0.083	0.125
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.420	0.018	0.043	2.504	1.582	9,874	1,836	0.384	0.457
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.8	0.049	0.007	1.154	1.074	1,074	921	6.8	6.9
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.5	0.091	0.014	1.217	1.103	379	311	6.3	6.7

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Lumbini Province - Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.839	0.060	0.071	23.615	4,860	3,998	892	0.719	0.959
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.734	0.018	0.024	1.740	1,319	1,077	1,099	0.699	0.770
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.895	0.014	0.016	0.807	0.898	371	371	0.867	0.924
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.223	0.020	0.091	2.590	1.609	1,077	1,099	0.183	0.264
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.467	0.043	0.092	2.746	1.657	371	371	0.381	0.552
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.013	0.003	0.252	0.911	0.955	1,077	1,099	0.006	0.019
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.103	0.023	0.226	2.166	1.472	371	371	0.056	0.149
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.103	0.017	0.164	3.384	1.839	1,077	1,099	0.069	0.137
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.497	0.032	0.065	1.529	1.237	371	371	0.433	0.562
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	17	7	50	na	na	na	na	3	31
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	27	9	81	na	na	na	na	9	45
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	33	9	79	na	na	na	na	16	51
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.2	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	na	1.8	2.5
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	66	7	48	na	na	na	na	52	80
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.456	0.020	0.044	1.396	1.182	823	866	0.416	0.496
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.598	0.019	0.032	0.964	0.982	581	623	0.559	0.637
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.740	0.042	0.056	1.769	1.330	155	197	0.657	0.823
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.602	0.055	0.092	2.512	1.585	155	197	0.491	0.712

Table SE.18: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.874	0.038	0.044	1.383	1.176	105	104	0.797	0.951
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.801	0.038	0.048	0.956	0.978	105	104	0.724	0.878
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.863	0.048	0.055	1.982	1.408	105	104	0.768	0.958
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.047	0.007	0.151	1.003	1.002	3,998	892	0.033	0.062
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	19	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.652)	(0.044)	(0.068)	(0.359)	(0.599)	49	43	(0.563)	(0.740)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.413	0.029	0.070	1.712	1.308	534	500	0.355	0.470
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.148	0.018	0.120	1.244	1.115	532	498	0.113	0.184
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.024	0.007	0.277	0.952	0.976	532	498	0.011	0.038
Early child development index	TC.53	0.528	0.046	0.087	1.866	1.366	231	221	0.436	0.620
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.724	0.035	0.048	0.633	0.796	83	104	0.654	0.794
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.780	0.031	0.040	2.837	1.684	540	505	0.717	0.842
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.865	0.020	0.023	2.981	1.727	1,336	873	0.825	0.905
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.134	0.021	0.157	0.916	0.957	222	242	0.092	0.176
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.403	0.026	0.064	0.667	0.817	222	242	0.352	0.455
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.963	0.012	0.013	3.779	1.944	3,998	892	0.939	0.988
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.134	0.041	0.304	2.512	1.585	815	177	0.052	0.215
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.779	0.013	0.017	0.883	0.939	3,994	890	0.753	0.805

Table SE.18: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.916	0.005	0.022	4.818	2.195	3,998	892	0.905	0.927
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.840	0.024	0.029	3.791	1.947	3,998	892	0.792	0.888
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.011	0.004	0.355	1.232	1.110	3,998	892	0.003	0.019
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.129	0.020	0.152	3.004	1.733	1,464	882	0.090	0.168
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.450	0.028	0.063	2.891	1.700	3,998	892	0.393	0.507
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.7	0.073	0.011	1.162	1.078	444	455	6.5	6.8
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.6	0.142	0.022	1.499	1.225	146	143	6.3	6.9

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Lumbini Province - Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.954	0.014	0.014	3.942	1.985	5,876	944	0.927	0.981
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.795	0.025	0.031	4.897	2.213	1,749	1,314	0.746	0.845
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.938	0.012	0.012	1.188	1.090	665	519	0.915	0.961
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.384	0.036	0.094	7.203	2.684	1,749	1,314	0.312	0.456
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.633	0.038	0.059	3.162	1.778	665	519	0.558	0.708
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.038	0.006	0.148	1.151	1.073	1,749	1,314	0.027	0.050
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.141	0.017	0.121	1.251	1.118	665	519	0.107	0.176
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.065	0.018	0.271	6.713	2.591	1,749	1,314	0.030	0.101
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.516	0.028	0.055	1.651	1.285	665	519	0.460	0.573
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	26	8	58	na	na	na	na	10	41
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	41	11	115	na	na	na	na	20	63
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	44	11	121	na	na	na	na	22	66
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	1.8	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	1.5	2.0
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	52	8	69	na	na	na	na	35	68
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.484	0.025	0.053	2.634	1.623	1,288	1,016	0.433	0.535
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.657	0.029	0.044	2.816	1.678	935	758	0.599	0.715
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.856	0.024	0.028	0.963	0.981	215	203	0.808	0.905
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.895	0.031	0.035	2.060	1.435	215	203	0.833	0.957

Table SE.19: continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.848	0.040	0.047	1.263	1.124	128	105	0.769	0.927
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.736	0.036	0.049	0.689	0.830	128	105	0.664	0.808
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.862	0.041	0.048	1.479	1.216	128	105	0.779	0.944
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.233	0.033	0.140	5.624	2.372	5,876	944	0.168	0.298
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	11	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.614)	(0.049)	(0.080)	(0.329)	(0.573)	54	33	(0.516)	(0.713)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.308	0.032	0.103	2.341	1.530	660	497	0.244	0.371
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.128	0.020	0.160	1.853	1.361	658	496	0.087	0.169
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.014	0.005	0.348	0.852	0.923	658	496	0.004	0.024
Early child development index	TC.53	0.659	0.046	0.070	2.078	1.441	284	220	0.566	0.751
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.904	0.095	0.105	8.634	2.938	82	85	0.715	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.757	0.022	0.029	1.343	1.159	669	503	0.713	0.802
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.824	0.019	0.023	2.347	1.532	1,740	913	0.785	0.863
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.058	0.017	0.295	1.361	1.167	322	253	0.024	0.093
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.291	0.033	0.113	1.322	1.150	322	253	0.226	0.357
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.978	0.010	0.010	4.080	2.020	5,876	944	0.958	0.997
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.157	0.035	0.220	1.639	1.280	1,186	183	0.088	0.226
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.892	0.016	0.017	2.362	1.537	5,872	943	0.861	0.923

Table SE.19: continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
								Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	0.972	0.005	0.008	2.295	1.515	5,876	944	0.961	0.983
Use of basic sanitation services	0.827	0.014	0.017	1.362	1.167	5,876	944	0.799	0.856
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.061	0.009	0.147	1.305	1.143	5,876	944	0.043	0.078
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	0.085	0.011	0.130	1.470	1.212	1,947	936	0.063	0.108
Population covered by social transfers	0.400	0.024	0.059	2.208	1.486	5,876	944	0.353	0.448
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	7.0	0.061	0.009	0.999	1.000	630	466	6.9	7.1
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	6.4	0.120	0.019	1.076	1.037	233	168	6.2	6.6

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Karnali province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.449	0.047	0.105	12.357	3,032	1,372	0.354	0.543
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.718	0.018	0.025	2.638	798	1,644	0.682	0.754
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.883	0.017	0.019	1.485	264	562	0.850	0.916
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.147	0.020	0.135	5.119	798	1,644	0.107	0.186
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.331	0.033	0.099	2.724	264	562	0.265	0.396
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.012	0.005	0.375	2.891	798	1,644	0.003	0.022
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.065	0.015	0.224	1.969	264	562	0.036	0.094
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.110	0.012	0.107	2.316	798	1,644	0.087	0.134
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.425	0.025	0.059	1.466	264	562	0.375	0.476
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	11	4	13	na	na	na	4	18
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	27	5	29	na	na	na	16	38
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	30	5	30	na	na	na	19	41
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health									
Total fertility rate	-	2.7	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	2.4	3.0
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	81	9	74	na	na	na	64	98
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.461	0.016	0.035	1.350	607	1,270	0.428	0.493
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.623	0.019	0.030	1.438	446	939	0.585	0.661
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.723	0.035	0.048	1.888	132	312	0.653	0.792
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.658	0.040	0.061	2.254	132	312	0.577	0.738

Table SE.20: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.837	0.034	0.041	1.242	1.115	83	147	0.769	0.905
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.691	0.050	0.073	1.724	1.313	83	147	0.591	0.792
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.907	0.032	0.036	1.822	1.350	83	147	0.842	0.972
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.058	0.014	0.242	4.949	2.225	3,032	1,372	0.030	0.086
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	12	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.683	0.052	0.075	0.883	0.940	44	73	0.580	0.786
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.478	0.027	0.057	2.271	1.507	430	752	0.423	0.533
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.176	0.018	0.103	1.723	1.313	435	761	0.139	0.212
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.037	0.008	0.216	1.358	1.165	435	761	0.021	0.053
Early child development index	TC.53	0.550	0.040	0.073	2.131	1.460	189	327	0.470	0.631
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.821	0.032	0.039	1.037	1.018	66	152	0.758	0.885
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.844	0.017	0.020	1.748	1.322	446	784	0.810	0.878
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.790	0.018	0.022	2.659	1.631	1,214	1,434	0.755	0.825
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.120	0.017	0.142	0.905	0.951	151	330	0.086	0.154
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.443	0.032	0.073	1.403	1.185	151	330	0.378	0.508
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.886	0.021	0.024	6.086	2.467	3,032	1,372	0.843	0.928
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.035	0.018	0.500	2.231	1.494	594	245	0.000	0.070
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.552	0.021	0.037	2.358	1.536	3,026	1,371	0.511	0.593

Table SE.20: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</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>
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.940	0.005	0.010	2.060	1.435	3,032	1,372	0.929	0.951
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.854	0.016	0.019	2.854	1.689	3,032	1,372	0.821	0.886
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.003	0.002	0.569	1.215	1.102	3,032	1,372	0.000	0.006
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.102	0.014	0.137	3.123	1.767	1,313	1,481	0.074	0.130
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.552	0.023	0.042	2.950	1.718	3,032	1,372	0.506	0.598
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.5	0.082	0.013	1.993	1.412	337	709	6.3	6.6
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.3	0.110	0.017	1.499	1.224	110	233	6.1	6.6

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Karnali province - Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.415	0.069	0.167	13.518	3.677	1,448	684	0.276	0.553
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.700	0.026	0.038	2.658	1.630	370	807	0.647	0.753
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.859	0.024	0.028	1.429	1.195	130	296	0.810	0.907
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.098	0.014	0.144	1.830	1.353	370	807	0.070	0.127
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.251	0.029	0.114	1.293	1.137	130	296	0.194	0.308
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.007	0.003	0.513	1.394	1.181	370	807	0.000	0.013
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.060	0.020	0.344	2.213	1.488	130	296	0.019	0.101
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.150	0.019	0.128	2.323	1.524	370	807	0.112	0.189
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.381	0.035	0.091	1.513	1.230	130	296	0.311	0.450
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	6	3	10	na	na	na	na	0	12
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	35	8	68	na	na	na	na	18	51
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	37	8	69	na	na	na	na	20	53
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.9	0.2	0.1	na	na	na	na	2.4	3.4
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	66	8	66	na	na	na	na	50	83
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.452	0.023	0.052	1.379	1.174	282	622	0.405	0.499
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.603	0.028	0.046	1.513	1.230	210	469	0.547	0.659
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.707	0.055	0.078	2.497	1.580	69	173	0.597	0.817
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.604	0.059	0.098	2.521	1.588	69	173	0.485	0.722

Table SE.21: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.843	0.049	0.059	1.442	1.201	43	79	0.744	0.942
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.647	0.072	0.112	1.777	1.333	43	79	0.502	0.791
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.909	0.034	0.038	1.092	1.045	43	79	0.840	0.977
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.006	0.006	1.010	4.039	2.010	1,448	684	0.000	0.017
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	8	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.657)	(0.078)	(0.119)	(1.250)	(1.118)	26	47	(0.501)	(0.814)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.511	0.035	0.069	1.836	1.355	202	375	0.440	0.581
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.184	0.025	0.137	1.637	1.279	207	386	0.133	0.234
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.024	0.009	0.390	1.460	1.208	207	386	0.005	0.043
Early child development index	TC.53	0.450	0.057	0.128	2.151	1.467	87	163	0.335	0.564
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.788	0.046	0.058	0.858	0.926	27	70	0.697	0.879
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.858	0.025	0.029	1.973	1.405	212	398	0.808	0.907
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.782	0.023	0.029	2.103	1.450	572	701	0.736	0.827
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.103	0.020	0.192	0.690	0.831	68	163	0.063	0.143
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.450	0.050	0.110	1.614	1.271	68	163	0.351	0.550
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.889	0.028	0.031	5.405	2.325	1,448	684	0.834	0.945
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.042	0.029	0.693	2.546	1.596	287	123	0.000	0.099
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.467	0.027	0.058	1.993	1.412	1,442	683	0.413	0.521

Table SE.21: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.928	0.005	0.016	2.305	1.518	1,448	684	r - 2se	r + 2se
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.848	0.024	0.029	3.117	1.766	1,448	684	0.800	0.897
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000				1,448	684	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.100	0.014	0.136	1.503	1.226	623	727	0.073	0.128
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.636	0.034	0.053	3.390	1.841	1,448	684	0.568	0.704
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.3	0.128	0.020	2.715	1.648	156	354	6.0	6.5
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.0	0.190	0.032	2.131	1.460	55	129	5.6	6.4

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Karnali province - Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.480	0.065	0.135	11.505	3.392	1,584	688	0.350	0.609
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.734	0.025	0.034	2.598	1.612	428	837	0.685	0.783
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.907	0.022	0.024	1.492	1.222	133	266	0.864	0.951
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.189	0.034	0.181	6.366	2.523	428	837	0.120	0.257
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.408	0.056	0.137	3.423	1.850	133	266	0.296	0.520
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.017	0.008	0.461	3.146	1.774	428	837	0.001	0.033
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.071	0.021	0.295	1.747	1.322	133	266	0.029	0.112
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.076	0.013	0.175	2.092	1.446	428	837	0.049	0.102
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.468	0.036	0.077	1.380	1.175	133	266	0.396	0.541
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	16	6	41	na	na	na	na	3	29
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	20	7	45	na	na	na	na	7	33
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	25	7	53	na	na	na	na	11	40
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.5	0.3	0.1	na	na	na	na	2.0	3.0
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	95	15	211	na	na	na	na	66	124
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.468	0.022	0.048	1.290	1.136	325	648	0.424	0.513
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.640	0.025	0.040	1.303	1.142	236	470	0.590	0.691
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.740	0.040	0.055	1.168	1.081	63	139	0.659	0.820
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.717	0.050	0.070	1.710	1.308	63	139	0.616	0.817

Table SE.22: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound	Upper bound	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.830	0.047	0.057	1.050	1.024	39	68	0.736	0.924
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.740	0.063	0.086	1.405	1.185	39	68	0.613	0.867
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.905	0.057	0.063	2.547	1.596	39	68	0.790	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.106	0.026	0.248	4.987	2.233	1,584	688	0.054	0.158
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	4	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.722)	(0.055)	(0.076)	(0.372)	(0.610)	18	26	(0.612)	(0.831)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.449	0.043	0.096	2.812	1.677	228	377	0.363	0.535
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.168	0.026	0.155	1.817	1.348	228	375	0.116	0.221
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.049	0.013	0.268	1.373	1.172	228	375	0.023	0.075
Early child development index	TC.53	0.637	0.057	0.089	2.260	1.503	102	164	0.523	0.750
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.845	0.044	0.052	1.180	1.086	39	82	0.757	0.932
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.831	0.024	0.029	1.553	1.246	233	386	0.784	0.879
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.797	0.027	0.033	3.202	1.789	642	733	0.743	0.850
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.134	0.026	0.197	0.999	0.999	84	167	0.081	0.187
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.437	0.043	0.097	1.224	1.106	84	167	0.352	0.522
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.882	0.032	0.036	6.622	2.573	1,584	688	0.819	0.946
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.029	0.021	0.710	1.838	1.356	307	122	0.000	0.071
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.629	0.029	0.047	2.561	1.600	1,584	688	0.570	0.688

Table SE.22: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.951	0.005	0.012	1.768	1.330	1,584	688	0.940	0.962
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.859	0.021	0.025	2.582	1.607	1,584	688	0.816	0.901
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.005	0.003	0.571	1.174	1.084	1,584	688	0.000	0.011
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.103	0.023	0.227	4.457	2.111	691	754	0.056	0.150
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.476	0.029	0.061	2.283	1.511	1,584	688	0.418	0.533
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.6	0.101	0.015	1.372	1.171	181	355	6.4	6.8
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.7	0.088	0.013	0.606	0.778	55	104	6.5	6.9

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Sudoorpushchim province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound	Upper bound	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.771	0.042	0.054	14.821	3.850	4,667	1,491	0.687	0.855
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.744	0.016	0.022	2.644	1.626	1,255	1,880	0.711	0.777
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.882	0.013	0.015	1.077	1.038	402	633	0.856	0.909
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.170	0.015	0.086	2.817	1.678	1,255	1,880	0.141	0.199
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.462	0.026	0.057	1.760	1.327	402	633	0.409	0.515
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.026	0.006	0.237	2.870	1.694	1,255	1,880	0.014	0.039
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.122	0.022	0.179	2.797	1.673	402	633	0.078	0.165
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.080	0.007	0.092	1.375	1.173	1,255	1,880	0.065	0.094
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.504	0.022	0.043	1.181	1.087	402	633	0.460	0.547
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	25	7	46	na	na	na	na	11	38
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	33	7	53	na	na	na	na	19	48
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	39	7	50	na	na	na	na	25	54
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.4	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	na	2.0	2.7
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	60	9	85	na	na	na	na	41	78
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.480	0.015	0.031	1.284	1.133	953	1,457	0.450	0.509
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.624	0.016	0.026	1.175	1.084	662	1,028	0.591	0.657
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.880	0.018	0.021	1.027	1.013	187	325	0.844	0.917
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.855	0.026	0.031	1.836	1.355	187	325	0.802	0.908

Table SE.23: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.783	0.035	0.044	1.199	1.095	124	169	0.714	0.853
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.712	0.035	0.050	1.029	1.014	124	169	0.641	0.783
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.867	0.032	0.037	1.521	1.233	124	169	0.803	0.932
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.133	0.021	0.160	5.897	2.428	4,667	1,491	0.091	0.176
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.550	0.046	0.084	0.592	0.769	58	69	0.458	0.643
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.409	0.025	0.062	2.208	1.486	631	832	0.359	0.460
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.141	0.014	0.100	1.367	1.169	628	830	0.113	0.169
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.013	0.004	0.314	1.036	1.018	628	830	0.005	0.020
Early child development index	TC.53	0.599	0.030	0.050	1.423	1.193	285	375	0.539	0.660
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.800	0.043	0.053	2.036	1.427	106	180	0.715	0.886
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.891	0.016	0.018	2.350	1.533	644	849	0.858	0.924
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.754	0.023	0.030	4.335	2.082	1,685	1,529	0.708	0.800
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.082	0.010	0.119	0.486	0.697	242	386	0.063	0.102
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.356	0.031	0.087	1.625	1.275	242	386	0.294	0.419
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.934	0.013	0.013	3.791	1.947	4,667	1,491	0.909	0.959
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.147	0.029	0.199	2.006	1.416	906	296	0.088	0.205
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.576	0.023	0.040	3.196	1.788	4,666	1,490	0.530	0.621

Table SE.23: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*dseft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>dseft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.957	0.005	0.009	2.836	1.684	4,667	1,491	r - 2se	r + 2se
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.844	0.015	0.018	2.609	1.615	4,667	1,491	0.946	0.968
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.010	0.002	0.226	0.756	0.869	4,667	1,491	0.813	0.874
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.120	0.009	0.079	1.333	1.155	1,845	1,561	0.101	0.139
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.538	0.028	0.052	4.744	2.178	4,667	1,491	0.481	0.594
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.3	0.106	0.017	3.184	1.784	480	729	6.1	6.5
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.0	0.117	0.020	2.481	1.575	155	247	5.7	6.2

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Sudoorpushchim province - Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								Lower bound	Upper bound	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.575	0.084	0.145	19.826	4.453	1,967	694	0.408	0.743
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.730	0.028	0.038	3.377	1.838	496	859	0.675	0.786
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.848	0.022	0.026	1.212	1.101	167	319	0.803	0.892
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.090	0.016	0.183	2.825	1.681	496	859	0.057	0.123
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.352	0.037	0.104	1.886	1.373	167	319	0.278	0.426
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.008	0.003	0.368	0.984	0.992	496	859	0.002	0.015
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.075	0.019	0.256	1.693	1.301	167	319	0.037	0.114
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.081	0.013	0.157	1.882	1.372	496	859	0.056	0.107
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.533	0.024	0.046	0.765	0.875	167	319	0.484	0.582
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	22	8	69	na	na	na	na	5	39
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	35	10	92	na	na	na	na	16	54
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	41	9	84	na	na	na	na	23	59
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.6	0.3	0.1	na	na	na	na	2.1	3.1
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	70	14	204	na	na	na	na	41	98
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.496	0.028	0.056	2.051	1.432	385	675	0.441	0.551
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.648	0.029	0.045	1.802	1.342	273	482	0.590	0.707
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.843	0.034	0.041	1.417	1.190	80	160	0.774	0.912
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.800	0.049	0.062	2.415	1.554	80	160	0.701	0.898

Table SE.24: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.739	0.043	0.058	0.912	58	87	0.653	0.826
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.639	0.044	0.068	0.844	58	87	0.552	0.727
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.838	0.052	0.062	1.312	58	87	0.734	0.942
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.053	0.031	0.579	13.107	1,967	694	0.000	0.115
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	16	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.533)	(0.055)	(0.103)	(0.624)	25	33	(0.423)	(0.644)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.455	0.038	0.084	1.547	278	408	0.379	0.532
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.124	0.011	0.092	0.489	274	404	0.101	0.147
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.018	0.006	0.338	0.851	274	404	0.006	0.030
Early child development index	TC.53	0.586	0.039	0.066	1.103	120	177	0.508	0.664
Learn									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.718	0.079	0.110	2.585	45	85	0.560	0.876
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.887	0.025	0.028	2.547	281	413	0.838	0.937
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.764	0.031	0.041	4.059	764	749	0.702	0.827
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.041	0.013	0.313	0.769	101	183	0.016	0.067
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.400	0.037	0.092	1.020	101	183	0.326	0.473
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.913	0.018	0.019	2.690	1,967	694	0.878	0.948
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.063	0.020	0.321	0.940	376	137	0.022	0.103
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.510	0.037	0.073	3.869	1,966	693	0.435	0.584

Table SE.24: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

	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>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound	Upper bound
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.949	0.005	0.018	3.960	1.990	1,967	694	0.938	0.960
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.867	0.022	0.025	2.892	1.701	1,967	694	0.824	0.911
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.001	0.001	0.711	0.523	0.723	1,967	694	0.000	0.004
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.124	0.013	0.107	1.213	1.101	824	749	0.098	0.151
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.560	0.037	0.066	3.796	1.948	1,967	694	0.486	0.633
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.1	0.180	0.029	4.568	2.137	189	334	5.8	6.5
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.2	0.194	0.031	2.891	1.700	70	134	5.8	6.6

na: not applicable

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

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

Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Sudoorpashchim province - Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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	0.914	0.029	0.032	8.501	2,916	2,701	797	0.856	0.972
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.753	0.020	0.027	2.182	1,477	759	1,021	0.713	0.792
Ownership of mobile phone (men)	SR.10	0.907	0.016	0.018	0.965	0.983	235	314	0.875	0.940
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.222	0.021	0.095	2.655	1.629	759	1,021	0.180	0.265
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (men)	SR.12a	0.540	0.036	0.066	1.623	1.274	235	314	0.469	0.612
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.038	0.010	0.262	2.766	1.663	759	1,021	0.018	0.058
ICT skills (men)	SR.13	0.155	0.034	0.220	2.760	1.661	235	314	0.087	0.223
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.079	0.009	0.112	1.083	1.040	759	1,021	0.061	0.096
Use of tobacco (men)	SR.14	0.482	0.032	0.066	1.280	1.131	235	314	0.419	0.546
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	27	10	108	na	na	na	na	6	48
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	31	11	118	na	na	na	na	10	53
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	38	11	113	na	na	na	na	17	59
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.2	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	na	1.8	2.5
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	54	12	142	na	na	na	na	30	78
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.468	0.016	0.035	0.837	0.915	568	782	0.436	0.501
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.606	0.019	0.031	0.820	0.905	389	546	0.569	0.644
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.908	0.018	0.020	0.630	0.794	107	165	0.872	0.944
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.897	0.021	0.023	0.787	0.887	107	165	0.855	0.939

Table SE.25: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>deft</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>	
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.822	0.053	0.065	1.573	1.254	66	82	0.715	0.928
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.776	0.055	0.071	1.414	1.189	66	82	0.666	0.886
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.892	0.041	0.046	1.404	1.185	66	82	0.811	0.974
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.192	0.029	0.150	4.257	2.063	2,701	797	0.134	0.249
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	20	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.564)	(0.069)	(0.122)	(0.676)	(0.822)	33	36	(0.426)	(0.702)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.373	0.034	0.090	2.030	1.425	353	424	0.306	0.440
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.154	0.023	0.150	1.745	1.321	354	426	0.107	0.200
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.008	0.005	0.638	1.411	1.188	354	426	0.000	0.018
Early child development index	TC.53	0.609	0.043	0.071	1.554	1.247	165	198	0.522	0.695
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.860	0.038	0.044	1.125	1.061	62	95	0.784	0.936
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.894	0.022	0.024	2.173	1.474	363	436	0.850	0.937
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.745	0.033	0.044	4.426	2.104	921	780	0.679	0.811
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.111	0.014	0.129	0.423	0.650	141	203	0.083	0.140
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.325	0.045	0.140	1.901	1.379	141	203	0.234	0.416
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.949	0.017	0.018	4.978	2.231	2,701	797	0.914	0.984
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.206	0.047	0.228	2.139	1.462	529	159	0.112	0.300
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.624	0.029	0.046	2.819	1.679	2,701	797	0.566	0.681

Table SE.25: Continued

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*dseft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2019

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>dseft</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>
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	0.964	0.005	0.009	1.895	1.376	2,701	797	0.953	0.975
Use of basic sanitation services	0.827	0.021	0.025	2.422	1.556	2,701	797	0.785	0.868
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	0.016	0.004	0.228	0.671	0.819	2,701	797	0.009	0.023
Equitable chance in life									
Children with functional difficulty	0.116	0.013	0.114	1.391	1.179	1,021	812	0.090	0.143
Population covered by social transfers	0.521	0.040	0.078	5.220	2.285	2,701	797	0.440	0.602
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	6.4	0.136	0.021	2.714	1.648	291	395	6.2	6.7
Overall life satisfaction index (men age 15-24)	5.8	0.125	0.022	1.812	1.346	85	113	5.5	6.0

na: not applicable

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

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

APPENDIX D: DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population										
Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Nepal, 2019										
	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Age					Age					
0	509	2.0	474	1.7	45	351	1.4	356	1.3	
1	515	2.0	428	1.5	46	223	0.9	306	1.1	
2	492	1.9	439	1.6	47	275	1.1	269	0.9	
3	553	2.2	544	1.9	48	239	0.9	309	1.1	
4	557	2.2	483	1.7	49	194	0.8	178	0.6	
5	577	2.3	513	1.8	50	319	1.3	434	1.5	
6	610	2.4	506	1.8	51	277	1.1	402	1.4	
7	560	2.2	506	1.8	52	291	1.1	345	1.2	
8	516	2.0	528	1.9	53	287	1.1	256	0.9	
9	490	1.9	474	1.7	54	213	0.8	208	0.7	
10	574	2.3	566	2.0	55	302	1.2	312	1.1	
11	548	2.1	531	1.9	56	243	1.0	248	0.9	
12	606	2.4	631	2.2	57	213	0.8	209	0.7	
13	557	2.2	579	2.0	58	208	0.8	225	0.8	
14	492	1.9	559	2.0	59	195	0.8	147	0.5	
15	553	2.2	566	2.0	60	284	1.1	269	1.0	
16	501	2.0	531	1.9	61	185	0.7	201	0.7	
17	440	1.7	460	1.6	62	159	0.6	205	0.7	
18	511	2.0	578	2.0	63	160	0.6	188	0.7	
19	369	1.4	555	2.0	64	163	0.6	152	0.5	
20	444	1.7	611	2.2	65	204	0.8	208	0.7	
21	407	1.6	490	1.7	66	178	0.7	192	0.7	
22	356	1.4	455	1.6	67	138	0.5	143	0.5	
23	365	1.4	550	1.9	68	142	0.6	135	0.5	
24	349	1.4	472	1.7	69	146	0.6	104	0.4	
25	427	1.7	589	2.1	70	116	0.5	153	0.5	
26	361	1.4	525	1.9	71	82	0.3	121	0.4	
27	367	1.4	475	1.7	72	115	0.5	104	0.4	
28	330	1.3	435	1.5	73	91	0.4	115	0.4	
29	297	1.2	392	1.4	74	114	0.4	116	0.4	
30	414	1.6	540	1.9	75	85	0.3	88	0.3	
31	325	1.3	386	1.4	76	52	0.2	52	0.2	
32	328	1.3	408	1.4	77	39	0.2	31	0.1	
33	333	1.3	426	1.5	78	48	0.2	34	0.1	
34	271	1.1	349	1.2	79	28	0.1	31	0.1	

Table DQ.1.1: Continued

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Nepal, 2019

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
35	407	1.6	523	1.8	80	61	0.2	49	0.2
36	325	1.3	437	1.5	81	46	0.2	29	0.1
37	248	1.0	360	1.3	82	28	0.1	26	0.1
38	285	1.1	368	1.3	83	30	0.1	36	0.1
39	270	1.1	305	1.1	84	16	0.1	27	0.1
40	389	1.5	489	1.7	85+	124	0.5	113	0.4
41	284	1.1	307	1.1					
42	252	1.0	300	1.1	DK/Missing	1	0.0	3	0.0
43	227	0.9	295	1.0					
44	229	0.9	264	0.9	Total	25,488	100.0	28,328	100.0

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, by five-year age groups, Nepal, 2019

Age	Household population of women age 10-54 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number		Number	Percent	
10-14		2,866	na	na	na
15-19		2,690	2,650	18.1	98.5
20-24		2,577	2,534	17.3	98.3
25-29		2,416	2,382	16.2	98.6
30-34		2,110	2,090	14.3	99.1
35-39		1,992	1,975	13.5	99.1
40-44		1,654	1,640	11.2	99.1
45-49		1,417	1,392	9.5	98.2
50-54		1,644	na	na	na
Total (15-49)		14,858	14,664	100.0	98.7
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19		1.07	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49		1.16	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, by five-year age groups, Nepal, 2019

Age	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	
	Number	Number			
10-14	2,778	1,350	na	na	na
15-19	2,374	1,144	1,107	19.6	96.7
20-24	1,922	944	926	16.4	98.1
25-29	1,781	904	895	15.8	99.0
30-34	1,671	790	781	13.8	98.8
35-39	1,536	739	732	12.9	99.0
40-44	1,380	635	630	11.1	99.1
45-49	1,282	599	589	10.4	98.4
50-54	1,387	669	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	11,946	5,755	5,659	100.0	98.3
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.17	1.18	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.08	1.12	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, by single years of age, Nepal, 2019

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	983	955	19.4	97.2
1	943	930	18.9	98.6
2	931	919	18.7	98.8
3	1,097	1,088	22.1	99.2
4	1,040	1,035	21.0	99.5
5	1,089	na	na	na
6	1,116	na	na	na
7	1,065	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	4,994	4,927	100.0	98.7

Table DQ.1.3: Continued

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, by single years of age, Nepal, 2019

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.99	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.05	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, by single years of age, Nepal, 2019

Age	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	
3	1,488	na	na	na	na
4	1,373	na	na	na	na
5	1,322	8.5	642	8.5	99.2
6	1,228	8.6	659	8.7	100.0
7	1,173	7.9	603	7.9	100.0
8	1,152	7.4	562	7.4	99.4
9	1,040	6.3	478	6.3	99.6
10	1,203	7.7	588	7.7	99.8
11	1,106	6.9	526	6.9	100.0
12	1,226	7.7	586	7.7	99.8
13	1,144	8.0	600	7.9	98.9
14	1,021	7.3	556	7.3	99.7
15	1,043	8.4	634	8.4	99.4
16	938	8.0	603	7.9	99.3
17	819	7.3	555	7.3	100.0
18	1,008	na	na	na	na
19	829	na	na	na	na
20	971	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	14,415	100.0	7,593	100.0	99.6
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	1.04	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.05	1.09	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	1.02	1.15	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.23	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.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, Nepal, 2019							
	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	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	97.1	1.7	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	53,815
Area							
Urban	97.1	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	36,225
Rural	97.2	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	17,590
Province							
Province 1	96.0	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	9,087
Rural	96.1	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	3,428
Urban	96.0	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	5,659
Province 2	96.3	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	10,210
Rural	95.5	3.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,891
Urban	96.6	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	7,319
Bagmati Province	97.2	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	12,532
Rural	97.0	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	2,328
Kathmandu Valley Urban	98.7	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	6,836
Other Urban	94.2	1.8	0.0	3.3	0.6	100.0	3,367
Gandaki Province	97.1	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	4,413
Rural	97.4	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	1,530
Urban	96.9	1.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	2,883
Lumbini Province	98.2	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	9,874
Rural	98.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,998
Urban	97.8	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	5,876
Karnali Province	98.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	3,032
Rural	97.7	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	1,448
Urban	98.5	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,584
Sudoorpashchim Province	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,667
Rural	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,967
Urban	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,701
Age							
0-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,994
5-14	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,921
15-24	99.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	9,563
25-49	97.7	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	17,240
50-64	92.5	4.9	0.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	7,300
65-84	88.1	8.1	0.0	3.7	0.1	100.0	3,556
85+	82.5	10.4	0.0	6.3	0.9	100.0	238
DK/Missing	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	3
na: not applicable							

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Nepal, 2019

	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	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	14,805
Area							
Urban	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	10,281
Rural	98.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,524
Province							
Province 1	97.9	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,419
Rural	97.2	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	868
Urban	98.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,551
Province 2	98.6	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,567
Rural	98.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	706
Urban	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,861
Bagmati Province	99.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	3,684
Rural	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	622
Kathmandu Valley Urban	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,114
Other Urban	98.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	948
Gandaki Province	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,257
Rural	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	386
Urban	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	871
Lumbini Province	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,826
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,077
Urban	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,749
Karnali Province	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	798
Rural	99.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	370
Urban	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	428
Sudoorpashchim Province	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,255
Rural	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	496
Urban	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	759
Age							
15-19	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,679
20-24	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,560
25-29	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,402
30-34	99.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,111
35-39	98.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,984
40-44	98.5	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,661
45-49	97.4	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,408

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,501
Area							
Urban	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,900
Rural	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,601
Province							
Province 1	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	912
Rural	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	328
Urban	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	585
Province 2	98.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	991
Rural	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	253
Urban	99.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	738
Bagmati Province	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,522
Rural	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	236
Kathmandu Valley Urban	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	916
Other Urban	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	370
Gandaki Province	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	374
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	116
Urban	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	258
Lumbini Province	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,036
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	371
Urban	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	665
Karnali Province	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	264
Rural	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	130
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	133
Sudoorpashchim Province	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	402
Rural	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	167
Urban	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	235
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,088
20-24	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	891
25-29	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	870
30-34	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	749
35-39	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	723
40-44	98.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	610
45-49	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	571

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), Nepal, 2019

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										Number of most recent live births
	Date of first live birth					Date of last birth					
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,439	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	7,811	
Area											
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,185	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,231	
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,254	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,580	
Province											
Province 1	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,697	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,259	
Rural	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	616	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	466	
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,082	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	793	
Province 2	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,967	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,600	
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	531	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	447	
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,435	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,153	
Bagmati Province	99.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,443	99.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,671	
Rural	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	444	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	355	
Kathmandu Valley Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,307	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	827	
Other Urban	99.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	692	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	489	
Gandaki Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	906	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	661	
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	289	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	217	
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	617	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	444	
Lumbini Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,959	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,428	
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	749	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	574	
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,210	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	854	
Karnali Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	569	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	465	
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	264	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	220	
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	305	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	245	
Sudoorpashchim Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	900	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	727	
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	362	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	301	
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	538	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	425	

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,658
Area						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,318
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,340
Province						
Province 1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,053
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	426
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	626
Province 2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,579
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	446
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,133
Bagmati Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,250
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	275
Kathmandu Valley Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	642
Other Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	334
Gandaki Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	479
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	160
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	318
Lumbini Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,208
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	540
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	669
Karnali Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	446
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	212
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	233
Sudoorpashchim Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	644
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	281
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	363
Age						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,288
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,258
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,242
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,468
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,402

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,790
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,252
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,538
Province							
Province 1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,345
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	510
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	835
Province 2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,387
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	395
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	992
Bagmati Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,774
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	318
Kathmandu Valley Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	963
Other Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	493
Gandaki Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	665
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	210
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	455
Lumbini Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,418
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	572
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	846
Karnali Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	501
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	235
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	266
Sudoorpashchim Province	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	699
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	297
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	401
Age						100.0	
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,019
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,935
15-17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,837

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

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 percentage of positive blank tests, by area, Nepal, 2019

Area	Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:									
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Total number of households in sample	Household drinking water	Source of drinking water	Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of blank tests completed	Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of households selected for blank test ^A
Total	20.1	20.1	12,655	99.6	94.7	2,549	2.4	508	2.4	510
Urban	20.1	20.1	8,590	99.6	93.7	1,726	2.4	288.0	2.4	290
Rural	20.3	20.3	4,065	99.6	96.9	823	2.3	220.0	2.3	220

^A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

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, Nepal, 2019

Age (in months)	Valid weight and date of birth		Reason for exclusion from analysis			Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
	Weight measured	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.5	6,658
<6	98.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	1.9	585
6-11	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.7	717
12-23	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.4	1,265
24-35	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.3	1,232
36-47	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.5	1,449
48-59	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.3	1,410

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, Nepal, 2019									
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	Length/Height measured, incomplete date of birth	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)				
Total	97.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	3.0	6,658	
Age (in months)									
<6	93.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	6.6	585	
6-11	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	4.5	717	
12-23	96.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	3.9	1,265	
24-35	96.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	3.1	1,232	
36-47	98.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	1.9	1,449	
48-59	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	1.2	1,410	

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, Nepal, 2019									
Valid weight and length/ height	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5	
	Weight measured	Length/Height not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)				
Total	97.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.5	100.0	2.7	6,658	
Age (in months)									
<6	92.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	6.6	100.0	7.5	585	
6-11	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	3.9	717	
12-23	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.8	100.0	2.9	1,265	
24-35	97.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	100.0	2.6	1,232	
36-47	98.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	100.0	1.7	1,449	
48-59	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	1.0	1,410	

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Nepal, 2019

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,649	100.0	6,649	100.0
Digit				
0	635	9.6	657	9.9
1	606	9.1	612	9.2
2	812	12.2	901	13.5
3	695	10.5	846	12.7
4	675	10.2	662	10.0
5	630	9.5	658	9.9
6	637	9.6	731	11.0
7	629	9.5	582	8.7
8	709	10.7	517	7.8
9	621	9.3	484	7.3

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percent distribution of children with:										Percentage of children:			
	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:										For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language			
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total	Number of selected children age 7-14 years	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	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module			
Total	99.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	8,941	19.7	3.3	8,862	51.7	3,089		
Area														
Urban	99.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,765	25.6	2.6	5,724	49.0	1,997		
Rural	98.8	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,175	9.0	4.7	3,138	56.7	1,092		
Province														
Province 1	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,445	23.5	1.7	1,437	40.2	507		
Rural	99.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	584	8.0	2.5	581	42.0	201		
Urban	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	861	34.0	1.2	856	39.1	306		
Province 2	98.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,870	12.8	3.6	1,847	62.7	611		
Rural	98.0	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	546	12.7	6.1	535	72.8	206		
Urban	99.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,324	12.9	2.7	1,312	57.5	404		
Bagmati Province	99.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,573	39.7	1.2	1,560	39.3	580		
Rural	98.8	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	305	7.4	1.0	301	41.5	94		
Kathmandu Valley Urban	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	825	50.7	1.3	822	39.2	314		
Other Urban	98.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	442	41.5	1.2	437	38.4	172		
Gandaki Province	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	695	22.2	2.3	692	45.8	221		
Rural	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	232	10.6	3.4	231	52.5	89		
Urban	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	463	28.1	1.7	461	41.4	132		

Table DQ.3.8: Continued

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, Nepal, 2019

	Percent distribution of children with:										Percentage of children:				
	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:										For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language				
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other	Total	Number of selected children 7-14 years	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	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module				
Lumbini Province	99.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,701	3.0	1,688	53.4	607				
Rural	99.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	740	3.9	733	54.7	240				
Urban	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	961	2.3	955	52.5	367				
Karnali Province	98.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	701	2.7	690	60.6	214				
Rural	97.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	332	1.5	325	55.6	106				
Urban	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	368	3.7	366	65.5	108				
Sudooorashchim Province	99.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	956	9.6	948	65.1	350				
Rural	98.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	437	9.8	433	69.9	156				
Urban	99.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	519	6.1	515	61.2	194				
Age															
7	99.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,051	22.7	1,042	59.9	1,042				
8	99.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,138	18.8	1,128	49.5	1,128				
9	99.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	928	23.9	920	45.0	920				
10	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,252	18.1	1,251	na	na				
11	98.8	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,066	21.2	1,053	na	na				
12	99.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,236	17.1	1,225	na	na				
13	99.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,197	17.4	1,184	na	na				
14	98.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,071	20.3	1,060	na	na				

na: not applicable

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation handwashing facility							
Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Nepal, 2019							
	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	86.0	12.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	12,655
Area							
Urban	89.5	9.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	8,590
Rural	78.8	19.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,065
Province							
Province 1	88.8	10.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,224
Rural	85.2	13.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	826
Urban	90.9	8.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,398
Province 2	84.5	13.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,074
Rural	78.1	19.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	565
Urban	86.9	10.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,508
Bagmati Province	87.3	11.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	3,301
Rural	71.7	26.4	1.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	636
Kathmandu Valley Urban	92.8	5.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,779
Other Urban	87.3	10.4	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	886
Gandaki Province	90.4	9.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,243
Rural	88.0	11.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	437
Urban	91.7	7.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	806
Lumbini Province	89.9	7.9	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,131
Rural	83.1	13.8	2.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	880
Urban	94.6	3.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,251
Karnali Province	71.9	24.1	3.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	670
Rural	66.7	28.3	4.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	312
Urban	76.4	20.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	358
Sudoorpashchim Province	75.0	24.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,014
Rural	67.8	31.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	410
Urban	79.9	19.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	604
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	66.3	29.3	4.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,481
Second	81.7	16.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,502
Middle	88.8	10.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,390
Fourth	95.0	4.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,559
Richest	97.2	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,724

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, Nepal, 2019

	Child has birth certificate				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)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/ Missing			
Total	59.7	11.9	28.3	0.1	100.0	83.4	6,658
Area							
Urban	60.0	10.7	29.2	0.1	100.0	84.9	4,318
Rural	59.2	14.0	26.7	0.1	100.0	80.8	2,340
Province							
Province 1	60.6	10.9	28.6	0.0	100.0	84.8	1,053
Rural	62.5	10.0	27.5	0.0	100.0	86.2	426
Urban	59.2	11.5	29.3	0.0	100.0	83.8	626
Province 2	64.3	7.2	28.5	0.0	100.0	89.9	1,579
Rural	62.0	6.9	31.1	0.0	100.0	90.0	446
Urban	65.2	7.3	27.5	0.0	100.0	89.9	1,133
Bagmati Province	48.3	16.0	35.5	0.3	100.0	75.2	1,250
Rural	57.5	16.8	25.7	0.0	100.0	77.4	275
Kathmandu Valley Urban	42.8	19.1	37.9	0.2	100.0	69.2	642
Other Urban	51.2	9.2	39.0	0.5	100.0	84.7	334
Gandaki Province	56.2	14.5	28.9	0.4	100.0	79.5	479
Rural	51.8	16.1	31.9	0.2	100.0	76.2	160
Urban	58.4	13.7	27.5	0.4	100.0	81.0	318
Lumbini Province	61.6	9.7	28.6	0.1	100.0	86.4	1,208
Rural	60.0	12.1	27.7	0.2	100.0	83.2	540
Urban	63.0	7.7	29.3	0.0	100.0	89.1	669
Karnali Province	64.3	18.4	17.3	0.0	100.0	77.7	446
Rural	62.8	20.9	16.2	0.0	100.0	75.0	212
Urban	65.5	16.1	18.3	0.0	100.0	80.2	233
Sudoorpashchim Province	65.3	14.6	20.1	0.0	100.0	81.7	644
Rural	51.1	26.0	22.9	0.0	100.0	66.2	281
Urban	76.3	5.7	18.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	363
Age (in months)							
0-5	33.8	4.7	61.5	0.0	100.0	87.7	585
6-11	49.2	9.4	41.1	0.2	100.0	83.9	717
12-23	57.1	9.8	32.9	0.2	100.0	85.4	1,265
24-35	62.7	11.7	25.6	0.0	100.0	84.3	1,232
36-47	65.1	15.0	19.8	0.0	100.0	81.2	1,449
48-59	70.0	14.8	15.0	0.1	100.0	82.5	1,410

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, Nepal, 2019

	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	13.8	14.6	66.0	4.8	0.8	100.0	93.3	3,799
Area								
Urban	13.8	13.2	67.5	4.6	0.8	100.0	93.6	2,448
Rural	13.9	17.1	63.2	5.0	0.8	100.0	92.7	1,351
Province								
Province 1	9.7	16.7	65.8	5.6	2.2	100.0	92.1	595
Rural	9.4	15.7	67.5	4.6	2.9	100.0	93.6	226
Urban	9.9	17.4	64.7	6.3	1.7	100.0	91.2	370
Province 2	22.1	20.3	53.8	3.4	0.4	100.0	94.1	866
Rural	20.1	29.0	47.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	93.7	260
Urban	22.9	16.6	56.5	3.4	0.6	100.0	94.3	606
Bagmati Province	10.2	7.9	75.3	6.3	0.2	100.0	92.2	738
Rural	11.7	6.7	71.6	8.9	1.0	100.0	88.9	169
Kathmandu Valley Urban	8.9	8.2	78.1	4.8	0.0	100.0	94.2	380
Other Urban	11.3	8.5	73.0	7.2	0.0	100.0	91.0	189
Gandaki Province	13.2	7.3	73.9	5.5	0.1	100.0	93.1	282
Rural	9.1	8.7	75.8	6.4	0.0	100.0	92.2	99
Urban	15.4	6.5	72.9	5.0	0.2	100.0	93.5	183
Lumbini Province	11.1	11.8	71.2	4.9	1.0	100.0	93.6	700
Rural	12.5	12.8	68.3	5.3	1.0	100.0	92.8	312
Urban	10.0	11.0	73.5	4.5	1.0	100.0	94.2	388
Karnali Province	20.1	19.2	56.3	3.8	0.6	100.0	93.6	258
Rural	20.5	18.2	57.9	3.4	0.0	100.0	94.5	125
Urban	19.7	20.1	54.8	4.3	1.1	100.0	92.8	132
Sudoorpashchim Province	9.7	18.7	67.3	3.2	1.1	100.0	95.4	361
Rural	13.0	22.9	60.3	3.8	0.0	100.0	94.1	161
Urban	6.9	15.4	72.9	2.8	2.0	100.0	96.3	200
Age (in months)								
0-5	3.2	15.7	77.4	3.4	0.3	100.0	95.8	585
6-11	7.0	4.9	84.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	95.8	717
12-23	13.3	12.9	68.5	5.2	0.0	100.0	92.9	1,265
24-35	23.4	21.4	47.3	5.5	2.4	100.0	89.6	1,232

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 and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Nepal, 2019

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Early Childhood Education	Currently attending												Higher than secondary	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years											
			Lower basic school			Upper basic school			Secondary School			12	11	10					9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
			Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade																		
3	37.6	58.2	3.7	0.1	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	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,073
4	17.1	68.6	13.1	1.1	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,042
5	8.5	50.5	32.3	7.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,097
6	7.4	25.6	34.0	25.9	5.7	1.3	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,083
7	3.8	12.2	19.9	29.7	24.7	8.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,106
8	4.8	5.4	10.4	19.5	31.0	22.0	6.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	978
9	3.0	2.6	5.9	11.6	21.7	28.3	19.2	5.7	1.3	0.4	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	0.0	100.0	991
10	3.8	1.7	2.1	5.7	13.3	20.0	27.8	18.9	5.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,129
11	4.5	0.9	2.0	4.6	5.8	11.9	18.2	28.9	16.9	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,110
12	4.7	0.1	0.8	1.4	4.6	6.3	11.0	21.7	24.4	19.3	5.5	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	1,229
13	7.2	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.4	2.4	5.3	10.5	19.8	30.0	17.2	4.1	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	1,151
14	11.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.9	2.9	6.1	9.2	19.3	29.1	16.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,014
15	17.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.3	3.1	6.2	9.7	19.2	29.3	10.0	2.2	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	1,157
16	27.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	3.6	5.4	11.5	23.4	15.1	11.6	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	959
17	40.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.1	2.7	3.9	13.1	12.6	22.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,032
18	50.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.6	7.9	9.3	18.2	9.1	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	960
19	65.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.6	5.4	13.5	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	951
20	72.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.7	7.2	17.0	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	1,060
21	77.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	5.9	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	881
22	84.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	3.6	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	806
23	86.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	934
24 ^A	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	8.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	604

^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 at the time of interview

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Age	Sex ratio at birth						Number of					
	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			women		
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio
Total	13,329	12,379	1.08	12,634	11,828	1.07	694	551	1.26	14,805		
15-19	139	116	1.20	133	111	1.19	6	4	1.26	2,679		
20-24	1,028	961	1.07	988	937	1.06	40	25	1.60	2,560		
25-29	1,950	1,830	1.07	1,888	1,783	1.06	62	47	1.32	2,402		
30-34	2,431	2,172	1.12	2,343	2,102	1.11	88	69	1.27	2,111		
35-39	2,681	2,531	1.06	2,564	2,418	1.06	117	113	1.03	1,984		
40-44	2,630	2,401	1.10	2,427	2,272	1.07	203	129	1.57	1,661		
45-49	2,470	2,369	1.04	2,291	2,206	1.04	179	163	1.10	1,408		

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Nepal, 2019

	Percent with complete birth date ^A												Sex ratio at birth ^B				Period ratio ^C								
	Number of births						Total						Living		Deceased		Total		Living		Deceased		Total		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	
Total	24,463	1,245	25,708	99.9	97.6	99.8	106.8	126.1	107.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Years preceding survey																									
0	932	18	950	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.5	695.4	114.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1	933	27	960	100.0	100.0	100.0	123.4	283.2	126.1	101.4	112.5	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.4	112.5	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.4	112.5	101.7	101.7	101.7
2	908	31	938	100.0	100.0	100.0	109.4	126.8	109.9	90.9	123.5	91.7	91.7	91.7	90.9	123.5	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	90.9	123.5	91.7	91.7	91.7
3	1,064	22	1,086	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.8	100.7	102.8	109.8	68.7	108.5	108.5	108.5	109.8	68.7	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.5	109.8	68.7	108.5	108.5	108.5
4	1,030	35	1,064	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.7	73.1	110.2	98.3	143.9	99.3	99.3	99.3	98.3	143.9	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	98.3	143.9	99.3	99.3	99.3
5	1,032	26	1,058	99.9	86.1	99.6	114.3	96.8	113.8	98.1	81.4	97.6	97.6	97.6	98.1	81.4	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.6	98.1	81.4	97.6	97.6	97.6
6	1,074	29	1,103	99.8	100.0	99.8	120.5	106.4	120.1	103.4	79.9	102.6	102.6	102.6	103.4	79.9	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	103.4	79.9	102.6	102.6	102.6
7	1,046	46	1,092	100.0	97.1	99.8	117.7	136.5	118.4	101.5	126.7	102.3	102.3	102.3	101.5	126.7	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	101.5	126.7	102.3	102.3	102.3
8	987	44	1,031	100.0	98.1	99.9	102.4	164.3	104.5	100.2	104.7	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.2	104.7	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.2	104.7	100.4	100.4	100.4
9	925	38	963	99.9	98.6	99.8	102.5	161.7	104.3	11.9	7.9	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9	7.9	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9	7.9	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
10+	14,532	929	15,461	99.9	97.5	99.7	103.8	121.9	104.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey																									
0-4	4,866	132	4,999	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.3	145.1	112.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
5-9	5,064	184	5,248	99.9	96.5	99.8	111.5	135.1	112.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
10-14	5,086	210	5,295	99.9	98.5	99.9	100.6	125.1	101.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
15-19	4,517	282	4,799	99.9	97.2	99.7	104.3	114.6	104.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20+	4,930	437	5,367	99.8	97.2	99.6	106.7	125.3	108.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	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 $(Bm/Bf) \times 100$, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^C $(2 \times Bt/(Bt-1 + Bt+1)) \times 100$, where Bt is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, among live-born children to women age 15–49 years, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Nepal, 2019

	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	14	19	24	24	78
1	21	21	34	34	103
2	4	10	3	3	23
3	7	10	11	11	48
4	4	3	4	4	14
5	2	6	7	7	18
6	5	0	2	2	16
7	2	2	3	3	13
8	1	0	0	0	1
9	3	0	0	0	5
10	0	4	2	2	7
11	1	2	2	2	6
12	1	2	0	0	3
13	0	1	0	0	8
14	0	1	1	1	2
15	1	5	2	2	14
16	2	1	2	2	5
17	2	1	0	0	5
18	2	2	0	0	4
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	1	2	2	6
21	0	0	0	0	1
22	3	1	2	2	8
23	0	0	0	0	1
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	2	0	0	2
26	1	2	0	0	3
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	1	1	0	0	2
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	1	0	0	0	2
Total 0–30 days	80	99	101	101	399
Percent early neonatal ^A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month among live-born children to women age 15-49 years, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Nepal, 2019

	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	80	99	101	101	399
1	10	14	13	13	58
2	10	6	5	5	30
3	3	11	5	5	43
4	4	8	5	5	23
5	3	3	6	6	15
6	4	2	7	7	27
7	0	5	2	2	11
8	1	4	2	2	10
9	4	1	4	4	10
10	0	1	5	5	11
11	2	2	2	2	8
12	1	1	2	2	8
13	0	1	0	0	1
14	1	1	0	0	5
15	0	1	0	0	1
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	1	3	3	3	8
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0-11 months	122	157	157	157	646
Percent neonatal ^B	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E: NEPAL MICS 2019 QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the Nepal MICS 2019 are presented in Appendix E:

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

Nepali

- Household questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17
- Story and Math Book for Childrens Age 5-17



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH	
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NUMBER _____		HH4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NUMBER _____	
HH5. Interview date (day, month and year in BS): ____ / ____ / 2 0 7 ____		HH7 PROVINCES: PROVINCE NUMBER 1 1 PROVINCE NUMBER 2 2 PROVINCE NUMBER 3 3 GANDAKI PROVINCE 4 PROVINCE NUMBER 5 5 KARNALI PROVINCE 6 FAR-WESTERN PROVINCE 7	
HH6. SETTLEMENT AREA:	URBAN 1 RURAL 2		
HH8. Is this household also selected for the questionnaire for Men?	YES 1 NO 2		
HH9. Is this household selected for the Water Quality Testing?	YES 1 NO 2	HH10. Is this household selected for blank water test?	YES 1 NO 2

<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. Namaskaar! We are staff of the Central Bureau of Statistics. Currently, we are involved in the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2075/76 project to know the situation of children, women and household. I would like talk to you on these issues. The interview will take about 40 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. The personal data provided by you in this questionnaire will be kept confidential as per the Statistics Act 2015 and these details will not be shown, given or told to any other persons other than the divisional staff involved in this project. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. Can I now start the interview?</p>	
YES 1 NO/NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 ⇨ HH46

<p>HH46. Household questionnaire interview result:</p> <p>Discuss any result not completed with your 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 _____ Line Number _____</p>
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed	
TOTAL NUMBER	
HH48	____

To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed	
COMPLETED NUMBER	

WOMEN AGE 15-49
<i>If the household is selected for the male questionnaire: Men age 15-49</i>
CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS
CHILDREN AGE 5-17

HH49	— —
HH50	— —
HH51	— —
HH52	— —

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 the 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) to (name of the head of household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?	HL6. How old is (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	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 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 of mother 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	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y	N	Y	N	MOTHER	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK					
01		0_1	1	2		01	01	01	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
02			1	2		02	02	02	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
03			1	2		03	03	03	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
04			1	2		04	04	04	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
05			1	2		05	05	05	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
06			1	2		06	06	06	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
07			1	2		07	07	07	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
08			1	2		08	08	08	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
09			1	2		09	09	09	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
10			1	2		10	10	10	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
11			1	2		11	11	11	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
12			1	2		12	12	12	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
13			1	2		13	13	13	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
14			1	2		14	14	14	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
15			1	2		15	15	15	1	2	1	2		1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	3	4	8
* Codes for HL3: 01 HEAD 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER 03 SON / DAUGHTER 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW 09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW 10 UNCLE/AUNT 11 NIECE / NEPHEW 12 OTHER RELATIVE																			13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN) 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED) 98 DK					

EDUCATION 1		ED												
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and Age Copy the names and ages of <u>all</u> household members from HL2 and HL6 to below <u>and</u> to next page of the module	ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ↘ Next line	ED4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education? 1 YES ↘ ED5 2 NO	ED4A. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended any non-formal education or literacy programs? 1 YES ↘ Next line 2 NO ↘ Next line	ED5. What is the highest class (<i>name</i>) has studied? Class: 00 ECE ↘ ED7 01-12 CLASS 1 TO 12 13 BACHELORS 14 MASTERS OR ABOVE 98 DK ↘ ED7	ED6. Did (<i>name</i>) ever complete that class? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED7. Age 3-24 years? 1 YES 2 NO ↘ Next line	ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE? 1 YES 2 NO ↘ Next line						
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	CLASS	YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		---	1	2	1	2	---	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2										ED
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age	ED9. At any time during the 2076 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED10. During 2076 school year, which class is (name) attending?	ED11. Is (he/she) attending public school? <i>If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls the school.</i>	ED12. In the 2076 school year, has (name) received any school tuition support? <i>If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</i>	ED13. Who provided the tuition support? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	ED14. For the 2076 school year, has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies?	ED15. At any time during the 2075 school year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED16. During 2075 school year, which class did (name) attend?	
LINE	NAME	AGE	CLASS	AGENCY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	CLASS	
01		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
02		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
03		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
04		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
05		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
06		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
07		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
08		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
09		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
10		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
11		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
12		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
13		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
14		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	
15		---	---	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	---	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
<p>HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of head of household from HL2</i>)?</p>	HINDU01 BUDDHIST.....02 ISLAM03 KIRAT.....04 CHRISTIAN.....05 NATURE.....06 BON07 JAIN08 BAHAI09 SIKH10 NO RELIGION11 OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) _____96	
<p>HC1B. What is the mother tongue of (<i>name of head of household from HL2</i>)</p> <p>(<i>Please refer to an annex of list of names and codes of mother tongues and record the respective code</i>)</p>	MOTHER TONGUE _ _ _ _ OTHER LANGUAGES (<i>specify</i>) _____996	
<p>HC2. What is the caste/ethnicity of (<i>Name of head of household from HL2</i>)?</p> <p>(<i>Please refer to an annex of list of names and codes of caste/ethnicity and record the respective code</i>)</p>	CASTE/ETHNICITY _ _ _ _ OTHER CASTE/ETHNICITY (<i>specify</i>) _____996	
<p>HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?</p>	NUMBER OF ROOMS _ _ _ _	
<p>HC4. Main material of the dwelling floor.</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>	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH / SAND.....11 DUNG.....12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS21 PALM / BAMBOO22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD.....31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS.....32 CERAMIC TILES.....33 CEMENT34 CARPET35 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____96	

<p>HC5. Main material of the roof.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO ROOF11</p> <p>NATURAL ROOFING</p> <p>THATCH / PALM LEAF12</p> <p>SOD13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</p> <p>RUSTIC MAT21</p> <p>PALM / BAMBOO22</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS23</p> <p>CARDBOARD24</p> <p>FINISHED ROOFING</p> <p>METAL / TIN31</p> <p>WOOD32</p> <p>CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE33</p> <p>CERAMIC TILES34</p> <p>CEMENT35</p> <p>ROOFING SHINGLES36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>													
<p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO WALLS11</p> <p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>CANE / PALM / TRUNKS12</p> <p>DIRT13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD22</p> <p>UNCOVERED ADOBE23</p> <p>PLYWOOD24</p> <p>CARDBOARD25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD26</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT32</p> <p>BRICKS33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS34</p> <p>COVERED ADOBE35</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>													
<p>HC7. Does your household own:</p> <p>[A] A fixed telephone line?</p> <p>[B] A Radio?</p> <p>[C] A Wall clock?</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>WALL CLOCK</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE	1	2	RADIO	1	2	WALL CLOCK	1	2	
	YES	NO												
FIXED TELEPHONE LINE	1	2												
RADIO	1	2												
WALL CLOCK	1	2												
<p>HC8. Does your household have electricity?</p>	<p>YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID1</p> <p>YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM)2</p> <p>NO3</p>	<p>3 ⇒ HC10</p>												

HC9. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] Television	TELEVISION 1 2	
[B] Refrigerator	REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
[C] Microwave oven	MICROWAVE OVEN 1 2	
[D] Washing machine	WASHING MACHINE 1 2	
[E] Electric fan	ELECTRIC FAN 1 2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES NO	
[A] Wristwatch	WRISTWATCH 1 2	
[B] Bicycle	BICYCLE 1 2	
[C] Motorcycle or scooter	MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER 1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
[E1] A truck or van?	/TRUCK/VAN 1 2	
[E2] Bus	BUS 1 2	
[F] Boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
[G] Car	CAR 1 2	
[H] Rickshaw/electric rickshaw	RICKSHAW/ELECTRIC RICKSHAW 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	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? <i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i> <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>	OWN 1 RENTED 2 OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HC17
HC16. How many ropanis/bighas of agricultural land do members of this household own? <i>If any answer is 95 or more than that write '95'. Convert the answer into appropriate unit (either into Ropani or Bigha).</i>	ROPANI (ROPANI, AANA, PAISA) 1 ___/___/___ BIGHA (BIGHA, KATTHA, DHUR) 2 ___/___/___ DK98	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds or other farm animals or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HC19

<p>HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[A] Milk cows or bulls?</p> <p>[B] Other cattle?</p> <p>[C] Horse, donkey or mules?</p> <p>[D] Goats?</p> <p>[E] Sheep?</p> <p>[F] Chickens?</p> <p>[G] Pigs?</p> <p>[H] Yak/Naak/mountain cow?</p> <p><i>If none, write "00". If more than 95, write "95". If the answer is don't know, write "98".</i></p>	<p>MILK COWS OR BULLS __ __</p> <p>OTHER CATTLE __ __</p> <p>HORSE, DONKEY OR MULE __ __</p> <p>GOAT __ __</p> <p>SHEEP __ __</p> <p>CHICKEN __ __</p> <p>PIG __ __</p> <p>YAK/NAAK/MOUNTAIN COW __ __</p>	
<p>HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	

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] SENIOR CITIZEN ALLOWANCE	[B] SINGLE WOMAN ALLOWANCE	[C] WIDOW ALLOWANCE	[D] RETIREMENT PENSION	[E] CHILD SUPPORT/GRANT	[F] DISABLED ALLOWANCE	[G] MINORITY/ INDIGENOUS ALLOWANCE	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (programme name)?	YES1 S ST3 NO2 S [B]	YES1 S ST3 NO2 S [C]	YES1 S ST3 NO2 S [D]	YES1 S ST3 NO2 S [E]	YES1 S ST3 NO2 S [F]	YES1 S ST3 NO2 S [G]	YES1 S ST3 NO2 S [X]	YES (specify)1 S ST3 NO2 S End
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (name of programme)?	YES1 S ST4 NO2 S ST3A DK8 S [B]	YES1 S ST4 NO2 S ST3A DK8 S [C]	YES1 S ST4 NO2 S ST3A DK8 S [D]	YES1 S ST4 NO2 S ST3A DK8 S [E]	YES1 S ST4 NO2 S ST3A DK8 S [F]	YES1 S ST4 NO2 S ST3A DK8 S [G]	YES1 S ST4 NO2 S ST3A DK8 S [X]	YES1 S ST4 NO2 S ST3A DK8 S End
ST3A. What is the main reason that none of your household members have received assistance through (programme name)?	NOT ELIGIBLE1 ELIGIBLE BUT DON'T HAVE LEGAL DOCUMENTS2 ELIGIBLE BUT INCORRECT DATE OF BIRTH3 ELIGIBLE BUT NOT APPLIED FOR THE PROGRAMME4 OTHERS (specify)6 DK8 [B]	NOT ELIGIBLE1 ELIGIBLE BUT DON'T HAVE LEGAL DOCUMENTS2 ELIGIBLE BUT INCORRECT DATE OF BIRTH3 ELIGIBLE BUT NOT APPLIED FOR THE PROGRAMME4 OTHERS (specify)6 DK8 [C]	NOT ELIGIBLE1 ELIGIBLE BUT DON'T HAVE LEGAL DOCUMENTS2 ELIGIBLE BUT INCORRECT DATE OF BIRTH3 ELIGIBLE BUT NOT APPLIED FOR THE PROGRAMME4 OTHERS (specify)6 DK8 [D]	NOT ELIGIBLE1 ELIGIBLE BUT DON'T HAVE LEGAL DOCUMENTS2 ELIGIBLE BUT INCORRECT DATE OF BIRTH3 ELIGIBLE BUT NOT APPLIED FOR THE PROGRAMME4 OTHERS (specify)6 DK8 [E]	NOT ELIGIBLE1 ELIGIBLE BUT DON'T HAVE LEGAL DOCUMENTS2 ELIGIBLE BUT INCORRECT DATE OF BIRTH3 ELIGIBLE BUT NOT APPLIED FOR THE PROGRAMME4 OTHERS (specify)6 DK8 [F]	NOT ELIGIBLE1 ELIGIBLE BUT DON'T HAVE LEGAL DOCUMENTS2 ELIGIBLE BUT INCORRECT DATE OF BIRTH3 ELIGIBLE BUT NOT APPLIED FOR THE PROGRAMME4 OTHERS (specify)6 DK8 [G]	NOT ELIGIBLE1 ELIGIBLE BUT DON'T HAVE LEGAL DOCUMENTS2 ELIGIBLE BUT INCORRECT DATE OF BIRTH3 ELIGIBLE BUT NOT APPLIED FOR THE PROGRAMME4 OTHERS (specify)6 DK8 [X]	NOT ELIGIBLE1 ELIGIBLE BUT DON'T HAVE LEGAL DOCUMENTS2 ELIGIBLE BUT INCORRECT DATE OF BIRTH3 ELIGIBLE BUT NOT APPLIED FOR THE PROGRAMME4 OTHERS (specify)6 DK8 All answers go to S End

<p>ST4. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through <i>(name of programme)</i>?</p> <p><i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i></p> <p><i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i></p>	<p>MONTHS AGO 1__ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 2__ __</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>MONTHS AGO 1__ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 2__ __</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>MONTHS AGO 1__ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 2__ __</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>MONTHS AGO 1__ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 2__ __</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>MONTHS AGO 1__ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 2__ __</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>MONTHS AGO 1__ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 2__ __</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>MONTHS AGO 1__ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 2__ __</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>MONTHS AGO 1__ __</p> <p>YEARS AGO 2__ __</p> <p>DK 998</p>
<p>ST4A. How many members in your household are receiving assistance through <i>(programme name)</i>?</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>ST5. How many times such assistance was received since Srawan 2074 to Asar 2075 through <i>(programme name)</i>?</p>	<p>TIMES</p> <p>DK 98</p>	<p>TIMES</p> <p>DK 98</p>	<p>TIMES</p> <p>DK 98</p>	<p>TIMES</p> <p>DK 98</p>	<p>TIMES</p> <p>DK 98</p>	<p>TIMES</p> <p>DK 98</p>	<p>TIMES</p> <p>DK 98</p>	<p>TIMES</p> <p>DK 98</p>
<p>ST6. How much money has been received as assistance since Srawan 2074 to Asar 2075 through <i>(programme name)</i>?</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS.</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS.</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS.</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS.</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS.</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS.</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS.</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS.</p> <p>DK 998</p>

<p>ST7. Have you or anyone from your household received assistance amounts through <i>(programme name)</i> directly to your bank account?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>	<p>YES1 NO2 DK8</p>
<p>ST8. When you or your household member received the assistance amount last time, how much time (travel time) was spent to acquire the amount through <i>(programme name)</i>? <i>If greater than 24 hours write in days. If less than 1 hour record 00.</i></p>	<p>DAY__ HOUR__</p>	<p>DAY__ HOUR__</p>	<p>DAY__ HOUR__</p>	<p>DAY__ HOUR__</p>	<p>DAY__ HOUR__</p>	<p>DAY__ HOUR__</p>	<p>DAY__ HOUR__</p>	<p>DAY__ HOUR__</p>
<p>ST9. When you went to receive the assistance amount through <i>(programme name)</i> last time, how much did it cost you to go and return?</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS. ----- DK9998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS. ----- DK9998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS. ----- DK9998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS. ----- DK9998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS. ----- DK9998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS. ----- DK9998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS. ----- DK9998</p>	<p>TOTAL OF NRS. ----- DK9998</p>
<p>ST10. For what purposes were the amount received through <i>(programme name)</i> spent? <i>Record all mentioned</i></p>	<p>FOODA CLOTHESB EDUCATIONC MEDICALD TREATMENTE HOUSEHOLD PURPOSEF INCOME GENERATIONG SAVINGSX OTHERS (specify) _____X All answers go to [B]</p>	<p>FOODA CLOTHESB EDUCATIONC MEDICALD TREATMENTE HOUSEHOLD PURPOSEF INCOME GENERATIONG SAVINGSX OTHERS (specify) _____X All answers go to [C]</p>	<p>FOODA CLOTHESB EDUCATIONC MEDICALD TREATMENTE HOUSEHOLD PURPOSEF INCOME GENERATIONG SAVINGSX OTHERS (specify) _____X All answers go to [D]</p>	<p>FOODA CLOTHESB EDUCATIONC MEDICALD TREATMENTE HOUSEHOLD PURPOSEF INCOME GENERATIONG SAVINGSX OTHERS (specify) _____X All answers go to [E]</p>	<p>FOODA CLOTHESB EDUCATIONC MEDICALD TREATMENTE HOUSEHOLD PURPOSEF INCOME GENERATIONG SAVINGSX OTHERS (specify) _____X All answers go to [F]</p>	<p>FOODA CLOTHESB EDUCATIONC MEDICALD TREATMENTE HOUSEHOLD PURPOSEF INCOME GENERATIONG SAVINGSX OTHERS (specify) _____X All answers go to [G]</p>	<p>FOODA CLOTHESB EDUCATIONC MEDICALD TREATMENTE HOUSEHOLD PURPOSEF INCOME GENERATIONG SAVINGSX OTHERS (specify) _____X All answers go to [X]</p>	<p>FOODA CLOTHESB EDUCATIONC MEDICALD TREATMENTE HOUSEHOLD PURPOSEF INCOME GENERATIONG SAVINGSX OTHERS (specify) _____X All answers go to [X] End</p>

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
	SOLAR COOKER 02	02 ⇒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 this stove have 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 the 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	

<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 COOKSTOVE 05</p> <p>THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE..... 06</p> <p>OTHERS (<i>specify</i>)_ 96</p> <p>NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSE 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>SOLAR AIR HEATER..... 01</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>	

EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?	ELECTRICITY	01
	SOLAR LANTERN.....	02
	RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....	03
	BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....	04
	BIOGAS LAMP	05
	GASOLINE LAMP	06
	KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP.....	07
	CHARCOAL.....	08
	WOOD.....	09
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS	
	STRAW / SHRUBS.....	10
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE.....	11
	OIL LAMP.....	12
	CANDLE	13
OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____	96	
NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD	97	

WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?

If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).

PIPED WATER	
PIPED INTO DWELLING	11 ⇨WS7
PIPED INTO YARD / PLOT	12 ⇨WS7
PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR	13 ⇨WS3
PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....	14 ⇨WS3
TUBEWELL/BOREHOLE	21 ⇨WS2A
DUG WELL	
PROTECTED WELL	31 ⇨WS3
UNPROTECTED WELL	32 ⇨WS3
SPRING WATER	
PROTECTED SPRING	41 ⇨WS3
UNPROTECTED SPRING	42 ⇨WS3
RAINWATER.....	51 ⇨WS3
TANKER-TRUCK.....	61 ⇨WS4
CART WITH SMALL TANK	71 ⇨WS4
SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)	81 ⇨WS3
PACKAGED WATER	
BOTTLED WATER	91
JAR WATER	93
OTHERS (<i>specify</i>)_	96 ⇨WS3

<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 DWELLING11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR13 PUBLI TAP/STANDPIPE14</p> <p>TUBEWELL/BOREHOLE.....21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL.....31 UNPROTECTED WELL32</p> <p>SPRING WATER</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING.....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING42</p> <p>RAINWATER.....51 TANKER-TRUCK.....61 CART WITH SMALL TANK71 OPEN WATER RETAILER/SELLER72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER 91 JAR WATER 93</p> <p>OTHERS (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	<p>11 ⇨WS7 12 ⇨WS7 13 ⇨WS3 14 ⇨WS3</p> <p>31 ⇨WS3 32 ⇨WS3</p> <p>41 ⇨WS3 42 ⇨WS3</p> <p>51 ⇨WS3 61 ⇨WS4 71 ⇨WS4 72 ⇨WS3</p> <p>81 ⇨WS3</p> <p>91 ⇨WS3 93 ⇨WS3</p> <p>96 ⇨WS3</p>
<p>WS2A. What is the estimated depth of the tubewell/borehole?</p>	<p>ESTIMATED DEPTH (IN FT) _ _ _</p>	
<p>WS3. Where is that water source located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3</p>	<p>1 ⇨WS7 2 ⇨WS7</p>
<p>WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?</p>	<p>MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT000</p> <p>NUMBER OF MINUTES _ _ _</p> <p>DK.....998</p>	<p>000 ⇨WS7</p>
<p>WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household?</p> <p><i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i></p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER..... _ _</p>	
<p>WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES..... _ _</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	

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 ACCESSIBLE 3 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
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? Record all methods mentioned.	BOILA ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE (PIYUSH, AQUATAB, ETC.).....B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTHC USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND,/COMPOSITE ETC.).....D SOLAR DISINFECTIONE LET IT STAND AND SETTLEF OTHERS (<i>specify</i>)X DK.....Z	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to? <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	FLUSH / POUR FLUSH FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.....11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK.....12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE.....13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE18 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE.....21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT.....23 COMPOSTING TOILET31 BUCKET41 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96	11 ⇒WS14 14 ⇒WS14 18 ⇒WS14 41 ⇒WS14 95 ⇒End 96 ⇒WS14
WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED 1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4 DK..... 8	4 ⇒WS14 8 ⇒WS14

<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</p> <p>TO A TREATMENT PLANT 1</p> <p>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2</p> <p>TO DON'T KNOW WHERE..... 3</p> <p>TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE..... 7</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD</p> <p>BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 4</p> <p>TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE..... 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 6</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN OWN YARD / PLOT..... 2</p> <p>ELSEWHERE 3</p>	
<p>WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<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</p> <p>SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<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>DK..... 98</p>	

HANDWASHING FACILITY		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 DWELLING1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED</p> <p>(BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE/AAMKHORA).....3</p> <p>NOT OBSERVED</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT4</p> <p>NO PERMISSION TO SEE5</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 there soap, detergent, ash/soil/sand at the handwashing place?</p>	<p>YES, PRESENT1</p> <p>NO, NOT PRESENT2</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 DWELLING1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT</p> <p>(BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE/AAMKHORA).....3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6</p>	
<p>HW5. Do you have any soap or detergent or ash/mud/sand in your house for washing hands?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ End</p>
<p>HW6. Can you please show it to me?</p>	<p>YES, SHOWN1</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/MUD/SAND.....C</p>	

HH13. Record the time	HOUR AND MINUTE..... ___ : ___	
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	NEPALI.....1 BHOJPURI.....2 MAITHILI.....3	
HH15. Language of the Interview.	NEPALI.....1 BHOJPURI.....2 MAITHILI.....3 OTHERS (specify)..... 6	
HH16. Native language of the Respondent. <i>(Please refer to an annex of list of names and codes of mother tongues and record the respective code)</i>	LANGUAGE CODES (specify) ___ OTHER LANGUAGES (specify)996	
HH17. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, WHOLE QUESTIONNAIRE1 YES, SOME PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE2 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

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.

NAME

AGE

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 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
NO2

2 ⇨ HH34

HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN 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 15-171
NO2

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≠901
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 (*name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.
- 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.
- 'NO' FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 ⇒ RECORD '06' IN WM17 (ALSO IN UF17 AND FS17, IF APPLICABLE) 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=11 NO, HH8=2.....2	2 ⇒HH40
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HH35. Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-491 NO2	2 ⇒HH40
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HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN 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 15-171 NO2	2 ⇒HH40
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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≠901 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17.....2	2 ⇒HH40
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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.

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.

May we interview (*name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.
- 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.
- 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE1 NO2	2 ⇒HH42
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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=11 NO, HH9=2.....2	2 ⇒HH45
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HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household

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	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	
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<p>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>		<p>2⇒Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE</p>
<p>HH45. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><i>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.</i></p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. Cluster Number: _____	WQ2. Household serial number: _____	
WQ3. Measurer's name and code number: NAME _____ CODE NUMBER: ____ _	WQ4. Enumerator's name and code number: NAME _____ CODE NUMBER: ____ _	
WQ5. Tested on Day / Month / Year (in BS): ____ / ____ / <u>207</u> ____		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank and laboratory testing?	YES1 NO2	

WQ7. Name of the respondent of Water Quality Test Questionnaire: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Has permission been obtained for testing water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 ⇨ WQ10 2 ⇨ WQ31

WQ31. Result of Water Quality Test Questionnaire. <i>For the result of the incomplete tests, discuss with supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN FOR WATER TEST 02 WATER SAMPLE NOT GIVEN..... 03 PARTIALLY COMPLETED 04 OTHERS (specify) _____ 96
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WATER QUALITY TESTING

WQ10. Record the time:	HOURS: ____ ____ MINUTES: ____ ____	
WQ11. Could you please provide a glass/pot of the water that members of your household usually use for drinking water?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ WQ 17
WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected 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 the sample EH-XXX-YY , where XXX is the cluster no. (WQ1) and YY is the household no. (WQ2). Put it in a Whirl-pak bag for <i>E. coli</i> test.	HOUSEHOLD WATER COLLECTED..... 1 HOUSEHOLD WATER NOT COLLECTED (specify) 2	
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything at household level to make this water safer for drinking?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8	2 ⇒ WQ17 8 ⇒ WQ17
WQ15. What has been done to make this water safer for drinking? Probe: Anything else? Record all mentioned.	BOILED WATER A ADDED BLEACH/ CHLORINE (BLEACHING POWDER, PIYUSH, AQUATAB, ETC) B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH (IN TAP, VESSEL, ETC.) C USED A FILTER (CANDLE, SAND/BIOSAND, ETC) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHERS (specify) X DON'T KNOW Z	

<p>WQ17. From which source is the household water collected?</p>	<p>PIPED WATER SYSTEM</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING..... 11</p> <p>PIPED INTO COURTYARD/COMPOUND 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP /STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBEWELL/ 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>JAR WATER..... 93</p> <p>OTHERS (specify) _____ 96</p>	<p>11 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>12 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>13 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>14 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>21 ⇨WQ17A</p> <p>31 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>32 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>41 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>42 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>51 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>61 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>71 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>81 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>91 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>93 ⇨WQ18</p> <p>96 ⇨WQ18</p>
<p>WQ17A. What is the estimated depth of the tube-well?</p>	<p>ESTIMATED DEPTH OF TUBEWELL</p> <p>(IN FT)..... _____</p>	
<p>WQ18. Could you show me the source of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there?</p> <p><i>If the answer is 'cannot show', probe to find out why this is not possible?</i></p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO</p> <p>WATER SOURCE NOT FUNCTIONAL 2</p> <p>WATER SOURCE TOO FAR..... 3</p> <p>UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE 4</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED 5</p> <p>OTHER REASONS (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>2 ⇨WQ18C</p> <p>3 ⇨WQ18C</p> <p>4 ⇨WQ18C</p> <p>5 ⇨WQ18C</p> <p>6 ⇨WQ18C</p>

WATER QUALITY TESTING FOR ARSENIC TESTING

<p>WQ18A. Record whether sample of water from source for arsenic test was collected or not. If yes, label the sample as AS-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster no. (WQ1) and YY is the household no. (WQ2).</p>	<p>WATER COLLECTED FROM SOURCE1</p> <p>WATER NOT COLLECTED FROM SOURCE (specify).....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ18C</p>
<p>WQ18B. Conduct <u>arsenic test of the source water</u> and record the result. If the test result is more than 500 ppb, record '995'.</p>	<p>ARSENIC IN PPB _____</p> <p>ARSENIC IS MORE THAN 500 PPB..... 995</p>	
<p>WQ18C. Check WQ6. Is the household selected for blank and laboratory testing?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ19</p>
<p>WQ18D. Record whether the water from source for arsenic laboratory test was collected or not. If yes, ensure you collect the sample of water from the source for laboratory arsenic test in the given bottle. Label AL-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster no. (WQ1) and YY is the household no. (WQ2).</p>	<p>WATER COLLECTED FROM SOURCE1</p> <p>WATER NOT COLLECTED FROM SOURCE (specify).....2</p>	
<p>WQ18E. Record whether the arsenic blank water is available or not. If available, take out the sample of distilled water that you got from your supervisor and put it in a Whirl-pak bag for arsenic blank test. Label AB-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster no. (WQ1) and YY is the household no. (WQ2).</p>	<p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE1</p> <p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify).....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ19</p>
<p>WQ18F. Conduct an arsenic blank test and record the result. If the test result is more than 500 ppb, record the code '995'.</p>	<p>ARSENIC IN PPB _____</p> <p>ARSENIC IS MORE THAN 500 PPB..... 995</p>	

WATER QUALITY TESTING FOR BACTERIA (E. COLI)

<p>WQ19. Record whether sample of water was collected for E. coli test from the source or not. If yes, label the sample ES-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household no. (WQ2). Put it in a Whirl-pak bag for E. coli test.</p>	<p>SOURCE WATER COLLECTED 1</p> <p>SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (specify) 2</p>	
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WQ20. Check WQ6. Is the household selected for <i>E. coli</i> blank testing?	YES.....1 NO2	2⇒WQ22
WQ21. Record whether the sample of water is available or not. <i>If available, take out the sample of sterile water that you got from your supervisor and put it in a Whirl-pak bag for E. coli test.</i> <i>Label EB-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster no. (WQ1) and YY is the household no. (WQ2).</i>	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify) _____ 2	
WQ22. Conduct <i>E. coli</i> tests within 30 minutes of sample collection. Record the results after 24-48 hours of incubation.		
WQ23. Record the time.	HOURS: ____ ____ MINUTES: ____ ____	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS (<i>E. coli</i>)		
Record the results of the water quality tests only after 24-48 hours of incubation.		
WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:	_____ / _____ / <u>20</u> <u>7</u> _____	
WQ25. Record the time:	HOURS: _____ MINUTES: _____	
WQ26. <u>Record the number of blue colonies in the 100ml sample of water collected from the household.</u> <u>Read the plate marked as “EH-XXX-YY”.</u> Record the 3-digit count of colonies. If the number of colonies is 101 or more, record ‘101’. If it is not possible to count the results, record ‘991’. If the results are lost, record ‘992’.	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____	
WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a sample of water collected from the source?	YES, WQ19=1 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WQ28
WQ27. <u>Record the number of blue colonies found in the sample of water collected from the source (100ml).</u> Read from the plate marked as “ES-XXX-YY”.	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____	
WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample collected?	YES, WQ21=1 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WQ31
WQ29. <u>Read from plate marked as “EB-XXX-YY” blank water test (100ml).</u>	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____	

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 _____ LINE NUMBER _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NUMBER _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NUMBER _____	WM6. Interview date (day, month and year in BS) _____ / _____ / 2 0 7 _____	

<p><i>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.</i></p>	WM7. Write time HOUR : MINUTE _____ : _____
WM8. Check all completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or any other member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEW DONE 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2 <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> 1 ⇨ WM9B 2 ⇨ WM9A </div>
WM9A. Namaskar! I am (<i>own name</i>). We are the staff of the Central Bureau of Statistics. Currently, we are doing a survey on the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview will take about 25 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. The personal details given by you in this interview will be kept confidential and anonymous under the Statistics Act 2015. If you do not want to answer any of the questions or want to discontinue the interview, please let me know. Now, may I start the interview?	WM9B. Now, I would like to talk to you about health and other topics in detail. This interview will take about 25 minutes. Again, the details given by you in this questionnaire will be kept confidential and anonymous as per the Statistics Act 2015. If you do not want to answer any of the questions or want to discontinue the interview, please let me know. Now, may I start the interview?
YES, YOU MAY 1 NO, YOU MAY NOT 2	1 ⇨ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ MWM17

WM17. Result of woman's interview. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTIALLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPICATED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15 - 17 06 OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. CHECK THE RESPONDENTS LINE NUMBER (WM3) IN THE WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL AND THE RESPONDENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47).	WM3=HH47..... 1 WM3≠HH47..... 2	2⇒WB3
WB2. CHECK ED5 IN EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THIS RESPONDENT. HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL.	ED5= CLASS 06 TO CLASS 14 1 ED5= CLASS 00 TO CLASS 05 OR 98 OR BLANK 2	1⇒WB15 2⇒WB14
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	<u>DATE OF BIRTH (IN B.S.)</u> 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 class you have attended? <i>Class code:</i> <i>00 Early Childhood Education</i> <i>01-12 Class 1 to 12</i> <i>13 Bachelors</i> <i>14 Masters or above</i>	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 00 CLASS __ __	00⇒WB14
WB7. Did you complete that class?	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 2076 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒WB11
WB10. During 2076 school year, which class are you attending? <i>Class code:</i> <i>01-12 Class 1 to 12</i> <i>13 Bachelors</i> <i>14 Masters or above</i>	CLASS __ __	
WB11. At any time during the 2075 school year did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒WB13

<p>WB12. During the 2075 school year, which class did you attend?</p> <p><i>Class code:</i> 01-12 Class 1 to 12 13 Bachelors 14 Masters or above</p>	CLASS — —	
<p>WB13. Check WB6: Highest class attended.</p>	WB6=CLASS 06 TO CLASS 14 1 WB6=CLASS 01 TO CLASS 05 2	1 ⇒WB15
<p>WB14. 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:</i> Can you read part of the sentence to me?</p>	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 language)</i> 4	
<p>WB15. How long have you been continuously living in <i>(name of current city, or village or residence)?</i> If less than one year, record “00” years</p>	YEAR — — ALWAYS/SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇒WB18
<p>WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in an urban area or in a rural area? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a urban or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record ‘9’ until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>(Name of the place or area)</i></p>	URBAN AREA 1 RURAL AREA..... 3 DON’T KNOW URBAN OR RURAL AREA 9	
<p>WB17. Before you moved here, in which district did you live in?</p>	SAME DISTRICT 1 ANOTHER DISTRICT <i>(SPECIFY DISTRICT CODE)</i> ... 2 ABROAD <i>(specify)</i> 96	
<p>WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒End
<p>WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHERS <i>(specify)</i> X	

<p>MT1. Do you read newspaper or magazine 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> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 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> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 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> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	
<p>MT4. Have you ever used the computer or tablet from any location?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</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> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 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 FILE1	2	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT1	2	
[C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT1	2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA1	2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE1	2	
[F] Find, download, install and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE1	2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION1	2	
[H] Transfer a file between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE1	2	
[I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	PROGRAMMING1	2	
MT7. Check MT6[C]. Is "Yes" recorded?	YES. MT6[C]=11 NO. MT6[C]=22		1 ⇒ MT10
MT8. Check MT6[F]. Is "Yes" recorded?	YES. MT6[F]=11 NO. MT6[F]=22		1 ⇒ MT10
MT9. Have you ever used internet from any location and any device?	YES1 NO2		2 ⇒ MT11
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? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3		
MT11. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES1 NO2		
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? <i>Probe if necessary: I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day? If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY3		

MARRIAGE/ UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER 2 NO, NOT IN UNION..... 3	3 ⇒MA5
MA2. How old is your (husband/ partner)? <i>Probe further:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS __ __ DK..... 98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (husband/partner) have any other wives or partners or does he live with other women as if married?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒MA7
MA4. How many other wives or partners does he have?	NUMBER. __ __ DK..... 98	⇒MA7 98 ⇒MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMALLY MARRIED 1 YES, FORMALLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER .. 2 NO 3	3 ⇒UN14
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED..... 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED..... 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇒MA8A 2 ⇒MA8B
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)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. Check MA8A/B. Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇒End
MA10. Check MA7. In union only once?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇒MA11A 2 ⇒MA11B
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)?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	

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.</i></p>	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ CM8
<p>CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?</p>	YES1 NO2	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>	YES1 NO2	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>	YES1 NO2	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.....__ __	

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?	YES1 NO2	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=000 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=01 OR MORE1	0 ⇒ <i>End</i>

FERILITY/BIRTH HISTORY
BH
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? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?			BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive?	BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you?	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years		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	Unit
01		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	---	---	1 ♂ Add Birth	2 ♀ Next Birth
02		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	---	---	1 ♂ Add Birth	2 ♀ Next Birth
03		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	---	---	1 ♂ Add Birth	2 ♀ Next Birth
04		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	---	---	1 ♂ Add Birth	2 ♀ Next Birth
05		1	2	1	2	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	---	---	1 ♂ Add Birth	2 ♀ Next Birth

CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2	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 (year of interview minus 2)? If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (year of interview minus 2) , consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1	0 ⇒ End
CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in BHI. If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.	NAME OF THE LAST-BORN CHILD _____	


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 / NONE 2	
DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?		

<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>_____</p>	<p>YES. CM17=1 1 NO. CM17=0 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN7</p>
<p>MN3. Whom did you see?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anyone else?</i></p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH WORKERS</p> <p>DOCTOR A STAFF NURSE B AUXILIARY NURSING MIDWIFERY (ANM) C HEALTH ASSISTANT/ASSITANT HEALTH WORKER D MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH WORKER E RURAL HEALTH WORKER H</p> <p>OTHER PERSONS</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEER G OTHERS (<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><i>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If “9 months” or later, record 9.</i></p>	<p>WEEK 1 ___ MONTHS 2 ___ 0 ___ DK 998</p>	
<p>MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ___ 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 style="text-align: right;">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 immunisations listed?</p> <p><i>If yes, ask: May I see it please?</i></p> <p><i>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i></p>	<p>YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN)</p> <p>1</p> <p>YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENTS NOT SEEN) 2</p> <p>NO..... 3</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<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?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN11</p> <p>8 ⇒MN11</p>
<p>MN9. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES _</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>8 ⇒MN11</p>
<p>MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION 1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN16</p>
<p>MN11. At any time before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you receive any tetanus injection either to protect yourself or another baby?</p> <p><i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN16</p> <p>8 ⇒MN16</p>
<p>MN12. Before your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p> <p><i>Include DTP (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES _</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>MN13. Check MN12. How many times tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION 1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒MN14 A</p> <p>2 ⇒MN14 B</p>

<p>MN14A. How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection</p> <p>MN14B. How many years ago did you receive the last of those tetanus injections?</p> <p><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></p>	<p>YEARS AGO..... _ _</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	
<p>MN16. During the pregnancy with (<i>name</i>), did you take SP/Fansidar to keep <u>you</u> from getting malaria?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN19</p> <p>8 ⇒MN19</p>
<p>MN17. How many times did you take SP/Fansidar during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES..... _ _</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>MN18. Did you get the SP/Fansidar during an antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or at another source?</p>	<p>ANTENATAL VISIT A</p> <p>ANOTHER FACILITY VISITB</p> <p>FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERC</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

<p>MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anyone else?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH WORKERS</p> <p>DOCTOR..... A</p> <p>STAFF NURSEB</p> <p>AUXILIARY NURSING MIDWIFERY (ANM)C</p> <p>HEALTH ASSISTANT/ASSITANT HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH WORKER.....E</p> <p>RURAL HEALTH WORKERI</p> <p>OTHER PERSONS</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . F</p> <p>FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEER G</p> <p>RELATIVE/FRIEND..... H</p> <p>OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>NOBODY HELPED Y</p>	
<p>MN20. Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)?</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>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT’S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME..... 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE 22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME..... 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒MN23</p> <p>12 ⇒MN23</p> <p>96 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN21. Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Was it before or after your labour pains started?</p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS 1</p> <p>AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2</p>	

<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 Odwin</small></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN25 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 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8</p>	
<p>MN25. Was (<i>name</i>) dried or wiped soon after birth?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 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. If less than 24 hours, record in hours.</i></p> <p><i>If '1 day' or 'next day', probe : About how many hours after delivery?</i></p> <p><i>If the answer is 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 HOURS 1 __ __ DAYS2 __ __ NEVER BATHED 997 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 OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 DK 8</p>	

MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?	YES, IT WAS 1 NO, IT WASN'T 2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	
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 ANTISEPTICS (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) B MUSTARD OIL C ASH D ANIMAL DUNG E TURMERIC F CLARIFIED BUTTER G OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) X DK/DON'T REMEMBER Z	
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 DON'T KNOW 8	
MN33. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at birth?	YES, 1 NO, 2 DON'T KNOW 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. Did you ever breastfeed (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MN39 B
MN37. How long after birth did you first put (<i>name</i>) to the breast? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 __ __ DAYS 2 __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	

<p>MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (<i>name</i>) given anything to drink other than breast milk?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ MN39 A 2 ⇨ End</p>
<p>MN39A. What was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></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 three days after delivery, what was (<i>name</i>) given to drink?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></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 WATERC GRIPE WATER..... D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTIONE FRUIT JUICE F INFANT FORMULA G TEA/INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS H HONEYI PRESCRIBED MEDICINEJ OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) _____ X 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>	<p>YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>PN2. 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 ⇒ PN7</p>
<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><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS 1 __ __ DAYS 2 __ __ WEEKS 3 __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>	
<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>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
<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>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
<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>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN17</p>

<p>PN7. 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 AND I RECORDED..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G AND I RECORDED..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN11</p>
<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 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 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 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN12 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 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN13 A 2 ⇒PN13 B</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 ___ DAYS 2 ___ WEEKS 3 ___ DK / DON’T REMEMBER 998</p>	

<p>PN14. Who checked on (<i>name</i>)’s health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH WORKERS</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>STAFF NURSE..... B</p> <p>AUXILIARY NURSING MIDWIFERY (ANM)..... C</p> <p>HEALTH ASSISTANT/ASSITANT HEALTH WORKER..... D</p> <p>MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH WORKERE</p> <p>RURAL HEALTH WORKER.....I</p> <p>OTHER PERSONS</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEER G</p> <p>RELATIVE/FRIEND H</p> <p>OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<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>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT’S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE 22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST..... 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1</p> <p>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</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨PN21</p> <p>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-G AND I RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A-G AND I RECORDED 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN19. After the delivery was over and (<i>health worker mentioned 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 ⇒PN22 A 2 ⇒PN22 B</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. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS 1 __ __ DAYS 2 __ __ WEEKS 3 __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>	
<p>PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH WORKERS DOCTOR A STAFF NURSE B AUXILIARY NURSING MIDWIFERY (ANM) C HEALTH ASSISTANT/ASSITANT HEALTH WORKER D MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH WORKER E RURAL HEALTH WORKER I OTHER PERSONS TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEER G RELATIVE/FRIEND H OTHERS (SPEFICY) 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>(Name of place)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE 22</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST..... 23</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... 76</p> <p>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 (<i>name</i>)'s cord?</p> <p>[B] Take the temperature of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>EXAMINE THE CORD12 8</p> <p>TAKE TEMPERATURE.....12 8</p> <p>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING12 8</p>	
<p>PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?</p>	<p>YES, MN36=1 1</p> <p>NO, MN36=2 2</p>	2 ⇒PN28
<p>PN27. Observed (<i>name</i>)'s breastfeeding?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>DK</p> <p>OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING12 8</p>	

<p>PN28. Check MN33. Was the child's weight measured at birth?</p>	<p>YES, MN33=1 1 NO,, MN33=2 2 DK MN33=8 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN29 A 2 ⇒PN29 B 3 ⇒PN29 C</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 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 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>Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUD/ C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>PILL F</p> <p>MALE CONDOM G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM H</p> <p>DIAPHRAGM I</p> <p>FOAMS/JELLIES J</p> <p>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM) L</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL M</p> <p>Others (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

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?	YES 1 NO2	1 ⇨ UN5
UN3. Check CM11: Any births?	NO0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS.....1	0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER 1 NONE / NO MORE2	
UN5. Now, let's talk about 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 CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE2 UNDECIDED/DK..... 8	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) CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE2 CAN'T CONCEIVE3 UNDECIDED/DK.....8	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>	MONTHS1 __ __ YEARS2 __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW).....993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT994 OTHERS996 DK.....998	994 ⇨ UN12
UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=11 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 82	1 ⇨ UN14
UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=11 NO, CP2=22	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 SEX A MENOPAUSAL B NEVER MENSTRUATED C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING G TOO OLD H FATALISTIC I OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z	
UN13. Check UN12. 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇔ End
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent. If '1 year', probe: How many months ago?	DAYS AGO 1 __ __ WEEKS AGO 2 __ __ MONTHS AGO 3 __ __ YEARS AGO 4 __ __ MENOPAUSE/HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	993 ⇔ End 994 ⇔ End 995 ⇔ End
UN15. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	2 ⇔ End

<p>UN16A. Do you have to face the following conditions during your menstrual period?</p> <p><i>Ask one by one</i></p> <p>[A] Staying in an chaupadi/chhapro</p> <p>[B] Staying in a separate room in the same house</p> <p>[C] Staying in the cowshed</p> <p>[D] Eating in a separate place</p> <p>[E] Bathing in a separate place</p> <p>[F] Staying away from school or work</p> <p>[G] Staying away from social gatherings/meetings</p> <p>[H] Staying away from religious work/temple visit</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">YES NO</p> <p>STAYING IN AN CHAUPADI / CHHAPRO..... 1 2</p> <p>STAYING IN A SEPARATE ROOM IN THE HOUSE 1 2</p> <p>STAYING IN THE COWSHED 1 2</p> <p>EATING IN A SPERATE PLACE 1 2</p> <p>BATHING IN A SEPARATE PLACE 1 2</p> <p>STAYING AWAY FROM SCHOOL OR WORK..... 1 2</p> <p>STAYING AWAY FROM SOCIAL GATHERINGS..... 1 2</p> <p>STAYING AWAY FROM RELIGIOUS WORK 1 2</p>	
<p>UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	

UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth?	YES,1	2⇒End
	NO2	
	DK8	8⇒End
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK8	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

<p>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:</p> <p>[A] If she goes out without telling him?</p> <p>[B] If she neglects the children?</p> <p>[C] If she argues with him?</p> <p>[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?</p> <p>[E] If she burns the food?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>GOING OUT WITHOUT TELLING 1 2 8</p> <p>NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1 2 8</p> <p>ARGUES WITH HIM 1 2 8</p> <p>REFUSES SEX 1 2 8</p> <p>BURNING FOOD 1 2 8</p>	
<p>DV2A. Sometimes, mothers-in-law get annoyed or angered with their daughters-in-law. In your opinion, do you think it is right for mothers-in-law to scold or threaten their daughters-in-law in the following situations?</p> <p>[A] Daughter-in-law going out without informing mother-in-law</p> <p>[B] Daughter-in-law neglecting her children</p> <p>[C] Arguing with mother-in-law</p> <p>[D] Daughter-in-law not obeying mother-in-law</p> <p>[E] Daughter-in-law not bringing dowry from her maternal home</p> <p>[F] Daughter-in-law not finishing work in time</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>GOING OUT WITHOUT INFORMING 1 2 8</p> <p>NEGLECTING CHILDREN 1 2 8</p> <p>ARGUING 1 2 8</p> <p>NOT OBEYING 1 2 8</p> <p>NOT BRINGING DOWRY 1 2 8</p> <p>NOT FINISHING WORK IN TIME 1 2 8</p>	

HUMAN TRAFFICKING		HT																												
<p>HT1. Now I would like to ask you about human sale and trafficking. Have you ever heard about taking boys, girls, adolescents, men and women from one location to another (within the country, India or abroad) for work with or without their consent?</p>	YES1 NO2	2 → End																												
<p>HT2. In your opinion, which of the following are human sale and trafficking?</p> <p>[A] Buying and selling human beings with any motive</p> <p>[B] Engaging others in prostitution with or without deriving any benefit</p> <p>[C] Removing human organs except in accordance with law</p> <p>[D] Engaging adolescent boys and girls in domestic work and entertainment work with their consent</p> <p>[E] Engaging adolescent boys and girls in domestic work and entertainment work without their consent</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DK</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>BUYING AND SELLING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ENGAGING OTHERS IN PROSTITUTION.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REMOVING HUMAN ORGANS.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ENGAGING IN DOMESTIC AND ENTERTAINMENT WORK WITH CONSENT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ENGAGING IN DOMESTIC AND ENTERTAINMENT WORK WITHOUT CONSENT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO		DK				BUYING AND SELLING	1	2	8	ENGAGING OTHERS IN PROSTITUTION.....	1	2	8	REMOVING HUMAN ORGANS.	1	2	8	ENGAGING IN DOMESTIC AND ENTERTAINMENT WORK WITH CONSENT	1	2	8	ENGAGING IN DOMESTIC AND ENTERTAINMENT WORK WITHOUT CONSENT	1	2	8	
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[F] Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work with their consent	ENGAGING IN HAZARDOUS			
	WORK WITH CONSENT	1	2	8
[G] Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent	ENGAGING IN HAZARDOUS			
	WORK WITHOUT CONSENT	1	2	8
[H] Taking boys and girls from one place to another in the name of education or adoption with their parent's consent	TAKING BOYS AND GIRLS TO			
	ANOTHER PLACE			
	WITH CONSENT	1	2	8
[I] Taking boys and girls from one place to another in the name of education or adoption without their parent's consent	TAKING BOYS AND GIRLS TO			
	ANOTHER PLACE			
	WITHOUT CONSENT	1	2	8

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. Check WB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS..... 2	1 ⇒ End
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity 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 are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
AF5. Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, AF2=1 1 NO, AF2=2 2	1 ⇒ AF6A 2 ⇒ AF6B
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
AF7. Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, AF3=1 1 NO, AF3=2 2	1 ⇒ AF8A 2 ⇒ AF8B
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing up steps?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK / CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	

AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

HIV/AIDS			HA																				
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2		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?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																						
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																						
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																						
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																						
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witches, ghosts, evil spirits or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																						
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																						
HA8. Can HIV virus get 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></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">DK</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <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>DURING 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	DURING BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8		
	YES	NO																					
DK																							
DURING PREGNANCY	1	2	8																				
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8																				
DURING BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8																				
HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1 NO 2		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?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																						

<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=1 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒HA24</p>
<p>HA12. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?</p>	<p>YES, MN2=1 1</p> <p>NO, MN2=2..... 2</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>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</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>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</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>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>HA17. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2</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>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>HA19. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</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>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒HA22</p> <p>2 ⇒HA22</p>

HA21. Check HA14: Was the respondent tested for HIV as part of antenatal care?	YES, HA14=1..... 1 NO OR NO ANSWER, HA14≠1 2	2 ⇒HA24
HA22. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒HA25
HA23. 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	1 ⇒HA28 2 ⇒HA28 3 ⇒HA28
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒HA27
HA25. 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	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇒HA28 2 ⇒HA28 8 ⇒HA28
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒HA30
HA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using the self-test kit?	YES 1 NO 2	
HA30. 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	
HA31. 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	
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?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA33. 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	
HA34. 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	

<p>HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?</p> <p>I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	
<p>HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>SAYS SHE HAS HIV 7</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	

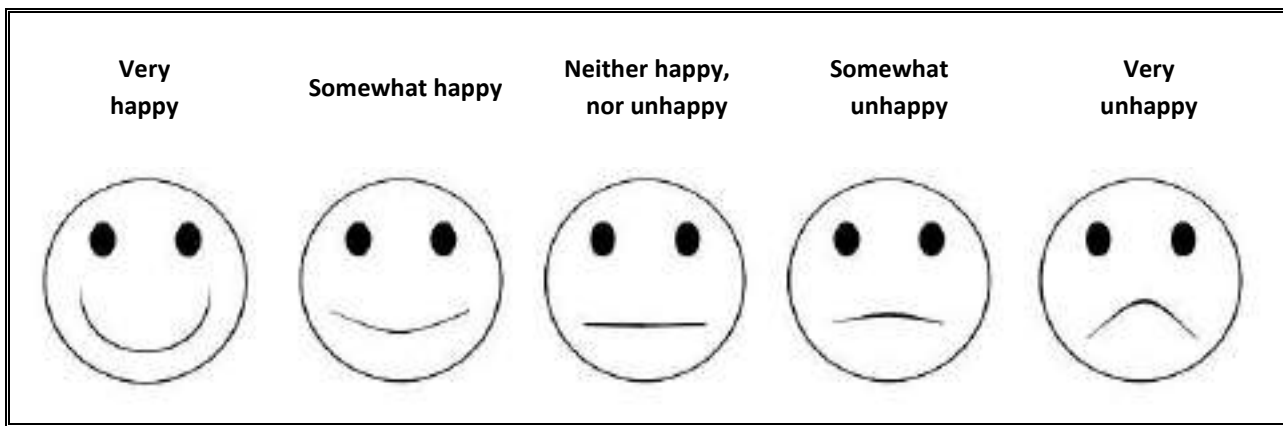
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES 1 NO2	2⇒TA6
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE00 AGE__ __	00⇒TA6
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES1 NO.....2	2⇒TA6
TA4. 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.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>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, <i>kakkad</i> , hemp, <i>hookah</i> , chilim, pipe etc.?	YES 1 NO2	2⇒TA10
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES 1 NO2	2⇒TA10
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGAR.....A WATER PIPEB PIPED OTHERS (<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.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>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 or snuff?	YES 1 NO2	2⇒TA14
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES 1 NO2	2⇒TA14

<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 TOBACCO.....A SNUFF.....B GUTKHA.....D OTHERS (<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.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>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>YES 1 NO2</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 or one peg 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>	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'.</i> <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i> <i>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>	

LIFE SATISFACTION

LS

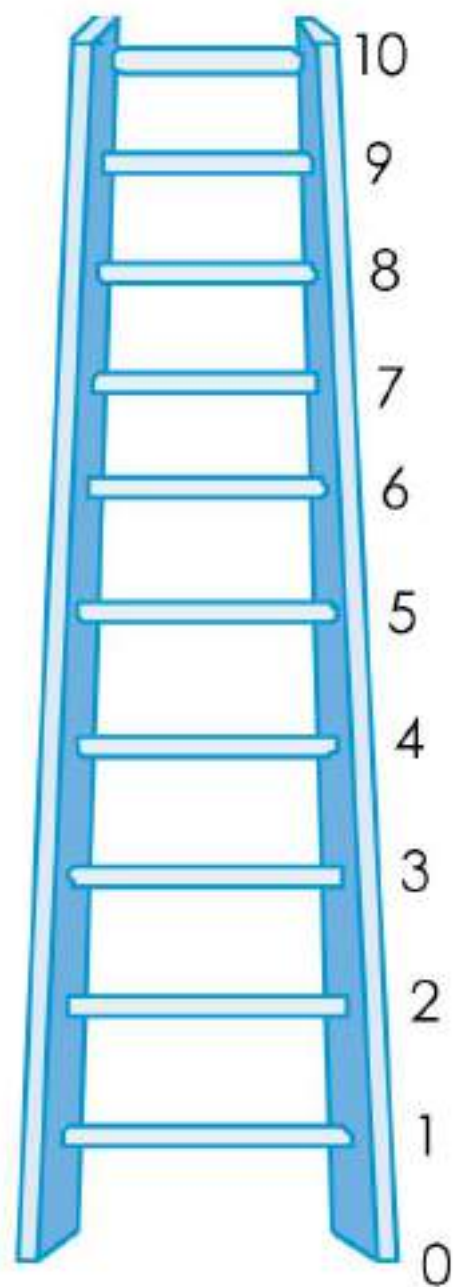
<p>LS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY4 VERY UNHAPPY5</p>	
<p>LS2. Show the picture of the ladder.</p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</i></p>	<p>LADDER STEP _____</p>	
<p>LS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p>	<p>BETTER1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME2 WORSE3</p>	
<p>LS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?</p>	<p>BETTER1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME2 WORSE3</p>	



**Literacy Card
(Question Number WB14)**

**My country Nepal is beautiful.
We should drink clean water.
Children are lovely.
Sagarmatha is the highest mountain.**

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES ____: ____	
WM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify)2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify)3	
WM12. LANGUAGE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.	NEPALI.....1 BHOJPURI.....2 MAITHILI.....3	
WM13. LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEW.	NEPALI.....1 BHOJPURI.....2 MAITHILI.....3 OTHER LANGUAGES (specify).....6	
WM14. Native language of the Respondent. Please refer to an annex of list of names and codes of mother tongues and record the respective code.	LANGUAGE CODE (specify) OTHER LANGUAGES (specify).....996	
WM15. Was a translator used for any part of this Questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ...2 NO, NOT USED.....3	

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.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



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. Interview date (day, month and year in BS) _____ / _____ / 2 0 7 _____	

<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>MWM7. Record the time</p> <p style="text-align: center;">: _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HOUR MINUT S ES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ : _____</p>								
<p>MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household. Have you or any other member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">YES, INTERVIEW ALREADY 1</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">1 ⇨MWM9</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2 ⇨MWM9</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">A</td> </tr> </table>	YES, INTERVIEW ALREADY 1	1 ⇨MWM9	NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	B		2 ⇨MWM9		A
YES, INTERVIEW ALREADY 1	1 ⇨MWM9								
NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	B								
	2 ⇨MWM9								
	A								
<p>MWM9A. Namaskar! I am (<i>own name</i>). We are the staff of the Central Bureau of Statistics. Currently, we are doing a survey on the status of children, families, and households. I would like to talk about your health and other topics. This interview will take 25 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. The personal details given by you in this interview will be kept confidential and anonymous under the Statistics Act 2015. If you do not want to answer any of the questions or want to discontinue the interview, please let me know. Now, may I start the interview?</p>	<p>MWM9B. Now, I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in detail. This interview will take about 25 minutes. However, the details given by you in this questionnaire will be kept confidential as per the Statistics Act 2015. If you do not want to answer any of the questions or want to stop the interview, please let me know. Now, can I start the interview?</p>								
<p>YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨MWM17</p>								

MWM17. Results of man's interview. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED.....	.01
	NOT AT HOME02
	REFUSED03
	PARTIALLY COMPLETED.....	.04
	INCAPACITED (<i>specify</i>)	05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT	
	AGE 15 -1706
OTHER (<i>specify</i>)	96	

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. CHECK THE RESPONDENTS LINE NUMBER (MWM3) IN THE MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL AND THE RESPONDENT TO THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47).	MWM3=HH471 MWM3≠HH472	2 ⇨ MWB3
MWB2. CHECK ED5 IN EDUCATION MODULE IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THIS RESPONDENT: HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL ATTENDED.	ED5= CLASS 06 TO CLASS 141 ED5=CLASS 00 TO CLASS 05, 98 OR BLANK2	1 ⇨ MWB15 2 ⇨ MWB14
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH (IN B.S.) MONTH__ __ DK MONTH98 YEAR__ __ __ __ DK YEAR9998	
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?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇨ MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest class you have attended? <i>Class code:</i> <i>00 Early Childhood Education</i> <i>01-12 Class 1 to 12</i> <i>13 Bachelors</i> <i>14 Masters or above</i>	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 00 CLASS __ __	00 ⇨ MWB14 4
MWB7. Did you complete that class?	YES1 NO2	
MWB8. Check MWB4: Age of respondent:	15 – 24 YEARS1 25 – 49 YEARS2	2 ⇨ MWB13
MWB9. At any time during the 2076 school year did you attend school?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇨ MWB11

<p>MWB10. During 2076 school year, which class are you <u>attending</u>?</p> <p><i>Class code:</i> 01-12 Class 1 to 12 13 Bachelors 14 Masters or above</p>	<p>CLASS _ _</p>	
<p>MWB11. Anytime during the 2075 school year did you attend school?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ MWB13
<p>MWB12. During the 2075 school year, which class did you <u>attend</u>?</p> <p><i>Class code:</i> 01-12 Class 1 to 12 13 Bachelors 14 Masters or above</p>	<p>CLASS _ _</p>	
<p>MWB13. Check MWB6: Highest class attended:</p>	<p>MWB6=CLASS 06 TO CLASS 14..... 1 MWB6=CLASS 01 TO CLASS 05..... 2</p>	1 ⇒ MWB15
<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 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4</p>	
<p>MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (<i>name of current city, or village of residence</i>)?</p> <p>If less than one year, record “00” years</p>	<p>YEAR _ _ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	95 ⇒ MWB18
<p>MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in an urban area or in a rural area? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a urban or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record ‘9’ until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of the place or area)</p>	<p>URBAN AREA 1 RURAL AREA 3 DK URBAN OR RURAL AREA 9</p>	

MWB17. Before you moved here, in which district did you live in?	SAME DISTRICT1 ANOTHER DISTRICT (SPECIFY DISTRICT CODE)2 _____ ABROAD (SPECIFY)96	
MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ End
MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? Record all mentioned.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCEA HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYERB SOCIAL SECURITYC OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCED OTHERS (specify) X	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MMT
<p>MMT1. Do you read newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day? <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>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:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day? <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>MMT3. Do you watch television at least once a week or less than once a week or not at all?</p> <p><i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day? <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>MMT4. Have you ever used computer or tablet from any location?</p>	<p>YES 1 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:</i> Would you say this happened almost every day? <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>	0 ⇒ MMT9

	YES	NO	
MMT6. During the last 3 months, did you: [A] Copy or move a file or folder? [B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document? [C] Send e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video? [D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? [E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer? [F] Find, download, install and configure software? [G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts? [H] Transfer a file between a computer and other devices? [I] Write a computer program in any programming language?	COPY/MOVE FILE 1 USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1 SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1 USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA. 1 CONNECT DEVICE..... 1 INSTALL SOFTWARE 1 CREATE PRESENTATION 1 TRANSFER FILE 1 PROGRAMMING..... 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
MMT7. Check MMT6[C]. Is "Yes" recorded?	YES. MMT6[C]=1 1 NO. MMT6[C]=2 2		1 ⇨MMT10
MMT8. Check MMT6[F]. Is "Yes" recorded?	YES. MMT6[F]=1 1 NO. MMT6[F]=2..... 2		1 ⇨MMT10
MMT9. Have you ever used internet from any location and any device?	YES 1 NO 2		2 ⇨MMT11
MMT10. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week or less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day? <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 NO 2		

<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? <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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MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3 ⇒ MMA5
MMA3. Do you have other wives, or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MMA7
MMA4. How many other wives or live-in partners are living with you?	NUMBER __ __ DON'T KNOW 98	⇒ MMA7 98 ⇒ MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMALLY MARRIED 1 YES, FORMALLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER 2 NO 3	3 ⇒ DV Module
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWER 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇒ MMA8A 2 ⇒ MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98	
MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	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=1 1 NO, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇒ MMA11A 2 ⇒ MMA11B
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	
MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife partner)?		

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>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MCM8</p> <p>8 ⇒ MCM8</p>
<p>MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MCM5</p>
<p>MCM3. How many sons live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS AT HOME _ _</p>	
<p>MCM4. How many daughters live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS AT HOME _ _</p>	
<p>MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MCM8</p>
<p>MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>SONS ELSEWHERE.....</p> <p>..... _ _</p>	
<p>MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE..... _ _</p>	

<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> 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?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MCM11</p>
<p>MCM9. How many boys have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>BOYS DEAD..... .. — —</p>	
<p>MCM10. How many girls have died?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>GIRLS DEAD..... . — —</p>	
<p>MCM11. Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.</p>	<p>SUM..... — —</p>	
<p>MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered in total (total number in MCM11) births during your life. Is this correct?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MCM14</p>
<p>MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10, and make corrections as necessary, until response in MCM12 is "Yes",</p>		
<p>MCM14. Check MCM11. How many live births fathered?</p>	<p>NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=00..... 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=01..... 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE..... 2</p>	<p>0 ⇒ End 1 ⇒ MCM18 A</p>
<p>MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MCM17</p>
<p>MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF WOMEN — —</p>	
<p>MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS — —</p>	<p>⇒ MCM18B</p>
<p>MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born?</p> <p>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?</p>	<p>DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH — — YEAR — — — —</p>	
<p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>		

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
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	DK		
[B] If she neglects the children?			
[C] If she argues with him?	GO OUT WITHOUT TELLING	1	2 8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	NEGLECTING CHILDREN	1	2 8
[E] If she burns the food?	ARGUES WITH HIM	1	2 8
	REFUSES SEX	1	2 8
	BURNING FOOD	1	2 8

<p>[G]Engaging adolescent boys and girls in hazardous work without their consent</p>	<p>WORK WITHOUT CONSENT 1 2 8</p>
<p>[H]taking boys and girls from one place to another in the name of education or adoption with their parent's consent</p>	<p>TAKING BOYS AND GIRLS TO ANOTHER PLACE WITH CONSENT 1 2 8</p>
<p>[I]Taking boys and girls from one place to another in the name of education or adoption without their parent's consent</p>	<p>TAKING BOYS AND GIRLS TO ANOTHER PLACE WITHOUT CONSENT 1 2 8</p>

ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. Check MWB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS..... 2	1 ⇨ End
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers: Please tell me if you have: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity 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 are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
MAF5. Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, MAF2=1..... 1 NO, MAF2=2..... 2	1 ⇨ MAF6A 2 ⇨ MAF6B
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? MAF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4	
MAF7. Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, MAF3=1..... 1 NO, MAF3=2..... 2	1 ⇨ MAF8A 2 ⇨ MAF8B
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? MAF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL..... 4	
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/CLIMB STEPS AT ALL..... 4	
MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/CONCENTRATE AT ALL..... 4	

MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES1 NO.....2 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 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witches, ghosts, evil spirits or other supernatural means?	YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	CAN CANNOT 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 NO.....2	2 ⇒ MHA2 4
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 NO.....2 DK.....8	

MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES1 NO.....2	2 ⇒MHA2 7
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?	YES1 NO.....2 DK.....8	1 ⇒MHA2 8 2 ⇒MHA2 8 8 ⇒MHA2 8
MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES1 NO2	
MHA28. Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒MHA3 0
MHA29. Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit?	YES1 NO2	
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 / DEPENDS8	
MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
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?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	

<p>MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?</p> <p>I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.</p>	<p>AGREE 1</p> <p>DISAGREE 2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	
<p>MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>SAYS HE HAS HIV 7</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8</p>	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES1 NO2	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 NO2	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 <u>0</u> __ 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, kakkad, hemp, hookah, chilim, pipe, etc.?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	CIGAR.....A WATER PIPEB PIPE.....D OTHERS (<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 <u>0</u> __ 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 or snuff?	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒ MTA14
MTA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ MTA14

<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 TOBACCOA SNUFF B GUTKHA D OTHERS (<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.</i> <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, record '10'.</i></p> <p><i>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>MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</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 or one peg 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</p> <p>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 the respondent did not drink, record '00'</i></p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, write the number of days.</i></p> <p><i>If more than 10 days but less than 1 month, record in 10.</i></p> <p><i>If "every day" or "almost every day", record in 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>	<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>	

LIFE SATISFACTION

MLS

<p>MLS1. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction.</p> <p>First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy?</p> <p>I am now going to show you pictures to help you with your response.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Show smiley card and explain what each symbol represents. Record the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5</p>	
<p>MLS2. Show the picture of the ladder.</p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</i></p>	<p>LADDER STEP..... _____</p>	
<p>MLS3. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?</p>	<p>IMPROVED 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSENERD 3</p>	
<p>MLS4. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?</p>	<p>BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3</p>	

Very Happy

Somewhat happy

Neither happy nor
unhappy

Somewhat unhappy

Very unhappy



Literacy Card (Question Number MWB14)

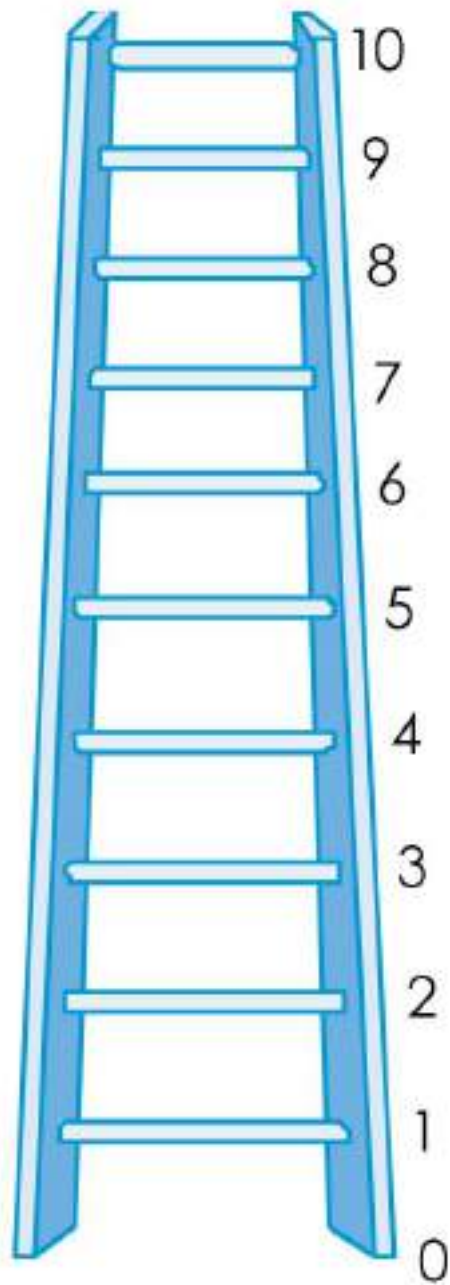
My country Nepal is beautiful.

We should drink clean water.

Children are lovely.

Sagarmatha is the highest mountain.

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. <i>Record the time</i>	HOUR: MINUTE ____ : ____	
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>	NEPALI 1 BHOJPURI 2 MAITHILI 3	
MWM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	NEPALI 1 BHOJPURI 2 MAITHILI 3 OTHER LANGUAGES (specify) 6	
MWM14. NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE RESPONDENT. <i>Please refer to an annex of list of names and codes of mother tongues and record the respective code.</i>	LANGUAGE CODE (specify) ____ ____ OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 996	
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	

MWM16. Check columns HL10 and 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



DESCRIPTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS SECTION		UF
UF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	UF2. Household number: ___ ___	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NUMBER ___ ___	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NUMBER ___ ___	
UF7. Interview date (day, month and year in BS): ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 207___	UF8. Record the time:	HOUR : MINUT E : ___

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: <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 ⇒UF10 B 2 ⇒UF10 A
UF10A. Namaskar! I am (<i>your name</i>). We are the staff of the Central Bureau of Statistics. Currently, we are doing a survey on the status of children, families and households. I would like to talk about the health and other issues of (<i>name of child from UF3</i>). This interview will take 25 minutes. The personal details given by you in this interview will be kept confidential under the Statistics Act 2015. If you do not want to answer any question or want to discontinue the interview, please let me know. May I start the interview now?	UF10B. Now, I would like to talk in detail about the health and other issues of (<i>name of child from UF3</i>). This interview will take 25 minutes. Once again, all the details given by you in this questionnaire will be kept confidential under the Statistics Act 2015. If you do not want to answer any question or want to discontinue the interview, please let me know. May I start the interview now?	
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇒UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒UF17	

<p>UF17. Result of interview for children under 5</p> <p>Codes refer to mother/caretaker.</p> <p>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	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
<p>UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (<i>name</i>)'s Birth Certificate, vaccination card, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.</p>		
<p>UB1. On what day, month and year was (<i>name</i>) born?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?</p> <p>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</p> <p>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</p>	<p>DATE OF BIRTH</p> <p>DAY _ _</p> <p>DK DAY 98</p> <p>MONTH..... _ _</p> <p>YEAR <u>2 0 7</u> _ _</p>	
<p>UB2. How old is (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday?</p> <p>Record age in completed years.</p> <p>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</p> <p>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</p>	<p>AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) _</p>	
<p>UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1, OR 2..... 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇔ UB9</p>
<p>UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):</p>	<p>RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 1</p> <p>RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2</p>	<p>2 ⇔ UB6</p>
<p>UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current school year?</p>	<p>YES, ED10=00 1</p> <p>NO, ED10≠00 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇔ UB8B</p> <p>2 ⇔ UB9</p>
<p>UB6. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended the early child education programme?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇔ UB9</p>
<p>UB7. At any time since Baisakh, did (he/she) attend (<i>programmes mentioned in UB6</i>)?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇔ UB8A</p> <p>2 ⇔ UB9</p>

<p>UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?</p> <p>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?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>UB9. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>UB10. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A</p> <p>HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B</p> <p>SOCIAL SECURITY C</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE..... D</p> <p>OTHERS (<i>SPECIFY</i>)_ X</p>	

BIRTH REGISTRATION			
BR1. Does <i>(name)</i> have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN IT	1	1 ⇒ <i>End</i>
	NO, NOT SEEN	2	2 ⇒ <i>End</i>
	NO	3	
	DK	8	
BR2. Has <i>(name)</i> 's birth been registered with the rural municipality or municipality?	YES.....	1	1 ⇒ <i>End</i>
	NO	2	
	DK	8	
BR3. Do you know how to register <i>(name)</i> 's birth?	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 style="text-align: right;">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>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</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

<p>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):</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', ask: Who engaged in this activity with (name)?</i></p> <p><i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (name)?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to (name)?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with (name), including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took (name) outside the home?</p> <p>[E] Played with (name)?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (name)?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOT HER</th> <th>FATH ER</th> <th>OTH ER</th> <th>NO ON E</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SING SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TAKE OUT</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MOT HER	FATH ER	OTH ER	NO ON E	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	SING SONGS	A	B	X	Y	TAKE OUT	A	B	X	Y	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
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PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y																																	
NAMED	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p>EC5G. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 2 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>																																			
<p>EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (name). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of (name)'s development.</p> <p>Can (name) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC7. Can (name) read at least four simple, popular words?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC8. Does (name) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				

EC9. Can (<i>name</i>) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC10. Is (<i>name</i>) sometimes too sick to play?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC11. Does (<i>name</i>) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC12. When given something to do, is (<i>name</i>) able to do it independently?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC13. Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC14. Does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC15. Does (<i>name</i>) get distracted easily?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 01 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4.....2	1 ⇨ End
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 (name) in the <u>past month</u> .		YES NO
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2 EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR..... 1 2	
[B] Explained why (name) 's behavior was wrong.	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[C] Shook (him/her).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2	
[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.		

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 questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ UCD5
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
UCD5. 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		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
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 (<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> <i>Remember the four possible answers:</i> <i>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>		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=1 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇒UCF7A 2 ⇒UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=1 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇒UCF9A 2 ⇒UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=1 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇒UCF11 2 ⇒UCF13

UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇒UCF14 2 ⇒UCF14 3 ⇒UCF14 4 ⇒UCF14
UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4	
UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4	
UCF16. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	
UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL 1 LESS 2 THE SAME 3 MORE 4 A LOT MORE 5	

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 (name) ever been breastfed?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇨ BD3A 8 ⇨ BD3A
BD3. Is (name) 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 (name) drink anything from a bottle with a <u>nipple</u> ?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	
BD5. Did (name) drink any ORS fluid like Navajeevan, Jeevan Jal , during the day or night?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	
BD6. Did (name) drink or eat vitamin or <u>mineral supplements or any medicines</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	

<p>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.</p> <p>Please include liquids consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>Did (<i>name</i>) drink (<i>name of item</i>) yesterday during the day or the night:</p>		
	Yes No DK	
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER 1 2 8	
[B] Juice or fruit juice?	JUICE OR FRUIT JUICE 1 2 8	
[C] Lovage, meat or lentil, vegetable soup/clear broth?	CLEAR BROTH 1 2 8	
[D] Infant formula like Lactogen?	INFANT FORMULA 1 2 [⚡] _{BD7[E]} 8 [⚡] _{BD7[E]}	
[D1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula? <i>If it is 7 or more, write '7'. If don't know, write '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA —	
[E] Milk from animals such as fresh, tinned or powdered milk?	MILK 1 2 [⚡] _{BD7[X]} 8 [⚡] _{BD7[X]}	
[E1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk? <i>If it is 7 times or more, write '7'. If don't know, write '8'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK —	
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS 1 2 [⚡] _{BD8} 8 [⚡] _{BD8}	
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	<i>(specify)</i> _____	

<p>BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (name) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>- Think about when (name) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else? Record answers using the food groups below.</i></p> <p>- What did (name) 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>				
<p>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or at night?</p>		YES	NO	DK
<p>[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i></p>	YOGURT	1	2 [✓] BD8[B]	8 [✓] BD8[B]
<p>[A1] How many times did (name) eat yogurt? <i>If it is 7 times or more, write '7'. If don't know, write 8.</i></p>	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT	_____		
<p>[B] Any baby food such as Cerelac, Nestum, champion, etc.?</p>	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
<p>[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?</p>	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
<p>[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?</p>	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
<p>[E] White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?</p>	EDIBLE ROOTS OR FOOD MADE OF THEM	1	2	8
<p>[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables such as arum leaves, garden cress, spinach, pigweed, mustard leaves?</p>	DARK GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
<p>[G] Ripe Mango, ripe papaya or ripe apricot?</p>	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8
<p>[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as banana, orange, grapes, bottle gourd, brinjal etc.?</p>	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8
<p>[I] Liver, kidney, heart or any other animal organ meats?</p>	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8

[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?	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 foods made from these?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 [✓] BD9	8 [✓] BD9
[X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.	(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			

IMMUNISATION							IM
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2						2⇒End
IM2. Do you have a vaccination card, immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where (<i>name</i>)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S) 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4						1⇒IM5 3⇒IM5
IM3. Did you ever have a vaccination card or immunisation records 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(S) SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 3 NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4						4⇒IM11
IM6.	DATE OF IMMUNISATION						
(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents. (b) Write 44 in the day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date is recorded	DAY	MONTH	YEAR				
B.C. G			2	0	7		
Polio 1 (OPV 1)			2	0	7		
Polio 2 (OPV 2)			2	0	7		
Polio 3 (OPV 3)			2	0	7		
Fractional Inactivated Polio Vaccine 1 (F.I.P.V 1)			2	0	7		
Fractional Inactivated Polio Vaccine 2 (F.I.P.V 2)			2	0	7		
Pentavalent 1 (D.P.T Hep B-HIB 1)			2	0	7		
Pentavalent 2 (D.P.T Hep B-HIB 2)			2	0	7		
Pentavalent 3 (D.P.T Hep B-HIB 3)			2	0	7		
Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine 1 (P.C.V 1)			2	0	7		
Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine 2 (P.C.V 2)			2	0	7		

Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine 3 (P.C.V 3)					2	0	7		
Rotavirus 1 (Rota 1)					2	0	7		
Rotavirus 2 (Rota 2)					2	0	7		
Measles-Rubella 1 (MR 1)					2	0	7		
Measles-Rubella 2 (MR 2)					2	0	7		
Japanese Encephalitis (Single Dose)					2	0	7		
IM7. Check IM6: Have all vaccination (BCG to Japanese Encephalitis) been recorded?	YES		1		NO		2		
IM8. Did (<i>name</i>) participate in any of the following campaigns to take Vitamin A and Deworming? [A] National Vitamin A and Deworming programme on 6 & 7 Baishakh [B] National Vitamin A and Deworming programme on 2 & 3 Kartik			YES NO DK		BAISHAKH CAMPAIGN		1 2 8		
					KARTIK CAMPAIGN		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, immunisation days or child health days just mentioned?	YES		1		NO		2		2 ⇒ End
	DK		8						8 ⇒ End
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations. Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column. When <u>finished</u> , go to End of module.									⇒ End

IM11. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign, immunisation day or child health day?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM12. Did (<i>name</i>) participate in any of the following campaigns to take Vitamin A and Deworming? [A] National Vitamin A and Deworming programme on 6 & 7 Baishakh [B] National Vitamin A and Deworming programme on 2 & 3 Kartik	YES NO DK BAISHAKH CAMPAIGN1 2 8 KARTIK CAMPAIGN1 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
IM17. Were the first polio drops received in the first two weeks after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM18. How many times were the polio drops received?	NUMBER OF TIMES — DK 8	

<p>IM19. The last time (<i>name</i>) received the polio drops, did (he/she) also get an injection to protect against polio?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that both were given, drops and injection.</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	
<p>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?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒IM22 8 ⇒IM22</p>
<p>IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine (PCV) received?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ___ DK 8</p>	
<p>IM22. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination (PCV) – that is, an injection to prevent (him/her) from getting pneumococcal disease, including ear infections and meningitis caused by pneumococcus?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒IM24 8 ⇒IM24</p>
<p>IM23. How many times was the Pneumococcal vaccine (PCV) received?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ___ DK 8</p>	
<p>IM24. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a rotavirus (Rota) vaccination – that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea?</p> <p><i>Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒IM26 8 ⇒IM26</p>

IM25. How many times was the rotavirus (Rota) 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 ⇨ End 8 ⇨ End
IM26A. How many times Measles Rubella (MR) vaccination received?	NUMBER OF TIMES — DK..... 8	
IM28. Issue a <i>QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY</i> for this child. Complete the Information Panel on that Questionnaire.		

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
<p>CA1. In the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA14 8 ⇒ CA14</p>
<p>CA2. Check BD3: Is the child still being breastfed?</p>	<p>YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK 1 NO OR DON'T KNOW, BD3=2 OR 8 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CA3 A 2 ⇒ CA3 B</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) such as Navajeevan, Jeevan Jal etc. 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) such as Navajeevan, Jeevan Jal etc. 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 LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME..... 3 MORE..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 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 LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME..... 3 MORE..... 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 7 DK 8</p>	
<p>CA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA7 8 ⇒ CA7</p>

<p>CA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else?</p> <p>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of provider.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT SERVICE CENTREB GOVERNMENT HEALTH POSTC COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE/OUTREACH CLINICE OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) ___ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINICI PRIVATE PHYSICIANJ PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON- GOVERNMENT)L MOBILE CLINICM OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) _ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCES</p> <p>RELATIVES / FRIENDS P SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERR</p> <p>OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA7. Were the following food given to (<i>name</i>) to eat during diarrhoea:</p> <p>[A] A fluid made from special packets called <i>Navajeevan, Jeevan Jal, etc?</i></p> <p>[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid?</p> <p>[C] Zinc tablets or syrup?</p> <p>[D] Mixture of salt, sugar and water?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">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>MIXTURE OF SALT, SUGAR AND WATER 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><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> <hr/> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTREB GOVERNMENT HEALTH POSTC COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify)_____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC.....I PRIVATE PHYSICIANJ PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT).....L MOBILE CLINICM OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify)_____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... Q 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]=1..... 1 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><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> <hr/> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTREB GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST.....C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify)_____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC I PRIVATE PHYSICIANJ PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT).....L MOBILE CLINICM OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify)_____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... Q 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>YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA14 8 ⇒ CA14</p>
<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> <hr/> <p>(Name of brand)</p> <hr/> <p>(Name of brand)</p>	<p>TABLET OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI DIARRHOEA) .B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP..... H</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTICL NON- ANTIBIOTICM UNKNOWN INJECTION N</p> <p>INTRAVENOUS (IV)..... O</p> <p>HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE ... Q</p> <p>OTHERS (specify)_____ X</p>	

CA14. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) been ill with a fever?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒CA16 8 ⇒CA16
CA15. At any time during the illness, did (<i>name</i>) have blood taken from (his/her) finger or heel for testing?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
CA16. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
CA17. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒CA19 8 ⇒CA19
CA18. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY..... 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	1 ⇒CA20 2 ⇒CA20 3 ⇒CA20 6 ⇒CA20 8 ⇒CA20
CA19. Check CA14: Did child have fever?	YES, CA14=1..... 1 NO OR DK, CA14=2 OR 8..... 2	2 ⇒CA30
CA20. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	2 ⇒CA22 8 ⇒CA22

<p>CA21. From where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Anywhere else?</p> <p>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>Probe to identify each type of provider.</p> <p><u>If unable to determine if public or private sector</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTREB</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST.....C</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify)_____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI</p> <p>PRIVATE PHYSICIANJ</p> <p>PRIVATE PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT).....L</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>SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA22. At any time during the illness, was (<i>name</i>) given any medicine for the illness?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</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>Record all medicines given.</p> <p>If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of brand)</p>	<p>ANTI-MALARIALS</p> <p>ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) A</p> <p>SP / FANSIDAR.....B</p> <p>CHLOROQUINEC</p> <p>AMODIAQUINE D</p> <p>QUININE</p> <p>PILLSE</p> <p>INJECTION/IV F</p> <p>ARTESUNATE</p> <p>RECTAL G</p> <p>INJECTION/IV H</p> <p>OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL</p> <p>(specify) _____ K</p> <p>ANTIBIOTICS</p> <p>AMOXICILLIN.....L</p> <p>COTRIMOXAZOLE.....M</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>PILL/SYRUP N</p> <p>OTHER ANTIBIOTIC</p> <p>INJECTION/IV O</p> <p>OTHER MEDICATIONS</p> <p>PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHENR</p> <p>ASPIRIN.....S</p> <p>IBUPROFENT</p> <p>ONLY BRAND NAME RECORDED W</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>DKZ</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> <hr/> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTREB GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST.....C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify)_____ H</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINICI PRIVATE PHYSICIANJ PRIVATE PHARMACY K COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT).....L MOBILE CLINICM OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify)_____ O</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE W</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND P SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... Q TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER.....R</p> <p>OTHER (specify)_____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER _____ Z</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>(Name of place)</p>	<p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTREB</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HEALTH POSTC</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER D</p> <p>MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINICE</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 PHARMACY K</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)L</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>SHOP / MARKET / STREET Q</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONERR</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER _____ Z</p>	
<p>CA28. Check CA23: More than one antimalarial recorded in codes A to K?</p>	<p>YES, MULTIPLE ANTI-MALARIALS MENTIONED 1</p> <p>NO, ONLY ONE ANTIMALARIAL MENTIONED 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CA29 A</p> <p>2 ⇒ CA29 B</p>
<p>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>)?</p> <p>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>)?</p>	<p>SAME DAY 0</p> <p>NEXT DAY 1</p> <p>2 DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED 2</p> <p>3 OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER STARTED 3</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>CA30. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1 OR 2 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>

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.	HOUR AND MINUTE _ _ : _ _	
UF12. Language of the Questionnaire.	NEPALI 1 BHOJPURI 2 MAITHILI 3	
UF13. Language of the Interview.	NEPALI 1 BHOJPURI 2 MAITHILI 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
UF14. Native language of the Respondent. Please refer to an annex of list of names and codes of mother tongues and record the respective code.	LANGUAGE CODE (specify) _____ OTHER LANGUAGES (specify) _____ 996	
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	
<p>UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.</p> <p>Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster Number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line Number: NAME _____ LINE NUMBER _____	AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____ LINE NUMBER _____	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 PRESENT99.3 CHILD REFUSED.....99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED99.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 99.6	99.3 ⇨AN13 99.4 ⇨AN10 99.5 ⇨AN10 99.6 ⇨AN10
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum?	YES1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRRESSED TO THE MINIMUM2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 11 AGE 2, 3 OR 4.....2	1 ⇨AN11A 2 ⇨AN11B

<p>AN11A. <i>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></p> <p><i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i></p> <p>AN11B. <i>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></p> <p><i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i></p>	<p>LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... ____ . ____</p> <p>CHILD REFUSED.....999.4</p> <p>RESPONDENT REFUSED999.5</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 999.6</p>	<p>999.4 ⇨AN13</p> <p>999.5 ⇨AN13</p> <p>999.6 ⇨AN13</p>
<p>AN12. <i>How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?</i></p>	<p>LYING DOWN.....1</p> <p>STANDING UP2</p>	
<p>AN13. <i>Today's date: (day, month and year in BS):</i></p> <p>____ / ____ / <u>207</u> ____</p>		
<p>AN14. <i>Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?</i></p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨Next Child</p>
<p>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.</p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17

5-17 CHILD INFORMATIONAL PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____ LINE NUMBER _____	FS4. Mother's / Caretakers name and line number: NAME _____ LINE NUMBER _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number.: NAME _____ CODE NUMBER _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____ CODE NUMBER _____	
FS7. Interview date (in B.S. day/month/year): _____ / _____ / 2 0 7 _____	FS8. Record the time:	HOUR : _____ S MINUTE S _____ _____ : _____

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.		
FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or any other member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ FS10B 2 ⇨ FS10A
FS10A Namaskar! My name is (<i>own name</i>). We're staff of Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). Currently, we're surveying children's status, families and households. I would like to talk about (<i>child's name, from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being. The interview will take about 25 minutes. The personal information provided by you in this questionnaire will be kept confidential as per Statistics Act 2015. If you do not wish to answer any question or discontinue giving the interview, please inform me. Now, may I start the interview?	FS10B. Now, I would like to talk about (<i>child's name, from FS3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. The interview will take 25 minutes. The personal information provided by you in this questionnaire will be kept confidential as per Statistics Act 2015. If you do not wish to answer any question or discontinue giving the interview, please inform me. Now, may I start the interview?	

Yes	1	1 ⇨ CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module
No / NOT ASKED	2	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>	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

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):	FS4=HH47.....1 FS4≠HH47.....2	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.....__ __ __	
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 child education programme?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒CB11
CB5. Which is the highest class (<i>name</i>) has ever attended? <i>Class code:</i> 00 Early Childhood Education 01-12 Class 1 to 12 13 Bachelors 14 Masters or above	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION00 CLASS.....__ __	00 ⇒CB7
CB6. Did (<i>name</i>) ever complete that class?	YES1 NO2	
CB7. At any time during the 2076 school year did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒CB9

<p>CB8. During this 2076 school year, which class is (name) <u>attending</u>?</p> <p><i>Class code:</i> 00 Early Childhood Education 01-12 Class 1 to 12 13 Bachelors 14 Masters or above</p>	<p>CLASS....._____</p>	
<p>CB9. At any time during the 2075 school year did (name) attend school or any early childhood education programme?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>2⇒CB11</p>
<p>CB10. During 2075 school year, which class did (name) <u>attend</u>?</p> <p><i>Class code:</i> 00 Early Childhood Education 01-12 Class 1 to 12 13 Bachelors 14 Masters or above</p>	<p>CLASS _____</p>	
<p>CB11. Is (name) covered by any health insurance?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>2⇒End</p>
<p>CB12. What type of health insurance is (name) covered by?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCEA EMPLOYER-SPONSORED HEALTH INSURANCEB SOCIAL SECURITYC OTHER PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE .D OTHERS (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</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 behaviour problems. I will read various methods that are used. <u>Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with (name) 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) by names such as dumb, lazy or another name like that?</p> <p>[I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.</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, SLAPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HANDS..... 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>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) in the hands, arms or legs?</p> <p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.</p>		
<p>FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ FCD5</p>
<p>FCD4. Check FS4: Has the respondent already answered the following question (UCD5) for any other child?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ End</p>
<p>FCDS5. 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</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK / NO OPINION 8</p>	

CHILD FUNCTIONING (5-17 YEARS)		FCF
<p>FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have.</p> <p>Does (name) wear glasses or contact lens?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	
<p>FCF2. Does (name) use a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	
<p>FCF3. Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each of the questions, would you say that (name) has 1) no difficulty 2) some difficulty 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that (he/she) cannot do at all.</p> <p><i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i></p> <p>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?</p>		
<p>FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lens?</p>	<p>YES, FCF1=1..... 1</p> <p>NO, FCF1=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ FCF6A</p> <p>2 ⇨ FCF6B</p>
<p>FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (name) have difficulty seeing?</p> <p>FCF6B. Does (name) have difficulty seeing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..... 3</p> <p>CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES, FCF2=1..... 1</p> <p>NO, FCF2=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ FCF8A</p> <p>2 ⇨ FCF8B</p>

<p>FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?</p> <p>FCF8B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES, FCF3=1 1 NO, FCF3=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF10 2 ⇒FCF14</p>
<p>FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, 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 ground.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 METERS AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF12 4 ⇒FCF12</p>
<p>FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, 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 grounds</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 METERS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, 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 ground.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 METERS AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13 With (his/her) equipment or assistance, 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 ground.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 METERS AT ALL 4</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF16 2 ⇒FCF16 3 ⇒FCF16 4 ⇒FCF16</p>

<p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p>Probe: That would be about the length of 1 football ground.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 METERS 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>Probe: That would be about the length of 5 football ground.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 METERS 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>	

<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 the interview I'll ask you if I can meet (name). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (name) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you to 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 text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (name) 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 (name) ever have homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ PR7 8 ⇒ PR7
PR6. Does anyone help (name) with homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does (name)'s school have a management committee in which parents can participate (such as parents-teachers association or school management committee)?	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

<p>PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed:</p> <p>[A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by <i>(name)</i>'s school?</p> <p>[B] School budget or use of funds received by <i>(name)</i>'s school?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>DK PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES..... 1 2 8</p> <p>SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8</p>	
<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 sports event?</p> <p>[B] To discuss <i>(name)</i>'s progress with (his/her) teachers</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORTS 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, epidemic, or similar?</p> <p>[B] Man-made disasters such as fire, building collapse, riots or similar?</p> <p>[C] Teacher strike?</p> <p>[X] Other?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTER 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTER1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE.....1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER1 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 <i>PR12[C]</i> and <i>PR13</i>: Any 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, <i>PR12[C]</i>=1 OR <i>PR13</i>=1 1 NO..... 2</p>	2 ⇨ End

PR15. When (<i>teacher strike / teacher absence</i>) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?	YES.....	1
	NO	2
	DK.....	8

FUNDAMENTAL LEARNING SKILLS

FL

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

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 20 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

FL2. Record the time.

HOURS AND MINUTES :

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 the Central Bureau of Statistics. 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

FL4. Before starting the reading and number activities, please tick each box to show that

- You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.
- You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.
- The child is sat comfortably, able to use the **READING & NUMBERS BOOK** without difficulty while you can see which page is open.

<p>FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time.</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>NEPALI..... 1</p> <p>BHOJPURI 2</p> <p>MAITHILI..... 3</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6</p> <p>DK 8</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>	<p>1 ⇨FL9A</p>
<p>FL8A. Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programs?</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>	<p>1 ⇨FL9B</p>
<p>FL8B. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?</p>	<p>YES, FL7=1, 2 OR 3..... 1</p> <p>NO, FL7=6 OR 8 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨FL10B</p> <p>2 ⇨FL23</p>
<p>FL9A. Which 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><i>Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.</i></p>	<p>NEPALI..... 1</p> <p>BHOJPURI 2</p> <p>MAITHILI..... 3</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>8 ⇨FL23</p>

<p>FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Language recorded in FL9A/B</i>). Would you like to start reading the story?</p> <p>FL10B Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Language recorded in FL7</i>). Would you like to start reading the story?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 7-9 YEARS 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS 2</p>	<p>1⇒FL13</p>
<p>FL12. 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 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒FL19</p>
<p>FL13. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK 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>Seti is a cat. Kale is a dog. Seti is 5. Kale is 6.</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 Seti?</p>	<p>SETI IS 5 YEARS OLD 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3</p>	<p>1⇒FL17</p>
<p>FL16. Say: Seti is 5 years old And go to FL23.</p>		<p>⇒FL23</p>
<p>FL17. Here is another question: Who is older? Seti or Kale?</p>	<p>KALE IS OLDER (THAN SETI) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3</p>	<p>1⇒FL19</p>
<p>FL18. Say: Kale is older than Seti. Kale is 6 years old and Seti is 5 years old. And go to FL23.</p>		<p>⇒FL23</p>

<p>FL19. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage.</p> <p>Thank you. Now I want you to try this.</p> <p>Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can.</p> <p>You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>).</p> <p>After you have finished, I will ask you some questions about what you have read.</p> <p>If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word.</p> <p>Put your finger on the first word: Ready? Begin.</p>	Ram	is	in	class	two.	One	day,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Ram	was	going	home	from	school.	He
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	farm.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Ram	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	his	mother	Ram	ran	fast	across	the
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	farm	to	get	the	flowers	He	fell
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	down	near	a	banana	tree.	Ram	started
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	He	gave	Ram	many	flowers	Ram	was
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	very	happy.					
71	72						
FL20. The result of this child's reading:	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED..... NUMBER ___						
	TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS						
	INCORRECT OR MISSED. NUMBER ___						

FL21. <i>How well did the child read that story?</i>	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY 1	
	THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY 2	2 ⇒ FL23
	THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3	3 ⇒ FL23

<p>FL22. 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] In which grade does Ram study?</p> <p>[B] What did Ram see on the way home?</p> <p>[C] Why did Ram start crying?</p> <p>[D] Where did Ram fall?</p> <p>[E] Why did Ram become happy?</p>	<p>CORRECT (RAM STUDIES IN GRADE TWO) . 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS "I DON'T KNOW" 3</p> <p>CORRECT (RED FLOWERS/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 (ON THE FARM / RAM FELL NEAR THE BANANA TREE) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS "I DON'T KNOW" 3</p> <p>CORRECT (THE FARMER GAVE RAM A LOT OF FLOWERS/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, mark the number as ‘No Attempt’, point to the next number and say: What is this number?</i></p> <p>STOP RULE <i>If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, 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 ⇔ FL28</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>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.</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 pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.</p> <p>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.</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 ATTEMPT3</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 ATTEMPT3</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>	CORRECT (3) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	2 ⇨FL26B 3 ⇨FL26B
<p>FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.</p>		⇨FL26C
<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>	CORRECT (20) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	2 ⇨FL26E 3 ⇨FL26E
<p>FL26D. That's correct, 20.</p>		⇨FL27
<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. Now try on your own.</p>		
<p>FL26F. CHECK FL26: WAS THE ANSWER CORRECT?</p>	YES, FL26=1 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3 2	2 ⇨FL28

<p>FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own.</p> <p>Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (<i>pointing to the missing number</i>).</p> <p><i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.</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 question, turn the page and show the child the next question.</i></p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', no attempt, for remaining patterns and say: Thank you. That is ok.</i></p>	<p>5, 6, 7, __ CORRECT (8)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>14, 15, __, 17 CORRECT (16) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>20, __, 40, 50 CORRECT (30) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>2, 4, 6, __ CORRECT (8)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>5, 8, 11, __ CORRECT (14) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	
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<p>FL28. <i>Result of interview with the child.</i></p> <p>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	<p>COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED 03 CHILD REFUSED..... 04 PARTLY COMPLETED 05 INCAPACITATED..... 06</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
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FS11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES ____ : ____	
FS12. Language of questionnaire.	NEPALI 1 BHOJPURI..... 2 MAITHILI 3	
FS13. Language of interview.	NEPALI 1 BHOJPURI..... 2 MAITHILI 3 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 6	
FS14. Native language of the Respondent. Please refer to an annex of list of names and codes of mother tongues and record the respective code.	LANGUAGE CODE (specify) ____ ____ ____ OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) _____ 996	
FS15. Was a translator used for some parts of this Questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ... 2 NO, NOT USED..... 3	
FS16. Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation. Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56. Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS



पारिवारिक परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्ड			HH
HH1. क्लष्टर नम्बर : _____	HH2. परिवार क्रम सङ्ख्या : _____		
HH3. गणकको नाम र कोड नम्बर : नाम _____ कोड नम्बर _____	HH4. सुपरिवेक्षकको नाम र कोड नम्बर : नाम _____ कोड नम्बर _____		
HH5. अन्तर्वार्ता मिति (विक्रम सम्बत्मा गते/महिना/साल) : _____ / _____ / 207 _____		HH7. प्रदेश : प्रदेश नं. १ 1 प्रदेश नं. २ 2 प्रदेश नं. ३ 3 गण्डकी प्रदेश 4 प्रदेश नं. ५ 5 कर्णाली प्रदेश 6 सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश 7	
HH6. बसोबास क्षेत्र : शहरी क्षेत्र 1 ग्रामिण क्षेत्र 2	HH8. यो परिवार पुरुष प्रश्नावलीको लागि छनौटमा परेको छ ? छ 1 छैन 2		
HH9. यो परिवार पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षण लागि छनौटमा परेको छ ? छ 1 छैन 2	HH10. यो परिवार निर्मलीकृत पानी परीक्षणका लागि छनौट परेको छ ? छ 1 छैन 2		
अन्तर्वार्ता सुरु गर्नुभन्दा अगाडि एकिन गर्नुहोस् : उत्तरदाता परिवारको जानिफकार व्यक्ति र कम्तीमा 18 वर्ष उमेर पूरा भएको हुनुपर्दछ । यदि परिवारमा वयस्क सदस्य नभएको वा सबै वयस्क सदस्यहरु अशक्त भएमा मात्र 15-17 वर्ष उमेर भएको बालबालिकासँग अन्तर्वार्ता लिनुपर्नेछ । तपाईंले 15 वर्षभन्दा मुनिका बालबालिकासँग अन्तर्वार्ता लिनुहुदैन ।			HH11. समय लेख्नुहोस् । घण्टा : मिनेट _____ : _____
HH12. नमस्कार ! हामी केन्द्रीय तथ्याङ्क विभागका कर्मचारी हौं । हामी अहिले बालबालिका, महिला तथा परिवारको अवस्थसँग सम्बन्धित नेपाल बहुसूचक सर्वेक्षण, 2075/76 आयोजनाको काममा संलग्न छौं । म तपाईंसँग यिनै विषयहरुमा कुरा गर्न चाहन्छु । यो अन्तर्वार्ताका लागि करिब 40 मिनेट लाग्ने छ । यो प्रश्नावलीमा तपाईंले दिएका व्यक्तिगत विवरणहरु तथ्याङ्क ऐन २०१५ बमोजिम गोप्य रहने छन् र यी विवरणहरु यस आयोजनामा संलग्न विभागका कर्मचारी बाहेक अरु कसैलाई देखाइने, दिइने वा बताइने छैन । यदि तपाईंको स्वीकृति छैन भने म अन्तर्वार्ता यहीं नै रोक्छु । के म अब अन्तर्वार्ता शुरु गर्न सक्छु ?			
हुन्छ, स्वीकृति छ..... 1		1 ⇨ परिवार सूचीकरण लगत	
हुन्न, स्वीकृति छैन..... 2		2 ⇨ HH46	
HH46. पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको अन्तर्वार्ताको परिणाम : पूरा नभएमा सोबारे आफ्नो सुपरिवेक्षकसँग छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।	पूरा भएको 01 परिवारको कुनै पनि सदस्य वा उपयुक्त उत्तरदाता घरमा फेला नपरेको 02 परिवारका सबै सदस्य लामो समयका लागि अनुपस्थित रहेका 03 अन्तर्वार्ता दिन अस्वीकार गरेको 04 घर खाली रहेको/घर नै नभएको 05 घर भत्काइसकिएको 06 घर फेला नपरेको 07 अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ 96		
HH47. पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको उत्तरदाताको नाम र लाइन नम्बर: नाम _____ लाइन नम्बर _____	यस परिवारमा भर्नुपर्ने पारिवारिक प्रश्नावली भरिसकेपछि निम्न विवरणहरु भर्नुहोस् ।		यस परिवारमा भर्नुपर्ने सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नावलीहरु भरिसकेपछि निम्न विवरणहरु भर्नुहोस् ।
	जम्मा संख्या		पूरा भरिएका संख्या
परिवारका सदस्यहरु	HH48	___	
15-49 वर्ष उमेरका महिला	HH49	___	HH53
यदि परिवारमा पुरुष प्रश्नावलीको लागि छनौटमा परेको छ भने: 15-49 वर्ष उमेरका पुरुष	HH50	___	HH54
पाँच वर्षमुनिका बालबालिका	HH51	___	HH55
5-17 वर्ष उमेरका बालबालिका	HH52	___	HH56 शून्य 0 एक 1

सबैभन्दा पहिले परिवारमूलीको नामबाट शुरु गरेर अक्सर यहाँ बस्नुहुने सबै सदस्यको नाम लेख्नुहोस् । परिवारमूलीको नाम लाइन '01' मा लेख्नुहोस् । परिवारका सम्पूर्ण सदस्यहरूको HL2 देखि HL4 को ठाउँो लहरमा अक्सर बसोबास गर्ने कोही छुटेका छैनन् भन्ने एकिन गर्नको लागि थप सोधपूछ गर्नुहोस् ; अहिले घरमा नभएतापनि यस परिवारमा अक्सर बसोबास गर्ने अरु पाँच कोही हुनुहुन्छ कि (नाता पर्ने, नाता नपर्ने, धरेलु कामदार, साथी आदि) यदि छ भने तिनीहरूको लागि पनि प्रश्नहरू HL2-HL4 भन्नुहोस् । त्यसपछि प्रत्येक सदस्यका लागि पालैपालो प्रश्नहरू HL5-HL20 सम्म सोध्दै जानुहोस् । यो लगतमा लाइन नपुगा भए थप प्रश्नावली प्रयोग गर्नुहोस् । चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस् ।

HL	HL2.	HL3.	HL4.	HL5.	HL6.	HL8.	HL9.	HL10.	HL11.	HL12.	HL13.	HL14.	HL15.	HL16.	HL17.	HL18.	HL19.	HL20.
1.	सबैभन्दा पहिले परिवारमूलीको नामबाट शुरु गरी अक्सर यहाँ बस्नुहुने प्रत्येक व्यक्तिको नाम भन्नुहोस् । थप सोधपूछ गर्नुहोस् : अन्य परिवार सदस्यहरू	(नाम) परिवारमूलीको के नाता पत्नुहुन्छ ? नाताको उपयुक्त कोड लेख्नुहोस् ।	(नाम) पुरुष हो कि महिला ? 1 पुरुष 2 महिला	(नाम) को जन्म मिति कुन हो ? महिना 98 नया साँ 9998 नया	वर्ष पूरा हुनुभयो ? पूरा गरेको वर्ष लेख्नुहोस् । यदि उमेर 95 वर्ष वा सो भन्दा माथि भए '95' लेख्नुहोस् ।	उमेर 15-49 महिला 49 वर्षका भएमा लाइन नम्वरमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनु होस् ।	उमेर 15-49 पुरुष र 49 वर्षका भएमा "छ" लेख्नुहोस् । लाइन नम्वरमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनु होस् ।	उमेर 0-4 वर्षका बालबालिका भएमा लाइन नम्वरमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनु होस् ।	उमेर 0-17 वर्ष छ ? 1 छ 2 छैन अर्को लाइन ।	(नाम) को जन्म दिने आमा जीवितै हुनुहुन्छ ? 1 हुनुहुन्छ 2 हुनुहुन्न छ अर्को लाइन ।	(नाम) को जन्म दिने आमा यही परिवारमा बस्नुहुन्छ ? 1 हुन्छ 2 हुँदैन छ अर्को लाइन ।	आमाको लाइन नम्वर लेख्नुहोस् । अर्को लाइन नम्वर लेख्नुहोस् ।	(नाम) को जन्म दिने आमा कहाँ बस्नुहुन्छ ? 1 विदेश 2 यदि प्रदेश 3 अर्को प्रदेश 4 यदि देशको संघसंस्था 8 नया	(नाम) को जन्म दिने आमा कहाँ हुनुहुन्छ ? 1 हुनुहुन्छ 2 हुनुहुन्न छ 8 नया अर्को लाइन ।	(नाम) को जन्म दिने आमा यही परिवारमा बस्नुहुन्छ ? 1 हुन्छ 2 हुँदैन छ अर्को लाइन ।	बाबुको लाइन नम्वर लेख्नुहोस् ।	(नाम) को जन्म दिने आमा कहाँ बस्नुहुन्छ ? 1 विदेश 2 यदि प्रदेश 3 अर्को प्रदेश 4 यदि देश संघसंस्था 8 नया	आमाको लाइन नम्वर HL14 सानुहोस् । यदि खाली भएमा सोझाँहोस् : (नाम) लाई स्थावरसुसार गर्ने मुख्य व्यक्ति को हो ? लाइन नम्वर लेख्नुहोस् । यदि उमेर हुनेको कोही पनि छैन भने '90' लेख्नु होस् ।
लाइन	नाम, थर	नाता*	पु म	महिना	उमेर	म 15-49	पु 15-49	0-4	छ, छैन	छ, छैन, नया	छ, छैन	आमा	छ, छैन, नया	छ, छैन, नया	छ, छैन	बाबु	छ, छैन, नया	
01		01	1 2			01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
02			1 2			02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
03			1 2			03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
04			1 2			04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
05			1 2			05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
06			1 2			06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
07			1 2			07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
08			1 2			08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
09			1 2			09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
10			1 2			10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
11			1 2			11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
12			1 2			12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8 1 2	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	

* HL3 को कोडहरू परिवारमूलीको नाम

01 परिवारमूली
02 श्रीमान् / श्रीमती
03 छोरा / छोरी
04 ज्वाइँ / बुहारी

05 नाति / नातिनी
06 बाबु / आमा
07 ससुरा / सासु
08 बाजुभाइ / दिदीबहिनी

09 साला / साली / जेठान / जेठीसालू
10 काका/काकी
11 भतिजा/भतिजी
12 अन्य नातापत्ने

13 सौतेनी छोराछोरी / धर्मपुत्र / पुत्री
14 धरेलु कामदार
96 अन्य नाता नपर्ने
98 थाहा नभएको (नया)

ED1. लाइन नम्बर	ED2. नाम र उमेर	ED9. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ अवधिको कुनै समयमा (नाम) ले स्कूल वा कुनै प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा पढनु भएको छ ?	ED10. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ अवधिमा (नाम) कुन कक्षमा अध्ययनरत हुनुहुन्छ ?	ED11. (नाम) ले कस्तो प्रकारको स्कुलमा पढ्दै हुनुहुन्छ ?	ED12. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ अवधिमा (नाम) ले कुनै शिक्षण शुल्क सहायता प्राप्त गर्नु भएको छ ?	ED13. शिक्षण शुल्क सहायता कहाँबाट उपलब्ध भएको थियो ?	ED14. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ मा (नाम) लाई कुनै जिम्सी सहायता वा जुता, कितावहरू, कापीहरू, पोशाक वा स्कूल जाँदा आवश्यक पर्ने अन्य सामग्रीहरू किन नपाए सहायता प्राप्त भएको छ ?	ED15. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ अवधिको कुनै समयमा (नाम) ले स्कूल वा कुनै प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा पढनु भएको थियो ?	ED16. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ अवधिमा (नाम) कुन कक्षमा अध्ययनरत हुनुहुन्थ्यो ?
01	उमेर	कक्षा	कक्षा	निकाय	छ छैन नथा	निकाय	छ छैन नथा	थियो थिएन नथा	कक्षा
02	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
03	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
04	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
05	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
06	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
07	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
08	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
09	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
10	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
11	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
12	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
13	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
14	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8
15	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8

<p>HC1A. (परिवारमूलीको नाम: HL2 वाट) को धर्म कुन हो ?</p>	<p>हिन्दू 01 बौद्ध 02 इस्लाम 03 किराँत 04 क्रिश्चियन 05 प्रकृति 06 बोन 07 जैन 08 बहाई 09 शिख 10 धर्म नमान्ने 11 अन्य (खुलाउने) 96</p>	
<p>HC1B. (परिवारमूलीको नाम: HL2 वाट) को मातृभाषा के हो ? (मातृभाषाको नाम र कोड अनुसूची हेरी लेख्नुहोस्)</p>	<p>मातृभाषा..... अन्य भाषा (खुलाउने) 996</p>	
<p>HC2. (परिवारमूलीको नाम : HL2 वाट) जातजाति के हो ? (जातजातिको नाम र कोड अनुसूचीवाट साभार गरी लेख्नुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>जातजाति..... अन्य जातजाति (खुलाउने) 996</p>	
<p>HC3. यस परिवारले सुत्नकालागि अक्सर कतिवटा कोठा प्रयोग गरेको छ ?</p>	<p>कोठा संख्या.....</p>	
<p>HC4. घरको भुइँमा प्रयोग भएको प्रमुख सामग्री : अवलोकन गरी रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । यदि अवलोकन सम्भव नभएमा घरको भुइँमा प्रयोग भएको सामग्री पत्ता लगाउन उत्तरदातालाई नै सोध्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>प्राकृतिक भुइँ माटो/बालुवा 11 अपरिष्कृत भुइँ काठको फलेक 21 बाँस/ताडी 22 परिष्कृत भुइँ पार्केट वा पोलिस फलेक 31 भिनाएल वा एसफटल स्ट्रीपस् 32 सेरामिक टाइल 33 सिमेन्ट 34 कार्पेट 35 अन्य (खुलाउने) 96</p>	
<p>HC5. घरको छानोमा प्रयोग भएको प्रमुख सामग्री : अवलोकन गरी रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>प्राकृतिक छानो खर/पराल छुवाली 12 माटोको चपरी 13 अपरिष्कृत/कच्ची छाना मान्द्रो 21 बाँस/ताडी 22 काठको फलेक 23 कार्डवोर्ड 24 परिष्कृत छानो जस्ता/टिन 31 काठ 32 क्लालामाइन/सिमेन्टफाइवर 33 सेरामिक टायल 34 सिमेन्ट ढलान 35 ढुङ्गाको स्लेट 36 अन्य (खुलाउने) 96</p>	

<p>HC6. घरको बाहिरी गारोमा प्रयोग भएको प्रमुख निर्माण सामग्री । अवलोकन गरी रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>गारो नभएको..... 11</p> <p>प्राकृतिक गारो</p> <p>वेत/सन्टी/सिर्कना/हाँगाविगा 12</p> <p>माटो/धुलो..... 13</p> <p>अपरिष्कृत/कच्ची गारो</p> <p>बाँस र माटो..... 21</p> <p>ढुङ्गा र माटो 22</p> <p>नढाकिएको काँचो ईटा..... 23</p> <p>प्लाईउड..... 24</p> <p>कार्डबोर्ड..... 25</p> <p>पुरानो (पुनःप्रयोग गरेको)काठ 26</p> <p>परिष्कृत गारो</p> <p>सिमेण्ट..... 31</p> <p>सिमेण्टको जोडाइ भएको ढुङ्गा 32</p> <p>पाको ईटा 33</p> <p>सिमेण्ट ब्लक 34</p> <p>ढाकिएको काँचो ईटा 35</p> <p>काठको फल्याक/स्लेट..... 36</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) 96</p>	
<p>HC7. तपाईंको परिवारसँग निम्न साधनहरू छन् :</p> <p>[A] टेलिफोन (ल्यान्डलाइन) ?</p> <p>[B] रेडियो ?</p> <p>[C] भित्तेघडी ?</p>	<p>छैन</p> <p>टेलिफोन(ल्यान्डलाइन)..... 1</p> <p>रेडियो..... 1</p> <p>भित्तेघडी 1</p>	<p>छैन</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
<p>HC8. यस परिवारमा विजुली छ ?</p>	<p>छ, ग्रिडमा जोडिएको 1</p> <p>छ, ग्रिडमा नजोडिएको (जेनेरेटर/पृथक प्रणाली)..... 2</p> <p>छैन..... 3</p>	<p>3 ⇒ HC10</p>
<p>HC9. यस परिवारमा निम्न साधनहरू छन् :</p> <p>[A] टेलिभिजन ?</p> <p>[B] रेफ्रिजेरेटर ?</p> <p>[C] माइक्रो ओभन ?</p> <p>[D] वासिड मेसिन ?</p> <p>[E] विद्युतीय पंखा ?</p>	<p>छैन</p> <p>टेलिभिजन 1</p> <p>रेफ्रिजेरेटर..... 1</p> <p>माइक्रो ओभन 1</p> <p>वासिड मेसिन 1</p> <p>विद्युतीय पंखा 1</p>	<p>छैन</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>

HC10. यस परिवारको कुनै सदस्यसँग निम्न साधन छन् :	छ	छैन	
[A] नाडी घडी ?	नाडी घडी.....	1	2
[B] साइकल ?	साइकल	1	2
[C] मोटरसाइकल वा स्कुटर ?	मोटरसाइकल वा स्कुटर.....	1	2
[D] गाडा, टाँगा, एक्का ?	गाडा, टाँगा, एक्का	1	2
[E1] वस/ट्रक/भेन/ जिप ?	वस/ट्रक/भेन/ जिप.....	1	2
[F] डुङ्गा/स्टिमर ?	डुङ्गा र स्टिमर.....	1	2
[G] कार ?	कार.....	1	2
[H] रिक्सा/ विद्युतीय रिक्सा ?	रिक्सा/ विद्युतीय रिक्सा.....	1	2
HC11. यस परिवारको कुनै सदस्यसँग कम्प्युटर वा ट्याबलेट छ ?	छ	1	
	छैन	2	
HC12. यस परिवारको कुनै सदस्यसँग मोबाइल फोन छ ?	छ	1	
	छैन	2	
HC13. यस परिवारको घरमा इन्टरनेट पहुँच छ ?	छ	1	
	छैन	2	
HC14. यो घर तपाईंको वा यस परिवारका अन्य कसैको हो ? <i>यदि "होइन" भन्ने उत्तर आएमा सोध्नुहोस् : तपाईंले यो घर यस परिवारमा नवस्ने अन्य कसैसँग भाडामा लिनुभएको हो ?</i> <i>यदि भाडामा लिएको भएमा कोड "2" तथा अन्य भएमा कोड "6" मा घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।</i>	आफ्नै.....	1	
	भाडामा लिएको.....	2	
	अन्य (खुलाउने).....	6	
HC15. यस परिवारको कुनै पनि सदस्यको स्वामित्वमा कृषि प्रयोजनको लागि जमिन छ ?	छ	1	
	छैन	2	2⇒HC17
HC16. यस परिवारको सदस्यहरूको स्वामित्वमा कृषि प्रयोजनको लागि भएको जमिनको क्षेत्रफल कति छ ? <i>यदि दुवै विकल्पमा 95 वा सो भन्दा बढी भए 95 नै उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् । कुनै एक एकाई मात्र छनोट गरी सो एकाईमा नै रुपान्तरण गरी लेख्नुपर्ने छ ।</i>	रोपनी (रोपनी/ आना /पैसा).....	1	
	विघा(विघा/ कट्टा /धुर).....	2	
	थाहा नभएको	998	
HC17. यस परिवारको स्वामित्वमा पशुपन्छी छन् ?	छन्.....	1	
	छैनन्.....	2	2⇒HC19

<p>HC18. यस परिवारसँग निम्न पशुपन्छी कति छन् ?</p> <p>[A] गाई/गोरु ?</p> <p>[B] राँगा/भैसी ?</p> <p>[C] घोडा, गधा वा खच्चर ?</p> <p>[D] खसी/वाखा/च्याङ्ग्रा ?</p> <p>[E] भेडा ?</p> <p>[F] कुखुरा/हाँस/परेवा ?</p> <p>[G] बङ्गुर/सुँगुर ?</p> <p>[H] याक/नाक/चौरी ?</p> <p><i>यदि नभएमा “00” लेख्नुहोस् । यदि 95 वा भन्दा बढी भएमा “95” लेख्नुहोस् । यदि थाहा नभएमा “98” लेख्नुहोस् ।</i></p>	<p>गाई/गोरु ____</p> <p>राँगा/भैसी ____</p> <p>घोडा, गधा वा खच्चर ____</p> <p>खसी/वाखा/च्याङ्ग्रा ____</p> <p>भेडा ____</p> <p>कुखुरा/हाँस/परेवा ____</p> <p>बङ्गुर/सुँगुर ____</p> <p>याक/नाक/चौरी ____</p>	
<p>HC19. यस परिवारको कुनै पनि सदस्यको नाममा बैंक वा वित्तीय संस्था वा सहकारीमा खाता छ ?</p>	<p>छ 1</p> <p>छैन 2</p>	

सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम

ST

ST1. हामी तपाईंलाई यस परिवारले प्राप्त गरेको विभिन्न वाह्य आर्थिक सहायता कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी बारे सोध्न चाहन्छौं । वाह्य आर्थिक सहायता भन्नाले सरकारी वा नैरसरकारी संगठन जस्तै धार्मिक, परोपकारी वा समुदायमा आधारित संघ संस्था बुझाउन्छ । यहाँ परिवार, अन्य नातेदारहरू, साथीहरू वा छिमेकीहरूबाट हुने आर्थिक सहायतालाई समावेश गरेको छैन ।

	[A] जेठ नागरिक भत्ता	[B] एकल महिला भत्ता	[C] विधवा भत्ता	[D] पेन्सन	[E] बाल सहायता/अनुदान	[F] अपांग भत्ता	[G] अल्पसंख्यक/ आदिवासी भत्ता	[X] अन्य कुनै सहायता
ST2. (कार्यक्रमको नाम) को बारेमा तपाईंलाई जानकारी छ ?	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [B]	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [C]	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [D]	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [E]	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [F]	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [G]	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [X]	छ (खुलाउनुहोस्) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> [X] End
ST3. यस परिवार वा परिवारको कुनै सदस्यले (कार्यक्रमको नाम) माफत सहायता पाउनु भएको छ ?	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3A थाहा नभएको 8 <input type="checkbox"/> [B]	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3A थाहा नभएको 8 <input type="checkbox"/> [C]	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3A थाहा नभएको 8 <input type="checkbox"/> [D]	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3A थाहा नभएको 8 <input type="checkbox"/> [E]	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3A थाहा नभएको 8 <input type="checkbox"/> [F]	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3A थाहा नभएको 8 <input type="checkbox"/> [G]	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3A थाहा नभएको 8 <input type="checkbox"/> [X]	छ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> ST4 छैन 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ST3A थाहा नभएको 8 <input type="checkbox"/> End
ST3A. यस परिवार वा परिवारको कुनै सदस्यले (कार्यक्रमको नाम) माफत सहायता नपाउनुको मुख्य कारण के हो ?	योय नभएको 1 योय भए पनि कानुनी काराजपत्र नभएको 2 योय भए पनि जन्म मिति नभिलेको 3 योय भएको तर आवेदन नदिएको 4 अन्य खुलाउने 6 थाहा छैन 8 सबै उत्तरमा <input type="checkbox"/> [B]	योय नभएको 1 योय भए पनि कानुनी काराजपत्र नभएको 2 योय भए पनि जन्म मिति नभिलेको 3 योय भएको तर आवेदन नदिएको 4 अन्य खुलाउने 6 थाहा छैन 8 सबै उत्तरमा <input type="checkbox"/> [C]	योय नभएको 1 योय भए पनि कानुनी काराजपत्र नभएको 2 योय भए पनि जन्म मिति नभिलेको 3 योय भएको तर आवेदन नदिएको 4 अन्य खुलाउने 6 थाहा छैन 8 सबै उत्तरमा <input type="checkbox"/> [D]	योय नभएको 1 योय भए पनि कानुनी काराजपत्र नभएको 2 योय भए पनि जन्म मिति नभिलेको 3 योय भएको तर आवेदन नदिएको 4 अन्य खुलाउने 6 थाहा छैन 8 सबै उत्तरमा <input type="checkbox"/> [E]	योय नभएको 1 योय भए पनि कानुनी काराजपत्र नभएको 2 योय भए पनि जन्म मिति नभिलेको 3 योय भएको तर आवेदन नदिएको 4 अन्य खुलाउने 6 थाहा छैन 8 सबै उत्तरमा <input type="checkbox"/> [F]	योय नभएको 1 योय भए पनि कानुनी काराजपत्र नभएको 2 योय भए पनि जन्म मिति नभिलेको 3 योय भएको तर आवेदन नदिएको 4 अन्य खुलाउने 6 थाहा छैन 8 सबै उत्तरमा <input type="checkbox"/> [G]	योय नभएको 1 योय भए पनि कानुनी काराजपत्र नभएको 2 योय भए पनि जन्म मिति नभिलेको 3 योय भएको तर आवेदन नदिएको 4 अन्य खुलाउने 6 थाहा छैन 8 सबै उत्तरमा <input type="checkbox"/> [X]	

	[A] जेष्ठ नागरिक भत्ता	[B] एकल महिला भत्ता	[C] विधवा भत्ता	[D] पेन्सन	[E] बाल सहायता/अनुदान	[F] अपाग भत्ता	[G] अल्पसंख्यक/आदिवासी भत्ता	[X] अन्य कुनै सहायता
ST4. यस परिवार वा परिवारको कुनै सदस्यले पछिल्लो पटक (कार्यक्रमको नाम) कहिले सहायता पाउनु भएको थियो ? यदि 1 महिनाभन्दा कम भनेमा '1' मा गोलो लगाई महिनामा '00' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । यदि 12 महिनाभन्दा कम भनेमा '1' मा गोलो घेरा लगाई महिना रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । यदि 1 वर्ष वा 12 महिना वा सोभन्दा बढी भनेमा '2' मा गोलो लगाई वर्ष रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।	महिना अघि 1 वर्ष अघि 2 थाहा नभएको 998	महिना अघि 1 वर्ष अघि 2 थाहा नभएको 998	महिना अघि 1 वर्ष अघि 2 थाहा नभएको 998	महिना अघि 1 वर्ष अघि 2 थाहा नभएको 998	महिना अघि 1 वर्ष अघि 2 थाहा नभएको 998	महिना अघि 1 वर्ष अघि 2 थाहा नभएको 998	महिना अघि 1 वर्ष अघि 2 थाहा नभएको 998	महिना अघि 1 वर्ष अघि 2 थाहा नभएको 998
ST4A. यस परिवारको सदस्यमध्ये कति जनाले (कार्यक्रमको नाम) पाउनु भएको छ ?	सदस्य संख्या पटक -----	सदस्य संख्या पटक -----	सदस्य संख्या पटक -----	सदस्य संख्या पटक -----	सदस्य संख्या पटक -----	सदस्य संख्या पटक -----	सदस्य संख्या पटक -----	सदस्य संख्या पटक -----
ST5. 2074 साल श्रावणदेखि 2075 साल असार मसान्तसम्ममा (कार्यक्रमको नाम) बाट जम्मा कति पटक उक्त सहायता पाउनुभयो ?	पटक ----- थाहा नभएको98	पटक ----- थाहा नभएको98	पटक ----- थाहा नभएको98	पटक ----- थाहा नभएको98	पटक ----- थाहा नभएको98	पटक ----- थाहा नभएको98	पटक ----- थाहा नभएको98	पटक ----- थाहा नभएको98
ST6. 2074 साल श्रावणदेखि 2075 साल असार मसान्तसम्ममा (कार्यक्रमको नाम) बाट जम्मा कति रूपैया सहायता पाउनुभयो ?	जम्मा ने.रु. ----- थाहा नभएको 99998	जम्मा ने.रु. ----- थाहा नभएको 99998	जम्मा ने.रु. ----- थाहा नभएको 99998	जम्मा ने.रु. ----- थाहा नभएको 99998	जम्मा ने.रु. ----- थाहा नभएको 99998	जम्मा ने.रु. ----- थाहा नभएको 99998	जम्मा ने.रु. ----- थाहा नभएको 99998	जम्मा ने.रु. ----- थाहा नभएको 99998

<p>ST7. तपाईंले वा तपाईंको परिवारमा कसैले (कार्यक्रमको नाम) को रकम आफ्नो बैंक खातामाफत पाउनुभयो ?</p>	<p>भयो 1 भएन 2 थाहा नभएको 8</p>	<p>भयो 1 भएन 2 थाहा नभएको 8</p>	<p>भयो 1 भएन 2 थाहा नभएको 8</p>	<p>भयो 1 भएन 2 थाहा नभएको 8</p>	<p>भयो 1 भएन 2 थाहा नभएको 8</p>	<p>भयो 1 भएन 2 थाहा नभएको 8</p>	<p>भयो 1 भएन 2 थाहा नभएको 8</p>	<p>भयो 1 भएन 2 थाहा नभएको 8</p>
<p>ST8. पछिल्लो पटक (कार्यक्रमको नाम) को रकम प्राप्त गर्दा तपाईंलाई वा परिवारका सदस्यलाई आउन जान र रकम बुझ्न कति समय लागेको थियो ? यदि 24 भन्दा बढी घण्टा लागेमा दिनमा लेख्नुहोस । 1 घण्टा भन्दा कम भएमा 00 रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस ।</p>	<p>दिन ___ ___ घण्टा ___ ___</p>	<p>दिन ___ ___ घण्टा ___ ___</p>	<p>दिन ___ ___ घण्टा ___ ___</p>	<p>दिन ___ ___ घण्टा ___ ___</p>	<p>दिन ___ ___ घण्टा ___ ___</p>	<p>दिन ___ ___ घण्टा ___ ___</p>	<p>दिन ___ ___ घण्टा ___ ___</p>	<p>दिन ___ ___ घण्टा ___ ___</p>
<p>ST9. पछिल्लो पटक (कार्यक्रमको नाम) को रकम प्राप्त गर्दा तपाईंलाई वा परिवारका सदस्यलाई आउन जान र रकम बुझ्न जम्मा कति खर्च लागेको थियो?</p>	<p>जम्मा ने.रु. _____ थाहा नभएको 9998</p>	<p>जम्मा ने.रु. _____ थाहा नभएको 9998</p>	<p>जम्मा ने.रु. _____ थाहा नभएको 9998</p>	<p>जम्मा ने.रु. _____ थाहा नभएको 9998</p>	<p>जम्मा ने.रु. _____ थाहा नभएको 9998</p>	<p>जम्मा ने.रु. _____ थाहा नभएको 9998</p>	<p>जम्मा ने.रु. _____ थाहा नभएको ... 9998</p>	<p>जम्मा ने.रु. _____ थाहा नभएको.... 9998</p>

<p>ST10. (कार्यक्रमको नाम) वाट पाएको रकम के के का लागि खर्च गर्नुभएको थियो ? (बहुउत्तर सम्भव छ /)</p>	<p>खानाA लत्ता कपडाB शिक्षाC स्वास्थ्य उपचारD घरयासी प्रयोजन .E आयश्रोत बढाउने प्रयोजनF वचतG अन्य (खुलाउने) __ X</p> <p>सवै उत्तरमा छ [B]</p>	<p>खानाA लत्ता कपडाB शिक्षाC स्वास्थ्य उपचारD घरयासी प्रयोजन .E आयश्रोत बढाउने प्रयोजनF वचतG अन्य (खुलाउने) __ X</p> <p>सवै उत्तरमा छ [C]</p>	<p>खानाA लत्ता कपडाB शिक्षाC स्वास्थ्य उपचारD घरयासी प्रयोजन .E आयश्रोत बढाउने प्रयोजनF वचतG अन्य (खुलाउने) __ X</p> <p>सवै उत्तरमा छ [D]</p>	<p>खानाA लत्ता कपडाB शिक्षाC स्वास्थ्य उपचारD घरयासी प्रयोजन .E आयश्रोत बढाउने प्रयोजनF वचतG अन्य (खुलाउने) __ X</p> <p>सवै उत्तरमा छ [E]</p>	<p>खानाA लत्ता कपडाB शिक्षाC स्वास्थ्य उपचारD घरयासी प्रयोजन .E आयश्रोत बढाउने प्रयोजनF वचतG अन्य (खुलाउने) __ X</p> <p>सवै उत्तरमा छ [F]</p>	<p>खानाA लत्ता कपडाB शिक्षाC स्वास्थ्य उपचारD घरयासी प्रयोजन .E आयश्रोत बढाउने प्रयोजनF वचतG अन्य (खुलाउने) __ X</p> <p>सवै उत्तरमा छ [G]</p>	<p>खानाA लत्ता कपडाB शिक्षाC स्वास्थ्य उपचारD घरयासी प्रयोजन .E आयश्रोत बढाउने प्रयोजनF वचतG अन्य (खुलाउने) __ X</p> <p>सवै उत्तरमा छ [X]</p>	<p>खानाA लत्ता कपडाB शिक्षाC स्वास्थ्य उपचारD घरयासी प्रयोजन .E आयश्रोत बढाउने प्रयोजनF वचतG अन्य (खुलाउने) __ X</p> <p>सवै उत्तरमा छ [End]</p>
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<p>EU1. तपाईंको परिवारमा, खाना पकाउन मुख्य रूपमा कुन चुलो प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ?</p>	<p>बिजुली चुलो..... 01 सोलार चुलो 02 ग्याँस चुलो (LPG)..... 03 पाइप जोडिएको प्राकृतिक ग्याँस चुलो..... 04 बायोग्याँस चुलो/गोबर ग्यास 05 तरलपदार्थ इन्धनचुलो/ स्तोभ 06 उत्पादित ठोस इन्धन चुलो 07 परम्परागत ठोस इन्धन चुलो..... 08 तीन दुइगो चुलो / खुला चुलो..... 09 अन्य (खुलाउने)..... 96 परिवारमा खाना नपकाउने..... 97</p>	<p>01 ⇒EU5 02 ⇒EU5 03 ⇒EU5 04 ⇒EU5 05 ⇒EU5 06 ⇒EU4 09 ⇒EU4 96 ⇒EU4 97 ⇒EU6</p>
<p>EU2. यस चुलोमा चिम्नी छ ?</p>	<p>छ 1 छैन 2 थाहा नभएको..... 8</p>	
<p>EU3. यस चुलोमा पँखा छ ?</p>	<p>छ 1 छैन..... 2 थाहा नभएको..... 8</p>	
<p>EU4. यस चुलोमा मुख्य कुन इन्धन प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ? यदि यस चुलोमा एक भन्दा बढी इन्धन प्रयोग भएमा, अधिकतम प्रयोग गर्ने इन्धनको नाम रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>अल्कोहल/ इथानोल..... 01 पेट्रोल /डिजेल 02 मट्टीतेल / पाराफिन 03 पत्थर कोइला / लिग्नाइट..... 04 गोल 05 काठ/दाउरा 06 वालीका अवशेष/छ्वाली/ पराल/ पातपतिङ्गर..... 07 गोबर/गुइँठा..... 08 प्रशोधित बायोमास वा काठको चिप 09 फोहोर / प्लाष्टिक..... 10 काठको धुलो..... 11 अन्य (खुलाउने)..... 96</p>	
<p>EU5. यस परिवारले अक्सर खाना, परिवार बस्ने घरभित्रै, छुट्टै घरमा वा घर बाहिर कहाँ पकाउनु हुन्छ ? ‘घरभित्रै’ भए थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : घरमा छुट्टै भान्सा कोठा छ ? ‘घर बाहिर’ भए थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : खाना पकाउन वरणडा, ढाकिएको कौसी वा खुला आकाशमा गर्नुहुन्छ?</p>	<p>घरभित्रै छुट्टै भान्सा कोठा नभएको..... 1 छुट्टै भान्सा कोठामा भएको..... 2 छुट्टै घरमा 3 घर बाहिर खुला आकाशमा 4 वरणडा वा ढाकिएको कौसी 5 अन्य (खुलाउने)..... 6</p>	
<p>EU6.आगो ताप वा कोठा तताउने के प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ।</p>	<p>केन्द्रीय ताप प्रणाली..... 01 कोठा तताउने उपकरण जस्तै हिटर, एसी..... 02 परम्परागत कोठा तताउने चुलो 03 खाना पकाउने उपकरण जस्तै ग्याँस चुलो, स्टोप 04 परम्परागत पकाउने चुलो 05 तीन हुँगे चुलो/खुल्ला आगो वाले/मकल..... 06 अन्य (खुलाउने)..... 96 घरमा तापने ठाउँ नभएको..... 97</p>	<p>01 ⇒EU8 06 ⇒EU8 96 ⇒EU8 97 ⇒EU9</p>

EU7. आगो तापन वा कोठा तताउने चुलोमा चिम्ली छ ?	छ 1 छैन..... 2 थाहा नभएको..... 8	
EU8. आगो तापन वा कोठा तताउन मुख्य रूपमा कुन इन्धन प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ । यदि आगो तापन एक भन्दा बढी इन्धन प्रयोग भएमा, अधिकतम प्रयोग गर्ने इन्धनको नाम रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।	सोलार हावा हिटर 01 बिजुली 02 पाइप जोडी प्राकृतिक ग्याँस..... 03 ग्याँसचुलो (LPG)..... 04 बायोग्याँस..... 05 अल्कोहल/इथानोल 06 पेट्रोल/डिजेल 07 मट्टीतेल / पाराफिन..... 08 पत्थर कोइला / लिग्नाइट..... 09 गोल 10 काठ/दाउरा 11 बालीका अवशेष/छ्वाली/ पराल/ पातपतिङ्गर..... 12 गोबर/गुईठा..... 13 प्रशोधित बायोमास वा काठको चिप 14 फोहोर / प्लाष्टिक..... 15 काठको धुलो..... 16 अन्य (खुलाउने) 96	
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<p>WS2. तपाईंको परिवारले अन्य प्रयोजन जस्तै खाना पकाउन, हात-मुख धुन प्रयोग गर्ने पानीको मुख्य स्रोत के हो ?</p> <p><i>यदि अस्पष्ट भएमा थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : यस परिवारका सदस्यहरूले प्रायःगरी कुन ठाउँबाट अन्य प्रयोजनको लागि पानी संकलन गर्दछौं ?</i></p>	<p>घरभित्र भएको पाइप धारा..... 11</p> <p>घरआँगन/ कम्पाउण्ड भित्र भएको पाइप धारा 12</p> <p>छिमेकमा भएको पाइप धारा 13</p> <p>सार्वजनिक / सामुदायिक पाइप धारा 14</p> <p>स्यालो (shallow) ट्युवेल/ गहिरो (deep)ट्युवेल21</p> <p>इनार</p> <p>सुरक्षित इनार31</p> <p>असुरक्षित इनार.....32</p> <p>मूलको पानी</p> <p>सुरक्षित मूलको पानी41</p> <p>असुरक्षित मूलको पानी.....42</p> <p>वर्षाको पानी51</p> <p>ट्याङ्कर/ ट्याक्टर/ ट्रकबाट ल्याएको पानी61</p> <p>गाडा/ ड्रममा ल्याएको पानी.....71</p> <p>खुल्ला पानी विक्रेता72</p> <p>सतहको पानी (नदी,बाँध,ताल,पोखरी,खोला,नहर, सिंचाई च्यानल) 81</p> <p>प्याकेज पानी</p> <p>बोटल पानी91</p> <p>जारको पानी93</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने)96</p>	<p>11 ⇨WS7</p> <p>12 ⇨WS7</p> <p>13 ⇨WS3</p> <p>14 ⇨WS3</p> <p>21</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>72 ⇨WS3</p> <p>81 ⇨WS3</p> <p>91 ⇨WS3</p> <p>93 ⇨WS3</p> <p>96 ⇨WS3</p>
<p>WS2A. तपाईंको परिवारका सदस्यहरूले प्रयोग गर्ने ट्युवेलको अनुमानित गहिराइ कति फिट छ ?</p>	<p>गहिराइ (फिटमा) _____</p>	
<p>WS3. तपाईंको परिवारले प्रयोग गर्ने खानेपानीको स्रोत कहाँ छ ?</p>	<p>आफ्नै घरभित्र1</p> <p>आफ्नै घरआँगन कम्पाउण्डमा2</p> <p>अन्यत्र3</p>	<p>1 ⇨WS7</p> <p>2 ⇨WS7</p>

WS4. तपाईंको परिवारको सदस्यलाई पानी लिन जान, पानी भर्न र पानी लिएर आउन जम्मा कति समय लाग्छ ?	परिवारका सदस्यले पानी भर्नेनन्.....000 समय (मिनेटमा)__ __ __ थाहा छैन.....998	000 ⇒WS7
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WS8. तपाईंलाई आवश्यक परेको बेलामा पर्याप्त मात्रामा पानी नपुग्नुको मुख्य कारण के थियो ?	स्रोतमा पानी उपलब्ध नभएर 1 पानी धेरै महँगो भएर2 स्रोतमा पहुँच नभएर3 अन्य (खुलाउने) 6 थाहा छैन..... 8	
WS9. तपाईं वा परिवारका अन्य सदस्यले पिउने पानीलाई सुरक्षित बनाउन कुनै उपाय अपनाउने गर्नुभएको छ ?	छ1 छैन.....2 थाहा छैन8	2 ⇒WS11 8 ⇒WS11
WS10. पिउने पानीलाई सुरक्षित बनाउन अक्सर के कस्ता उपायहरु अपनाउने गर्नुभएको छ ? थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : अरु कुनै उपाय पनि अपनाउने गर्नु भएको छ कि ? उत्तरदाताले भनेका सबै उपायहरुको कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।	पानी उमाल्ने.....A ब्लिच / क्लोरिन मिसाउने(पिउस ,एक्वाट्याव आदि).....B कपडाले छान्ने.....C फिल्टर प्रयोग गर्ने(क्यान्डल, बालुवाले छान्ने वा वायोस्ट्रयान्ड आदि).D घाममा सोडिस गर्ने.....E पानी थिग्याउने.....F अन्य (खुलाउने).....X थाहा छैन.....Z	
WS11. यस परिवारले अक्सर प्रयोग गर्ने चर्पी कस्तो प्रकारको छ ? यदि “फलस”वा“भाँडोले पानी खन्याउने फलस” भन्ने उत्तर आएमा थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : चर्पीको फोहर फलस भएर कहाँ जान्छ ? उत्तरदाताको अनुमति लिएर यो कस्तो प्रकारको सुविधा भएको (चर्पी) हो भनेर आफै पनि हेर्नुहोस् ।	फलस /भाँडोले पानी खन्याउने फलस : पाइप सहितको ढलमा फलस गर्ने.....11 सेप्टिक ट्याङ्कमा फलस गर्ने.....12 खाडलमा फलस गर्ने.....13 खुला ठाँउमा फलस गर्ने.....14 कहाँ फलस हुन्छ थाहा छैन18 खाडले चर्पी हावा जाने सुधारिएको चर्पी21 खाडल छोपिएको चर्पी.....22 खाडल नछोपिएको चर्पी.....23 गोबर ग्याँस वा कम्पोष्ट बनाउने ठाउँमा जोडिएको चर्पी.....31 टिन/वाल्टीन चर्पी.....41 चर्पीको सुविधा छैन/ पाखा/ मैदान/ भाडीमा जाने.....95 अन्य (खुलाउने).....96	11 ⇒WS14 14 ⇒WS14 18 ⇒WS14 41 ⇒WS14 95 ⇒End 96 ⇒WS14

<p>WS12. (WS11 मा उल्लेख) चर्पीको फोहर कहिल्यै खाली गरिएको थियो ?</p>	<p>खाली गरिएको थियो.....1</p> <p>कहिल्यै पनि फोहर खाली नगरेको4</p> <p>थाहा छैन.....8</p>	<p>4 ⇒WS14</p> <p>8 ⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS13. पछिल्लो समयमा चर्पी खाली गर्दा फोहरलाई कहाँ व्यवस्थापन गरिएको थियो ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् :</p> <p>सेवा प्रदायकद्वारा हटाउनु भएको हो ?</p>	<p>सेवा प्रदायकद्वारा हटाएको</p> <p>ट्रिटमेन्ट प्लान्ट01</p> <p>खाल्टोमा हाली छोपिएको.....02</p> <p>कहाँ व्यवस्थापन गरिन्छ थाहा छैन03</p> <p>खाल्टोमा हाली नछोपिएको, खुला ठाउँमा, पानीको भागमा वा अन्यत्र06</p> <p>परिवारद्वारा खाली गरियो</p> <p>खाल्टोमा हाली छोपिएको..... 04</p> <p>खाल्टोमा हाली नछोपिएको, खुला ठाउँमा,पानीको भागमा वा अन्यत्र05</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने).....96</p> <p>थाहा छैन.....98</p>	
<p>WS14. तपाईंले प्रयोग गर्ने चर्पी कहाँ छ ?</p>	<p>आफ्नै घरभित्र1</p> <p>आफ्नै घरको घरआँगन कम्पाउण्डमा2</p> <p>अन्यत्र3</p>	
<p>WS15. तपाईंको परिवारले प्रयोग गर्ने चर्पी यस परिवारका सदस्य बाहेक अरुले पनि प्रयोग गर्छन् ?</p>	<p>गर्छन्.....1</p> <p>गर्दैनन्.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>WS16. तपाईंको परिवारले प्रयोग गर्ने चर्पी, यस परिवारका सदस्य बाहेक अरु चिने जानेका परिवारले मात्र प्रयोग गर्छन् कि यो सार्वजनिक चर्पी हो ?</p>	<p>अरु चिनेको परिवारले मात्र प्रयोग गर्छन् (सार्वजनिक होइन).....1</p> <p>सार्वजनिक हो.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>WS17. तपाईंको आफ्नो परिवार सहित जम्मा कति परिवारले यो चर्पीको सुविधा उपयोग गर्दछन् ?</p>	<p>परिवार संख्या (10 भन्दा कम भएमा) <u>0</u> _____</p> <p>10 वा सो भन्दा बढी परिवार..... 10</p> <p>थाहा छैन.....98</p>	

हातधुने व्यवस्था		HW
<p>HW1. हामी यस परिवारका सदस्यहरूले कहाँ हातधुने गर्दछन् भन्ने बारे बुझ्न चाहन्छौं ।</p> <p>परिवारका सदस्यहरूले हातधुन अक्सर प्रयोग गर्ने ठाउँ देखाउन सक्नुहुन्छ ?</p> <p>(अवलोकन र भनेको रेकर्ड उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्) ।</p>	<p>ठाउँ हेरेको</p> <p>निश्चित ठाउँ हेरेको (हात धुने ठाउँ, धारा)</p> <p>घरभित्र1</p> <p>घरआँगन/ कम्पाउण्डमा2</p> <p>निश्चित ठाउँ नभएको (बाल्टिन/जग/केटली/अमखोरा)3</p> <p>ठाउँ नहेरेको</p> <p>हातधुने ठाउँ घरमा /घरआँगन/ कम्पाउण्डमा नभएको.....4</p> <p>हेर्न स्वीकृती नपाएको5</p> <p>अन्य कारण(खुलाउने)6</p>	<p>4 ⇨HW5</p> <p>5 ⇨HW4</p> <p>6 ⇨HW5</p>
<p>HW2. हात धुने ठाउँमा अहिले पानी छ/छैन हेर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>धारा/पम्प, अथवा वेसिन, बाल्टिन, पानीको भाँडो अथवा अरु कुनै भाँडामा पानी आउंछ-आउंदैन वा पानी छ-छैन चेक गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>पानी छ.....1</p> <p>पानी छैन2</p>	
<p>HW3. अहिले हातधुने ठाउँमा साबुन, डिटर्जेण्ट, खरानी/माटो/बालुवा उपलब्ध छ ?</p>	<p>छ1</p> <p>छैन.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇨HW7</p> <p>2 ⇨HW5</p>
<p>HW4. तपाईं वा परिवारका सदस्यहरूले हातधुन अक्सर प्रयोग गर्ने ठाउँ कहाँ छ ?</p>	<p>निश्चित ठाउँ हेरेको (हात धुने ठाउँ, धारा)</p> <p>घरभित्र1</p> <p>घरआँगन/ कम्पाउण्डमा2</p> <p>निश्चित ठाउँ नभएको (बाल्टिन/जग/केटली/अमखोरा)3</p> <p>हातधुने ठाउँ घरभित्र/घरआँगन/ कम्पाउण्डमा नभएको.....4</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने)6</p>	
<p>HW5. तपाईंको घरमा हातधुन प्रयोग गर्ने सामग्रीहरू जस्तै साबुन, डिटर्जेण्ट वा खरानी/माटो/बालुवा छ ?</p>	<p>छ1</p> <p>छैन.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨End</p>
<p>HW6. हातधुन प्रयोग गर्ने सामग्री देखाउन मिल्छ ?</p>	<p>मिल्छ1</p> <p>मिल्दैन.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇨End</p>
<p>HW7. हेर्नुहोस् र उपयुक्त सबै कोडलाई रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>साबुन वा भोल साबुन.....A</p> <p>डिटर्जेण्ट (पाउडर/भोल/पेष्ट)B</p> <p>खरानी/माटो/बालुवाC</p>	

HH13. समय लेख्नुहोस् ।	घण्टा र मिनेट :			
HH14. प्रश्नावलीको भाषा	नेपाली 1 भोजपुरी 2 मैथिली 3			
HH15. अन्तर्वाताको भाषा	नेपाली 1 भोजपुरी 2 मैथिली 3 अन्य (खुलाउने) 6			
HH16. उत्तरदाताको मातृभाषा भाषाको नाम र कोड अनुसूची हेरी लेख्नुहोस् ।	मातृभाषा: अन्य भाषा (खुलाउने) 996			
HH17. यो प्रश्नावलीको केही भागहरूको लागि अनुवादक प्रयोग गरेको थियो/हो ?	हो, सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नावली 1 हो, प्रश्नावलीको केही भाग 2 होइन, प्रयोग भएन 3			
HH18. परिवार सूचीकरण लगतको HL6 जाँच गर्नुहोस् र 5-17वर्ष उमेरका जम्मा बालबालिकाको संख्या लेख्नुहोस् ।	छैन 0 1 जना 1 2 जना वा सोभन्दा बढी (संख्या)	0 ⇒ HH29 1 ⇒ HH27		
HH19. 5-17 वर्ष उमेरका प्रत्येक बालबालिकाको सूची परिवार सदस्य सूचीकरण लगतमा दिएको क्रम संख्या अनुसार नै तलको तालिकामा सार्नुहोस् । 5-17 वर्ष उमेर समूहमा नपर्ने परिवारका अन्य सदस्यहरूलाई यहाँ समावेश नगर्नुहोस् । प्रत्येक बालक/बालिकाको लाइन नम्बर, नाम, महिला/पुरुष के हो र उमेर लेख्नुहोस् ।				
HH20. क्रम सङ्ख्या	HH21. HL1 बाट लाइन नम्बर	HH22. HL2 बाट नाम	HH23. HL4 बाट पुरुष/महिला	HH24. HL6 बाट उमेर
क्रम	लाइन	नाम	पु म	उमेर
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. पारिवारिक विवरण खण्डमा लेखिएको परिवार नम्बर (HH2) को पछिल्लो अङ्क जाँच गर्नुहोस् । तलको तालिकामा यही अङ्कको लहर (Row) मा हेर्नुपर्दछ ।

HH18 मा 5-17 वर्ष उमेर समूहका जम्मा बालबालिकाको संख्या माथि जाँच गर्नुहोस् । तलको तालिकामा यही अङ्कको महल (Column) मा हेर्नुपर्दछ ।

यी लहर र महल भेट भएको वाकसमा लेखिएको अङ्कमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् । यो अङ्क नै प्रश्न सोध्नुपर्ने बालक/बालिका (HH20) को क्रम सङ्ख्या हुनेछ ।

परिवार क्रम संख्या (HH2) को अन्तिम अंक	HH18मा लेखिएका 5-17वर्ष उमेरका जम्मा योग्य बालबालिका संख्या						
	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. छनौटमा परेको बालक/बालिकाको क्रम सङ्ख्या (HH20), लाइन नम्बर (HH21), नाम (HH22) र उमेर (HH24) बाट लेख्नुहोस् ।

क्रम संख्या _

लाइन नम्बर _

HH27. (यहाँ HH18=1 वा 5-17 वर्ष उमेरका बालबालिका एक मात्र परिवारमा भएमा) : क्रम सङ्ख्या '1', लाइन नम्बर '01' लेख्नुहोस् र परिवार सूचीकरण लगतबाट बालबालिकाको नाम (HL2) र उमेर (HL6) बाट लेख्नुहोस् ।

नाम _____

उमेर _

HH28. 5-17 वर्ष उमेरका बालबालिकाको व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावली यस परिवारको सम्बन्धित आमा/स्याहारसुसार गर्ने मुख्य व्यक्तिसँगै सोध्नु पर्दछ ।

HH29. परिवार सूचीकरण लगतको HL8 जाँच गर्नुहोस् :
त्यहाँ 15-49 वर्ष उमेरका कुनै पनि महिलाहरु छन्?

छ, 15-49 वर्ष उमेरका कम्तीमा एक जना महिला 1
छैन 2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH30. 15-49 वर्ष उमेरका महिलाको व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावली यस परिवारको प्रत्येक महिलाको लागि छुट्टै प्रश्नावली भर्नुपर्छ ।

HH31. परिवार सूचीकरण लगतको HL6 र HL8 जाँच गर्नुहोस् :
त्यहाँ 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका कुनै पनि किशोरीहरु छन्?

छ, 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका कम्तीमा एक जना किशोरी 1
छैन 2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH32. परिवार सूचीकरण लगतको HL20 जाँच गर्नुहोस् :
15-17 वर्ष उमेरका कम्तीमा एक जना किशोरीसँग अन्तर्वाता गर्न सहमतको लागि आवश्यक परेको छ, छैन ?

छ, 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका कम्तीमा एक जना किशोरीसँग
HL20 ≠ 90 1
छैन, HL20 = 90, 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका सबै किशोरीको लागि 2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH33. 15-49 वर्ष उमेरको महिलालाई पनि यस सर्वेक्षणमा अन्तर्वाता गरिने हुदाँ प्रत्येक महिलासँग स्वीकृत लिई महिला गणकद्वारा अन्तर्वाता गरिनेछ । 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका किशोरीको लागि पनि वयस्क परिवार सदस्यसँग स्वीकृत लिई वहाँहरुको अन्तर्वाता गरिनेछ । सबै विवरणहरु तथ्यांकीय प्रयोजनका लागि मात्र प्रयोग हुने हुदाँ तथ्यांक ऐन २०१५ बमोजिम गोप्य रहने छन् ।

के हामी पछि (15-17 वर्ष उमेरका किशोरीहरुको नाम) सँग अन्तर्वाता गर्न सक्छौं?

- 'हुन्छ', 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका सबै किशोरीहरुको लागि HH34 देखि सोध्दै जानुहोस् ।
- 'हुन्न', 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका कम्तीमा एकजना किशोरीको लागि र 'हुन्छ' 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका कम्तीमा एकजना किशोरीको लागि वयस्कको सहमति नभएमा व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावलीको WM17 (UF17 र FS17 मा पनि आवश्यक भएमा) मा ⇒ '06' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् र HH34 देखि सोध्दै जानुहोस् ।
- 'हुन्न', 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका सबै किशोरीहरुको लागि वयस्कको सहमति नभएमा व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावलीको WM17 (UF17 र FS17 मा पनि आवश्यक भएमा) मा ⇒ '06' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् र HH34 देखि सोध्दै जानुहोस् ।

HH34. पारिवारिक परिचात्मक विवरण खण्डको HH8 जाँच गर्नुहोस् ।
यस परिवारमा पुरुष प्रश्नावलीको लागि पुरुष छनौटमा परेको छ ?

छ, HH8=1 1
छैन, HH8=2 2

2 ⇒ HH40

HH35. परिवार सूचीकरण लगतको HL9 जाँच गर्नुहोस् : त्यहाँ 15-49 वर्ष उमेरका कुनै पनि पुरुषहरु छन् ?	छ, 15-49 वर्ष उमेरका कम्तिमा एक जना पुरुष 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH36. 15-49 वर्ष उमेरका पुरुषको व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावली यस परिवारको प्रत्येक पुरुषको लागि छुट्टै प्रश्नावली भर्नुपर्छ ।		
HH37. परिवार सूचीकरण लगतको HL6 र HL8 जाँच गर्नुहोस्: त्यहाँ 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका कुनै पनि किशोरहरु छन् ?	छ, 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका कम्तिमा एक जना किशोर 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH38. परिवार सूचीकरण लगतको HL20 जाँच गर्नुहोस् : 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका कम्तिमा एक जना किशोरसँग अन्तर्वाता गर्न सहमतको लागि अनुरोध गरेको छ ?	छ, 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका कम्तिमा एक जना किशोरसँग HL20≠90 1 छैन, HL20=90, 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका सबै किशोरको लागि 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH39. 15-49 वर्ष उमेरका पुरुषलाई यस सर्वेक्षणमा अन्तर्वाता गरिने हुदाँ हामीले प्रत्येक पुरुषसँग स्वीकृत लिई पुरुष गणकद्वारा अन्तर्वाता गरिनेछ । 15-17 वर्ष उमेर किशोरको लागि पनि वयस्क परिवार सदस्यसँग स्वीकृत लिई यिनीहरुको अन्तर्वाता गरिनेछ । सबै विवरणहरु तथ्यांकीय प्रयोजनका लागि मात्र प्रयोग हुने हुदाँ तथ्यांक ऐन २०१५ बमोजिम गोप्य रहने छ ।		
के हामी पछि (15-17 वर्ष उमेरका किशोरहरुको नाम) सँग अन्तर्वाता गर्न सक्छौं ?		
<input type="checkbox"/> 'हुन्छ', 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका सबै किशोरहरुको लागि HH40 देखि सोध्दै जानुहोस् । <input type="checkbox"/> 'हुन्न', 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका कम्तिमा एकजना किशोरको लागि र 'हुन्छ' 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका कम्तिमा एकजना किशोरको लागि वयस्कको सहमति नभएमा व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावलीको MWM17 (UF17 र FS17 मा पनि आवश्यक भएमा) मा ⇒ '06' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् र HH40 देखि सोध्दै जानुहोस् । <input type="checkbox"/> 'हुन्न', 15-17 वर्ष उमेरका सबै किशोरहरुको लागि वयस्कको सहमति नभएमा व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावलीको MWM17 (UF17 र FS17 मा पनि आवश्यक भएमा) मा ⇒ '06' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् र HH40 देखि सोध्दै जानुहोस् ।		
HH40. परिवार सूचीकरण लगतको HL10 जाँच गर्नुहोस्: त्यहाँ 0-4 वर्ष उमेरका कुनै पनि बालबालिकाहरु छन् ?	छ, कम्तिमा एक जना 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒ HH42
HH41. 0-4 वर्ष उमेरका बालबालिकाको व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावली यस परिवारको प्रत्येक बालबालिकाको लागि छुट्टै प्रश्नावली भर्नुपर्छ ।		
HH42. पारिवारिक परिचात्मक विवरण खण्डको HH9 जाँच गर्नुहोस् । यस परिवारमा पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षण प्रश्नावलीको लागि छनौटमा परेको छ ?	छ, HH9=1 1 छैन, HH9=2 2	2 ⇒ HH45
HH43. प्रत्येक पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षण प्रश्नावली मुद्दाको लागि छुट्टै प्रश्नावली यस परिवारमा हुनुपर्दछ ।		
HH44. यस सर्वेक्षणमा पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षण पनि गरिने हुँदा तपाईंले पिउने पानीको साधारण परीक्षण गर्नेछौं । त्यसको लागि एक जना मापनकर्ता आई नमूना पानी संकलन गर्नेछ । के उक्त पानी परीक्षण गर्न सक्छौं ? यदि उत्तरदाताले नतिजाको बारेमा बुझ्न अनुरोध गरेमा परीक्षणको नतिजा प्रत्येक घरमा भन्दैनाँ तर नतिजा स्थानीय अधिकारी मार्फत उपलब्ध हुनेछ भनी भन्नुहोस् ।	हुन्छ, स्वीकृत छ 1 हुन्न, स्वीकृत छैन 2	2 ⇒ पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षण प्रश्नावलीको WQ31 मा '02' लेख्नुहोस् ।
HH45. अब, पारिवारिक विवरण खण्डमा जानुहोस् । <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • अन्तर्वाताको परिणाम (HH46) मा '01' गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् । • परिवार सदस्य सूचीकरण लगतबाट पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको उत्तरदाता (HH47) मा नाम र लाइन नम्बर लेख्नुहोस् । • प्रश्नहरु HH48 – HH52 भर्नुहोस् । • उत्तरदातालाई सहयोगका लागि धन्यवाद दिनुहोस् । • बाँकी व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावलीहरुको प्रबन्ध मिलाउनु होस् । यदि यो परिवारमा अन्तर्वाताका लागि व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावलीहरु तथा पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षण प्रश्नावली भर्नु छैन भन्ने उत्तरदातालाई सहयोगका लागि धन्यवाद दिनुहोस् । सुपरिवेक्षकले तोकिएको अर्को परिवारमा अन्तर्वाताको लागि जानुहोस् ।		

गणकको अवलोकन

सुपरिवेक्षकको अवलोकन

पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षण विवरण खण्ड		WQ
WQ1. क्लष्टर नम्बर: ____ ____ ____	WQ2. परिवार क्रम संख्या: ____ ____	
WQ3. मापनकर्ताको नाम र कोड नम्बर: नाम _____ कोड नम्बर: ____ ____	WQ4. गणकको नाम र कोड नम्बर: नाम _____ कोड नम्बर: ____ ____	
WQ5. परीक्षण गरेको दिन / महिना / वर्ष ____ / ____ / 207____		
WQ6. पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको HH10 जाँच गर्नुहोस् । के यो परिवार पानीको ब्यांक/ल्याबोरेटोरी परीक्षणको लागि छनौट भएको हो?	हो 1 होइन2	

WQ7. पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षणको प्रश्नावलीको उत्तरदाताको नाम: नाम _____		
WQ8. प्रश्न HH44 जाचनुहोस् । के पानीको परीक्षणका लागि अनुमति प्राप्त भएको छ ?	छ, अनुमति दिएको 1 छैन, अनुमति नदिएको..... 2	1 ⇨ WQ10 2 ⇨ WQ31

WQ31 पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षण प्रश्नावलीको परिणाम: पूरा हुन नसकेका परीक्षणको परिणामको लागि सुपरिवेक्षकसँग सल्लाह गर्नुहोस् ।	पूरा भयो..... 01 पानी परीक्षणका लागि अनुमति नदिइएको 02 परीक्षणका लागि पानीको नमूना नदिइएको..... 03 आंशिक पूरा भयो..... 04 अन्य (खुलाउनुहोस्) _____ 96
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पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षण		
WQ10. समय लेख्नुहोस् ।	घण्टा र मिनेट _____ : _____	
WQ11. कृपया मलाई तपाईंको परिवारले प्रायः पिउन प्रयोग गर्ने भाँडोमा पानी दिन सक्नुहुन्छ ?	हुन्छ..... 1 हुँदैन 2	2⇒WQ17
WQ12. पानी कहाँ बाट ल्याएर दिनुभयो अवलोकन गर्नुहोस् र लेख्नुहोस् ।	सिधै स्रोत (धारो,मुहान) बाट1 छोपेको भाँडोबाट2 नछोपेको भाँडोबाट3 अवलोकन गर्न नसकेको8	
WQ13. नमूनामा लेबल लेख्नुहोस् EH-XXX-YY, जहाँ XXX क्लष्टर नम्बर हो (WQ1) र YY परिवार क्रम संख्या (WQ2) हो । इ. कोलाइ परीक्षण को निम्ति Whirl-pak bag मा राख्नुहोस् ।	घरको पानी संकलन गरेको..... 1 घरको पानी संकलन नगरेको..... 2	
WQ14. के तपाईंले वा यो परिवारका अन्य कुनै सदस्यले यो पानी पिउनका लागि थप सुरक्षित बनाउन घरायसी स्तरमा केहि गर्नु भएको छ ?	छ.1 छैन2 थाहा छैन.....8	2⇒WQ17 8⇒WQ17
WQ15. यो पानी पिउनका लागि थप सुरक्षित बनाउनका लागि के गर्नुभयो? थप सोध्नुहोस् : यी बाहेक अरु कुनै ? भने जति सबै उत्तर लेख्नुहोस् ।	पानी उमाल्ने.....A क्लोरीन मिसाउने (ब्लिचिङ पाउडर, पियुष, aquatab,आदि)B कपडाले छान्ने (धारो, भाँडो, आदि मा).....C फिल्टर प्रयोग गर्ने (क्यान्डल, बालुवाले छान्ने/ बायोस्यान्ड , आदि)D घाममा सोडिस गर्ने.....E पानी थिय्राउनेF अन्य (खुलाउने) _____X थाहा छैनZ	

<p>WQ17. यो पानी कुन स्रोतबाट ल्याइएको हो?</p>	<p>पाइप प्रणालीको धारा घरभित्र भएको पाइप धारा11 11 ⇒WQ18 घरअँगन / कम्पाउण्ड भित्र भएको पाइप धारा12 12 ⇒WQ18 छिमेकमा भएको पाइप धारा13 13 ⇒WQ18 सार्वजनिक / सामुदायिक पाइप धारा14 14 ⇒WQ18 स्यालो (shallow) ट्युबवेल / गहिरो (deep) ट्युबवेल21 21 ⇒WQ17A इनार सुरक्षित इनार31 31 ⇒WQ18 असुरक्षित इनार32 32 ⇒WQ18 मूलको पानी सुधारिएको मूलको पानी41 41 ⇒WQ18 नसुधारिएको मूलको पानी42 42 ⇒WQ18 वर्षाको पानी51 51 ⇒WQ18 ट्याङ्कर / बाट ल्याएको पानी61 61 ⇒WQ18 ट्रक्टर, ट्रक, गाडा, , ड्रममा ल्याएको पानी71 71 ⇒WQ18 सतहको पानी(नदी, बाँध, ताल, पोखरी, खोला, नहर, सिंचाई च्यानल) 81 81 ⇒WQ18 प्याकेज पानी बोटल पानी91 91 ⇒WQ18 जारको पानी93 93 ⇒WQ18 अन्य (खुलाउने) 96 96 ⇒WQ18</p>	
<p>WQ17A. ट्युबवेलको अनुमानित गइराई (फिटमा)?</p>	<p>(फिटमा) _ _ _</p>	
<p>WQ18. नमूना लिनको लागि कृपया के तपाईंले मलाई अघि दिएको पानीको स्रोत देखाइदिन सक्नुहुन्छ?</p> <p>यदि देखाउन सकिदैन भनेमा नसक्नुका कारणहरूको बारेमा थप सोध्नुहोस् ?</p>	<p>हुन्छ, देखाएको 1</p> <p>हुँदैन पानीको स्रोत चालु अवस्थामा नभएको2 2 ⇒WQ18C पानीको स्रोत धेरै टाढा भएको3 3 ⇒WQ18C पानीको स्रोतमा पहुँच नभएको4 4 ⇒WQ18C पानीको स्रोत कहाँ छ भनेर थाहा नभएको5 5 ⇒WQ18C अन्य कारण (खुलाउनुहोस्) 6 6 ⇒WQ18C</p>	

<p>पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षण (आर्सेनिक परीक्षण)</p>		
<p>WQ18A. स्रोतबाट पानीको नमूना आर्सेनिक परीक्षणको लागि संकलन गरेको वा नगरेको लेख्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>गरेको भएमा, नमूनामा लेबल लेख्नुहोस् AS-XXX-YY, जहाँ XXX क्लष्टर नम्बर हो (WQ1) र YY परिवार क्रम संख्या हो (WQ2) ।</p>	<p>स्रोतबाट पानी संकलन गरेको1</p> <p>स्रोतबाट पानी संकलन नगरेको (खुलाउनुहोस्)2 2 ⇒WQ18C</p>	
<p>WQ18B. स्रोतको आर्सेनिक (Arsenic) परीक्षण गर्नुहोस् र परिणाम लेख्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि 500 PPB भन्दा बढी भएमा, '995' कोड लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>आर्सेनिक (Arsenic) मात्रा PPBमा _ _ _</p> <p>आर्सेनिक(Arsenic) मात्रा 500 PPB मा995</p>	

<p>WQ18C. WQ6 जाँचुहोस्: के यो परिवार ब्यांक र ल्याबोरेटोरी (LABORATORY) आर्सेनिक परीक्षणका लागि छनौट भएको छ?</p>	<p>छ1 छैन2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ19</p>
<p>WQ18D. स्रोतबाट पानीको नमूना ल्याबोरेटोरीमा आर्सेनिक परीक्षणको लागि संकलन गरेको वा नगरेको लेखुहोस् । गरेको भएमा, ल्याबोरेटोरी (LABORATORY) आर्सेनिक परीक्षणका लागि स्रोतको पानीको नमूना दिइएको बोटलमा मात्रै संकलन गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>नमूना मा लेबल लेखुहोस् AL-XXX-YY, जहाँ XXX क्लष्टर नम्बर हो (WQ1) र YY परिवार क्रम संख्या हो (WQ2) ।</p>	<p>स्रोतबाट पानी संकलन गरेको.....1</p> <p>स्रोतबाट पानी संकलन नगरेको(खुलाउनुहोस्) _____2</p>	
<p>WQ18E. ब्यांक पानीको नमूना उपलब्ध भएको वा नभएको लेखुहोस् । उपलब्ध भएमा, आफ्नो सुपरिवेक्षकबाट प्राप्त गरेको डिसटिल्ड पानीको नमूना निकाल्नुहोस् र आर्सेनिक ब्यांक परीक्षणको निम्ति Whirl-pak bag मा राख्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>नमूनामा लेबल लेखुहोस् AB-XXX-YY, जहाँ XXX क्लष्टर नम्बर हो (WQ1) र YY परिवार क्रम संख्या हो (WQ2) ।</p>	<p>आर्सेनिक ब्यांक पानीको नमूना उपलब्ध भएको.....1</p> <p>आर्सेनिक ब्यांक पानीको नमूना उपलब्ध नभएको (खुलाउनुहोस्) _____2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ19</p>
<p>WQ18F. आर्सेनिक ब्यांक परीक्षण (ARSENIC BLANK TEST) गर्नुहोस् र परिणाम लेखुहोस् । यदि PPB 500 भन्दा बढी भएमा, कोड '995' लेखुहोस् ।</p>	<p>आर्सेनिक (Arsenic) मात्रा PPB मा..... _____</p> <p>आर्सेनिक(Arsenic) मात्रा 500 PPB भन्दा बढी भएमा...995</p>	

<p>पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षण (इ. कोलाइ परीक्षण)</p>		
<p>WQ19. इ. कोलाइ परीक्षणको लागि स्रोतबाट पानीको नमूना संकलन गरेको वा नगरेको लेखुहोस् ।</p> <p>गरेको भएमा, नमूनामा लेबल लेखुहोस् ES-XXX-YY, जहाँ XXX क्लष्टर नम्बर हो (WQ1) र YY परिवार क्रम संख्या हो (WQ2).</p> <p>इ. कोलाइ परीक्षण को निम्ति पानीको नमूना Whirl-pak bag मा राख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>स्रोतबाट पानी संकलन गरेको.....1</p> <p>स्रोतबाट पानी संकलन नगरेको (खुलाउनुहोस्) _____2</p>	
<p>WQ20. WQ6 जाँचुहोस्: के यो परिवार इ. कोलाइ ब्यांक परीक्षणको (E. coli blank testing) लागि छनौट भएको छ?</p>	<p>छ1 छैन2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ22</p>

<p>WQ21. पानीको नमूना उपलब्ध भएको वा नभएको लेख्नुहोस्। उपलब्ध भएमा, आफ्नो सुपरिवेक्षकबाट प्राप्त गरेको निर्मलीकृत पानीको नमूना निकाल्नुहोस् र इ. कोलाइ परीक्षण को निम्ति Whirl-pak bag मा राख्नुहोस्। नमुनामा लेबल लेख्नुहोस् EB-XXX-YY, जहाँ XXX क्लष्टर नम्बर हो (WQ1) र YY परिवार क्रम संख्या हो (WQ2)।</p>	<p>इ. कोलाइ ब्यांक पानीको नमूना उपलब्ध भएको1</p> <p>इ. कोलाइ ब्यांक पानीको नमूना उपलब्ध नभएको (खुलाउनुहोस्) _____ 2</p>	
<p>WQ22. नमूना संकलन गरेको ३० मिनेट भित्र इ. कोलाइ परीक्षण गर्नुहोस्। २४-४८ घण्टाको अवलोकन पछिको नतिजा लेख्नुहोस्।</p>		
<p>WQ23. समय लेख्नुहोस्।</p>	<p>घण्टा र मिनेट..... : ..</p>	

पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षणको परिणाम इ.कोलाइ (E. COLI)		
२४-४८ घण्टाको अवलोकन पछि मात्र पानीको गुणस्तर परीक्षणको परिणाम लेख्नुहोस् ।		
WQ24. परीक्षणको परिणाम लेख्दाको दिन/महिना/वर्ष :	_____ / _____ / <u>207</u> _____	
WQ25. समय लेख्नुहोस् :	घण्टा र मिनेट..... _____ : _____	
WQ26. परिवारबाट लिएको 100 mL पानीको नमूनामा नीलो कोलोनिजको संख्या लेख्नुहोस् । “EH-XXX-YY” लेखिएको प्लेट जाँच गर्नुहोस् । कोलोनिजको 3-अंकको संख्या लेख्नुहोस्: यदि कोलोनिजको संख्या 101 वा त्यो भन्दा बढी भएमा ‘101’ लेख्नुहोस् । यदि परिणाम गन्न असम्भव भएमा ‘991’ लेख्नुहोस् । यदि परिणाम नष्ट भएमा ‘992’ लेख्नुहोस् ।	नीलो कोलोनिजको संख्या _____	
WQ26A. WQ19 जाँच्नुहोस्: के स्रोतबाट पानीको नमूना संकलन गरिएको थियो?	थियो, WQ19=1 1 थिएन, WQ19=2 वा खाली 2	2 ⇒ WQ28
WQ27. स्रोतबाट संकलन गरेको पानीको नमूनामा नीलो कोलोनिजको संख्या लेख्नुहोस् । “ES-XXX-YY” लेखिएको प्लेट जाँच गर्नुहोस् ।	नीलो कोलोनिजको संख्या _____	
WQ28. WQ21 जाँच्नुहोस्: के इ. कोलाइ ब्यांक पानीको नमूना (E. coli blank water sample) उपलब्ध थियो?	थियो, WQ21=1 1 थिएन, WQ21=2 वा खाली 2	2 ⇒ WQ31
WQ29. ब्यांक पानीको (blank water) नमूनामा नीलो कोलोनिजको संख्या लेख्नुहोस् । “EB-XXX-YY” लेखिएको प्लेट जाँच गर्नुहोस् ।	नीलो कोलोनिजको संख्या _____	

मापनकर्ताको अवलोकन

सुपरिवेक्षकको अवलोकन



महिलाको परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्ड		WM
WM1. क्लष्टर नम्बर : _____	WM2. परिवार क्रम सङ्ख्या : _____	
WM3. महिलाको नाम र लाइन नम्बर : नाम _____ लाइन नम्बर _____	WM4. सुपरीवेक्षकको नाम र कोड नम्बर : नाम _____ कोड नम्बर _____	
WM5. गणकको नाम र कोड नम्बर : नाम _____ कोड नम्बर _____	WM6. अन्तर्वार्ता मिति (विक्रम सम्बत्मा गते, महिना र साल) _____ / _____ / 2 0 7 _____	

<p>HL6 मा महिलाको उमेर पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको परिवार सुचिकरण लगतवाट जाँचुहोस् । यदि उमेर 15-17 छ भने अन्तर्वार्ताका लागि परिवारका वयस्क सदस्यको सहमती पाएको छ वा आवश्यक छैन HH33 वाट एकन गर्नुहोस् (HL20=90)। यदि सहमति आवश्यक छ तर सहमती पाएन भने WM17 मा 06 रेकर्ड गरिनु पर्छ ।</p>	<p>WM7. समय लेख्नुहोस् :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">घण्टा : मिनेट</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ : _____</p>
<p>WM8. यस परिवारमा पूरा भरिएका प्रश्नहरूको जाँच गर्नुहोस् : तपाईं वा तपाईंको टोलीको अर्को सदस्यले यस उत्तरदाताको लागि अर्को प्रश्नावली सोध्नुभएको हो ?</p>	<p>हो, अन्तर्वार्ता भइसक्यो1 1 ⇒ WM9B होइन, पहिलो अन्तर्वार्ता2 2 ⇒ WM9A</p>
<p>WM9A. नमस्कार । मेरो नाम (आफ्नो नाम) हो । हामी केन्द्रीय तथ्याङ्क विभागका कर्मचारी हौं । हामी अहिले बालबालिकाको स्थिति, परिवार र घरपरिवारका बारेमा सर्वेक्षण गर्दैछौं । म तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य र अन्य विषयबारेमा कुरा गर्न चाहन्छु । यस अन्तर्वार्ताको लागि करिब 20 मिनेट लाग्ने छ । हामी आमाहरूसँग पनि उहाँहरूको बच्चाको बारेमा अन्तर्वार्ता लिँदै छौं । यस प्रश्नावलीमा तपाईंले दिएका व्यक्तिगत विवरणहरू तथ्याङ्क ऐन 2015 बमोजिम गोप्य राखिनेछन् । यदि तपाईं कुनै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिन चाहानु हुन्न भने वा अन्तर्वार्ता रोक्न चाहनुहुन्छ भने कृपया मलाई जानकारी गराउनुहोला । अब म अन्तर्वार्ता शुरु गर्नसक्छु ?</p>	<p>WM9B. अब म तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य र अन्य विषयबारेमा विस्तृत कुरा गर्न चाहन्छु । यस अन्तर्वार्ताको लागि करिब 20 मिनेट लाग्ने छ । पुनः यस प्रश्नावलीमा तपाईंले दिएका सबै विवरणहरू तथ्याङ्क ऐन 2015 बमोजिम गोप्य राखिनेछन् । यदि तपाईं कुनै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिन चाहानुहुन्न भने वा अन्तर्वार्ता रोक्न चाहनुहुन्छ भने कृपया मलाई जानकारी गराउनुहोला । अब म अन्तर्वार्ता शुरु गर्नसक्छु ?</p>
<p>हुन्छ, स्वीकृत छ1 हुदैन, स्वीकृत छैन 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ महिलाको पृष्ठभूमि 2 ⇒ WM17</p>

<p>WM17. महिला अन्तर्वार्ताको परिणाम ।</p> <p>अपूर्ण अन्तर्वार्ताको हकमा सुपरिवेक्षकसँग छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>पूरा भएको01 घरमा नभेटिएको02 अस्वीकार गरेको03 आंशिक पूरा भएको04 असमर्थ भएको (खुलाउने)05 उमेर 15 देखि 17 वर्षको उत्तरदाताको हकमा वयस्क व्यक्तिको अनुमति नभएको06 अन्य (खुलाउने) 96</p>
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महिलाको पृष्ठभूमि	WB	
WB1. महिलाको परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्डमा उत्तरदाताको लाइन नम्बर (WM3) र पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको उत्तरदाता (HH47) जाँचुहोस् ।	WM3 = HH47..... 1 WM3 ≠ HH47..... 2	2 ⇒WB3
WB2. ED5 जाँचुहोस्: पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको शिक्षा खण्डबाट उत्तरदाताले माथिल्लो कक्षामा अध्ययन गरिरहेको ।	ED5=कक्षा 06 देखि 14 सम्म 1 ED5=कक्षा 01देखि 05 सम्म वा 98 वा खाली 2	1 ⇒WB15 2 ⇒WB14
WB3. तपाईंको जन्म कुन महिना र सालमा भएको थियो ?	जन्म मिति (विक्रम सम्वत्मा लेख्ने) महिना महिना थाहा छैन 98 साल साल थाहा छैन 9998	
WB4. तपाईं कति वर्षको हुनुभयो ? थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : पछिल्लो जन्म दिनमा तपाईं कति वर्षको हुनुहुन्थ्यो ? WB3 र WB4 दाँजैर नमिलेको भए थप सोधपुछ गरेर सच्याउनुहोस् । उमेर उल्लेख गर्न अनिवार्य छ ।	उमेर (पूरा गरेको वर्ष).....	
WB5. तपाईंले कहिल्यै कुनै विद्यालय वा प्रारम्भिक वाल शिक्षा पढ्नु भएको छ/थियो ?	छ/थियो 1 छैन/थिएन 2	2 ⇒WB14
WB6. तपाईंले अध्ययन गरेको सबैभन्दा माथिल्लो कक्षा कुन हो ? निम्न कक्षा कोड वाट उतार गर्नुहोस्: 00= प्रा वा शि 01-12= कक्षा १ देखि १२ कक्षा १ देखि १२ सम्म भएमा सम्वन्धित कक्षा नै लेख्नुपर्ने छ । 13= स्नातक वा सो सरह 14= स्नातकोत्तर वा सोभन्दा माथि	प्रारम्भिक वाल शिक्षा00 कक्षा	00 ⇒WB14
WB7. तपाईंले कहिल्यै उक्त कक्षा पूरा गर्नुभएको थियो ?	गरें 1 गरिनँ 2	
WB8. WB4 मा जाँचुहोस् । उत्तरदाताको उमेर ?	15-24 वर्ष 1 25-49 वर्ष 2	2 ⇒WB13
WB9. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ मा विद्यालयमा अध्ययनरत हुनुहुन्छ ?	छु 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒WB11
WB10. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ मा विद्यालयको कुन कक्षामा अध्ययनरत हुनुहुन्छ ? निम्न कक्षा कोड वाट उतार गर्नुहोस्: 01-12= कक्षा १ देखि १२ कक्षा १ देखि १२ सम्म भएमा सम्वन्धित कक्षा नै लेख्नुपर्ने छ । 13= स्नातक वा सो सरह 14= स्नातकोत्तर वा सोभन्दा माथि	कक्षा	
WB11. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७५ को कुनै समयमा विद्यालयमा अध्ययनरत हुनुहुन्थ्यो ?	थिएँ 1 थिइनँ 2	2 ⇒WB13
WB12. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७५ मा विद्यालयको कुन कक्षामा अध्ययनरत हुनुहुन्थ्यो ? निम्न कक्षा कोड वाट उतार गर्नुहोस्: 01-12= कक्षा १ देखि १२ कक्षा १ देखि १२ सम्म भएमा सम्वन्धित कक्षा नै लेख्नुपर्ने छ । 13= स्नातक वा सो सरह 14= स्नातकोत्तर वा सोभन्दा माथि	कक्षा	
WB13. WB6 मा जाँचुहोस् : विद्यालय गएको सबैभन्दा माथिल्लो कक्षा,	WB6= कक्षा 06 देखि 14 सम्म..... 1 WB6= कक्षा 01 देखि 05 सम्म 2	1 ⇒WB15

<p>WB14. अब म तपाईंलाई यो वाक्य पढेर सुनाइ दिनुहुन अनुरोध गर्दछु ।</p> <p>कार्डमा लेखेको वाक्य उत्तरदातालाई देखाएर पढ्न अनुरोध गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि उत्तरदाताले पूरै वाक्य पढ्न नसकेमा थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् । के तपाईं यस वाक्यको केही अंश पढ्न सक्नुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>कति पनि पढ्न नसकेको 1</p> <p>वाक्यको केही अंशमात्र पढ्न सकेको.....2</p> <p>पूरै वाक्य पढ्न सकेको.....3</p> <p>उपयुक्त भाषामा वाक्य नभएको/ब्रेल लिपिमा नभएको (भाषा खुलाउने) 4</p>	
<p>WB15. तपाईं यस स्थान (स्थानको नाम) मा कहिलेदेखि निरन्तर रूपमा बस्दै आउनुभएको छ ?</p> <p>यदि एक वर्ष भन्दा कम भए 00 लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>वर्ष..... — —</p> <p>सधै/जन्मैदेखि 95</p>	95 ⇒WB18
<p>WB16. तपाईं बसाईसराई गरी यहाँ आउनुभन्दा पहिले शहरी वा ग्रामीण कुन क्षेत्रमा बस्नुहुन्थ्यो ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्: यदी उत्तरदाताले शहरी वा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के हो छुट्याउन नसकेमा ठाउँको नाम लेख्नुहोस् र जबसम्म उपयुक्त विकल्प पाउनुहुँदैन अस्थायी रूपमा 9 रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(ठाउँको नाम)</p>	<p>शहरी क्षेत्र 1</p> <p>ग्रामीण क्षेत्र 3</p> <p>थाहा भएन शहरी वा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र 9</p>	
<p>WB17. तपाईं बसाईसराई गरी यहाँ आउनुभन्दा पहिले कुन जिल्लामा बस्नुहुन्थ्यो ?</p>	<p>यहि जिल्ला 1</p> <p>अर्को जिल्ला (जिल्लाको कोड खुलाउने) 2 — —</p> <p>विदेश (खुलाउने) 6</p>	
<p>WB18. तपाईंको कुनै स्वास्थ्य विमा गरिएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ 1</p> <p>छैन 2</p>	2 ⇒End
<p>WB19. तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य विमा कुन प्रकारको हो ?</p> <p>वहुउत्तर सम्भव छ ।</p>	<p>सामुदायमा आधारित स्वास्थ्य विमा.....A</p> <p>रोजगारदाताद्वारा गरिएको स्वास्थ्य विमा.....B</p> <p>सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम C</p> <p>अरु निजी व्यवसायिक स्वास्थ्य विमा.....D</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) X</p>	

<p>MT1. तपाईंले अखबार वा पत्रिका हप्ताको कम्तीमा एक पटक पढ्नुहुन्छ वा हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम पढ्नुहुन्छ वा पटकै पढ्नुहुन्छ ?</p> <p>यदि उत्तरदाताले हप्तामा कम्तीमा एकपटक पढ्छु भन्ने उत्तर दिएमा के दैनिक पढ्नुहुन्छ भनी सोध्नुहोस् । हो भने 3 र होइन भने 2 छान्नुहोस्</p>	<p>पटकै नपढ्ने..... 0</p> <p>हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम..... 1</p> <p>हप्तामा कम्तीमा एकपटक..... 2</p> <p>प्रायः हरेक दिन 3</p>	
<p>MT2. तपाईंले रेडियो हप्ताको कम्तीमा एक पटक सुन्नुहुन्छ वा हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम सुन्नुहुन्छ वा पटकै सुन्नुहुन्छ ?</p> <p>यदि उत्तरदाताले हप्तामा कम्तीमा एकपटक सुन्नुहुन्छ भन्ने उत्तर दिएमा के दैनिक सुन्नुहुन्छ भनी सोध्नुहोस् । हो भने 3 र होइन भने 2 छान्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>पटकै नसुन्ने..... 0</p> <p>हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम..... 1</p> <p>हप्तामा कम्तीमा एकपटक..... 2</p> <p>प्रायः हरेक दिन 3</p>	
<p>MT3. तपाईंले टेलिभिजन हप्ताको कम्तीमा एक पटक हेर्नुहुन्छ वा हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम हेर्नुहुन्छ वा पटकै हेर्नुहुन्छ ?</p> <p>यदि उत्तरदाताले हप्तामा कम्तीमा एकपटक हेर्छु भन्ने उत्तर दिएमा के दैनिक हेर्नुहुन्छ भनी सोध्नुहोस् । हो भने 3 र होइन भने 2 छान्नुहोस्</p>	<p>पटकै नहेर्ने..... 0</p> <p>हप्तामा एक पटक भन्दा कम 1</p> <p>हप्तामा कम्तीमा एकपटक..... 2</p> <p>प्रायः हरेक दिन 3</p>	
<p>MT4. तपाईंले कहिल्यै कम्प्युटर वा ट्याबलेट प्रयोग गर्नु भएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ 1</p> <p>छैन 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MT9</p>
<p>MT5. गत ३ महिनामा तपाईंले कम्प्युटर वा ट्याबलेट हप्ताको कम्तीमा एक पटक प्रयोग गर्नुभयो वा हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम प्रयोग गर्नुभयो वा प्रयोग नै गर्नुभएन ?</p> <p>यदि उत्तरदाताले हप्तामा एकपटक प्रयोग गरें भन्ने उत्तर दिएमा के दैनिक प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ भनी सोध्नुहोस् । हो भने 3 र होइन भने 2 छान्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>पटकै नभएको 0</p> <p>हप्तामा एक पटक भन्दा कम 1</p> <p>हप्तामा कम्तीमा एकपटक..... 2</p> <p>प्रायः हरेक दिन 3</p>	<p>0 ⇒ MT9</p>
<p>MT6. गत ३ महिनामा तपाईंले कम्प्युटर वा ट्याबलेटमा</p> <p>[A] फाइल वा फोल्डर कपी वा सार्ने गर्नुभयो ?</p> <p>[B] डकुमेन्ट भित्रको विवरण (पाठ) कपि वा पेस्ट गर्नुभयो ?</p> <p>[C] इमेलमार्फत् डकुमेन्ट, तस्वीर, भिडियो जस्ता सामग्री संलग्न (attached) गरी पठाउनु भएको थियो ?</p> <p>[D] स्प्रेडसिट (Excel)मा सामान्य अंकगणितीय सूत्र प्रयोग गर्नु भएको थियो ?</p> <p>[E] मोडेम, क्यामेरा, प्रिन्टर जस्ता नयाँ उपकरणहरू जडान र इन्स्टल गर्नु भएको थियो ?</p> <p>[F] सफ्टवेयर खोजेर Download, install, Configure गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[G] प्रस्तुतिकरण सफ्टवेयरहरू मार्फत पाठ, भिडियो, ध्वनि, फोटो, चार्ट आदि प्रयोग गरी विद्युतीय प्रस्तुति तयार गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[H] फाईल वा फोल्डरहरू कम्प्युटरबाट अन्य उपकरणमा सार्नु भएको थियो ?</p> <p>[I] कुनै प्रोग्रामिङ भाषामा कम्प्युटर प्रोग्रामहरू लेख्नुभएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो थिएन</p> <p>फाइल वा फोल्डर कपी..... 1 2</p> <p>डकुमेन्टमा कपि वा पेस्ट..... 1 2</p> <p>सामग्री संलग्न गरी इमेल पठाएको 1 2</p> <p>सामान्य अंकगणितीय सूत्र प्रयोग..... 1 2</p> <p>उपकरण जोड्न 1 2</p> <p>सफ्टवेयरहरू INSTALL 1 2</p> <p>प्रस्तुतिकरण तयार..... 1 2</p> <p>फाइल स्थानान्तरण..... 1 2</p> <p>कम्प्युटर प्रोग्रामहरू लेखेको 1 2</p>	
<p>MT7. MT6[C] जाँच्नुहोस् : के थियो भन्ने जवाफ आयो ?</p>	<p>आयो । MT6[C]=1..... 1</p> <p>आएन । MT6[C]=2..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MT10</p>

MT8. MT6[F] जाँचुहोस् : के थियो भन्ने जवाफ आयो ?	आयो । MT6[F]=1 1 आएन । MT6[F]=2 2	1 ⇒ MT10 2 ⇒ MT11
MT9. तपाईंले विगतमा कहिल्यै इन्टरनेटको प्रयोग गर्नु भएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒ MT11
MT10. गत ३ महिनामा तपाईंले इन्टरनेट हप्ताको कम्तीमा एक पटक प्रयोग गर्नुभयो वा हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम प्रयोग गर्नुभयो वा पटकै प्रयोग गर्नुभएन ? यदि उत्तरदाताले हप्तामा एकपटक प्रयोग गरेँ भन्ने उत्तर दिएमा के दैनिक प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ भनी सोध्नुहोस । हो भने 3 र होइन भने 2 छान्नुहोस् ।	पटकै प्रयोग नभएको..... 0 हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम..... 1 हप्ताको कम्तीमा एकपटक..... 2 प्रायः हरेक दिन 3	
MT11. तपाईंको आफ्नै मोबाइल फोन छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	
MT12. गत ३ महिनामा तपाईंले मोबाइल हप्ताको कम्तीमा एक पटक प्रयोग गर्नुभयो वा हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम प्रयोग गर्नुभयो वा पटकै प्रयोग गर्नुभएन ? यदि उत्तरदाताले हप्तामा एकपटक प्रयोग गरेँ भन्ने उत्तर दिएमा के दैनिक प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ भनी सोध्नुहोस । हो भने 3 र होइन भने 2 छान्नुहोस् ।	पटकै प्रयोग नभएको..... 0 हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम..... 1 हप्ताको कम्तीमा एकपटक..... 2 प्रायः हरेक दिन 3	

विवाह/संगै बसेको

MA

<p>MA1. तपाईं हाल विवाहित हुनु हुन्छ वा श्रीमान् श्रीमती जस्तै गरी पुरुष साथी संगै बसी रहनु भएको छ ?</p>	<p>हो, हाल विवाहित 1 हो, पुरुष संग वसिरहेको 2 होइन/ अविवाहित/संगै नबसेको 3</p>	<p>3 ⇒MA5</p>
<p>MA2. तपाईंको (श्रीमान्/पुरुष साथी) कति वर्षको हुनुहुन्छ ? <i>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् :</i> पछिल्लो जन्मदिनमा तपाईंको (श्रीमान्/पुरुष साथी) कति वर्ष पूरा हुनुभएको थियो ?</p>	<p>पूरा गरेको उमेर वर्षमा __ __ थाहा छैन 98</p>	
<p>MA3. तपाईंको (श्रीमान्/पुरुष साथी) को तपाईं बाहेक अरु कुनै श्रीमती वा श्रीमान् श्रीमती जस्तै गरेर संगै बस्ने महिला साथी छन् ?</p>	<p>छन् 1 छैनन् 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MA7</p>
<p>MA4. तपाईंको (श्रीमान्/पुरुष साथी) को तपाईं बाहेक अरु कति जना श्रीमती वा महिला साथीहरु छन् ?</p>	<p>संख्या __ __ थाहा छैन 98</p>	<p>⇒MA7 98 ⇒MA7</p>
<p>MA5. तपाईंको कहिल्यै विवाह भएको वा श्रीमान् श्रीमती जस्तै गरी पुरुष साथी संगै बस्नुभएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो, विवाह भएको 1 थियो, आपसि समझदारीमा पुरुष साथीसंग बसेको 2 थिएन 3</p>	<p>3 ⇒ DV Module</p>
<p>MA6. अहिले तपाईंको वैवाहिक स्थिति विधवा, पारपाचुके वा छुट्टिएको के हो ?</p>	<p>विधवा 1 पारपाचुके 2 छुट्टिएको 3</p>	
<p>MA7. तपाईंको विवाह भएको/पुरुष साथी संगै बसेको एक पटकमात्र हो कि एक भन्दा बढी पटक हो ?</p>	<p>एक पटकमात्र 1 एक पटक भन्दा बढी 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒MA8A 2 ⇒MA8B</p>
<p>MA8A. तपाईंको विवाह भएको/पुरुष साथी संगै बसेको कुन महिना र सालमा हो ? MA8B. तपाईंको पहिलो विवाह भएको/पहिलो पुरुष साथी संगै बसेको कुन महिना र सालमा हो ?</p>	<p><u>विवाह मिति</u> महिना __ __ महिना थाहा छैन 98 साल __ __ __ __ साल थाहा छैन 9998</p>	
<p>MA9. MA8A/B जाँचुहोस् : <u>साल थाहा छैन भनिएको छ ?</u></p>	<p>हो, MA8A/B=9998 1 होइन, MA8A/B≠9998 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>MA10. MA7 जाँचुहोस् : <u>विवाह भएको/पुरुष साथी संगै बसेको एक पटकमात्र हो ?</u></p>	<p>हो, MA7=1 1 होइन, MA7=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒MA11A 2 ⇒MA11B</p>
<p>MA11A. विवाह भई श्रीमान्/पुरुष साथी संगै बस्न शुरु गर्दा तपाईं कति वर्षको हुनुहुन्थ्यो ? MA11B. पहिलो विवाह भई श्रीमान्/पहिलो पुरुष साथी संगै बस्न शुरु गर्दा तपाईं कति वर्षको हुनुहुन्थ्यो ?</p>	<p>उमेर पूरा गरेको वर्षमा __ __</p>	

प्रजनन् / जन्म इतिहास		CM
<p>CM1. अब म तपाईंको कोखबाट जन्मेका सबै सन्तानहरुका बारेमा केही कुरा सोध्न चाहन्छु।</p> <p>तपाईंको कोखबाट हालसम्म कुनै जीवित बच्चा जन्मिएको छ ?</p> <p>जीवित जन्मेका बच्चाको विवरण मात्र उल्लेख गर्नुपर्छ। मृत जन्मेका बच्चाको बारेमा उल्लेख गर्नुहुँदैन।</p>	<p>छ1</p> <p>छैन2</p>	2⇒CM8
<p>CM2. तपाईंको कोखबाट जन्मेका कोही छोराछोरीहरु के हाल तपाईंसँगै बस्छन् ?</p>	<p>बस्छन्1</p> <p>बस्दैनन्2</p>	2⇒CM5
<p>CM3. तपाईंसँग कतिजना छोराहरुसँगै बस्छन् ?</p> <p>यदि छैन भन्ने उत्तर आएमा '00' लेख्नुहोस्।</p>	सँगै बस्ने छोराको संख्या __ __	
<p>CM4. तपाईंसँग कतिजना छोरीहरुसँगै बस्छन् ?</p> <p>यदि छैन भन्ने उत्तर आएमा '00' लेख्नुहोस्।</p>	सँगै बस्ने छोरीको संख्या __ __	
<p>CM5. तपाईंले जन्माएका जीवित छोराछोरीहरु मध्ये कोही अहिले तपाईंसँग नबस्ने छन् ?</p>	<p>छन्1</p> <p>छैनन्2</p>	2⇒CM8
<p>CM6. तपाईंका जीवित छोराहरु मध्ये हाल तपाईंसँग सँगै नबस्ने कतिजना छोराहरु छन् ?</p> <p>यदि छैन भन्ने उत्तर आएमा '00' लेख्नुहोस्।</p>	सँगै नबस्ने छोराको संख्या..... __ __	
<p>CM7. तपाईंका जीवित छोरीहरु मध्ये हाल तपाईंसँग सँगै नबस्ने कतिजना छोरीहरु छन् ?</p> <p>यदि छैन भन्ने उत्तर आएमा '00' लेख्नुहोस्।</p>	सँगै नबस्ने छोरीको संख्या..... __ __	
<p>CM8. के तपाईंको कुनै छोरा वा छोरी जीवित जन्मेको तर पछि मृत्यु भएको थियो ?</p> <p>यदि थिएन भने थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्:</p> <p>कुनै बच्चा जन्मदा केही मिनेट वा घण्टा सास फेरेको वा रोएको वा जीवित भएको संकेत दिएको तर नचाँचेको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो1</p> <p>थिएन2</p>	2⇒CM11
<p>CM9. तपाईंको कतिजना छोराको मृत्यु भयो ?</p> <p>यदि छैन भन्ने उत्तर आएमा '00' लेख्नुहोस्।</p>	मृत छोराको संख्या..... __ __	
<p>CM10. तपाईंको कतिजना छोरीको मृत्यु भयो ?</p> <p>यदि छैन भन्ने उत्तर आएमा 00 लेख्नुहोस्।</p>	मृत छोरीको संख्या..... __ __	
CM11. CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 र CM10 को जम्मा	जम्मा..... __ __	
<p>CM12. तपाईंले जीवित जन्माएका सन्तानहरुको जम्मा (CM11 को जम्मा) सँग ठीक छ, छैन निश्चित हुनुहोस्। के त्यो ठीक छ ?</p>	<p>छ1</p> <p>छैन2</p>	1⇒CM14
<p>CM13. CM1- CM10 सम्मका जवाफ जाँचुहोस्: CM12 मा 'छ' भन्ने उत्तर नआउदाँ सम्म पुन सोधेर सच्याउनुहोस्।</p>		
<p>CM14. CM11 मा जाँचुहोस्: कति जना जीवित जन्मेका हुन् ?</p>	<p>कुनै जीवित बच्चाबच्ची नजन्मिएको। CM11=000</p> <p>एक वा धेरै जीवित जन्मिएको। CM11=01 वा धेरै.....1</p>	0⇒End

BH0. अब म तपाईंले जन्माउनुभएका सवै जीवित जन्मेका वा जन्मेर मृत्यु भएका सन्तानको नाम लेख्नु। BH1 मा सवै भन्दा पहिलो अन्तको बारेमा क्रमसगरी भन्नुहोस्। सवै जीवित जन्मेका बच्चाबच्चीहरूको नाम क्रमसगरी लेख्नुहोस्। जुम्व्याहा वा तिम्व्याहाहरूको नाम छुट्टै छुट्टै लाइनमा लेख्नुहोस्।

BH0. BH नं.	BH1. तपाईंको (पहिलो/अर्को) बच्चाको नाम के हो ?	BH2. यि मध्ये कुनै बच्चा जुम्व्याहा/ तिम्व्याहा हुन् ?	BH3. (नाम) छोरा हो कि छोरी ?	BH4. (नाम) कुन दिन, महिना र सालमा जन्मनु भएको हो ? थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : (नामको) जन्मदिन कहिले हो ?	BH5. (नाम) हाल जीवित हुनुहुन्छ ?	BH6. राएको जन्म दिनमा (नाम) कति वर्षको हुनुहुन्छ ? पूरा भएको वर्ष लेख्नुहोस्।	BH7. (नाम) हाल तपाईं सँग बाँसिरहनु भएको छ ?	BH8. (नाम)को परिवार सदस्य सूचीकरण लागतको लाइन नं. (HL1 बाट) लेख्नुहोस् - यदि बच्चा उल्लेख गरिएको छैन भने "00" लेख्नुहोस्।	BH9.			थियो	थिएन			
									एकाइ	संख्या	संख्या					
	हो होइन	छोरा	छोरी	दिन	महिना	साल	छन्	छैनन्	उमेर	छन्	छैनन्	लाइन नं.	एकाइ	संख्या	थियो	थिएन
01	1 2	1 2	1 2	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 2	2	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	दिन.....1 महिना.....2 वर्ष.....3	— — —		
02	1 2	1 2	1 2	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 2	2	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	दिन.....1 महिना.....2 वर्ष.....3	— — —	1 १ जन्म थप गर्नु	2 १ अर्को जन्ममा जाने
03	1 2	1 2	1 2	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 2	2	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	दिन.....1 महिना.....2 वर्ष.....3	— — —	1 १ जन्म थप गर्नु	2 १ अर्को जन्ममा जाने
04	1 2	1 2	1 2	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 2	2	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	दिन.....1 महिना.....2 वर्ष.....3	— — —	1 १ जन्म थप गर्नु	2 १ अर्को जन्ममा जाने
05	1 2	1 2	1 2	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 2	2	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	दिन.....1 महिना.....2 वर्ष.....3	— — —	1 १ जन्म थप गर्नु	2 १ अर्को जन्ममा जाने
06	1 2	1 2	1 2	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 2	2	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	दिन.....1 महिना.....2 वर्ष.....3	— — —	1 १ जन्म थप गर्नु	2 १ अर्को जन्ममा जाने
07	1 2	1 2	1 2	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 2	2	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	दिन.....1 महिना.....2 वर्ष.....3	— — —	1 १ जन्म थप गर्नु	2 १ अर्को जन्ममा जाने
08	1 2	1 2	1 2	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 2	2	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	दिन.....1 महिना.....2 वर्ष.....3	— — —	1 १ जन्म थप गर्नु	2 १ अर्को जन्ममा जाने

BH0. BH लाइन नं.	BH1. तपाईंको (पहिलो/अर्को) बच्चाको नाम के हो ?	BH2. यि मध्ये कुनै बच्चा जन्म्याहा/ तिम्स्याहा हो ?	BH3. (नाम) छोरा हो कि छोरी ?	BH4. (नाम) कुन दिन, महिना र सालमा जन्मनु भएको हो ? थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् / जन्मदिन कहिले हो ?	BH5. (नाम) हाल जीवित हुनुहुन्छ ?	BH6. गएको जन्म दिनमा (नाम) कति वर्षको हुनुहुन्छ ? पूरा भएको वर्ष लेख्नुहोस् ।	BH7. (नाम) हाल तपाईं सँगै बसिरहनु भएको छ ?	BH8. (नाम)को परिवार सदस्य सूचीकरण लागतको लाइन नं. (HL1 वाट) लेख्नुहोस् - यदि बच्चा उल्लेख गरिएको छैन भने "00" लेख्नुहोस् ।	BH9. मा(नाम) को मृत्युहुँदाको उमेर कति थियो ? यदि 1 वर्षको भएमा थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् (नाम) कति महिनाका थिए ? यदि 1 महिना भन्दा कम भए दिनमा लेख्नुहोस् । यदि 2 वर्ष भन्दा कम भए महिनामा लेख्नुहोस् ।	BH10. जीवित जन्मिएर मृत्यु भएको समेत गरी (नाम) र (यो भन्दा अधिल्लो जीवित बच्चा) बीचमा कुनै अन्य जीवित बच्चा थियो ?							
	S	M	छोरा	छोरी	दिन	महिना	वर्ष	छान्	छैनन्	उमेर	छान्	छैनन्	लाइन नं	एकाइ	संख्या	थियो	थिएन
09	1	2	1	2				1	2				→ BH10	दिन.....1 महिना.....2 वर्ष.....3		1 जन्म थप गर्ने	2 अर्को जन्ममा जाने
10	1	2	1	2				1	2				→ BH10	दिन.....1 महिना.....2 वर्ष.....3		1 जन्म थप गर्ने	2 अर्को जन्ममा जाने
11	1	2	1	2				1	2				→ BH10	दिन.....1 महिना.....2 वर्ष.....3		1 जन्म थप गर्ने	2 अर्को जन्ममा जाने
12	1	2	1	2				1	2				→ BH10	दिन.....1 महिना.....2 वर्ष.....3		1 जन्म थप गर्ने	2 अर्को जन्ममा जाने
13	1	2	1	2				1	2				→ BH10	दिन.....1 महिना.....2 वर्ष.....3		1 जन्म थप गर्ने	2 अर्को जन्ममा जाने
BH11. (जन्म इतिहासको अन्तिम लाइनमा भएको नाम) को जन्म पछि पनि तपाईंले कुनै जीवित बच्चा जन्माउनु भएको थियो ?														थियो.....1		थिएन.....2	

थियो.....1

थिएन.....2

थियो.....1

थिएन.....2

थियो.....1

थिएन.....2

थियो.....1

थिएन.....2

थियो.....1

थिएन.....2

थियो.....1

थिएन.....2

थियो.....1

थिएन.....2

थियो.....1

थिएन.....2

थियो.....1

थिएन.....2

थियो.....1

थिएन.....2

थियो.....1

थिएन.....2

CM15. माथि जन्म इतिहास तालिकामा भएको संख्यालाई CM11 संग तुलना गर्नुहोस् ।	समान संख्या भएमा1 फरक संख्या भएमा.....2	1 ⇒ CM17
CM16. CM12मा "छ" भन्ने उत्तर नआएसम्म थप सोधखोज गरी समावेश गर्नुहोस् ।		
CM17. जन्म इतिहास तालिकामा BH4 जाँचनुहोस् । गत 2 वर्ष यता जन्मिएको अन्तिम बच्चा भएको (अन्तर्वार्ता लिएको मितिबाट 2 वर्ष घटाउनुहोस्) । अन्तरवार्ता लिएको महिना र जन्म महिना उहि भएमा यो बच्चाको जन्म 2 वर्ष भित्रको जन्म मानी थपसोधखोज गर्नुहोस् ।	गत 2 वर्ष भित्र कुनै जन्म नभएमा0 गत 2 वर्ष भित्र एक वा एक भन्दा बढी जन्म भएमा1	0 ⇒ End
CM18. जन्म इतिहास को BH1 वाट अन्तिममा जन्मिएको बच्चाको नाम उतार गर्नुहोस् । यदि बच्चाको मृत्यु भइसकेको भए, आउँदो मोड्युलमा सोधिने प्रश्नमा उसको नाम लिँदा ध्यान पत्याउनुहोस् ।	अन्तिममा जन्मिएको बच्चाको नाम _____	


पछिल्लो बच्चा जन्माउँदाको चाहना

DB

<p>DB1. CM17 मा जाँचुहोस् । गत 2 वर्षमा जीवित जन्म भएको थियो । जन्म इतिहास (CM18) मा उल्लेख भएको पछिल्लो बच्चाको नाम यहाँ लेख्नुहोस् । नाम _____</p>	<p>थियो, CM17=1..... 1 थिएन, CM17=0 वा खाली 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨End</p>
<p>DB2. (नाम) गर्भमा रहँदा, तपाईं आफू गर्भवती हुन चाहनु भएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो 1 थिएन 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨End</p>
<p>DB3.CM11 मा जाँचुहोस् । जन्मको संख्या ।</p>	<p>1 मात्र जन्म..... 1 2 वा धेरै जन्म 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨DB4A 2 ⇨DB4B</p>
<p>DB4A. तपाईंको पछिमात्र बच्चा पाउने इच्छा थियो वा तपाईंले बच्चा नै जन्माउने चाहना गर्नु भएको थिएन ?</p>	<p>पछि मात्र..... 1 चाहना थिएन 2</p>	
<p>DB4B. तपाईंको पछि मात्र बच्चा पाउने इच्छा थियो वा तपाईंले अरु थप बच्चा नै जन्माउन चाहना गर्नु भएको थिएन ?</p>		

मातृ तथा नवजात शिशु स्वास्थ्य		MN
<p>MN1. CM17 मा जाँचुनुहोस् । के पछिल्लो २ वर्षमा जीवित जन्म भएको थियो ?</p> <p>CM18 वाट पछिल्लो बच्चाको नाम यहाँ उतार गर्नुहोस् । नाम _____</p>	<p>थियो, CM17=11</p> <p>थिएन, CM17=0 वा खाली2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>MN2. (नाम) गर्भमा छँदा तपाईंले कसैसँग पूर्वप्रसूति जाँच गराउनु भएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ MN7
<p>MN3. पूर्वप्रसूति जाँच कोसँग गराउनुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : अरु कसैसँग पनि जर्चाउनु भयो ? वहुउत्तर सम्भव छ ।</p>	<p>स्वास्थ्यकर्मीहरु</p> <p>डाक्टर..... A</p> <p>स्टाफ नर्स..... B</p> <p>अ.न.मी..... C</p> <p>हेल्थ असिस्टेण्ट/अ.हे.व..... D</p> <p>मातृशिशु कार्यकर्ता (मा.सि.का.)..... E</p> <p>ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (ग्रा.स्वा.का.)..... H</p> <p>अन्य व्यक्तिहरु</p> <p>सुडेनी..... F</p> <p>महिला स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेविका..... G</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने)..... X</p>	
<p>MN4. तपाईंको यस पटकको गर्भावस्थामा गर्भ रहेको कति हप्ता वा महिनामा पहिलो पटक पूर्वप्रसूति जाँच गराउनु भएको थियो ?</p> <p>यदि 9 महिना वा सो भन्दा बढी भएमा 9 नै लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>हप्ता.....1</p> <p>महिना.....2</p> <p>थाहा छैन.....998</p>	
<p>MN5. तपाईंले यो गर्भावस्थामा जम्मा कति पटक पूर्वप्रसूति जाँच गराउनु भयो ?</p> <p>पूर्वप्रसूति जाँच गराएको पटक थाहा पाउन थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि रेन्ज मा उत्तर दिएमा न्यूनतम अंक राख्नुहोस् । जस्तै 5-7 पटक भनेमा न्यूनतम अंक 5 लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>जाँच गराएको पटक.....</p> <p>थाहा छैन.....98</p>	
<p>MN6. यस गर्भावस्थाको स्वास्थ्य जाँचका सिलसिलामा तपाईंको निम्न कुराहरु कम्तीमा एक पटक जाँच गरिएको थियो ?</p> <p>[A] तपाईंको रक्तचाप जाँच गरिएको थियो ?</p> <p>[B] तपाईंको पिसाव जाँच गरिएको थियो ?</p> <p>[C] तपाईंको रगत जाँच गरिएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो थिएन</p> <p>रक्तचाप जाँच.....1 2</p> <p>पिसाव जाँच.....1 2</p> <p>रगत जाँच.....1 2</p>	
<p>MN7. (नाम) गर्भमा छँदा तपाईंलाई लगाइएको खोप कार्ड वा अन्य कागजात छ ?</p> <p>यदि छ भने कृपया के म त्यो हेर्न सक्छु ? कार्ड हेर्न पाउनु भयो भने निम्न प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर लिन यसको मद्दत लिनुहोस् ।</p>	<p>छ (कार्ड वा अन्य कागजात हेरेको)..... 1</p> <p>छ (कार्ड वा अन्य कागजात हेर्न नपाएको)..... 2</p> <p>छैन..... 3</p> <p>थाहा छैन..... 8</p>	
<p>MN8. (नाम) गर्भमा छँदा तपाईंले आफ्नो पाखुरामा बच्चालाई धनुष्टङ्कार (टिटानस) लाग्नबाट बचाउन कुनै इन्जेक्सन/सुई लगाउनु भएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन..... 2</p> <p>थाहा छैन..... 8</p>	2 ⇒ MN11 8 ⇒ MN11
<p>MN9. (नाम) गर्भमा छँदा तपाईंले धनुष्टङ्कार (टिटानस) को इन्जेक्सन/सुई कति पटक लगाउनु भयो ?</p>	<p>इन्जेक्सन/सुई लगाएको पटक.....</p> <p>थाहा छैन..... 8</p>	8 ⇒ MN11

MN10. MN9 मा जाँचुहोस् । पछिल्लो गर्भावस्थामा जम्मा कति पटक टिटानसको इन्जेक्सन लगाएको थियो ?	एउटा मात्र इन्जेक्सन/सुई 1 दुई वा धेरै इन्जेक्सन/सुई 2	2 ⇒ MN16
MN11. (नाम) गर्भमा रहनु भन्दा पहिले तपाईंले कुनै समय आफ्नो वा अर्को बच्चाको सुरक्षाको लागि धनुष्टङ्कार (टिटानस) को इन्जेक्सन लगाउनु भएको थियो ? यदि वाल्य अवस्थामा DTP खोप लगाएको भए पनि टिटानस सरह मानी 'थियो' उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2 ⇒ MN16 8 ⇒ MN16
MN12. (नाम) गर्भमा रहनु भन्दा पहिले तपाईंले कति पटक धनुष्टङ्कार (टिटानस) को इन्जेक्सन लगाउनु भएको थियो ? यदि 7 वा सो भन्दा बढी पटक भए '7' लेख्नुहोस् । यदि वाल्य अवस्थामा DTP खोप लगाएको भए पनि टिटानस सरह मानी 'थियो' उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।	इन्जेक्सन लगाएको पटक थाहा छैन 8	8 ⇒ MN17
MN13. MN12 मा जाँचुहोस् । पछिल्लो गर्भावस्था भन्दा पहिले टिटानसको सुई कतिवटा लगाइएको थियो ?	एउटा सुई 1 दुई वा सो भन्दा बढी सुई वा संख्या थाहा छैन 2	1 ⇒ MN14A 2 ⇒ MN14B
MN14A. कति वर्ष पहिले तपाईंले उक्त टिटानसको इन्जेक्सन लगाउनु भएको थियो ? MN14B. कति वर्ष पहिले तपाईंले पछिल्लो पटक उक्त टिटानसको इन्जेक्सन लगाउनु भएको थियो ? यदि 1 वर्ष भन्दा कम भए '00' लेख्नुहोस् । MN12 मा उल्लेख भए अनुसार गर्भमा रहनु भन्दा पहिले सबै भन्दा पछिल्लो पटक लगाएको समय रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।	वर्ष पहिले थाहा छैन 8	
MN16. (नाम) गर्भमा छँदा तपाईंले मलेरिया हुनवाट बच्न SP/Fansidar खानु भएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2 ⇒ MN19 8 ⇒ MN19
MN17. (नाम) गर्भमा छँदा तपाईंले कति पटक SP/Fansidar खानु भएको थियो ?	जम्मा पटक थाहा छैन 98	
MN18. तपाईंले SP/Fansidar औषधी पूर्वप्रसूति परीक्षणको क्रममा वा अन्य स्वास्थ्य परीक्षणको लागि जाँदा स्वास्थ्य संस्थावाटै वा अन्य कुनै स्रोतवाट लिनु भएको थियो ?	पूर्वप्रसूति जाँच गर्दा A अन्य स्वास्थ्य परीक्षणको क्रममा B महिला स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेविका C अन्य स्रोत (खुलाउने) X	
MN19. (नाम) लाई जन्माउदाँ तपाईंलाई सुत्केरी हुन क-कसले सहयोग गरे ? थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्: अरु कसैले पनि सहयोग गरेको थियो ? मद्दत गरेको व्यक्तिको प्रकारबारे सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् र प्राप्त सबै उत्तरमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।	स्वास्थ्यकर्मीहरु डाक्टर A स्टाफ नर्स B अ.न.मी C हेल्थ असिस्टेण्ट/अ.हे.व. D मातृशिशु कार्यकर्ता (मा.सि.का.) E ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (ग्रा.स्वा.का.) I अन्य व्यक्तिहरु सुडेनी F महिला स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेविका G नातेदार/साथी H अन्य स्रोत (खुलाउने) X कसैले सहयोग गरेनन् Y	

<p>MN20. तपाईंले (नाम) लाई कहाँ जन्माउनु भएको थियो ?</p> <p>ठाउँको प्रकार थाहा पाउन थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् :</p> <p>यदि सरकारी वा निजी निकाय के हो छुट्याउन नसकेमा ठाउँको नाम लेख्नुहोस् र उपर्युक्त वर्गिकरण प्राप्त नगरे सम्म अस्थायी रूपमा 76 रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(ठाउँको नाम)</p>	<p>घरमा</p> <p>आफ्नै घर..... 11</p> <p>अरुको घर 12</p> <p>सार्वजनिक / सरकारी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>सरकारी अस्पताल..... 21</p> <p>प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र 22</p> <p>स्वास्थ्य चौकी/उप स्वास्थ्य चौकी..... 23</p> <p>अन्य सरकारी निकाय (खुलाउने) _____ 26</p> <p>निजी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>निजी अस्पताल..... 31</p> <p>निजी क्लिनिक 32</p> <p>निजी प्रसूति गृह 33</p> <p>अन्य निजी स्वास्थ्य निकाय (खुलाउने) _____ 36</p> <p>थाहा भएन, सरकारी वा निजी..... 76</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒MN23</p> <p>12 ⇒MN23</p> <p>96 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN21. (नाम) लाई अपरेसन गरेर निकाल्नुभएको हो वा वच्चालाई निकाल्नको लागि तपाईंको पेट चिर्नु परेको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN22. अपरेसन गर्ने निर्णय कहिले गरिएको थियो ?</p> <p>यदि आवश्यक भएमा थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्: के निर्णय प्रसव पीडा शुरु हुनुभन्दा अगाडि वा पछाडि गरिएको थियो ?</p>	<p>प्रसव पीडा अगाडि 1</p> <p>प्रसव पीडा पछाडि 2</p>	
<p>MN23. (नाम) जन्मने बित्तिकै, तपाईंको नाङ्गो छातीमा सिधै टाँसेर राखिएको थियो ?</p> <p>यदि आवश्यक परेमा यो फोटो देखाउनुहोस् ।</p>  <p>Photo Credit: Joyce Baldwin</p>	<p>थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन..... 2</p> <p>थाहा छैन..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN25</p> <p>8 ⇒MN25</p>

MN24. तपाईंको नाइगो छातीमा टाँस्नु अघि (नाम) लाई कपडाले बेरिएको थियो ?	थियो..... 1 थिएन..... 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	
MN25. (नाम) जन्मने वित्तिकै सुख्खा पारिएको वा पुछिएको थियो ?	थियो..... 1 थिएन..... 2 थाहा छैन / सम्झना छैन 8	
MN26. जन्मेको कति समयपछि (नाम) लाई पहिलो पटक नुहाइएको थियो ? यदि तुरुन्तै वा 1 घण्टा भन्दा कम भए 000 रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । यदि 24 घण्टा भन्दा कम भए घण्टामा लेख्नुहोस् । यदि 1 दिन पछि अथवा अर्को दिन भनेमा थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : सुत्केरी भएको अन्दाजी कति घण्टा पछि नुहाइएको थियो ? यदि 24 घण्टा भनेमा, थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : 24 घण्टा भन्दा कम हो कि एक दिन नै हो । यदि 24 घण्टा वा वढी भएमा दिनमा लेख्नुहोस् ।	तुरुन्तै वा 1 घण्टा भन्दा कम 000 घण्टा 1 ___ ___ दिन.....2 ___ ___ न-नुहाएको..... 997 थाहा छैन / सम्झना छैन998	
MN27. MN20 मा जाँच्नुहोस् । वच्चा स्वास्थ्य संस्थामा जन्मिएको हो?	हो, MN20=21-36 वा 76.....1 होइन, MN20=11-12 वा 96.....2	1 ⇒MN30
MN28. (नाम) को नाल काट्न कस्तो प्रकारको औजार प्रयोग गरिएको थियो ?	नयाँ पत्ती/ब्लेड1 प्रयोग भैसकेको पत्ती/ब्लेड2 कैची3 अन्य (खुलाउने)6 थाहा छैन8	
MN29. नाल काट्न प्रयोग गरिएको औजार उमालिएको वा निर्मलीकृत गरिएको थियो ?	थियो..... 1 थिएन..... 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	
MN30. नाल काटेपछि नाल नखस्दै बच्चाको नाभीमा केही राखिएको वा लगाइएको थियो ?	थियो..... 1 थिएन..... 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	2 ⇒MN32 8 ⇒MN32
MN31. नाभीमा के के लगाइएको थियो ? थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : अरु पनि केही लगाउनुभएको थियो ? प्राप्त सवै उत्तरहरूमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।	क्लोरहेक्सिडीनA अन्य एन्टिसेप्टिक (अल्कोहल, स्पिरिट, आदि).....B तोरीको तेल.....C खरानीD गोबरE वेसार/हल्दी.....F घ्यूG अन्य (खुलाउने)X थाहा छैन वा सम्झना भएन.....Z	

<p>MN32. (नाम) जन्मदा धेरै ठूलो, औसतभन्दा ठूलो, औसत, औसतभन्दा सानो वा धेरै सानो कस्तो थियो ?</p>	<p>धेरै ठूलो 1 औसतभन्दा ठूलो 2 औसत 3 औसतभन्दा सानो 4 धेरै सानो 5 थाहा छैन / सम्झना छैन 8</p>	
<p>MN33. (नाम) जन्मदा तौल लिएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन / सम्झना छैन 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN35 8 ⇒ MN35</p>
<p>MN34. (नाम) जन्मदाको तौल कति थियो ? स्वास्थ्य कार्ड उपलब्ध भए त्यसबाट जन्मदाको तौल सार्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>कार्ड हेरेर 1 (केजी) ___ . ___ ___ सम्झनाबाट 2 (केजी) ___ . ___ ___ थाहा छैन / सम्झना छैन 99998</p>	
<p>MN35. (नाम) को जन्मपछि तपाईंको महिनावारी फेरि सुरु भयो ?</p>	<p>भयो 1 भएन 2</p>	
<p>MN36. (नाम) लाई तपाईंले कहिल्यै आफ्नो दूध खुवाउनु (स्तनपान गराउनु) भयो ?</p>	<p>खुवाएँ 1 खुवाएको छैन 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN39B</p>
<p>MN37. जन्मेको कति समयपछि (नाम) लाई पहिलो पटक स्तनपान गराउनु भयो ? यदि तुरुन्तै वा 1 घण्टा भन्दा कम भए 000 लेख्नुहोस् । यदि 24 घण्टा भन्दा कम भए घण्टामा लेख्नुहोस् । अन्य भए दिनमा लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>तुरुन्तै 000 घण्टा 1 ___ दिन 2 ___ थाहा छैन / सम्झना छैन 998</p>	
<p>MN38. (नाम) लाई जन्मेको पहिलो तीन दिन भित्रमा आमाको दूध बाहेक केही भोल कुरा खुवाउनु भएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो 1 थिएन 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MN39A 2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MN39A. (नाम) लाई के-के खुवाउनु भएको थियो ? थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : अरु केही पिउन दिइएको थियो ? यहाँ केही पनि पिउन नदिएको भन्ने उत्तर जस्तै Y आउन सक्दैन ।</p> <p>MN39B. (नाम) लाई जन्मेको पहिलो तीन दिन भित्रमा आमाको दूध बाहेक अरु के-के खुवाउनु भएको थियो ? थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : अरु केही पिउन दिइएको थियो ? यदि अन्य कुनै सम्भावित उत्तर नआएमा मात्र यहाँ केही पनि पिउन नदिएको भन्ने उत्तर Y मा मात्र रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>दूध (आमाको दूध बाहेक) A सादा पानी B चिनी वा ग्लूकोज मिसाएको पानी C औषधी पानी (ग्राइप वाटर) D नुन चिनी पानीको घोल E फलफूलको रस F इन्फ्यान्ट फर्मूला (पाउडर दूध) G चिया / परम्परागत जडिबुटी H मह I सिफारिस गरिएको औषधी J अन्य (खुलाउने) X केही पनि पिउन नदिएको Y</p>	

सुत्केरीपछिको आमा र नवजात शिशुको स्याहार		PN
<p>PN1. CM17 मा जाँचनुहोस् । गत 2 वर्ष भित्र जीवित बच्चाबच्चीको जन्म भएको थियो ?</p> <p>पछिल्लो बच्चा/बच्चीको नाम जन्म इतिहास (CM18) बाट यहाँ सार्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>नाम _____</p>	<p>थियो, CM17=11</p> <p>थिएन, CM17=0 वा खाली.....2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>PN2. MN20 मा जाँचनुहोस् । बच्चाको जन्म स्वास्थ्य संस्थामा भएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो, MN20=21-36 वा 76.....1</p> <p>थिएन, MN20=11-12 वा 96.....2</p>	2 ⇒ PN7
<p>PN3. अब म तपाईंसँग (नाम) को जन्म भएपछि विभिन्न घण्टा र दिनमा भएका घटनाहरूको बारेमा सोध्न चाहन्छु ।</p> <p>तपाईंले (नाम) लाई (MN20मा उल्लेख भएको स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको नाम) मा जन्माएको भन्नुभयो । सुत्केरीपश्चात् त्यस ठाउँमा कति समय बस्नुभयो ?</p> <p>यदि 1 दिन भन्दा कम भए, घण्टामा लेख्नुहोस् । यदि 1 हप्ता भन्दा कम भए, दिनमा लेख्नुहोस् । नभएमा हप्ता लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>घण्टा 1 ___</p> <p>दिन..... 2 ___</p> <p>हप्ता..... 3 ___</p> <p>थाहा छैन वा सम्फना भएन998</p>	
<p>PN4. (नाम) को जन्म भएपछिको स्वास्थ्य जाँचको बारेमा जान्न चाहन्छु । जस्तै : कसैले (नाम) को नाभी जाँच गरेको नगरेको वा (नाम) को स्वास्थ्य ठीक छ, छैन जाँच गरेको वा नगरेको ।</p> <p>तपाईंले (MN20 मा लेखिएको स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको नाम) छोड्नु अघि कसैले (नाम) को स्वास्थ्य जाँच गरेको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन..... 2</p>	
<p>PN5. तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य बारेमा कसैले सोधेको वा स्वास्थ्य जाँच गरेको थियो ?</p> <p>तपाईंले (MN20 मा लेखिएको स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको नाम) छोड्नु अघि कसैले तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य जाँच गरेको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन..... 2</p>	
<p>PN6. अब म तपाईंसँग (MN20 मा लेखिएको स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको नाम) छोडे पछि के भयो भन्ने बारेमा जान्न चाहन्छु ।</p> <p>तपाईंले (MN20 मा लेखिएको स्वास्थ्य संस्थाको नाम) छोडे पछि कसैले (नाम) को स्वास्थ्य जाँच गरेको थियो?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन..... 2</p>	1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN17
<p>PN7. MN19 मा जाँचनुहोस् । सुत्केरी गराउनको लागि स्वास्थ्यकर्मी, सुडेनी वा सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताको सहयोग लिइएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो, A-G र। सम्म कम्तीमा एकमा गोलो घेरा लगाइएको भए.....1</p> <p>थिएन, मा A-G र। सम्म कुनैमा गोलो घेरा नलगाइएको भए.....2</p>	2 ⇒ PN11
<p>PN8. तपाईंले प्रसूति हुँदा (MN19मा उल्लेख भएका स्वास्थ्य कर्मी) को सहयोग लिएको कुरा भन्नु भयो । अब म प्रसूतिपश्चात् (नाम) को स्वास्थ्य जाँच भए नभएको बारेमा जान्न चाहन्छु ।</p> <p>प्रसूतिपश्चात् (MN19मा उल्लेख भएका स्वास्थ्यकर्मी) ले छोड्नु अघि (नाम) लाई (MN19मा उल्लेख भएका स्वास्थ्यकर्मी) ले स्वास्थ्य जाँच गरेको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन..... 2</p>	
<p>PN9. तपाईंलाई (MN19मा उल्लेख भएका स्वास्थ्य कर्मी) ले छोड्नु अघि तपाईंलाई जाँचनुभएको थियो ? जाँचनु भन्नाले तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य बारेमा सोधेको वा स्वास्थ्य जाँच गरेको ।</p>	<p>थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन..... 2</p>	
<p>PN10. तपाईंलाई (MN19मा उल्लेख भएका स्वास्थ्य कर्मी) ले छोडेपछि कसैले (नाम) को स्वास्थ्य जाँच गर्नु भएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन..... 2</p>	1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN19

<p>PN11. अब म तपाइसँग प्रसूतिपश्चात् (नाम) को स्वास्थ्य जाँचको जस्तै : (नाम) को नाभिको जाँच वा स्वास्थ्य ठीक भए नभएको भनी जाँच गरेको बारेमा जान्न चाहन्छु ।</p> <p>(नाम) को जन्मपश्चात् कसैले उनको स्वास्थ्य जाँच गरेको थियो ?</p>	थियो..... 1 थिएन..... 2	2⇒PN20
<p>PN12. यस प्रकारको स्वास्थ्य जाँच एक पटक गरिएको थियो वा एक भन्दा बढी पटक गरिएको थियो ?</p>	एकपटक..... 1 एक भन्दा बढी पटक..... 2	1⇒PN13A 2⇒PN13B
<p>PN13A. यस्तो स्वास्थ्य जाँच सुत्केरी भएको कति समय पछि गरिएको थियो ?</p> <p>PN13B. यस्तो स्वास्थ्य जाँच सुत्केरी भएको कति समय पछि पहिलो पटक गरिएको थियो ?</p> <p>यदि 24 घण्टा भन्दा कम भए, घण्टामा लेख्नुहोस् । यदि 24 घण्टा भन्दा बढी भए, दिनमा लेख्नुहोस् । अन्यथा हप्तामा लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	घण्टा 1 ___ दिन..... 2 ___ हप्ता..... 3 ___ थाहा छैन वा सम्झना भएन998	
<p>PN14. त्यसवेला (नाम) को स्वास्थ्य जाँच कसले गरेको थियो ?</p>	<p>स्वास्थ्यकर्मीहरु</p> डाक्टर A स्टाफ नर्स B अ.न.मी C हेल्थ असिस्टेण्ट/अ.हे.व D मातृ शिशु कार्यकर्ता (मा.सि.का.) E ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (ग्रा.स्वा.का.) I <p>अन्य व्यक्तिहरु</p> सुडेनी F महिला स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेविका G नातेदार/साथी H अन्य (खुलाउने) X	
<p>PN15. (नाम) को स्वास्थ्य जाँच कहाँ गरिएको थियो ?</p> <p>ठाउँको प्रकार थाहा पाउन थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : सरकारी वा निजी निकाय के हो छुट्याउन नसके ठाउँको नाम लेख्नुहोस् र जबसम्म उपयुक्त विकल्प पाउनुहुँदैन अस्थायी रूपमा '76' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>_____ (ठाउँको नाम)</p>	<p>घरमा</p> आफ्नै घर..... 11 अरुको घर..... 12 <p>सार्वजनिक / सरकारी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> सरकारी अस्पताल..... 21 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र..... 22 स्वास्थ्य चौकी/उप स्वास्थ्य चौकी 23 अन्य सरकारी निकाय (खुलाउने) 26 <p>निजी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> निजी अस्पताल 31 निजी क्लिनिक 32 निजी प्रसूति गृह 33 अन्य निजी स्वास्थ्य निकाय (खुलाउने) 36 थाहा भएन, सरकारी वा निजी..... 76 अन्य (खुलाउने) 96	
<p>PN16. MN20 मा जाँचनुहोस् । बच्चाको जन्म स्वास्थ्य संस्थामा भएको थियो ?</p>	थियो, MN20=21-36 वा 76 1 थिएन, MN20=11-12 वा 96..... 2	2⇒PN18
<p>PN17. तपाईंले (MN20मा उल्लेख भएको स्वास्थ्य संस्था) छाडेपछि कसैले तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य जाँच गरेको थियो ?</p>	थियो..... 1 थिएन..... 2	1⇒PN21 2⇒PN25

<p>PN18. MN19 मा जाँचुहोस् । के प्रसूतिको लागि स्वास्थ्यकर्मी, सुडेनी वा सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताको सहयोग लिइएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो, A-G र। सम्म कम्तीमा एकमा गोलो घेरा लगाइएको भए.....1 थिएन, मा A-G र। सम्म कुनैमा गोलो घेरा नलगाइएको भए..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN19. प्रसूतिपश्चात् (MN19मा उल्लेख भएका स्वास्थ्य कर्मी) ले छाडेपछि, कसैले तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य जाँच गरेको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1 थिएन..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN21 2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN20. (नाम) को जन्म पश्चात् कसैले तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य जाँच जस्तै : तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य स्थितिबारे सोधपुछ वा स्वास्थ्य जाँच गर्नुभयो ?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1 थिएन..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN21. यस प्रकारको स्वास्थ्य जाँच एकपटक मात्र वा एकभन्दा बढी पटक गरिएको थियो ?</p>	<p>एकपटक मात्र..... 1 एकभन्दा बढी पटक 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN22A 2 ⇒PN22B</p>
<p>PN22A. प्रसूतिपश्चात् यस्तो स्वास्थ्य जाँच कति समयपछि गरिएको थियो ? PN22B. प्रसूतिपश्चात् यस्तो पहिलो स्वास्थ्य जाँच कति समयपछि गरिएको थियो ?</p> <p>यदि 24 घण्टा भन्दा कम भए, घण्टामा लेख्नुहोस् । यदि 24 घण्टा भन्दा बढी भए, दिनमा लेख्नुहोस् । अन्यथा हप्तामा लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>घण्टा 1 ___ ___ दिन 2 ___ ___ हप्ता 3 ___ ___</p> <p>थाहा छैन वा सम्झना भएन998</p>	
<p>PN23. त्यसवेला तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य जाँच कसले गरेको थियो ?</p>	<p>स्वास्थ्य कर्मीहरु डाक्टर A स्टाफ नर्स B अ.न.मी C हेल्थ असिस्टेण्ट/अ.हे.व. D मातृ शिशु कार्यकर्ता (मा.सि.का.)..... E ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (ग्रा.स्वा.का.) I</p> <p>अन्य व्यक्तिहरु सुडेनी F महिला स्वास्थ्य स्वयंसेविका G नातेदार/साथी H</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) X</p>	

<p>PN24. स्वास्थ्य जाँच कहाँ गरिएको थियो ?</p> <p>ठाउँको प्रकार थाहा पाउन थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् :</p> <p>सरकारी वा निजी क्षेत्र के हो छुट्याउन गाह्रो परे ठाउँको नाम लेख्नुहोस् र उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण प्राप्त नगरेसम्म अस्थायी रूपमा '76' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(ठाउँको नाम)</p>	<p>घरमा</p> <p>आफ्नै घर..... 11</p> <p>अरुको घर 12</p> <p>सार्वजनिक / सरकारी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>सरकारी अस्पताल..... 21</p> <p>प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र 22</p> <p>स्वास्थ्य चौकी/उप स्वास्थ्य चौकी 23</p> <p>अन्य सरकारी निकाय (खुलाउने) _____ 26</p> <p>निजी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>निजी अस्पताल 31</p> <p>निजी क्लिनिक 32</p> <p>निजी प्रसूति गृह 33</p> <p>अन्य निजी स्वास्थ्य निकाय (खुलाउने) _____ 36</p> <p>थाहा भएन, सरकारी वा निजी..... 76</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN25. सुत्केरी भएको दुई दिनभित्र कुनै स्वास्थ्यकर्मीबाट घरमा वा स्वास्थ्य संस्थामा देहायका जाँच वा परामर्श गरिएको थियो ?</p> <p>[A] (नाम) को नाभी ?</p> <p>[B] (नाम) को तापक्रम ?</p> <p>[C] स्तनपानसम्बन्धी परामर्श ?</p>	<p>थियो थिएन नथा</p> <p>नाभीको जाँच गरेको 1 2 8</p> <p>तापक्रम लिएको 1 2 8</p> <p>स्तनपानसम्बन्धी परामर्श 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PN26. MN36 मा जाँचनुहोस् । वच्चालाई कहिल्यै स्तनपान गराइएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो, MN36=1 1</p> <p>थिएन, MN36=2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN28</p>
<p>PN27. सुत्केरी भएको दुई दिनभित्र कुनै स्वास्थ्यकर्मीले (नाम) को स्तनपानको अवलोकन गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो थिएन नथा</p> <p>स्तनपानको अवलोकन 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PN28. MN33 मा जाँचनुहोस् । जन्मदाँ वच्चाको तौल लिइएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो, MN33=1 1</p> <p>थिएन, MN33=2 2</p> <p>थाहा छैन, MN33=8..... 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN29A</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN29B</p> <p>3 ⇒ PN29C</p>
<p>PN29A. तपाईंले जन्मदाँ वच्चाको तौल लिइएको थियो भन्नुभयो । त्यसपछि स्वास्थ्यकर्मीबाट दुई दिन भित्र वच्चाको तौल पुनः लिइएको थियो ?</p> <p>PN29B. तपाईंले जन्मदाँ वच्चाको तौल नलिएको भन्नुभयो । त्यसपछि स्वास्थ्य कर्मीबाट दुई दिन भित्र वच्चाको तौल लिइएको थियो ?</p> <p>PN29C. तपाईंले जन्मदाँ वच्चाको तौल लिइएको थाहा नभएको भन्नुभयो । त्यसपछि स्वास्थ्यकर्मीबाट दुई दिनभित्र वच्चाको तौल लिइएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन..... 2</p>	
<p>PN30. वच्चा जन्मेको दुई दिन भित्र कुनै स्वास्थ्य समस्या वा लक्षण देखा परेमा स्वास्थ्य संस्थामा लैजानु पर्छ भन्ने वारेमा स्वास्थ्यकर्मीबाट कुनै सल्लाह पाउनु भएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन..... 2</p>	

<p>CP1. अब, परिवार नियोजन बारे कुरा गरौं । के तपाईं अहिले गर्भवती हुनुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>छु, (अहिले गर्भवती छु) 1 छैन,..... 2 थाहा छैन वा एकिकन छैन..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒CP3</p>
<p>CP2. गर्भ बस्नबाट रोक्न वा केही समय विराएर बच्चा जन्माउन दम्पतीले विभिन्न विधि तथा साधनहरु अपनाउने गर्दछन् । केही समय विराएर बच्चा जन्माउन वा गर्भ बस्नबाट रोक्न हाल केही गर्नु भएको वा कुनै परिवार नियोजनका विधि वा साधन अपनाइरहनु भएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ 1 छैन 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒CP4</p>
<p>CP3. केही समयपछि बच्चा जन्माउन वा गर्भ हुनबाट रोक्न तपाईंले कहिल्यै केही गर्नु भएको वा कुनै परिवार नियोजनका विधि वा साधन अपनाउनु भएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1 थिएन..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒End 2 ⇒End</p>
<p>CP4. केही समय विराएर बच्चा जन्माउन वा गर्भ हुनबाट रोक्न के गरिरहनु भएको छ ? <i>उत्तरहरु पढेर नसुनाउनुहोस् ।</i> <i>एक भन्दा बढी तरिका बताएमा, बताए जति सबैको कोडमा घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।</i></p>	<p>महिला बन्ध्याकरणA पुरुष बन्ध्याकरणB आई यु डी/कपर टीC सूई लगाउने/३ महिने सूई/डिपो/संगीनी.....D नरप्लाण्ट/जेडआलीE खाने चक्कीF पुरुषको कण्डमG महिलाको कण्डमH डायफ्रामI फोम / जेली /कमल चक्कीJ क्यालेण्डर विधि/रिदम (परिवर्तन चक्र).....L बाहिर भिक्ने.....M अन्य (खुलाउने)X</p>	

<p>UN1. CP1 मा जाँचुहोस् । अहिले गर्भवती हो वा होइन ?</p>	<p>हो, CP1=1 1 होइन, थाहा छैन, CP1=2 वा 8 2</p>	<p>2 ⇨ UN6</p>
<p>UN2. अब, म तपाईंसँग अहिले रहेको गर्भको बारेमा कुराकानी गर्न चाहन्छु । तपाईंको यो गर्भ रहँदा तपाईंले गर्भधारण गर्ने चाहना राख्नु भएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो 1 थिएन 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ UN5</p>
<p>UN3. CM 11 मा जाँचुहोस् । कुनै जन्म दिनुभएको छ ?</p>	<p>छैन 0 एक वा बढी जन्म 1</p>	<p>0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B</p>
<p>UN4A. तपाईंलाई अलि पछिमात्र बच्चा पाउने इच्छा थियो वा तपाईंको बच्चा नै नपाउने चाहना थियो ?</p> <p>UN4B. तपाईंलाई अलि पछिमात्र बच्चा पाउने इच्छा थियो वा तपाईंको अरु थप बच्चा नै नपाउने चाहना थियो ?</p>	<p>पछि पाउने चाहना 1 थप नपाउने चाहना 2</p>	
<p>UN5. अब, आउँदा दिन बारे कुरा गरौं ।</p> <p>अहिले गर्भमा रहेको बच्चापछि तपाईं अर्को बच्चा पाउन चाहनु हुन्छ कि तपाईंले अरु थप बच्चा नपाउने विचार गर्नुभएको छ ?</p>	<p>चाहन्छु 1 चाहन्न 2 अनिर्णीत / थाहा छैन 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨ UN8 2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14</p>
<p>UN6. CP4 मा जाँचुहोस् । अहिले महिला बन्ध्याकरण गर्नुभएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ, CP4=A 1 छैन, CP4≠A 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ UN14</p>
<p>UN7. अब, आउँदा दिन बारे कुरा गरौं ।</p> <p>तपाईंको भविष्यमा अर्को बच्चा पाउने चाहना छ वा अरु थप बच्चा नपाउने विचार गर्नुभएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ 1 छैन 2 गर्भधारण गर्न नसक्ने 3 अनिर्णीत / थाहा छैन 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10</p>
<p>UN8. (अर्को) बच्चा पाउन तपाईं कति समय पर्खन चाहनु हुन्छ ?</p> <p>उत्तरदाताले दिएको उत्तर अनुसार गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।</p>	<p>महिना 1 ___ ___ वर्ष 2 ___ ___ चाँडै / अहिले नै 993 गर्भधारण गर्न नसक्ने 994 अन्य 996 थाहा छैन 998</p>	<p>994 ⇨ UN12</p>
<p>UN9. CP1 मा जाँचुहोस् । हाल गर्भवती हो वा होइन ?</p>	<p>हो, CP1=1 1 होइन वा थाहा छैन वा निश्चित छैन CP1=2 वा 8 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ UN14</p>
<p>UN10. CP2 मा जाँचुहोस् । अहिले परिवार नियोजनको कुनै विधि वा साधन प्रयोग गरिरहेको छ वा छैन ?</p>	<p>छ, CP2=1 1 छैन, CP2=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ UN14</p>
<p>UN11. तपाईं अहिले गर्भधारण गर्न आफू शारीरिक रूपले सक्षम भएको जस्तो लाग्छ ?</p>	<p>लाग्छ 1 लाग्दैन 2 थाहा छैन 8</p>	<p>1 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14</p>

<p>UN12. तपाई आफू किन अहिले गर्भधारण गर्न शारीरिक रूपले असक्षम भएको ठान्नु हुन्छ ?</p>	<p>बिरलै यौन सम्पर्क / यौन सम्पर्कनै नहुनेA महिनावारी सुकेको (बन्द भएको)B कहिल्यै महिनावारी भएको छैन C पाठेघर फालेको D २ वर्ष वा सो भन्दा बढी देखि गर्भधारण गर्न कोशिस गरिरहेको तर गर्भ नरहेकोE सुत्केरी पश्चात महिनावारी शुरु नभएको F बच्चालाई दूध चुसाई रहेको G उमेर धेरै भएको H भाग्यवादी..... I अन्य (खुलाउने)X थाहा छैनZ</p>																												
<p>UN13. UN12 मा जाँचुहोस् । कहिल्यै महिनावारी भएको छ छैन</p>	<p>छ, UN12=C..... 1 छैन, UN12≠C..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>																											
<p>UN14. तपाईको पछिल्लो महिनावारी कहिले भएको थियो ?</p> <p>उत्तरदाताले उत्तरदिएकै एकाइमा लेख्नुहोस् । यदि एक वर्ष भए कति महिना पहिले हो भनेर सोध्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>दिन पहिले..... 1 ___ ___ हप्ता पहिले..... 2 ___ ___ महिना पहिले 3 ___ ___ वर्ष पहिले 4 ___ ___ महिनावारी सुकेको / पाठेघर फालेको..... 993 पछिल्लो बच्चा पाउनु भन्दा पहिले 994 कहिल्यै महिनावारी भएको छैन 995</p>	<p>993 ⇒End 994 ⇒End 995 ⇒End</p>																											
<p>UN15. UN14 मा जाँचुहोस् । तपाईको पछिल्लो महिनावारी गत एक वर्ष भित्र भएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो, एक वर्ष भित्र 1 थिएन, एक वर्ष भन्दा बढी 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>																											
<p>UN16A. रजस्वला (महिनावारी) भएको समयमा तपाईलाई तलको जस्तो अवस्थाको सामना गर्नुपर्छ ?</p> <p>एक एक गरि सोध्नुहोस्</p> <p>[A] छाउपडी (छाप्रा) मा बस्नुपर्छ [B] उही घरकोछुट्टै कोठामा बस्नुपर्छ [C] गोठमा बस्नुपर्छ [D] अलग्गै बसेर खाना खानुपर्छ [E] छुट्टै ठाउँमा नुहाउनुपर्छ [F] स्कूल वा काममा अनुपस्थित हुनुपर्छ [G] सामाजिक जमघट/भेलामा जान नहुने [H] धार्मिक कार्यमा सहभागी नहुने</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>पर्छ</th> <th>पर्दैन</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>छुट्टै घर/छाउपडी घरमा बस्ने</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>उही घरको छुट्टै कोठामा बस्ने</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>गोठमा बस्ने</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>अलग्गै बसेर खाना खाने.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>छुट्टै ठाउँमा नुहाउनुपर्ने</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>स्कूल वा काममा अनुपस्थित</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>सामाजिक जमघटमा जान नहुने</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>धार्मिक कार्यमा सहभागी नहुने</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		पर्छ	पर्दैन	छुट्टै घर/छाउपडी घरमा बस्ने	1	2	उही घरको छुट्टै कोठामा बस्ने	1	2	गोठमा बस्ने	1	2	अलग्गै बसेर खाना खाने.....	1	2	छुट्टै ठाउँमा नुहाउनुपर्ने	1	2	स्कूल वा काममा अनुपस्थित	1	2	सामाजिक जमघटमा जान नहुने	1	2	धार्मिक कार्यमा सहभागी नहुने	1	2	
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<p>UN17. पछिल्लो महिनावारी भएको समयमा तपाईलाई घरमै गोप्य रूपमा सरसफाई गर्ने (धुने वा फेर्ने) सहज अवस्था थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8</p>																												

UN18. महिनावारी भएको समयमा तपाईंले कुनै सामग्रीहरु जस्तै: स्यानीटरी प्याड, टेम्पोन अथवा कपडा प्रयोग गर्नु भएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End
UN19. ती सामग्रीहरु पुन प्रयोग गर्न सकिने थिए ?	थिए 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	

DV1. कहिलेकाहीं आफ्नी श्रीमतीको व्यवहारबाट श्रीमान् चिढिने वा रिसाउने गर्दछन् । तपाईंको विचारमा, देहाएका अवस्थामा श्रीमान्ले आफ्नी श्रीमतीलाई हिर्काउनु वा पिट्नु ठीक हो ?		हो	होइन	नथा	
[A] श्रीमान्लाई नभनी श्रीमती बाहिर गएमा	नभनी बाहिर गएमा	1	2	8	
[B] श्रीमतीले छोराछोरीलाई बेवास्ता गरेमा	छोराछोरीलाई बेवास्ता गरेमा	1	2	8	
[C] श्रीमान्सँग विवाद गरेमा	विवाद गरेमा	1	2	8	
[D] श्रीमतीले यौनसम्पर्क राख्न अस्वीकार गरेमा	यौन सम्पर्क अस्वीकार गरेमा	1	2	8	
[E] श्रीमतीले खानेकुरा डढाएमा	खानेकुरा डढाएमा.....	1	2	8	
DV2A. कहिलेकाहीं आफ्नी बुहारीको व्यवहारबाटसासू चिढिने वा रिसाउने गर्दछन् । तपाईंको विचारमा, निम्न अवस्थामा सासूले आफ्नी बुहारीलाई गाली गर्नु वा धम्क्याउनु ठीक हो ?		हो	होइन	नथा	
[A] सासूलाई नभनी बुहारी बाहिर गएमा	नभनी बाहिर गएमा	1	2	8	
[B] बुहारीले आफ्नो छोराछोरीलाई बेवास्ता गरेमा	छोराछोरीलाई बेवास्ता गरेमा	1	2	8	
[C] सासूसँग विवाद गरेमा	विवाद गरेमा	1	2	8	
[D] बुहारीले सासूले अह्नाएको नमानेमा	भनेको नमानेमा	1	2	8	
[E] बुहारीले माइतबाट दाइजो नल्याएमा	दाइजो नल्याएमा	1	2	8	
[F] बुहारीले समयमै काम नसकेमा	समयमा काम नसकेमा.....	1	2	8	

मानव बेचबिखन		HT
<p>HT1. अब म तपाईंलाई बालबालिका, पुरुष वा महिलालाई मानव बेचबिखन गर्ने उद्देश्यले एक ठाउँबाट अर्को ठाउँमा अनुमति लिएर वा अनुमति विना देश भित्र, भारत वा अन्य देश लग्ने गरेको बारेमा सोध्न चाहन्छु।</p> <p>तपाईंले मानव बेचबिखन तथा ओसारपसार बारे सुन्नुभएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ 1</p> <p>छैन 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>HT2. तपाईंको विचारमा देहायका अवस्था मध्ये कुन कुन मानव बेचबिखन तथा ओसारपसार हो ?</p> <p>[A] कुनै पनि उद्देश्यले मानिसले किन्ने वा बेच्ने</p> <p>[B] कुनै प्रकारको फाइदा लिई वा नलिई वेश्यावृत्तिमा लगाउने</p> <p>[C] प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम बाहेक मानिसको अंग फिकने</p> <p>[D] बालबालिकाको सहमतिमा उनीहरूलाई घरयासी वा मनोरञ्जनका काममा लगाउने</p> <p>[E] बालबालिकाको सहमति विना उनीहरूलाई घरयासी वा मनोरञ्जनका काममा लगाउने</p> <p>[F] बालबालिकाको सहमतिमा उनीहरूलाई जोखिमका काममा लगाउने</p> <p>[G] बालबालिकाको सहमति विना उनीहरूलाई जोखिमका काममा लगाउने</p> <p>[H] अभिभावकको अनुमतिमा पढाउने वा पाल्ने भन्दै बालबालिकालाई एक ठाउँबाट अर्को ठाउँमा लैजाने</p> <p>[I] अभिभावकको अनुमति विना पढाउने वा पाल्ने भन्दै बालबालिकालाई एक ठाउँबाट अर्को ठाउँमा लैजाने</p>	<p>हो होइन तथा</p> <p>किन्ने वा बेच्ने.....1 2 8</p> <p>वेश्यावृत्तिमा लगाउने.....1 2 8</p> <p>मानिसको अंग फिकने1 2 8</p> <p>सहमतिमा घरयासी वा मनोरञ्जनका काममा लगाउन.....1 2 8</p> <p>सहमति विना घरयासी वा मनोरञ्जनका काममा लगाउन.....1 2 8</p> <p>सहमतिमा जोखिमका काममा लगाउने.....1 2 8</p> <p>सहमति विना जोखिमका काममा लगाउने.....1 2 8</p> <p>अनुमतिमा एक ठाउँबाट अर्को ठाउँमा लैजाने.....1 2 8</p> <p>अनुमति विना एक ठाउँबाट अर्को ठाउँमा लैजाने.....1 2 8</p>	

वयस्कको कार्यात्मक क्षमता		AF
AF1. WB4 मा जाँचुहोस् : उत्तरदाताको उमेर ?	15 देखि 17 वर्ष 1 18 देखि 49 वर्ष 2	1 ⇒ End
AF2. तपाईंले चस्मा वा कन्ट्याक लेन्स लगाउनुहुन्छ ? पहनलाई चस्माको प्रयोग भएमा समावेश गर्नुहोस् ।	लगाउछु..... 1 लगाउँन 2	
AF3. तपाईंले सुन्ने उपकरणको प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ?	गर्दछु..... 1 गर्दिन 2	
AF4. अबका प्रश्नमा, तपाईंले चार वटा सम्भाव्य उत्तरहरूमध्ये कुनै एक उत्तर दिनुपर्दछ। प्रत्येक प्रश्नको लागि तपाईंले १) कुनै कठिनाई छैन २) केही कठिनाई छ ३) धेरै कठिनाई छ वा ४) पटकै गर्नसक्दैनन् मध्ये कुनै एक भनिदिनुहोला। उत्तरदाताले प्रत्येक प्रश्नमा उत्तरको वर्गीकरण अनुसार उत्तर नदिएमा उत्तरको वर्गीकरणहरू दोहोर्‍याउनुपर्दछ : चार सम्भाव्य उत्तरहरू सम्झनुहोस्: के तपाईं भन्नसक्नुहुन्छ तपाईंलाई १) कुनै कठिनाई छैन २) केही कठिनाई छ ३) धेरै कठिनाई छ वा ४) पटकै गर्नसक्दैनन् ?		
AF5. AF2 जाँचुहोस् : उत्तरदाताले चस्मा वा कन्ट्याक लेन्स लगाएको छ ?	छ, AF2=1 1 छैन, AF2=2 2	1 ⇒ AF6A 2 ⇒ AF6B
AF6A. चस्मा वा कन्ट्याक लेन्स लगाउँदा पनि तपाईंलाई देख्नलाई कठिनाई छ ?	कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ 3 पटकै देख्न सकिदैन 4	
AF6B. तपाईंलाई देख्नलाई कठिनाई छ ?		
AF7. AF3 जाँचुहोस् : उत्तरदाताले सुन्ने उपकरणको प्रयोग गरिरहेको छ ?	छ, AF3=1 1 छैन, AF3=2 2	1 ⇒ AF8A 2 ⇒ AF8B
AF8A. सुन्ने उपकरणको प्रयोग गर्दा पनि तपाईंलाई सुन्नमा कठिनाई छ ? जस्तै: मानिसको बोली वा संगीत।	कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ 3 पटकै सुन्न सकिदैन 4	
AF8B. तपाईंलाई आवाज सुन्नमा कठिनाई छ –जस्तै मानिसको बोली वा संगीत ?		
AF9. तपाईंलाई हिँड्नुल गर्न वा सिँडी चड्न कठिनाई छ ?	कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ 3 पटकै हिँड्न वा चड्न सकिदैन 4	
AF10. तपाईंलाई कुरा सम्झन वा ध्यान एकाग्र गर्न कठिनाई छ ?	कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ 3 पटकै सम्झन वा ध्यान एकाग्र गर्न सकिदैन 4	
AF11. तपाईं आफ्नो हेरचाह आफै गर्न कठिनाई छ ? जस्तै: कपडा धुने वा लगाउने।	कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ 3 पटकै सकिदैन 4	
AF12. तपाईंले अक्सर प्रयोग गर्ने भाषामा कुराकानी गर्न कठिनाई छ ? जस्तै: चलन चल्तीको भाषामा बुझ्न वा बुझाउन।	कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ..... 3	

एच. आई. भि./एड्स		HA
HA1. अब, अर्को विषयमा कुरा गरौं । तपाईंले कहिल्यै एच. आई. भी वा एड्स बारे सुन्नु भएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒ End
HA2. एच. आई. भी. भन्ने भाइरस हो जसले गर्दा एड्स हुन सक्छ । एच. आई. भी. सङ्क्रमण नभएको र अरु कसैसित पनि यौनसम्पर्क नराख्ने एक जना व्यक्ति सँगमात्र यौनसम्पर्क राखेमा के एड्स लाग्ने सम्भावना घट्छ ?	घट्छ 1 घट्दैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
HA3. लामखुट्टेको टोकाईको कारणले मानिसलाई एच. आई. भी. सर्न सक्छ ?	सक्छ..... 1 सक्दैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
HA4. प्रत्येक पटक यौनसम्पर्क गर्दा कण्डम लगायो भने एच. आई. भी. सर्ने सम्भावना कम हुन सक्छ ?	सक्छ..... 1 सक्दैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
HA5. एच. आई. भी. लागेको मानिसको जुठो खायो भने एच. आई. भी. सर्न सक्छ ?	सक्छ..... 1 सक्दैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
HA6. बोक्सी, भुतप्रेत, पिशाच/पिचाश लागेर वा अन्य दैवी कारणले कसैलाई एच. आई. भी. लाग्न सक्छ ?	सक्छ..... 1 सक्दैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
HA7. स्वस्थ देखिने व्यक्तिमा पनि एच. आई. भी. को जीवाणु हुने सम्भावना हुनसक्छ ?	सक्छ..... 1 सक्दैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
HA8. निम्न अवस्थामा एच. आई. भी. संक्रमित आमाबाट एच. आई. भी. को जीवाणु बच्चामा सर्न सक्छ : [A] गर्भावस्थामा ? [B] बच्चा जन्माउँदा ? [C] दूध चुसाउँदा ?	सक्छ सक्दैन नथा गर्भावस्थामा 1 2 8 बच्चा जन्माउँदा 1 2 8 दुध चुसाउँदा 1 2 8	
HA9. HA8 को [A], [B] र [C] जाँचुहोस् : कम्तीमा एउटामा सक्छ भन्ने जवाफ आएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒ HA11
HA10. के एच. आई. भी. संक्रमित महिलाबाट बच्चालाई संक्रमण हुन सक्ने जोखिमबाट जोगाउन डाक्टर वा नर्सले दिन सक्ने कुनै विशेष औषधी छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
HA11. CM17 मा जाँचुहोस् । गत २ वर्षमा कुनै जीवित बच्चाको जन्म भएको थियो ? (CM18)वाट पछिल्लो जन्म भएको बच्चाको नाम उतार गर्नुहोस् । नाम _____	थियो, CM17=1..... 1 थिएन, CM17=0 वा खाली..... 2	2 ⇒ HA24

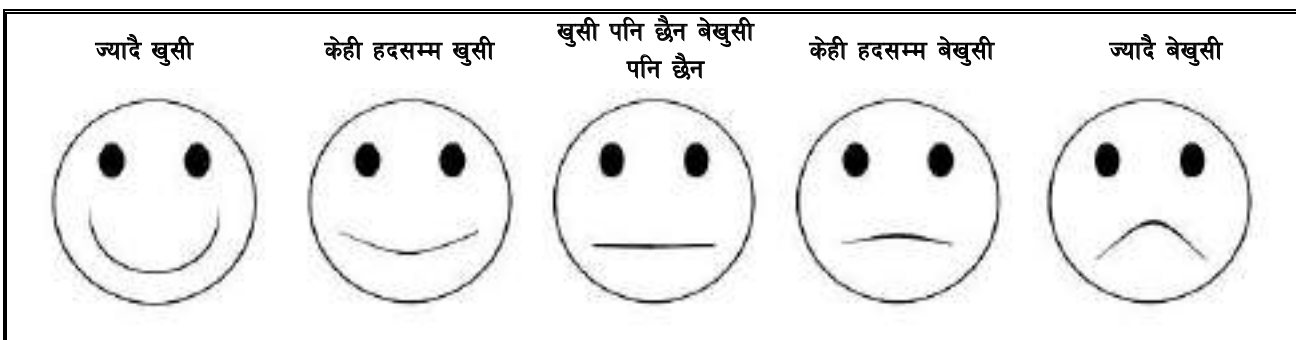
HA12. MN2 मा जाँचुहोस् । पूर्वप्रसूति सेवा पाएको थियो ?	थियो, MN2=1 1 थिएन, MN2=2..... 2	2⇒HA17
HA13. (नाम) गर्भमा रहेको समयमा पूर्वप्रसूति सेवा लिन जाँदा कहिल्यै तपाईंलाई यी जानकारीहरु दिइएको थियो ?	थियो थिएन नथा	
[A] आमाबाट बच्चामा एच. आई. भी. गर्न सक्ने बारे ।	आमाबाट एच. आई. भी. 1 2 8	
[B] एच. आई. भी लाग्नबाट बच्न अपनाउन सक्ने उपायहरु बारे ।	अपनाउन सक्ने उपायहरु 1 2 8	
[C] एच. आई. भी परीक्षण गर्नुपर्द भन्ने बारे ।	एच. आई. भी परीक्षण गरेको 1 2 8	
के तपाईंलाई [D] एच. आई. भी जीवाणुको परीक्षण गर्ने प्रस्ताव गरिएको थियो ?	एच. आई. भी जाँचको प्रस्ताव 1 2 8	
HA14. मलाई परीक्षणको नतिजा कस्तो आयो भन्नु पर्दैन । तपाईं पूर्वप्रसूति सेवा लिन जाँदा तपाईंलाई एड्स जीवाणु भए-नभएको जाँच गरिएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2⇒HA17 8⇒HA17
HA15. मलाई परीक्षणको नतिजा कस्तो आयो भन्नु पर्दैन । तपाईंले एड्स परीक्षणको नतीजा पाउनु भयो ?	पाएँ 1 पाइन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2⇒HA17 8⇒HA17
HA16. परीक्षणको नतिजा प्राप्त गरेपछि तपाईंलाई स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी जानकारी वा एच. आई. भी. सम्बन्धी परामर्श दिइएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
HA17. MN20 जाँचुहोस् : वच्चाको जन्म स्वास्थ्य संस्थामा भएको थियो ?	थियो, MN20=21-36 वा 76 1 थिएन, MN20=11-12 वा 96 2	2⇒HA21
HA18. सुत्केरी हुनको लागि स्वास्थ्य संस्थामा जाँदा वच्चा जन्मनु पूर्व तपाईंलाई एच. आई. भी. परीक्षण गराउन भनिएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2	
HA19. म त्यसको नतिजा जान्न चाहन्न, त्यो समयमा एच. आई. भी. परीक्षण गरिएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2	2⇒HA21
HA20. म त्यसको नतिजा जान्न चाहन्न, तपाईंले परीक्षणको नतिजा पाउनुभयो ?	पाएँ 1 पाइन 2	1⇒HA22 2⇒HA22
HA21. HA14 जाँचुहोस् : पूर्वप्रसूती जाँच गर्दा एच. आई. भी. परीक्षण गरिएको थियो ?	थियो, HA14=1 1 थिएन वा अनुत्तरित, HA14≠1 2	2⇒HA24
HA22. गर्भावस्थाको जाँच गर्दाको अवस्था पछि एच. आई. भी. को परीक्षण भएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	1⇒HA25
HA23. तपाईंको कति महिना अघि पछिल्लो एच. आई. भी. परीक्षण गरिएको थियो ?	12 महिना भन्दा कम 1 12 देखि 23 महिना भित्र 2 2 वर्ष वा सो भन्दा अघि 3	1⇒HA28 2⇒HA28 3⇒HA28
HA24. म त्यसको नतिजा जान्न चाहन्न, तपाईंले कहिल्यै एच. आई. भी. परीक्षण गर्नु भएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2	2⇒HA27

HA25. सवैभन्दा पछिल्लो पटक तपाईंको कति महिना अघि एच. आई. भी. को परीक्षण गरिएको थियो ?	12 महिना भन्दा कम 1 12 देखि 23 महिना भित्र 2 2 वर्ष वा सो भन्दा अघि 3	
HA26. म त्यसको नतिजा जान्न चाहन्न, तपाईंले परीक्षणको नतिजा पाउनुभयो ?	पाँए 1 पाइन 2 थाहा छैन 8	1 ⇒HA28 2 ⇒HA28 8 ⇒HA28
HA27. तपाईंलाई एच. आई. भी. जीवाणुको परीक्षण गराउन कहाँ जानुपर्छ भन्ने थाहा छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	
HA28. एच. आई. भी. को परीक्षण व्यक्ति स्वयमले गर्न सकिने सामग्रीको बारेमा सुन्नुभएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒HA30
HA29. तपाईं आफैले परीक्षण गर्न सकिने सामग्रीबाट एच. आई. भी. परीक्षण गर्नु भएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	
HA30. यदि कुनै तरकारी पसले वा व्यापारीलाई एच. आई. भी. लागेको थाहा पाउनु भयो भने के तपाईं ऊसँग ताजा तरकारी किन्नु हुन्छ ?	किन्छु 1 किन्दैन 2 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	
HA31. के तपाईं एच. आई. भी. भएको बालबालिकालाई एच. आई. भी. नभएको बच्चाहरूसँग स्कूलमा बस्न दिनुपर्छ भन्ने ठान्नु हुन्छ ?	ठान्छु 1 ठान्दैन 2 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	
HA32. यदि एच.आई. भी. परीक्षणको नतिजा पोजिटिभ आएमा अरु मानिसहरुले प्रतिकूल व्यवहार गर्नेछन् भन्ने डरले गर्दा मानिसहरु एच. आई. भी. को परीक्षण गर्न हिचकिचाउछन भन्ने ठान्नुहुन्छ ?	ठान्छु 1 ठान्दैन 2 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	
HA33. के मानिसहरु एच.आई.भी. भएका वा एच.आई.भी. भएको भन्ने ठानिएकासँग बसिरहेका मानिसहरुको बारेमा खराब कुरा गर्छन ?	गर्छन 1 गर्दैनन् 2 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	
HA34. के मानिसहरु एच.आई.भी. भएका वा एच.आई.भी. भएको भन्ने आशंका गरिएकाहरुलाई अरु मानिसहरुबाट गरिने सम्मान गुमाउँछन् ?	गुमाउँछन् 1 गुमाउँदैनन् 2 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	
HA35. तपाईं यस भनाइसँग सहमत वा असहमत के हुनुहुन्छ ? यदि मेरो परिवारमा कसैलाई एच.आई.भी. भएमा मलाई लज्जाबोध हुनेछ ।	सहमत 1 असहमत 2 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	
HA36. के तपाईं एच.आई.भी. भएका व्यक्तिको च्यालसँग सम्पर्कमा आउनुभयो भने आफूलाई एच.आई.भी. लाग्न सक्छ भनेर डराउनु हुन्छ ?	डराउछु 1 डराउदैन 2 मलाई नै एच आई भी छ 7 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	

सुर्तीजन्य र मदिराजन्य पदार्थको सेवन		TA
TA1. तपाईंले कहिल्यै एक दुई सको मात्र भएपनि चुरोट/बिँडी खानु भएको (तान्नु भएको) छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2⇒TA6
TA2. पहिलो पटक एक खिल्ली चुरोट/बिँडी सिङ्गै खाँदा तपाईं कति वर्षकी हुनुहुन्थ्यो ?	एक खिल्ली चुरोट सिङ्गै कहिल्यै खाएको छैन..... 00 पूरा गरेको उमेर..... _____	00⇒TA6
TA3. तपाईं हाल चुरोट/बिँडी खाने गर्नु हुन्छ ?	खान्छु.....1 खान्न 2	2⇒TA6
TA4. गत 24 घण्टामा तपाईंले कति खिल्ली चुरोट/बिँडी खानु भयो ?	चुरोट/बिँडी को खिल्ली सङ्ख्या _____	
TA5. गत एक महिनामा तपाईंले कति दिन चुरोट/बिँडी खानु भएको थियो ? 10 दिनभन्दा कम भएमा, दिन सङ्ख्या लेख्नुहोस् । 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम भए, 10 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । प्रत्येक दिन वा प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन भए 30 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।	दिन सङ्ख्या..... 0 _____ 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम 10 प्रत्येक दिन / प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन 30	
TA6. तपाईंले कहिल्यै चुरोट/बिँडी बाहेक अन्य धुमपान जस्तै तमाखु, कक्कड, हुक्का, चिलिम, सिगार जस्ता सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ सेवन गर्नु भएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन..... 2	2⇒TA10
TA7. गत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले चुरोट/बिँडी बाहेक अन्य धुमपान जस्तै तमाखु, कक्कड, हुक्का, चिलिम, सिगार जस्ता सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ सेवन गर्नु भएको थियो ?	थियो..... 1 थिएन..... 2	2⇒TA10
TA8. गत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले कस्तो प्रकारको धुमपान वा सुर्तीजन्य वस्तु सेवनगर्नु भएको थियो ? सबै उपयुक्त कोडमा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।	सिगार A हुक्का B चिलिम D अन्य (खुलाउने) X	
TA9. गत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले TA8 मा उल्लेख भएका मध्ये कति दिन सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ सेवनगर्नु भएको थियो ? 10 दिनभन्दा कम भएमा, दिन सङ्ख्या लेख्नुहोस् । 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम भए, 10 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । प्रत्येक दिन वा प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन भए 30 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।	दिन सङ्ख्या..... 0 _____ 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम..... 10 प्रत्येक दिन / प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन 30	
TA10. तपाईंले कहिल्यै धूवारहित सुर्ती, खैनी वा नस जस्ता सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ सेवनगर्नु भएको छ ?	छ1 छैन2	2⇒TA14
TA11. गत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले धूवारहित सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ सेवन गर्नुभएको थियो ?	छ1 छैन2	2⇒TA14
TA12. गत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले कस्तो प्रकारको धूवाँ तान्नु नपर्ने सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ सेवन गर्नुभएको वा खानु भएको थियो ? सबै उपयुक्त कोडमा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।	मुखमा राख्ने सुर्ती/खैनी A नस B गुट्खा C अन्य (खुलाउने) X	

<p>TA13. गत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले (TA12 मा उल्लेख भएको सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ) कति दिन सेवन गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>10 दिनभन्दा कम भएमा, दिन सङ्ख्या लेख्नुहोस् । 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम भए, 10 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । प्रत्येक दिन वा प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन भए 30 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	दिन सङ्ख्या..... 0 ____ 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम..... 10 प्रत्येक दिन / प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन 30	
<p>TA14. अब म तपाईंलाई मदिरापान वा मद्यपानसँग सम्बन्धित केही प्रश्नहरू सोध्न चाहन्छु ।</p> <p>तपाईंले कहिल्यै मदिरापान (जाँड/रक्सी/वियर सेवन) गर्नु भएको छ ?</p>	छ1 छैन2	2⇒End
<p>TA15. साधारणतया एक ड्रिंक भन्नाले एक क्यान वा एक बोतल वियर वा एक पेग रक्सी वा एक गिलास वाइन बुझाउँछ ।</p> <p>पहिलो पटक मदिरा सेवनगर्दा (केही चुस्कीवाहेक) तपाईं कति वर्षको हुनुहुन्थ्यो ? एक पेग रक्सीमा ३० मिलिमिटर हुन्छ ।</p>	एक ड्रिंक पनि नगरेको.....00 उमेर..... ____ ____	00⇒End
<p>TA16. गत १ महिनामा तपाईंले कति दिन कम्तिमा एक ड्रिंक मदिरा सेवनगर्नु भयो ?</p> <p>उत्तरदाताले ड्रिंक नगरेको भए, '00' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । 10 दिनभन्दा कम भएमा, दिन सङ्ख्या लेख्नुहोस् । 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम भए, 10 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । 'प्रत्येक दिन' वा 'प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन' भए 30 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	गएको महिनामा मदिरा खाएको छैन..... 00 दिन सङ्ख्या..... 0 ____ 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम..... 10 प्रत्येक दिन / प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन 30	00⇒End
<p>TA17. गत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले मदिरा सेवन गरेको दिन साधारणतया प्रति दिन कति मदिरा सेवनगर्नु भयो ?</p>	सेवन गरेको ड्रिंक को मात्रा ____ ____	

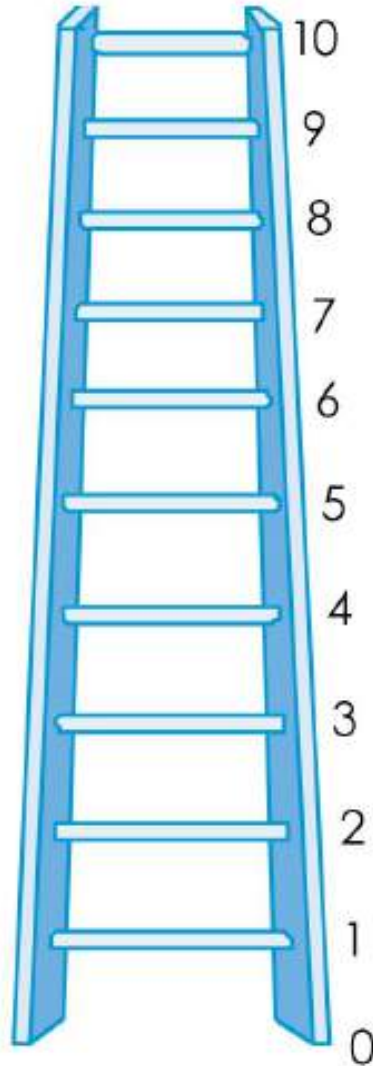
<p>LS1. म तपाईंसँग तपाईंको खुसी र सन्तुष्टिको बारेमा केही सामान्य प्रश्नहरू सोध्न चाहन्छु । सर्वप्रथम समग्रमा तपाईं ज्यादै खुसी, केही हदसम्म खुसी, खुसी पनि छैन बेखुसी पनि छैन, केही हदसम्म बेखुसी वा ज्यादै बेखुसी के हुनुहुन्छ ? तपाईं आफ्नो उत्तरलाई सजिलो बनाउन तलका तस्वीरहरू पनि हेर्न सक्नुहुन्छ ।</p> <p><i>उत्तर कार्डको साइड 1 देखाउनुहोस् र सबै संकेतहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । । उत्तरदाताले छानेको संकेतमा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</i></p>	<p>ज्यादै खुसी 1</p> <p>केही हदसम्म खुसी..... 2</p> <p>खुसी पनि छैन बेखुसी पनि छैन 3</p> <p>केही हदसम्म बेखुसी 4</p> <p>ज्यादै बेखुसी 5</p>	
<p>LS2. भन्याङको चित्र देखाउनुहोस् ।</p> <p>अब यो भन्याङको चित्रलाई हेर्नुहोस्, 0 सबैभन्दा तल्लो खुट्किला र 10 सबैभन्दा माथिल्लो खुट्किला हो ।</p> <p>यस भन्याङको माथिल्लो खुट्किलाले सम्भव भएसम्मको राम्रो जीवन र तल्लो खुट्किलाले सम्भव भएसम्मको नराम्रो जीवन जनाउँछ भन्ने हामी मानौं ।</p> <p>यस समयमा तपाईंले भन्याङको कुन खुट्किलामा भएको अनुभव गर्नुहुन्छ ?</p> <p><i>यदि आवश्यक भएमा थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : तपाईंलाई लागेको कुन खुट्किला हो ?</i></p>	<p>भन्याङको खुट्किला ____ ____</p>	
<p>LS3. गत सालको यही समयसँग तुलना गर्दा, तपाईंको जिन्दगी (जीवनस्तर) समग्रमा पहिले भन्दा सुधिए जस्तो लागेको छ कि, यथास्थितीमा रहेको जस्तो लागेको छ कि भन् खराब भएको जस्तो लाग्छ ?</p>	<p>सुधिएको (राम्रो भएको) 1</p> <p>लगभग उस्तै 2</p> <p>भन् खराब भएको..... 3</p>	
<p>LS4. अब आउने एक वर्षमा, तपाईंको जिन्दगी समग्रमा अहिलेको भन्दा राम्रो होला, यथास्थितीमा रहला वा भन् नराम्रो होला ? कस्तो अपेक्षा गर्नुभएको छ ?</p>	<p>अहिले भन्दा राम्रो 1</p> <p>लगभग उस्तै 2</p> <p>भन् नराम्रो 3</p>	



साक्षरता कार्ड
(प्रश्न नम्बर WB14)

मेरो देश नेपाल राम्रो छ ।
सफा पानी पिउनु पर्छ ।
बालबालिकाहरू मायालु हुन्छन् ।
सगरमाथा अग्लो हिमाल हो ।

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10. समय लेख्नुहोस्	घण्टा : मिनेट :	
WM11. सम्पूर्ण अन्तर्वार्ता गोप्य रुपमा नै सम्पन्न भयो वा विचमा तथा केही भाग वाँकी हुदाँ कोही तपाँइ संगै थियो ?	हो, अन्तर्वार्ता गोप्य रुपमा नै सम्पन्न भयो..... 1 होइन, अन्तर्वार्ताको सम्पूर्ण भागमा अरु उपस्थित भएको (खुलाउने) 2 होइन, अन्तर्वार्ताको केही भागमा अरु कोही आएको थियो (खुलाउने) 3	
WM12. प्रश्नावलीको भाषा के हो ?	नेपाली 1 भोजपुरी 2 मैथिली 3	
WM13. अन्तर्वार्ताको भाषा के हो ?	नेपाली 1 भोजपुरी 2 मैथिली 3 अन्य भाषा (खुलाउने) 6	
WM14. उत्तरदाताको आफ्नो भाषा के हो ?	भाषा: अन्य भाषा (खुलाउने) 996	
WM15. यस प्रश्नावलीको कुनै भागको लागि भाषा अनुवादक प्रयोग गरिएको थियो ?	थियो, प्रश्नावलीको सम्पूर्ण भागको लागि 1 थियो, प्रश्नावलीको केही भागको लागि 2 थिएन, प्रयोग भएन 3	
WM16. पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको परिवार सदस्यको सूचीमा HL10 र HL20 हेर्नुहोस्: पाँच वर्ष मुनिको कुनै बच्चाको आमा अथवा हेरचाह/स्याहारसुसार गर्ने व्यक्ति अहिलेकै उत्तरदाता हो ?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> हो ⇒ महिला परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्डको WM17 मा जानुहोस् र '01' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । त्यसपछि पाँच वर्षमुनिका बालबालिकाको अर्को प्रश्नावली उहि उत्तरदातासँग भर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> होइन ⇒ पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको HH26 र HH27 जाँचुहोस् । 5 देखि 17 वर्ष उमेरका बालबालिकाको प्रश्नावलीको लागि यस घरपरिवारबाट कुनै एक जना 5 देखि 17 वर्ष उमेरको छनोटमा परेको छ ?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> हो ⇒ पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको घरपरिवार सदस्यको सूचीकरण लगतमा HL20 हेर्नुहोस्: छनोटमा परेको 5 देखि 17 वर्षको बच्चाको आमा अथवा हेरचाह/स्याहारसुसार गर्ने व्यक्ति अहिलेकै उत्तरदाता हो ?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> हो ⇒ महिला परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्डको WM17 मा जानुहोस् र '01' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । त्यसपछि छनोटमा परेको 5 देखि 17 वर्षका बालबालिकाको प्रश्नावली यहि उत्तरदाता सँग भर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> होइन ⇒ महिला परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्डको WM17 मा जानुहोस् र '01' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । त्यसपछि उत्तरदातालाई धन्यवाद दिएर अन्तर्वार्ता समाप्त गर्नुहोस् । यो परिवारसँग अरु प्रश्नावली सोध्नुपर्ने छ छैन एकिन गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> होइन ⇒ महिला परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्डको WM17 मा जानुहोस् र '01' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । त्यसपछि उत्तरदातालाई धन्यवाद दिएर अन्तर्वार्ता समाप्त गर्नुहोस् । यो परिवारसँग अरु प्रश्नावली सोध्नुपर्ने छ छैन एकिन गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	

गणकको अवलोकन

सुपरिवेक्षकको अवलोकन



पुरुषको परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्ड		MWM
MWM1. क्लष्टर नम्बर : _____	MWM2. परिवार क्रम सङ्ख्या : _____	
MWM3. पुरुषको नाम र लाइन नम्बर : नाम _____ लाइन नम्बर _____	MWM4. सुपरीवेक्षकको नाम र कोड नम्बर : नाम _____ कोड नम्बर _____	
MWM5. गणकको नाम र कोड नम्बर : नाम _____ कोड नम्बर _____	MWM6. अन्तर्वार्ता मिति (विक्रम सम्बत्मा गते, महिना र साल) _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>7</u>	

<p>HL6 मा पुरुषको उमेर पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको परिवार सदस्य सुचीकरण लगतबाट जाँचनुहोस् । यदि उमेर 15 देखि 17 छ भने अन्तर्वार्ताका लागि परिवारका वयस्क सदस्यको सहमति पाएको छ वा आवश्यक छैन HH39 वाट एकिन गर्नुहोस् (HL20=90)। यदि सहमति आवश्यक छ तर सहमती पाएन भने MWM17 मा 06 रेकर्ड गरिनु पर्छ ।</p>	<p>MWM7. समय लेख्नुहोस् :</p> <p style="text-align: right;">घण्टा : मिनेट</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____ : _____</p>
<p>MWM8. यस परिवारमा पूरा भरिएका प्रश्नहरूको जाँच गर्नुहोस् : तपाईं वा तपाईंको टोलीको अर्को सदस्यले उत्तरदाताको लागि अर्को प्रश्नावली सोध्नुभएको हो ?</p>	<p>हो, अन्तर्वार्ता भइसक्यो 1 1 ⇨ MWM9B</p> <p>होइन, पहिलो अन्तर्वार्ता 2 2 ⇨ MWM9A</p>
<p>MWM9A. नमस्कार । मेरो नाम (आफ्नो नाम) हो । हामी केन्द्रीय तथ्याङ्क विभागका कर्मचारी हौं । हामी अहिले बालबालिकाको स्थिति, परिवार र घरपरिवारका बारेमा सर्वेक्षण गर्दैछौं । म तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य र अन्य विषयबारेमा कुरा गर्न चाहन्छु । यस अन्तर्वार्ताको लागि करिब 15 मिनेट लाग्ने छ । हामी आमाहरूसँग पनि उहाँहरूको बच्चाको बारेमा अन्तर्वार्ता लिँदै छौं । यस प्रश्नावलीमा तपाईंले दिएका व्यक्तिगत विवरणहरू तथ्याङ्क ऐन 2015 बमोजिम गोप्य राखिनेछन् । यदि तपाईं कुनै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिन चाहानुहुन्न भने वा अन्तर्वार्ता रोक्न चाहनुहुन्छ भने कृपया मलाई जानकारी गराउनुहोला । अब म अन्तर्वार्ता शुरु गर्नसक्छु ?</p>	<p>MWM9B. अब म तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य र अन्य विषयबारेमा विस्तृत कुरा गर्न चाहन्छु । यस अन्तर्वार्ताको लागि करिब 15 मिनेट लाग्ने छ । फेरी पनि, यस प्रश्नावलीमा तपाईंले दिएका सबै विवरणहरू तथ्याङ्क ऐन 2015 बमोजिम गोप्य राखिनेछन् । यदि तपाईं कुनै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिन चाहानुहुन्न भने वा अन्तर्वार्ता रोक्न चाहनुहुन्छ भने कृपया मलाई जानकारी गराउनुहोला । अब म अन्तर्वार्ता शुरु गर्नसक्छु ?</p>
<p>हुन्छ, स्वीकृत छ । 1</p> <p>हुन्न, स्वीकृत छैन । 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ पुरुषको पृष्ठभूमि</p> <p>2 ⇨ MWM17</p>

<p>MWM17. पुरुष अन्तर्वार्ताको परिणाम ।</p> <p>अपूर्ण अन्तर्वार्ताको हकमा सुपरिवेक्षकसँग छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>पूरा भएको 01</p> <p>घरमा नभेटिएको 02</p> <p>अस्वीकार गरेको 03</p> <p>आंशिक पूरा भएको 04</p> <p>असमर्थ भएको (खुलाउने) 05</p> <p>उमेर 15 देखि 17 वर्षको उत्तरदाताको हकमा वयस्क व्यक्तिको अनुमति नभएको 06</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ 96</p>
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पुरुषको पृष्ठभूमि		MWB
MWB1. पुरुषको परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्डमा उत्तरदाताको लाइन नम्बर (MWM3) र पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको उत्तरदाता (HH47) जाँचुहोस् ।	MWM3=HH47 1 MWM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇒ MWB3
MWB2. ED5 मा जाँचुहोस् : पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको शिक्षा खण्डबाट उत्तरदाताले माथिल्लो कक्षामा अध्ययन गरिरहेको ।	ED5= कक्षा 06 देखि 14 सम्म..... 1 ED5=कक्षा 01 देखि 05 सम्म वा 98 वा खाली..... 2	1 ⇒ MWB15 2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB3. तपाईंको जन्म कुन महिना र सालमा भएको थियो ?	जन्म मिति (विक्रम सम्वत्मा लेख्ने) महिना महिना थाहा छैन 98 साल साल थाहा छैन 9998	
MWB4. तपाईं कति वर्ष पुरा हुनुभयो ? थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : पछिल्लो जन्म दिनमा तपाईं कति वर्षको हुनुहुन्थ्यो ? MWB3 र MWB4 दाँजेर नमिलेको भए थप सोधपुछ गरेर सच्याउनुहोस् । उमेर उल्लेख गर्न अनिवार्य छ ।	उमेर (पूरा गरेको वर्ष).....	
MWB5. तपाईंले कहिल्यै कुनै विद्यालय वा प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षामा पढ्नु भएको छ/थियो ?	छ/थियो 1 छैन/थिएन 2	2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB6. तपाईंले अध्ययन गरेको सबैभन्दा माथिल्लो कक्षा कुन हो ? निम्न कक्षा कोड बाट उतार गर्नुहोस्: 00= प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा 01-12= कक्षा १ देखि १२ कक्षा १ देखि १२ सम्म भएमा सम्वन्धित कक्षा नै लेख्नुपर्ने छ । 13= स्नातक वा सो सरह 14= स्नातकोत्तर वा सोभन्दा माथि	प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा 00 कक्षा.....	00 ⇒ MWB14
MWB7. तपाईंले कहिल्यै उक्त कक्षा पूरा गर्नुभएको थियो ?	गरें 1 गरिनँ 2	
MWB8. MWB4 मा जाँचुहोस् : उत्तरदाताको उमेर ?	15-24 वर्ष 1 25-49 वर्ष 2	2 ⇒ MWB13
MWB9. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ मा विद्यालयमा अध्ययनरत हुनुहुन्छ ?	छु 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒ MWB11
MWB10. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ मा विद्यालयको कुन कक्षामा अध्ययनरत हुनुहुन्छ ? निम्न कक्षा कोड बाट उतार गर्नुहोस्: 01-12= कक्षा १ देखि १२ कक्षा १ देखि १२ सम्म भएमा सम्वन्धित कक्षा नै लेख्नुपर्ने छ । 13= स्नातक वा सो सरह 14= स्नातकोत्तर वा सोभन्दा माथि	कक्षा.....	
MWB11. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७५ को कुनै समयमा विद्यालयमा अध्ययनरत हुनुहुन्थ्यो ?	थिए 1 थिएन 2	2 ⇒ MWB13
MWB12. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७५ मा विद्यालयको कुन कक्षामा अध्ययनरत हुनुहुन्थ्यो ? निम्न कक्षा कोड बाट उतार गर्नुहोस्: 01-12= कक्षा १ देखि १२ कक्षा १ देखि १२ सम्म भएमा सम्वन्धित कक्षा नै लेख्नुपर्ने छ । 13= स्नातक वा सो सरह 14= स्नातकोत्तर वा सोभन्दा माथि	कक्षा.....	
MWB13. MWB6 मा जाँचुहोस् : विद्यालय गएको सबैभन्दा माथिल्लो कक्षा कति हो ?	MWB6= कक्षा 06 देखि 14 सम्म..... 1 MWB6=कक्षा 01 देखि 05 सम्म..... 2	1 ⇒ MWB15

<p>MWB14. अब म तपाईंलाई यो वाक्य पढेर सुनाइदिनु हुन अनुरोध गर्दछु । कार्डमा लेखेको वाक्य उत्तरदातालाई देखाएर पढ्न अनुरोध गर्नुहोस् । यदि उत्तरदाताले पूरै वाक्य पढ्न नसकेमा थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>के तपाईं यस वाक्यको केही अंश पढ्न सक्नुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>कति पनि पढ्न नसकेको 1 वाक्यको केही अंशमात्र पढ्न सकेको..... 2 पूरै वाक्य पढ्न सकेको..... 3</p> <p>उपयुक्त भाषामा वाक्य नभएको/ब्रेल लिपिमा नभएको (भाषा खुलाउने) 4</p>	
<p>MWB15. तपाईं यस स्थान (स्थानको नाम) मा कहिलेदेखि निरन्तर रूपमा बस्दै आउनुभएको छ ?</p> <p>यदि एक वर्ष भन्दा कम भए 00 लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>वर्ष.....</p> <p>सधै वा जन्मैदेखि 95</p>	95 ⇒ MWB18
<p>MWB16. तपाईं बसाइसराई गरी यहाँ आउनुभन्दा पहिले साविक शहरी वा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र कहाँ बस्नुहुन्थ्यो ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : यदी उत्तरदाताले शहरी वा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के हो छुट्याउन नसकेमा ठाउँको नाम लेख्नुहोस् र जबसम्म उपयुक्त विकल्प पाउनुहुँदैन अस्थायी रूपमा 9 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(ठाउँको नाम)</p>	<p>शहरी क्षेत्र 1 ग्रामीण क्षेत्र 3 शहरी वा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र थाहा नभएको 9</p>	
<p>MWB17. तपाईं बसाइसराई गरि यहाँ आउनुभन्दा पहिले कुन जिल्लामा बस्नुहुन्थ्यो ?</p>	<p>यहि जिल्ला 1</p> <p>अर्को जिल्ला (जिल्लाको कोड खुलाउने) 2 _____</p> <p>विदेश (खुलाउने) 6</p>	
<p>MWB18. तपाईंको कुनै स्वास्थ्य विमा गरिएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ 1 छैन 2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>MWB19. तपाईंको स्वास्थ्य विमा कुन प्रकारको हो ?</p> <p>बहुउत्तर सम्भव छ ।</p>	<p>सामुदायमा आधारित स्वास्थ्य विमा A रोजगारदाताद्वारा गरिएको स्वास्थ्य विमा B सामाजिक सुरक्षा C अरु निजी स्वास्थ्य विमा D</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) X</p>	

<p>MMT1. तपाईंले अखबार वा पत्रिका हप्ताको कम्तीमा एक पटक पढ्नुहुन्छ वा हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम पढ्नुहुन्छ वा पटकै पढ्नुहुन्छ ?</p> <p>यदि उत्तरदाताले हप्तामा कम्तीमा एकपटक पढ्छु भन्ने उत्तर दिएमा के दैनिक पढ्नुहुन्छ भनी सोध्नुहोस् । हो भने 3 र होइन भने 2 छान्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>पटकै नपढ्ने..... 0</p> <p>हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम..... 1</p> <p>हप्ताको कम्तीमा एकपटक..... 2</p> <p>प्रायः हरेक दिन..... 3</p>	
<p>MMT2. तपाईंले रेडियो हप्तामा कम्तीमा एक पटक सुन्नुहुन्छ वा हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम सुन्नुहुन्छ वा पटकै सुन्नुहुन्छ ?</p> <p>यदि उत्तरदाताले हप्तामा कम्तीमा एकपटक सुन्नुहुन्छ भन्ने उत्तर दिएमा के दैनिक सुन्नुहुन्छ भनी सोध्नुहोस् । हो भने 3 र होइन भने 2 छान्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>पटकै नसुन्ने..... 0</p> <p>हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम..... 1</p> <p>हप्ताको कम्तीमा एकपटक..... 2</p> <p>प्रायः हरेक दिन..... 3</p>	
<p>MMT3. तपाईंले टेलिभिजन हप्ताको कम्तीमा एक पटक हेर्नुहुन्छ वा हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम हेर्नुहुन्छ वा पटकै हेर्नुहुन्छ ?</p> <p>यदि उत्तरदाताले हप्तामा कम्तीमा एकपटक हेर्छु भन्ने उत्तर दिएमा के दैनिक हेर्नुहुन्छ भनी सोध्नुहोस् । हो भने 3 र होइन भने 2 छान्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>पटकै नहेर्ने..... 0</p> <p>हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम..... 1</p> <p>हप्ताको कम्तीमा एकपटक..... 2</p> <p>प्रायः हरेक दिन..... 3</p>	
<p>MMT4. तपाईंले कहिल्यै कम्प्युटर वा ट्याबलेट प्रयोग गर्नु भएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ 1</p> <p>छैन 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MMT9</p>
<p>MMT5. गत 3 महिनामा तपाईंले कम्प्युटर वा ट्याबलेट हप्ताको कम्तीमा एक पटक प्रयोग गर्नुभयो वा हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम प्रयोग गर्नुभयो वा प्रयोग नै गर्नुभएन ?</p> <p>यदि उत्तरदाताले हप्तामा एकपटक प्रयोग गरें भन्ने उत्तर दिएमा के दैनिक प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ भनी सोध्नुहोस् । हो भने 3 र होइन भने 2 छान्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>पटकै प्रयोग नभएको..... 0</p> <p>हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम..... 1</p> <p>हप्ताको कम्तीमा एकपटक..... 2</p> <p>प्रायः हरेक दिन..... 3</p>	<p>0 ⇒ MMT9</p>
<p>MMT6. गत ३ महिनामा तपाईंले कम्प्युटर वा ट्याबलेटमा</p> <p>[A] फाइल वा फोल्डर कपी वा सार्ने काम गर्नु भएको थियो ?</p> <p>[B] डकुमेन्ट भित्रको विवरण (पाठ) कपी वा पेस्ट गर्नु भएको थियो ?</p> <p>[C] इमेलमार्फत् डकुमेन्ट, तस्वीर, भिडियो जस्ता सामग्री संलग्न (attached) गरी पठाउनु भएको थियो ?</p> <p>[D] स्प्रेडसिट (Excel) मा सामान्य अंकगणितीय सूत्र प्रयोग गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[E] मोडेम, क्यामेरा, प्रिन्टर जस्ता नयाँ उपकरणहरू जडान र इन्स्टल गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[F] सफ्टवेयर खोजेर Download, install, Configure गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[G] प्रस्तुतिकरण सफ्टवेयरहरू मार्फत पाठ, भिडियो, ध्वनि, फोटो, चार्ट आदि प्रयोग गरी विद्युतीय प्रस्तुति तयार गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[H] फाइल वा फोल्डरहरू कम्प्युटरबाट अन्य उपकरणमा सार्नु भएको थियो ?</p> <p>[I] कुनै प्रोग्रामिङ भाषामा कम्प्युटर प्रोग्रामहरू लेख्नुभएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो थिएन</p> <p>फाइल वा फोल्डर कपी..... 1 2</p> <p>डकुमेन्टमा कपी वा पेस्ट..... 1 2</p> <p>सामग्री संलग्न गरी इमेल पठाएको 1 2</p> <p>सामान्य अंकगणितीय सूत्र प्रयोग..... 1 2</p> <p>उपकरण जोड्न 1 2</p> <p>सफ्टवेयरहरू INSTALL 1 2</p> <p>प्रस्तुतिकरण तयार..... 1 2</p> <p>फाइल स्थानान्तरण..... 1 2</p> <p>कम्प्युटर प्रोग्रामहरू लेखेको 1 2</p>	
<p>MMT7. MMT6[C] जाँच्नुहोस् : के थियो भन्ने जवाफ आयो ?</p>	<p>आयो, MMT6[C]=1 1</p> <p>आएन, MMT6[C]=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MMT10</p>
<p>MMT8. MMT6[F] जाँच्नुहोस् : के थियो भन्ने जवाफ आयो ?</p>	<p>आयो, MMT6[F]=1 1</p> <p>आएन, MMT6[F]=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MMT10</p>

MMT9. तपाईंले विगतमा कहिल्यै इन्टरनेटको प्रयोग गर्नु भएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2⇒MMT11
MMT10. गत 3 महिनामा तपाईंले इन्टरनेट हप्ताको कम्तीमा एक पटक प्रयोग गर्नुभयो वा हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम प्रयोग गर्नुभयो वा पटकै प्रयोग गर्नुभएन ? यदि उत्तरदाताले हप्तामा एकपटक प्रयोग गरेँ भन्ने उत्तर दिएमा के दैनिक प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ भनी सोध्नुहोस् । हो भने 3 र होइन भने 2 छान्नुहोस् ।	पटकै प्रयोग नभएको..... 0 हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम..... 1 हप्ताको कम्तीमा एकपटक..... 2 प्रायः हरेक दिन 3	
MMT11. तपाईंको आफ्नै मोबाइल फोन छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	
MMT12. गत ३ महिनामा तपाईंले मोबाइल हप्ताको कम्तीमा एक पटक प्रयोग गर्नुभयो वा हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम प्रयोग गर्नुभयो वा पटकै प्रयोग गर्नुभएन ? यदि उत्तरदाताले हप्तामा एकपटक प्रयोग गरेँ भन्ने उत्तर दिएमा के दैनिक प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ भनी सोध्नुहोस् । हो भने 3 र होइन भने 2 छान्नुहोस् ।	पटकै प्रयोग नभएको..... 0 हप्तामा एक पटकभन्दा कम..... 1 हप्ताको कम्तीमा एकपटक..... 2 प्रायः हरेक दिन 3	

विवाह/संगै बसेको		MMA
MMA1. तपाईं हाल विवाहित हुनु हुन्छ वा श्रीमान् श्रीमती जस्तै गरेर कुनै महिलासँग संगै बसी रहनु भएको छ ?	हो, हाल विवाहित 1 हो, महिलासँग बसिरहेको 2 होइन/अविवाहित/संगै नबसेको 3	3 ⇒MMA5
MMA3. तपाईंको (अरु कुनै श्रीमती वा श्रीमान् श्रीमती जस्तै गरी संगै बस्ने) महिला साथी छन् ?	छन्..... 1 छैनन्..... 2	2 ⇒MMA7
MMA4. तपाईंको (अरु कुनै श्रीमती वा संगै बस्ने महिला साथी) कति जना छन् ?	संख्या __ __ थाहा छैन 98	⇒MMA7 98 ⇒MMA7
MMA5. तपाईंको कहिल्यै विवाह भएको वा श्रीमान् श्रीमती जस्तै गरी महिला साथी संगै बस्नुभएको थियो ?	थियो, विधिवत विवाह भएको 1 थियो, आपसी समझदारीमा महिला साथीसंग बसेको..... 2 थिएन 3	3 ⇒MDV module
MMA6. अहिले तपाईंको वैवाहिक स्थिति विधुर, पारपाचुके वा छुट्टिएको के हो ?	विधुर..... 1 पारपाचुके..... 2 छुट्टिएको 3	
MMA7. तपाईंको विवाह/महिला साथी संगै बसेको एक पटकमात्र हो कि एक भन्दा बढी पटक हो ?	एक पटकमात्र 1 एक पटक भन्दा बढी 2	1 ⇒MMA8A 2 ⇒MMA8B
MMA8A. तपाईंको विवाह/महिला साथी संगै बसेको कुन महिना र कुन सालमा हो ? MMA8B. तपाईंको पहिलो विवाह/पहिलो महिला साथी संगै बसेको कुन महिना र कुन सालमा हो ?	विवाह मिति महिना __ __ महिना थाहा छैन 98 साल __ __ __ __ साल थाहा छैन 9998	
MMA9. MMA8A/B जाँचुहोस् : थाहा छैन भनिएको छ ?	छ, MMA8A/B = 9998..... 1 छैन, MMA8A/B ≠ 9998..... 2	2 ⇒End
MMA10. MMA7 जाँचुहोस् : विवाह वा महिला साथीसंगै बसेको एक पटकमात्र हो ?	हो, MMA7=1 1 होइन, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇒MMA11A 2 ⇒MMA11B
MMA11A. श्रीमती/महिला साथी संग बस्न शुरु गर्दा तपाईं कति वर्षको हुनुहुन्थ्यो ? MMA11B. पहिलो श्रीमती/महिला साथी संग बस्न शुरु गर्दा तपाईं कति वर्षको हुनुहुन्थ्यो ?	उमेर पूरा गरेको वर्षमा __ __	

<p>MCM1. अब म तपाईंको जीवन भरमा तपाईंवाट जन्मेका सबै बच्चाहरुका वारेमा सोध्न चाहन्छु । म तपाईंको आफ्नै तर्फबाट जन्मिएको कानुनी रूपमा तपाईंको आफ्नै नभए वा आफ्नै थर नभएको भएपनि सबै बच्चाहरुको वारेमा जान्न इच्छुक छु ।</p> <p>तपाईंको तर्फबाट कुनै महिलावाट जन्मिएका कुनै बच्चाहरु छन् ?</p> <p>यस खण्डमा जीवित जन्मेका बच्चाको वारेमा मात्र समावेश गरिनुपर्दछ । कुनै पनि प्रश्नको जवाफमा जन्मदै मृत्यु भएर जन्मेका बच्चाको वारेमा समावेश गरिनुहुदैन ।</p>	<p>छ 1</p> <p>छैन 2</p> <p>थाहा छैन 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MCM8</p> <p>8 ⇒ MCM8</p>
<p>MCM2. तपाईंको तर्फबाट जन्मेका र हाल तपाईंसँग बसिरहेका कुनै छोरा वा छोरीहरु छन् ?</p>	<p>बस्छन् 1</p> <p>बस्दैनन् 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MCM5</p>
<p>MCM3. तपाईंसँग सँगै बस्ने छोराहरु कतिजना छन् ?</p> <p>यदि नभए '00' लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>सँगै बस्ने 5f]/fsf] ;+Vof _</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>MCM4. तपाईंसँग सँगै बस्ने छोरीहरु कतिजना छन् ?</p> <p>यदि नभए '00' लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>सँगै a:g] 5f]/Lsf] ;+Vof _</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>MCM5. तपाईंवाट जन्माएका हाल जीवित छोराछोरीहरु मध्ये कुनै अहिले तपाईंसँग नबस्ने छन् ?</p> <p>यदि नभए '00' लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>छन् 1</p> <p>छैनन् 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MCM8</p>
<p>MCM6. हाल तपाईंसँग नबस्ने कतिजना जीवित छोराहरु छन् ?</p> <p>यदि नभए '00' लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>सँगै नबस्ने छोराको संख्या..... _ _</p>	
<p>MCM7. हाल तपाईंसँग नबस्ने कतिजना जीवित छोरीहरु छन् ?</p> <p>यदि नभए '00' लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>सँगै नबस्ने छोरीको संख्या..... _ _</p>	
<p>MCM8. तपाईंको कुनै छोरा वा छोरी जीवित जन्मेको तर पछि मृत्यु भएको थियो ?</p> <p>यदि थिएन भने थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>कुनै बच्चा जन्मदा केही मिनेट वा घण्टा सास फेरेको वा रोएको वा जीवित भएको संकेत दिएको तर नबाँचेको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो 1</p> <p>थिएन 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MCM11</p>
<p>MCM9. तपाईंका कतिजना छोराहरुको मृत्यु भयो ?</p> <p>यदि नभए '00' लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>मृत छोराहरुको संख्या..... _ _</p>	
<p>MCM10. तपाईंका कतिजना छोरीहरुको मृत्यु भयो ?</p> <p>यदि नभए '00' लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>मृत छोरीहरुको संख्या..... _ _</p>	
<p>MCM11. MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 र MCM10 को जम्मा</p>	<p>जम्मा _ _</p>	
<p>MCM12. म ठीक छु वा छैन सुनिश्चित गर्नका लागि, जीवन भरमा तपाईंले जीवित जन्माएका सन्तानहरुको जम्मा (MCM11 को जम्मा) जना भयो । यो ठीक छ त ?</p>	<p>छ 1</p> <p>छैन 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MCM14</p>
<p>MCM13. MCM1 देखि MCM10 सम्म जवाफहरु जाँचुहोस् : MCM12 मा 'छ' भन्ने उत्तर न आउदा सम्म पुनः सोधेर सच्चाउनुहोस् ।</p>		
<p>MCM14. MCM11 जाँचुहोस् : कति जना जीवित जन्मेका हुन ?</p>	<p>कुनै जीवित बच्चाबच्ची नजन्मिएको, MCM11= 00 0</p> <p>एउटा मात्र जीवित जन्मिएको, MCM11= 01 1</p> <p>दुई वा धेरै जीवित जन्मिएको, MCM11= 02 वा धेरै 2</p>	<p>0 ⇒ End</p> <p>1 ⇒ MCM18A</p>
<p>MCM15. तपाईंले आफ्नै तर्फबाट जन्माएका सबै बच्चाहरु नै एउटै आमाले जन्माएको थिइन् ?</p>	<p>थियो 1</p> <p>थिएन 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MCM17</p>

MCM16. तपाईंको तर्फबाट जन्मेका बच्चाहरुको जम्मा कति जना आमाहरु छन् ?	महिलाको संख्या __ __	
MCM17. तपाईंको पहिलो बच्चा जन्मदाँ तपाईं कति वर्षको हुनुहुन्थ्यो ?	पुरा गरेको उमेर (वर्षमा)..... __ __	⇒MCM18B
MCM18A. तपाईंको तर्फबाट जन्मेको बच्चा कुन महिना र सालमा जन्मेको थियो ? MCM18B. तपाईंको तर्फबाट जन्मेको पछिल्लो बच्चा (MCM11 मा उल्लेख भएको जम्मा संख्या) कुन महिना र सालमा जन्मेको थियो (हाल ऊ जीवितै नरहेको भए पनि) ? महिना र वर्ष उल्लेख गर्न अनिवार्य छ ।	पछिल्लो जन्मको मिति महिना __ __ वर्ष __ __ __	

घरेलु हिंसाप्रतिको धारणा		MDV		
MDV1. कहिलेकाहीं आफ्नी श्रीमतीको कामबाट श्रीमान् चिढिने वा रिसाउने गर्दछन् । तपाईंको विचारमा निम्न अवस्थामा श्रीमान्ले आफ्नी श्रीमतीलाई हिराउनु वा पिट्नु ठीक हो ?		हो	होइन	नथा
[A] श्रीमान्लाई नभनी श्रीमती बाहिर गएमा	नभनी बाहिर गएमा.....	1	2	8
[B] श्रीमतीले छोराछोरीलाई बेवास्ता गरेमा	छोराछोरीलाई बेवास्ता गरेमा.....	1	2	8
[C] श्रीमान्सँग विवाद गरेमा	विवाद गरेमा.....	1	2	8
[D] श्रीमतीले यौनसम्पर्क राख्न अस्वीकार गरेमा	यौन सम्पर्क अस्वीकार गरेमा.....	1	2	8
[E] श्रीमतीले खानेकुरा डढाएमा	खानेकुरा डढाएमा	1	2	8

मानव बेचबिखन		MHT		
MHT1. अब म तपाईंलाई बालबालिका, पुरुष वा महिलालाई मानव बेचबिखन गर्ने उद्देश्यले एक ठाउँबाट अर्को ठाउँमा अनुमति लिएर वा अनुमति विना देश भित्र, भारत वा अन्य देश लैजाने गरेको बारेमा सोध्न चाहन्छु ।	छ	1		
तपाइले मानव बेचबिखन तथा ओसारपसार बारे सुन्नु भएको छ ?	छैन	2		2 ⇒ END
MHT2. तपाईंको विचारमा देहायका अवस्था मध्ये कुन कुन मानव बेचबिखन तथा ओसारपसार हो ?		हो	होइन	नथा
[A] कुनै पनि उद्देश्यले मानिसलाई किन्ने वा बेच्ने	किन्ने वा बेच्ने	1	2	8
[B] कुनै प्रकारको फाइदा लिई वा नलिई वेश्यावृत्तिमा लगाउने	वेश्यावृत्तिमा लगाउने.....	1	2	8
[C] प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम बाहेक मानिसको अंग भिक्ने	मानिसको अंग भिक्ने	1	2	8
[D] बालबालिकाको सहमतिमा उनीहरूलाई घरयासी वा मनोरञ्जनका काममा लगाउने	सहमतिमा घरयासी वा मनोरञ्जनका काममा लगाउने.....	1	2	8
[E] बालबालिकाको सहमति विना उनीहरूलाई घरयासी वा मनोरञ्जनका काममा लगाउने	सहमति विना घरयासी वा मनोरञ्जनका काममा लगाउने.....	1	2	8
[F] बालबालिकाको सहमतिमा उनीहरूलाई जोखिमका काममा लगाउने	सहमतिमा जोखिमका काममा लगाउने.....	1	2	8
[G] बालबालिकाको सहमति विना उनीहरूलाई जोखिमका काममा लगाउने	सहमति विना जोखिमका काममा लगाउने.....	1	2	8
[H] अभिभावकको अनुमतिमा पढाउने वा पाल्ने भन्दै बालबालिकालाई एक ठाउँबाट अर्को ठाउँमा लैजाने	अनुमतिमा एक ठाउँबाट अर्को ठाउँमा लैजाने.....	1	2	8
[I] अभिभावकको अनुमति विना पढाउने वा पाल्ने भन्दै बालबालिकालाई एक ठाउँबाट अर्को ठाउँमा लैजाने	अनुमति विना एक ठाउँबाट अर्को ठाउँमा लैजाने.....	1	2	8

वयस्कको कार्यात्मक क्षमता		MAF
MAF1. MWB4 जाँचुहोस् : उत्तरदाताको उमेर ?	15 देखि 17 वर्ष 1 18 देखि 49 वर्ष..... 2	1 ⇒End
MAF2. तपाईंले चस्मा वा कन्ट्याक लेन्स लगाउनुहुन्छ ? पढ्नलाई चस्माको प्रयोग भएमा समावेश गर्नुहोस् ।	लगाउँछु..... 1 लगाउँदैन..... 2	
MAF3. तपाईंले सुन्ने उपकरणको प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ?	गर्छु..... 1 गर्दैन 2	
MAF4. अबका प्रश्नमा, तपाईंले चार वटा सम्भाव्य उत्तरहरूमध्ये कुनै एक उत्तर दिनुपर्दछ । प्रत्येक प्रश्नको लागि तपाईंले १) कुनै कठिनाई छैन २) केही कठिनाई छ ३) धेरै कठिनाई छ वा ४) पटकै गर्न सकिदैन मध्ये कुनै एक भनिदिनुहोला । उत्तरदाताले प्रत्येक प्रश्नमा उत्तरको वर्गीकरण अनुसार उत्तर नदिएमा उत्तरको वर्गीकरणहरू दोहोर्‍याउनुपर्दछ : चार सम्भाव्य उत्तरहरू सम्झनुहोस् : के तपाईं भन्न सक्नुहुन्छ तपाईंलाई १) कुनै कठिनाई छैन २) केही कठिनाई छ ३) धेरै कठिनाई छ वा ४) पटकै गर्नसकिदैन ?		
MAF5. MAF2 जाँचुहोस् : उत्तरदाताले चस्मा वा कन्ट्याक लेन्स लगाएको छ ?	छ, MAF2=1 1 छैन, MAF2=2..... 2	1 ⇒MAF6A 2 ⇒MAF6B
MAF6A. चस्मा वा कन्ट्याक लेन्स लगाउँदा पनि तपाईंलाई देख्नलाई कठिनाई छ ?	कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ 3	
MAF6B. तपाईंलाई देख्नलाई कठिनाई छ ?	पटकै देख्न सकिदैन..... 4	
MAF7. MAF3 जाँचुहोस् : उत्तरदाताले सुन्ने उपकरणको प्रयोग गरिरहेको छ ?	छ, MAF3=1 1 छैन, MAF3=2..... 2	1 ⇒MAF8A 2 ⇒MAF8B
MAF8A. सुन्ने उपकरणको प्रयोग गर्दा पनि तपाईंलाई सुन्नमा कठिनाई छ ? जस्तै : मानिसको बोली वा संगीत आदि ।	कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ 3	
MAF8B. तपाईंलाई आवाज सुन्नमा कठिनाई छ ? जस्तै : मानिसको बोली वा संगीत आदि ।	पटकै सुन्न सकिदैन..... 4	
MAF9. तपाईंलाई हिँड्नुलाई गर्न वा सिँडी चढ्न कठिनाई छ ?	कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ 3 पटकै हिँड्न सकिदैन 4	
MAF10. तपाईंलाई कुरा सम्झन वा ध्यान एकाग्र गर्न कठिनाई छ ?	कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ 3 पटकै बुझ्न सकिदैन..... 4	
MAF11. तपाईं आफ्नो हेरचाह आफै गर्न कठिनाई छ ? जस्तै : कपडा धुने वा लगाउने आदि ।	कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ 3 पटकै सकिदैन 4	
MAF12. तपाईंले अक्सर प्रयोग गर्ने भाषामा कुराकानी गर्न कठिनाई छ ? जस्तै: चलन चल्तीको भाषामा बुझ्न वा बुझाउन ।	कुनै कठिनाई छैन..... 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ..... 3 पटकै बुझ्न सकिदैन..... 4	






एच. आई. भि./एड्स		MHA
MHA1. अब, अर्को विषयमा कुरा गरौं । तपाईंले कहिल्यै एच. आई. भी वा एड्स बारे सुन्नु भएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒ End
MHA2. एच. आई. भी. भन्ने भाइरस हो जसले गर्दा एड्स हुन सक्छ। एच. आई. भी. सङ्क्रमण नभएको र अरु कसैसँग पनि यौनसम्पर्क नराख्ने एक जना व्यक्तिसँग मात्र यौनसम्पर्क राखेमा के एड्स लाग्ने सम्भावना घट्छ ?	घट्छ 1 घट्दैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
MHA3. लामखुट्टेको टोकाईको कारणले मानिसलाई एच.आई. भी. सर्न सक्छ ?	सक्छ..... 1 सक्दैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
MHA4. प्रत्येक पटक यौनसम्पर्क गर्दा कण्डम लगायो भने एच.आई. भी. सर्ने सम्भावना कम हुन सक्छ ?	सक्छ..... 1 सक्दैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
MHA5. एच. आई. भी. लागेको मानिसको जुठो खायो भने एच.आई. भी. सर्न सक्छ ?	सक्छ..... 1 सक्दैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
MHA6. बोक्सी, भुतप्रेत, पिचाश लागेर वा अन्य दैवी कारणले कसैलाई एच. आई. भी. लाग्न सक्छ ?	सक्छ..... 1 सक्दैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
MHA7. स्वस्थ देखिने व्यक्तिमा पनि एच. आई. भी. को जीवाणु हुने सम्भावना हुनसक्छ ?	सक्छ..... 1 सक्दैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
MHA8. निम्न अवस्थामा एच. आई. भी. संक्रमित आमाबाट एच. आई. भी. को जीवाणु बच्चामा सर्न सक्छ : [A] गर्भावस्थामा ? [B] बच्चा जन्माउँदा ? [C] दूध चुसाउँदा ?	सक्छ सक्दैन तथा गर्भावस्थामा 1 2 8 बच्चा जन्माउँदा 1 2 8 दूध चुसाउँदा 1 2 8	
MHA9. MHA8 मा [A], [B] र [C] जाँचुहोस् । कम्तीमा एउटामा सक्छ भन्ने जवाफ आएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒ MHA24
MHA10. के एच. आई. भी. संक्रमित महिलाको बच्चालाई संक्रमण हुन सक्ने जोखिमबाट जोगाउन डाक्टर वा नर्सले दिन सक्ने कुनै विशेष औषधी छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
MHA24. म त्यसको नतिजा जान्न चाहन्छ । तपाईंले कहिल्यै एच. आई. भी. परीक्षण गर्नु भएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2	2 ⇒ MHA27
MHA25. सबैभन्दा पछिल्लो पटक तपाईंको कति महिना अघि एच. आई. भी. को परीक्षण गरिएको थियो ?	12 महिना भन्दा कम 1 12 देखि 23 महिना भित्र 2 2 वा धेरै वर्ष अघि 3	
MHA26. म त्यसको नतिजा जान्न चाहन्छ । तपाईंले परीक्षणको नतीजा पाउनुभयो ?	पाँए 1 पाइन 2 थाहा छैन 8	1 ⇒ MHA28 2 ⇒ MHA28 8 ⇒ MHA28

MHA27. तपाईंलाई एच. आई. भी. जीवाणुको परीक्षण गराउन कहाँ जानुपर्छ भन्ने थाहा छ ?	छ1 छैन2	
MHA28. एच. आई. भी. को परीक्षण व्यक्ति स्वयंमले गर्न सकिने सामग्रीको बारेमा सुनुभएको छ ?	छ1 छैन2	2 ⇒MHA30
MHA29. तपाईं आफैले परीक्षण गर्न सकिने सामग्रीबाट एच. आई. भी. परीक्षण गर्नु भएको छ ?	छ1 छैन2	
MHA30. यदि कुनै तरकारी पसले वा व्यापारीलाई एच. आई. भी. लागेको थाहा पाउनु भयो भने के तपाईं ऊसँग ताजा तरकारी किन्नु हुन्छ ?	किन्छु 1 किन्दन 2 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	
MHA31. के तपाईं एच. आई. भी. भएको बालबालिकालाई एच. आई. भी. नभएको बच्चाहरूसँग स्कूलमा बस्न दिनुपर्छ भन्ने ठान्नु हुन्छ ?	ठान्छु 1 ठाँन्दन 2 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	
MHA32. यदि एच.आई. भी. परीक्षणबाट पोजिटिभ नतिजा आएमा अरु मानिसहरूले प्रतिकूल व्यवहार गर्नेछन् भन्ने डरले गर्दा मानिसहरू एच. आई. भी. को परीक्षण गर्न हिचकिचाउछन भन्ने ठान्नुहुन्छ ?	ठान्छु 1 ठाँन्दन 2 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	
MHA33. के मानिसहरू एच.आई.भी. भएका वा एच.आई.भी. भएको भन्ने ठानिएकासँग बसिरहेका मानिसहरूको बारेमा खराब कुरा गर्छन ?	गर्छन 1 गर्दैनन् 2 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	
MHA34. के मानिसहरू एच.आई.भी. भएका वा एच.आई.भी. भएको भन्ने आशंका गरिएकाहरूले अरु मानिसहरूबाट गरिने सम्मान गुमाउँछन् ?	गुमाउँछन् 1 गुमाउँदैनन् 2 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	
MHA35. के तपाईं निम्न भनाइसँग सहमत वा असहमत हुनुहुन्छ ? यदि मेरो परिवारमा कसैलाई एच.आई.भी. भएमा मलाई लज्जाबोध हुनेछ ।	सहमत 1 असहमत 2 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	
MHA36. तपाईं एच.आई.भी. भएका व्यक्तिको च्यालसँग सम्पर्कमा आउनुभयो भने आफूलाई एच.आई.भी. लाग्न सक्छ भनेर डराउनु हुन्छ ?	डराउछु 1 डराउदैन 2 मलाई एच आई भी छ भन्नुहुन्छ 7 थाहा छैन/निश्चित छैन/परिस्थितिमा भर पर्छ 8	

सुर्तीजन्य र मदिराजन्य पदार्थको सेवन		MTA
MTA1. तपाईंले कहिल्यै एक दुई सको मात्र भएपनि चुरोट/बिँडी खानु भएको (तान्नु भएको) छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA2. पहिलो पटक एक खिल्ली चुरोट/बिँडी सिङ्गै खाँदा तपाईं कति वर्षको हुनुहुन्थ्यो ?	एक खिल्ली चुरोट सिङ्गै कहिल्यै खाएको छैन 00 पूरा गरेको उमेर..... _____	00 ⇒ MTA6
MTA3. तपाईं हाल चुरोट/बिँडी खाने गर्नु हुन्छ ?	खान्छु..... 1 खान्न 2	2 ⇒ MTA6
MTA4. गत 24 घण्टामा तपाईंले कति खिल्ली चुरोट/बिँडी खानु भयो ?	चुरोट/बिँडी को खिल्ली सङ्ख्या _____	
MTA5. गत एक महिनामा तपाईंले कति दिन चुरोट/बिँडी खानु भएको थियो ? <i>10 दिनभन्दा कम भएमा, दिन सङ्ख्या लेख्नुहोस् । 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम भए, 10 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । “प्रत्येक दिन” वा “प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन” भए 30 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</i>	दिन सङ्ख्या..... 0 _____ 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम 10 प्रत्येक दिन / प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन 30	
MTA6. तपाईंले कहिल्यै चुरोट/बिँडी बाहेक अन्य धुम्रपान जस्तै तमाखु, कक्कड, हुक्का, चिलिम, सिगार जस्ता सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ सेवन गर्नु भएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन..... 2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA7. गत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले चुरोट/बिँडी बाहेक अन्य धुम्रपानजस्तै तमाखु, कक्कड, हुक्का, चिलिम, सिगार जस्ता सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ सेवन गर्नु भएको थियो ?	थियो..... 1 थिएन..... 2	2 ⇒ MTA10
MTA8. गत एक महिनामा तपाईंले कस्तो प्रकारको धुम्रपान वा सुर्तीजन्य वस्तु सेवन गर्नु भएको थियो ? <i>सबै उपयुक्त कोडमा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</i>	सिगार A हुक्का B चिलिम D अन्य (खुलाउने) X	
MTA9. गत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले (MTA8 मा उल्लेख भएका मध्ये) कति दिन सेवन गर्नु भएको थियो ? <i>10 दिनभन्दा कम भएमा, दिन सङ्ख्या लेख्नुहोस् । 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम भए, 10 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । “प्रत्येक दिन” वा “प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन” भए 30 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</i>	दिन सङ्ख्या..... 0 _____ 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम 10 प्रत्येक दिन / प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन 30	
MTA10. तपाईंले कहिल्यै धूवाँरहित सुर्ती, खैनी वा नस जस्ता सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ सेवन गर्नुभएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒ MTA14
MTA11. गत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले धूवाँ रहित सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ सेवन गर्नुभएको थियो ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒ MTA14
MTA12. गत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले कस्तो प्रकारको धूवाँ तान्नु नपर्ने सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ सेवन गर्नुभएको वा खानु भएको थियो ? <i>सबै उपयुक्त कोडमा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</i>	मुखमा राख्ने सुर्ती/खैनी A नस B गुट्खा C अन्य (खुलाउने) X	
MTA13. गत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले (MTA12 मा उल्लेख भएको सुर्तीजन्य पदार्थ) कति दिन सेवन गर्नुभएको थियो ? <i>10 दिनभन्दा कम भएमा, दिन सङ्ख्या लेख्नुहोस् । 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम भए, 10 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । “प्रत्येक दिन” वा “प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन” भए 30 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</i>	दिन सङ्ख्या..... 0 _____ 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम 10 प्रत्येक दिन / प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन 30	

<p>MTA14. अब म तपाईंलाई मदिरापान वा मद्यपानसँग सम्बन्धित केही प्रश्नहरू सोध्न चाहन्छु। तपाईंले कहिल्यै मदिरापान (जाँड/रक्सी/वियर सेवन) गर्नुभएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ1 छैन2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA15. साधारणतया एक ड्रिंक भन्नाले एक क्यान वा एक बोतल वियर वा एक पेग रक्सी वा एक गिलास वाइन बुझाउँछ। पहिलो पटक मदिरा सेवन गर्दा (केही चुस्कीबाहेक) तपाईं कति वर्षको हुनुहुन्थ्यो ?</p> <p>एक पेग रक्सीमा ३० मिलिलिटर हुन्छ।</p>	<p>एक ड्रिंक पनि नगरेको.....00 उमेर _____</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA16. विगत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले कति दिन कम्तिमा एक ड्रिंक मदिरा सेवनगर्नु भयो ?</p> <p>उत्तरदाताले ड्रिंक नगरेको भए, '00' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस्। 10 दिनभन्दा कम भएमा, दिन सङ्ख्या लेख्नुहोस्। 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम भए, 10 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस्। “प्रत्येक दिन” वा “प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन” भए 30 मा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस्।</p>	<p>गएको महिनामा मदिरा खाएको छैन..... 00 दिन सङ्ख्या..... 0 _____ 10 दिन वा सो भन्दा बढी तर 1 महिनाभन्दा कम..... 10 प्रत्येक दिन / प्रायः प्रत्येक दिन..... 30</p>	<p>00 ⇒ End</p>
<p>MTA17. गत 1 महिनामा तपाईंले मदिरा सेवन गरेको दिन साधारणतया प्रति दिन कति मदिरा सेवनगर्नु भयो ?</p>	<p>सेवन गरेको ड्रिंक को मात्रा _____</p>	

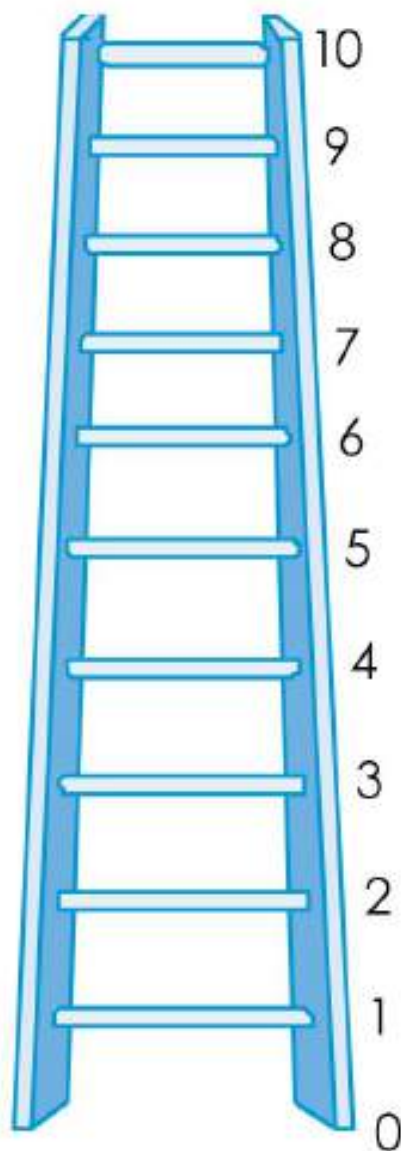
<p>MLS1. म तपाईंसँग तपाईंको खुसी र सन्तुष्टिको बारेमा केही सामान्य प्रश्नहरू सोध्न चाहन्छु ।</p> <p>सर्वप्रथम समग्रमा तपाईं ज्यादै खुसी, केही हदसम्म खुसी, खुसी पनि छैन बेखुसी पनि छैन, केही हदसम्म बेखुसी वा ज्यादै बेखुसी के हुनुहुन्छ ?</p> <p>तपाईं आफ्नो उत्तरलाई सजिलो बनाउन तलका तस्वीरहरू पनि हेर्न सक्नुहुन्छ ।</p> <p><i>उत्तर कार्डको साइड 1 देखाउनुहोस् र सबै संकेतहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । उत्तरदाताले छानेको संकेतमा रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</i></p>	<p>ज्यादै खुसी 1</p> <p>केही हदसम्म खुसी..... 2</p> <p>खुसी पनि छैन बेखुसी पनि छैन 3</p> <p>केही हदसम्म बेखुसी 4</p> <p>ज्यादै बेखुसी 5</p>	
<p>MLS2. भन्डको चित्र देखाउनुहोस् ।</p> <p>अब यो भन्डको चित्रलाई हेर्नुहोस्, 0 सबैभन्दा तल्लो खुट्किला र 10 सबैभन्दा माथिल्लो खुट्किला हो ।</p> <p>यस भन्डको माथिल्लो खुट्किलाले सम्भव भएसम्मको राम्रो जीवन र तल्लो खुट्किलाले सम्भव भएसम्मको नराम्रो जीवन जनाउँछ भन्ने हामी मानौं ।</p> <p>यो समयमा तपाईंले भन्डको कुन खुट्किलामा भएको अनुभव गर्नुहुन्छ ?</p> <p><i>यदि आवश्यक भएमा थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : तपाईंले अनुभव गरेको सबैभन्दा नजिकको खुट्किला कुन हो ?</i></p>	<p>भन्डको खुट्किला ____ ____</p>	
<p>MLS3. गत सालको यही समयसँग तुलना गर्दा, तपाईंको जिन्दगी (जीवनस्तर) समग्रमा पहिले भन्दा सुधिए जस्तो लागेको छ, लगभग उस्तै जस्तो लागेको छ वा भन् खराब भएको जस्तो लागेको छ ?</p>	<p>सुधिएको (राम्रो भएको) 1</p> <p>लगभग उस्तै 2</p> <p>भन् खराब भएको..... 3</p>	
<p>MLS4. अब आउने एक वर्षमा, तपाईंको जिन्दगी समग्रमा अहिलेको भन्दा राम्रो होला, लगभग उस्तै वा भन् नराम्रो होला ? कस्तो अपेक्षा गर्नुभएको छ ?</p>	<p>अहिलेको भन्दा राम्रो 1</p> <p>लगभग उस्तै 2</p> <p>भन् नराम्रो 3</p>	

ज्यादै खुसी	केही हदसम्म खुसी	खुसी पनि छैन बेखुसी पनि छैन	केही हदसम्म बेखुसी	ज्यादै बेखुसी
				

साक्षरता कार्ड
(प्रश्न नम्बर MWB14)

मेरो देश नेपाल राम्रो छ ।
सफा पानी पिउनु पर्छ ।
बालबालिकाहरू मायालु हुन्छन् ।
सगरमाथा अग्लो हिमाल हो ।

Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

MWM10. समय लेख्नुहोस्	घण्टा : मिनेट :	
MWM11. सम्पूर्ण अन्तर्वार्ता गोप्य रुपमा नै सम्पन्न भयो वा विचमा तथा केही भाग वाँकी हुदाँ कोही तपाँडै संगै थियो ?	हो, अन्तर्वार्ता गोप्य रुपमा नै सम्पन्न भयो 1 होइन, अन्तर्वार्ताको विचमा अरु कोही आएको थियो (उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्)..... 2 होइन, अन्तर्वार्ताको केही भागमा अरु कोही आएको थियो (उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्) 3	
MWM12. प्रश्नावलीको भाषा के हो ?	नेपाली 1 भोजपुरी 2 मैथिली..... 3	
MWM13. अन्तर्वार्ताको भाषा के हो ? भाषाको नाम र कोड अनुसूची हेरी लेख्नुहोस् ।	नेपाली 1 भोजपुरी 2 मैथिली..... 3 अन्य भाषा (खुलाउने) 6	
MWM14. उत्तरदाताको मातृभाषा के हो ? भाषाको नाम र कोड अनुसूची हेरी लेख्नुहोस् ।	मातृभाषा:..... अन्य भाषा(खुलाउने)..... 996	
MWM15. यस प्रश्नावलीको कुनै भागको लागि भाषा अनुवादक प्रयोग गरिएको थियो ?	थियो, प्रश्नावलीको सम्पूर्ण भागको लागि 1 थियो, प्रश्नावलीको केही भागको लागि 2 थिएन, प्रयोग भएन 3	
MWM16. पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको परिवार सदस्य सूचीकरण लगतको HL10 र HL20 हेर्नुहोस्: पाँच वर्ष मुनिको कुनै बच्चाको हेरचाह/ स्याहारसुसार गर्ने व्यक्ति अहिलेकै उत्तरदाता हो ?	<p><input type="checkbox"/> हो ⇒ पुरुष परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्डको MWM17 मा जानुहोस् र '01' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । त्यसपछि पाँच वर्षमुनिका बालबालिकाको अरुको प्रश्नावली उहि उत्तरदातासँग भर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> होइन ⇒ पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको HH26 र HH27 जाँचुहोस् । 5 देखि 17 वर्ष उमेरका बालबालिकाको प्रश्नावलीको लागि यस घरपरिवारबाट कुनै एक जना 5 देखि 17 वर्ष उमेरको छनोटमा परेको छ ?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> हो ⇒ पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको परिवार सदस्य सूचीकरण लगतको HL20 हेर्नुहोस्: छनोटमा परेको 5 देखि 17 वर्षको बच्चाको हेरचाह/ स्याहारसुसार गर्ने व्यक्ति अहिलेकै उत्तरदाता हो ?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> हो ⇒ पुरुष परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्डको MWM17 मा जानुहोस् र '01' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । त्यसपछि छनोटमा परेको 5 देखि 17 वर्षका बालबालिकाको प्रश्नावली यहि उत्तरदाता सँग भर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> होइन ⇒ पुरुष परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्डको MWM17 मा जानुहोस् र '01' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । त्यसपछि उत्तरदातालाई धन्यवाद दिएर अन्तर्वार्ता समाप्त गर्नुहोस् । यो परिवारसँग अरु प्रश्नावली सोध्नुपर्ने छ छैन एकिन गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> होइन ⇒ पुरुष परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्डको MWM17 मा जानुहोस् र '01' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । त्यसपछि उत्तरदातालाई धन्यवाद दिएर अन्तर्वार्ता समाप्त गर्नुहोस् । यो परिवारसँग अरु प्रश्नावली सोध्नुपर्ने छ छैन एकिन गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	

गणकको अवलोकन

सुपरिवेक्षकको अवलोकन



पाँच वर्षमुनिका बालबालिकाको विवरण खण्ड		UF
UF1. क्लष्टर नम्बर: _____	UF2. परिवार क्रम सङ्ख्या: _____	
UF3. बालक/बालिकाको नाम र लाइन नम्बर: नाम _____ लाइन नम्बर _____	UF4.आमा अथवा स्याहारसुसार गर्ने मुख्य व्यक्तिको नाम र लाइन नम्बर: नाम _____ लाइन नम्बर _____	
UF5. गणकको नाम र कोड नम्बर : नाम _____ कोड नम्बर _____	UF6. सुपरिवेक्षकको नाम र कोड नम्बर : नाम _____ कोड नम्बर _____	
UF7. अन्तर्वार्ता मिति (विक्रम सम्बत्मा गते/महिना/साल): _____ / _____ / 2 0 7 _____	UF8. समय लेख्नुहोस्:	घण्टा : मिनेट _____ : _____

परिवारिकको प्रश्नावलीको परिवार सदस्य सूचीकरण लगतको HL6 मा उत्तरदाताको उमेर हेर्नुहोस्: यदि उमेर 15देखि 17 वर्षको छ भने, अन्तर्वार्ताको लागि वयस्कको सहमति पाएको छ (HH33 or HH39) वा आवश्यक छैन (HL20=90) । यदि सहमति आवश्यक छ तर पाएन भने अन्तर्वार्ता प्रारम्भ गर्नुहुँदैन र UF17मा '06' जनाउनुपर्दछ । उत्तरदाता कम्तीमा 15 वर्ष उमेरको हुनुपर्दछ ।

UF9. यस परिवारमा भरिएका सबै प्रश्नावलीहरू जाँचगर्नुहोस् : तपाईं वा तपाईंको टोलीको अन्य सदस्यले यस उत्तरदातासँग अर्को प्रश्नावलीको लागि अन्तर्वार्ता लिनुभएको छ ?	छ, अन्तर्वार्ता लिइसकेको.....1 छैन, पहिलो अन्तर्वार्ता.....2	1⇒UF10B 2⇒UF10A
UF10A. नमस्कार । मेरो नाम (गणक नाम) हो । हामी केन्द्रीय तथ्याङ्क विभागका कर्मचारी हौं । हामी अहिले बालबालिका, महिला, परिवार तथा परिवारको अवस्थामा सम्बन्धित नेपाल बहुसूचक सर्वेक्षण 2075/76 (NMICS 2019) आयोजनाको काममा संलग्न छौं । म (बालबालिकाको नाम UF3 बाट) को स्वास्थ्य र अन्य विषयबारेमा कुरा गर्न चाहन्छु । यस अन्तर्वार्ताको लागि 25 मिनेट लाग्ने छ । यस प्रश्नावलीमा तपाईंले दिएका व्यक्तिगत विवरणहरू तथ्याङ्क ऐन २०१५ बमोजिम गोप्य राखिनेछन् । यदि तपाईं कुनै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिन चाहानुहुन्छ भने वा अन्तर्वार्ता रोक्न चाहानुहुन्छ भने कृपया मलाई जानकारी गराउनुहोला । के अब म अन्तर्वार्ता शुरु गर्नसक्छु ?	UF10B. अब म (बालबालिकाको नाम UF3 बाट) को स्वास्थ्य र अन्य विषयबारेमा विस्तृत कुरा गर्न चाहन्छु । यस अन्तर्वार्ताको लागि 25 मिनेट लाग्ने छ । यस प्रश्नावलीमा तपाईंले दिएका व्यक्तिगत विवरणहरू तथ्याङ्क ऐन २०१५ बमोजिम गोप्य राखिनेछन् । यदि तपाईं कुनै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिन चाहानुहुन्छ भने वा अन्तर्वार्ता रोक्न चाहानुहुन्छ भने कृपया मलाई जानकारी गराउनुहोला । के अब म अन्तर्वार्ता शुरु गर्नसक्छु ?	
हुन्छ..... 1 हुन्न/नसोधिएको..... 2	1 ⇒पाँच वर्षमुनिका बालबालिकाको पृष्ठभूमि मोड्युल 2 ⇒UF17	

UF17. पाँच वर्षमुनिका बालबालिकाहरूको अन्तर्वार्ताको परिणाम : कोडहरू आमा वा स्याहारसुसार गर्ने व्यक्तिको लागि हुन् : अपूर्ण अन्तर्वार्ताको हकमा सुपरिवेक्षकसँग छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।	<p>पूरा भएको..... 01</p> <p>घरमा नभेटिएको..... 02</p> <p>अस्वीकार गरेको..... 03</p> <p>आंशिक पूरा भएका..... 04</p> <p>असमर्थ भएको (खुलाउने)..... 05</p> <p>उमेर 15 देखि 17 वर्षको उत्तरदाताको हकमा वयस्क व्यक्तिको अनुमति नभएको..... 06</p> <p>अन्य(खुलाउने)..... 96</p>
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पाँच वर्षमुनिका बालबालिकाको पृष्ठभूमि		UB
<p>UB0. मैले अन्तर्वार्ता शुरु गर्नु पहिले, के तपाईं (<i>नाम</i>) को जन्मदर्ता, खोपकार्ड वा अन्य खोपका विवरण उल्लेख भएको कागजात ल्याउन सक्नुहुन्छ ? हामीलाई ती कागजात हेर्नुपर्ने हुनसक्छ ।</p>		
<p>UB1. (<i>नाम</i>) कति गते, कुन महिना र सालमा जन्मनु भएको हो ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : (<i>नाम</i>) को जन्म दिन कहिले हो ?</p> <p>आमा अथवा स्याहारसुसार गर्ने व्यक्तिलाई जन्मदिन (गते) थाहा भए गतेसमेत लेख्नुहोस्, गते थाहा नभए '98' मा गोले घेरा लगाउनु होस् ।</p> <p>जन्म महिना र साल अनिवार्य रुपमा पत्ता लगाएर लेख्नु पर्छ ।</p>	<p>जन्म मिति गते.....</p> <p>गते थाहा छैन.....98</p> <p>महिना.....</p> <p>साल.....2 0 7</p>	
<p>UB2. (<i>नाम</i>) कति वर्ष पूरा हुनुभयो ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : (<i>नाम</i>) पछिल्लो जन्म दिनमा कति वर्ष पुगनु भएको हो ?</p> <p>उमेर पूरा गरेको वर्ष लेख्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>एक वर्षभन्दा कम उमेरको भए '0' लेख्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् र सच्याउनुहोस् :UB1 र UB2 उत्तर नमिलेको भए ।</p>	<p>उमेर (पूरा गरेको वर्षमा)</p>	
<p>UB3.UB2 मा जाँचनुहोस्: बच्चाको उमेर ?</p>	<p>उमेर 0, 1, वा 2 वर्ष1</p> <p>उमेर 3 वा 4 वर्ष2</p>	<p>1 ⇒UB9</p>
<p>UB4.परिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको (HH47) मा उत्तरदाताको लाइन नम्बर (UF4) मा उत्तरदाता जाँच गर्नुहोस्:</p>	<p>उत्तरदाता एउटै, UF4=HH471</p> <p>उत्तरदाता फरक,UF4≠HH472</p>	<p>2 ⇒UB6</p>
<p>UB5.परिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको शिक्षा मोड्युल ED10 जाँचनुहोस्: बच्चाले यस शैक्षिक सत्रमा प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा अध्ययन गर्दै हुनुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>छ, ED10=01</p> <p>छैन, ED10≠0 वा खाली2</p>	<p>1 ⇒UB8B</p> <p>2 ⇒UB9</p>
<p>UB6. (<i>नाम</i>) कहिल्यै प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा कार्यक्रममा जानुभएको थियो ?</p>	<p>गएको1</p> <p>नगएको.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒UB9</p>
<p>UB7. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ को बैशाखदेखि कुनै पनि समय (<i>नाम</i>) ले प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा जानुभयो ?</p>	<p>गएको1</p> <p>नगएको.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒UB8A</p> <p>2 ⇒UB9</p>
<p>UB8A. (<i>नाम</i>) हाल प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा लिइरहनु भएको छ ?</p>		
<p>UB8B. तपाईंले यस शैक्षिक सत्रमा (<i>नाम</i>) ले प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा लिएको छ भनी बताउनुभयो । (<i>नाम</i>) ले हाल प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा लिइरहनु भएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ.....1</p> <p>छैन.....2</p>	
<p>UB9. (<i>नाम</i>)को कुनै स्वास्थ्य बिमा गरिएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ.....1</p> <p>छैन.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>UB10. (<i>नाम</i>) को कुन प्रकारको स्वास्थ्य बिमा गरेको छ ?</p> <p>बहुउत्तर सम्भव छ ।</p>	<p>सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य बिमा.....A</p> <p>रोजगारदाताद्वारा गरिएको स्वास्थ्य बिमा.....B</p> <p>सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम.....C</p> <p>अरु निजी स्वास्थ्य बिमा.....D</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने).....X</p>	

जन्म दर्ता		BR
BR1. (नाम) को जन्मदर्ता प्रमाणपत्र लिएको छ ? छ भने, थप प्रश्न सोध्नुहोस् : के म हेर्न सक्छु?	छ, हेरेको.....1	1 ⇒End
	छ नहेरेको.....2	2 ⇒End
	छैन.....3	
	थाहा छैन8	
BR2. (नाम) को गाउँपालिका वा नगरपालिकामा जन्मदर्ता गरेको छ ?	छ.....1	1 ⇒End
	छैन.....2	
	थाहा छैन8	
BR3. (नाम) को जन्मदर्ता कसरी गर्ने भन्ने तपाईंलाई थाहा छ ?	छ.....1	
	छैन.....2	

<p>EC1. (नाम) को लागि तपाईंको घरमा कतिवटा बालपुस्तक वा सचित्र-पुस्तकहरू छन् ?</p>	<p>नभएको..... 00</p> <p>बालबालिकाको पुस्तक संख्या 0</p> <p>10 वटाभन्दा धेरै पुस्तक भएको..... 10</p>	
<p>EC2. (नाम) ले घरमा भएको समयमा खेल्ने गरेका सामाग्रीहरूबारे कुरा गरौं :</p> <p>के (नाम) खेल्नुहुन्छ :</p> <p>[A] घरमा बनाएका खेलौनाहरू (जस्तै, पुतली, कार र अन्य घरमा बनाइएका खेलौनाहरू) ?</p> <p>[B] पसलबाट किनेर ल्याइएका वा कारखानामा बनेका खेलौनाहरू ?</p> <p>[C] घरायसी वस्तुजस्तै, भाँडाकुँडा अथवा घर बाहिर पाइने वस्तुहरू जस्तै लठ्ठी, ढुङ्गा, वा पातपतिङ्गर ?</p>	<p>हो होइन नथा</p> <p>घरमा बनाएका खेलौना 1 2 8</p> <p>पसलमा किनेका खेलौना 1 2 8</p> <p>परिवारका/बाहिरका सामान..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>EC3. कहिलेकाहीं पसल जाँदा, लुगाधुन जाँदा वा अन्य कामका लागि घर बाहिर जाँदा बालबालिकाको स्याहारसुसार गर्ने वयस्क व्यक्तिले बालबालिकालाई छोडेर जानुपर्ने हुनसक्छ ।</p> <p>गत 7 दिनमा (नाम) लाई कति दिन</p> <p>[A] एक घण्टाभन्दा बढी समयसम्म एकलै छोडिएको थियो ?</p> <p>[B] एकघण्टा भन्दा बढी समयसम्म अर्को 10 वर्ष भन्दाकम उमेरको बालक/बालिकाको जिम्मामा छोडिएको थियो ?</p> <p>छोडेको थिएन भने '0' र थाहा छैन भने'8' लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>1 घण्टा भन्दा बढी एकलै छोडेको दिन सङ्ख्या _</p> <p>1 घण्टा भन्दा बढी अर्को बच्चाको जिम्मामा छोडेको दिन सङ्ख्या _</p>	
<p>EC4.UB2 जाँचनुहोस्: बच्चाको उमेर ?</p>	<p>उमेर 0 वा 1 वर्ष 1</p> <p>उमेर 2, 3 वा 4 वर्ष 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒End</p>

<p>EC5. गत 3 दिनमा तपाईं अथवा तपाईंको परिवारको 15 वर्ष भन्दा माथिको कुनै सदस्य (नाम) का साथमा निम्न कुनै क्रियाकलापमा संलग्न हुनुभयो :</p> <p>हुनुहुन्थ्यो भने, सोध्नुहोस् :</p> <p>यो क्रियाकलापमा (नाम) का साथमा को संलग्न हुनुहुन्थ्यो ?</p> <p>धर्मबुवा वा आमा/परिवारमा बस्ने सौतेनी आमा वा सौतेनीबुवा बच्चासँग संलग्न हुन्छ भने आमा वा बुवामा कोड गर्नुपर्दछ ।</p> <p>उपयुक्त सबै कोड रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि यी क्रियाकलापहरूमा 15 वर्ष र सोभन्दा माथिका परिवारका सदस्य संलग्न छ भने 'कोही पनि होइन' भनी रेकर्ड गर्नुहुदैन ।</p> <p>[A] (नाम) सँगसँगै पुस्तक पढ्ने अथवा सचित्र पुस्तक हेर्ने ?</p> <p>[B] (नाम) लाई कथाहरू भन्ने ?</p> <p>[C] (नाम) लाई गीत/लोरी सुनाउने वा सँगै गीत/लोरी गाउने ?</p> <p>[D] (नाम) लाई डुलाउन/घुमाउन घरबाहिर लैजाने ?</p> <p>[E] (नाम) सँगै खेल्ने ?</p> <p>[F] (नाम) सँग सँगसँगै नाम भन्ने, गन्ती सुनाउने वा चित्र कोरेर देखाउने ?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>आमा</th> <th>बुवा</th> <th>अरु</th> <th>कोही पनि होइन</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>पुस्तक पढ्ने</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>कथाहरू भन्ने</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>गीत गाउने</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>बाहिर लैजाने</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>सँगै खेल्ने</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>नाम सुनाउने</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		आमा	बुवा	अरु	कोही पनि होइन	पुस्तक पढ्ने	A	B	X	Y	कथाहरू भन्ने	A	B	X	Y	गीत गाउने	A	B	X	Y	बाहिर लैजाने	A	B	X	Y	सँगै खेल्ने	A	B	X	Y	नाम सुनाउने	A	B	X	Y	
	आमा	बुवा	अरु	कोही पनि होइन																																	
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नाम सुनाउने	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p>EC5G.UB2 जाँच्नुहोस् : बच्चाको उमेर ?</p>	<p>उमेर 2 वर्ष 1</p> <p>उमेर 3 वा 4 वर्ष 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ End</p>																																			
<p>EC6. अब(नाम) को स्वास्थ्य र विकासबारे केही कुरा गरौं । सबै बालक/बालिका उस्तै गतिमा विकास हुँदैन र सिक्दैन । उदाहरणका लागि, कोही अरुभन्दा पहिले नै हिँड्न शुरु गर्छन् । यी प्रश्नहरू (नाम) को विकासका विभिन्न पक्षसँग सम्बन्धित छन् ।</p> <p>(नाम) ले वर्षमालाका कम्तीमा दशवटा अक्षरहरू चिन्न वा भन्न सक्नुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>सक्ने 1</p> <p>नसक्ने 2</p> <p>थाहा छैन..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC7. (नाम) ले कम्तीमा चारवटा सरल, प्रचलित शब्दहरू पढ्न सक्नुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>सक्ने 1</p> <p>नसक्ने 2</p> <p>थाहा छैन..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC8. (नाम) ले 1 देखि 10 सम्मका सबै अंकहरू भन्न र चिन्न सक्नुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>सक्ने 1</p> <p>नसक्ने 2</p> <p>थाहा छैन..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC9. (नाम) ले भुइँवाट स-साना छेस्का अथवा दुइगाजस्ता वस्तुहरू दुई औलाले टिप्न सक्नुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>सक्ने 1</p> <p>नसक्ने 2</p> <p>थाहा छैन..... 8</p>																																				

EC10. (नाम) बेलाबखत खेलै नसक्ने गरी साहै विरामी पर्नुहुन्छ ?	पर्ने 1 नपर्ने 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	
EC11. (नाम) लाई गर्न दिइएका सामान्य निर्देशनहरुको सही तरिकाले पालना गर्न सक्नुहुन्छ ?	सक्ने 1 नसक्ने 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	
EC12. (नाम) लाई केही काम गर्न दिइयो भने अरुको सहायताविना नै गर्नसक्नुहुन्छ ?	सक्ने 1 नसक्ने 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	
EC13. (नाम) अरु बालबालिकाहरूसँग राम्ररी घुलमिल हुन सक्नुहुन्छ ?	सक्ने 1 नसक्ने 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	
EC14. (नाम) ले अरु बालबालिकाहरु वा वयस्कहरुलाई लात्ती हान्ने, टोक्ने अथवा हिर्काउने गर्नुहुन्छ ?	गर्नुहुन्छ..... 1 गर्नुहुँदैन 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	
EC15. (नाम) को ध्यान सजिलैसँग अर्कोतिर मोडिने गर्छ ?	सक्ने 1 नसक्ने 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	

<p>UCD1. UB2 जाँचुहोस् : बच्चाको उमेर ?</p>	<p>उमेर 0 वर्ष 1 उमेर 1, 2, 3 वा 4 वर्ष 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ End</p>
<p>UCD2. बालबालिकालाई सही चालचलन/व्यवहार सिकाउन वा बालबालिकाको चालचलनमा देखिएका समस्या सुल्झाउन वयस्कहरुले केही निश्चित उपायहरु अपनाउने गर्दछन् । म तपाईंलाई यस्ता विभिन्न उपायहरु पढेर सुनाउँछु र तपाईं वा तपाईंको परिवारको कुनै वयस्क सदस्यले गत 1 महिनामा</p> <p>(नाम) सँग यो तरिका अपनाउनु भएको थियो, थिएन भन्नुहोस्:</p> <p>[A] (नाम) लाई मनपर्ने कुरा नदिने वा घर बाहिर जान नदिने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[B] (नाम) को चालचलन बानीव्यहोरा गलत थियो भन्ने कुरा सम्झाउने बुझाउने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[C] (नाम) लाई समातेर हल्लाउने वा भ्याङ्गल भुङ्गल पार्ने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[D] (नाम) लाई ठूलो स्वरले कराउने वा हकार्ने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[E] (नाम) को खराब चालचलन वा व्यवहारबाट ध्यान अर्कोतर्फ मोड्न अरु केही काम गर्न दिने वा अल्मलाउने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[F] (नाम) लाई फिलामा खाली हातले हिकाउने गर्नुभएको थियो?</p> <p>[G] (नाम) लाई फिलामा वा शरीरको अन्य भागमा लट्टी, कूचो, कपाल कोर्ने काँगियो, पेटी अथवा अरु कुनै साह्रो वस्तुले हिकाउने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[H] (नाम) लाई लाटो, अल्टी, अथवा यस्तै अरु नाम लिएर बोलाउने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[I] (नाम) लाई टाउकोमा, मुख वा कानमा हिकाउने वा थप्पड दिने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[J] (नाम) लाई हातमा, पाखुरा वा गोडामा हिकाउने वा थप्पड दिने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[K] (नाम) लाई बेसरी पिट्ने, लगातार सकेसम्म हिकाउने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो थिएन</p> <p>मनपर्ने कुरा/घरबाहिर जान नदिने 1 2</p> <p>चालचलन बानीव्यहोरा गलतमा सम्झाउने बुझाउने..... 1 2</p> <p>समातेर हल्लाउने वा भ्याङ्गल भुङ्गल पार्ने..... 1 2</p> <p>ठूलो स्वरले कराउने वा हकार्ने 1 2</p> <p>केही काम गर्न दिने 1 2</p> <p>फिलामा खाली हातले हिकाउने 1 2</p> <p>लट्टी, कूचो, कपाल कोर्ने काँगियो, पेटी अथवा अरु कुनै साह्रो वस्तुले हिकाउने 1 2</p> <p>लाटो, अल्टी, अथवा यस्तै अरु नाम लिएर बोलाउने... 1 2</p> <p>टाउकोमा, मुख वा कानमा हिकाउने वा थप्पड दिने... 1 2</p> <p>हातमा, पाखुरा वा गोडामा हिकाउने वा थप्पड दिने... 1 2</p> <p>बेसरी पिट्ने, लगातार सकेसम्म हिकाउने..... 1 2</p>	<p></p>
<p>UCD3. UF4 जाँचुहोस् : यो उत्तरदाता पाँच वर्षमुनिका कुनै पनि बालबालिकाको वा 5-17 वर्षका बालबालिकाको व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावलीको लागि छानिएको 5-14 वर्षसम्मको बालबालिकाको आमा वा स्याहारसुसार गर्ने व्यक्ति हो ?</p>	<p>हो 1 होइन 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ UCD5</p>
<p>UCD4. UF4 जाँचुहोस्: यस उत्तरदाताले अर्को बच्चाको लागि पनि यस प्रश्न (UCD5 वा FCD5)को पहिले नै उत्तर दिएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ 1 छैन 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ End</p>
<p>UCD5. सही तरिकाले हुकाउन, बढाउन अथवा शिक्षा दिन बालक/बालिकालाई शारीरिक सजाय दिनुपर्छ भन्ने कुरामा विश्वास गर्नुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>गर्छु..... 1 गर्दिन..... 2</p> <p>थाहा छैन / केही राय छैन 8</p>	<p></p>

बालबालिकाको कार्यात्मक क्षमता		UCF
UCF1. UB2 जाँचुहोस् : बच्चाको उमेर ?	उमेर 0 वा 1 वर्ष 1 उमेर 2, 3 वा 4 वर्ष 2	1 ⇨ End
UCF2. म तपाईंलाई (नाम) सँग भएका कठिनाइहरूको बारेमा केही प्रश्न सोध्न चाहन्छु । (नाम) ले चस्मा लगाउनुहुन्छ ?	लगाउनुहुन्छ..... 1 लगाउनुहुँदैन 2	
UCF3. (नाम) ले सुन्ने उपकरणको प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ?	गर्नुहुन्छ 1 गर्नुहुँदैन 2	
UCF4. (नाम) ले हिँडुल गर्नको लागि केही उपकरणको प्रयोग वा कसैको सहायता लिनुहुन्छ ?	लिनुहुन्छ 1 लिनुहुँदैन 2	
UCF5. अबका प्रश्नमा, तपाईंले चार वटा सम्भाव्य उत्तरहरूमध्ये कुनै एक उत्तर दिनुपर्दछ । प्रत्येक प्रश्नको लागि (नाम) ले १) कुनै कठिनाइ छैन २) केही कठिनाइ छ ३) धेरै कठिनाइ छ वा ४) पटककै गर्नसक्दैन मध्ये कुनै एक भनी दिनुहोला । उत्तरदाताले प्रत्येक प्रश्नमा उत्तरको वर्गीकरण अनुसार उत्तर नदिएमा उत्तरको वर्गीकरणहरू दोहोर्‍याउनुपर्दछ : चार सम्भाव्य उत्तरहरू सम्झनुहोस्: के तपाईं भन्न सक्नुहुन्छ (नाम) लाई १) कुनै कठिनाइ छैन २) केही कठिनाइ छ ३) धेरै कठिनाइ छ वा ४) पटककै गर्नसक्दैन ?		
UCF6. UCF2 जाँचुहोस् : बच्चाले चस्मा लगाएको छ ?	छ, UCF2=1 1 छैन, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF7A 2 ⇨ UCF7B
UCF7A. चस्मा लगाउँदा पनि (नाम) लाई देख्नलाई कठिनाइ छ ?	कुनै कठिनाइ छैन 1 केही कठिनाइ छ 2 धेरै कठिनाइ छ 3	
UCF7B. (नाम) लाई देख्नलाई कठिनाइ छ ?	पटककै देख्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4	
UCF8. UCF3 जाँचुहोस्: बच्चाले सुन्ने यन्त्रको प्रयोग गरिरहेको छ ?	छ, UCF3=1 1 छैन, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF9A 2 ⇨ UCF9B
UCF9A. सुन्ने उपकरणको प्रयोग गर्दा पनि (नाम) लाई सुन्नमा कठिनाइ छ –जस्तै मानिसको बोली वा संगीत?	कुनै कठिनाइ छैन 1 केही कठिनाइ छ 2	
UCF9B. (नाम) लाई आवाज सुन्नमा कठिनाइ छ –जस्तै मानिसको बोली वा संगीत ?	धेरै कठिनाइ छ 3 पटककै सुन्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4	
UCF10. UCF4 जाँचुहोस्: बच्चाले हिँडुल गर्नको लागि उपकरणको प्रयोग वा कसैको सहायता लिनुहुन्छ ?	लिनुहुन्छ, UCF4=1 1 लिनुहुँदैन, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF11 2 ⇨ UCF13
UCF11. उपकरणको प्रयोग वा कसैको सहायता विना (नाम) लाई हिँडुल गर्न कठिनाइ छ ?	केही कठिनाइ छ 2 धेरै कठिनाइ छ 3 पटककै हिँडुल गर्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4	
UCF12. उपकरणको प्रयोग वा कसैको सहायता लिँदा पनि (नाम) लाई हिँडुल गर्न कठिनाइ छ ?	कुनै कठिनाइ छैन 1 केही कठिनाइ छ 2 धेरै कठिनाइ छ 3 पटककै हिँडुल गर्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4	1 ⇨ UCF14 2 ⇨ UCF14 3 ⇨ UCF14 4 ⇨ UCF14
UCF13. समान उमेरका बालबालिकाको तुलनामा (नाम) लाई हिँडुल गर्न कठिनाइ छ ?	कुनै कठिनाइ छैन 1 केही कठिनाइ छ 2 धेरै कठिनाइ छ 3 पटककै हिँडुल गर्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4	

<p>UCF14. समान उमेरका बालबालिकाको तुलनामा (नाम) लाई आफ्नो हातले स-साना वस्तुहरु टिप्न कठिनाइ छ ?</p>	<p>कुनै कठिनाइ छैन 1 केही कठिनाइ छ 2 धेरै कठिनाइ छ 3 पटकै टिप्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	
<p>UCF15. (नाम) लाई तपाईंको कुरा बुझ्न कठिनाइ छ ?</p>	<p>कुनै कठिनाइ छैन 1 केही कठिनाइ छ 2 धेरै कठिनाइ छ 3 पटकै बुझ्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	
<p>UCF16. (नाम) ले बोलेको कुरा बुझ्नमा तपाईंलाई कठिनाइ छ ?</p>	<p>कुनै कठिनाइ छैन 1 केही कठिनाइ छ 2 धेरै कठिनाइ छ 3 पटकै बुझ्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	
<p>UCF17. समान उमेरका बालबालिकाको तुलनामा (नाम) लाई सिकाइमा कठिनाइ छ ?</p>	<p>कुनै कठिनाइ छैन 1 केही कठिनाइ छ 2 धेरै कठिनाइ छ 3 पटकै सिक्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	
<p>UCF18. समान उमेरका बालबालिकाको तुलनामा (नाम) लाई खेलमा कठिनाइ छ ?</p>	<p>कुनै कठिनाइ छैन 1 केही कठिनाइ छ 2 धेरै कठिनाइ छ 3 पटकै खेलन सक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	
<p>UCF19. अर्को प्रश्नको उत्तरका लागि विभिन्न पाँच विकल्पहरु छन् । म ती विकल्पहरु प्रश्नपछि पढेर सुनाउँछु ।</p> <p>समान उमेरका बालबालिकाको तुलनामा (नाम) ले अरु बालबालिका वा वयस्कहरुलाई कतिको लाठी हान्ने, टोक्ने वा हिर्काउने गर्नुहुन्छ ?</p> <p>पटकै गर्नुहुँदैन, अलिअलि, अरु जत्तिकै, धेरै, अति धेरै- तपाईं के भन्नुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>पटकै गर्नुहुँदैन 1 अलिअलि 2 अरु जत्तिकै 3 धेरै 4 अति धेरै 5</p>	

स्तनपान र शिशु आहार		BD
BD1. UB2 जाँचुहोस् : बच्चाको उमेर ?	उमेर 0, 1, वा 2 वर्ष.....1 उमेर 3 वा 4 वर्ष.....2	2 ⇨ End
BD2. (नाम) लाई कहिल्यै स्तनपान गराइएको छ ?	छ1 छैन.....2 थाहा छैन.....8	2 ⇨ BD3A 8 ⇨ BD3A
BD3. (नाम) लाई अहिले पनि स्तनपान गराइदैंछ ?	छ1 छैन.....2 थाहा छैन.....8	
BD3A. UB2 जाँचुहोस् : बच्चाको उमेर ?	उमेर 0 वा 1 वर्ष1 उमेर 2 वर्ष2	2 ⇨ End
BD4. (नाम) लाई हिजो (बिहान, दिउँसो, बेलुका र राती समेत) निप्ल भएको बोतल प्रयोग गरेर कुनै भोल पदार्थ पिलाउनु भएको थियो ?	थियो1 थिएन2 थाहा छैन.....8	
BD5. (नाम) लाई हिजो (बिहान, दिउँसो, बेलुका र राती समेत) पुनर्जलीय भोल पिलाउनु भएको थियो ?	थियो1 थिएन2 थाहा छैन.....8	
BD6. (नाम) लाई हिजो (बिहान, दिउँसो, बेलुका र राती समेत) भिटामिन वा खनिज पूरक वा कुनै औषधीहरु पिलाउनु वा ख्वाउनु भएको थियो ?	थियो1 थिएन2 थाहा छैन.....8	

<p>BD7. अब (नाम) ले हिजो <i>(बिहान, दिउँसो, बेलुका र राती समेत)</i> पिएको सबै अन्य भोल पदार्थको बारेमा कुरा गरौ ।</p> <p>तपाईंको घरभन्दा बाहिर भोल पदार्थ पिएको भएता पनि यसमा समावेश गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>(नाम) ले हिजो <i>(बिहान, दिउँसो, बेलुका र राती समेत)</i> (भोल पदार्थको नाम) लिनु भएको थियो :</p>		
<p>[A] सादा पानी ?</p>	<p>सादा पानी</p>	<p>थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8</p>
<p>[B] जुस वा फलफूलको रस ?</p>	<p>जुस वा फलफूलको रस</p>	<p>थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8</p>
<p>[C] ज्वानो,दाल तरकारी वा मासुको भोल ?</p>	<p>भोल</p>	<p>थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8</p>
<p>[D] भोलजन्य शिशु आहार (इन्फचान्ट फर्मुला) जस्तै ल्याक्टोजिन ?</p>	<p>भोलजन्य शिशु आहार</p>	<p>थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8 BD7[E] BD7[E]</p>
<p>[D1](नाम) ले कति पटक शिशु आहार (इन्फचान्ट फर्मुला) पिउनु भएको थियो? यदि 7 वा सो भन्दा बढि पटक भए 7 लेख्नुहोस् । यदि थाहा छैन भने 8 लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>पटक संख्या.....</p> <p>थाहा छैन..... 8</p>	
<p>[E] जनावर (गाईभैँसी, भेडाबाखा, चौरी) को ताजा वा बट्टाको वा पाउडर दूध ?</p>	<p>दूध</p>	<p>थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8 BD7[X] BD7[X]</p>
<p>[E1](नाम) ले कति पटक दुध पिउनु भएको थियो ? यदि 7 वा सो भन्दा बढी पटक भए ' 7 ' लेख्नुहोस् । यदि थाहा छैन भने ' 8 ' लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>पटक संख्या.....</p> <p>थाहा छैन..... 8</p>	
<p>[X] अरु कुनै भोल पदार्थ ?</p>	<p>अरु भोल पदार्थ</p>	<p>थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8 BD8 BD8</p>
<p>[X1] अन्य सबै भोल पदार्थ उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>(खुलाउने) _____</p>	

<p>BD8. अब (नाम) ले हिजो <i>(बिहान, दिउँसो, बेलुका र राती समेत)</i> खाएको सबै खाद्य पदार्थको बारेमा कुरा गरौं । तपाईंको घरभन्दा बाहिर खाएको भएता पनि यसमा समावेश गर्नुहोला ।</p> <p>- सम्भर भन्नुहोस्, (नाम) हिजो कति बजे उठ्नुभएको थियो । त्यस समयमा (नाम) ले केही खानुभएको थियो ? यदि 'थियो' भनेमा सोध्नुहोस् : कृपया मलाई (नाम) ले त्यस समयमा खाएका सबै खानेकुराको बारेमा भन्नुहोस् । थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : अरु केही ? तलका खाद्यसमूह प्रयोग गरी उत्तरहरू रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>- (नाम) ले त्यसपछि के के गर्नुभयो ? (नाम) ले त्यस समयमा केही खानुभयो ? जबसम्म उत्तरदाताले बच्चा सुत्न नगएसम्मको कुरा उल्लेख गर्दैन, खानेकुराको समूहलाई रेकर्ड गर्दै प्रश्नहरूलाई दोहोर्‍याएर सोध्दै जानुहोस् ।</p>				
<p>माथिको सोझाडू पूरा भएपछि सुनिश्चितताको लागि तल उल्लेख गरिएकामध्ये बाँकी रहेका खाद्य समूह सोध्नुहोस् :</p> <p>(नाम) ले हिजो बिहान, दिउँसो, बेलुका र राती समेत (खाद्य पदार्थ) खानु भएको थियो :</p>		थियो	थिएन	थाहा छैन
[A] दही ? ख्याल गर्नुहोस्: दुग्धजन्य पेय पदार्थ/दहीको सन्दर्भमा BD7[E] वा BD7[X]मा समावेश भएको हुनुपर्दछ ।	दही	1	2 ✕	8 ✕
[A1] (नाम) ले कति पटक दही खानु भएको थियो ? यदि 7 वा सो भन्दा बढि पटक भए 7 लेख्नुहोस् । यदि थाहा छैन भने 8 लेख्नुहोस् ।	दही खाएको पटक संख्या			
[B] कुनै पोषिलो शिशु आहार जस्तै: सेरेल्याक, नेस्टम, च्याम्पियन, आदि ?	पोषिलो शिशु आहार	1	2	8
[C] अन्न (चामल, कोदो, गहुँ, मकै, जौ आदि) बाट बनाएको रोटी, भात, चाउचाउ वा अन्य ?	अन्नबाट बनाएको खाना	1	2	8
[D] फर्सी, गाजर, सखरखण्ड आदि जसको भित्री भागमा पहेंलो वा सुन्तला रंग हुन्छ ?	फर्सी, गाजर, सखरखण्ड आदि	1	2	8
[E] आलु, तरुल, पिडालु वा अन्य जरामा फले कन्दमूल वा सोबाट बनेका खानेकुरा ?	जरामा फले कन्दमूल वा सोबाट बनेका खानेकुरा	1	2	8
[F] कुनै गाढा हरियो सागसब्जी जस्तै: पिडालुको पात, चम्सुर, पालुंगो, वेथे, तोरीको साग ?	गाढा हरियो सागसब्जी	1	2	8
[G] आँप, मेवा वा खुपानी ?	आँप, मेवा, खुपानी	1	2	8
[H] अन्य फलफूल वा तरकारी ?	अन्य फलफूल वा तरकारी	1	2	8
[I] कलेजो, मृगौला, मुटु, वा अन्य अंगको मासु ?	अंगको मासु	1	2	8
[J] अन्य मासु जस्तो कुखुरा, खसी, बोका,भेडा, रागाँ, याक, सुंगुरवंगुर, हाँस वा यस मासुबाट बनेका ससेज ?	मासुजन्य पदार्थ	1	2	8
[K] अण्डा ?	अण्डा	1	2	8
[L] ताजा वा सुकाएको माछा वा सिपी ?	ताजा वा सुकाएको माछा	1	2	8
[M] सिमी, बोडी, दाल, बदाम जस्ता गेडागुडीबाट बनाइएका खानेकुरा ?	गेडागुडीबाट बनाइएका खानेकुरा	1	2	8
[N] चीज, छूर्पि, पनिर वा दूधबाट बनेका अन्य खानेकुरा ?	दूधबाट बनेका खानेकुरा	1	2	8
[X] माथि उल्लेख गरिएका बाहेक अन्य कुनै ठोस वा गिलो खानेकुरा ?	अन्य कुनै ठोस वा गिलो खानेकुरा	1	2 ✕	8 ✕
[X1] माथि उल्लेख गरिएका बाहेक अन्य कुनै ठोस वा गिलो खानेकुरा भए उल्लेख गर्ने ।	(खुलाउने) _____		BD9	BD9

<p>BD9. (नाम) ले हिजो (बिहान, दिउँसो, बेलुका र राती समेत) ठोस, गिलो वा हल्का खानेकुरा कति पटक खानु भएको थियो ?</p> <p>यदि BD8[A] मा 'थियो' भन्ने उत्तर आएमा, BD8[A1] मा उल्लेख गरिएको पटक यस उत्तरमा पनि समावेश भएको सुनिश्चित गर्नुहोस्</p> <p>यदि 7 वा सो भन्दा बढि पटक भए '7' लेख्नुहोस ।</p>	<p>पटक संख्या.....__</p> <p>थाहा छैन.....8</p>	
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खोपको विवरण							IM
IM1. UB2 जाँचुहोस् : बच्चाको उमेर ?	उमेर 0, 1, वा 2 वर्ष1 उमेर 3 वा 4 वर्ष2						2⇒End
IM2. तपाईंसँग (नाम) लाई सरकारी वा निजी स्वास्थ्य संस्थाबाट लिएको खोपकार्ड वा खोपहरुको विवरण लेखिएको अन्य कुनै कागजात छ ?	खोपकार्ड मात्र छ 1 अन्य कागजात मात्र छ 2 खोपकार्ड र अन्य कागजात छ 3 खोपकार्ड र अन्य कागजात केही पनि छैन 4						1⇒IM5 3⇒IM5
IM3. तपाईंसँग (नाम) लाई कहिल्यै सरकारी वा निजी स्वास्थ्य संस्थाबाट लिएको खोपकार्ड वा खोपहरुको विवरण लेखिएको अन्य कुनै कागजात थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2						
IM4. IM2 मा जाँचुहोस्:	अन्य कागजात मात्र छ, IM2=2 1 खोपकार्ड र अन्य कागजात केही पनि छैन, IM2=4 2						2⇒IM11
IM5. म (नाम) को खोपकार्ड वा अन्य खोपका विवरण उल्लेख भएको कागजात हेर्नसक्छु ?	खोपकार्ड मात्र हेरेको 1 अन्य कागजात मात्र हेरेको 2 खोपकार्ड र अन्य कागजात हेरेको छ 3 खोपकार्ड र अन्य कागजात केही पनि हेरेको छैन 4						4⇒IM11
IM6. खोपकार्डबाट प्रत्येक खोप दिएको मिति सार्नुहोस् । खोपकार्डबाट खोप दिएको तर मिति नखुलेको भए गते लेखिएको महलमा 44 लेख्नुहोस् ।	खोप दिएको मिति						
	गते	महिना	साल				
वि.सि.जी.(B.C. G)			2	0	7		
पोलियो १ (Polio 1)			2	0	7		
पोलियो २ (Polio 2)			2	0	7		
पोलियो ३ (Polio 3)			2	0	7		
एफ.आई. पि.भी.१ (F.I.P.V 1)			2	0	7		
एफ.आई. पि.भी.२ (F.I.P.V 2)			2	0	7		
डी.पी.टी.हेप बी-हिब १ (D.P.T Hep B-HIB 1)			2	0	7		
डी.पी.टी.हेप बी-हिब २ (D.P.T Hep B-HIB 2)			2	0	7		
डी.पी.टी.हेप बी-हिब ३ (D.P.T Hep B-HIB 3)			2	0	7		
पि.सि.भी.१ (P.C.V 1)			2	0	7		
पि.सि.भी.२ (P.C.V 2)			2	0	7		
पि.सि.भी.३ (P.C.V 3)			2	0	7		
रोटा १ (Rota 1)			2	0	7		
रोटा २ (Rota 2)			2	0	7		
दादुरा-रुबेला १ (Measles-Rubella 1)			2	0	7		
दादुरा-रुबेला २ (Measles-Rubella 2)			2	0	7		
जापानीज इन्सेफलाइटिस, एक पटक मात्र, (Japanese Encephalitis (single dose)			2	0	7		

IM7. IM6 जाँचुहोस् : सबै खोपहरु (बिसिजि देखि जापानीज इन्सेफलाइटिस सम्म) रेकर्ड गरिएका छन् ?	छन्..... 1 छैनन्..... 2	
IM8. (नाम) लाई तलका मितिका कार्यक्रममा भिटामिन ए तथा जुकाको औषधी खुवाउनु भएको थियो ? [A] वैशाख ६ र ७ गतेको राष्ट्रिय भिटामिन ए तथा जुकाको औषधी खुवाउने कार्यक्रम [B] कार्तिक २ र ३ गतेको राष्ट्रिय भिटामिन ए तथा जुकाको औषधी खुवाउने कार्यक्रम	थियो थिएन तथा खुवाएको1 2 8 खुवाएको1 2 8	
IM9. (नाम) लाई तपाईंले देखाउनु भएको खोपकार्डमा उल्लेख भएका बाहेक अन्य कुनै खोप (स्वास्थ्य शिविर/अभियानमा र खोप दिवस अथवा बाल स्वास्थ्य दिवसमा दिइएका समेत) लगाइएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End
IM10. IM6 जाँचुहोस् र खोपबारे विस्तृत सोधीखोजी गर्नुहोस् । प्रत्येक खोपका लागि सम्बन्धित खोपको गते लेख्ने महलमा '66' लेख्नुहोस् । प्रत्येक नलिएको खोपका लागि सम्बन्धित खोपको गते लेख्ने महलमा '00' लेख्नुहोस् । भएपछि मोड्युलको अन्त्यमा जानुहोस् ।		⇒ End
IM11. (नाम) लाई स्वास्थ्य शिविरवा खोप दिवस वा बाल स्वास्थ्य दिवसमा समेत वा अन्य कतै कहिल्यै कुनै रोग निरोधक खोप लगाइएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
IM12. (नाम) लाई तलका मितिका कार्यक्रममा भिटामिन ए तथा जुकाको औषधी खुवाउनु भएको थियो ? [A] वैशाख ६ र ७ गतेको राष्ट्रिय भिटामिन ए तथा जुकाको औषधी खुवाउने कार्यक्रम [B] कार्तिक २ र ३ गतेको राष्ट्रिय भिटामिन ए तथा जुकाको औषधी खुवाउने कार्यक्रम	थियो थिएन तथा खुवाएको1 2 8 खुवाएको1 2 8	
IM13. IM11 र IM12 जाँचुहोस् ।	सबै थिएन वा थाहा छैन 1 कम्तीमा एकमा थियो..... 2	1 ⇒ END
IM14. (नाम) लाई कहिल्यै क्षयरोग विरुद्ध लगाइने बिसिजि खोप लगाएको थियो ? यो खोप हात पाखुरामा दिइने इन्जेक्सन हो जसले अक्सर इन्जेक्सन लगाएको ठाउँमा खत पनि देखिन्छ ।	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
IM15. (नाम) ले कहिल्यै हेपाटाईटिस बी खोप लिनुभएको छ ? यो खोप हेपाटाईटिस बी रोग प्रतिरोध गर्न बच्चा जन्मेको 24 घण्टाभित्र फिलामा लगाइन्छ ।	छ, 24 घण्टाभित्र..... 1 छ, तर 24 घण्टापछि..... 2 छैन..... 3 थाहा छैन 8	
IM16. (नाम) लाई कहिल्यै पोलियो रोगविरुद्ध मुखमा खुवाउने कुनै थोपा खुवाइएको थियो ? थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : यो खोपको पहिलो थोपा जन्मने वित्तिकै र सामान्यतयापछि अरु रोगहरविरुद्ध दिइने खोपहरु सँगसँगै दिइन्छ ।	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2 ⇒ IM20 8 ⇒ IM20

IM17. पोलियोको पहिलो मात्रा जन्मेको पहिलो दुई हप्ताभित्र खुवाइएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
IM18. कति पटक पोलियो थोपा खुवाइएको थियो ?	पटक सङ्ख्या..... थाहा छैन 8	
IM19. पछिल्लो पटक (नाम) लाई पोलियो थोपा खुवाइसकेपछि पोलियो प्रतिरोधी इन्जेक्सन पनि दिइएको थियो ? <i>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : थोपा र इन्जेक्सन दुवै दिए वा नदिएको निश्चित गर्नुहोस् ।</i>	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
IM20. (नाम) लाई कहिल्यै पेन्टाभ्यालेन्ट खोप दिइएको थियो ? यो खोप धनुष्टङ्कार, लहरे खोकी, भ्यारुते रोग, हेपाटाइटिस बी र Haemophilus influenza type B रोगहरु विरुद्ध फिलामा दिइन्छ । <i>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : पेन्टाभ्यालेन्ट खोप र पोलियो थोपा कहिलेकाहीं सँगसँगै दिएको पनि हुनसक्छ ।</i>	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2 ⇒ IM22 8 ⇒ IM22
IM21. (नाम) लाई कति पटक डिपिटि/पेन्टाभ्यालेन्ट खोप (इन्जेक्सन) दिइएको थियो ?	पटक सङ्ख्या..... थाहा छैन 8	
IM22. (नाम) लाई कहिल्यै निमोकोकस कन्जुगेट खोप दिइएको थियो ? यो खोप निमोकोकसबाट हुने निमोनिया लगायत कानको संक्रमण र मेनिन्जाइटिस रोगका विरुद्ध लगाइन्छ । <i>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : पेन्टाभ्यालेन्ट खोप र निमोकोकस खोप कहिलेकाहीं सँगसँगै दिएको पनि हुनसक्छ ।</i>	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2 ⇒ IM24 8 ⇒ IM24
IM23. (नाम) लाई कति पटक निमोकोकस खोप दिइएको थियो ?	पटक सङ्ख्या..... थाहा छैन 8	
IM24. (नाम) लाई कहिल्यै रोटाभाइरस खोप दिइएको थियो ? यो पखाला रोक्न मुखमा दिइने भोलजन्थ खोप हो । <i>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : पेन्टाभ्यालेन्ट खोप र रोटाभाइरस खोप कहिलेकाहीं सँगसँगै दिएको पनि हुनसक्छ ।</i>	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2 ⇒ IM26 8 ⇒ IM26
IM25. (नाम) लाई कति पटक रोटाभाइरस खोप दिइएको थियो ?	पटक सङ्ख्या..... थाहा छैन 8	
IM26. (नाम) लाई कहिल्यै MMR/MR खोप दिइएको थियो ? यो खोप 9 महिना वा सोभन्दा बढी उमेरमा पाखुरामा दिइने इन्जेक्सन हो र यसले दादुरा, गलफुलो/हाँडे (Mumps) र Rubella लाग्नबाट बच्नको लागि दिइन्छ ।	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2 ⇒ IM27A 8 ⇒ IM27A
IM26A. MMR/MR खोप कति पटक दिइएको थियो ?	पटक सङ्ख्या..... थाहा छैन 8	
IM28. स्वास्थ्य संस्थामा रहेको यस बच्चाको खोप विवरण तोकिएको प्रश्नावली फारम-HF का सबै विवरणहरु भर्नुहोस् ।		

<p>CA6. सल्लाह वा उपचारको लागि कहाँ जानुभयो ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : अन्यत्र कतै ?</p> <p>उत्तरदाताले भने बमोजिम सबै उत्तर रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् तर आफूले केही पनि सुभावा नदिनुहोस् ।</p> <p>प्रत्येक स्रोत छुट्याउन थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>सरकारी वा निजी क्षेत्र के हो छुट्याउन गाह्रो परे ठाउँको नाम लेख्नुहोस् र उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण प्राप्त नगरेसम्म अस्थायी रूपमा 'W' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <hr/> <p>(ठाउँको नाम)</p>	<p>सार्वजनिक/सरकारी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>सरकारी अस्पताल..... A</p> <p>सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा केन्द्र B</p> <p>सरकारी स्वास्थ्य चौकी C</p> <p>सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता..... D</p> <p>घुम्ती/गाउँघर क्लिनिक E</p> <p>अन्य सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य (खुलाउने) _____ H</p> <p>निजी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>निजी अस्पताल/क्लिनिक..... I</p> <p>निजी चिकित्सक J</p> <p>निजी औषधी पसल K</p> <p>गैरसरकारी सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता..... L</p> <p>घुम्ती क्लिनिक M</p> <p>अन्य निजी स्वास्थ्य सुविधा (खुलाउने) _____ O</p> <p>थाहा छैन (सरकारी वा निजी) W</p> <p>अन्य स्रोत</p> <p>नातेदार वा साथी P</p> <p>पसल/बजार/सडकपेटी Q</p> <p>धामी/भाँकी R</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA7. भाडापखाला लागेको समयमा (नाम) लाई निम्न नाम भएको कुरा खान दिइएको थियो :</p> <p>[A] विशेष किसिमको प्याकेटबाट बनाइएको पुनर्जलीय भोल जस्तै नवजीवन, जीवनजल आदि ?</p> <p>[B] प्याकेटमा रहेको तयारी पुनर्जलीय भोल ?</p> <p>[C] जिङ्क चक्की वा सिरप ?</p> <p>[D] नून, चिनी र पानीको मिश्रण ?</p>	<p>थियो थिएन तथा</p> <p>प्याकेटबाट बनाइएकोपुनर्जलीय भोल.....1 2 8</p> <p>प्याकेटमा रहेको तयारी पुनर्जलीय भोल.....1 2 8</p> <p>जिङ्क चक्की वा सिरप 1 2 8</p> <p>नून, चिनी र पानीको मिश्रण 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA8.CA7[A] र CA7[B] जाँच्नुहोस् : बच्चालाई पुनर्जलीय भोल दिइएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो, CA7[A] वा CA7[B]मा थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन, CA7[A] वा CA7[B]दुवैमा थिएन वा थाहा छैन.....2</p>	<p>2⇒CA10</p>

<p>CA9. CA7[A]/CA7[B] मा उल्लेख भएको पुनर्जलीय भोल कहाँबाट ल्याइएको थियो ?</p> <p>प्रत्येक स्रोत छुट्याउन थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्: यदि 'पहिले नै घरमा' थियो भन्ने उत्तर आएमा स्रोत पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् ।</p> <p>सरकारी वा निजी क्षेत्र के हो छुट्याउन गाह्रो परे ठाउँको नाम लेख्नुहोस् र उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण प्राप्त नगरेसम्म अस्थायी रूपमा 'W' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <hr/> <p>(ठाउँको नाम)</p>	<p>सार्वजनिक/सरकारी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>सरकारी अस्पताल..... A</p> <p>सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा केन्द्र B</p> <p>सरकारी स्वास्थ्य चौकी C</p> <p>सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता..... D</p> <p>घुम्ती / गाउँघर क्लिनिक E</p> <p>अन्य सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य (खुलाउने) _____ H</p> <p>निजी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>निजी अस्पताल/क्लिनिक..... I</p> <p>निजी चिकित्सक J</p> <p>निजी औषधि पसल K</p> <p>सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (गैरसरकारी) L</p> <p>घुम्ती क्लिनिक M</p> <p>अन्य निजी स्वास्थ्य सुविधा (खुलाउने) _____ O</p> <p>थाहा छैन (सरकारी वा निजी) W</p> <p>अन्य स्रोत</p> <p>नातेदार वा साथी P</p> <p>पसल / बजार / सडकपेटी Q</p> <p>धामी / भाँक्री R</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने)..... X</p> <p>थाहा छैन / सम्झना छैन Z</p>	
<p>CA10. CA7[C] जाँचुहोस् : बच्चालाई कुनै जिड्क चक्की दिइएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो, CA7[C]=1..... 1</p> <p>थिएन, CA7[C] ≠1..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA12</p>
<p>CA11. जिड्क चक्की कहाँबाट ल्याइएको थियो ?</p> <p>प्रत्येक स्रोत छुट्याउन थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्: यदि 'पहिले नै घरमा' थियो भन्ने उत्तर आएमा स्रोत पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् ।</p> <p>सरकारी वा निजी क्षेत्र के हो छुट्याउन गाह्रो परे ठाउँको नाम लेख्नुहोस् र उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण प्राप्त नगरेसम्म अस्थायी रूपमा 'W' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <hr/> <p>(ठाउँको नाम)</p>	<p>सार्वजनिक/सरकारी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>सरकारी अस्पताल..... A</p> <p>सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा केन्द्र B</p> <p>सरकारी स्वास्थ्य चौकी C</p> <p>सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता..... D</p> <p>घुम्ती / गाउँघर क्लिनिक E</p> <p>अन्य सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य (खुलाउने) _____ H</p> <p>निजी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>निजी अस्पताल/क्लिनिक..... I</p> <p>निजी चिकित्सक J</p> <p>निजी औषधि पसल K</p> <p>सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (गैरसरकारी) L</p> <p>घुम्ती क्लिनिक M</p> <p>अन्य निजी स्वास्थ्य सुविधा (खुलाउने) _____ O</p> <p>थाहा छैन (सरकारी वा निजी) W</p> <p>अन्य स्रोत</p> <p>नातेदार वा साथी P</p> <p>पसल / बजार / सडकपेटी Q</p> <p>धामी / भाँक्री R</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने)..... X</p> <p>थाहा छैन / सम्झना छैन Z</p>	

CA12. भ्रूणपाखालाको उपचारमा (नाम) लाई अरु केही खान/पिउन दिइएको थियो ?	थियो..... 1 थिएन..... 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	2 ⇒ CA14 8 ⇒ CA14
CA13. भ्रूणपाखालाको उपचारमा (नाम) लाई अरु के के खान/पिउन दिइएको थियो ? थप सोधखोजगर्नुहोस् : अरु केही ? उपचारमा दिइएका सबै औषधिको ब्राण्ड सहित नाम लेख्नुहोस् । _____ (ब्राण्डको नाम) _____ (ब्राण्डको नाम)	चक्की वा भोल एन्टिबायोटिक A एन्टिमोटिलिट(भ्रूणपाखालाको औषधी) B अन्य चक्की वा भोल G थाहा नभएको चक्की वा भोल H इन्जेक्सन एन्टिबायोटिक L एन्टिबायोटिक वाहेक M थाहा नभएको इन्जेक्सन N नशावाट दिइएका (IV) O घरेलु उपचार / जडीबुटी औषधि Q अन्य (खुलाउने) X	
CA14. गत 2 हप्ताको कुनै समयमा (नाम) लाई ज्वरो आइ विरामी हुनुभएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2 ⇒ CA16 8 ⇒ CA16
CA15. विरामी भएपछि कुनै पनि समयमा जाँचका लागि (नाम) को औंला वा कुर्कुच्चावाट रगत भिकेको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
CA16. गत 2 हप्ताको कुनै समयमा (नाम) लाई खोकी लागेको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	
CA17. गत 2 हप्ताको कुनै समयमा (नाम) लाई सास फेर्दा स्याँस्याँ भएको, छिटोछिटो सास फेरेको वा सास फेर्न गाह्रो भएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2 ⇒ CA19 8 ⇒ CA19
CA18. छातीमा समस्या भएर वा नाक थुनिएर वा नाकवाट पानी बगेको कारणले विरामी भएको समयमा (नाम) लाई सास फेर्दा स्याँस्याँ भएको वा सास फेर्न गाह्रो भएको थियो ?	छातीमा समस्या भएर मात्र 1 नाक थुनिएर वा नाकवाट पानी बगेर मात्र 2 दुवै 3 अन्य (खुलाउने) 6 थाहा छैन 8	1 ⇒ CA20 2 ⇒ CA20 3 ⇒ CA20 6 ⇒ CA20 8 ⇒ CA20
CA19. CA14 जाँचुहोस् : बच्चालाई ज्वरो आएको थियो ?	थियो, CA14=1 1 थिएन वा थाहा छैन, CA14=2 OR 8 2	2 ⇒ CA30
CA20. यो विरामी निको पार्न कतैवाट सल्लाह लिन वा उपचार गराउन जानुभएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2 ⇒ CA22 8 ⇒ CA22

<p>CA21. कहाँबाट सल्लाह लिनु वा उपचार गराउनु भयो ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : अन्यत्र कतै ?</p> <p>उत्तरदाताले भने बमोजिम उपयुक्त उत्तर रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् तर आफूले सुझाव नदिनुहोस् ।</p> <p>प्रत्येक स्रोत छुट्याउन थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि सरकारी वा निजी क्षेत्र के हो छुट्याउन गाह्रो परे ठाउँको नाम लेख्नुहोस् र उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण प्राप्त नगरेसम्म अस्थायी रूपमा 'W' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(ठाउँको नाम)</p>	<p>सार्वजनिक/सरकारी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>सरकारी अस्पताल..... A</p> <p>सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा केन्द्र B</p> <p>सरकारी स्वास्थ्य चौकी C</p> <p>सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता..... D</p> <p>घुम्ती/गाउँघर क्लिनिकE</p> <p>अन्य सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य (खुलाउने) _____ H</p> <p>निजी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>निजी अस्पताल/क्लिनिक.....I</p> <p>निजी चिकित्सकJ</p> <p>निजी औषधि पसल K</p> <p>सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (गैरसरकारी)L</p> <p>घुम्ती क्लिनिकM</p> <p>अन्य निजी स्वास्थ्य सुविधा (खुलाउने) _____ O</p> <p>थाहा छैन (सरकारी वा निजी) W</p> <p>अन्य स्रोत</p> <p>नातेदार वा साथीP</p> <p>पसल/बजार/सडकपेटी Q</p> <p>धामी/भाँकी R</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA22. बिरामी भएपछि कुनै समयमा (नाम) लाई कुनै औषधी दिइएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो..... 1</p> <p>थिएन..... 2</p> <p>थाहा छैन..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA30</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA30</p>

<p>CA23. (नाम) लाई के औषधी दिइएको थियो ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्:</p> <p>अरु कुनै औषधी दिइएको थियो ?</p> <p>दिइएका सबै औषधीको कोड रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि औषधीको प्रकार छुट्याउन गाह्रो परे ब्राण्डको नाम लेख्नुहोस् र उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण प्राप्त नगरेसम्म अस्थायी रूपमा 'W' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(ब्राण्डको नाम)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(ब्राण्डको नाम)</p>	<p>एण्टि-मलेरियल्स</p> <p>आर्टेमिसिन मिश्रण</p> <p>थेरापी (ACT)..... A</p> <p>SP / फ्यान्सिडर B</p> <p>क्लोरोक्विन C</p> <p>एमोडियाक्विन D</p> <p>क्विनाइन</p> <p>चक्की E</p> <p>इन्जेक्सन(IV)..... F</p> <p>आरटेसुनेट</p> <p>रेक्टल G</p> <p>इन्जेक्सन(IV)..... H</p> <p>अन्य एण्टिमलेरियल (खुलाउने) _____ K</p> <p>एण्टि-बायोटिक</p> <p>एमोक्सिसिलिन L</p> <p>कट्रीमोक्साजोल M</p> <p>अन्य एण्टि-बायोटिक चक्की / भोल N</p> <p>अन्य एण्टि-बायोटिक इन्जेक्सन(IV)..... O</p> <p>अन्य औषधीहरू</p> <p>प्यारसिटामोल/ प्यानाडोल/एसिटामिनोफेन R</p> <p>एस्पिरिन S</p> <p>इबुप्रोफेन T</p> <p>ब्राण्डको नाम मात्र रेकर्ड गरेको W</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ X</p> <p>थाहा छैन Z</p>	
<p>CA24. CA23 जाँचनुहोस् : एण्टि-बायोटिक उल्लेख गरिएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ, एण्टि-बायोटिक उल्लेख गरिएको, CA23=L-O 1</p> <p>छैन, एण्टि-बायोटिक उल्लेख नगरिएको 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA26</p>

<p>CA25. CA23 को कोड L देखि O सम्मका (औषधीको नाम) कहाँबाट प्राप्त गर्नुभयो ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् र स्रोतको पहिचान गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्: यदि 'पहिले नै घरमा' थियो भन्ने उत्तर आएमा स्रोत पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि सरकारी वा निजी क्षेत्र के हो छुट्याउन गाह्रो परे ठाउँको नाम लेख्नुहोस् र उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण प्राप्त नगरेसम्म अस्थायी रूपमा 'W' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(ठाउँको नाम)</p>	<p>सार्वजनिक/सरकारी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>सरकारी अस्पताल..... A</p> <p>सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा केन्द्र B</p> <p>सरकारी स्वास्थ्य चौकी C</p> <p>सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता..... D</p> <p>घुम्ती / गाउँघर क्लिनिक E</p> <p>अन्य सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य (खुलाउने) _____ H</p> <p>निजी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>निजी अस्पताल/क्लिनिक..... I</p> <p>निजी चिकित्सक J</p> <p>निजी औषधी पसल K</p> <p>सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (गैरसरकारी) L</p> <p>घुम्ती क्लिनिक M</p> <p>अन्य निजी स्वास्थ्य सुविधा (खुलाउने) _____ O</p> <p>थाहा छैन (सरकारी वा निजी) W</p> <p>अन्य स्रोत</p> <p>नातेदार वा साथी P</p> <p>पसल / बजार / सडकपेटी Q</p> <p>धामी / भाँक्री R</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) X</p> <p>थाहा छैन / सम्झना छैन Z</p>	
<p>CA26. CA23 जाँचुहोस् : एण्टि-मलेरियल उल्लेख गरिएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ, एण्टि-मलेरियल उल्लेख गरिएको, CA23=A-K..... 1</p> <p>छैन, एण्टि-मलेरियल उल्लेख नगरिएको 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA30</p>
<p>CA27. CA23 को कोड A देखि K सम्मका एण्टि-मलेरियल (औषधीको नाम) कहाँबाट प्राप्त भयो ?</p> <p>प्रत्येक स्रोत छुट्याउन थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्: यदि 'पहिले नै घरमा' थियो भन्ने उत्तर आएमा स्रोत पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि सरकारी वा निजी क्षेत्र के हो छुट्याउन गाह्रो परे ठाउँको नाम लेख्नुहोस् र उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण प्राप्त नगरेसम्म अस्थायी रूपमा 'W' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(ठाउँको नाम)</p>	<p>सार्वजनिक/सरकारी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>सरकारी अस्पताल..... A</p> <p>सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा केन्द्र B</p> <p>सरकारी स्वास्थ्य चौकी C</p> <p>सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता..... D</p> <p>घुम्ती / गाउँघर क्लिनिक E</p> <p>अन्य सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य (खुलाउने) _____ H</p> <p>निजी स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र</p> <p>निजी अस्पताल/क्लिनिक..... I</p> <p>निजी चिकित्सक J</p> <p>निजी औषधी पसल K</p> <p>सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (गैरसरकारी) L</p> <p>घुम्ती क्लिनिक M</p> <p>अन्य निजी स्वास्थ्य सुविधा (खुलाउने) _____ O</p> <p>थाहा छैन (सरकारी वा निजी) W</p> <p>अन्य स्रोत</p> <p>नातेदार वा साथी P</p> <p>पसल / बजार / सडकपेटी Q</p> <p>धामी / भाँक्री R</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) X</p> <p>थाहा छैन / सम्झना छैन Z</p>	
<p>CA28. CA23 जाँचुहोस्: कोड A देखि K सम्म एकभन्दा बढी एण्टि-मलेरियल उल्लेख गरिएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ, एकभन्दा बढी एण्टि-मलेरियल उल्लेख गरिएको 1</p> <p>छैन, एक मात्र एण्टि-मलेरियल उल्लेख गरिएको 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CA29A</p> <p>2 ⇒ CA29B</p>

<p>CA29A. (नाम) ले ज्वरो आएको कति समयपछि पहिलो औषधी पहिलो पटक (CA23 को कोड A देखि K मध्ये पहिले खाएको औषधीको नाम) लिनुभयो ?</p> <p>CA29B. (नाम) ले ज्वरो आएको कति समयपछि पहिलो पटक (CA23 को कोड A देखि K सम्मका खाएको औषधीको नाम) लिनुभयो ?</p>	<p>ज्वरो आएको दिन..... 0</p> <p>ज्वरो आएको अर्को दिन 1</p> <p>ज्वरो आएको 2 दिनपछि..... 2</p> <p>ज्वरो आएको 3 वा सो भन्दा बढी दिनपछि 3</p> <p>थाहा छैन 8</p>	
<p>CA30. UB2 जाँचुहोस् : बच्चाको उमेर ?</p>	<p>उमेर 0, 1 वा 2 वर्ष 1</p> <p>उमेर 3 वा 4 वर्ष..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>CA31. (नाम) ले पछिल्लो पटक दिसा गरेपछि, दिसालाई कहाँ फालियो/व्यवस्थित गरियो ?</p>	<p>ट्वाइलेट वा चर्पी प्रयोग गरेको 01</p> <p>ट्वाइलेट वा चर्पीमा हालियो वा खन्याइयो..... 02</p> <p>ढल वा खाल्डोमा हालियो वा खन्याइयो 03</p> <p>फोहोरमैला फाल्ने ठाउँमा फालियो..... 04</p> <p>गाडियो..... 05</p> <p>खुला ठाउँमा छाडियो वा फालियो 06</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) 96</p> <p>थाहा छैन 98</p>	

UF11. समय रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् ।	घण्टा र मिनेट :	
UF12. प्रश्नावलीको भाषा ।	नेपाली 1 भोजपुरी 2 मैथिली 3	
UF13. अन्तर्वार्ताको भाषा ।	नेपाली 1 भोजपुरी 2 मैथिली 3 अन्य भाषा (खुलाउने) 6	
UF14. उत्तरदाताको मातृभाषा ।	मातृभाषा: — — — अन्य भाषा (खुलाउने) 996	
UF15. यस प्रश्नावलीको कुनै भागको लागि भाषा अनुवादक प्रयोग गरिएको थियो ?	थियो, प्रश्नावलीको सम्पूर्ण भागको लागि 1 थियो, प्रश्नावलीको केही भागको लागि 2 थिएन, प्रयोग भएन 3	
<p>UF16. परिवार छोड्नु अघि उत्तरदातालाई बच्चाको तौल तथा उचाइ मापन गर्न आवश्यक भएको भन्नुहोस् र मापन गर्नको लागि साथी आउने कुरा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् । यस बच्चाको लागि तौल/उचाइ मापनको परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्ड पूरा भर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>परिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको परिवार सदस्य सूचीकरण लगतको HL10 र HL20 हेर्नुहोस्: पाँच वर्ष मुनिको अर्को बालक/बालिकाको आमा अथवा स्याहारसुसार गर्ने मुख्य व्यक्ति अहिलेकै उत्तरदाता हो ?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> हो⇒ पाँच वर्षमुनिका बालबालिकाको विवरण खण्डको UF17 मा जानुहोस् र '01' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । त्यसपछि पाँच वर्षमुनिका बालबालिकाको अरुको प्रश्नावली उही उत्तरदातासँग भर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> होइन⇒ परिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको परिवार सदस्य सूचीकरण लगतको HL6 र HL20 हेर्नुहोस् । के यो उत्तरदाता यस परिवारमा छनोटमा परेको 5 देखि 17 वर्ष उमेरको बच्चाको आमा अथवा स्याहारसुसार गर्ने मुख्य व्यक्ति हो ?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> हो⇒ पाँच वर्षमुनिका बालबालिकाको परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्डको UF17 मा जानुहोस् र '01' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । त्यसपछि 5 देखि 17 वर्षको बालबालिकाको अर्को व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावली उही उत्तरदातासँग भर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> होइन⇒ पाँच वर्षमुनिका बालबालिकाको परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्डको UF17 मा जानुहोस् र '01' रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् । त्यसपछि उत्तरदातालाई सहयोगको लागि धन्यवाद दिँदै वहाँसँगको अन्तर्वार्ता समाप्त गर्नुहोस् । त्यस परिवारमा अर्को प्रश्नावली भर्नुपर्ने छ वा छैन जाँच गर्नुहोस् ।</p>		

गणकको अवलोकन

सुपरिवेक्षकको अवलोकन

तौल/उचाइ मापनको परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्ड		AN
AN1. क्लष्टर नम्बर : _____	AN2. परिवार क्रम सङ्ख्या : _____	
AN3. बालक/बालिकाको नाम र लाइन नम्बर : नाम _____ लाइन नम्बर _____	AN4. बच्चाको उमेर UB2 बाट : उमेर (पूरा वर्षमा)..... _____	
AN5. आमा अथवा स्याहारसुसार गर्ने मुख्य व्यक्तिको नाम र लाइन नम्बर : नाम _____ लाइन नम्बर _____	AN6. गणकको नाम र कोड नम्बर : नाम _____ कोड नम्बर _____	

तौल/उचाइ मापन		
AN7. मापनकर्ताको नाम र कोड नम्बर :	नाम _____ कोड नम्बर _____	
AN8. मापनकर्ताले भनेअनुसार तौलको परिणाम रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस्: <i>मापनकर्तालाई पूर्ण रेकर्ड पढी सुनाउनुहोस् र उहाँसँग रेकर्ड मिलेको/नमिलेको सुनिश्चित गर्नुहोस् ।</i>	किलोग्राम (के.जी.) _____ बच्चा उपस्थित नभएको..... 99.3 बच्चाले अस्वीकार गरेको..... 99.4 उत्तरदाताले अस्वीकार गरेको..... 99.5 अन्य(खुलाउने) 99.6	99.3 ⇨AN13 99.4 ⇨AN10 99.5 ⇨AN10 99.6 ⇨AN10
AN9. बच्चावच्चीले सकेसम्म कम लुगा लगाएको थियो ?	थियो..... 1 थिएन, सकेसम्म कम लुगा लगाएको थिएन..... 2	
AN10. AN4 जाँचुनुहोस्: बच्चाको उमेर ?	उमेर 0 वा 1 वर्ष 1 उमेर 2, 3 वा 4 वर्ष 2	1 ⇨AN11A 2 ⇨AN11B
AN11A. बच्चा 2 वर्षभन्दा कम भए सुताएर लम्बाइ मापन गर्नुहोस् । मापनकर्ताले पढे अनुसार लम्बाइको परिणाम रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस्: <i>मापनकर्तालाई पूर्ण रेकर्ड पढी सुनाउनुहोस् र ऊ/उनी सँग रेकर्ड पुष्टि गरेको पक्का गर्नुहोस् ।</i>	उचाइ/लम्बाइ (सेन्टिमिटर)..... _____ बच्चाले अस्वीकार गरेको..... 999.4 उत्तरदाताले अस्वीकार गरेको..... 999.5 अन्य(खुलाउने) 999.6	999.4 ⇨AN13 999.5 ⇨AN13 999.6 ⇨AN13
AN11B. बच्चा कम्तीमा 2 वर्षको छ भने उभ्याएर उचाइ मापन गर्नुहोस् । मापनकर्ताले पढे अनुसार उचाइको परिणाम रेकर्ड गर्नुहोस् : <i>मापनकर्तालाई पूर्ण रेकर्ड पढी सुनाउनुहोस् र ऊ/उनी सँग रेकर्ड पुष्टि गरेको पक्का गर्नुहोस् ।</i>	सुताएर..... 1 उभ्याएर 2	
AN12. बच्चालाई वास्तवमा कसरी मापन गरियो ? सुताएर वा उभ्याएर ?		
AN13. आजको मिति (विक्रम सम्बत्मा गते/महिना/साल): _____ / _____ / 207 _____		
AN14. यस परिवारमा पाँच वर्षमुनिका मापन गर्न बाँकी अरु बच्चा हुनुहुन्छ ?	छ, 1 छैन 2	1 ⇨Next Child
AN15. उत्तरदातालाई सहयोगको लागि धन्यवाद दिनुहोस् र आफ्नो सुपरिवेक्षकलाई यस परिवारमा मापनकर्ता र आफूले सम्पूर्ण मापनहरू पूरा गरेको सूचना गर्नुहोस् ।		

तौल/उचाइ मापन मोड्युलमा गणकको अवलोकन

तौल/उचाइ मापन मोड्युलमा मापनकर्ताको अवलोकन

तौल/उचाइ मापन मोड्युलमा सुपरिवेक्षकको अवलोकन



5-17 वर्षका बालबालिकाको परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्ड		FS
FS1. क्लष्टर नम्बर : _____	FS2. परिवार क्रम सङ्ख्या : _____	
FS3. बालक/बालिकाको नाम र लाइन नम्बर : नाम _____ लाइन नम्बर _____	FS4. आमा/स्याहारसुसार गर्ने व्यक्तिको नाम र लाइन नम्बर : नाम _____ लाइन नम्बर _____	
FS5. गणकको नाम र कोड नम्बर : नाम _____ कोड नम्बर _____	FS6. सुपरिवेक्षकको नाम र कोड नम्बर : नाम _____ कोड नम्बर _____	
FS7. अन्तर्वार्ता मिति (विक्रम सम्बत्मा गते/महिना/साल) : _____ / _____ / 2 0 7 _____	FS8. समय लेख्नुहोस् ।	घण्टा : मिनेट _____ : _____

<p>पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको परिवार सूचीकरण लगतको HL6 मा उत्तरदाताको उमेर जाँचनुहोस् :</p> <p>यदि उमेर 15 देखि 17 वर्षको छ भने, अन्तर्वार्ताको लागि वयस्कको सहमति पाएको छ (HH33 वा HH39) वा आवश्यक छैन (HL20=90) । यदि सहमति आवश्यक छ तर पाएन भने अन्तर्वार्ता प्रारम्भ गर्नुहुँदैन र FS17 मा '06' जनाउनुपर्दछ । उत्तरदाता कस्तीमा 15 वर्ष उमेरको हुनुपर्दछ । कहिलेकाहीं परिवार (HL20=90) मा 15-17 वर्षका बालबालिकाको आमा वा स्याहारसुसार गर्ने व्यक्ति नहुन पनि सक्छ यस्तो अवस्थामा उत्तरदाता बालबालिका स्वयम् हुनेछ ।</p>		
FS9. यस परिवारमा भरिएका सबै प्रश्नावलीहरू जाँचगर्नुहोस् : तपाईं वा तपाईंको टोलीको अन्य सदस्यले यस उत्तरदातासँग अर्को प्रश्नावलीको लागि अन्तर्वार्ता लिनुभएको छ ?	छ, अन्तर्वार्ता लिइसकेको1 छैन, पहिलो अन्तर्वार्ता2	1 ⇒ FS10B 2 ⇒ FS10A
FS10A नमस्कार । मेरो नाम (आफ्नो नाम) हो । हामी केन्द्रीय तथ्याङ्क विभागका कर्मचारी हौं । हामी अहिले बालबालिकाको स्थिति, परिवार र घरपरिवारका बारेमा सर्वेक्षण गर्दैछौं । म (बालबालिकाको नाम FS3 बाट) को स्वास्थ्य र अन्य विषयबारेमा कुरा गर्न चाहन्छु । यस अन्तर्वार्ताको लागि 25 मिनेट लाग्ने छ । यस प्रश्नावलीमा तपाईंले दिएका व्यक्तिगत विवरणहरू तथ्याङ्क ऐन 2015 बमोजिम गोप्य राखिनेछन् । यदि तपाईं कुनै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिन चाहानुहुन्न भने वा अन्तर्वार्ता रोक्न चाहनुहुन्छ भने कृपया मलाई जानकारी गराउनुहोला । अब म अन्तर्वार्ता शुरु गर्नसक्छु ?	FS10B. अब म (बालबालिकाको नाम FS3 बाट) को स्वास्थ्य र अन्य विषयबारेमा विस्तृत कुरा गर्न चाहन्छु । यस अन्तर्वार्ताको लागि 25 मिनेट लाग्ने छ । फेरी पनि, यस प्रश्नावलीमा तपाईंले दिएका सबै विवरणहरू तथ्याङ्क ऐन 2015 बमोजिम गोप्य राखिनेछन् । यदि तपाईं कुनै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिन चाहानुहुन्न भने वा अन्तर्वार्ता रोक्न चाहनुहुन्छ भने कृपया मलाई जानकारी गराउनुहोला । अब म अन्तर्वार्ता शुरु गर्नसक्छु ?	
हुन्छ..... 1 हुन्न/नसोधिएको..... 2	1 ⇒ बालबालिकाको पृष्ठभूमी 2 ⇒ FS17	

FS17. 5-17 वर्ष उमेरका बालबालिकाको अन्तर्वार्ताको परिणाम : कोडहरू उत्तरदाताको लागि हुन् । अपूर्ण अन्तर्वार्ताको हकमा सुपरिवेक्षकसँग छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।	पूरा भएको 01 घरमा नभेटिएको 02 अस्वीकार गरेको 03 आंशिक पूरा भएको 04 असमर्थ भएको (खुलाउने) 05 उमेर 15 देखि 17 वर्षको उत्तरदाताको हकमा वयस्क व्यक्तिको अनुमति नभएको 06 अन्य (खुलाउने) 96
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बालबालिकाको पृष्ठभूमि		CB
CB1. पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको उत्तरदाता (पारिवारिक विवरण खण्डको HH47) र यस प्रश्नावलीको उत्तरदाताको लाइन नम्बर (5-17 वर्षको बालबालिकाको विवरण खण्ड FS4) दाजेर हेर्नुहोस् :	FS4=HH47 1 FS4#HH47 2	1 ⇒CB11
CB2. (नाम) कुन महिना र सालमा जन्मनु भएको हो ? जन्म महिना र साल अनिवार्य रूपमा पत्ता लगाएर लेख्नु पर्छ ।	जन्म मिति महिना साल	
CB3. (नाम) कति वर्ष पूरा हुनुभयो ? थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस् : (नाम) पछिल्लो जन्म दिनमा कति वर्ष पुग्नु भएको हो ? उमेरमा पूरा गरेको वर्ष लेख्नुहोस् । थप सोध खोज गर्नुहोस् र सच्याउनुहोस् : CB2 रCB3 मा सामनजस्यता नभएमा ।	उमेर (पूरा गरेको वर्षमा).....	
CB4. (नाम) ले कहिल्यै स्कूल वा कुनै प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा कार्यक्रममा सहभागी हुनुभएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒CB11
CB5. (नाम) कहिल्यै पढ्नुभएको सबैभन्दा माथिल्लो कक्षा कति हो ? निम्न कक्षा कोड वाट उतार गर्नुहोस्: 00= प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा 01-12= कक्षा १ देखि १२ कक्षा १ देखि १२ सम्म भएमा सम्बन्धित कक्षा नै लेख्नुपर्ने छ । 13= स्नातक वा सो सरह 14= स्नातकोत्तर वा सोभन्दा माथि	प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा 00 कक्षा.....	00 ⇒CB7
CB6. नाम) ले कहिल्यै उक्त कक्षा पूरा गर्नुभएको थियो ?	थियो..... 1 थिएन 2	
CB7. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ अघिको कुनै समयमा (नाम) ले स्कूल वा कुनै प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षामा पढ्नु भएको छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒CB9
CB8. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ मा (नाम) ले कुन कक्षामा पढ्दै हुनुहुन्थ्यो/हुनुहुन्छ ? निम्न कक्षा कोड वाट उतार गर्नुहोस्: 00= प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा 01-12= कक्षा १ देखि १२ कक्षा १ देखि १२ सम्म भएमा सम्बन्धित कक्षा नै लेख्नुपर्ने छ । 13= स्नातक वा सो सरह 14= स्नातकोत्तर वा सोभन्दा माथि	कक्षा.....	
CB9. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७५ अघिको कुनै समयमा (नाम) ले स्कूल वा कुनै प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा पढ्नु भएको थियो/छ ?	थियो/छ 1 थिएन/छैन 2	2 ⇒CB11
CB10. शैक्षिक सत्र २०७५ मा (नाम) ले कुन कक्षामा पढ्नुहुन्थ्यो ? निम्न कक्षा कोड वाट उतार गर्नुहोस्: 00= प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा 01-12= कक्षा १ देखि १२ कक्षा १ देखि १२ सम्म भएमा सम्बन्धित कक्षा नै लेख्नुपर्ने छ । 13= स्नातक वा सो सरह 14= स्नातकोत्तर वा सोभन्दा माथि	कक्षा.....	
CB11. (नाम) को कुनै स्वास्थ्य विमा गरेको छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2	2 ⇒END

<p>CB12. . (नाम) को स्वास्थ्य विमा कुन प्रकारको हो ?</p> <p>वहुउत्तर सम्भव छ ।</p>	<p>सामुदायमा आधारित स्वास्थ्य विमा.....A</p> <p>रोजगारदाताद्वारा गरिएको स्वास्थ्य विमा..... B</p> <p>सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम..... C</p> <p>अरु निजी व्यावसायिक स्वास्थ्य विमाD</p> <p>अन्य (खुलाउने) _____X</p>	
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<p>FCD1. CB3 मा जाँच्नुहोस् : बालक/बालिकाको उमेर ?</p>	<p>उमेर 5-14 वर्ष 1 उमेर 15-17 वर्ष 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ End</p>
<p>FCD2. अब, म तपाईंसँग केही अन्य प्रश्न सोध्न चाहन्छु ।</p> <p>बालबालिकालाई सही चालचलन/व्यवहार सिकाउन वा बालबालिकाको चालचलनमा देखिएका समस्या सुल्काउन वयस्कहरुले केही निश्चित उपायहरु अपनाउने गर्दछन् । म तपाईंलाई यस्ता विभिन्न उपायहरु पढेर सुनाउँछु र तपाईं वा तपाईंको परिवारको कुनै वयस्क सदस्यले गत 1 महिनामा (नाम) सँग यो तरिका अपनाउनु भएको थियो, थिएन भन्नुहोस् :</p> <p>[A] (नाम) लाई मनपर्ने कुरा नदिने वा घर बाहिर जान नदिने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[B] (नाम) को चालचलन बानी व्यहोरा गल्ती थियो भन्ने कुरा सम्झाउने बुझाउने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[C] (नाम) लाई समातेर हल्लाउने वा भ्याङ्गल भुङ्गल पार्ने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[D] (नाम) लाई ठूलो स्वरले कराउने वा हकाने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[E] (नाम) को खराब चालचलन वा व्यवहारबाट ध्यान अर्कोतर्फ मोड्न अरु केही काम गर्न दिने वा अल्मलाउने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[F] (नाम) लाई फिलामा खाली हातले हिकाउने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[G] (नाम) लाई फिलामा वा शरीरको अन्य भागमा लट्टी, कूचो, कपाल कोर्ने काँगियो, पेटी अथवा अरु कुनै साह्रो वस्तुले हिकाउने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[H] (नाम) लाई लाटो, अल्छी, अथवा यस्तै अरु नाम लिएर बोलाउने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[I] (नाम) लाई टाउकोमा, मुख वा कानमा हिकाउने वा थप्पड दिने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[J] (नाम) लाई हातमा, पाखुरा वा गोडामा हिकाउने वा थप्पड दिने गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[K] (नाम) लाई बेसरी पिट्ने अर्थात् लगातार सकेसम्म हिकाउने गर्नुभएको थियो</p>	<p>थियो थिएन</p> <p>मनपर्ने कुरा/घरबाहिर जान नदिने 1 2</p> <p>चालचलन बानी व्यहोरा गल्तीमा सम्झाउने बुझाउने 1 2</p> <p>समातेर हल्लाउने वा भ्याङ्गल भुङ्गल पार्ने 1 2</p> <p>ठूलो स्वरले कराउने वा हकाने 1 2</p> <p>केही काम गर्न दिने 1 2</p> <p>फिलामा खाली हातले हिकाउने 1 2</p> <p>लट्टी, कूचो, कपाल कोर्ने काँगियो, पेटी अथवा अरु कुनै साह्रो वस्तुले हिकाउने 1 2</p> <p>लाटो, अल्छी, अथवा यस्तै अरु नाम लिएर बोलाउने 1 2</p> <p>टाउकोमा, मुख वा कानमा हिकाउने वा थप्पड दिने 1 2</p> <p>हातमा, पाखुरा वा गोडामा हिकाउने वा थप्पड दिने 1 2</p> <p>बेसरी पिट्ने अर्थात् लगातार सकेसम्म हिकाउने 1 2</p>	
<p>FCD3. FS4 मा जाँच्नुहोस् : यस उत्तरदाता पाँच वर्षमुनिका कुनै अरु पनि बालबालिकाको आमा वा स्याहारसुसार गर्ने व्यक्ति हो ?</p>	<p>हे 1 होइन 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FCD5</p>

FCD4. FS4 मा जाँचुहोस: यस उत्तरदाताले अर्को बालक/बालिकाको लागि पनि यस प्रश्न (UCD5) को पहिले नै उत्तर दिएको छ ?	छ. 1 छैन 2	1 ⇒ End
FCD5. सही तरिकाले हुर्काउन, बढाउन अथवा शिक्षा दिन बालक/बालिकालाई शारीरिक सजाय दिनु पर्छ भन्ने कुरामा विश्वास गर्नुहुन्छ ?	गर्छु..... 1 गर्दिन 2 थाहा छैन / केही राय छैन 8	

<p>FCF1. म तपाईंसँग (नाम) सँग हुनसक्ने केही कठिनाईहरूको बारेमा प्रश्नहरू सोध्न चाहन्छु । (नाम) ले चश्मा वा कन्ट्याक लेन्स लगाउनुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>लगाउनु हुन्छ..... 1 लगाउनु हुँदैन 2</p>	
<p>FCF2(नाम) ले सुन्ने उपकरणको प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>गर्नुहुन्छ 1 गर्नुहुँदैन 2</p>	
<p>FCF3. (नाम) ले हिड्डुल गर्नको लागि केही उपकरणको प्रयोग वा कसैको सहायता लिनुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>लिनुहुन्छ 1 लिनुहुँदैन 2</p>	
<p>FCF4. अबका प्रश्नमा, तपाईंले चार वटा सम्भाव्य उत्तरहरूमध्ये कुनै एक उत्तर दिनुपर्दछ । प्रत्येक प्रश्नको लागि तपाईंले १) कुनै कठिनाई छैन २) केही कठिनाई छ ३) धेरै कठिनाई छ वा ४) पटककै गर्नसक्दैनन् मध्ये कुनै एक भनिदिनुहोला ।</p> <p>उत्तरदाताले प्रत्येक प्रश्नमा उत्तरको वर्गीकरण अनुसार उत्तर नदिएमा उत्तरको वर्गीकरणहरू दोहोर्‍याउनुपर्दछ :</p> <p>चार सम्भाव्य उत्तरहरू सम्झनुहोस्: के तपाईं भन्नसक्नुहुन्छ तपाईंलाई १) कुनै कठिनाई छैन २) केही कठिनाई छ ३) धेरै कठिनाई छ वा ४) पटककै गर्नसक्दैनन् ?</p>		
<p>FCF5. जाँचुहोस् <i>FCF1</i>: बालक/बालिकाले चश्मा वा कन्ट्याक लेन्स लगाएको छ ?</p>	<p>छ, FCF1=1 1 छैन, FCF1=2 2</p>	<p>1⇒FCF6A 2⇒FCF6B</p>
<p>FCF6A. चश्मा वा कन्ट्याक लेन्स लगाउँदा पनि (नाम) लाई देख्नमा कठिनाई छ ?</p> <p>FCF6B (नाम) लाई देख्नलाई कठिनाई छ ?</p>	<p>कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ..... 3 पटककै देख्नसक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	
<p>FCF7. जाँचुहोस् : <i>FCF2</i> बालक/बालिकाले सुन्ने उपकरणको प्रयोग गरिरहेको छ ?</p>	<p>छ, FCF2=1 1 छैन, FCF2=2 2</p>	<p>1⇒FCF8A 2⇒FCF8B</p>
<p>FCF8A. सुन्ने उपकरणको प्रयोग गर्दा पनि (नाम) लाई सुन्नमा कठिनाई छ –जस्तै मानिसको बोली वा संगीत?</p> <p>FCF8B. (नाम) लाई आवाज सुन्नमा कठिनाई छ –जस्तै मानिसको बोली वा संगीत ?</p>	<p>कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1 केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ..... 3 पटककै सुन्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	
<p>FCF9. जाँचुहोस् <i>FCF3</i>: बालक/बालिकाले हिड्डुल गर्नको लागि उपकरणको प्रयोग वा कसैको सहायता लिनुहुन्छ?</p>	<p>लिनुहुन्छ, FCF3=1 1 लिनुहुँदैन, FCF3=2 2</p>	<p>1⇒FCF10 2⇒FCF14</p>
<p>FCF10. उपकरणको प्रयोग वा कसैको सहायता विना (नाम) लाई समतल सतहको 100 मिटर सम्म हिड्डुल कठिनाई छ ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्: एक फुटबल मैदानको लम्बाई बराबर हुन आउन्छ ।</p> <p>नोट: यहाँ 'कठिनाई छैन' भन्ने वर्गीकरण उपलब्ध छैन किनभने बालक/बालिका हिड्डुलको लागि उपकरण वा कसैको सहायताको प्रयोग गर्छ ।</p>	<p>केही कठिनाई छ..... 2 धेरै कठिनाई छ..... 3 पटककै 100 मिटर हिड्डुल गर्नसक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	<p>3⇒FCF12 4⇒FCF12</p>

<p>FCF11. उपकरणको प्रयोग वा कसैको सहायता विना (नाम) लाई समतल सतहको 500 मिटर सम्म हिंडुल गर्न कठिनाई छ ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्: पाँच फुटबल मैदानको लम्बाई बराबर हुन आउन्छ ।</p> <p>नोट: यहाँ 'कठिनाई छैन' भन्ने वगीकरण उपलब्ध छैन किनभने बालक/बालिका हिंडुलको लागि उपकरण वा कसैको सहायताको प्रयोग गर्छ ।</p>	<p>केही कठिनाई छ..... 2</p> <p>धेरै कठिनाई छ..... 3</p> <p>पटकै 500 मिटर हिंडुल गर्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	
<p>FCF12. उपकरणको प्रयोग वा कसैको सहायता लिँदा पनि (नाम) लाई समतल सतहको 100 मिटर हिंडुल गर्न कठिनाई छ ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्: एक फुटबल मैदानको लम्बाई बराबर हुन आउँछ ।</p>	<p>कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1</p> <p>केही कठिनाई छ..... 2</p> <p>धेरै कठिनाई छ..... 3</p> <p>पटकै 100 मिटर हिंडुल गर्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16</p> <p>4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13 उपकरणको प्रयोग वा कसैको सहायता लिँदा पनि (नाम) लाई समतल सतहको 500 मिटर हिंडुल गर्न कठिनाई छ ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्: पाँच फुटबल मैदानको लम्बाई बराबर हुन आउँछ ।</p>	<p>कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1</p> <p>केही कठिनाई छ..... 2</p> <p>धेरै कठिनाई छ..... 3</p> <p>पटकै 500 मिटर हिंडुल गर्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	<p>1 ⇒FCF16</p> <p>2 ⇒FCF16</p> <p>3 ⇒FCF16</p> <p>4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. समान उमेरका बालबालिकाको तुलनामा (नाम) लाई समतल सतहको 100 मिटर हिंडुल गर्न कठिनाई छ ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्: एक फुटबल मैदानको लम्बाई बराबर हुन आउँछ ।</p>	<p>कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1</p> <p>केही कठिनाई छ..... 2</p> <p>धेरै कठिनाई 3</p> <p>पटकै 100 मिटर हिंडुल गर्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒FCF16</p> <p>4 ⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. समान उमेरका बालबालिकाको तुलनामा (नाम) लाई भूईँ सतहको 500 मिटर हिंडुल गर्न कठिनाई छ ?</p> <p>थप सोधखोज गर्नुहोस्: पाँच फुटबल मैदानको लम्बाई बराबर हुन आउँछ ।</p>	<p>कुनै कठिनाई छैन 1</p> <p>केही कठिनाई छ..... 2</p> <p>धेरै कठिनाई छ..... 3</p> <p>पटकै 500 मिटर हिंडुल गर्न सक्नुहुँदैन..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF16. (नाम) ले आफ्नो स्वयंम हेरविचार गर्ने जस्तै खाने वा कपडा लगाउने गर्नमा कठिनाई छ ?</p>	<p>कठिनाई छैन..... 1</p> <p>केही कठिनाई छ..... 2</p> <p>धेरै कठिनाई 3</p> <p>आफ्नो हेरविचार पटकै गर्न सक्नुहुँदैन..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF17. (नाम) ले बोल्दा यस परिवारका मानिसहरूले बुझ्नमा कठिनाई छ ?</p>	<p>कठिनाई छैन..... 1</p> <p>केही कठिनाई छ..... 2</p> <p>धेरै कठिनाई 3</p> <p>पटकै बुझ्न सकिँदैन 4</p>	
<p>FCF18 (नाम) ले बोल्दा यस परिवार बाहिरका मानिसहरूले बुझ्नमा कठिनाई छ ?</p>	<p>कठिनाई छैन..... 1</p> <p>केही कठिनाई छ..... 2</p> <p>धेरै कठिनाई 3</p> <p>पटकै बुझ्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	
<p>FCF19. समान उमेरका बालबालिकाको तुलनामा (नाम) लाई सिकाइमा कठिनाई छ ?</p>	<p>कठिनाई छैन..... 1</p> <p>केही कठिनाई छ..... 2</p> <p>धेरै कठिनाई 3</p> <p>पटकै सिक्न सक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	
<p>FCF20. समान उमेरका बालबालिकाको तुलनामा (नाम) लाई कुराहरू सम्झनमा कठिनाई छ ?</p>	<p>कठिनाई छैन..... 1</p> <p>केही कठिनाई 2</p> <p>धेरै कठिनाई 3</p> <p>पटकै सम्झन सक्नुहुँदैन 4</p>	

<p>FCF21. (नाम) लाई मनपरेका क्रियाकलाप ध्यानपूर्वक गर्नमा कठिनाइ छ ?</p>	<p>कठिनाई छैन.....1 केही कठिनाइ छ.....2 धेरै कठिनाइ3 पटककै ध्यानपूर्वक दिन सक्नुहुँदैन4</p>	
<p>FCF22. (नाम) लाई आफ्नो नियमित कार्य हेरफेर हुँदा स्वीकार गर्नमा कठिनाइ छ ?</p>	<p>कठिनाइ छैन.....1 केही कठिनाइ छ.....2 धेरै कठिनाइ3 पटककै हेरफेरमा स्वीकार्न सक्नुहुँदैन4</p>	
<p>FCF23. समान उमेरका बालबालिकाको तुलनामा (नाम) लाई आफ्नो बानी व्यहोरा नियन्त्रण गर्नमा कठिनाई छ ?</p>	<p>कठिनाइ छैन.....1 केही कठिनाइ छ.....2 धेरै कठिनाइ3 पटककै बानी व्यहोरा नियन्त्रण गर्न सक्नुहुँदैन4</p>	
<p>FCF24. (नाम) लाई साथीहरु बनाउनमा कठिनाइ छ ?</p>	<p>कठिनाइ छैन.....1 केही कठिनाइ छ.....2 धेरै कठिनाइ3 पटककै साथीहरु बनाउन सक्नुहुँदैन4</p>	
<p>FCF25. अर्को प्रश्नको उत्तरका लागि विभिन्न पाँच छुट्टै विकल्पहरु छन् । ती विकल्पहरु प्रश्नपछि म पढेर सुनाउँछु ।</p> <p><i>म जान्न चाहन्छु, (नाम) कतिको ज्यादै रिसाउने, आत्तिने वा चिन्तित हुने देखिनुहुन्छ ?</i></p> <p><i>दैनिक, साप्तहिक, मासिक, वर्षमा थोरै समय वा कहिले पनि छैन - तपाईं के भन्नुहुन्छ ?</i></p>	<p>दैनिक.....1 साप्तहिक.....2 मासिक3 वर्षमा थोरै समय4 कहिले पनि छैन5</p>	
<p>FCF26. म यो पनि जान्न चाहन्छु, (नाम) कतिको ज्यादै दुःखी वा निराश देखिनुहुन्छ ।</p> <p><i>दैनिक, साप्तहिक, मासिक, वर्षमा थोरै समय वा कहिले पनि छैन - तपाईं के भन्नुहुन्छ ?</i></p>	<p>दैनिक.....1 साप्तहिक.....2 मासिक3 वर्षमा थोरै समय4 कहिले पनि छैन5</p>	

अभिभावकको संलग्नता		PR
PR1. CB3 मा जाँचुहोस् : बालक/बालिकाको उमेर ?	5-6 वर्ष उमेर 1 7-14 वर्ष उमेर 2 15-17 वर्ष उमेर..... 3	1 ⇨ End 3 ⇨ End
PR2. यस अन्तर्वाताको अन्तमा, म तपाईंलाई (नाम)सँग कुरा गर्न सक्छु भनी सोध्नेछु । यदि (नाम) नजिकै हुनुहुन्छ भने कृपया उहाँलाई यहीं बस्न भन्नुहोस् । यदि (नाम) तपाईं सित यहाँ हुनुहुँदैन भने म (नाम) लाई फर्कने व्यवस्था अहिले नै मिलाउनको लागि अनुरोध गर्नसक्छु ? यदि त्यो सम्भन छैन भने फर्केर आउने उपयुक्त समयपछि छलफल गरौंला ।		
PR3. तपाईंको घरमा स्कूलको किताब र धार्मिक पुस्तक बाहेक (नाम) लाई पढ्नको लागि कतिवटा पुस्तकहरू छन् ?	नभएको..... 00 पुस्तक सङ्ख्या 0 10 वा सोभन्दा धेरै पुस्तक भएको..... 10	
PR4. CB7 मा जाँचुहोस् : (नाम) ले कुनै स्कूल पढ्नु भएको थियो ? यदि प्रश्न CB7 सोधिएको छैन भने पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको शिक्षा मोड्युलको ED9 जाँचुहोस् ।	थियो, CB7/ED9=1 1 थिएन , CB7/ED9=2 वा खाली..... 2	2 ⇨ End
PR5. (नाम) लाई कहिल्यै गृहकार्य दिइएको थियो /छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2 थाहा छैन 8	2 ⇨ PR7 8 ⇨ PR7
PR6. (नाम) लाई कसैले गृहकार्य गर्न मद्दत गर्छ ?	गर्छ 1 गदैन 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	
PR7. (नाम) को स्कूलमा अभिभावक सहभागी हुने स्कूल संचालक समिति (जस्तै, शिक्षक अभिभावक संघ वा विद्यालय व्यवस्थापन समिति) छ ?	छ 1 छैन 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR8. गत 12 महिनामा तपाईं वा यस परिवारका अन्य वयस्कले स्कूल संचालक समितिबाट बोलाइएको बैठकमा सहभागी हुनु भएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR9. यी कुनै पनि बैठकको बेलामा निम्न कुनै छलफल भएको थियो [A] (नाम) को स्कूलमा मुख्य शैक्षिक मुद्दाको सम्बोधन सम्बन्धी योजनामा ? [B] (नाम) को स्कूलको बजेट वा प्राप्त कोषको प्रयोग सम्बन्धमा ?	छ छैन तथा शैक्षिक मुद्दाको सम्बोधन..... 1 2 8 स्कूल बजेट..... 1 2 8	
PR10. गत 12 महिनामा तपाईं वा यस परिवारका अन्य वयस्कले (नाम) को स्कूल वा विद्यार्थी रिपोर्ट कार्ड प्राप्त गर्नु भएको थियो ?	थियो 1 थिएन 2 थाहा छैन..... 8	

<p>PR11. गत 12 महिनामा तपाईं वा यस परिवारका अन्य वयस्क (नाम) को स्कूलमा निम्न कार्यका लागि जानुभएको थियो ?</p> <p>[A] स्कूल समारोह वा खेल कार्यक्रम ?</p> <p>[B] (नाम) को प्रगति सम्बन्धमा शिक्षकसँग छलफल गर्न ?</p>	<p>थियो थिएन थाहा छैन</p> <p>समारोह वा खेल कार्यक्रम..... 1 2 8</p> <p>प्रगति सम्बन्धमा शिक्षकसँग छलफल गर्न..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR12. गत 12 महिनामा (नाम) को स्कूल निम्न कुनै कारणबाट स्कूल दिनमा विदा गरिएको थियो :</p> <p>[A] प्राकृतिक प्रकोपहरु जस्तै- बाढी, चक्रवात, महामारी आदि ?</p> <p>[B] मानव सिर्जित विपदहरु जस्तै -आगो लाग्नु, भवन भत्कनु, दंगा आदि ?</p> <p>[C] शिक्षक हडताल ?</p> <p>[X] अन्य ?</p>	<p>थियो थिएन तथा</p> <p>प्राकृतिक प्रकोपहरु 1 2 8</p> <p>मानव सिर्जित विपदहरु..... 1 2 8</p> <p>शिक्षक हडताल 1 2 8</p> <p>अन्य 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR13. गत 12 महिनामा शिक्षकको अनुपस्थितले गर्दा (नाम) कक्षामा सहभागी हुन नपाएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो 1</p> <p>थिएन 2</p> <p>थाहा छैन..... 8</p>	
<p>PR14. PR12[C] र PR13 मा जाँच्नुहोस् : कुनैमा उत्तर 'छ' भएमा ?</p>	<p>छ, PR12[C]=1 वा PR13=1 1</p> <p>छैन, 2</p>	2 ⇨ अर्को मोड्युल
<p>PR15. शिक्षक हडताल/शिक्षक अनुपस्थित भएको अवस्थामा तपाईं वा यस परिवारका अन्य वयस्क सदस्यले स्कूलको कुनै कर्मचारी वा स्कूल संचालक समितिका प्रतिनिधिसँग सम्पर्क गर्नु भएको थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो 1</p> <p>थिएन 2</p> <p>थाहा छैन..... 8</p>	

FL0. CB3 मा जाँचुहोस् : बालक/बालिकाको उमेर ?	उमेर 5-6 वर्ष..... 1 उमेर 7-14 वर्ष 2 उमेर 15-17 वर्ष..... 3	1 ⇒End 3 ⇒End
<p>FL1. अब, म (नाम) संग कुरा गर्न चाहन्छु । म उहाँको बारे र पढाई सम्बन्धी केही प्रश्नहरु सोध्नेछु , र त्यसपछि केही पढ्न र सामान्य हिसाव गर्न लगाउनेछु ।</p> <p>यो स्कूलको परिक्षा होइन र यसको नतिजा अभिभावक, स्कूलमा वा अन्य कसैलाई भन्ने छैनौं ।</p> <p>यस्तो सहभागीताले तपाईंलाई प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हुँदैन र तपाईंको (नाम) ले कतिको राम्रो गर्यो भन्नलाई म तालिम प्राप्त पनि छैन ।</p> <p>यस्ता क्रियाकलापहरुबाट यस देशका बालबालिकाको पढाइ र हिसाव गर्न कति राम्ररी सिकिराखेका छन् भन्ने पत्ता लगाउन सहयोग पुग्दछ, जसबाट यसलाई सुधार गर्न सकिनेछ ।</p> <p>यसको लागि करिब २० मिनेट लाग्नेछ । हामीलाई प्राप्त सम्पूर्ण विवरणहरु एकदमै गोप्य राखिनेछन् ।</p>		
म (नाम) संग कुरा गर्नसक्छु ?	हुन्छ, स्वीकृति छ1 हुन्न, स्वीकृति छैन2	2 ⇒FL28

FL2. समय लेख्नुहोस् ।	घण्टा र मिनेट..... : ..	
<p>FL3. मेरो नाम (गणकको नाम) हो । म तपाईंलाई मेरो बारेमा केही भन्न चाहन्छु ।</p> <p>तपाईं मलाई आफ्नो बारेमा केही भन्न सक्नुहुन्छ ?</p> <p><i>बालक/बालिकाले सहजता महसुस गरेपछि, मौखिक सहमति भएको लागि सुरु गर्नुहोस् ।</i></p> <p>अब म आज यहाँ किन आएको छु भन्ने कुरा तपाईंलाई भन्दछु । म केन्द्रीय तथ्याङ्क विभागबाट आएको हो । म बालबालिकाको पढाई र सामान्य हिसाव कितावको जानकारी सम्बन्धमा सर्वेक्षण गर्ने टोलीको एक सदस्य हुँ । यस बारेमा हामी केही बालबालिकाहरूसँग कुरा गर्दछौं र केही पढ्न र सामान्य हिसाव गर्न लगाउनेछौं । हामीलाई सहयोग गर्ने वा नगर्ने तपाईं आफैले निर्णय लिन सक्नुहुन्छ, भनेर तपाईंको (आमा वा स्याहारसुसार गर्ने व्यक्ति) ले भन्नु भएको छ । यदि तपाईं हामीलाई सहयोग गर्न चाहनु हुन्छ भने, म तपाईंलाई केही प्रश्नहरु सोध्छु र केही क्रियाकलापहरु गर्न दिन्छु । म तपाईंलाई प्रत्येक क्रियाकलापको व्याख्या गर्नेछु , र तपाईं मलाई कुनै समयमा प्रश्न सोध्न सक्नु हुनेछ । तपाईंलाई केही गर्न मन नभएमा केही नगरे पनि हुन्छ । हामीले सुरु गरेपछि यदि तपाईंलाई कुनै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिन मन नलागेमा वा निरन्तरता गर्न नचाहेमा पनि ठीकै छ ।</p>		
सुरु गर्न, के तपाईं तयार हुनुहुन्छ ?	हुनुहुन्छ, स्वीकृति छ 1 हुनुहुन्न, स्वीकृति छैन 2	2 ⇒FL28

<p>FL4.पढाई र हिसाव सम्बन्धी क्रियाकलाप वारे सोध्नु पहिले तपाईंले तलका तीन अवस्था सुनिश्चित गरी प्रत्येक कोठामा चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस् :</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> बाल/बालिकाले चिन्ने कुनै वयस्क सदस्य उक्त बाल/बालिकाले देखिने ठाउँमा रहेको ।</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> तपाईं बाल/बालिकासँग बातचित गर्न सहज अवस्थामा हुनुहुन्छ ।</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> बालक/बालिका आरामदायक भएर बसेको, विना कठिनाइ सजिलै पढाई र संख्या किताव प्रयोग गरेको छ र तपाईंले पनि कुन पृष्ठ खुला गरेको छ भनेर देख्न सकिनेछ ।</p>		
FL5 यदि केही नबुझेमा तपाईंले कुनै पनि वेला मलाई प्रश्न सोध्नु सक्नुहुन्छ । कुनै पनि वेला तपाईं मलाई प्रश्न सोध्नबाट रोक्न सक्नुहुन्छ ।		
FL6. सर्वप्रथम हामी पढाईका बारेमा कुरा गर्नेछौं ।	हुन्छ हुन्न	
[A] तपाईं घरमा किताव पढ्नुहुन्छ ?	घरमा किताव पढ्नु..... 1	2
[B] तपाईंलाई घरमा कसैले पढाउनु हुन्छ ?	घरमा कसैले पढाउनु..... 1	2

<p>FL7. तपाईं घरमा सबैभन्दा धेरै समय कुन भाषा बोल्नु हुन्छ ?</p>	<p>नेपाली..... 1 भोजपुरी..... 2 मैथिली 3</p> <p>अन्य भाषा (खुलाउने)..... 6</p> <p>थाहा नभएको..... 8</p>	
<p>FL8. CB7 मा जाँचुहोस् : शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ मा (नाम) ले स्कूल वा कुनै प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा पढ्नु भएको छ ?</p> <p>पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको शिक्षा मोड्युलमा ED9 जाँचुहोस् यदि CB7 सोधेको छ/छैन ।</p>	<p>छ, CB7/ED9=1 1 छैन, CB7/ED9=2 वा खाली 2</p>	1 ⇒FL9A
<p>FL8A. CB4 मा जाँचुहोस् : (नाम) ले कहिल्यै स्कूल वा कुनै प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा पढ्नु भएको छ ?</p> <p>पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको शिक्षा मोड्युलमा ED4 जाँचुहोस्: CB4 सोधेको छ/छैन ।</p>	<p>छ, CB4/ED4=1 1 छैन, CB4/ED4=2 वा खाली 2</p>	1 ⇒FL9B
<p>FL8B. FL7 जाँच गर्नुहोस् । तपाईंको घरमा बोलिने भाषामा पढ्ने र हिसावको किताब उपलब्ध छ ?</p>	<p>छ, FL7=1, 2 वा 3 1 छैन, FL7=6 वा 8..... 2</p>	1 ⇒FL10B 2 ⇒FL23
<p>FL9A. तपाईंको शिक्षकहरुले तपाईंलाई कक्षामा पढाउदा सबैभन्दा धेरै समय कुन भाषा प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ?</p> <p>FL9B. विद्यालयमा हुँदा शिक्षकहरुले तपाईंलाई कक्षामा पढाउँदा सबैभन्दा धेरै समय कुन भाषा प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्थ्यो ?</p>	<p>नेपाली..... 1 भोजपुरी..... 2 मैथिली 3</p> <p>अन्य भाषा (खुलाउने)..... 6</p> <p>थाहा नभएको..... 8</p>	8 ⇒FL23
<p>FL10A. अब, म तपाईंलाई (FL9A/B मा उल्लेखित भाषा) भाषाको छोटो कथा पढ्दिन्छु । तपाईं कथा पढ्न सुरु गर्न चाहनुहुन्छ ?</p> <p>FL10B. अब, म तपाईंलाई (FL7 मा उल्लेखित भाषा) छोटो कथा पढ्दिन्छु । तपाईं कथा पढ्न सुरु गर्न चाहनुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>हुन्छ 1 हुन्न 2</p>	2 ⇒FL23
<p>FL11. CB3 मा जाँचुहोस् : बालक/बालिकाको उमेर ?</p>	<p>उमेर 7-9 वर्ष 1 उमेर 10-14 वर्ष 2</p>	1 ⇒FL13
<p>FL12. CB7 मा जाँचुहोस् : शैक्षिक सत्र २०७६ मा (नाम) ले स्कूल वा कुनै प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा पढ्नु भएको छ ?</p> <p>पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको शिक्षा मोड्युलमा ED9 जाँचुहोस्: CB7 सोधेको छ / छैन ।</p>	<p>छ, CB7/ED9=1 1 छैन, CB7/ED9=2 वा खाली 2</p>	1 ⇒FL19
<p>FL13. बालक/बालिकालाई पढ्ने र हिसावको किताब दिनुहोस् ।</p> <p>पढ्ने अभ्यासको पृष्ठ पल्टाई देखाउनुहोस् र भन्नुहोस् :</p> <p>अब, हामी केही पढ्न गईरहेका छौं । वाक्यमा देखाउनुहोस् । म तपाईंलाई यो वाक्य ठूलो स्वरमा पढ्न अनुरोध गर्दछु । त्यसपछि म तपाईंलाई केही प्रश्न सोध्न सक्छु ।</p> <p>सेती एउटा विरालो हो । काले एउटा कुकुर हो । सेती 5 वर्षकी भइ । काले 6 वर्षको भयो ।</p>		
<p>FL14. बालक/बालिकाले अभ्यासमा भएका सबै शब्द ठीकसँग पढ्नुभयो ?</p>	<p>भयो 1 भएन 2</p>	2 ⇒FL23
<p>FL15. पढेर सकेपछि, सोध्नुहोस् : सेती कति वर्षको भइ ?</p>	<p>सेती 5 वर्षको भइ..... 1 अन्य उत्तर दिएमा 2 5 सेकेण्ड पछि पनि उत्तर नदिएमा..... 3</p>	1 ⇒FL17

<p>FL16. भन्नुहोस् : सेती 5 वर्षको भयो । र FL23 जानुहोस् ।</p>		⇒FL23
<p>FL17. यहाँ अर्को प्रश्न छ : सैती वा कालेमा को जेठो छ ?</p>	<p>सेतीभन्दा काले जेठो छ 1 अन्य उत्तर दिएमा..... 2 5 सेकेण्ड पछि पनि उत्तर नदिएमा..... 3</p>	1 ⇒FL19
<p>FL18. भन्नुहोस् : सेतीभन्दा काले जेठो छ । काले 6 वर्षको र सेती 5 वर्षको भए । र FL23 जानुहोस् ।</p>		⇒FL23

<p>FL19. पाठ पढ्नको लागि उक्त पृष्ठ पढ्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>धन्यवाद । अब म तपाईंलाई उक्त पाठ पढ्नको लागि अनुरोध गर्दछु ।</p> <p>यहाँ एउटा कथा छ । म तपाईंलाई यो कथा ध्यानपूर्वक ठूलो स्वरमा पढ्नको लागि आग्रह गर्दछु ।</p> <p>तपाईं यहाँबाट सुरु गर्न सक्नुहुन्छ । (पहिलो लाइनको पहिलो शब्द देखाईदिनुहोस् ।) । तपाईंले क्रमबद्ध रूपमा वाक्यहरू पढ्नु हुनेछ । (प्रत्येक लाइनको दिशा देखाई दिनुहोस् ।) ।</p> <p>तपाईंले पढेर सकेपछि म तपाईंलाई उक्त कथाको बारेमा केही प्रश्नहरू सोध्नेछु ।</p> <p>यदि तपाईंलाई पढ्दै जाँदा कुनै शब्द थाहा नभए अर्को शब्दबाट पढ्न सक्नुहुन्छ ।</p> <p>तपाईंको औंला पहिलो शब्दमा राख्नुहोस् : तपाईं तयार हुनुहुन्छ ? अब सुरु गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	राम	दुई	कक्षामा	पढ्छ ।	एक	दिन	राम
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	स्कूलबाट	घर	गईरहेको	थियो ।	उसले	बाटोमा	केही
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	राता	फूलहरू	देख्यो ।	ती	फूलहरू	नजिकै	गोलभेडाको
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	खेती	पनि	थियो ।	रामले	उसको	आमाको	लागि
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	केही	फूलहरू	टिप्न	चाहन्थ्यो ।	राम	उक्त	खेत
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	काटेर	फूलहरू	टिप्न	छिट्छिटो	दौड्यो ।	ऊ	केराको
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	बोट	नजिकै	लड्यो ।	त्यसपछि	राम	रुन	थाल्यो ।
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	एउटा	किसानले	उसलाई	रोइरहेको	देख्यो	र	ऊ
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
नजिकै	आइपुग्यो ।	उसले	रामलाई	धेरै	फूलहरू	दियो ।	
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	
ती	फूलहरू	पाएपछि	राम	एकदमै	खुसी	हुँदै	
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
घरतिर	गयो ।						
71	72						
FL20. यस बाल/बालिकाको पढाइको परिणाम :	कोशिश गरेको अन्तिम शब्द..... संख्या ___						
	जम्मा बेठीक वा नपढेको शब्दको संख्या..... संख्या ___						
FL21. (नाम) ले उक्त कथा कतिको राम्ररी पढ्नुभयो ?	कम्तीमा एक शब्द ठीकसँग पढेको 1						
	कुनै पनि शब्द ठीकसँग पढेन..... 2						2⇒FL23
	कथा पढ्न कोशिस नै नगरेको..... 3						3⇒FL23

<p>FL22. अब, म तपाईंले पढेको पाठबाट केही प्रश्नहरू सोध्न जादछु ।</p> <p>यदि ती बालक/बालिकाले केही सेकेण्डमा उत्तर दिन नसकेमा पुनः प्रश्न दोहोर्‍याई सोध्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि प्रश्न दोहोर्‍याँदा पनि ती बालक/बालिकाले कुनै पनि उत्तर दिन असमर्थ भएमा उत्तर नदिएको मा चिनो लगाई भन्नुहोस् :</p> <p>तपाईंलाई धन्यवाद छ । ठीकै छ । अब हामी अगाडि बढौं । ती बालक/बालिकाले पाठ पढेको एकिन गर्नुहोस् र सोध्नुहोस् :</p> <p>[A] राम कति कक्षामा पढ्छ ?</p> <p>[B] रामले घर आउने बाटोमा के देखेको थियो ?</p> <p>[C] राम किन रुन थाल्यो ?</p> <p>[D] राम कहाँ लडेको थियो ?</p> <p>[E] राम किन खुसी भयो ?</p>	<p>ठीक, (राम कक्षा दुईमा पढ्छ) 1</p> <p>वेठीक 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/ मलाई 'थाहा छैन' भनेमा 3</p> <p>ठीक, (उसले केही फूलहरू देखेको थियो) 1</p> <p>वेठीक 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/ 'मलाई थाहा छैन' भनेमा 3</p> <p>ठीक (किनभने उ लड्यो) 1</p> <p>वेठीक 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/ मलाई 'थाहा छैन' भनेमा 3</p> <p>ठीक (राम केराको बोटको नजिकै लडेको थियो) 1</p> <p>वेठीक 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/ मलाई 'थाहा छैन' भनेमा 3</p> <p>ठीक (किसानले उसलाई धेरै फूलहरू दियो/उसले आमालाई फूलहरू दिन पायो ।) 1</p> <p>वेठीक 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/ मलाई 'थाहा छैन' भनेमा 3</p>	
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<p>FL23. हिसाब किताबको पृष्ठ पल्टाउनुहोस् । ती बालक/बालिकाले पृष्ठ हेरेको एकिन गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>अब, यहाँ केही अंक/संख्याहरू छन् । तपाईंले प्रत्येक संख्या देखाई मलाई भन्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>पहिलो संख्या देखाउनुहोस् र बताउनुहोस् :</p> <p>सुरु गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि यस बालक/बालिकाले संख्या भन्न केही समय रोकिएमा उक्त संख्या कति हो भन्नुहोस् । यदि उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेका कोडमा चिनो लगाई अर्को संख्या देखाइ भन्नुहोस् :</p> <p>यो संख्या कति हो ?</p> <p>रोक्ने नियम:</p> <p>यदि ती बालक/बालिकाले लगातार दुई वटा संख्याको उत्तर नदिएमा/प्रयास नगरेमा रोक्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>भन्नुहोस् :</p> <p>तपाईंलाई धन्यवाद छ । ठीक छ ।</p>	<p>9</p> <p>ठीक..... 1</p> <p>बेठीक..... 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>12</p> <p>ठीक..... 1</p> <p>बेठीक..... 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>30</p> <p>ठीक..... 1</p> <p>बेठीक..... 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>48</p> <p>ठीक..... 1</p> <p>बेठीक..... 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>74</p> <p>ठीक..... 1</p> <p>बेठीक..... 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>731</p> <p>ठीक..... 1</p> <p>बेठीक..... 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p>	
<p>FL23A. FL23 मा जाँच्नुहोस् । यस बालक/बालिकाले पहिलो तीन संख्या (9,12, 30) मध्ये पहिचान गरेको दुई संख्या ठीक छ ?</p>	<p>कम्तीमा दुई संख्या ठीक छ..... 1</p> <p>कम्ती दुई संख्या बेठीक छ वा उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FL28</p>
<p>FL24. हिसाब किताबको पृष्ठ पल्टाउनुहोस् । यस बालक/बालिकाले पृष्ठमा भएका पहिलो जोडी संख्या हेरेको एकिन गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>ती संख्याहरू देखाउनुहोस् । तीमध्ये कुन ठूलो छ मलाई बताउनुहोस् ।</p> <p>हिसाब किताबको पृष्ठ पल्टाउनु अघि ती बालक/बालिकाले दिएको उत्तर टिपोट गर्नुहोस् र अर्को जोडी संख्याको लागि प्रश्न सोध्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि यस बालक/बालिकाले केही सेकेण्डमा उत्तर दिन नसकेमा पुनः प्रश्न दोहोर्‍याई सोध्नुहोस् । यदि प्रश्न दोहोर्‍याँदा पनि ती बालक/बालिकाले उत्तर दिन असमर्थ भएमा उपयुक्त प्रश्नावली को लहरमा 'Z' चिनो लगाउनुहोस् । हिसाब किताबको पृष्ठ पल्टाउनु र अर्को जोडी संख्या ती बालक/बालिकालाई देखाउनुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि यस बालक/बालिकाले लगातार दुई वटा जोडी संख्याको उत्तर नदिएमा/प्रयास नगरेमा रोक्नुहोस् । भन्नुहोस् :</p> <p>तपाईंलाई धन्यवाद छ । ठीक छ । अब, हामी अर्को क्रियाकलापमा जानेछौं ।</p>	<p>7 र 5</p> <p>ठीक(7) 1</p> <p>बेठीक..... 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>11 र 24</p> <p>ठीक(24)..... 1</p> <p>बेठीक..... 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>58 र 49</p> <p>ठीक(58)..... 1</p> <p>बेठीक..... 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>65 र 67</p> <p>ठीक(67)..... 1</p> <p>बेठीक..... 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>146 र 154</p> <p>ठीक(154)..... 1</p> <p>बेठीक..... 2</p> <p>उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p>	

<p>FL25. यस बालक/बालिकालाई एउटा सिसाकलम र कागज दिनुहोस् । हिसाब किताबको पृष्ठ पल्टाउनुहोस्, बालक/बालिकालाई पहिलो जोडको संख्या देखाउनुहोस् । ती बालक/बालिकाले पृष्ठ हेरेको एकिन गर्नुहोस् र भन्नुहोस् :</p> <p>यो जोड हेनुहोस् । (संख्या +संख्या) कति हुन्छ ? मलाई उत्तर भन्नुहोस् । यदि तपाईंलाई सहयोग चाहिएमा सिसाकलम र कागज प्रयोग गर्न सक्नुहुन्छ ।</p> <p>किताबको पृष्ठ पल्टाउनु अघि ती बालक/बालिकाले दिएको उत्तर टिपोट गर्नुहोस् र अर्को जोड संख्याको लागि प्रश्न सोध्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि यस बालक/बालिकाले केही सेकेण्ड पछि उत्तर दिन नसकेमा पुनः प्रश्न दोहोर्‍याई सोध्नुहोस् । यदि प्रश्न दोहोर्‍याँदा पनि ती बालक/बालिकाले उत्तर दिन असमर्थ भएमा उपयुक्त प्रश्नावलीको लहरमा 'Z' चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस् । किताबको पृष्ठ पल्टाउनुहोस् र अर्को जोड संख्याहरु ती बालक/बालिकालाई देखाउनुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि ती बालक/बालिकाले लगातार दुई वटा जोड संख्याको उत्तर नदिएमा/प्रयास नगरेमा रोक्नुहोस् । भन्नुहोस् :</p> <p>तपाईंलाई धन्यवाद छ । ठीक छ । अब, हामी अर्को क्रियाकलापमा जानेछौं ।</p>	<p>3 + 2 ठीक(5) 1 बेठीक..... 2 उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>8 + 6 ठीक(14)..... 1 बेठीक..... 2 उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>7 + 3 ठीक(10)..... 1 बेठीक..... 2 उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>13 + 6 ठीक(19)..... 1 बेठीक..... 2 उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>12 + 24 ठीक(36)..... 1 बेठीक..... 2 उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p>	
<p>FL26. हिसाब किताबको पृष्ठ पल्टाउनुहोस् : छुटेको संख्याको लागि अभ्यास पाना दिनुहोस् । भन्नुहोस् :</p> <p>यहाँ केही संख्याहरु छन् । 1, 2 र 4. यहाँ कुन संख्या हुनुपर्छ ?</p>	<p>ठीक(3) 1 बेठीक..... 2 उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26B 3 ⇒FL26B</p>
<p>FL26A. यदि यस बालक/बालिकाले ठीक उत्तर दिएमा भन्नुहोस् : 3 त्यो ठीक छ । अब अर्को एउटा गरौं ।</p>		<p>⇒FL26C</p>
<p>FL26B. यस बालक/बालिकाले गलत उत्तर दिएमा ती बालक/बालिकालाई ठीक उत्तर कसरी आउँछ भनेर केही व्याख्या नगर्नुहोस् । भन्नुहोस् :</p> <p>यहाँ संख्या 3 हुन्छ । अब मसँगै यी संख्याहरु भन्नुहोस् (प्रत्येक संख्या देखाइ भन्नुहोस्) 1, 2, 3, 4 । यहाँ 3 हुन्छ । अब अर्को एउटा गरौं ।</p>		
<p>FL26C. अब पृष्ठ पल्टाइ अर्को अभ्यास पाना दिनुहोस् र भन्नुहोस् :</p> <p>यहाँ अरु थप संख्याहरु छन् । 5, 10, 15 र _____, यहाँ कुन संख्या हुनुपर्छ ?</p>	<p>ठीक (20) 1 बेठीक..... 2 उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26E 3 ⇒FL26E</p>
<p>FL26D. यदि यस बालक/बालिकाले ठीक उत्तर दिएमा भन्नुहोस्: 20, त्यो ठीक छ ।</p>		<p>⇒FL27</p>
<p>FL26E. यदि यस बालक/बालिकाले गलत उत्तर दिएमा भन्नुहोस् :</p> <p>यहाँ संख्या 20 हुन्छ । अब मसँगै यी संख्याहरु भन्नुहोस् (प्रत्येक संख्या देखाइ भन्नुहोस्) 5, 10, 15, 20 । यहाँ 20 हुन्छ । अब तपाईंले यो आफै कोसिस गर्नुहोस् ।</p>		
<p>FL26F. FL26 जाँच्नुहोस् । के बाल/बालिकाले दिएको उत्तर ठिक थियो ?</p>	<p>थियो, FL26=1 1 थिएन, FL26=2 वा 3..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL28</p>

<p>FL27. अब, पहिले छुटेका संख्याको क्रियाकलाप गर्न हिसाब किताबको पृष्ठ पल्टाउनुहोस् र भन्नुहोस् :</p> <p>यहाँ अरु थप संख्याहरु छन् । (छुटेका संख्या देखाइ) यहाँ कुन संख्या हुन्छ मलाई भन्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>किताबको पृष्ठ पल्टाउनु अघि ती बालक/बालिकाले दिएको उत्तर टिपोट गर्नुहोस् र अर्को प्रश्न सोध्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि यस बालक/बालिकाले केही सेकेण्ड पछि उत्तर दिन नसकेमा पुनः प्रश्न दोहोर्‍याई सोध्नुहोस् । यदि प्रश्न दोहोर्‍याँदा पनि यस बालक/बालिकाले उत्तर दिन असमर्थ भएमा उपयुक्त प्रश्नावलीको लहरमा 'Z' चिनो लगाउनुहोस् ।</p> <p>यदि यस बालक/बालिकाले लगातार दुई वटा जोड संख्याको उत्तर नदिएमा/प्रयास नगरेमा रोक्नुहोस् । भन्नुहोस् : तपाईंलाई धन्यवाद छ । ठीक छ ।</p>	<p>5, 6, 7, __ ठीक(8) 1 बेठीक..... 2 उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>14, 15, __,17 ठीक(16)..... 1 बेठीक..... 2 उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>20, __, 40, 50 ठीक(30)..... 1 बेठीक..... 2 उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>2, 4, 6, __ ठीक(8) 1 बेठीक..... 2 उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p> <p>5, 8, 11, __ ठीक(14)..... 1 बेठीक..... 2 उत्तर नदिएको/प्रयास नगरेको..... 3</p>	
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<p>FL28. बालक/बालिकासँग अन्तर्वार्ताको परिणाम ।</p> <p>केही परिणाम पूरा नभएमा सुपरिवेक्षकसँग छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>पूरा भएको 01 घरमा नभेटिएको..... 02 आमा/स्याहारसुसार गर्ने व्यक्तिले अस्वीकार गरेको..... 03 बालक/बालिकाले अस्वीकार गरेको 04 आंशिक पूरा भएको 05 असमर्थ भएको 06 अन्य (खुलाउने) 96</p>	
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FS11. समय लेख्नुहोस् ।	घण्टा र मिनेट..... : ____	
FS12. प्रश्नावलीको भाषा	नेपाली 1 भोजपुरी 2 मैथिली 3	
FS13. अन्तर्वार्ताको भाषा	नेपाली 1 भोजपुरी 2 मैथिली 3 अन्य भाषा (खुलाउने) 6	
FS14. उत्तरदाताको मातृभाषा	मातृभाषा: — — — अन्य भाषा (खुलाउने) 996	
FS15. यो प्रश्नावलीको केही भागहरुको लागि अनुवादक प्रयोग गरेको थियो ?	थियो, सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नावली 1 थियो, प्रश्नावलीको केही भाग 2 थिएन, प्रयोग भएन 3	
<p>FS16. उत्तरदाता र बालक/बालिकालाई सहयोगका लागि धन्यवाद दिनुहोस् ।</p> <p>5-17 वर्ष बालबालिकाको व्यक्तिगत प्रश्नावलीको परिचयात्मक विवरण खण्डको अन्तर्वार्ताको परिणाम (FS17) पूरा गर्नुहोस् । त्यसपछि पारिवारिक प्रश्नावलीको HH56 पूरा गर्नुहोस् ।</p> <p>यस परिवारका बाँकी प्रश्नावलीको अन्तर्वार्ताको लागि आवश्यक कार्य मिलाउनुहोस् ।</p>		

गणकको अवलोकन

सुपरिवेक्षकको अवलोकन

Story and Math Book for Children 5-17 years
(5-17 वर्षका बालबालिकाको लागि कथा र हिसाबको किताब)

FL13.

सेती एउटा विरालो हो ।

काले एउटा कुकुर हो ।

सेती 5 वर्षकी भइ ।

काले 6 वर्षको भयो ।

FL19.

राम दुई कक्षामा पढ्छ । एक दिन राम स्कूलबाट घर
गाइरहेको थियो । उसले बाटोमा केही राता फूलहरु देख्यो ।
ती फूलहरु नजिकै गोलभेडाको खेती पनि थियो । रामले
उसको आमाको लागि केही फूलहरु टिप्न चाहन्थ्यो । राम
उक्त खेत काटेर फूलहरु टिप्न छिट्छिटो दौड्यो । ऊ केराको
बोट नजिकै लड्यो । त्यसपछि राम रुन थाल्यो । एउटा
किसानले उसलाई रोइरहेको देख्यो र ऊ नजिकै आइपुग्यो ।
उसले रामलाई धेरै फूलहरु दियो । ती फूलहरु पाएपछि राम
एकदमै खुसी हुँदै घरतिर गयो ।

FL23.

9

12

30

48

74

731

FL24.

7

5

11

24

58

49

65

67

146

154

FL25.

$$3 + 2 =$$

$$8 + 6 =$$

$$7 + 3 =$$

$$13 + 6 =$$

$$12 + 24 =$$

FL26.

1 2 — 4

FL26C.

5 10 15 —

FL27.

5	6	7	—
14	15	—	17
20	—	40	50
2	4	6	—
5	8	11	—

APPENDIX F: NEPAL MICS 2019 INDICATORS – COMBINED (WOMEN + MEN) 15-49 YEARS

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province							
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim	
CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND THE RESPONDENTS												
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									
				Total	90.2	92.9	77.1	96.1	97.1	87.6	94.3	93.9
				Women	88.2	91.4	70.6	94.6	97.1	87.3	92.8	92.3
				Men	92.7	94.9	84.8	97.5	97.2	87.9	96.4	96.1
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									
				Total	8.0	8.3	5.0	12.3	8.8	5.5	3.4	7.6
				Women	4.1	3.8	1.8	8.0	6.8	1.9	0.8	1.7
				Men	12.9	13.9	8.9	17.2	12.0	10.1	7.1	16.0
SR.9 Use of computer			Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months									
				Total	11.2	8.5	5.0	22.4	10.8	7.8	3.5	7.2
				Women	7.2	5.6	3.0	16.3	8.9	3.4	1.3	3.2
				Men	16.1	12.1	7.5	29.3	13.8	13.3	6.6	12.9
SR.10 Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone									
				Total	84.7	83.6	74.4	93.0	93.1	83.9	78.7	80.0
				Women	79.3	80.0	62.9	90.9	91.8	77.2	71.8	74.4
				Men	91.4	88.1	88.3	95.3	95.1	92.3	88.3	88.2

¹ 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/>

² 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 ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province								
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim		
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										
			Total	94.4	93.8	93.1	96.8	97.5	93.8	90.3	91.4		
			Women	92.4	90.8	91.0	95.9	97.1	91.3	86.2	90.1		
			Men	96.8	97.5	95.5	97.8	98.3	96.9	96.0	93.3		
SR.12a SR.12b Use of internet	17.8.1		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who used the internet										
			Total										
			(a) during the last 3 months	49.7	48.8	38.6	69.1	66.3	43.3	22.3	28.9		
			(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	44.2	43.4	33.5	64.1	58.2	37.6	16.9	24.4		
			Women										
			(a) during the last 3 months	41.0	40.0	29.3	63.8	59.6	32.3	14.7	17.0		
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	35.3	32.5	24.5	58.7	52.7	26.2	10.4	12.5					
			Men										
(a) during the last 3 months	60.6	59.6	49.8	75.1	76.5	57.3	33.1	46.2					
(b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	55.5	56.9	44.3	70.1	66.7	52.2	26.1	41.8					
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 during the last 3 months										
			Total										
			(a) age 15-24	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			(b) age 15-49	10.2	6.9	4.8	20.9	8.9	7.2	3.4	6.5		
			Women										
			(a) age 15-24	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(b) age 15-49	5.9	3.6	2.7	2.7	6.4	2.9	1.2	2.6					
			Men										
(a) age 15-24	20.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
(b) age 15-49	15.5	10.8	7.4	28.8	12.6	12.8	6.5	12.2					

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province							
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim	
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	23.5	25.2	23.4	20.5	19.5	26.9	24.1		
					Total	6.1	2.7	5.4	6.2	8.0	11.0	
					Women	45.2	48.2	37.4	40.2	50.9	42.5	
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	3.7	4.5	1.9	4.9	3.6	3.1	4.2		
					Total	2.2	0.8	3.6	1.6	1.1	3.1	
					Women	5.5	3.1	6.4	6.7	5.6	5.8	
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	23.1	26.8	11.4	29.6	24.5	24.9	14.8		
					Total	9.1	1.0	14.8	9.7	9.4	2.4	
					Women	40.6	24.0	46.1	47.5	44.5	32.2	
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	6.4	10.6	1.0	10.1	5.0	4.9	2.7		
					Total	5.1	0.4	9.6	3.7	3.3	1.1	
					Women	7.9	1.8	10.7	7.1	6.8	4.9	
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH												
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ³ , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	25.3	21.8	12.9	33.3	39.6	24.4	25.6		
					Total	25.1	15.3	37.2	37.3	23.6	22.7	
					Women	25.6	10.2	29.5	43.0	25.5	29.6	

³Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ²	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
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 ⁴ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	45.9	47.5	38.3	48.9	46.1	43.3	41.3	58.2
					43.4	34.5	49.9	47.1	46.8	44.5	56.2
					52.5	42.7	47.9	44.5	38.8	36.8	61.2
TM.31 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV			Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV reporting discriminatory attitudes ⁵ toward people living with HIV	34.9	46.3	48.5	26.8	24.4	31.1	34.6	36.3
					44.0	38.0	22.7	27.1	24.9	33.7	45.6
					48.8	55.8	31.0	20.5	37.4	35.4	24.4
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	62.1	67.0	42.9	71.2	69.7	63.2	50.2	61.7
					57.8	31.8	67.5	66.6	55.8	37.2	55.6
					78.3	56.2	75.4	74.3	72.6	68.6	70.5
TM.33 People who have been tested for HIV and know the results			Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	3.4	2.1	1.5	5.0	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.9
					2.6	1.5	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.5
					1.6	1.4	5.4	4.9	3.5	3.5	3.2
TM.34a Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results			Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	2.9	2.2	1.3	4.3	3.0	3.4	1.3	2.9
					3.9	2.8	4.9	4.6	5.4	2.2	6.2
					1.0	1.1	4.7	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.2

⁴ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

⁵ 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 ¹	Module	Definition ³	Nepal	Province						
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION											
PR.4a PR.4b	5.3.1		Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union								
			Total								
			(a) before age 15	5.2	4.2	8.8	1.7	4.3	6.3	8.4	6.5
			(b) before age 18	22.6	20.9	29.0	13.2	23.2	24.7	34.6	29.5
			Women								
			(a) before age 15	7.9	6.6	14.2	2.2	6.8	8.9	12.0	8.2
			(b) before age 18	32.8	28.5	46.0	19.7	35.7	33.7	44.3	35.6
			Men								
			(a) before age 15	1.5	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.0	2.4	1.7	3.0
			(b) before age 18	9.0	8.1	7.8	7.2	2.1	11.4	17.0	17.5
PR.5			Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union								
			Total	12.7	8.9	15.1	9.5	14.9	13.8	20.5	13.3
			Women	19.3	14.7	24.9	13.7	23.1	20.1	27.4	18.8
			Men	5.3	2.5	4.4	4.8	4.3	6.3	12.1	7.0
*PR.15			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								
			Total	29.4	27.3	40.3	25.8	25.1	28.4	22.5	32.9
			Women	29.5	30.2	33.7	29.5	28.0	26.4	17.5	35.0
			Men	29.4	23.7	48.2	21.7	20.8	30.8	29.6	29.7
PR.16			Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who have heard about human trafficking								
			Total	79.4	82.5	63.9	91.2	88.0	73.5	66.9	82.6
			Women	72.2	80.5	48.1	87.2	85.3	64.4	55.1	77.4
			Men	88.4	85.1	82.9	95.7	92.2	85.1	83.4	90.2

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ³	Nepal	Province								
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim		
EQ.9a EQ.9b			Average life satisfaction score for women and men										
			Total										
			(a) age 15-24	6.6	5.8	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.2
			(b) age 15-49	6.5	5.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.0
			Women										
			(a) age 15-24	6.7	5.6	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.3
			(b) age 15-49	6.6	5.6	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.1
			Men										
			(a) age 15-24	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.0
			(b) age 15-49	6.3	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.9
EQ.10a EQ.10b			Percentage of women and men who are very or somewhat happy										
			Total										
			(a) age 15-24	68.7	72.0	67.5	77.2	69.2	69.2	64.7	58.4	57.1	57.1
			(b) age 15-49	63.4	66.6	62.0	72.0	64.0	64.0	57.7	51.7	52.1	52.1
			Women										
			(a) age 15-24	68.0	73.0	75.5	75.7	68.8	68.8	61.3	60.3	45.4	45.4
			(b) age 15-49	62.4	65.8	67.3	72.0	63.5	63.5	54.3	52.7	40.4	40.4
			Men										
			(a) age 15-24	69.6	70.7	58.3	78.6	69.8	69.8	69.1	55.7	73.8	73.8
			(b) age 15-49	64.7	67.5	55.6	72.0	64.7	64.7	62.1	50.2	69.0	69.0

MICS Indicator	SDG ¹	Module	Definition ³	Nepal	Province									
					Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudoorpashchim			
EQ.11a			Percentage of women and men whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year											
EQ.11b														
				Total										
				(a) age 15-24	52.9	40.3	50.9	62.7	63.0	52.7	46.9	48.5		
				(b) age 15-49	48.6	36.2	49.1	56.4	56.3	47.6	42.5	46.1		
				Women										
				(a) age 15-24	50.1	43.6	49.8	50.7	61.4	51.5	44.5	51.9		
				(b) age 15-49	45.4	36.3	47.8	46.4	54.2	46.0	39.7	49.1		
				Men										
				(a) age 15-24	56.4	36.0	52.2	74.8	65.3	54.3	50.2	43.6		
			(b) age 15-49	52.5	36.0	50.8	67.7	59.6	49.5	46.5	41.7			



Government of Nepal
National Planning Commission
Central Bureau of Statistics



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