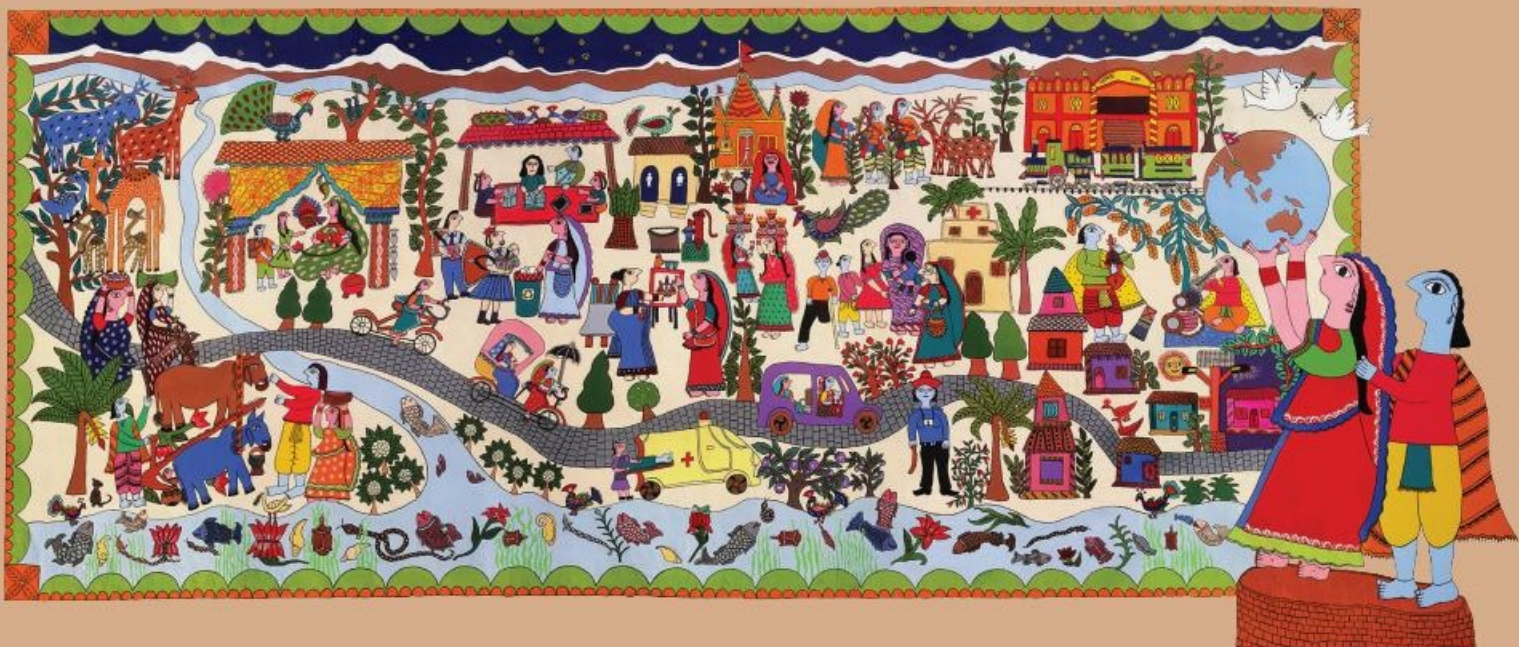


Nepal



Demographic and
Health Survey

2022

Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2022

**Ministry of Health and Population
Ram Shah Path, Kathmandu, Nepal**

**New ERA
Kathmandu, Nepal**

**The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA**

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New ERA



Ministry of Health and Population

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MESSAGE



The Constitution of Nepal has established basic health care as a fundamental right of the country's citizens. As the country has moved to a federal governance system, it is the responsibility of the state to ensure access to quality health services for all citizens based on the contextual norms of the federal system. The National Health Policy 2019 aims to develop and expand a health system for all citizens in the federal structure based on social justice and good governance and ensure access to and utilization of quality health services. The Government of Nepal is committed to promoting health and well-being for the people of Nepal. The 2022 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) is a vital tool to monitor the effectiveness of health interventions, measure population health outcomes, and determine disparities according to geography, provinces, and different population groups.

I am pleased that several outstanding achievements have been made in the health sector in the past few decades. Nepal has made substantial progress in improving the health of mothers and children, although work remains in some areas. I am hopeful that this 2022 NDHS report will be helpful for the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) and other stakeholders, and I urge all of my officials at the MoHP to use the information from the report in policy formulation and revisions and program implementation to fulfill the objectives of the National Health Policy.

I appreciate the leadership of the Health Secretary, Additional Secretaries, Director Generals, Division Chiefs, and Directors and the contributions of all of the officials of the MoHP to finalizing this report. My special appreciation goes to the members of the Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division team for their leadership role in the NDHS implementation. I am thankful to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for its financial and technical assistance in the implementation of the report. Finally, I congratulate all who were involved in the preparation of the report.

7 JUNE 2023

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
PREFACE


The 2022 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) is the sixth survey of its kind implemented in the country as part of the worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. It was implemented by New ERA under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) of the Government of Nepal with the objective of providing reliable, accurate, and up-to-date data for the country. The survey received funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). We hope that the information in this report will assist policymakers and program managers in policy formulation and monitoring and designing programs and strategies for improving health services in Nepal. The 2022 NDHS is a key data source for the Nepal Health Sector Strategy (NHSS) 2016–2022 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators. This report presents the findings of the survey. We are glad that despite the challenges of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19), we were able to successfully complete the survey, although data collection was delayed by a year.

The 2022 NDHS is a national sample survey that provides up-to-date information on fertility levels, marriage, fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, nutrition, maternal and child health, childhood mortality, awareness and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), women's empowerment and domestic violence, fistula, mental health, accidents and injuries, disability, food insecurity, and other health-related issues such as smoking, knowledge of tuberculosis, and prevalence of hypertension. The survey interviewed women and men age 15–49 residing in randomly selected households across the country. In addition to national estimates, the report provides estimates of key indicators for both urban and rural areas of the seven provinces in Nepal.

The successful completion of the 2022 NDHS was made possible through contributions from a number of organizations and professionals. We would like to acknowledge the financial assistance and support provided by USAID in Nepal. The technical advice provided by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and Technical Working Group (TWG) during different survey phases was crucial for the success of the survey. Furthermore, the support and collaboration rendered by the national, provincial, and local administrations; nongovernmental and international development partners; and other stakeholders are greatly acknowledged. We would like to thank ICF for technical backstopping throughout the survey.

The MoHP appreciates the effort of Dr. Krishna Prasad Paudel and the team of the Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division for their leadership during the survey design and implementation. We are grateful to the 2022 NDHS core team at New ERA for managing technical, administrative, and logistical aspects of the survey implementation despite the challenges faced due to the COVID-19 pandemic. We are also grateful to the trainers for their support in training and in monitoring of fieldwork, the field staff for data collection, the data processing team, and, in particular, the survey respondents. Despite the delay in preparation of the survey by almost a year, we were able to implement a high-quality survey and now have data to monitor programs and track progress. Finally, we urge all stakeholders to play active roles in optimizing use of the survey data for planning and program management.


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FOREWORD

We are extremely delighted with the successful completion of the 2022 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) as it provides up-to-date, detailed information regarding fertility levels, marriage, fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, nutrition, maternal and child health, childhood mortality, awareness and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), women's empowerment and domestic violence, fistula, mental health, accidents and injuries, disability, food insecurity, and other health-related issues such as smoking, knowledge of tuberculosis, and prevalence of hypertension. With the availability of new information, we will be able to update existing policies, strategies, and plans to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. This report will be crucial for setting the baseline of the new health sector strategy that the Ministry of Health and Population and health sector partners have jointly developed.

We highly appreciate and commend the hard work and persistent efforts of all institutions and individuals involved in the survey. We would like to especially thank the Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division for taking the lead in the survey and providing technical support and guidance through the NDHS Technical Advisory Committee and NDHS Technical Working Group.

The survey is the result of our continuous collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). We would like to thank USAID's global Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, managed by ICF, for its technical assistance. We extend our deep gratitude to New ERA, the national survey organization, for its determined and sincere effort and extremely dedicated hard work in successfully conducting such a large-scale, complex survey.

Finally, we would like to express our sincere thanks to all who directly or indirectly supported the survey and helped to bring the report to its successful completion. We anticipate that the information generated from the survey will help in the development of better policies for improving maternal, child health, and family planning services in Nepal.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2022 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) is the result of an intense effort put forth by different individuals and organizations. The survey was conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) of the Government of Nepal. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provided financial support through its mission in Nepal, while technical assistance was provided through USAID's global Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. The DHS Program is managed by ICF and its local partner New ERA, a national-level research firm with wide experience in conducting such surveys in the past.

We express our deep sense of appreciation to the technical experts in the various fields of population and health for their valuable input during the various phases of the survey, including the development of final questionnaires, training of field staff, review of draft tables, and report writing. The input provided by the members of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and Technical Working Group (TWG) is highly appreciated. We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to Mr. Keshab Raj Pandit and Mr. Shambhu Jnawali, former Section Chief of Monitoring and Evaluation, for their guidance and support during the initial phase of the survey. We would also like to express our sincere gratitude to Ms. Dev Kumari Guragain and Dr. Roshan Pokhrel, Health Secretaries at MoHP, and Dr. Sangita Kausal Mishra, Additional Health Secretary at MoHP, for their direction and guidance in completing the survey. Special thanks go to Dr. Guna Nidhi Sharma, Senior Health Administrator, and Mr. Ravi Kant Mishra, Senior Public Health Officer from Monitoring and Evaluation, for their continued efforts in successfully implementing the survey. Similarly, we thank Mr. Manoj Tamrakar, Ms. Chitra Khanal, and Mr. Tulsi Ram Thapa for their support during different phases of the survey.

We would like to extend our appreciation to the USAID mission in Nepal for funding the survey. We would particularly like to thank Ms. Patricia Mengech, USAID Nepal Health Office Director; Dr. Kimberly Waller, Health Office Deputy Director; and Ms. Sabita Tuladhar, Health Office Strategic Information and Research Adviser, for their continuous support in improving the quality of the survey.

The technical support provided by ICF is highly appreciated and acknowledged. Our special thanks go to Ms. Anjushree Pradhan, Senior Survey Coordinator of The DHS Program, for her technical support throughout the survey. We would also like to thank Mr. Rajendra Lal Dangol, Data Processing Specialist; Dr. Sarang Pedgaonkar, Biomarker Specialist; and other ICF staff for their valuable technical assistance and contribution. Similarly, special thanks go to the core staff and other staff members of New ERA for their valuable contributions to the high-quality field implementation of the survey despite the challenges faced due to the COVID-19 pandemic: Ms. Nira Joshi, Team Leader; Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Senior Technical Advisor; Ms. Sajani Manandhar and Ms. Jyoti Manandhar, Senior Research Officers; Mr. Ramesh Dangi and Mr. Sachin Shrestha, Assistant Research Officers; Ms. Sarita Baidya, Senior Data Processing Officer; Mr. Sanish Shrestha, Mr. Gehendra Man Pradhan, and Mr. Sajid Shrestha, IT/data processing supervisors; Mr. Sanu Raja Shakya, word processing staff member; quality control team members; and other field staff. We would also like to thank all of the contributors to the report.

The survey was made possible through the cooperation we received from local-level agencies, including the Provincial, District, and Municipal Offices. The female community health volunteers require special mention here; their support has been highly appreciated. Finally, we extend our deepest gratitude to all of the respondents for their time and patience during the interviews.

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READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2022 NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (NDHS)

The 2022 Nepal DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this report features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, NDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of NDHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting NDHS tables.

- The percentage of births delivered via C-section is higher in the Brahmin/Chhetri (22%) and Janajati (21%) ethnic groups than in the Dalit group (10%).
- Deliveries via C-section are higher in urban areas (22%) than in rural areas (12%).
- Only 8% of births to mothers with no education were delivered via C-section, compared with 48% of births to mothers with more than a secondary education.
- C-section deliveries increase with increasing wealth, from 6% in the lowest quintile to 38% in the highest quintile (Figure 9.7).

9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors and nurses/auxiliary nurse midwives.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Nepal initiated midwifery education in 2016. In the present context, doctors, nurses, and auxiliary nurse midwives with training as skilled birth attendants are considered skilled providers (Ministry of Health and Population 2022b).

Table 9.13 shows that 80% of deliveries are conducted by a skilled provider, with 41% attended by a nurse or auxiliary nurse midwife and 39% by a doctor (Figure 9.8).

Among the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, 48% had skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth (Table 9.13).

Figure 9.7 C-sections by household wealth

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by C-section

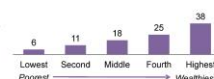
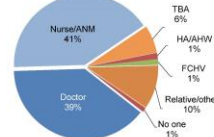


Figure 9.8 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey



ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; HA = Health assistant; AHW = Auxiliary health worker; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; FCHV = Female community health volunteer

Example 1: Exposure to mass media: Women

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

| Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women ¹ | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022 | | | | | | |
| 3 Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | 2 Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 6.5 | 35.9 | 23.5 | 1.2 | 47.9 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 8.8 | 34.4 | 25.2 | 2.1 | 47.5 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 9.5 | 35.5 | 22.3 | 2.2 | 49.4 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 7.7 | 37.9 | 21.0 | 1.8 | 48.4 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 6.3 | 37.9 | 22.3 | 1.8 | 47.6 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 4.8 | 34.5 | 21.9 | 2.0 | 53.0 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 4.4 | 36.1 | 23.8 | 1.6 | 50.2 | 1,332 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 12.9 | 41.5 | 32.9 | 3.8 | 37.2 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 3.1 | 29.3 | 19.7 | 0.6 | 57.1 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 6.6 | 35.6 | 23.6 | 1.4 | 48.1 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 3.6 | 38.6 | 12.2 | 1.0 | 55.4 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 2.0 | 18.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 78.1 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.1 | 39.8 | 21.5 | 2.3 | 46.3 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 3.0 | 27.8 | 26.1 | 0.8 | 54.4 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 1.3 | 22.2 | 36.8 | 0.3 | 49.1 | 791 |
| Hill | 10.8 | 34.9 | 26.8 | 2.4 | 45.3 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 5.2 | 38.1 | 18.8 | 1.6 | 51.4 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 4.7 | 41.0 | 27.0 | 1.8 | 43.2 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 5.8 | 45.7 | 26.1 | 2.3 | 40.4 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 32.0 | 28.9 | 0.7 | 48.5 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 2.7 | 33.3 | 10.4 | 0.8 | 61.3 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 2.8 | 33.2 | 10.4 | 0.8 | 61.7 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 2.4 | 33.8 | 10.4 | 0.7 | 60.4 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 14.9 | 41.2 | 20.6 | 3.0 | 42.8 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 17.8 | 44.0 | 18.0 | 3.6 | 41.3 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 29.9 | 31.3 | 0.7 | 48.6 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 11.2 | 41.2 | 21.5 | 1.9 | 44.1 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 13.3 | 46.1 | 22.3 | 2.4 | 38.3 | 992 |
| Rural | 6.2 | 29.1 | 19.5 | 0.5 | 58.1 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 6.0 | 36.3 | 26.9 | 2.3 | 48.4 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 8.1 | 40.3 | 26.9 | 3.0 | 44.1 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 30.7 | 26.9 | 1.3 | 54.4 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 5.4 | 18.1 | 37.5 | 1.2 | 51.9 | 909 |
| Urban | 7.1 | 24.0 | 39.0 | 1.4 | 45.6 | 507 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 10.7 | 35.6 | 0.9 | 59.7 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 3.5 | 26.5 | 32.9 | 0.8 | 49.3 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 4.7 | 34.1 | 31.1 | 1.2 | 45.8 | 796 |
| Rural | 1.5 | 13.9 | 35.8 | 0.2 | 55.2 | 484 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.3 | 22.0 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 66.9 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 3.2 | 35.2 | 23.0 | 1.0 | 50.5 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 2.4 | 32.3 | 20.1 | 0.7 | 54.7 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 4.1 | 38.1 | 25.9 | 1.3 | 46.2 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 11.7 | 43.9 | 27.5 | 2.8 | 38.2 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 8.0 | 43.6 | 28.8 | 2.4 | 39.2 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 16.6 | 44.3 | 25.8 | 3.3 | 36.9 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 34.1 | 52.6 | 25.0 | 9.1 | 27.6 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.9 | 11.1 | 31.8 | 0.5 | 61.7 | 2,628 |
| Second | 2.7 | 28.5 | 23.4 | 1.0 | 56.9 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 4.1 | 37.4 | 22.8 | 1.1 | 49.2 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 7.0 | 43.0 | 19.7 | 1.3 | 44.9 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 18.8 | 55.2 | 18.5 | 4.9 | 34.5 | 3,135 |
| Total | 7.2 | 36.0 | 22.9 | 1.8 | 48.9 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15–49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15–49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media on a weekly basis. The last column lists the number of women age 15–49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women’s exposure to media by age, ethnic group, urban-rural residence, ecological zone, province, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the NDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15–49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 7.2% of women age 15–49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 36.0% watch television at least weekly, and 22.9% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.*

Step 5: Draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table, to find out what percentage of women with more than a secondary education (13 and above) access all three media at least once a week. This shows that 9.1% of women age 15–49 with more than a secondary education access all three media at least once a week.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Nepal. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help program planners and policymakers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table, including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

- a) What percentage of women in Nepal do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
- b) Which age group has the highest percentage of women who watch television at least once a week?
- c) Compare women in urban areas and women in rural areas—which group has a higher percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week?
- d) What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of women who access all three media at least once a week by province?
- e) Is there a clear relationship between women’s exposure to newspapers on a weekly basis and educational level?
- f) Is there a clear relationship between women’s exposure to television on a weekly basis and wealth quintile?

| | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Answers: | <p>a) 48.9% of women age 15–49 in Nepal do not access any of three media at least once a week.</p> <p>b) The percentage of women who watch television on a weekly basis is highest among those age 30–34 and 35–39 (37.9% each).</p> <p>c) Women in urban areas: 9.1% of urban women read a newspaper at least once a week, as compared with 3.0% of rural women.</p> <p>d) The percentage of women who access all three media on a weekly basis ranges from 0.8% each in Madhesh Province and Sudurpashchim Province to 3.0% in Bagmati Province.</p> <p>e) Yes. Women's exposure to newspapers on a weekly basis increases as their level of education increases; 0.3% of women with no education read a newspaper at least once a week, compared with 34.1% of women with more than a secondary education (13 and above).</p> <p>f) Yes. Women's exposure to television on a weekly basis increases with increasing household wealth, from 11.1% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 55.2% among those in the highest wealth quintile.</p> |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Example 2: Children with diarrhea and care seeking for diarrhea

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

| Table 10.11 Children with diarrhea and care seeking for diarrhea ¹ | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022 | | | | |
| Background characteristic | 2 | | Among children under age 5 with diarrhea: | |
| | | | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ | Number of children with diarrhea |
| Age in months | | | | |
| <6 | 12.7 | 533 | 55.1 | 68 |
| 6–11 | 17.5 | 434 | 53.2 | 76 |
| 12–23 | 13.2 | 959 | 55.9 | 126 |
| 24–35 | 9.7 | 1,066 | 63.5 | 103 |
| 36–47 | 6.7 | 1,048 | 60.7 | 71 |
| 48–59 | 8.1 | 1,000 | 52.7 | 81 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 10.6 | 2,639 | 58.3 | 281 |
| Female | 10.1 | 2,401 | 55.6 | 243 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 11.1 | 3,276 | 56.5 | 364 |
| Rural | 9.1 | 1,764 | 58.3 | 161 |
| Ecological zone | | | | |
| Mountain | 6.9 | 317 | (50.8) | 22 |
| Hill | 9.5 | 1,744 | 53.2 | 166 |
| Terai | 11.3 | 2,979 | 59.4 | 336 |
| Province | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 11.0 | 859 | 48.7 | 95 |
| Urban | 12.9 | 553 | (52.0) | 71 |
| Rural | 7.7 | 306 | (38.7) | 23 |
| Madhesh Province | 10.0 | 1,352 | 56.8 | 135 |
| Urban | 9.8 | 1,013 | 59.3 | 99 |
| Rural | 10.7 | 338 | (49.9) | 36 |
| Bagmati Province | 13.0 | 814 | 58.8 | 106 |
| Urban | 14.8 | 596 | (60.0) | 88 |
| Rural | 8.1 | 218 | (52.8) | 18 |
| Gandaki Province | 7.8 | 331 | (48.7) | 26 |
| Urban | 7.2 | 216 | * | 15 |
| Rural | 8.8 | 116 | * | 10 |
| Lumbini Province | 9.8 | 862 | 65.0 | 84 |
| Urban | 10.0 | 452 | (52.2) | 45 |
| Rural | 9.6 | 410 | (79.7) | 39 |
| Karnali Province | 10.4 | 371 | 56.4 | 38 |
| Urban | 12.1 | 178 | (54.3) | 22 |
| Rural | 8.8 | 193 | (59.2) | 17 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 8.8 | 451 | 62.6 | 40 |
| Urban | 8.5 | 267 | (67.2) | 23 |
| Rural | 9.1 | 184 | (56.3) | 17 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| No education | 11.2 | 1,103 | 59.8 | 124 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 10.8 | 1,767 | 55.0 | 191 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 11.1 | 898 | 54.0 | 100 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 10.5 | 869 | 56.0 | 91 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 9.9 | 1,955 | 54.7 | 194 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 10.3 | 1,217 | 53.3 | 125 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 9.3 | 738 | 57.1 | 68 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 7.4 | 215 | * | 16 |
| Total | 10.4 | 5,040 | 57.1 | 524 |
| Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhea may have been sought from more than one source. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. | | | | |

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age 5 (a) and children under age 5 who had diarrhea (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under age 5 with diarrhea (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey? It is 10.4%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 had diarrhea? It's 524, or 10.4% of the 5,040 children under age 5 (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 10.4% of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children with diarrhea in rural Bagmati Province had advice or treatment sought? 52.8%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in rural Bagmati Province who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)
- What percentage of children whose mothers have more than a secondary education (13 and above) had advice or treatment sought? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 unweighted children with diarrhea whose mothers have more than a secondary education had advice or treatment sought. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in NDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the NDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15–49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2022 NDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and provincial levels and for urban and rural areas nationally and at the provincial level.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the seven provinces, the number of women surveyed in each province should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the province. However, if some provinces have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each province's population may not include sufficient women from each province for analysis. To solve this problem, provinces with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 14,845 women and want to produce results that are representative of Nepal as a whole and its provinces (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Nepal is not evenly distributed among the provinces: some provinces, such as Bagmati Province, are heavily populated while others, such as Sudurpashchim Province, are not. Thus, Sudurpashchim Province must be oversampled.

| Background characteristic | Women | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | 3 Weighted percent | 2 Weighted number | 1 Unweighted number |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 16.8 | 2,493 | 2,209 |
| Urban | 11.0 | 1,640 | 1,135 |
| Rural | 5.7 | 853 | 1,074 |
| Madhesh Province | 20.3 | 3,010 | 2,499 |
| Urban | 15.0 | 2,226 | 1,422 |
| Rural | 5.3 | 783 | 1,077 |
| Bagmati Province | 20.6 | 3,062 | 2,106 |
| Urban | 16.6 | 2,464 | 1,274 |
| Rural | 4.0 | 599 | 832 |
| Gandaki Province | 9.4 | 1,401 | 1,682 |
| Urban | 6.7 | 992 | 897 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 409 | 785 |
| Lumbini Province | 18.1 | 2,691 | 2,266 |
| Urban | 10.5 | 1,553 | 1,214 |
| Rural | 7.7 | 1,138 | 1,052 |
| Karnali Province | 6.1 | 909 | 1,978 |
| Urban | 3.4 | 507 | 968 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 402 | 1,010 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 8.6 | 1,279 | 2,105 |
| Urban | 5.4 | 796 | 1,109 |
| Rural | 3.3 | 484 | 996 |
| Total | 100.0 | 14,845 | 14,845 |

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each province in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table above shows the actual number of women interviewed in each province. Within the provinces, the number of women interviewed ranges from 1,682 in Gandaki Province to 2,499 in Madhesh Province. This number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each province.

With this distribution of interviews, some provinces are overrepresented and some provinces are underrepresented. For example, the population in Bagmati Province is 20.6% of the population in Nepal, while the population of Sudurpashchim Province contributes only 8.6% of the country's population. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Bagmati Province accounts for only 14.2% of the total sample of women interviewed (2,106/14,845) and the number of women interviewed in Sudurpashchim Province accounts for the same percentage (14.2%, or 2,105/14,845). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Nepal, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small province, like Sudurpashchim Province, should contribute only a small amount to the national total. Women from a large province, like Bagmati Province, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" that is used to adjust the number of women from each province so that each province's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the province. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the provincial level. The total

national sample size of 14,845 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the provinces has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Nepal, you would see that women in each province are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Bagmati Province and the proportion of women who live in Sudurpashchim Province.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and provincial levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the NDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AIDS | acquired immunodeficiency syndrome |
| ANC | antenatal care |
| ARI | acute respiratory infection |
| ART | antiretroviral therapy |
| ARVs | antiretroviral medicines |
| ASFR | age-specific fertility rate |
| BCG | bacillus Calmette-Guérin |
| CAPi | computer-assisted personal interviewing |
| CB-IMNCI | Community Based-Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness |
| CBR | crude birth rate |
| COVID | coronavirus disease |
| CSPRO | Census and Survey Processing System |
| DBP | diastolic blood pressure |
| DHS | Demographic and Health Survey |
| DMPA-SC | subcutaneous depot medroxyprogesterone acetate |
| DPT | diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus |
| EA | enumeration area |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FCHV | female community health volunteer |
| FIES | Food Insecurity Experience Scale |
| fIPV | fractional inactive polio vaccine |
| g/dl | grams per deciliter |
| GAD-7 | Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale |
| GAR | gross attendance ratio |
| GFR | general fertility rate |
| GPI | gender parity index |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| HepB | hepatitis B |
| Hib | <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type B |
| HIV | human immunodeficiency virus |
| IFSS | Internet File Streaming System |
| ITN | insecticide-treated net |
| IUCD | intrauterine contraceptive device |
| JE | Japanese encephalitis |
| JMP | Joint Monitoring Programme |
| LAM | lactational amenorrhea method |
| LLIN | long-lasting insecticidal net |
| LPG | liquefied petroleum gas |
| MoHP | Ministry of Health and Population |
| MR | measles-rubella |
| MSAP | Multi-sectoral Action Plan |
| MTCT | mother-to-child transmission |

| | |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------|
| NAR | net attendance ratio |
| NCD | noncommunicable disease |
| NDHS | Nepal Demographic and Health Survey |
| NFHS | Nepal Family Health Survey |
| NGO | nongovernmental organization |
| NHRC | Nepal Health Research Council |
| NN | neonatal mortality |
| NPHC | Nepal Population and Housing Census |
| NSO | National Statistical Office |
| OPV | oral polio vaccine |
| ORS | oral rehydration salts |
| ORT | oral rehydration therapy |
| PCV | pneumococcal conjugate vaccine |
| PEP | postexposure prophylaxis |
| PHQ | Patient Health Questionnaire |
| PNN | postneonatal mortality |
| PrEP | preexposure prophylaxis |
| PSU | primary sampling unit |
| RT-PCR | reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction |
| RV | rotavirus vaccine |
| SBP | systolic blood pressure |
| SD | standard deviation |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SDM | standard days method |
| STI | sexually transmitted infection |
| TAR | Total induced abortion rate |
| TFR | total fertility rate |
| TPO | Transcultural Psychosocial Organization |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children’s Fund |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VIA | visual inspection with acetic acid |
| VIP | ventilated improved pit |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WG | Washington Group |
| WG-SS | Washington Group Short Set |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, Nepal DHS 2022

| Indicator | Residence | | Total | DHS table number |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Urban | Rural | | |
| 1. No poverty | | | | |
| 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services | | | | |
| a) Access to basic drinking water services | 98.3 | 95.9 | 97.5 | 16.2 |
| b) Access to basic sanitation services | 72.6 | 72.6 | 72.6 | 16.7 |
| c) Access to basic hygiene services | 77.3 | 62.8 | 72.4 | 16.11 |
| d) Access to electricity ¹ | 95.1 | 83.8 | 91.3 | 2.3 |
| e) Access to clean fuels and technologies ² | 52.3 | 19.0 | 41.2 | 2.4 |
| 2. Zero hunger | | | | |
| 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | 10.6 | 16.2 | 12.5 | 2.16 |
| | Sex | | | |
| | Male | Female | Total | |
| 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age | 24.7 | 25.0 | 24.8 | 11.1 |
| 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age | 10.1 | 7.8 | 9.0 | na |
| a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age | 8.5 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 11.1 |
| b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 11.1 |
| 2.2.3 Prevalence of anemia in women age 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status | | | | |
| a) Prevalence of anemia in non-pregnant women age 15 to 49 years | na | 34.0 | na | 11.24 |
| b) Prevalence of anemia in pregnant women age 15 to 49 years | na | 32.7 | na | 11.24 |
| 3. Good health and well-being | | | | |
| 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | na | na | 80.1 | 9.13 |
| 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ³ | 35 | 30 | 33 | 8.2 |
| 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ³ | 24 | 17 | 21 | 8.2 |
| 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries ⁴ | 11 | 3 | 14 | 18.1 |
| 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | na | 55.1 | na | 7.14.2 |
| 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women | | | | |
| a) Girls aged 10–14 years ⁵ | na | 0.0 | na | 5.1 |
| b) Women aged 15–19 years ⁶ | na | 71.0 | na | 5.1 |
| 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older ⁷ | 49.6 | 7.4 | 28.5 ^a | 3.13 |
| 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national program | | | | |
| a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose) ⁸ | 90.0 | 88.2 | 89.1 | 10.4 |
| c) Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule) ⁹ | 81.9 | 79.0 | 80.5 | 10.4 |
| 4. Quality education | | | | |
| 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) | 81.8 | 81.2 | 81.5 | 2.13 |
| 5. Gender equality | | | | |
| 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months ^{10,11} | na | 17.2 | na | 17.13 |
| a) Physical violence | na | 11.6 | na | 17.13 |
| b) Sexual violence | na | 4.3 | na | 17.13 |
| c) Psychological violence | na | 10.4 | na | 17.13 |
| 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months ¹² | na | 0.1 | na | 17.6 |
| 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 | | | | |
| a) before age 15 | na | 5.8 | na | 4.4 |
| b) before age 18 | na | 34.9 | na | 4.4 |
| 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ¹³ | na | 62.6 | na | 15.12 |
| 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone ¹⁴ | 91.6 | 79.6 | 85.6 ^a | 15.6.1 and 15.6.2 |
| | Residence | | | |
| | Urban | Rural | Total | |
| 6. Clean water and sanitation | | | | |
| 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services | | | | |
| a) Proportion with basic drinking water services | 98.3 | 95.9 | 97.5 | 16.2 |
| b) Proportion with water available when needed | 87.7 | 87.4 | 87.6 | 16.4 |
| 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water | | | | |
| a) Proportion using basic sanitation service | 72.6 | 72.6 | 72.6 | 16.7 |
| b) Proportion in which excreta are safely disposed of in situ or treated off site | 84.7 | 79.6 | 83.0 | 16.9 |
| c) Proportion using a hand-washing facility with soap and water | 77.3 | 62.8 | 72.4 | 16.11 |
| d) Proportion using open defecation | 6.2 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 16.6 |

Continued...

Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, Nepal DHS 2022—Continued

| | | Residence | | Total | |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Urban | Rural | | |
| 7. Affordable clean energy | | | | | |
| 7.1.1 | Proportion of population with access to electricity ¹ | 95.1 | 83.8 | 91.3 | 2.3 |
| 7.1.2 | Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology ² | 52.3 | 19.0 | 41.2 | 2.4 |
| | | Sex | | Total | |
| | | Male | Female | | |
| 8. Decent work and economic growth | | | | | |
| 8.10.2 | Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider ¹⁴ | 53.1 | 49.1 | 51.1 ^a | 15.6.1 and 15.6.2 |
| 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions | | | | | |
| 16.2.3 | Proportion of young women aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 ¹⁵ | na | 4.0 | na | 17.7 |
| 16.9.1 | Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority | 74.4 | 71.8 | 73.2 | 2.10 |
| 17. Partnerships for the goals | | | | | |
| 17.8.1 | Proportion of individuals using the Internet ¹⁶ | 75.8 | 64.6 | 70.2 ^a | 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 |

na = not applicable

¹ Persons living in households that report the primary source of lighting is electricity.

² Persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

³ Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey

⁴ Calculated per 100,000 population

⁵ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10–14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10–14

⁶ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15–19

⁷ Data are not age-standardized and are available for women and men age 15–49 only.

⁸ The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib

⁹ The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

¹⁰ Data are available for women age 15–49 who have ever been in union only.

¹¹ In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.

¹² Data are available for women age 15–49 only.

¹³ Data are available for currently married women only.

¹⁴ Data are available for women and men age 15–49 only.

¹⁵ Data are available for women only.

¹⁶ Data are available for women and men age 15–49 who have used the Internet in the last 12 months.

^a The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females.

The 2022 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) was implemented by New ERA under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). Data collection took place from January 5 to June 22, 2022. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Suaahara II, USAID's integrated nutrition program,¹ supported the ethical review process of the survey in Nepal.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2022 NDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the 2022 NDHS collected information on fertility, marriage, family planning, breastfeeding practices, nutrition, food insecurity, maternal and child health, childhood mortality, awareness and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), women's empowerment, domestic violence, fistula, mental health, accident and injury, disability, and other health-related issues such as smoking, knowledge of tuberculosis, and prevalence of hypertension.

The information collected through the 2022 NDHS is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in evaluating and designing programs and strategies for improving the health of Nepal's population. The survey also provides indicators relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Nepal.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2022 NDHS is an updated version of the frame from the 2011 Nepal Population and Housing Census (NPHC) provided by the National Statistical Office. The 2022 NDHS considered wards from the 2011 census as sub-wards, the smallest administrative unit for the survey. The census frame includes a complete list of Nepal's 36,020 sub-wards. Each sub-ward has a residence type (urban or rural), and the measure of size is the number of households.

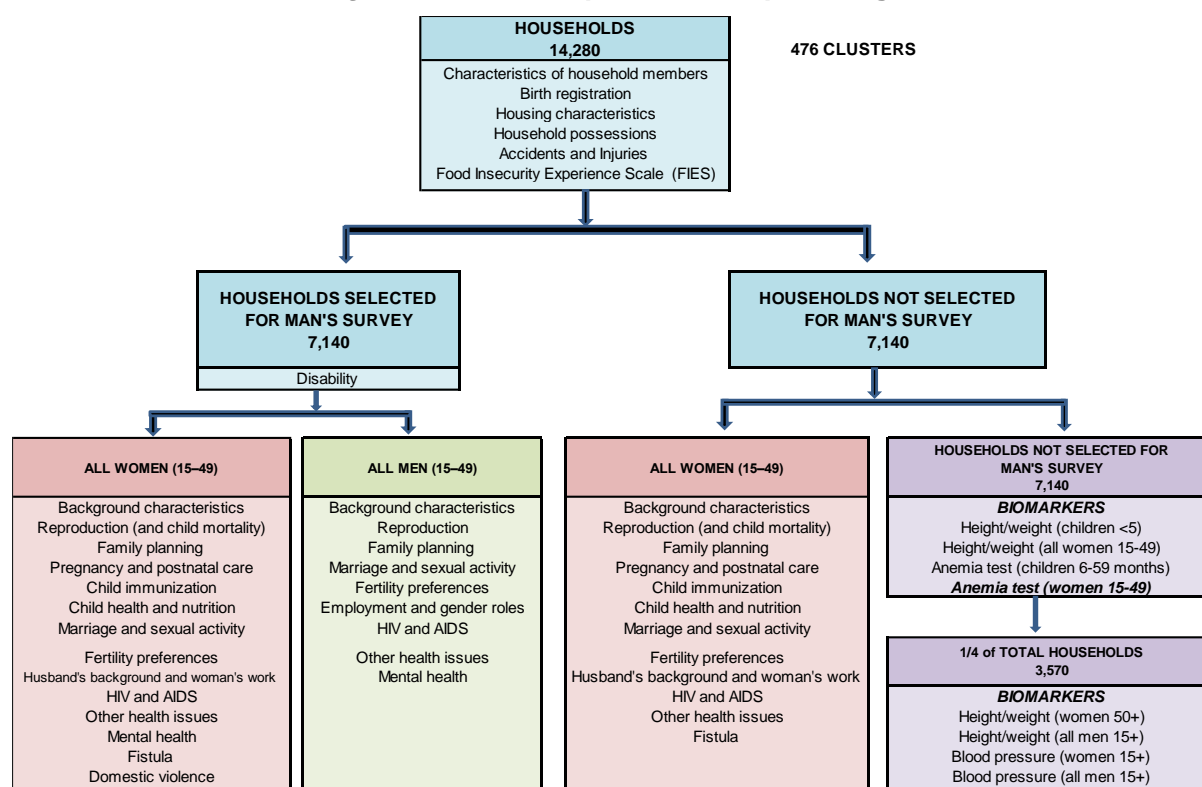
In September 2015, Nepal's Constituent Assembly declared changes in the administrative units and reclassified urban and rural areas in the country. Nepal is divided into seven provinces: Koshi Province, Madhesh Province, Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, Lumbini Province, Karnali Province, and Sudurpashchim Province. Provinces are divided into districts, districts into municipalities, and municipalities into wards. Nepal has 77 districts comprising a total of 753 (local-level) municipalities. Of the municipalities, 293 are urban and 460 are rural.

Originally, the 2011 NPHC included 58 urban municipalities. This number increased to 217 as of 2015. On March 10, 2017, structural changes were made in the classification system for urban (Nagarpalika) and rural (Gaonpalika) locations. Nepal currently has 293 Nagarpalika, with 65% of the population living in these urban areas. The 2022 NDHS used this updated urban-rural classification system. The survey sample is a stratified sample selected in two stages. Stratification was achieved by dividing each of the seven provinces into urban and rural areas that together formed the sampling stratum for that province. A total of 14 sampling strata were created in this way. Implicit stratification with proportional allocation was achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units at the different levels, and by using a

¹ The Suaahara II project, a 5-year (2016–21) integrated program in Nepal funded by USAID, aims to improve the health and nutritional status of women and children who fall within the 1,000-day period, from conception until a child reaches age 24 months.

probability-proportional-to-size selection at the first stage of sampling. In the first stage of sampling, 476 primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected with probability proportional to PSU size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum within the sample allocation. Among the 476 PSUs, 248 were from urban areas and 228 from rural areas. A household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected PSUs before the main survey. The resulting list of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of sample households in the second stage. Thirty households were selected from each cluster, for a total sample size of 14,280 households. Of these households, 7,440 were in urban areas and 6,840 were in rural areas. Some of the selected sub-wards were found to be overly large during the household listing operation. Selected sub-wards with an estimated number of households greater than 300 were segmented. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to segment size. Global Positioning System (GPS) data were collected at the household level during the household listing and the individual interviews.

Figure 1.1 2022 Nepal DHS sample design



The survey interviewers were instructed to interview only the preselected households. To prevent bias, no replacements and no changes to the preselected households were allowed in the implementation stage. Because of the nonproportional sample allocation, the sample is not self-weighting at the national level. Weighting factors have been calculated, added to the data file, and applied, so the sample results are representative at the national level as well as at the provincial level.

All women age 15–49 who were permanent residents of the selected households or were visitors who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In half of the households (every second household) selected, all men age 15–49 who were residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the household the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. The survey collected biomarker information from a subsample of the households.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used in the 2022 NDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. The questionnaires, based on

The DHS Program's model questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Nepal. In addition, a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire collected information about the survey's fieldworkers.

Input was solicited from various stakeholders representing government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and international donors. After all questionnaires were finalized in English, they were translated into Nepali, Maithili, and Bhojपुरi. The Household, Woman's, and Man's Questionnaires were programmed into tablet computers to facilitate computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for data collection purposes, with the capability to choose any of the three languages for each questionnaire. The Biomarker Questionnaire was completed on paper during data collection and then entered in the CAPI system.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all members of the households and visitors to selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. For children under age 18, the parents' survival status was determined. The data on age and sex of household members obtained in the Household Questionnaire were used to identify women and men who were eligible for the individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household dwelling unit, such as source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used for the floor of the dwelling unit, and ownership of various durable goods. Additional modules on disability, accident and injury, and food insecurity were included in the questionnaire.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all women age 15–49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Pregnancy history and child mortality
- Knowledge, use, and source of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences (including desire for more children and ideal number of children)
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Knowledge, awareness, and behavior regarding HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Fistula
- Mental health
- Domestic violence
- Knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to other health issues (for example, cervical and breast cancer, smoking, tuberculosis, and COVID-19)

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all men age 15–49 in the subsample of households selected for the men's survey. The Man's Questionnaire collected much of the same information as the Woman's Questionnaire but was shorter because it did not contain a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health.

The Biomarker Questionnaire recorded anthropometric measurements, anemia testing, and blood pressure measurements. These questionnaires were administered only in the subsample that was not selected for the men's survey. All children age 0–59 months and all women age 15–49 in these households were eligible for height and weight measurements. Similarly, children age 6–59 months and women age 15–49 were eligible for anemia testing. Blood pressure was measured for all women and men age 15 and older in the subsample of households selected for biomarkers.

The purpose of the Fieldworker Questionnaire was to collect basic background information on the people collecting data in the field, including quality controllers, field supervisors, interviewers, and biomarker

specialists. The self-administered questionnaire served as a tool in conducting analyses of data quality. Each interviewer completed the questionnaire after the final selection of interviewers and before the fieldworkers entered the field. No personal identifiers were attached to the 2022 NDHS fieldworker data file.

The enumerators used tablet computers for data collection. The tablet computers were equipped with Bluetooth® technology to enable remote electronic transfer of files, such as assignments from the team supervisor to the interviewers, individual questionnaires to survey team members, and completed questionnaires from interviewers to team supervisors. The CAPI data collection system used in the 2022 NDHS was developed by The DHS Program with the mobile version of the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro). The CSPro software was developed jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau, Serpro S.A., and The DHS Program.

The survey protocol was reviewed by the Nepal Health Research Council (NHRC) and the ICF Institutional Review Board. The 2022 NDHS required written consent from the household head to carry out the interviews and to test for anemia. Similarly, written consent/assent was required from individuals for anemia testing and from parents/guardians for children age 6–59 months.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY, ANEMIA TESTING, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

The 2022 NDHS biomarkers included anthropometric measurements, anemia testing, and measurement of blood pressure. Biomarker data were collected in half of the households that were not selected for the survey of men. Height and weight measurements were carried out for eligible women age 15–49 and children age 0–59 months in these households. Similarly, anemia testing was carried out for eligible women age 15–49 and children age 6–59 months. Blood pressure measurements were collected for adults age 15 and above in half of the households selected for biomarkers along with height and weight measurements.

Anthropometry. Weight measurements were taken using SECA scales with a digital display (model number SECA874U); the scales were designed and supplied by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). Height and length were measured with a measuring board (ShorrBoard®). Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length), while older children and adults were measured standing (height).

To assess the precision of measurements, about 10% of children were randomly selected to be measured a second time. The DHS Program defines a difference of less than 1 centimeter between the two height measurements as an acceptable level of precision. Children with a z score of less than -3 or more than $+3$ for height-for-age, weight-for-height, or weight-for-age were flagged and measured a second time. The remeasurement of flagged cases was performed to ensure accurate reporting of height and weight measurements.

Children with a z score of less than -3 for weight-for-height were considered severely wasted (acute undernutrition) and were eligible for referral. The team supervisor or the biomarker specialist provided a referral form to the parent/responsible adult of the child identified with acute undernutrition. The referral form included the child’s name and height (in centimeters), weight (in kilograms), and weight-for-height (z score) result. Parents/responsible adults were informed about the effects of acute undernutrition and instructed to take the child to a local health facility to ensure that she or he received proper assessment and treatment. Also, they were instructed to take the referral form with them during such visits to the health facility.

Anemia. Blood specimens for anemia testing were collected from women age 15–49 who consented to be tested. Blood specimens were also collected from children age 6–59 months whose parents or guardians had given consent for the testing. Blood samples were drawn from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick in the case of children age 6–11 months) and collected in a microcuvette.

Hemoglobin analysis was carried out on-site using a battery-operated portable HemoCue® 201+ device. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents or guardians of children with a hemoglobin level below 7 g/dl were provided with a referral form and instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Women were also referred for follow-up care if their hemoglobin levels were below 7 g/dl.

Blood pressure. Blood pressure measurements were taken from consenting women and men age 15 and above in the subsample of households selected for biomarkers. Blood pressure was measured using a Multi-User Upper Arm Blood Pressure Monitor with an automatic upper-arm inflation pressure release. Each team was equipped with three monitors having different cuff sizes: (1) UA-767F/FAC with medium cuff, (2) UA-767PVS with small cuff, and (3) UA-789AC with extra-large cuff. An additional cuff of each size was provided. Three blood pressure measurements were taken at intervals of 5 minutes or more. The average of the second and third measurements was used to classify hypertension results according to internationally recommended categories (World Health Organization [WHO] 1999). Although electronic devices used in the survey do not contain mercury, blood pressure values were expressed in millimeters of mercury (mmHg). The results of the blood pressure measurements, as well as information about the symptoms of high blood pressure and ways it can be prevented, were immediately provided to the respondent via the Blood Pressure Reporting Form. Respondents found to have high blood pressure, defined as systolic pressure greater than 140 mmHg and/or diastolic pressure greater than 90 mmHg, were provided a referral form to take to a local health facility.

1.5 TRAINING OF TRAINERS AND PRETEST

The orientation session for master trainers from the New ERA core team was held on September 19, 2021, followed by residential pretest training that took place from September 20 to October 4. The residential training adhered to the COVID-19 risk mitigation plan developed for the survey, which followed national guidelines. A total of 25 participants took part in the training (six core team members, four data processing team members, three biomarker specialists, nine female interviewers, and three male interviewers). The interviewers were recruited based on their experience working on household surveys, including the previous NDHS, and their proficiency in the three local languages: Nepali, Maithili, and Bhojpuri. Training was facilitated by ICF staff members who focused on the technical components of the survey, biomarkers, and the CAPI system.

The training focused on key components of the survey including the following:

- Probing for age
- Interview techniques and procedures for completing the NDHS questionnaires
- Pregnancy history, family planning, and contraceptive calendar
- Completing the vaccination section
- Standardization procedures for anthropometry
- Blood pressure measurement and anemia testing

The training adopted an integrated approach whereby discussions on technical content and provision of instructions on navigating the CAPI system took place concurrently. This approach was facilitated by a mock interview that took the trainees step by step through the questionnaires during the different sessions. The participants also worked in groups using various training techniques, for example interactive question-and-answer sessions, case studies, group work, and role play. Emphasis was placed on hands-on training and in-class exercises and becoming familiar with survey principles.

Representatives from MoHP and USAID Nepal visited the training. Technical support for Mental Health Module training was provided by technical experts from the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Nepal (TPO Nepal). The anthropometry standardization exercise was conducted and completed successfully by all biomarker specialists.

Fieldwork for the pretest was carried out from October 6 to October 10, 2021, in three locations in which the three languages of Nepal (Maithili, Bhojpuri, and Nepali) are spoken. Three teams were deployed, one for each language. The locations were Sarlahi district for Maithili, Bara district for Bhojpuri, and Makwanpur district for Nepali. Each team carried out the fieldwork in an urban and a rural location, completing six clusters in total. Following the fieldwork, a debriefing session was held with the pretest field staff on October 11. Modifications were made to the questionnaires based on lessons drawn from the exercise.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The main training for the 2022 NDHS was held at a residential facility in Kathmandu from November 28 to December 23, 2021, followed by 4 days of field practice and a review session held on December 29. After an intense recruitment process that included a written test, a computer test, and a personal interview, the shortlisted candidates took RT-PCR (reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction) tests for COVID-19. Those with negative RT-PCR results test were invited to join the training in the residential facility. Almost all of the selected participants were fully vaccinated against COVID-19; a few received their second dose during the training. The training followed strict guidelines for COVID-19 risk mitigation that included:

- Daily symptom checks using a Google form developed and coordinated by New ERA
- Daily temperature checks at the venue
- Changing masks upon arrival at the venue and wearing a mask throughout the sessions
- Regular use of hand sanitizer
- Special seating arrangements
- Maintaining physical distance

Three training halls were used, two for training interviewers and one for training biomarker specialists. Participants for the main training included 123 trainees (61 women and 62 men). Among the participants, 19 were assigned as male supervisors, 19 as male interviewers, and 57 as female interviewers; 20 men were assigned as biomarker specialists. In addition, four male and four female quality control team members participated during the main training. Most supervisors and interviewers had previous experience in conducting household surveys, including previous rounds of the NDHS. The biomarker specialists had previous experience in collecting biomarker data.

The main training was facilitated by the New ERA research team with technical backstopping from ICF staff. The training adopted the integrated training approach as was done during the pretest training. All of the participants (including biomarker specialists) took part in the first 2 weeks of training, which focused on the technical content of the questionnaires and used the CAPI system as the data collection tool. The CAPI components were embedded throughout the sessions, and the different options in the interviewer's menu and toolbars were introduced as necessary to enable efficiency while navigating the CAPI system. The training included role play, demonstrations, discussions, mock interviews, videos, practical exercises, and quizzes. Resource persons from the MoHP were invited to provide technical background on key topics such as family planning and reproductive health, maternal and newborn health, child health and immunization, and nutrition. In addition, a resource person from TPO Nepal was invited to support and facilitate training on mental health as it related to the Mental Health Module.

The biomarker training took place from December 12 to December 23, 2021. The training involved a variety of different learning tools such as formal lectures on technical aspects of biomarker collection, target population and eligibility videos to demonstrate the process of anthropometry and blood collection, hands-on demonstrations, group reading sessions, and in-house practice sessions.

Biomarker specialists were trained to measure the height and weight of children and adults using standard anthropometric procedures. The training for child height measurement included standardization exercises and re-standardization exercises for biomarker specialists who did not pass the standardization exercises

(Appendix Table C.7 provides the standardization results). This training involved three visits to a day-care center that New ERA had organized. The biomarker training included measurement of hemoglobin levels in women age 15–49 and children age 6–59 months through collection of capillary blood. Blood pressure measurements were taken for adults age 15 and above.

Separate sessions were held for the supervisors and the quality control teams on December 17 and December 23, 2021, to provide training on fieldwork management and data quality monitoring. These sessions included discussions on roles and responsibilities, preparation and mobilization for fieldwork, managing assignments for biomarker specialists and facilitating remeasurements, completing biomarker checklists, conducting re-interviews via the CAPI system, and monitoring the progress and workload of team members.

On completion of the training, field practice was carried out in Chandranigahapur, in the terai ecological zone about 100 miles from Kathmandu, where all three languages could be practiced. The teams departed on December 24, 2021, and the field practice was carried out from December 25 to December 28. Nineteen teams consisting of a supervisor, one male interviewer, three female interviewers, and one biomarker specialist carried out the field practice. A review session was held on December 29 to discuss the experience and feedback from the field practice. Overall, it was a fruitful exercise whereby the teams could experience real field conditions and be prepared before being mobilized for the actual data collection.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection for the 2022 NDHS was carried out by 19 teams. Each team consisted of a supervisor, one male interviewer, three female interviewers, and one biomarker specialist. The teams were first deployed in locations away from Kathmandu because at that time the capital city was a COVID-19 hotspot. The fieldwork began on January 5, 2022, in two central locations—Itahari and Chitwan—under close supervision. On completion of the fieldwork in these first locations, a review session was held on January 9, and the teams departed to their respective assigned clusters on January 10 to continue with data collection for the survey. Caution was taken while mobilizing the teams throughout the data collection period to mitigate the risk of COVID-19. Except for a few mild cases, there were no major impacts of COVID-19 during data collection. The fieldwork was slightly disrupted when local elections took place. The field teams had to go home to cast their votes, and the local people were engaged in election activities. Data collection activities were completed on June 22, 2022.

Fieldwork monitoring was an integral part of the 2022 NDHS, and several rounds of monitoring were carried out by the New ERA core team and quality control teams. ICF provided technical assistance during the data collection period through weekly virtual meetings. The technical teams from the MoHP, NHRC, and USAID Nepal made several field visits to ensure that data collection was carried out according to the protocol. Regular feedback was provided to the teams by the New ERA core team.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

Data capture for the 2022 NDHS was carried out with Microsoft Surface Go 2 tablets running Windows 10.1. Software was prepared for the survey using CSPro. The processing of the 2022 NDHS data began shortly after the fieldwork started. When data collection was completed in each cluster, the electronic data files were transferred via the Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) to the New ERA central office in Kathmandu. The data files were registered and checked for inconsistencies, incompleteness, and outliers. Errors and inconsistencies were immediately communicated to the field teams for review so that problems would be mitigated going forward. Secondary editing, carried out in the central office at New ERA, involved resolving inconsistencies and coding the open-ended questions. The New ERA senior data processor coordinated the exercise at the central office. The NDHS core team members assisted with the secondary editing. The paper Biomarker Questionnaires were compared with the electronic data file to check for any inconsistencies in data entry. The pictures of vaccination cards that were captured during

data collection were verified with the data entered. Data processing and editing were carried out using the CSPro software package. The concurrent data collection and processing offered a distinct advantage because it maximized the likelihood of the data being error-free and accurate. Timely generation of field check tables allowed for effective monitoring. The secondary editing of the data was completed by July 2022, and the final cleaning of the data set was completed by the end of August.

Throughout this report, numbers in the tables reflect weighted numbers. Percentages based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases are shown in parentheses, and percentages based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are suppressed and replaced with an asterisk. This is to caution readers when interpreting data that a percentage based on fewer than 50 cases might not be statistically reliable.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows the results of the household and individual interviews and response rates according to residence for the 2022 NDHS. A total of 14,243 households were selected for the sample, of which 13,833 were found to be occupied. Of the occupied households, 13,786 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of more than 99%. In the interviewed households, 15,238 women age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews. Interviews were completed with 14,845 women, yielding a response rate of 97%. In the subsample of households selected for the men’s survey, 5,185 men age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews and 4,913 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95%.

| Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Nepal DHS 2022 | | | |
| Result | Residence | | Total |
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Household interviews | | | |
| Households selected | 7,447 | 6,796 | 14,243 |
| Households occupied | 7,226 | 6,607 | 13,833 |
| Households interviewed | 7,195 | 6,591 | 13,786 |
| Household response rate ¹ | 99.6 | 99.8 | 99.7 |
| Interviews with women age 15–49 | | | |
| Number of eligible women | 8,260 | 6,978 | 15,238 |
| Number of eligible women interviewed | 8,019 | 6,826 | 14,845 |
| Eligible women response rate ² | 97.1 | 97.8 | 97.4 |
| Household interviews in subsample | | | |
| Households selected | 3,721 | 3,399 | 7,120 |
| Households occupied | 3,602 | 3,296 | 6,898 |
| Households interviewed | 3,590 | 3,286 | 6,876 |
| Household response rate in subsample ¹ | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.7 |
| Interviews with men age 15–49 | | | |
| Number of eligible men | 2,901 | 2,284 | 5,185 |
| Number of eligible men interviewed | 2,717 | 2,196 | 4,913 |
| Eligible men response rate ² | 93.7 | 96.1 | 94.8 |

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Key Findings

- **Clean fuels and technologies:** 41% of the de jure population relies primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.
- **Birth registration:** 73% of children under age 5 have their births registered with the civil authorities, and 72% have a birth certificate.
- **Education:** The percentage of residents age 6 and older with no education has declined over time, from 67% in 1996 to 35% in 2022 among females and from 36% in 1996 to 16% in 2022 among males.
- **Food insecurity:** 13% of the population experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in the 12 months preceding the survey. Food insecurity was highest in Karnali Province, with 36% of the rural population in this province facing moderate or severe food insecurity.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2022 NDHS provides a context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and furnishes an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. The information also sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on housing characteristics and household possessions, use of clean fuels and technologies (related to cooking, heating, and lighting), household wealth, household population and composition, children's living arrangements and orphanhood, birth registration, educational attainment, school attendance, possession of mosquito nets, and food insecurity.

2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The vast majority (96%) of households (98% in urban areas and 94% in rural areas) have access to electricity. Nearly half (46%) of household flooring materials are constructed from earth/sand (27%) or dung (19%), with the percentage being nearly twice as high in rural (67%) areas as in urban (36%) areas. Urban households more often have cement flooring (44%). More than one quarter (27%) of all households have only one room for sleeping. Twenty-three percent of households are exposed to tobacco smoke daily (27% in rural areas and 21% in urban areas) (**Table 2.1**).

2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

The percentage of the population using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting, where each component is defined as follows:

Clean cooking fuels and technologies

Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, and solar

Clean heating fuels and technologies

Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, and solar air heaters

Clean lighting fuels and technologies

Includes electricity, solar lanterns, and battery-powered or rechargeable flashlights/torches/lanterns

Sample: Households and de jure population

2.1.2 Cooking

For more than two-thirds (68%) of households, cooking takes place inside the home. Of these households, 22% do not have a separate room or kitchen for cooking. Forty-five percent of households use clean fuels and technologies. Of these, 43% households use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or a natural gas stove. Overall, 41% of the de jure population lives in households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking, with the percentage much higher in urban areas (53%) than in rural areas (19%). Fifty-eight percent of the de jure population lives in households that use solid fuels for cooking (81% in rural areas and 47% in urban areas). Wood is the most common solid fuel (49% of households); and is used most frequently in rural areas (72%) than urban areas (37%) (**Table 2.2**). The Government of Nepal aims to reduce the proportion of households using solid fuels as a primary source of energy for cooking to 30% by 2030 (National Planning Commission 2020a).

2.1.3 Heating and Lighting

The use of heating in households in Nepal is not common; 91% of the de jure population lives in households where no heating technology is used. Only 6% of the population uses clean fuels and technologies for heating. In contrast, almost all residents (99%) use clean fuels and technologies for lighting, with 91% using electricity and 7% using solar lanterns (**Table 2.3**).

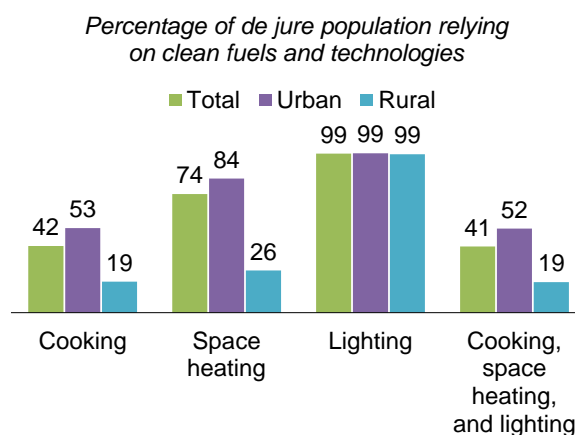
2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

Overall, 41% of the de jure population relies primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting (**Table 2.4**). Forty-two percent of residents rely on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and 99% for lighting.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting is more common in urban areas (52%) than in rural areas (19%) (**Figure 2.1**).

Figure 2.1 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by residence



- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting is about three times higher in the hill and terai zones (43% each) than in the mountain zone (14%).
- Only 18% of the de jure population in Karnali Province relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, as compared with 70% in Bagmati Province.

2.2 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

The survey also collected information on household effects, means of transportation, and ownership of agricultural land and farm animals (**Table 2.5**). Radios, televisions, and mobile phones are the most common information and communication devices in Nepal. Almost all (96%) households have mobile phones. Nearly half (49%) of all households have a television (55% in urban and 35% in rural areas). One in five (20%) households own a radio, and there is no urban-rural difference in possession of a radio.

A bicycle or rickshaw is the most commonly owned means of transportation (37% of households). Twenty-eight percent of households own a motorcycle or scooter and 5% own a car, truck, or tractor.

Nearly two-thirds (65%) of households own agricultural land (79% in rural areas and 59% in urban areas). Ownership of farm animals is more common in rural (85%) than urban (57%) households (**Table 2.5**).

2.2.2 Wealth Index

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

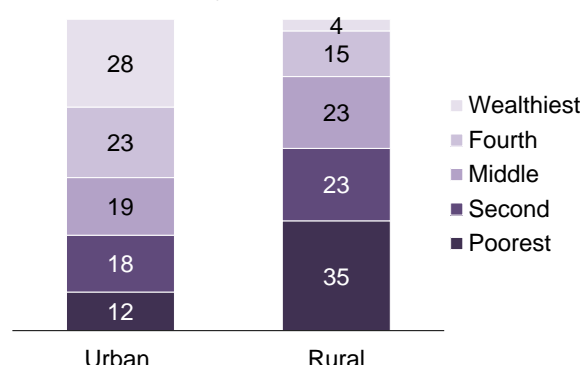
Table 2.6 presents data on wealth quintiles and the Gini coefficient according to residence, ecological zone, and province. The Gini coefficient, a statistical measure of economic inequality in a given population, measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The value of the coefficient ranges between 0 (a perfectly equal distribution of income) and 1 (a totally unequal distribution). Nepal's Gini coefficient of 0.24 indicates a fairly uneven distribution of wealth in the population.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Only 4% of the population in rural areas falls in the highest wealth quintile, as compared with 28% of the urban population. More than half (51%) of the urban population is concentrated in the two highest wealth quintiles, while more than half (59%) of the rural population falls in the lowest two wealth quintiles (**Figure 2.2**).
- More than half (58%) of the population in the mountain zone falls in the lowest wealth quintile, compared with 8% of the population in the terai zone.
- Almost two-thirds (66%) of the population in Karnali Province is concentrated in the lowest wealth quintile, whereas only 10% of the population in Madhesh Province falls in this category.

Figure 2.2 Household wealth by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.3 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

The de facto survey population (those who stayed overnight in the surveyed households) is 54,384; 54% of these individuals are female and 46% are male, yielding a sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) of 86. Nearly one-third (30%) of the population is under age 15, and 8% is age 65 or above. Children under age 5 and adolescents age 10–19 account for 10% and 20% of the population, respectively (**Table 2.7** and **Figure 2.3**).

Trends: The proportion of the population under age 15 has declined over time, from 37% in 2011 to 34% in 2016 and 30% in 2022. The proportion of children under age 5 shows a declining trend from 11% in 2011 and 2016 to 10% in 2022.

The proportion of female-headed households has risen over the past two decades, from 16% in 2001 to 33% in 2022 (**Table 2.8**). This seems to be the result of migration (see Chapter 3). The average household size is 3.9 persons, which is slightly less than in 2016 (4.2 persons).

Ten percent of households have foster and/or orphan children, with no differences between urban and rural areas (**Table 2.8**).

2.4 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan

A child with one or both parents who are dead.

Sample: Children under age 18

Fifty-seven percent of de jure children under age 18 live with both of their parents; 7% are not living with their biological parents. Four percent of children under age 18 are orphans, with one or both parents dead (**Table 2.9**).

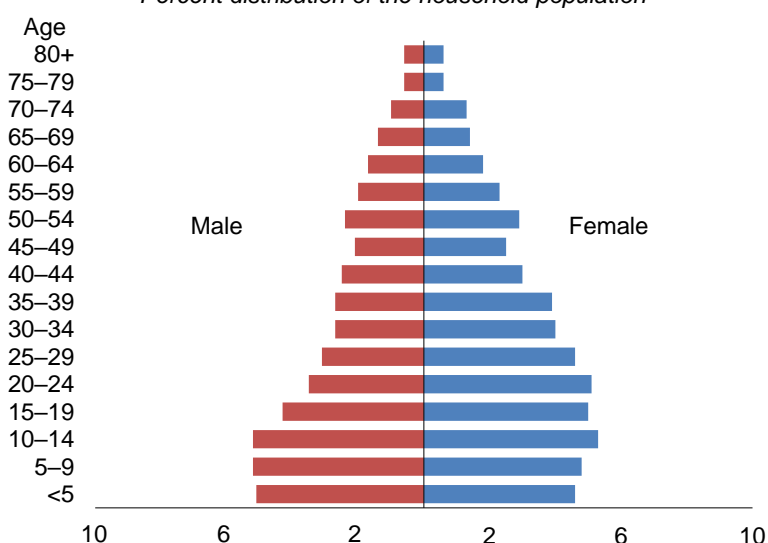
Trends: The proportion of children with one or both parents dead has declined slightly since 2006, from 5% to 4%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Orphanhood is highest among children age 15–17 (8%) and lowest among those under age 2 (less than 1%).
- Orphanhood is slightly higher in rural areas (4%) than urban areas (3%) and is highest in households in the lowest wealth quintile (6%).

Figure 2.3 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population



2.5 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate but the birth is registered with the civil authorities.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

Nepal has a legal and administrative structure stipulating official registration of births according to standard procedures. The newly enacted National ID and Civil Registration Act, 2019 (2076) and Regulation, 2020 (2077) provides much-needed procedural guidelines in terms of registration of births (Ministry of Home Affairs 2021). Formally registering births is not universal even though the registration system was implemented more than 40 years ago. **Table 2.10** presents data on de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities by their background characteristics.

Among de jure children under age 5, 73% have their births registered with the civil authorities and 72% have a birth certificate.

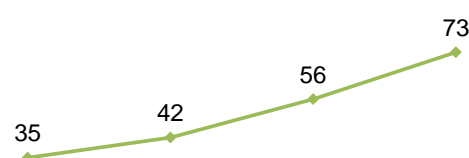
Trends: Birth registration has increased substantially over time, from 35% in 2006 and 42% in 2011 to 56% in 2016 and 73% in 2022 (**Figure 2.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in the mountain zone (83%) more often have their births registered with the civil authorities than those in the hill (75%) and terai (71%) zones.
- Birth registration is least common among children in Koshi Province (66%) and most common among children in Karnali Province (89%) (**Figure 2.5**).

Figure 2.4 Trends in birth registration

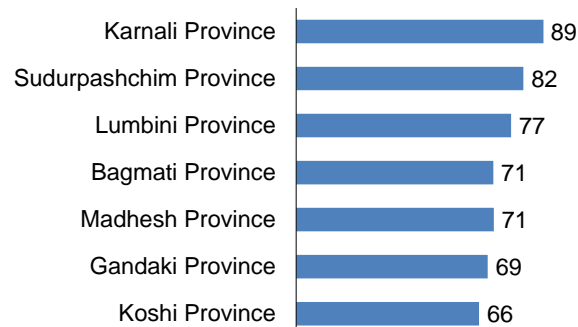
Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



| | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2022 |
| NDHS | NDHS | NDHS | NDHS |

Figure 2.5 Birth registration by province

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



2.6 EDUCATION

2.6.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Table 2.11.1 and **Table 2.11.2** present data on the educational attainment of the female population and male population age 6 and older, respectively. More than one-third (35%) of females and 16% of males have no education. Only 6% of females and 8% of males have completed lower basic education, 5% of females and 7% of males have completed upper basic education, 8% of females and 9% of males have completed secondary education, and 3% of females and 5% of males have completed more than secondary education.¹ Median years of schooling among females and males are 3.2 and 5.2 years, respectively.

Trends: The percentage of residents age 6 and older with no education has declined over time, from 67% in 1996 to 49% in 2006 and 35% in 2022 among females, and from 36% in 1996 to 23% in 2006 and 16% in 2022 among males. The median number of years of schooling among females increased from 1.0 in 2011 to 3.2 in 2022. During the same period, the median among males increased from 3.9 years to 5.2 years.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Females age 6 and older in urban areas are twice as likely as females in rural areas to have completed secondary or higher education (13% versus 6%). Similarly, 17% of males in urban areas have completed secondary or higher education, as compared with only 8% of males in rural areas (**Table 2.11.1** and **Table 2.11.2**).
- Females (40%) and males (20%) in rural areas are more likely to have no education than those in urban areas (32% of females and 14% of males).
- Nearly half (47%) of females and one-fourth (24%) of males in Madhesh Province do not have any formal education.
- Only 3% of females and 4% of males from the lowest wealth quintile have completed secondary or higher education, compared with 29% of females and 35% of males from the highest wealth quintile.

¹ The education system in Nepal has been amended based on the Education Act Eight Amendment Bill 2016 (Ministry of Education, Science and Technology 2021). The 2022 NDHS refers to this amendment, which differs from the previous NDHS surveys.

2.6.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends lower basic school, upper basic school, or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 5–9 for lower basic school NAR, children age 10–12 for upper basic school NAR, and children age 13–16 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of children attending lower basic school divided by the official lower basic school-age population, the total number of children attending upper basic school divided by the official upper basic school-age population, and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.

Sample: Children age 5–9 for lower basic school GAR, children age 10–12 for upper basic school GAR, and children age 13–16 for secondary school GAR

Table 2.12 shows that the net attendance ratio (NAR) for lower basic school (grades 1–5) children (age 5–9) is 76%. The NAR is much lower among upper basic school (grades 6–8) children (age 10–12), at 48%, and secondary school (grades 9–12) children (age 13–16), at 51%. The NAR is higher among girls than boys at all levels.

Data on the gross attendance ratio (GAR) are also presented in **Table 2.12**. A lower basic school GAR of more than 100% means that a substantial number of students at the lower basic level are not of the official lower basic school age. In Nepal, the lower basic school GAR is 111%, the upper basic school GAR is 91%, and the secondary school GAR is 83%.

Gender parity index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending lower basic school, the ratio of female to male students attending upper basic school, and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Lower basic school students, upper basic school students, and secondary school students

A gender parity index (GPI) of 1 indicates parity or equality between school participation ratios. A GPI lower than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favor of males, with a higher proportion of males than females attending that level of schooling. A GPI higher than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favor of females.

The GPI for NAR is 1.05 at the lower basic school level and 1.16 at the upper basic school level, indicating that more girls are attending school than boys; however, the GPI for NAR falls again to 1.05 at the secondary school level, indicating that some girls tend to drop out at the secondary school level (**Table 2.12**). Overall, the gender disparity in school attendance favors females in Nepal.

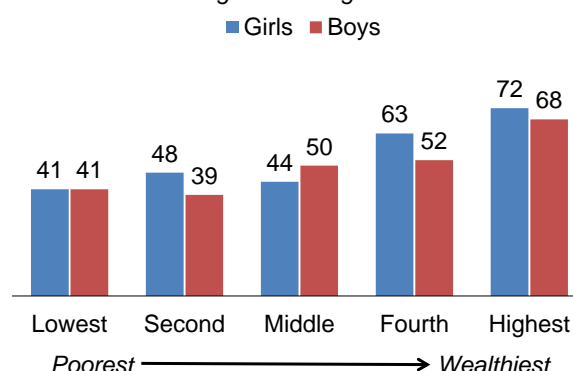
Patterns by background characteristics

- The secondary school NAR is higher in urban areas (55% among females and 51% among males) than in rural areas (46% each among females and males).
- The NAR is lowest in Madhesh Province across all levels of schooling: 63% in lower basic school, 30% in upper basic school, and 33% in secondary school. Moreover, this is the only province where the secondary school GPI for NAR favors males, at 0.75, indicating that some females drop out of secondary school.

- The secondary school NAR is highest among children from households in the highest wealth quintile (72% among females and 68% among males) (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6 Secondary school attendance by household wealth

Net attendance ratio for secondary school among children age 13–16



2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organized Learning among Children Age 4

Participation rate in organized learning: adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of children 1 year younger than the official lower basic school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending an early childhood education program or lower basic school. The ratio is term adjusted since it includes children in lower basic school.

Sample: Children age 4 at the beginning of the school year

Table 2.13 presents data on participation in organized learning. Overall, more than half (52%) of children 1 year younger than the official lower basic school entry age at the beginning of the school year have attended an early childhood education program, and 20% have attended lower basic school. However, 28% have attended neither an early childhood education program nor lower basic school. Overall, the adjusted NAR for organized learning among children age 4 at the beginning of the school year is 82%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Early childhood education attendance is more common in urban areas (56%) than in rural areas (46%), while lower basic school attendance is more common in rural areas (25% versus 17%).
- Children from households in the highest wealth quintile more often have access to an early childhood education program than those from households in the lowest wealth quintile (72% versus 29%).
- The adjusted NAR is lowest in the terai zone (74%) and Madhesh Province (59%) and highest in the hill zone (95%) and Bagmati Province (97%).

2.7 POSSESSION OF MOSQUITO NETS

An important strategy in controlling malaria and other vector-borne diseases is prevention through indoor residual spraying and use of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs). The 2022 NDHS results show that nearly three quarters (74%) of households in Nepal possess any type of mosquito net, while 12% have an ITN (**Table 2.14**). On average, households possess at least two nets of any type, but possession of ITNs is negligible. In 45% of households with at least one ITN, a household member slept under the net the night preceding the survey.

In Nepal, insecticide-treated nets are distributed in mass campaigns and through regular distribution to people living in areas with active transmission, malaria risk groups, army and police personnel, and pregnant women at their first antenatal care (ANC) visits (Ministry of Health and Population 2022a).

Table 2.15 shows that government health facilities (44%) are the main source of insecticide-treated nets for households possessing at least one ITN, followed by mass distribution campaigns (39%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- More than three quarters (77%) of households in urban areas possess any type of mosquito net, and 14% possess an ITN. These percentages are higher than in rural areas, where 70% of households possess any type of net and 10% possess an ITN.
- Access to and use of mosquito nets are most common in the terai zone, which has warmer weather and is prone to vector-borne diseases. Ninety-five percent of households in that zone possess any type of net, while 19% have an ITN. In 52% of households in the terai zone with at least one ITN, a household member slept under the net the night before the survey.

2.8 FOOD INSECURITY

Food insecurity refers to a lack of regular access to enough safe and nutritious foods for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life (FAO 2014). Information on households' ability to access food is important in assessing the context for and impact of nutrition interventions that aim to improve the dietary intake of vulnerable populations. Food insecurity is measured using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO 2014).

The FIES measures food insecurity along a continuous scale of severity. In the 2022 NDHS, households were asked eight questions about constraints on their ability to access adequate food during the preceding 12 months, and their responses were used to calculate the prevalence and severity of food insecurity experienced by the household population.

Food insecurity levels

Moderate food insecurity

Having to reduce the quality and/or quantity of food and having uncertainty about the ability to obtain food due to lack of money or other resources during the last 12 months.

Severe food insecurity

Running out of food and, at the most extreme, going a day (or days) without eating during the last 12 months.

Sample: De jure population

Moderate food insecurity can increase the risk of malnutrition, such as stunting in children, micronutrient deficiencies, or obesity in adults. Severe food insecurity results in extreme hunger.

Levels of Food Insecurity

The 2022 NDHS shows that 13% of the de jure population experienced moderate or severe food insecurity in the 12 months preceding the survey, while 1% experienced severe food insecurity (**Table 2.16**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural residents more often experience moderate or severe food insecurity than urban residents (16% versus 11%).
- The population experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity is highest in Karnali Province (32%) and lowest in Gandaki Province (8%). Five percent of the population in Karnali Province faced severe food insecurity in the 12 months preceding the survey.

- Moderate or severe food insecurity (27%) and severe food insecurity (4%) are highest among the population in the lowest wealth quintile, and both moderate and severe food insecurity decrease with increasing wealth (**Table 2.16**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1** Household characteristics
- **Table 2.2** Household characteristics: Cooking
- **Table 2.3** Household characteristics: Heating and lighting
- **Table 2.4** Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies
- **Table 2.5** Household possessions
- **Table 2.6** Wealth quintiles
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- **Table 2.11.1** Educational attainment of the female household population
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- **Table 2.16** Food insecurity

Table 2.1 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Nepal DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Households | | | Population | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|-------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Electricity | | | | | | |
| Yes | 97.7 | 93.7 | 96.4 | 97.8 | 94.0 | 96.5 |
| No | 2.3 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 3.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Flooring material | | | | | | |
| Earth, sand | 21.0 | 39.2 | 27.0 | 21.8 | 38.9 | 27.5 |
| Dung | 14.5 | 28.0 | 19.0 | 16.0 | 29.0 | 20.3 |
| Wood/planks | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Parquet or polished wood | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Vinyl or asphalt strips | 4.4 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| Ceramic tiles | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Cement | 44.3 | 28.9 | 39.2 | 44.7 | 28.9 | 39.4 |
| Carpet | 12.3 | 1.2 | 8.7 | 10.6 | 1.0 | 7.4 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Rooms used for sleeping | | | | | | |
| One | 27.1 | 26.7 | 27.0 | 19.6 | 20.7 | 19.9 |
| Two | 37.0 | 40.3 | 38.1 | 35.9 | 38.7 | 36.9 |
| Three or more | 35.8 | 33.0 | 34.9 | 44.5 | 40.6 | 43.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Frequency of smoking in the home | | | | | | |
| Daily | 20.6 | 26.9 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 28.5 | 24.3 |
| Weekly | 4.3 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 4.9 |
| Monthly | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| Less than once a month | 4.3 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 4.7 |
| Never | 68.8 | 58.5 | 65.4 | 67.4 | 57.0 | 63.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/ population | 9,244 | 4,542 | 13,786 | 36,218 | 18,102 | 54,320 |

Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by place for cooking, cooking technology, and cooking fuel, according to residence, Nepal DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Households | | | Population | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Place for cooking | | | | | | |
| In the house | 71.4 | 61.7 | 68.2 | 68.4 | 59.3 | 65.3 |
| Separate room/kitchen | 50.2 | 39.0 | 46.5 | 50.1 | 37.9 | 46.1 |
| No separate room/kitchen | 21.2 | 22.7 | 21.7 | 18.2 | 21.4 | 19.3 |
| In a separate building | 19.0 | 26.6 | 21.5 | 21.3 | 28.0 | 23.5 |
| Outdoors | 9.2 | 11.5 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 10.9 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No food cooked in household | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Main cooking technology | | | | | | |
| Clean fuels and technologies | 56.7 | 21.2 | 45.0 | 52.5 | 19.3 | 41.4 |
| Electric stove | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Solar cooker | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| LPG/natural gas stove | 54.7 | 19.6 | 43.1 | 50.5 | 17.4 | 39.5 |
| Piped natural gas stove | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Biogas stove | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Other fuels and technologies | 42.8 | 78.6 | 54.6 | 47.3 | 80.7 | 58.4 |
| Manufactured solid fuel stove | 1.7 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| With a chimney | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Without a chimney | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| Traditional solid fuel stove | 31.4 | 47.7 | 36.8 | 35.9 | 51.0 | 41.0 |
| With a chimney | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| Without a chimney | 30.9 | 46.1 | 35.9 | 35.4 | 49.6 | 40.1 |
| Three-stone stove/open fire | 7.4 | 17.3 | 10.7 | 7.4 | 16.7 | 10.5 |
| Smokeless/improved stove | 2.2 | 10.1 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 9.7 | 4.8 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No food cooked in household | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cooking fuel | | | | | | |
| Clean fuels and technologies¹ | 56.7 | 21.2 | 45.0 | 52.5 | 19.3 | 41.4 |
| Solid fuels for cooking | 42.8 | 78.6 | 54.6 | 47.2 | 80.7 | 58.4 |
| Coal/lignite | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Charcoal | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wood | 37.4 | 72.2 | 48.9 | 40.5 | 73.2 | 51.4 |
| Straw/shrubs/grass | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Agricultural crop | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Animal dung/waste | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sawdust | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other fuels | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gasoline/diesel | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kerosene | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No food cooked in household | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population | 9,244 | 4,542 | 13,786 | 36,218 | 18,102 | 54,320 |

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, and solar

Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by heating technology, heating fuel, and main lighting fuel or technology, according to residence, Nepal DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Households | | | Population | | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|-------|--------|------------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Heating technology | | | | | | |
| Central heating | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Manufactured space heater | 7.4 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 5.2 |
| With a chimney | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Without a chimney | 7.0 | 0.8 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 5.0 |
| Traditional space heater | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| With a chimney | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Without a chimney | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Manufactured cookstove | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| With a chimney | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Without a chimney | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Traditional cookstove | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| With a chimney | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Without a chimney | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Three-stone stove/open fire | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| No heating in household | 89.3 | 95.4 | 91.3 | 89.1 | 95.7 | 91.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Heating fuel | | | | | | |
| Clean fuels and technologies ¹ | 9.0 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 6.4 |
| Central heating | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Electricity | 7.4 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 5.3 |
| Solar air heater | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LPG/cooking gas | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Kerosene | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Coal/lignite | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Charcoal | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wood | 1.5 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 |
| Straw/shrubs/grass | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Agricultural crop | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Animal dung/waste | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| No heating in household | 89.3 | 95.4 | 91.3 | 89.1 | 95.7 | 91.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Main lighting fuel or technology | | | | | | |
| Clean fuels and technologies | 99.2 | 98.5 | 98.9 | 99.2 | 98.5 | 99.0 |
| Electricity | 95.1 | 84.1 | 91.5 | 95.1 | 83.8 | 91.3 |
| Solar lantern | 3.4 | 12.0 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 12.7 | 6.6 |
| Rechargeable flashlight/ torch/lantern | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Battery-powered flashlight/ torch/lantern | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Gasoline lamp | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Kerosene lamp | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Wood | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Straw/shrubs/grass | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Agricultural crop | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Oil lamp | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Candle | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other fuel | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No lighting in household | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population | 9,244 | 4,542 | 13,786 | 36,218 | 18,102 | 54,320 |

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, and solar air heater

Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for space heating, percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking ¹ | Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking ² | Number of persons in households that reported cooking in the house | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating ³ | Number of persons in households that reported use of space heating | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting ⁴ | Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting ⁵ | Number of persons |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 52.6 | 47.3 | 36,129 | 83.5 | 3,933 | 99.3 | 36,179 | 52.3 | 36,218 |
| Rural | 19.3 | 80.7 | 18,093 | 26.2 | 783 | 98.7 | 18,076 | 19.0 | 18,102 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 14.3 | 85.6 | 3,192 | 19.6 | 302 | 97.9 | 3,192 | 13.8 | 3,193 |
| Hill | 43.3 | 56.7 | 21,406 | 79.7 | 2,602 | 99.6 | 21,415 | 43.1 | 21,443 |
| Terai | 43.1 | 56.8 | 29,625 | 74.8 | 1,812 | 98.8 | 29,649 | 42.7 | 29,683 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 33.3 | 66.7 | 9,399 | 40.5 | 620 | 98.8 | 9,396 | 32.9 | 9,406 |
| Urban | 41.9 | 58.1 | 6,075 | 49.1 | 441 | 98.8 | 6,080 | 41.4 | 6,081 |
| Rural | 17.6 | 82.4 | 3,323 | 19.4 | 179 | 98.7 | 3,316 | 17.5 | 3,325 |
| Madhesh Province | 30.9 | 69.0 | 11,480 | 73.7 | 591 | 98.1 | 11,499 | 30.5 | 11,511 |
| Urban | 33.5 | 66.3 | 8,515 | 77.6 | 500 | 98.2 | 8,533 | 33.2 | 8,542 |
| Rural | 23.2 | 76.6 | 2,965 | 52.0 | 91 | 97.8 | 2,966 | 23.0 | 2,968 |
| Bagmati Province | 70.0 | 30.0 | 11,088 | 90.2 | 2,127 | 99.7 | 11,124 | 69.7 | 11,131 |
| Urban | 84.5 | 15.5 | 8,576 | 95.6 | 1,966 | 100.0 | 8,610 | 84.2 | 8,617 |
| Rural | 20.3 | 79.7 | 2,512 | 23.3 | 161 | 98.7 | 2,514 | 20.0 | 2,514 |
| Gandaki Province | 50.7 | 49.2 | 4,863 | 81.8 | 285 | 99.8 | 4,864 | 50.5 | 4,865 |
| Urban | 64.0 | 36.0 | 3,270 | 94.7 | 234 | 99.9 | 3,272 | 63.7 | 3,272 |
| Rural | 23.5 | 76.5 | 1,593 | 22.7 | 51 | 99.8 | 1,592 | 23.4 | 1,593 |
| Lumbini Province | 40.9 | 59.1 | 9,453 | 76.2 | 624 | 99.6 | 9,440 | 40.5 | 9,462 |
| Urban | 55.1 | 44.9 | 5,147 | 89.3 | 469 | 99.7 | 5,143 | 54.8 | 5,156 |
| Rural | 23.8 | 76.2 | 4,306 | 36.5 | 154 | 99.5 | 4,297 | 23.4 | 4,306 |
| Karnali Province | 18.0 | 81.9 | 3,334 | 54.3 | 129 | 97.7 | 3,322 | 17.8 | 3,334 |
| Urban | 31.7 | 68.2 | 1,754 | 61.4 | 102 | 99.2 | 1,747 | 31.4 | 1,755 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 97.0 | 1,579 | 27.8 | 27 | 96.0 | 1,575 | 2.8 | 1,579 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 24.6 | 75.4 | 4,608 | 30.7 | 340 | 99.7 | 4,611 | 24.1 | 4,611 |
| Urban | 31.4 | 68.6 | 2,792 | 42.8 | 221 | 99.9 | 2,794 | 30.9 | 2,794 |
| Rural | 14.1 | 85.9 | 1,816 | 8.2 | 119 | 99.3 | 1,816 | 13.6 | 1,817 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.9 | 99.1 | 10,853 | 0.7 | 584 | 96.0 | 10,810 | 1.0 | 10,866 |
| Second | 6.6 | 93.2 | 10,841 | 2.3 | 295 | 99.6 | 10,854 | 6.5 | 10,862 |
| Middle | 30.4 | 69.6 | 10,840 | 17.6 | 276 | 99.9 | 10,860 | 29.6 | 10,861 |
| Fourth | 72.3 | 27.7 | 10,834 | 59.1 | 279 | 100.0 | 10,865 | 71.8 | 10,865 |
| Highest | 97.2 | 2.8 | 10,855 | 99.4 | 3,282 | 99.9 | 10,866 | 97.0 | 10,866 |
| Total | 41.5 | 58.5 | 54,223 | 73.9 | 4,716 | 99.1 | 54,255 | 41.2 | 54,320 |

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, and solar

² Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, and sawdust

³ Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, and solar air heater

⁴ Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, and battery-powered flashlight/torch/lantern

⁵ To calculate SDG indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that reported no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting were not excluded from the numerator.

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals, by residence, Nepal DHS 2022

| Possession | Residence | | Total |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Household effects | | | |
| Radio | 19.2 | 20.9 | 19.8 |
| Television | 55.4 | 35.1 | 48.7 |
| Mobile phone | 96.7 | 93.9 | 95.8 |
| Computer | 18.1 | 4.4 | 13.6 |
| Non-mobile telephone | 5.4 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| Refrigerator | 34.5 | 10.7 | 26.6 |
| Table | 71.4 | 50.9 | 64.7 |
| Chair | 71.6 | 53.1 | 65.5 |
| Bed | 97.1 | 93.1 | 95.8 |
| Sofa | 22.3 | 6.4 | 17.1 |
| Cupboard | 61.6 | 39.8 | 54.4 |
| Clock | 36.4 | 21.3 | 31.4 |
| Fan | 69.6 | 40.9 | 60.2 |
| Inverter | 7.7 | 2.4 | 6.0 |
| Dhiki/janto | 24.9 | 40.3 | 30.0 |
| Means of transportation | | | |
| Bicycle/rickshaw | 40.0 | 30.5 | 36.9 |
| Animal-drawn cart | 1.6 | 3.4 | 2.2 |
| Motorcycle/scooter | 33.0 | 17.6 | 27.9 |
| Car/truck/tractor | 5.9 | 3.2 | 5.0 |
| Three-wheel tempo/e-rickshaw | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Ownership of agricultural land | 58.6 | 78.9 | 65.3 |
| Ownership of farm animals¹ | 57.1 | 85.3 | 66.4 |
| Number of households | 9,244 | 4,542 | 13,786 |

¹ Cows, bulls, buffalo, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, pigs, yaks, ducks, chickens, or other poultry

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Nepal DHS 2022

| Residence/region | Wealth quintile | | | | | Total | Number of persons | Gini coefficient |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.4 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 22.7 | 28.2 | 100.0 | 36,218 | 0.23 |
| Rural | 35.3 | 23.3 | 23.1 | 14.7 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 18,102 | 0.20 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 57.9 | 22.7 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 3,193 | 0.33 |
| Hill | 31.5 | 17.4 | 12.0 | 13.7 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 21,443 | 0.29 |
| Terai | 7.6 | 21.6 | 26.9 | 26.2 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 29,683 | 0.20 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 22.6 | 23.7 | 19.6 | 21.4 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 9,406 | 0.23 |
| Urban | 16.0 | 24.0 | 18.9 | 23.9 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 6,081 | 0.23 |
| Rural | 34.6 | 23.2 | 20.9 | 16.9 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 3,325 | 0.20 |
| Madhesh Province | 9.6 | 28.2 | 29.0 | 21.7 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 11,511 | 0.23 |
| Urban | 11.7 | 28.1 | 25.1 | 21.3 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 8,542 | 0.22 |
| Rural | 3.6 | 28.2 | 40.0 | 22.9 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 2,968 | 0.20 |
| Bagmati Province | 11.6 | 11.8 | 13.6 | 19.6 | 43.4 | 100.0 | 11,131 | 0.22 |
| Urban | 3.4 | 6.2 | 11.5 | 23.3 | 55.6 | 100.0 | 8,617 | 0.17 |
| Rural | 39.8 | 30.7 | 20.7 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 2,514 | 0.28 |
| Gandaki Province | 16.6 | 16.4 | 19.6 | 23.3 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 4,865 | 0.23 |
| Urban | 6.3 | 11.7 | 19.5 | 27.7 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 3,272 | 0.18 |
| Rural | 37.6 | 26.0 | 19.7 | 14.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 1,593 | 0.25 |
| Lumbini Province | 15.5 | 20.4 | 23.7 | 22.2 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 9,462 | 0.22 |
| Urban | 9.2 | 17.3 | 20.3 | 24.5 | 28.7 | 100.0 | 5,156 | 0.21 |
| Rural | 23.1 | 24.1 | 27.7 | 19.5 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 4,306 | 0.18 |
| Karnali Province | 65.9 | 13.3 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 3,334 | 0.37 |
| Urban | 46.5 | 16.4 | 11.8 | 15.1 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 1,755 | 0.38 |
| Rural | 87.3 | 9.8 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,579 | 0.23 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 40.6 | 19.8 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 4,611 | 0.31 |
| Urban | 25.5 | 24.5 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 2,794 | 0.24 |
| Rural | 63.7 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,817 | 0.36 |
| Total | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 54,320 | 0.24 |

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by various age groups, and percentage of the de facto household population age 10–19, according to sex and residence, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age | Urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| <5 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 8.6 | 9.7 |
| 5–9 | 10.9 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 12.0 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 8.8 | 10.0 |
| 10–14 | 10.8 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 12.1 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 9.8 | 10.4 |
| 15–19 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.3 |
| 20–24 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 9.5 | 8.6 |
| 25–29 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 8.6 | 7.7 |
| 30–34 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 6.7 |
| 35–39 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 6.6 |
| 40–44 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| 45–49 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| 50–54 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| 55–59 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| 60–64 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| 65–69 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| 70–74 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| 75–79 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| 80+ | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Dependency age groups | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–14 | 32.3 | 26.2 | 29.0 | 35.9 | 29.2 | 32.3 | 33.5 | 27.2 | 30.1 |
| 15–64 | 60.4 | 66.9 | 63.9 | 55.0 | 62.6 | 59.2 | 58.6 | 65.5 | 62.3 |
| 65+ | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Child and adult populations | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–17 | 38.0 | 31.4 | 34.5 | 41.5 | 34.9 | 37.9 | 39.1 | 32.6 | 35.6 |
| 18+ | 62.0 | 68.6 | 65.5 | 58.5 | 65.1 | 62.1 | 60.9 | 67.4 | 64.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Adolescents 10–19 | 20.3 | 18.7 | 19.5 | 20.9 | 20.0 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 19.1 | 19.8 |
| Number of persons | 16,884 | 19,464 | 36,349 | 8,220 | 9,816 | 18,036 | 25,104 | 29,281 | 54,384 |

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, mean size of households, and percentage of households with orphans and children under age 18 not living with a biological parent, according to residence, Nepal DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Residence | | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Household headship | | | |
| Male | 66.9 | 68.3 | 67.3 |
| Female | 33.1 | 31.7 | 32.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of usual members | | | |
| 1 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| 2 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 17.5 |
| 3 | 21.5 | 20.3 | 21.1 |
| 4 | 22.6 | 20.5 | 21.9 |
| 5 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 15.2 |
| 6 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.6 |
| 7 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 4.1 |
| 8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 9+ | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean size of households | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent | | | |
| Double orphans | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Single orphans ¹ | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.1 |
| Children not living with a biological parent ² | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent | 9.5 | 10.1 | 9.7 |
| Number of households | 9,244 | 4,542 | 13,786 |

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.

¹ Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent

² Children not living with a biological parent are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Living with both parents | Living with mother but not with father | | Living with father but not with mother | | Not living with either parent | | | | Missing information on father/mother | Total | Percent-age not living with a bio-logical parent | Percent-age with one or both parents dead ¹ | Number of children |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead | Both alive | Only mother alive | Only father alive | Both dead | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 59.9 | 37.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 5,121 |
| <2 | 61.8 | 36.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1,897 |
| 2–4 | 58.7 | 37.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 3,223 |
| 5–9 | 55.9 | 34.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 5,388 |
| 10–14 | 56.4 | 29.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 5,682 |
| 15–17 | 56.2 | 21.3 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 12.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 8.1 | 2,957 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 57.7 | 31.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 9,706 |
| Female | 56.6 | 31.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 3.7 | 9,442 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 57.7 | 31.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 3.3 | 12,358 |
| Rural | 56.1 | 33.0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 6,789 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 60.4 | 25.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 4.8 | 1,241 |
| Hill | 56.7 | 30.0 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 4.2 | 7,003 |
| Terai | 57.1 | 33.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 10,904 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 60.2 | 26.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 4.2 | 3,186 |
| Urban | 60.9 | 25.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 2,065 |
| Rural | 58.8 | 28.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 1,121 |
| Madhesh Province | 55.8 | 37.3 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 4,707 |
| Urban | 54.5 | 38.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 3,499 |
| Rural | 59.6 | 34.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1,208 |
| Bagmati Province | 66.7 | 20.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 3,161 |
| Urban | 70.6 | 17.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 3.3 | 2,305 |
| Rural | 56.1 | 28.2 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 7.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 5.8 | 856 |
| Gandaki Province | 52.0 | 36.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 1,445 |
| Urban | 50.9 | 36.0 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 952 |
| Rural | 54.3 | 36.3 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 493 |
| Lumbini Province | 54.1 | 35.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 3,361 |
| Urban | 54.7 | 34.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 1,738 |
| Rural | 53.4 | 36.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 1,623 |
| Karnali Province | 56.6 | 30.1 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 3.8 | 1,462 |
| Urban | 53.5 | 31.1 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 4.0 | 732 |
| Rural | 59.7 | 29.1 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 731 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 48.8 | 36.5 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 8.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 4.8 | 1,826 |
| Urban | 48.2 | 37.1 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 3.6 | 1,068 |
| Rural | 49.8 | 35.7 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 757 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 54.8 | 32.2 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 4,549 |
| Second | 55.2 | 33.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 4.1 | 4,124 |
| Middle | 54.7 | 35.9 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 3,969 |
| Fourth | 56.8 | 32.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 3,616 |
| Highest | 67.4 | 22.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 2,890 |
| Total <15 | 57.3 | 33.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 16,191 |
| Total <18 | 57.1 | 31.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 3.6 | 19,148 |

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children whose births are registered and who: | | Total percentage of children whose births are registered | Number of children |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Had a birth certificate | Did not have a birth certificate | | |
| Age | | | | |
| <1 | 48.8 | 1.7 | 50.6 | 934 |
| 1–4 | 77.2 | 1.0 | 78.2 | 4,187 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 73.2 | 1.2 | 74.4 | 2,693 |
| Female | 70.7 | 1.1 | 71.8 | 2,427 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 71.9 | 1.1 | 73.0 | 3,286 |
| Rural | 72.2 | 1.3 | 73.5 | 1,835 |
| Ecological zone | | | | |
| Mountain | 81.1 | 2.0 | 83.1 | 342 |
| Hill | 74.0 | 1.2 | 75.2 | 1,743 |
| Terai | 69.8 | 1.1 | 70.9 | 3,036 |
| Province | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 64.3 | 1.3 | 65.6 | 857 |
| Urban | 65.7 | 1.2 | 66.9 | 542 |
| Rural | 61.8 | 1.5 | 63.4 | 315 |
| Madhesh Province | 70.2 | 0.6 | 70.9 | 1,388 |
| Urban | 69.1 | 0.6 | 69.7 | 1,034 |
| Rural | 73.7 | 0.7 | 74.4 | 354 |
| Bagmati Province | 68.8 | 1.9 | 70.7 | 825 |
| Urban | 70.9 | 2.2 | 73.1 | 596 |
| Rural | 63.3 | 1.2 | 64.5 | 230 |
| Gandaki Province | 67.1 | 1.6 | 68.7 | 324 |
| Urban | 66.2 | 1.9 | 68.2 | 207 |
| Rural | 68.6 | 1.2 | 69.7 | 117 |
| Lumbini Province | 75.7 | 1.4 | 77.1 | 880 |
| Urban | 79.5 | 1.1 | 80.6 | 452 |
| Rural | 71.8 | 1.7 | 73.5 | 428 |
| Karnali Province | 87.9 | 0.7 | 88.7 | 387 |
| Urban | 84.5 | 0.2 | 84.7 | 186 |
| Rural | 91.1 | 1.2 | 92.3 | 201 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 80.6 | 0.9 | 81.5 | 460 |
| Urban | 80.4 | 0.6 | 81.0 | 269 |
| Rural | 80.9 | 1.3 | 82.2 | 191 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 70.7 | 1.1 | 71.8 | 1,219 |
| Second | 72.8 | 1.3 | 74.1 | 1,060 |
| Middle | 72.2 | 2.0 | 74.2 | 1,089 |
| Fourth | 72.0 | 0.8 | 72.8 | 968 |
| Highest | 73.0 | 0.4 | 73.4 | 785 |
| Total | 72.0 | 1.2 | 73.2 | 5,121 |

Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | | | | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|--------|------------------------|
| | No education ¹ | Some lower basic ² | Completed lower basic ³ | Some upper basic | Completed upper basic ⁴ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ⁵ | More than secondary | Don't know | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6–9 | 7.3 | 92.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,077 | 0.7 |
| 10–14 | 2.9 | 38.4 | 17.5 | 28.7 | 8.9 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,864 | 4.5 |
| 15–19 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 11.5 | 12.9 | 49.1 | 11.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,738 | 8.6 |
| 20–24 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 4.2 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,769 | 9.2 |
| 25–29 | 14.0 | 10.8 | 5.1 | 10.5 | 6.7 | 28.6 | 15.6 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,519 | 8.2 |
| 30–34 | 24.3 | 13.2 | 6.6 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 20.3 | 12.3 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,197 | 6.5 |
| 35–39 | 39.0 | 15.4 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 15.2 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,142 | 3.2 |
| 40–44 | 52.6 | 13.0 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 12.5 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,642 | 0.0 |
| 45–49 | 61.0 | 9.7 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 10.7 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,377 | 0.0 |
| 50–54 | 72.9 | 9.5 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,587 | 0.0 |
| 55–59 | 83.0 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,232 | 0.0 |
| 60–64 | 86.2 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 971 | 0.0 |
| 65+ | 94.2 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,145 | 0.0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.9 | 18.0 | 5.4 | 8.3 | 5.2 | 17.9 | 9.4 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17,493 | 4.0 |
| Rural | 39.9 | 20.4 | 5.8 | 9.4 | 5.2 | 13.4 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,767 | 1.7 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 40.4 | 20.9 | 5.5 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 13.2 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,468 | 1.4 |
| Hill | 30.5 | 17.0 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 5.4 | 17.9 | 10.2 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10,542 | 4.5 |
| Terai | 37.0 | 20.0 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 5.1 | 15.6 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 14,250 | 2.4 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 31.3 | 19.4 | 5.5 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 22.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,479 | 3.9 |
| Urban | 29.1 | 19.6 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 23.9 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,891 | 4.2 |
| Rural | 35.2 | 19.1 | 5.0 | 10.4 | 6.2 | 18.8 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,588 | 3.1 |
| Madhesh Province | 46.8 | 21.3 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 10.6 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,452 | 0.2 |
| Urban | 47.1 | 20.6 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 10.8 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,047 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 46.1 | 23.4 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 9.9 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,405 | 0.2 |
| Bagmati Province | 27.7 | 15.3 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 4.9 | 18.9 | 12.7 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,252 | 5.6 |
| Urban | 22.9 | 14.1 | 4.6 | 7.7 | 5.1 | 21.3 | 15.2 | 9.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,039 | 7.1 |
| Rural | 43.6 | 19.3 | 6.6 | 9.3 | 4.5 | 10.8 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,213 | 0.9 |
| Gandaki Province | 29.6 | 17.2 | 5.9 | 10.4 | 5.4 | 17.6 | 11.1 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,531 | 4.5 |
| Urban | 25.9 | 16.8 | 5.6 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 19.5 | 13.1 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,716 | 5.5 |
| Rural | 37.4 | 18.0 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 5.4 | 13.5 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 815 | 2.9 |
| Lumbini Province | 32.9 | 19.6 | 6.6 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 15.0 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,713 | 3.5 |
| Urban | 28.2 | 18.8 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 16.9 | 10.2 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,570 | 4.4 |
| Rural | 38.6 | 20.5 | 6.9 | 10.0 | 5.1 | 12.8 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,143 | 2.2 |
| Karnali Province | 33.6 | 20.5 | 5.0 | 9.6 | 6.5 | 15.1 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,576 | 3.1 |
| Urban | 30.1 | 19.8 | 5.5 | 9.6 | 6.9 | 16.2 | 9.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 853 | 4.0 |
| Rural | 37.8 | 21.3 | 4.4 | 9.7 | 5.9 | 13.7 | 6.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 723 | 2.0 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 37.3 | 18.7 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 5.6 | 15.6 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,257 | 2.5 |
| Urban | 35.2 | 17.7 | 4.9 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 16.9 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,375 | 3.3 |
| Rural | 40.4 | 20.2 | 4.4 | 9.9 | 5.4 | 13.5 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 882 | 1.5 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.3 | 22.3 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 4.7 | 10.4 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,240 | 0.7 |
| Second | 43.0 | 21.2 | 5.2 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 12.5 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,283 | 0.9 |
| Middle | 38.0 | 20.2 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 5.4 | 15.6 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,254 | 2.2 |
| Fourth | 29.0 | 18.0 | 5.6 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 20.9 | 9.1 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,227 | 4.5 |
| Highest | 18.6 | 12.3 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 5.1 | 22.4 | 18.5 | 10.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,257 | 8.3 |
| Total | 34.6 | 18.8 | 5.5 | 8.7 | 5.2 | 16.4 | 7.9 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 26,260 | 3.2 |

¹ Includes those who have never attended school and those in informal preschool

² Includes those who have attended 0–4 grades and those in school-based pre-primary class

³ Completed grade 5 at the lower basic level

⁴ Completed grade 8 at the upper basic level

⁵ Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | | | | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|--------|------------------------|
| | No education ¹ | Some lower basic ² | Completed lower basic ³ | Some upper basic | Completed upper basic ⁴ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ⁵ | More than secondary | Don't know | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6–9 | 8.4 | 91.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,274 | 0.6 |
| 10–14 | 1.8 | 45.9 | 16.9 | 26.6 | 6.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,818 | 4.1 |
| 15–19 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 15.6 | 14.8 | 50.1 | 9.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,333 | 8.5 |
| 20–24 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 29.4 | 31.8 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,901 | 9.7 |
| 25–29 | 4.4 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 30.8 | 16.7 | 13.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,696 | 9.0 |
| 30–34 | 6.1 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 25.3 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,465 | 8.5 |
| 35–39 | 12.0 | 15.1 | 7.9 | 12.7 | 9.0 | 24.2 | 8.1 | 10.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,449 | 7.2 |
| 40–44 | 15.8 | 17.6 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 8.1 | 23.5 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,370 | 6.7 |
| 45–49 | 20.0 | 19.3 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 24.4 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,137 | 5.7 |
| 50–54 | 25.9 | 20.8 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 18.9 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,327 | 4.4 |
| 55–59 | 34.3 | 22.6 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 15.5 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,114 | 2.7 |
| 60–64 | 42.8 | 21.8 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 11.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 930 | 1.4 |
| 65+ | 57.7 | 16.8 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 8.2 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,984 | 0.0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.5 | 24.4 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 21.4 | 10.1 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 14,736 | 6.1 |
| Rural | 19.9 | 28.6 | 8.3 | 11.7 | 7.1 | 16.6 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7,062 | 4.2 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 17.0 | 30.7 | 8.9 | 12.2 | 7.4 | 13.3 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,233 | 4.2 |
| Hill | 12.4 | 24.2 | 7.9 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 20.6 | 10.1 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,696 | 6.2 |
| Terai | 17.8 | 26.4 | 7.1 | 10.8 | 6.5 | 19.9 | 7.6 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 11,868 | 4.8 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 14.4 | 24.8 | 8.3 | 11.5 | 7.7 | 23.6 | 6.9 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,849 | 5.5 |
| Urban | 13.1 | 25.0 | 7.8 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 25.3 | 7.8 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,519 | 5.9 |
| Rural | 17.0 | 24.5 | 9.4 | 13.0 | 8.7 | 20.2 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,330 | 4.9 |
| Madhesh Province | 23.6 | 28.0 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 6.4 | 17.4 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,469 | 3.7 |
| Urban | 23.8 | 27.9 | 5.7 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 17.3 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,306 | 3.7 |
| Rural | 23.0 | 28.2 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 17.5 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,163 | 3.8 |
| Bagmati Province | 11.3 | 21.3 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 5.7 | 21.0 | 12.6 | 11.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,812 | 7.2 |
| Urban | 7.9 | 18.8 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 23.1 | 14.9 | 13.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3,805 | 8.3 |
| Rural | 24.1 | 30.8 | 8.3 | 11.8 | 5.2 | 13.1 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,007 | 3.2 |
| Gandaki Province | 12.4 | 25.7 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 22.9 | 9.9 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,934 | 6.0 |
| Urban | 9.2 | 23.9 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 7.0 | 25.2 | 12.1 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,300 | 6.8 |
| Rural | 19.0 | 29.2 | 7.4 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 18.2 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 634 | 4.2 |
| Lumbini Province | 15.0 | 26.9 | 8.5 | 12.1 | 7.6 | 18.3 | 8.0 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,732 | 5.0 |
| Urban | 11.1 | 25.3 | 8.5 | 11.9 | 7.7 | 20.5 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,050 | 6.0 |
| Rural | 19.7 | 28.8 | 8.4 | 12.5 | 7.6 | 15.7 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,682 | 4.2 |
| Karnali Province | 14.2 | 31.4 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 7.5 | 15.5 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,263 | 4.5 |
| Urban | 11.2 | 30.4 | 7.2 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 17.5 | 10.2 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 676 | 5.3 |
| Rural | 17.6 | 32.6 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 7.9 | 13.2 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 587 | 4.0 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 15.3 | 27.8 | 7.8 | 13.5 | 6.0 | 17.7 | 8.2 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,738 | 4.9 |
| Urban | 13.9 | 26.6 | 8.1 | 13.7 | 5.6 | 18.2 | 9.4 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,079 | 5.2 |
| Rural | 17.6 | 29.8 | 7.4 | 13.1 | 6.6 | 16.8 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 659 | 4.4 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 24.4 | 34.4 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 5.8 | 11.3 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,025 | 2.8 |
| Second | 22.5 | 29.5 | 8.7 | 11.7 | 6.9 | 15.5 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,254 | 3.7 |
| Middle | 17.1 | 28.3 | 7.4 | 12.9 | 7.3 | 19.3 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,313 | 4.6 |
| Fourth | 10.3 | 22.9 | 7.8 | 11.3 | 8.1 | 24.1 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,562 | 6.6 |
| Highest | 5.5 | 15.3 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 27.4 | 18.0 | 16.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,644 | 9.3 |
| Total | 15.6 | 25.7 | 7.5 | 10.6 | 6.8 | 19.8 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 21,797 | 5.2 |

Note: Total includes 2 male household members whose age is not known.

¹ Includes those who have never attended school and those in informal preschool

² Includes those who have attended 0–4 grades and those in school-based pre-primary class

³ Completed grade 5 at the lower basic level

⁴ Completed grade 8 at the upper basic level

⁵ Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 2.12 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling, and the gender parity index (GPI), by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Net attendance ratio ¹ | | | | Gross attendance ratio ² | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity index ³ | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity index ³ |
| LOWER BASIC SCHOOL (GRADES 1–5) | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 73.6 | 77.5 | 75.4 | 1.05 | 106.9 | 109.5 | 108.1 | 1.02 |
| Rural | 77.1 | 79.5 | 78.3 | 1.03 | 116.0 | 115.5 | 115.7 | 1.00 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 84.2 | 83.4 | 83.8 | 0.99 | 120.2 | 120.8 | 120.5 | 1.01 |
| Hill | 83.6 | 87.1 | 85.3 | 1.04 | 114.4 | 116.0 | 115.1 | 1.01 |
| Terai | 68.0 | 72.0 | 69.9 | 1.06 | 105.9 | 107.9 | 106.9 | 1.02 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 76.6 | 78.6 | 77.6 | 1.03 | 107.1 | 108.0 | 107.6 | 1.01 |
| Urban | 75.6 | 78.5 | 77.0 | 1.04 | 102.7 | 106.4 | 104.5 | 1.04 |
| Rural | 78.9 | 78.7 | 78.8 | 1.00 | 117.6 | 110.9 | 113.9 | 0.94 |
| Madhesh Province | 60.8 | 65.5 | 63.0 | 1.08 | 106.9 | 109.2 | 108.0 | 1.02 |
| Urban | 59.9 | 64.9 | 62.3 | 1.08 | 107.4 | 109.8 | 108.5 | 1.02 |
| Rural | 63.3 | 66.9 | 65.1 | 1.06 | 105.5 | 107.6 | 106.5 | 1.02 |
| Bagmati Province | 83.2 | 84.9 | 84.0 | 1.02 | 112.0 | 106.2 | 109.3 | 0.95 |
| Urban | 82.2 | 85.4 | 83.6 | 1.04 | 104.8 | 104.6 | 104.7 | 1.00 |
| Rural | 86.2 | 83.7 | 84.9 | 0.97 | 132.9 | 109.7 | 121.3 | 0.83 |
| Gandaki Province | 82.1 | 79.8 | 81.0 | 0.97 | 105.2 | 103.7 | 104.5 | 0.99 |
| Urban | 84.1 | 78.0 | 81.1 | 0.93 | 110.2 | 98.0 | 104.2 | 0.89 |
| Rural | 78.8 | 83.6 | 80.8 | 1.06 | 96.7 | 116.4 | 105.0 | 1.20 |
| Lumbini Province | 76.0 | 80.9 | 78.4 | 1.06 | 110.3 | 112.2 | 111.2 | 1.02 |
| Urban | 77.4 | 81.0 | 79.1 | 1.05 | 107.9 | 110.5 | 109.1 | 1.02 |
| Rural | 74.4 | 80.8 | 77.6 | 1.09 | 113.2 | 113.9 | 113.6 | 1.01 |
| Karnali Province | 83.0 | 91.4 | 86.7 | 1.10 | 121.8 | 135.2 | 127.8 | 1.11 |
| Urban | 79.8 | 91.1 | 84.9 | 1.14 | 123.0 | 129.5 | 126.0 | 1.05 |
| Rural | 86.3 | 91.7 | 88.6 | 1.06 | 120.6 | 141.2 | 129.6 | 1.17 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 78.3 | 84.2 | 81.1 | 1.07 | 113.0 | 123.3 | 118.0 | 1.09 |
| Urban | 75.4 | 86.1 | 80.3 | 1.14 | 102.0 | 122.3 | 111.2 | 1.20 |
| Rural | 83.1 | 81.7 | 82.4 | 0.98 | 131.3 | 124.6 | 127.8 | 0.95 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 79.5 | 81.7 | 80.5 | 1.03 | 118.6 | 124.7 | 121.5 | 1.05 |
| Second | 71.4 | 77.8 | 74.6 | 1.09 | 109.8 | 115.0 | 112.4 | 1.05 |
| Middle | 70.0 | 77.1 | 73.4 | 1.10 | 107.6 | 109.6 | 108.6 | 1.02 |
| Fourth | 73.2 | 71.6 | 72.5 | 0.98 | 103.7 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 1.00 |
| Highest | 80.6 | 83.0 | 81.7 | 1.03 | 108.0 | 97.6 | 103.2 | 0.90 |
| Total | 74.8 | 78.2 | 76.4 | 1.05 | 110.0 | 111.7 | 110.8 | 1.02 |
| UPPER BASIC SCHOOL (GRADES 6–8) | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 43.6 | 52.4 | 48.0 | 1.20 | 87.7 | 90.5 | 89.1 | 1.03 |
| Rural | 45.6 | 49.8 | 47.7 | 1.09 | 89.3 | 99.9 | 94.6 | 1.12 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 49.5 | 50.0 | 49.7 | 1.01 | 92.1 | 106.1 | 98.4 | 1.15 |
| Hill | 54.0 | 64.0 | 59.0 | 1.19 | 96.7 | 106.8 | 101.7 | 1.10 |
| Terai | 37.2 | 43.1 | 40.1 | 1.16 | 82.1 | 83.9 | 83.0 | 1.02 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 48.4 | 58.5 | 53.4 | 1.21 | 103.3 | 102.9 | 103.1 | 1.00 |
| Urban | 44.6 | 60.4 | 52.5 | 1.35 | 102.3 | 103.9 | 103.1 | 1.02 |
| Rural | 54.6 | 55.3 | 54.9 | 1.01 | 104.9 | 101.1 | 103.1 | 0.96 |
| Madhesh Province | 25.6 | 33.8 | 29.7 | 1.32 | 60.6 | 74.0 | 67.2 | 1.22 |
| Urban | 24.8 | 33.9 | 29.3 | 1.37 | 60.0 | 75.1 | 67.5 | 1.25 |
| Rural | 28.0 | 33.6 | 30.7 | 1.20 | 62.3 | 70.8 | 66.4 | 1.14 |
| Bagmati Province | 55.5 | 68.5 | 61.8 | 1.24 | 89.0 | 104.8 | 96.6 | 1.18 |
| Urban | 59.4 | 69.4 | 64.2 | 1.17 | 90.0 | 98.2 | 93.9 | 1.09 |
| Rural | 46.4 | 66.6 | 56.3 | 1.43 | 86.6 | 119.3 | 102.7 | 1.38 |
| Gandaki Province | 53.2 | 64.0 | 58.8 | 1.20 | 109.5 | 107.9 | 108.7 | 0.98 |
| Urban | 50.5 | 67.0 | 58.8 | 1.33 | 110.7 | 105.2 | 108.0 | 0.95 |
| Rural | 58.9 | 58.9 | 58.9 | 1.00 | 107.1 | 112.2 | 110.0 | 1.05 |
| Lumbini Province | 45.3 | 49.0 | 47.2 | 1.08 | 95.6 | 92.9 | 94.2 | 0.97 |
| Urban | 46.4 | 49.4 | 47.9 | 1.06 | 93.6 | 83.2 | 88.4 | 0.89 |
| Rural | 44.2 | 48.6 | 46.5 | 1.10 | 97.7 | 102.0 | 100.0 | 1.04 |
| Karnali Province | 50.7 | 49.1 | 49.9 | 0.97 | 85.1 | 94.8 | 89.5 | 1.11 |
| Urban | 46.2 | 55.6 | 50.6 | 1.20 | 83.2 | 88.9 | 85.9 | 1.07 |
| Rural | 55.2 | 42.2 | 49.3 | 0.76 | 87.0 | 101.0 | 93.3 | 1.16 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 52.8 | 53.8 | 53.3 | 1.02 | 107.3 | 102.9 | 105.2 | 0.96 |
| Urban | 60.0 | 57.1 | 58.6 | 0.95 | 123.5 | 102.9 | 113.4 | 0.83 |
| Rural | 43.7 | 49.2 | 46.3 | 1.13 | 86.9 | 102.9 | 94.4 | 1.18 |

Continued...

Table 2.12—Continued

| Background characteristic | Net attendance ratio ¹ | | | | Gross attendance ratio ² | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity index ³ | Male | Female | Total | Gender parity index ³ |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 42.4 | 47.9 | 45.2 | 1.13 | 81.7 | 95.8 | 88.9 | 1.17 |
| Second | 46.2 | 49.1 | 47.7 | 1.06 | 94.9 | 88.8 | 91.8 | 0.94 |
| Middle | 39.7 | 46.9 | 43.1 | 1.18 | 82.6 | 98.2 | 90.0 | 1.19 |
| Fourth | 44.7 | 49.3 | 47.0 | 1.10 | 91.5 | 83.3 | 87.4 | 0.91 |
| Highest | 51.7 | 73.1 | 61.7 | 1.41 | 94.5 | 108.2 | 100.9 | 1.14 |
| Total | 44.4 | 51.5 | 47.9 | 1.16 | 88.3 | 94.0 | 91.1 | 1.06 |
| SECONDARY SCHOOL (GRADES 9–12) | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 50.9 | 55.3 | 53.2 | 1.09 | 90.4 | 87.2 | 88.7 | 0.97 |
| Rural | 46.1 | 45.6 | 45.8 | 0.99 | 73.5 | 70.6 | 71.9 | 0.96 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 46.6 | 53.0 | 50.2 | 1.14 | 80.0 | 76.6 | 78.1 | 0.96 |
| Hill | 56.8 | 62.7 | 60.0 | 1.10 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 99.1 | 0.98 |
| Terai | 44.5 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 1.00 | 74.8 | 70.4 | 72.5 | 0.94 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 49.9 | 59.4 | 54.6 | 1.19 | 80.6 | 89.9 | 85.2 | 1.12 |
| Urban | 52.4 | 63.0 | 57.6 | 1.20 | 86.9 | 95.1 | 90.9 | 1.09 |
| Rural | 45.6 | 53.4 | 49.4 | 1.17 | 69.8 | 80.9 | 75.2 | 1.16 |
| Madhesh Province | 38.4 | 28.7 | 33.0 | 0.75 | 67.0 | 50.5 | 57.8 | 0.75 |
| Urban | 37.7 | 29.0 | 32.8 | 0.77 | 67.1 | 50.6 | 57.9 | 0.76 |
| Rural | 40.6 | 27.7 | 33.3 | 0.68 | 66.9 | 49.9 | 57.3 | 0.75 |
| Bagmati Province | 61.5 | 70.6 | 66.6 | 1.15 | 121.5 | 107.0 | 113.4 | 0.88 |
| Urban | 64.8 | 76.8 | 71.4 | 1.18 | 137.4 | 119.8 | 127.7 | 0.87 |
| Rural | 51.5 | 54.8 | 53.4 | 1.06 | 73.8 | 74.3 | 74.1 | 1.01 |
| Gandaki Province | 55.2 | 61.1 | 58.3 | 1.11 | 92.5 | 96.4 | 94.5 | 1.04 |
| Urban | 56.2 | 63.7 | 60.0 | 1.13 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 1.07 |
| Rural | 52.7 | 55.9 | 54.5 | 1.06 | 89.8 | 89.3 | 89.5 | 0.99 |
| Lumbini Province | 47.6 | 47.7 | 47.6 | 1.00 | 83.6 | 79.9 | 81.6 | 0.96 |
| Urban | 53.4 | 57.8 | 55.6 | 1.08 | 91.2 | 94.9 | 93.1 | 1.04 |
| Rural | 41.5 | 37.4 | 39.3 | 0.90 | 75.6 | 64.6 | 69.8 | 0.86 |
| Karnali Province | 52.7 | 56.5 | 54.9 | 1.07 | 80.4 | 79.1 | 79.7 | 0.98 |
| Urban | 55.0 | 61.2 | 58.2 | 1.11 | 83.6 | 89.0 | 86.4 | 1.06 |
| Rural | 49.8 | 52.2 | 51.2 | 1.05 | 76.1 | 69.8 | 72.3 | 0.92 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 47.6 | 57.9 | 52.9 | 1.22 | 69.7 | 87.9 | 79.1 | 1.26 |
| Urban | 45.0 | 60.8 | 52.9 | 1.35 | 68.6 | 91.4 | 80.0 | 1.33 |
| Rural | 51.9 | 53.7 | 52.9 | 1.03 | 71.4 | 83.0 | 77.7 | 1.16 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 1.00 | 65.3 | 60.7 | 62.7 | 0.93 |
| Second | 38.9 | 47.5 | 43.5 | 1.22 | 62.4 | 70.3 | 66.6 | 1.13 |
| Middle | 50.2 | 44.0 | 46.9 | 0.88 | 84.1 | 70.5 | 76.8 | 0.84 |
| Fourth | 52.3 | 62.6 | 57.7 | 1.20 | 94.4 | 102.2 | 98.5 | 1.08 |
| Highest | 68.0 | 72.3 | 70.1 | 1.06 | 126.3 | 118.8 | 122.6 | 0.94 |
| Total | 49.3 | 51.8 | 50.6 | 1.05 | 84.6 | 81.3 | 82.8 | 0.96 |

¹ The NAR for lower basic school is the percentage of the lower basic school-age (5–9 years) population that is attending lower basic school. The NAR for upper basic school is the percentage of the upper basic school-age (10–12 years) population that is attending upper basic school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (13–16 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.

² The GAR for lower basic school is the total number of lower basic school students, expressed as a percentage of the official lower basic school-age population. The GAR for upper basic school is the total number of upper basic school students, expressed as a percentage of the official upper basic school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.

³ The gender parity index for lower basic school is the ratio of the lower basic school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for upper basic school is the ratio of the upper basic school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2.13 Participation rate in organized learning

Percent distribution of children 1 year younger than the official lower basic school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education program or lower basic school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of children attending | | | Total | Adjusted NAR ¹ | Number of children age 4 at the beginning of the school year |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| | An early childhood education program | Lower basic school | Neither an early childhood education program or lower basic school | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 54.2 | 18.0 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 551 |
| Female | 50.3 | 21.9 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 479 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 55.7 | 17.1 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 665 |
| Rural | 46.3 | 24.9 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 365 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 21.3 | 25.6 | 53.1 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 74 |
| Hill | 52.2 | 31.1 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 337 |
| Terai | 56.2 | 13.0 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 73.6 | 618 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 54.8 | 28.2 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 183 |
| Urban | 53.3 | 29.9 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 84.3 | 114 |
| Rural | 57.3 | 25.5 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 68 |
| Madhesh Province | 41.4 | 14.0 | 44.6 | 100.0 | 58.9 | 278 |
| Urban | 40.2 | 13.3 | 46.5 | 100.0 | 57.3 | 201 |
| Rural | 44.7 | 15.8 | 39.6 | 100.0 | 62.9 | 77 |
| Bagmati Province | 55.6 | 22.4 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 153 |
| Urban | 60.0 | 17.2 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 116 |
| Rural | (41.6) | (38.8) | (19.6) | 100.0 | (92.3) | 37 |
| Gandaki Province | 66.3 | 11.7 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 59 |
| Urban | (81.4) | (2.6) | (16.0) | 100.0 | (94.5) | 36 |
| Rural | (43.2) | (25.4) | (31.4) | 100.0 | (85.1) | 24 |
| Lumbini Province | 61.4 | 13.1 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 190 |
| Urban | 69.9 | 9.6 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 107 |
| Rural | 50.4 | 17.6 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 78.3 | 82 |
| Karnali Province | 43.8 | 29.4 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 74 |
| Urban | 57.3 | 26.4 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 37 |
| Rural | 29.9 | 32.5 | 37.6 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 36 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 54.8 | 28.3 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 93 |
| Urban | 63.8 | 22.5 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 53 |
| Rural | 43.1 | 35.8 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 41 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 29.0 | 37.5 | 33.5 | 100.0 | 78.9 | 254 |
| Second | 49.2 | 26.2 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 81.1 | 246 |
| Middle | 60.2 | 14.2 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 203 |
| Fourth | 65.5 | 5.6 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 186 |
| Highest | 71.9 | 3.6 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 140 |
| Total | 52.4 | 19.8 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 1,030 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ The adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) to organized learning is the percentage of children 1 year younger than the official lower basic school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) who are attending early childhood education or lower basic school.

Table 2.14 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN), average number of nets and ITNs per household, and percentage of households with at least one ITN in which any household member slept under the net last night, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net | | Average number of nets per household | | Number of households | Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) in which any member slept under the net last night ² | Number of households with at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹ |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹ | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ¹ | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 76.7 | 13.5 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 9,244 | 40.2 | 1,244 |
| Rural | 69.7 | 9.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 4,542 | 58.7 | 446 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 34.8 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 843 | (5.2) | 25 |
| Hill | 56.0 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 6,017 | 22.0 | 337 |
| Terai | 95.2 | 19.2 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 6,926 | 51.7 | 1,328 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 78.9 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 2,441 | 42.5 | 159 |
| Urban | 85.3 | 8.2 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 1,589 | 45.4 | 131 |
| Rural | 67.1 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 853 | (29.1) | 29 |
| Madhesh Province | 96.8 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 2,462 | 74.1 | 157 |
| Urban | 97.2 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 1,796 | 69.2 | 109 |
| Rural | 95.8 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 666 | (85.2) | 48 |
| Bagmati Province | 54.4 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 3,177 | 25.1 | 242 |
| Urban | 53.8 | 8.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 2,454 | 24.3 | 217 |
| Rural | 56.5 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 723 | * | 24 |
| Gandaki Province | 67.9 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1,453 | 38.4 | 51 |
| Urban | 69.0 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 982 | (36.0) | 33 |
| Rural | 65.6 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 471 | * | 18 |
| Lumbini Province | 88.2 | 22.0 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 2,332 | 64.0 | 513 |
| Urban | 90.8 | 23.8 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 1,281 | 59.8 | 304 |
| Rural | 85.0 | 19.8 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1,051 | 70.1 | 208 |
| Karnali Province | 53.6 | 16.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 819 | 10.0 | 135 |
| Urban | 65.7 | 22.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 463 | 7.9 | 103 |
| Rural | 38.0 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 355 | (16.7) | 33 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 66.7 | 39.2 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1,102 | 35.9 | 432 |
| Urban | 77.7 | 50.9 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 680 | 31.7 | 346 |
| Rural | 49.0 | 20.4 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 422 | 52.5 | 86 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 48.1 | 6.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2,868 | 39.9 | 187 |
| Second | 83.1 | 12.0 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 2,685 | 47.7 | 322 |
| Middle | 90.0 | 14.3 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 2,647 | 51.5 | 378 |
| Fourth | 81.5 | 14.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 2,843 | 45.7 | 403 |
| Highest | 70.9 | 14.6 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 2,743 | 38.7 | 399 |
| Total | 74.4 | 12.3 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 13,786 | 45.1 | 1,690 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. This was previously known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

² De facto household members

Table 2.15 Source of insecticide-treated mosquito nets

Percentage of households with insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) by source of net and background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Mass distribution campaign | Government health facility | Private health facility | Pharmacy | Shop/market | School | Other | Don't know | Number of households with insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs) ¹ |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------|--------|-------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 37.4 | 45.9 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 10.0 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1,244 |
| Rural | 41.5 | 40.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 15.1 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 446 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | (53.7) | (18.6) | (3.9) | (0.0) | (18.8) | (0.0) | (1.9) | (4.6) | 25 |
| Hill | 36.0 | 36.0 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 17.8 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 337 |
| Terai | 38.8 | 47.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 9.5 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1,328 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 23.2 | 49.6 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 13.4 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 7.4 | 159 |
| Urban | 22.4 | 52.0 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 13.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 131 |
| Rural | (26.6) | (38.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (14.3) | (2.1) | (3.7) | (19.6) | 29 |
| Madhesh Province | 33.3 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 18.0 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 157 |
| Urban | 36.0 | 41.6 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 109 |
| Rural | 27.4 | 38.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 24.3 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 48 |
| Bagmati Province | 35.3 | 49.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 242 |
| Urban | 34.8 | 50.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 217 |
| Rural | (39.4) | (37.1) | (0.0) | (3.1) | (11.6) | (0.0) | (2.9) | (5.8) | 24 |
| Gandaki Province | 27.2 | 12.8 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 48.7 | 1.1 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 51 |
| Urban | (33.1) | (7.9) | (5.0) | (2.3) | (46.6) | (0.0) | (9.6) | (0.0) | 33 |
| Rural | (16.2) | (21.8) | (3.0) | (0.0) | (52.5) | (3.0) | (7.5) | (0.0) | 18 |
| Lumbini Province | 50.2 | 37.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 513 |
| Urban | 47.1 | 40.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 304 |
| Rural | 54.8 | 32.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 208 |
| Karnali Province | 43.8 | 37.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 13.8 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 135 |
| Urban | 43.7 | 36.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 13.1 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 103 |
| Rural | 44.2 | 43.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 33 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 33.6 | 55.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 432 |
| Urban | 35.2 | 53.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 8.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 346 |
| Rural | 27.0 | 63.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 86 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 43.4 | 43.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 8.2 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 187 |
| Second | 43.8 | 40.9 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 8.5 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 322 |
| Middle | 43.4 | 44.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 378 |
| Fourth | 30.5 | 47.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 15.1 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 403 |
| Highest | 35.4 | 45.6 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 14.2 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 399 |
| Total | 38.5 | 44.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 11.3 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1,690 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. This was previously known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 2.16 Food insecurity

Percentage of de jure population with moderate or severe food insecurity, and percentage with severe food insecurity, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage with moderate or severe food insecurity ^{1,2} | Percentage with severe food insecurity ^{1,2} | Number of persons |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 10.6 | 1.0 | 36,090 |
| Rural | 16.2 | 1.9 | 18,054 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | 21.3 | 3.2 | 3,181 |
| Hill | 11.9 | 1.3 | 21,377 |
| Terai | 12.0 | 1.1 | 29,586 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 13.1 | 1.6 | 9,351 |
| Urban | 11.9 | 1.5 | 6,041 |
| Rural | 15.4 | 1.9 | 3,310 |
| Madhesh Province | 14.3 | 1.1 | 11,480 |
| Urban | 13.2 | 0.9 | 8,515 |
| Rural | 17.4 | 1.9 | 2,966 |
| Bagmati Province | 9.0 | 0.9 | 11,076 |
| Urban | 6.1 | 0.5 | 8,574 |
| Rural | 19.0 | 2.2 | 2,503 |
| Gandaki Province | 7.9 | 0.8 | 4,860 |
| Urban | 7.7 | 1.1 | 3,272 |
| Rural | 8.3 | 0.3 | 1,588 |
| Lumbini Province | 9.7 | 0.8 | 9,451 |
| Urban | 8.4 | 0.6 | 5,153 |
| Rural | 11.3 | 1.0 | 4,298 |
| Karnali Province | 31.5 | 5.1 | 3,331 |
| Urban | 27.8 | 4.5 | 1,755 |
| Rural | 35.7 | 5.8 | 1,576 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 11.8 | 1.3 | 4,595 |
| Urban | 10.9 | 1.0 | 2,781 |
| Rural | 13.2 | 1.6 | 1,814 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 27.2 | 3.6 | 10,839 |
| Second | 16.3 | 1.5 | 10,836 |
| Middle | 10.3 | 0.9 | 10,839 |
| Fourth | 6.7 | 0.5 | 10,829 |
| Highest | 1.8 | 0.1 | 10,802 |
| Total | 12.5 | 1.3 | 54,144 |

¹ Food insecurity measures are based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

² Household members with any FIES items for which the respondent to the questionnaire refuses to answer or does not know the answer are dropped.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Findings

- **Age:** More than half of the women and men interviewed are below age 30.
- **Marital status:** 75% of women and 63% of men are currently married, while 22% of women and 36% of men have never been married.
- **Education:** 26% of women and 8% of men have no education. Overall, 26% of women and 11% of men are illiterate.
- **Mass media exposure and internet use:** Television is the most accessed form of media among both women and men (36% and 38%, respectively). Seventy-six percent of men and 65% of women used the internet in the last 12 months.
- **Employment and occupation:** More men are currently employed than women (77% and 60%, respectively). The proportions of men and women engaged in agriculture are 27% and 67%, respectively.
- **Health insurance:** Only 12% of women and 13% of men have health insurance.
- **Spousal separation:** 34% of currently married women and 8% of currently married men report that their spouse lives away from home.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, literacy, marital status, employment, occupation, wealth, health insurance coverage, residence at birth, current place of residence, and recent migration. The chapter also presents information on respondents' use of alcohol and tobacco as well as their knowledge regarding tuberculosis and COVID-19. Together, this information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviors.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The 2022 NDHS interviewed 14,845 women and 4,913 men age 15–49. More than half of the women and men (52% each) are below age 30. Ten percent of women and 5% of men report that their health status is bad or very bad. The majority of respondents are Hindu (83% of women and 82% of men). Overall, 37% of women and 38% of men are Janajati, 28% of women and 25% of men are Brahmin/Chhetri, 16% of women and 19% of men are Madhesi, and 15% of women and 13% of men are Dalit (**Table 3.1**).

Three-fourths of women (75%) and about two-thirds of men (63%) are currently married, while 22% of women and 36% of men have never been married. Sixty-nine percent of women and 71% of men live in urban areas. More than half of women and men (55% each) live in the terai zone, while 40% live in the hill zone and 5% live in the mountain zone (**Table 3.1**).

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who had attended higher than secondary school were assumed to be literate. All other respondents were considered literate if they could read aloud all or part of a sentence shown to them.

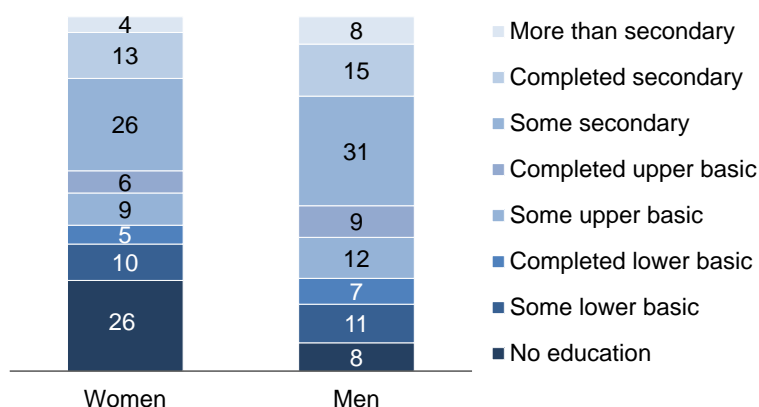
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Thirty-nine percent of women and 46% of men have at least some secondary education, while 4% of women and 8% of men have more than a secondary education. Twenty-six percent of women and 8% of men have no education (Figure 3.1 and Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2). Overall, 26% of women and 11% of men are illiterate (Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2).

Trends: The median number of years of schooling among respondents age 15–49 has increased since 2011, from 3.5 to 7.0 years among women and from 7.4 to 8.3 years among men.

Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed

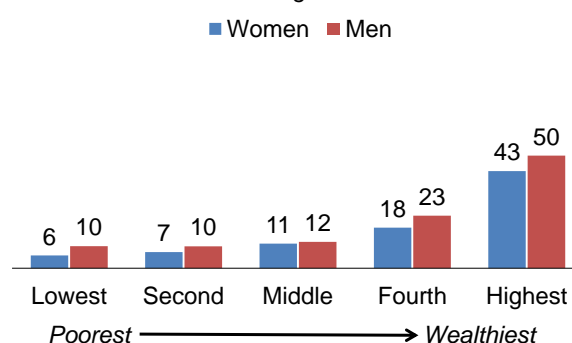


Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women and men age 15–49 with a secondary education or higher is highest among those in the highest wealth quintile (43% and 50%, respectively) and lowest among those in the lowest quintile (6% and 10%, respectively) (Figure 3.2 and Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2).
- The proportion of women who are literate is highest among those age 15–19 (89%) and lowest among those age 45–49 (48%) (Table 3.3.1).
- Muslim women (60%) are most likely to have no education, followed by Dalit women (36%) and Madhesi women (34%) (Table 3.2.1).

Figure 3.2 Secondary education by household wealth

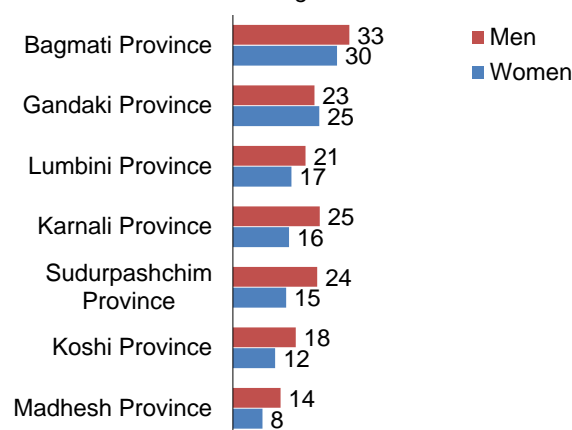
Percentage of women and men age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher



- Forty-six percent of women from Madhesh Province, 31% from Sudurpashchim Province, and 28% from Karnali Province have no education (Table 3.2.1). Only 8% of women and 14% of men in Madhesh Province have a secondary education or higher, as compared with 30% of women and 33% of men in Bagmati Province (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3 Secondary education by province

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 with secondary education complete or higher



3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE AND INTERNET USAGE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Use of the Internet

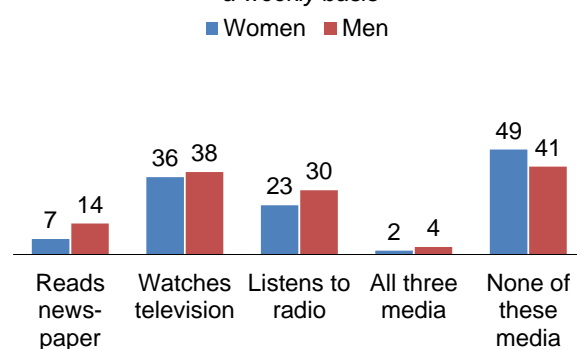
Respondents were asked if they have ever used the internet from any device, if they used the internet in the last 12 months, and, if so, how often they used it during the last month.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Television is the most commonly accessed form of media among both women and men (36% and 38%, respectively). Men are more likely than women to access the other two forms of media: 14% of men and 7% of women read a newspaper at least once a week, while 30% of men and 23% of women listen to the radio at least once a week (Figure 3.4 and Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2). A comparatively higher proportion of men than women used the internet in the last 12 months (76% versus 65%). Among internet users, 64% of women and 70% of men use the internet almost every day (Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2).

Figure 3.4 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis



Among both women and men, *Bhanchin aama radio karyakram* is reported as the most frequently heard program (15% and 14%, respectively) (Tables 3.6.1 and 3.6.2).

Trends: Exposure to mass media (radio, newspaper, and television) among women and men has decreased over time. Only 30% of women and 17% of men were not exposed to the three mass media in 2006, as

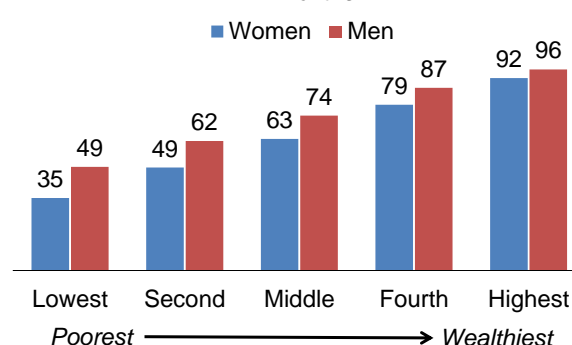
compared with 49% and 41%, respectively, in 2022. In contrast, use of the internet in the past 12 months has vastly increased, from 23% to 65% among women and from 47% to 76% among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher proportions of Muslim women and men (78% and 67%, respectively) did not access any of the three media (newspaper, television, or radio) than women and men in the other ethnic groups (Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2).
- Women and men from Madhesh Province are least exposed to media (61% and 51%, respectively) (Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2).
- Internet use in the last 12 months increases with increasing in levels of education, from 34% among women and 30% among men with no education to 98% among both women and men with more than a secondary education.
- The proportion of women and men who used the internet in the last 12 months are highest among those in the highest wealth quintile (92% and 96%, respectively) and lowest among those in the lowest wealth quintile (35% and 49%, respectively) (Figure 3.5 and Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2).

Figure 3.5 Internet usage by wealth

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who used the Internet in the last 12 months



3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

More men than women are currently employed (77% versus 60%). However, 13% of women and 9% of men who were employed at some point in the 12 months preceding the survey are not currently employed. Overall, 28% of women and 14% of men were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey (Tables 3.7.1 and 3.7.2).

Trends: The proportion of currently employed women decreased from 83% in 2001 to 57% in 2016 before increasing slightly to 60% in 2022. Among men, the proportion decreased from 97% in 2001 to 77% in 2022.

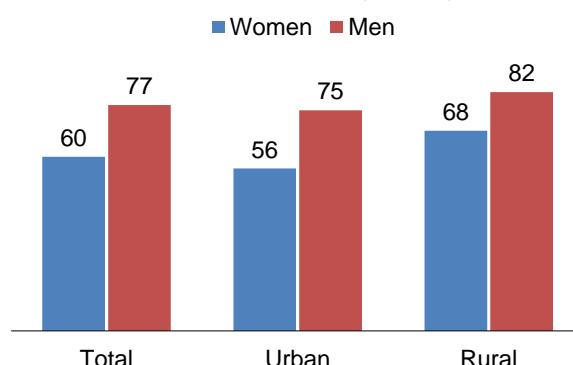
Patterns by background characteristics

- Only 38% of men and 33% of women age 15–19 are currently employed, as compared with 71% of men and 49% of women age 20–24. This trend generally increases with age (Tables 3.7.1 and 3.7.2).

- Women and men in rural areas (68% and 82%, respectively) are more likely to be currently employed than those in urban areas (56% and 75%, respectively) (**Figure 3.6** and **Tables 3.7.1** and **3.7.2**).
- Current employment is highest among Janajati women (67%) and lowest among Muslim women (39%). Among men, however, current employment status does not vary substantially between different ethnic groups.

Figure 3.6 Employment status by residence

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently employed



3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorized as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, agriculture, and other.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

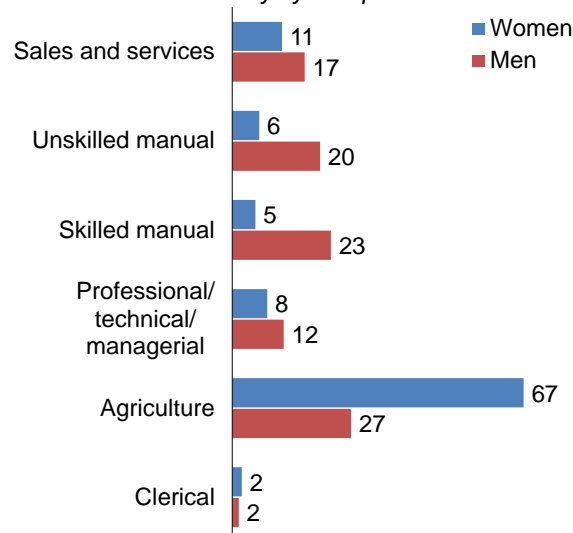
A higher proportion of women are engaged in agriculture than men (67% versus 27%). Only 8% of women and 12% of men are engaged in professional/technical/managerial jobs, and 11% of women and 17% of men work in sales and services (**Figure 3.7** and **Tables 3.8.1** and **3.8.2**).

Around half of the women (49%) who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey were paid in cash only or cash and in-kind, while 45% were not paid for their work. Women working in the agricultural sector are more often not paid for their work (64%) than those working in the nonagricultural sector (8%) (**Table 3.9**).

Trends: In the past two decades, involvement in agricultural work has decreased among both women (from 91% in 2001 to 67% in 2022) and men (from 62% to 27%). In contrast, involvement in professional/technical/managerial work has increased from 2% to 8% among women and from 6% to 12% among men.

Figure 3.7 Occupation

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation



Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher proportion of women and men living in rural areas are involved in agriculture (82% and 40%, respectively) than those living in urban areas (58% and 21%, respectively) (**Tables 3.8.1** and **3.8.2**).
- The proportions of women and men involved in professional/technical/managerial work are highest among those in the Brahmin/Chhetri ethnic group (13% and 20%, respectively) and lowest among those in the Dalit group (2% and 4%, respectively) (**Tables 3.8.1** and **3.8.2**).

- Women and men from the lowest wealth quintile are most likely to engage in agricultural work (88% and 50%, respectively) and those from the highest quintile are least likely to do so (21% and 10%, respectively) (**Tables 3.8.1 and 3.8.2**).

3.6 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

The Government of Nepal introduced a health insurance program in 2016 with the aim of reducing out-of-pocket expenditures for health services. The program seeks to prevent people from falling into poverty due to health care costs (i.e., catastrophic expenditures resulting from accidents or disease) by combining prepayments and risk pooling with mutual support. The program was piloted in Kailali district in April 2016 and now has been extended to all 77 districts and 746 local bodies (Ministry of Health and Population 2022a).

The 2022 NDHS results showed that most women (88%) and men (87%) do not have health insurance. Of the 12% of women and 13% of men with coverage, a majority are insured through a government health insurance program (11% of women and 10% of men) (**Tables 3.10.1 and 3.10.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Health insurance coverage among women and men is highest in Koshi Province (22% and 23%, respectively) and lowest in Madhesh Province (3% and 4%, respectively) (**Tables 3.10.1 and 3.10.2**).
- Women and men with more than a secondary education (33% and 37% respectively) and those in the highest wealth quintile (24% and 25%, respectively) are more likely to have health insurance than those with no education (5% and 3%, respectively) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (4% and 6%, respectively) (**Tables 3.10.1 and 3.10.2**).

3.7 TOBACCO USE

More men than women use tobacco. Twenty-eight percent of men smoke tobacco, as compared with 5% of women. Among both women and men who smoke tobacco, cigarettes are most common (4% and 27%, respectively) (**Tables 3.11.1 and 3.11.2**). Seventeen percent of men smoke on a daily basis, while 11% smoke occasionally (**Table 3.11.2**). Among men who smoke cigarettes, a majority (54%) smoke less than five cigarettes per day on average (**Table 3.12**). More men use smokeless tobacco than women (35% versus 3%). Overall, half of men (50%) and only 7% of women in Nepal use any type of tobacco (**Table 3.13**).

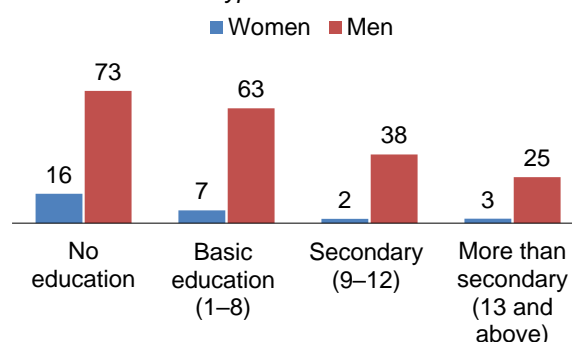
Trends: There has been a decline since 2001 in the proportion of women who smoke any type of tobacco, from 25% to 5%. Similarly, the proportion of women who smoke cigarettes declined from 23% in 2001 to 4% in 2022. Among men, the proportion who smoke any type of tobacco dropped from 45% in 2001 to 28% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who smoke any type of tobacco increases with age, from 1% among those age 15–19 to 13% among those age 45–49 (Table 3.11.1).
- Women and men with more than a secondary education (3% and 25%, respectively) are less likely than those with no education (16% and 73%, respectively) to use any type of tobacco (Figure 3.8 and Table 3.14).
- The proportion of women and men using any type of tobacco is higher among those in the lowest wealth quintile (15% and 53%, respectively) than among those in the highest wealth quintile (3% and 38%, respectively) (Table 3.14).

Figure 3.8 Any tobacco use by education

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco



3.8 ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Men are more likely than women to consume alcohol. Forty-two percent of men consumed alcohol in the past month, as compared with 11% of women. Among those who consumed alcohol in the past month, 20% of men and 13% of women consumed alcohol every day or almost every day. Eleven percent of women and 21% of men consumed three or more drinks on days when alcohol was consumed (Table 3.15.1, Table 3.15.2, Table 3.16.1, and Table 3.16.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women who consumed alcohol in the past month, those in the mountain zone were more likely to drink alcohol every day or almost every day (26%) than those in the hill (17%) and terai (7%) zones (Table 3.15.1).
- Among those who consumed alcohol in the past month, women and men with no education (25% and 32%, respectively) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (28% and 30%, respectively) were more likely than others to consume alcohol every day or almost every day (Tables 3.15.1 and 3.15.2).
- Among those who consumed alcohol every day or almost every day in the past month, a majority of women had one drink (51%) and a majority of men had two drinks (37%) on days when alcohol was consumed (Tables 3.16.1 and 3.16.2).

3.9 PLACE OF BIRTH AND RECENT MIGRATION

Recent migration

Percentage of respondents who were born outside of their current place of residence and moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years preceding the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who were born outside their current place of residence

Women in Nepal tend to move from their place of birth more often than men, primarily as a result of marriage. For instance, 58% of women were born in Nepal but outside their current place of residence, as compared with only 24% of men. In contrast, 74% of men were born in their current place of residence, compared with only 36% of women (Tables 3.17.1 and 3.17.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Approximately two-thirds of women age 25 and above were born in Nepal but outside their current place of residence. It is likely that these women moved to their current location as a result of marriage. Only 29% of women age 15–19 were born in Nepal but outside their current place of residence, and 66% of those who moved to their current location did so within the last 5 years (**Tables 3.17.1 and 3.17.2**).
- Women who migrated from outside Nepal are most likely to live in Madhesh Province (12%) and least likely to live in Karnali Province (1%).
- More men in urban areas (30%) than rural areas (9%) migrated from within Nepal to their current place of residence. The corresponding percentages among women are 62% and 49%.
- The proportion of women and men who migrated from within Nepal to their current place of residence is highest in Bagmati Province (64% and 41%, respectively).
- The proportion of men who migrated from within Nepal to their current place of residence increases consistently with increasing wealth, from 7% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 41% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

3.9.1 Type of Migration

Rural to urban migration is the most observed migration pattern, with 47% of women and 50% of men migrating from rural to urban areas (**Table 3.18**).

3.9.2 Reason for Migration

Women most commonly migrate because of marriage (66%) and family-related reasons (22%), while men most often migrate as a result of family-related reasons (38%) and employment (35%). Men are more likely than women to migrate because of education/training (22% versus 6%) (**Tables 3.19.1 and 3.19.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women and men who migrate because of education or training is highest among those age 15–19 (24% and 46%, respectively) (**Tables 3.19.1 and 3.19.2**).
- An important reason for migration to urban areas is education/training. For instance, 15% of women migrated from rural to urban areas and 16% migrated from rural to urban areas for education/training. The corresponding percentages among men are 30% and 40%.
- Among men, migration because of education or training increases from 2% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 29% among those in the highest wealth quintile. This pattern is also observed among women (1% among those in the lowest wealth quintile and 12% among those in the highest quintile).
- The proportion of women who migrate for family-related reasons increases from 14% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 34% among those in the highest wealth quintile. Among men, however, the proportion decreases from 63% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 34% among those in the highest quintile.

3.10 SPOUSAL SEPARATION

Among currently married respondents age 15–49, slightly more than one-third (34%) of women and 8% of men reported that their spouse lives away from home (**Table 3.20**). Migration has been common in Nepal, and this reflects the situation in the country.

Trends: The proportion of women reporting that their spouse lives away from home has remained relatively constant over the past decade (32% in 2011 and 34% in both 2016 and 2022).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Spousal separation is most common among women and men age 20–24 (43% and 11%, respectively) (**Table 3.20**).
- Spousal separation is highest among women in Madhesh Province (41%) and men in Bagmati Province (13%).
- Spousal separation is more prevalent among men with more than a secondary education (15%) than among those with no education or a basic education (7% each).
- Spousal separation is highest among women in the lowest wealth quintile (39%) and lowest among men in the lowest quintile (3%) (**Table 3.20**).

3.11 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING TUBERCULOSIS

Ninety-five percent of women and 97% of men age 15–49 have heard of tuberculosis (TB). Among those who report having heard of TB, 19% of women and 24% of men know that chest pain is a common symptom, and 50% of women and 57% of men know that TB is spread through coughing and sneezing. Ninety-two percent of women and 90% of men reported that they would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB (**Tables 3.21.1** and **3.21.2**).

Eighty-seven percent of women and 89% of men who have heard of tuberculosis know that TB can be cured, and among these respondents 36% of women and 38% of men know that TB treatment takes 6 months. However, 7% of women and 11% of men think that TB treatment takes less than 6 months. Among those who have heard about TB, 1% of women and 2% of men have ever been told by a health care provider that they have or had TB. Among those ever diagnosed with TB, 95% of women and 96% of men sought treatment (**Tables 3.22.1** and **3.22.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men with more than a secondary education are most likely to know that coughing or coughing for more than 2 weeks (83% and 82%, respectively), chest pain (33% and 34%, respectively), and blood in sputum (63% and 73%, respectively) are common symptoms of TB (**Tables 3.21.1** and **3.21.2**).
- Muslim women are least likely to know that coughing or coughing for more than 2 weeks (48%), chest pain (12%), and blood in sputum (36%) are common TB symptoms and that TB is spread through coughing and sneezing (42%) (**Table 3.21.1**).
- Knowledge that TB can be cured is lowest among Muslim women (74%) and highest among Brahmin/Chhetri women (92%). The pattern is similar among men (78% and 95%, respectively) (**Tables 3.22.1** and **3.22.2**).
- Among women and men who have been told by a health care provider that they have or had TB and who sought treatment, a majority sought treatment from the public sector (69% and 73%, respectively). Thirty-two percent of women and 21% of men sought treatment from the private sector (**Table 3.23**).

3.12 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING COVID-19

Knowledge of COVID-19 is universal in Nepal. Among respondents who have heard of COVID-19, 93% of women and 95% of men know that fever is a common symptom, while only 28% of women and 31% of men know that shortness of breath and breathing difficulties are common symptoms. Almost all women and men know that COVID-19 can be prevented (98% and 99%, respectively), and 92% of women and 95% of men reported taking measures to reduce the risk of being infected with COVID-19 (**Tables 3.24.1** and **3.24.2**).

Family/friends/neighbors/relatives are the primary source of knowledge on COVID-19 among both women and men (87% and 80%, respectively). Another prominent source is media and social media (73% among women and 87% among men). Among the various media sources, television is most common among women (38%) and social media is most common among men (56%) (**Table 3.25**).

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Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 17.8 | 2,643 | 2,777 | 20.0 | 985 | 1,011 |
| 20–24 | 17.8 | 2,637 | 2,623 | 17.5 | 857 | 818 |
| 25–29 | 16.4 | 2,435 | 2,361 | 14.6 | 716 | 709 |
| 30–34 | 14.4 | 2,144 | 2,065 | 12.5 | 616 | 610 |
| 35–39 | 13.6 | 2,025 | 2,002 | 13.0 | 639 | 631 |
| 40–44 | 11.0 | 1,629 | 1,650 | 12.3 | 604 | 616 |
| 45–49 | 9.0 | 1,332 | 1,367 | 10.1 | 496 | 518 |
| Self-reported health status | | | | | | |
| Very good | 5.6 | 826 | 672 | 8.6 | 423 | 347 |
| Good | 28.1 | 4,168 | 3,902 | 38.9 | 1,913 | 1,891 |
| Moderate | 56.7 | 8,423 | 8,683 | 47.8 | 2,348 | 2,417 |
| Bad | 9.0 | 1,335 | 1,490 | 4.4 | 216 | 243 |
| Very bad | 0.6 | 93 | 98 | 0.3 | 13 | 15 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 83.4 | 12,374 | 12,618 | 81.9 | 4,025 | 4,097 |
| Buddhist | 6.5 | 970 | 848 | 7.9 | 389 | 349 |
| Muslim | 4.6 | 682 | 523 | 4.7 | 231 | 179 |
| Kirat | 2.5 | 365 | 371 | 2.8 | 139 | 150 |
| Christian | 3.0 | 445 | 477 | 2.5 | 123 | 134 |
| Other | 0.1 | 8 | 8 | 0.1 | 6 | 4 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 28.0 | 4,152 | 4,843 | 25.1 | 1,232 | 1,438 |
| Dalit | 15.1 | 2,240 | 2,488 | 13.4 | 658 | 721 |
| Janajati | 36.6 | 5,428 | 5,091 | 38.0 | 1,869 | 1,805 |
| Madhesi | 15.7 | 2,333 | 1,892 | 18.7 | 917 | 767 |
| Muslim | 4.6 | 676 | 518 | 4.6 | 228 | 177 |
| Other | 0.1 | 15 | 13 | 0.2 | 8 | 5 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 21.6 | 3,203 | 3,123 | 36.0 | 1,768 | 1,679 |
| Married/living together | 75.3 | 11,180 | 11,258 | 63.1 | 3,101 | 3,187 |
| Divorced/separated | 1.1 | 170 | 155 | 0.6 | 31 | 33 |
| Widowed | 2.0 | 292 | 309 | 0.3 | 12 | 14 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 68.6 | 10,178 | 8,019 | 70.5 | 3,462 | 2,717 |
| Rural | 31.4 | 4,667 | 6,826 | 29.5 | 1,451 | 2,196 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 5.3 | 791 | 1,262 | 5.2 | 255 | 407 |
| Hill | 39.6 | 5,872 | 6,606 | 40.2 | 1,973 | 2,150 |
| Terai | 55.1 | 8,182 | 6,977 | 54.6 | 2,685 | 2,356 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 16.8 | 2,493 | 2,209 | 18.0 | 882 | 795 |
| Urban | 11.0 | 1,640 | 1,135 | 12.3 | 604 | 431 |
| Rural | 5.7 | 853 | 1,074 | 5.7 | 278 | 364 |
| Madhesh Province | 20.3 | 3,010 | 2,499 | 20.3 | 997 | 882 |
| Urban | 15.0 | 2,226 | 1,422 | 14.7 | 722 | 487 |
| Rural | 5.3 | 783 | 1,077 | 5.6 | 275 | 395 |
| Bagmati Province | 20.6 | 3,062 | 2,106 | 24.7 | 1,214 | 831 |
| Urban | 16.6 | 2,464 | 1,274 | 20.7 | 1,016 | 535 |
| Rural | 4.0 | 599 | 832 | 4.0 | 198 | 296 |
| Gandaki Province | 9.4 | 1,401 | 1,682 | 7.9 | 387 | 505 |
| Urban | 6.7 | 992 | 897 | 5.4 | 264 | 246 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 409 | 785 | 2.5 | 123 | 259 |
| Lumbini Province | 18.1 | 2,691 | 2,266 | 16.5 | 812 | 718 |
| Urban | 10.5 | 1,553 | 1,214 | 9.5 | 468 | 386 |
| Rural | 7.7 | 1,138 | 1,052 | 7.0 | 344 | 332 |
| Karnali Province | 6.1 | 909 | 1,978 | 5.4 | 266 | 604 |
| Urban | 3.4 | 507 | 968 | 3.1 | 154 | 306 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 402 | 1,010 | 2.3 | 113 | 298 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 8.6 | 1,279 | 2,105 | 7.2 | 355 | 578 |
| Urban | 5.4 | 796 | 1,109 | 4.7 | 233 | 326 |
| Rural | 3.3 | 484 | 996 | 2.5 | 122 | 252 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 25.6 | 3,796 | 4,005 | 8.0 | 393 | 394 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 31.0 | 4,595 | 4,751 | 38.6 | 1,898 | 1,977 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 15.6 | 2,314 | 2,329 | 18.1 | 891 | 924 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 15.4 | 2,281 | 2,422 | 20.5 | 1,007 | 1,053 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 39.1 | 5,798 | 5,603 | 45.7 | 2,244 | 2,233 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 22.0 | 3,270 | 3,209 | 26.1 | 1,284 | 1,321 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 17.0 | 2,529 | 2,394 | 19.5 | 959 | 912 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 4.4 | 656 | 486 | 7.7 | 377 | 309 |

Continued...

Table 3.1—Continued

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17.7 | 2,628 | 3,997 | 15.3 | 751 | 1,170 |
| Second | 19.2 | 2,857 | 3,029 | 19.0 | 933 | 997 |
| Middle | 20.4 | 3,028 | 2,965 | 19.5 | 957 | 965 |
| Fourth | 21.5 | 3,197 | 2,733 | 23.1 | 1,135 | 978 |
| Highest | 21.1 | 3,135 | 2,121 | 23.1 | 1,137 | 803 |
| Total | 100.0 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 100.0 | 4,913 | 4,913 |

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed. Education classification is based on the Education Act Eight Amendment Bill 2016.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | | | Total | Median years completed | Number of women |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | No education ¹ | Some lower basic ² | Completed lower basic ³ | Some upper basic | Completed upper basic ⁴ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ⁵ | More than secondary | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 38.7 | 20.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 5,280 |
| 15–19 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 48.5 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 10.2 | 6.5 | 28.9 | 30.3 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 14.7 | 11.0 | 5.1 | 10.1 | 5.6 | 30.3 | 15.1 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 25.5 | 12.7 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 5.6 | 20.7 | 11.4 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 40.3 | 14.8 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 14.1 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 54.2 | 12.0 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 13.4 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 62.3 | 10.1 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 10.7 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1,332 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 14.6 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 32.1 | 21.1 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 36.4 | 16.1 | 6.4 | 11.2 | 6.4 | 17.0 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 21.6 | 10.6 | 5.1 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 30.0 | 12.2 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 34.2 | 11.4 | 5.4 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 20.7 | 9.4 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 60.2 | 13.8 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22.9 | 9.6 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 27.1 | 15.0 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 31.4 | 11.8 | 5.8 | 10.2 | 6.9 | 23.8 | 8.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 33.9 | 12.2 | 3.8 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 23.3 | 9.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 791 |
| Hill | 18.3 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 28.8 | 16.3 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 30.0 | 10.7 | 5.6 | 9.1 | 6.5 | 24.4 | 10.9 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 18.4 | 10.8 | 5.3 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 36.2 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 16.4 | 11.1 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 6.9 | 37.4 | 11.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 22.3 | 10.2 | 5.1 | 11.4 | 8.7 | 33.7 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 45.9 | 11.7 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 16.6 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 46.4 | 10.7 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 16.6 | 6.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 44.3 | 14.5 | 4.9 | 8.1 | 4.8 | 16.5 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 16.9 | 9.4 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 27.9 | 18.0 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 13.4 | 8.3 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 29.6 | 20.2 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 31.3 | 13.9 | 6.6 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 20.5 | 8.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 13.3 | 9.9 | 5.9 | 11.6 | 5.9 | 28.8 | 20.3 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 10.3 | 8.8 | 4.7 | 12.0 | 5.8 | 30.3 | 23.2 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 992 |
| Rural | 20.5 | 12.7 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 6.2 | 25.1 | 13.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 22.3 | 11.4 | 7.1 | 10.6 | 7.4 | 24.5 | 13.2 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 17.0 | 10.6 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 8.0 | 26.0 | 16.4 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 29.5 | 12.5 | 6.7 | 11.7 | 6.6 | 22.5 | 8.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 28.2 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 24.8 | 14.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 909 |
| Urban | 22.6 | 8.8 | 4.3 | 11.5 | 8.2 | 25.8 | 16.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 507 |
| Rural | 35.1 | 7.9 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 23.6 | 11.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 31.1 | 7.6 | 4.0 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 25.9 | 12.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 27.5 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 26.9 | 15.2 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 796 |
| Rural | 36.9 | 8.8 | 3.9 | 9.1 | 7.2 | 24.1 | 8.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 484 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 38.3 | 13.8 | 6.1 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 19.4 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 2,628 |
| Second | 36.5 | 12.9 | 5.5 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 21.2 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 30.6 | 11.2 | 5.9 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 25.4 | 9.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 18.4 | 9.3 | 5.8 | 10.2 | 6.9 | 31.6 | 14.8 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 7.3 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 31.2 | 27.2 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 3,135 |
| Total | 25.6 | 10.3 | 5.3 | 9.1 | 6.3 | 26.1 | 13.0 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes those who have never attended school and those in informal preschool

² Includes those who have attended 0–4 grades and those in school-based pre-primary class

³ Completed grade 5 at the lower basic level

⁴ Completed grade 8 at the upper basic level

⁵ Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | | Total | Median years completed | Number of men | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | No education ¹ | Some lower basic ² | Completed lower basic ³ | Some upper basic | Completed upper basic ⁴ | Some secondary | Completed secondary ⁵ | | | | More than secondary |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 40.8 | 21.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 1,842 |
| 15–19 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 51.4 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 9.5 | 7.8 | 28.7 | 34.9 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 5.5 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 11.4 | 6.9 | 28.5 | 17.8 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 8.0 | 25.8 | 10.9 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 12.3 | 14.6 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 8.0 | 24.0 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 15.4 | 19.4 | 8.2 | 12.5 | 7.1 | 22.8 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 17.1 | 21.3 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 23.6 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 1.7 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 34.0 | 23.4 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 15.7 | 20.0 | 8.9 | 17.0 | 8.1 | 22.1 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 658 |
| Janajati | 5.4 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 13.4 | 9.8 | 32.5 | 13.1 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 11.8 | 10.5 | 5.8 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 33.7 | 12.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 917 |
| Muslim | 26.2 | 12.0 | 9.7 | 12.5 | 6.1 | 18.4 | 11.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.3 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 10.9 | 8.4 | 31.0 | 16.5 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 9.6 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 13.2 | 10.2 | 30.9 | 10.4 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 6.3 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 13.3 | 11.1 | 24.7 | 12.5 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 255 |
| Hill | 2.9 | 10.2 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 33.2 | 18.0 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 11.9 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 13.7 | 8.9 | 30.0 | 12.5 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 6.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 11.5 | 10.1 | 34.9 | 13.1 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 882 |
| Urban | 7.2 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 33.4 | 13.8 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 604 |
| Rural | 5.1 | 9.1 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 38.1 | 11.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 19.1 | 10.5 | 6.2 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 28.8 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 997 |
| Urban | 20.1 | 9.9 | 5.2 | 13.2 | 7.9 | 29.2 | 10.3 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 722 |
| Rural | 16.7 | 11.9 | 8.8 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 27.9 | 8.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 3.1 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 28.6 | 18.0 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 1.9 | 9.6 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 29.3 | 19.8 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 9.2 | 19.1 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 25.0 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 2.9 | 9.9 | 5.5 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 38.7 | 18.4 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 387 |
| Urban | 1.5 | 7.6 | 5.8 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 39.7 | 20.9 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 264 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 14.6 | 5.0 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 36.5 | 12.9 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 6.9 | 12.8 | 7.4 | 14.7 | 8.7 | 29.0 | 13.9 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 812 |
| Urban | 4.4 | 12.9 | 6.4 | 11.9 | 9.0 | 29.3 | 16.8 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 468 |
| Rural | 10.3 | 12.7 | 8.8 | 18.6 | 8.2 | 28.5 | 9.9 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 5.1 | 11.8 | 5.9 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 32.6 | 15.9 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 266 |
| Urban | 3.2 | 11.2 | 4.7 | 9.7 | 7.5 | 34.1 | 18.4 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 154 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 12.5 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 30.5 | 12.6 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 7.5 | 10.1 | 6.0 | 12.5 | 9.2 | 30.8 | 17.7 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 355 |
| Urban | 7.2 | 7.9 | 5.1 | 13.3 | 8.7 | 29.8 | 21.1 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 233 |
| Rural | 8.2 | 14.2 | 7.7 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 32.8 | 11.1 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 122 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.1 | 18.5 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 24.8 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 751 |
| Second | 16.7 | 14.9 | 9.7 | 14.8 | 8.6 | 25.7 | 7.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 933 |
| Middle | 8.3 | 14.5 | 7.5 | 16.5 | 9.9 | 31.7 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 957 |
| Fourth | 3.5 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 13.1 | 10.4 | 35.8 | 17.8 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 34.0 | 26.6 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 1,137 |
| Total | 8.0 | 10.9 | 7.3 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 31.0 | 14.7 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 4,913 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes those who have never attended school and those in informal preschool

² Includes those who have attended 0–4 grades and those in school-based pre-primary class

³ Completed grade 5 at the lower basic level

⁴ Completed grade 8 at the upper basic level

⁵ Completed grade 12 at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Higher than secondary schooling | No schooling, lower basic, upper basic, or secondary school | | | | | Total | Percentage literate ¹ | Number of women |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | No card with required language | Blind/visually impaired | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 2.1 | 77.7 | 7.8 | 12.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 5,280 |
| 15–19 | 0.1 | 81.6 | 7.7 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 4.0 | 73.8 | 7.8 | 14.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 8.1 | 64.6 | 7.9 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 8.4 | 57.4 | 9.0 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 5.3 | 48.9 | 10.3 | 35.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64.5 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 2.8 | 40.5 | 12.3 | 44.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55.5 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 1.4 | 36.7 | 10.3 | 51.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48.3 | 1,332 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 8.9 | 72.7 | 6.0 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 0.3 | 47.8 | 10.8 | 41.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.9 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 3.7 | 69.6 | 8.9 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.3 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 2.9 | 42.9 | 12.5 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.3 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 0.5 | 24.6 | 10.9 | 63.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36.0 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.7 | 62.7 | 8.5 | 23.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.9 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 1.6 | 57.0 | 10.2 | 31.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.8 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 1.5 | 61.1 | 8.4 | 28.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 791 |
| Hill | 7.0 | 69.2 | 8.0 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.3 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 2.8 | 54.9 | 9.9 | 32.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 2.0 | 68.9 | 10.4 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 2.3 | 69.9 | 10.8 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 66.9 | 9.7 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 1.9 | 33.8 | 10.9 | 53.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46.5 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 2.0 | 33.9 | 10.3 | 53.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46.3 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 33.2 | 12.5 | 52.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47.1 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 11.5 | 67.9 | 7.4 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 13.7 | 70.1 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 59.0 | 11.1 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 4.2 | 76.0 | 7.9 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 5.0 | 79.5 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 992 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 67.3 | 11.6 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.1 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 3.4 | 68.0 | 7.4 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 4.6 | 73.1 | 6.5 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 61.2 | 8.6 | 28.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71.4 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 1.8 | 60.5 | 10.8 | 26.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 909 |
| Urban | 2.6 | 63.6 | 12.2 | 21.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78.5 | 507 |
| Rural | 0.8 | 56.7 | 9.1 | 33.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.6 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 2.4 | 61.5 | 9.6 | 26.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 73.6 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 3.1 | 64.1 | 9.5 | 23.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.7 | 796 |
| Rural | 1.2 | 57.3 | 9.9 | 31.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 484 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.4 | 50.0 | 9.9 | 39.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 60.3 | 2,628 |
| Second | 0.9 | 50.7 | 11.3 | 37.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.8 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 1.3 | 57.3 | 10.9 | 30.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.4 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 3.0 | 69.4 | 9.3 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 15.5 | 74.3 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 3,135 |
| Total | 4.4 | 60.9 | 9.0 | 25.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.4 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Higher than secondary schooling | No schooling, lower basic, upper basic, or secondary school | | | | Total | Percentage literate ¹ | Number of men |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | No card with required language | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 2.4 | 84.1 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 1,842 |
| 15–19 | 0.0 | 87.0 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 5.2 | 80.8 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 13.7 | 67.6 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 15.7 | 63.5 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 9.8 | 64.2 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 6.6 | 66.4 | 10.1 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 7.2 | 61.4 | 12.7 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 15.9 | 76.3 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 1.2 | 61.9 | 17.3 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 658 |
| Janajati | 6.2 | 78.9 | 8.5 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 5.2 | 65.7 | 11.9 | 16.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 82.8 | 917 |
| Muslim | 4.0 | 48.1 | 12.6 | 35.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64.7 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.5 | 71.5 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 3.4 | 73.5 | 9.7 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 8.3 | 71.8 | 11.0 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 255 |
| Hill | 11.1 | 77.9 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 5.1 | 67.8 | 11.1 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.0 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 4.7 | 75.7 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 882 |
| Urban | 5.8 | 74.1 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 604 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 79.1 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 3.7 | 59.3 | 12.8 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75.8 | 997 |
| Urban | 4.2 | 58.3 | 13.1 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 722 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 61.8 | 12.1 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 15.0 | 71.1 | 9.4 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 16.8 | 70.7 | 9.2 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 5.4 | 73.2 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 4.7 | 83.4 | 8.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 387 |
| Urban | 5.5 | 86.4 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 264 |
| Rural | 3.0 | 77.0 | 12.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 6.7 | 76.6 | 7.3 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 812 |
| Urban | 9.4 | 77.4 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 468 |
| Rural | 3.0 | 75.4 | 7.7 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 8.7 | 76.9 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 266 |
| Urban | 11.3 | 78.0 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 154 |
| Rural | 5.2 | 75.3 | 8.1 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.6 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 6.2 | 76.0 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 355 |
| Urban | 6.9 | 76.0 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 233 |
| Rural | 4.9 | 76.2 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 122 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.9 | 66.9 | 15.0 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 751 |
| Second | 2.0 | 64.4 | 12.9 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.3 | 933 |
| Middle | 2.5 | 73.1 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 957 |
| Fourth | 5.3 | 80.4 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 22.9 | 72.6 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 1,137 |
| Total | 7.7 | 72.1 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 4,913 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 6.5 | 35.9 | 23.5 | 1.2 | 47.9 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 8.8 | 34.4 | 25.2 | 2.1 | 47.5 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 9.5 | 35.5 | 22.3 | 2.2 | 49.4 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 7.7 | 37.9 | 21.0 | 1.8 | 48.4 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 6.3 | 37.9 | 22.3 | 1.8 | 47.6 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 4.8 | 34.5 | 21.9 | 2.0 | 53.0 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 4.4 | 36.1 | 23.8 | 1.6 | 50.2 | 1,332 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 12.9 | 41.5 | 32.9 | 3.8 | 37.2 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 3.1 | 29.3 | 19.7 | 0.6 | 57.1 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 6.6 | 35.6 | 23.6 | 1.4 | 48.1 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 3.6 | 38.6 | 12.2 | 1.0 | 55.4 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 2.0 | 18.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 78.1 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.1 | 39.8 | 21.5 | 2.3 | 46.3 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 3.0 | 27.8 | 26.1 | 0.8 | 54.4 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 1.3 | 22.2 | 36.8 | 0.3 | 49.1 | 791 |
| Hill | 10.8 | 34.9 | 26.8 | 2.4 | 45.3 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 5.2 | 38.1 | 18.8 | 1.6 | 51.4 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 4.7 | 41.0 | 27.0 | 1.8 | 43.2 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 5.8 | 45.7 | 26.1 | 2.3 | 40.4 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 32.0 | 28.9 | 0.7 | 48.5 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 2.7 | 33.3 | 10.4 | 0.8 | 61.3 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 2.8 | 33.2 | 10.4 | 0.8 | 61.7 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 2.4 | 33.8 | 10.4 | 0.7 | 60.4 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 14.9 | 41.2 | 20.6 | 3.0 | 42.8 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 17.8 | 44.0 | 18.0 | 3.6 | 41.3 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 29.9 | 31.3 | 0.7 | 48.6 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 11.2 | 41.2 | 21.5 | 1.9 | 44.1 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 13.3 | 46.1 | 22.3 | 2.4 | 38.3 | 992 |
| Rural | 6.2 | 29.1 | 19.5 | 0.5 | 58.1 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 6.0 | 36.3 | 26.9 | 2.3 | 48.4 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 8.1 | 40.3 | 26.9 | 3.0 | 44.1 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 30.7 | 26.9 | 1.3 | 54.4 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 5.4 | 18.1 | 37.5 | 1.2 | 51.9 | 909 |
| Urban | 7.1 | 24.0 | 39.0 | 1.4 | 45.6 | 507 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 10.7 | 35.6 | 0.9 | 59.7 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 3.5 | 26.5 | 32.9 | 0.8 | 49.3 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 4.7 | 34.1 | 31.1 | 1.2 | 45.8 | 796 |
| Rural | 1.5 | 13.9 | 35.8 | 0.2 | 55.2 | 484 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.3 | 22.0 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 66.9 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 3.2 | 35.2 | 23.0 | 1.0 | 50.5 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 2.4 | 32.3 | 20.1 | 0.7 | 54.7 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 4.1 | 38.1 | 25.9 | 1.3 | 46.2 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 11.7 | 43.9 | 27.5 | 2.8 | 38.2 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 8.0 | 43.6 | 28.8 | 2.4 | 39.2 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 16.6 | 44.3 | 25.8 | 3.3 | 36.9 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 34.1 | 52.6 | 25.0 | 9.1 | 27.6 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.9 | 11.1 | 31.8 | 0.5 | 61.7 | 2,628 |
| Second | 2.7 | 28.5 | 23.4 | 1.0 | 56.9 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 4.1 | 37.4 | 22.8 | 1.1 | 49.2 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 7.0 | 43.0 | 19.7 | 1.3 | 44.9 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 18.8 | 55.2 | 18.5 | 4.9 | 34.5 | 3,135 |
| Total | 7.2 | 36.0 | 22.9 | 1.8 | 48.9 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 7.5 | 34.8 | 21.5 | 1.2 | 48.4 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 14.2 | 33.3 | 24.4 | 2.6 | 46.2 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 16.3 | 37.1 | 30.2 | 3.4 | 41.2 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 20.3 | 37.2 | 30.3 | 4.9 | 40.8 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 19.0 | 45.1 | 35.6 | 6.3 | 33.3 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 11.4 | 43.6 | 35.1 | 4.7 | 37.0 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 15.7 | 43.0 | 41.3 | 3.3 | 31.4 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 24.2 | 48.7 | 42.4 | 7.1 | 23.9 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 7.0 | 28.6 | 30.6 | 1.9 | 50.2 | 658 |
| Janajati | 13.6 | 37.9 | 28.3 | 2.4 | 40.8 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 9.2 | 36.5 | 20.5 | 3.0 | 51.4 | 917 |
| Muslim | 7.7 | 21.6 | 11.7 | 0.8 | 66.8 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.0 | 41.5 | 27.1 | 4.1 | 40.0 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 8.1 | 31.0 | 36.6 | 2.2 | 43.2 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 7.2 | 34.2 | 52.5 | 0.9 | 27.4 | 255 |
| Hill | 15.6 | 40.0 | 32.4 | 3.5 | 36.5 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 14.1 | 37.7 | 25.9 | 3.8 | 45.5 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 12.6 | 44.4 | 30.7 | 3.9 | 38.5 | 882 |
| Urban | 14.0 | 50.8 | 30.3 | 4.4 | 35.3 | 604 |
| Rural | 9.7 | 30.4 | 31.8 | 2.7 | 45.4 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 8.0 | 35.0 | 22.2 | 2.3 | 50.7 | 997 |
| Urban | 8.2 | 35.9 | 21.4 | 2.9 | 50.9 | 722 |
| Rural | 7.5 | 32.7 | 24.4 | 0.7 | 50.1 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 18.5 | 40.0 | 22.5 | 3.3 | 41.5 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 20.7 | 40.7 | 20.2 | 3.7 | 41.8 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 7.2 | 36.4 | 34.2 | 1.5 | 40.0 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 17.0 | 49.6 | 29.6 | 5.0 | 34.0 | 387 |
| Urban | 20.5 | 53.5 | 28.2 | 6.3 | 32.2 | 264 |
| Rural | 9.5 | 41.2 | 32.7 | 2.1 | 37.9 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 14.5 | 34.8 | 30.9 | 3.7 | 45.6 | 812 |
| Urban | 20.4 | 37.5 | 29.3 | 4.2 | 40.4 | 468 |
| Rural | 6.5 | 31.0 | 33.2 | 2.9 | 52.7 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 15.4 | 23.7 | 60.2 | 3.1 | 23.9 | 266 |
| Urban | 22.7 | 30.5 | 55.2 | 4.6 | 22.7 | 154 |
| Rural | 5.3 | 14.3 | 67.2 | 1.1 | 25.5 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 18.3 | 35.1 | 49.6 | 5.4 | 27.4 | 355 |
| Urban | 21.2 | 40.7 | 41.8 | 5.9 | 29.7 | 233 |
| Rural | 12.6 | 24.3 | 64.5 | 4.5 | 23.0 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.0 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 68.0 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 5.0 | 31.8 | 29.8 | 1.1 | 47.5 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 4.0 | 29.6 | 31.0 | 0.8 | 48.7 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 5.9 | 33.8 | 28.8 | 1.3 | 46.4 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 19.1 | 44.5 | 31.0 | 4.6 | 34.4 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 15.3 | 43.9 | 32.2 | 3.7 | 35.8 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 24.1 | 45.3 | 29.5 | 5.9 | 32.4 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 48.2 | 57.1 | 35.4 | 13.1 | 18.8 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.2 | 14.1 | 47.5 | 0.8 | 46.4 | 751 |
| Second | 6.2 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 2.1 | 47.8 | 933 |
| Middle | 8.5 | 37.7 | 30.3 | 2.1 | 43.5 | 957 |
| Fourth | 16.9 | 42.6 | 24.8 | 4.0 | 40.6 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 31.4 | 56.2 | 21.2 | 7.3 | 29.9 | 1,137 |
| Total | 14.4 | 38.4 | 29.9 | 3.5 | 40.9 | 4,913 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months, and among women who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the last 12 months | Number of women | Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet: | | | | Total | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------|-----------------|
| | | | | Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 75.4 | 73.9 | 2,643 | 56.6 | 27.8 | 10.5 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 1,953 |
| 20–24 | 81.2 | 79.2 | 2,637 | 64.2 | 23.8 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 2,089 |
| 25–29 | 76.3 | 73.6 | 2,435 | 66.4 | 21.0 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 1,793 |
| 30–34 | 68.9 | 67.1 | 2,144 | 67.6 | 19.5 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 1,438 |
| 35–39 | 55.5 | 54.1 | 2,025 | 68.2 | 19.6 | 8.5 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 1,097 |
| 40–44 | 46.1 | 44.8 | 1,629 | 63.1 | 21.3 | 9.9 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 729 |
| 45–49 | 38.1 | 36.9 | 1,332 | 69.0 | 18.6 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 492 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 70.7 | 69.4 | 4,152 | 71.4 | 19.5 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 2,882 |
| Dalit | 56.9 | 55.1 | 2,240 | 54.8 | 27.1 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 1,233 |
| Janajati | 68.3 | 66.3 | 5,428 | 64.5 | 22.1 | 9.7 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 3,598 |
| Madhesi | 63.2 | 61.2 | 2,333 | 55.5 | 26.7 | 10.6 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 1,429 |
| Muslim | 66.0 | 64.6 | 676 | 68.6 | 20.2 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 437 |
| Other | * | * | 15 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 13 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 72.3 | 70.6 | 10,178 | 69.8 | 19.6 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 7,190 |
| Rural | 53.5 | 51.4 | 4,667 | 47.6 | 31.3 | 15.1 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 2,401 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 40.7 | 38.8 | 791 | 35.9 | 37.9 | 18.5 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 307 |
| Hill | 68.1 | 66.5 | 5,872 | 71.0 | 19.6 | 6.7 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 3,904 |
| Terai | 67.6 | 65.8 | 8,182 | 60.9 | 23.8 | 9.9 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 5,380 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 61.5 | 58.7 | 2,493 | 56.4 | 27.7 | 11.4 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1,464 |
| Urban | 64.9 | 62.2 | 1,640 | 58.2 | 25.9 | 11.6 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 1,020 |
| Rural | 55.0 | 52.0 | 853 | 52.2 | 31.8 | 10.8 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 444 |
| Madhesh Province | 64.3 | 61.9 | 3,010 | 56.5 | 27.2 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 1,863 |
| Urban | 65.8 | 63.5 | 2,226 | 58.4 | 26.7 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 1,413 |
| Rural | 60.2 | 57.4 | 783 | 50.3 | 28.6 | 13.6 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 450 |
| Bagmati Province | 76.7 | 75.8 | 3,062 | 81.6 | 13.0 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 2,323 |
| Urban | 84.0 | 83.3 | 2,464 | 86.6 | 10.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2,051 |
| Rural | 46.6 | 45.3 | 599 | 43.7 | 35.7 | 14.2 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 271 |
| Gandaki Province | 81.7 | 80.4 | 1,401 | 77.5 | 15.8 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 1,127 |
| Urban | 86.4 | 85.4 | 992 | 81.6 | 13.1 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 847 |
| Rural | 70.3 | 68.3 | 409 | 65.1 | 23.8 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 279 |
| Lumbini Province | 68.5 | 67.2 | 2,691 | 62.1 | 23.2 | 9.8 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 1,807 |
| Urban | 75.8 | 74.3 | 1,553 | 70.2 | 18.3 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 1,153 |
| Rural | 58.6 | 57.5 | 1,138 | 47.8 | 31.7 | 15.3 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 654 |
| Karnali Province | 44.4 | 42.2 | 909 | 41.5 | 32.8 | 18.6 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 384 |
| Urban | 51.7 | 49.8 | 507 | 51.4 | 28.1 | 15.4 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 253 |
| Rural | 35.2 | 32.7 | 402 | 22.5 | 41.8 | 24.8 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 131 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 50.3 | 48.7 | 1,279 | 36.9 | 36.0 | 21.6 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 623 |
| Urban | 58.1 | 56.8 | 796 | 41.6 | 37.3 | 15.9 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 452 |
| Rural | 37.4 | 35.4 | 484 | 24.6 | 32.6 | 36.6 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 171 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 35.0 | 33.5 | 3,796 | 50.2 | 26.2 | 15.3 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 1,270 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 61.7 | 59.5 | 4,595 | 56.0 | 26.3 | 11.6 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 2,733 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 54.3 | 52.1 | 2,314 | 54.5 | 26.1 | 12.5 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 1,206 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 69.1 | 66.9 | 2,281 | 57.2 | 26.5 | 10.8 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 1,527 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 87.0 | 85.3 | 5,798 | 68.6 | 21.7 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 4,948 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 82.0 | 79.7 | 3,270 | 61.7 | 25.4 | 8.9 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 2,607 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 93.5 | 92.6 | 2,529 | 76.3 | 17.5 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 2,341 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 97.9 | 97.6 | 656 | 92.9 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 640 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 37.0 | 34.5 | 2,628 | 27.3 | 41.7 | 20.5 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 906 |
| Second | 52.3 | 49.0 | 2,857 | 42.5 | 34.7 | 15.9 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 1,401 |
| Middle | 64.4 | 62.6 | 3,028 | 53.4 | 28.5 | 12.4 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 1,896 |
| Fourth | 79.8 | 78.8 | 3,197 | 70.1 | 20.1 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 2,518 |
| Highest | 92.0 | 91.5 | 3,135 | 88.5 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2,869 |
| Total | 66.4 | 64.6 | 14,845 | 64.2 | 22.5 | 8.9 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 9,591 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever used the internet and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months, and among men who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the last 12 months | Number of men | Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used the internet: | | | | Total | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | | Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 89.5 | 89.2 | 985 | 67.4 | 26.5 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 878 |
| 20–24 | 93.5 | 92.2 | 857 | 75.1 | 17.6 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 790 |
| 25–29 | 88.7 | 86.4 | 716 | 67.4 | 22.6 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 619 |
| 30–34 | 80.4 | 78.0 | 616 | 72.6 | 19.1 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 480 |
| 35–39 | 69.9 | 66.1 | 639 | 67.9 | 24.5 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 422 |
| 40–44 | 55.3 | 52.2 | 604 | 69.2 | 20.2 | 7.1 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 315 |
| 45–49 | 47.1 | 43.9 | 496 | 71.0 | 15.9 | 8.6 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 218 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 83.4 | 81.9 | 1,232 | 75.3 | 18.1 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 1,009 |
| Dalit | 68.9 | 65.9 | 658 | 58.1 | 27.8 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 434 |
| Janajati | 78.1 | 75.8 | 1,869 | 67.2 | 24.2 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 1,417 |
| Madhesi | 76.5 | 74.1 | 917 | 74.1 | 18.5 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 679 |
| Muslim | 79.7 | 78.7 | 228 | 77.8 | 18.0 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Other | * | * | 8 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.6 | 79.7 | 3,462 | 75.0 | 18.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 2,759 |
| Rural | 69.2 | 66.4 | 1,451 | 56.2 | 30.4 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 963 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 63.4 | 61.3 | 255 | 44.1 | 32.4 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Hill | 80.7 | 78.8 | 1,973 | 72.9 | 20.5 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1,555 |
| Terai | 77.3 | 74.9 | 2,685 | 70.0 | 21.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 2,011 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 73.4 | 71.2 | 882 | 58.8 | 28.0 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 628 |
| Urban | 74.3 | 72.5 | 604 | 61.5 | 26.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 438 |
| Rural | 71.6 | 68.4 | 278 | 52.5 | 31.3 | 13.7 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 190 |
| Madhesh Province | 74.2 | 72.1 | 997 | 70.4 | 20.3 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 719 |
| Urban | 75.7 | 74.3 | 722 | 72.4 | 19.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 537 |
| Rural | 70.2 | 66.4 | 275 | 64.7 | 22.7 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Bagmati Province | 87.0 | 84.7 | 1,214 | 80.3 | 15.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 1,028 |
| Urban | 90.5 | 88.7 | 1,016 | 84.7 | 13.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 901 |
| Rural | 68.6 | 64.5 | 198 | 49.9 | 32.8 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Gandaki Province | 84.6 | 82.1 | 387 | 79.6 | 17.1 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 318 |
| Urban | 88.5 | 85.9 | 264 | 85.3 | 12.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 227 |
| Rural | 76.3 | 73.9 | 123 | 65.2 | 28.9 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Lumbini Province | 76.5 | 74.6 | 812 | 73.2 | 18.7 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 606 |
| Urban | 81.4 | 79.3 | 468 | 77.8 | 14.3 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 371 |
| Rural | 69.8 | 68.2 | 344 | 66.0 | 25.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 234 |
| Karnali Province | 67.6 | 65.5 | 266 | 53.0 | 29.9 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 174 |
| Urban | 74.6 | 72.3 | 154 | 62.9 | 24.9 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 111 |
| Rural | 57.9 | 56.4 | 113 | 35.6 | 38.5 | 16.8 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 72.6 | 70.2 | 355 | 48.3 | 40.8 | 7.0 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 249 |
| Urban | 76.9 | 74.8 | 233 | 55.4 | 35.5 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 175 |
| Rural | 64.3 | 61.4 | 122 | 31.8 | 53.1 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 33.8 | 30.0 | 393 | 48.5 | 32.9 | 6.5 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 66.2 | 62.7 | 1,898 | 54.7 | 30.4 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 1,190 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 50.7 | 46.1 | 891 | 50.3 | 27.7 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 411 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 79.9 | 77.3 | 1,007 | 56.9 | 31.9 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 779 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 92.2 | 91.1 | 2,244 | 76.1 | 18.9 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2,045 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 89.1 | 87.6 | 1,284 | 69.3 | 23.9 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,125 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 96.4 | 95.9 | 959 | 84.4 | 12.7 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 920 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 98.1 | 98.1 | 377 | 94.1 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 370 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 51.8 | 49.3 | 751 | 30.6 | 42.9 | 16.0 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 370 |
| Second | 66.0 | 61.6 | 933 | 50.2 | 34.8 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 574 |
| Middle | 76.3 | 73.7 | 957 | 61.1 | 30.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 705 |
| Fourth | 88.3 | 86.9 | 1,135 | 77.4 | 17.7 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 986 |
| Highest | 96.1 | 95.6 | 1,137 | 93.4 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,086 |
| Total | 77.9 | 75.8 | 4,913 | 70.1 | 21.6 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 3,723 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.6.1 Exposure to specific health programs on radio and television: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have heard or seen specific health programs on the radio or television, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | <i>Jana swasthya bahas TV karyakram</i> | <i>Jeevan chakra TV serial</i> | <i>Jana swasthya radio karyakram</i> | <i>Swasthya gatibidhi radio karyakram</i> | <i>Eak dui tin sunau eekai chin radio karyakram</i> | <i>Bhanchin aama radio karyakram</i> | <i>Hello bhanchin aama radio karyakram</i> | <i>Jeevan rakshya radio karyakram (COVID-19 response)</i> | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 14.5 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 17.4 | 11.2 | 8.2 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 15.0 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 13.3 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 13.6 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 14.1 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 12.9 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 1,332 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 5.1 | 5.7 | 12.7 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 23.7 | 15.8 | 12.6 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 1.5 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 12.9 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 2.9 | 2.8 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 15.7 | 9.1 | 7.4 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 1.4 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.3 | 3.5 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 12.4 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 2.0 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 19.3 | 12.0 | 9.2 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 3.3 | 3.8 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 9.4 | 37.8 | 28.0 | 20.5 | 791 |
| Hill | 3.5 | 4.0 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 20.9 | 12.9 | 8.0 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 2.5 | 2.3 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 7.9 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 3.1 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 12.8 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 3.2 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 10.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 2.7 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 7.1 | 17.5 | 11.4 | 6.8 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 5.7 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 14.3 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 6.2 | 6.3 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 3.7 | 4.4 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 8.8 | 28.3 | 16.3 | 14.5 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 2.7 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 12.3 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 3.2 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 11.3 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 992 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 14.7 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 2.1 | 2.4 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 19.5 | 12.2 | 7.6 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 2.3 | 2.6 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 19.2 | 12.5 | 8.9 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 1.8 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 19.8 | 11.8 | 5.9 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 1.9 | 1.5 | 13.0 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 29.1 | 18.2 | 16.1 | 909 |
| Urban | 2.1 | 2.0 | 14.0 | 10.5 | 8.2 | 30.6 | 19.6 | 16.8 | 507 |
| Rural | 1.5 | 0.8 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 27.3 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 3.7 | 2.4 | 15.1 | 12.8 | 8.3 | 31.3 | 19.6 | 19.2 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 4.8 | 3.3 | 15.2 | 13.3 | 8.1 | 28.4 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 796 |
| Rural | 2.0 | 1.0 | 14.9 | 12.0 | 8.6 | 36.1 | 24.5 | 21.4 | 484 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.3 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 2.0 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 14.4 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 1.6 | 1.9 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 13.1 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 2.5 | 3.1 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 15.7 | 9.4 | 8.2 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 5.7 | 18.5 | 11.7 | 9.7 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 4.1 | 3.4 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 6.2 | 18.4 | 11.2 | 8.9 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 3.9 | 4.6 | 10.5 | 9.0 | 5.2 | 18.7 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 9.0 | 7.5 | 11.2 | 9.8 | 2.7 | 13.9 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.8 | 0.8 | 8.9 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 25.5 | 17.1 | 10.3 | 2,628 |
| Second | 1.9 | 2.0 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 17.9 | 10.2 | 8.2 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 2.3 | 2.6 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 12.4 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 3.6 | 3.5 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 3.9 | 10.6 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 5.6 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 8.6 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 3,135 |
| Total | 2.9 | 3.1 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 14.6 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.6.2 Exposure to specific health programs on radio and television: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have heard or seen specific health programs on the radio or television, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | <i>Jana swasthya bahas TV karyakram</i> | <i>Jeevan chakra TV serial</i> | <i>Jana swasthya radio karyakram</i> | <i>Swasthya gatibidhi radio karyakram</i> | <i>Eak dui tin sunau eekai chin radio karyakram</i> | <i>Bhanchin aama radio karyakram</i> | <i>Hello bhanchin aama radio karyakram</i> | <i>Jeevan rakshya radio karyakram (COVID-19 response)</i> | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 12.1 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 14.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 10.1 | 7.4 | 3.3 | 14.3 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 13.2 | 9.9 | 4.8 | 12.9 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 13.2 | 11.4 | 5.7 | 16.1 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 15.0 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 14.3 | 9.4 | 11.4 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 17.1 | 14.1 | 7.4 | 17.3 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 8.6 | 9.4 | 17.9 | 15.7 | 7.3 | 25.0 | 13.1 | 15.0 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 1.7 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 11.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 658 |
| Janajati | 3.3 | 4.4 | 9.8 | 7.6 | 5.2 | 15.8 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 2.9 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 8.2 | 917 |
| Muslim | 1.3 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.6 | 4.8 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 11.5 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 3.3 | 4.4 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 5.6 | 20.7 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 2.4 | 6.4 | 13.1 | 11.0 | 5.4 | 32.3 | 16.3 | 17.8 | 255 |
| Hill | 5.8 | 6.5 | 13.4 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 21.7 | 11.7 | 8.9 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 3.3 | 3.2 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 9.1 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 4.5 | 6.5 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 5.3 | 14.9 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 882 |
| Urban | 5.4 | 7.1 | 11.0 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 11.1 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 604 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 5.0 | 13.4 | 10.6 | 6.7 | 23.2 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 1.7 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 8.3 | 997 |
| Urban | 1.5 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 8.7 | 722 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 3.6 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 11.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 3.9 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 9.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 2.3 | 5.4 | 12.6 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 21.0 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 9.4 | 13.5 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 5.1 | 13.9 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 387 |
| Urban | 11.6 | 14.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 5.9 | 11.4 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 264 |
| Rural | 4.7 | 12.2 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 19.2 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 4.7 | 3.1 | 13.3 | 10.9 | 5.0 | 22.1 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 812 |
| Urban | 5.0 | 3.3 | 14.2 | 11.3 | 4.3 | 19.8 | 9.3 | 12.8 | 468 |
| Rural | 4.3 | 2.9 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 6.0 | 25.2 | 15.8 | 8.5 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 5.6 | 7.3 | 28.0 | 26.5 | 12.2 | 35.1 | 20.7 | 24.7 | 266 |
| Urban | 6.9 | 10.7 | 29.3 | 28.6 | 13.5 | 36.0 | 21.6 | 24.1 | 154 |
| Rural | 3.9 | 2.7 | 26.1 | 23.7 | 10.6 | 33.9 | 19.3 | 25.6 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 4.8 | 1.8 | 14.0 | 10.5 | 7.2 | 27.0 | 11.9 | 17.0 | 355 |
| Urban | 5.1 | 1.2 | 12.4 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 22.5 | 9.0 | 14.1 | 233 |
| Rural | 4.2 | 3.1 | 17.1 | 14.5 | 7.4 | 35.6 | 17.5 | 22.5 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.0 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 2.4 | 3.0 | 9.5 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 13.3 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 2.3 | 2.6 | 9.7 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 13.3 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 2.5 | 3.4 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 13.4 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 5.4 | 6.1 | 11.8 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 16.5 | 8.8 | 10.7 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 4.9 | 6.5 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 4.4 | 16.4 | 8.5 | 11.0 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 6.1 | 5.5 | 11.4 | 9.0 | 4.8 | 16.6 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 10.0 | 8.4 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 6.2 | 15.5 | 7.3 | 14.3 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.7 | 1.7 | 13.8 | 11.2 | 6.7 | 30.3 | 15.3 | 12.0 | 751 |
| Second | 3.1 | 4.3 | 11.9 | 8.9 | 5.1 | 18.2 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 933 |
| Middle | 3.2 | 4.7 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 4.8 | 12.2 | 5.7 | 9.1 | 957 |
| Fourth | 3.7 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 8.9 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 8.3 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 4.2 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 8.7 | 1,137 |
| Total | 4.2 | 4.7 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 4.6 | 14.2 | 7.6 | 9.4 | 4,913 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.7.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Currently employed ¹ | Not currently employed | | | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 33.3 | 15.4 | 51.4 | 100.0 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 49.3 | 14.7 | 36.0 | 100.0 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 59.9 | 13.5 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 69.7 | 11.0 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 73.5 | 10.9 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 76.2 | 9.0 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 73.3 | 9.9 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 1,332 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 42.0 | 13.8 | 44.2 | 100.0 | 3,203 |
| Married or living together | 63.9 | 12.2 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 11,180 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 76.4 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 462 |
| Number of living children | | | | | |
| 0 | 44.3 | 14.3 | 41.5 | 100.0 | 4,288 |
| 1–2 | 62.8 | 11.6 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 6,708 |
| 3–4 | 70.1 | 12.0 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 3,279 |
| 5+ | 74.8 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 570 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 60.9 | 11.7 | 27.4 | 100.0 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 55.3 | 17.4 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 67.1 | 12.0 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 49.9 | 10.5 | 39.6 | 100.0 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 38.8 | 12.6 | 48.6 | 100.0 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | 100.0 | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 55.5 | 12.3 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 68.4 | 13.0 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 78.3 | 8.9 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 791 |
| Hill | 64.6 | 11.1 | 24.3 | 100.0 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 54.1 | 13.9 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 61.4 | 15.6 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 57.5 | 15.8 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 68.9 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 48.9 | 12.6 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 46.7 | 12.3 | 41.0 | 100.0 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 55.1 | 13.3 | 31.5 | 100.0 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 62.8 | 7.8 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 59.0 | 8.2 | 32.8 | 100.0 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 78.5 | 6.2 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 65.7 | 8.6 | 25.7 | 100.0 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 59.9 | 9.4 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 992 |
| Rural | 80.0 | 6.5 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 59.7 | 14.5 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 55.9 | 12.9 | 31.2 | 100.0 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 64.9 | 16.7 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 69.5 | 11.9 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 909 |
| Urban | 62.3 | 13.8 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 507 |
| Rural | 78.6 | 9.4 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 59.0 | 18.5 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 54.4 | 19.6 | 26.0 | 100.0 | 796 |
| Rural | 66.5 | 16.6 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 484 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 69.7 | 12.2 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 60.8 | 14.3 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 65.0 | 14.0 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 56.6 | 14.6 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 51.2 | 11.9 | 36.9 | 100.0 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 51.8 | 11.8 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 50.3 | 12.1 | 37.6 | 100.0 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 65.9 | 7.2 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 69.0 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 2,628 |
| Second | 63.4 | 15.3 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 62.1 | 13.2 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 54.9 | 12.0 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 50.3 | 7.2 | 42.6 | 100.0 | 3,135 |
| Total | 59.5 | 12.5 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.7.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| | Currently employed ¹ | Not currently employed | | | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 38.3 | 15.0 | 46.7 | 100.0 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 71.0 | 13.2 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 87.4 | 9.2 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 90.9 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 93.6 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 93.7 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 92.5 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 496 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 52.2 | 13.9 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 1,768 |
| Married or living together | 91.4 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 3,101 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | (86.3) | (9.7) | (4.0) | 100.0 | 44 |
| Number of living children | | | | | |
| 0 | 57.8 | 13.6 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 2,150 |
| 1–2 | 91.8 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 1,746 |
| 3–4 | 93.2 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 864 |
| 5+ | 92.5 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 153 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 75.7 | 8.5 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 78.6 | 10.0 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 658 |
| Janajati | 79.2 | 9.2 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 75.9 | 9.2 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 917 |
| Muslim | 70.3 | 8.7 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.4 | 9.3 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 81.6 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 78.7 | 14.0 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 255 |
| Hill | 75.8 | 8.5 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 78.2 | 9.1 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 86.3 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 882 |
| Urban | 85.3 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 604 |
| Rural | 88.4 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 76.2 | 9.3 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 997 |
| Urban | 75.3 | 9.1 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 722 |
| Rural | 78.8 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 71.8 | 11.0 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 71.3 | 10.7 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 74.6 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 76.7 | 5.2 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 387 |
| Urban | 74.5 | 5.4 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 264 |
| Rural | 81.3 | 4.8 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 80.2 | 6.6 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 812 |
| Urban | 76.1 | 7.4 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 468 |
| Rural | 85.9 | 5.6 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 73.9 | 11.4 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 266 |
| Urban | 73.2 | 10.3 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Rural | 74.9 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 72.0 | 14.9 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 355 |
| Urban | 69.2 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Rural | 77.3 | 13.4 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 93.3 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 82.8 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 89.7 | 8.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 76.7 | 9.4 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 67.9 | 10.9 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 68.9 | 11.9 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 66.6 | 9.6 | 23.8 | 100.0 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 87.9 | 3.9 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 80.8 | 10.8 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 751 |
| Second | 81.1 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 933 |
| Middle | 79.9 | 7.9 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 957 |
| Fourth | 75.6 | 10.4 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 71.0 | 7.2 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 1,137 |
| Total | 77.2 | 9.1 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 4,913 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ “Currently employed” is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.8.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Professional/technical/managerial | Clerical | Sales and services | Skilled manual | Unskilled manual | Agriculture | Other | Total | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 77.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,285 |
| 20–24 | 11.1 | 4.6 | 11.5 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 60.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,688 |
| 25–29 | 10.6 | 2.9 | 11.7 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 61.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,788 |
| 30–34 | 9.7 | 1.9 | 13.5 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 61.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,730 |
| 35–39 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 12.6 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 65.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,710 |
| 40–44 | 6.0 | 1.1 | 12.0 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 71.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,387 |
| 45–49 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 75.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,109 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 12.7 | 5.5 | 13.2 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 55.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,787 |
| Married or living together | 7.1 | 1.5 | 10.9 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 69.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,502 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 5.9 | 2.9 | 14.4 | 5.9 | 18.4 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 408 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 12.9 | 4.5 | 13.2 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 55.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,510 |
| 1–2 | 9.2 | 2.0 | 13.2 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 63.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,995 |
| 3–4 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 78.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,694 |
| 5+ | 0.5 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 90.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 499 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 13.4 | 3.0 | 13.4 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 63.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,013 |
| Dalit | 2.2 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 11.2 | 72.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,630 |
| Janajati | 7.5 | 2.7 | 12.6 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 63.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,294 |
| Madhesi | 6.0 | 0.8 | 9.9 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 75.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,408 |
| Muslim | 3.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 9.3 | 2.7 | 79.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 348 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.0 | 3.1 | 14.7 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 58.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,900 |
| Rural | 4.5 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 81.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,798 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 3.3 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 82.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 691 |
| Hill | 11.0 | 3.1 | 13.0 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 60.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,446 |
| Terai | 6.2 | 1.6 | 10.9 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 69.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,561 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 6.3 | 1.8 | 8.9 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 74.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,920 |
| Urban | 7.3 | 2.6 | 11.4 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 68.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,202 |
| Rural | 4.7 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 84.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 718 |
| Madhesh Province | 4.7 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 78.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,850 |
| Urban | 5.1 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 77.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,313 |
| Rural | 3.7 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 81.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 536 |
| Bagmati Province | 15.9 | 5.1 | 18.1 | 9.5 | 8.2 | 42.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,162 |
| Urban | 19.1 | 6.4 | 22.4 | 10.9 | 9.7 | 31.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,655 |
| Rural | 5.4 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 81.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 507 |
| Gandaki Province | 9.9 | 2.9 | 16.7 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 59.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,041 |
| Urban | 11.0 | 4.0 | 21.1 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 48.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 687 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 0.8 | 8.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 79.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 354 |
| Lumbini Province | 5.4 | 1.0 | 11.3 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 71.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,996 |
| Urban | 6.9 | 1.3 | 15.9 | 4.4 | 7.8 | 63.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,068 |
| Rural | 3.6 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 81.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 928 |
| Karnali Province | 5.2 | 1.2 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 7.9 | 74.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 740 |
| Urban | 6.7 | 2.1 | 14.6 | 2.3 | 8.7 | 65.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 386 |
| Rural | 3.6 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 6.9 | 83.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 354 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 5.8 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 9.8 | 73.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 991 |
| Urban | 7.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 11.0 | 67.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 589 |
| Rural | 3.8 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 80.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 402 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.9 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 82.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,110 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 1.8 | 0.9 | 9.8 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 73.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,452 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 1.2 | 0.7 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 9.1 | 74.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,827 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 2.5 | 1.1 | 11.3 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 71.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,624 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 12.9 | 4.1 | 16.7 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 55.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,657 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 4.6 | 2.4 | 14.2 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 66.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,080 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 24.0 | 6.4 | 20.1 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 40.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,577 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 61.1 | 9.1 | 18.7 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 479 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.7 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 88.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,230 |
| Second | 2.5 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 84.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,251 |
| Middle | 4.0 | 1.1 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 75.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,279 |
| Fourth | 8.5 | 3.3 | 17.0 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 54.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,137 |
| Highest | 27.2 | 6.2 | 30.5 | 8.7 | 5.5 | 21.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,801 |
| Total | 8.0 | 2.2 | 11.4 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 66.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10,698 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.8.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Professional/technical/managerial | Clerical | Sales and services | Skilled manual | Unskilled manual | Agriculture | Other | Total | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 7.6 | 16.6 | 27.8 | 43.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 525 |
| 20–24 | 9.7 | 2.3 | 16.8 | 28.1 | 23.2 | 19.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 722 |
| 25–29 | 15.4 | 1.8 | 16.9 | 27.2 | 19.9 | 18.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 692 |
| 30–34 | 15.9 | 1.9 | 21.5 | 22.1 | 16.5 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 601 |
| 35–39 | 12.6 | 0.6 | 20.8 | 24.0 | 16.9 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 630 |
| 40–44 | 11.2 | 0.9 | 18.5 | 18.2 | 20.0 | 31.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 590 |
| 45–49 | 13.4 | 2.1 | 12.0 | 18.8 | 16.2 | 37.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 11.4 | 1.6 | 15.0 | 20.7 | 21.7 | 29.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,169 |
| Married or living together | 12.1 | 1.4 | 17.4 | 23.2 | 19.3 | 26.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,031 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | (2.7) | (0.8) | (3.3) | (34.2) | (36.6) | (22.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 42 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 11.9 | 1.8 | 16.4 | 21.1 | 21.3 | 27.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,536 |
| 1–2 | 14.3 | 1.5 | 19.2 | 25.6 | 16.4 | 22.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,703 |
| 3–4 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 12.9 | 20.1 | 24.3 | 33.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 850 |
| 5+ | 2.0 | 0.8 | 10.0 | 18.8 | 26.7 | 41.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 153 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 20.0 | 2.7 | 22.2 | 13.5 | 9.4 | 32.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,038 |
| Dalit | 4.0 | 0.4 | 9.6 | 32.6 | 37.0 | 16.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 582 |
| Janajati | 10.4 | 1.1 | 15.1 | 26.2 | 17.1 | 30.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,653 |
| Madhesi | 9.8 | 1.6 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 26.6 | 25.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 781 |
| Muslim | 11.3 | 0.7 | 13.6 | 28.9 | 27.3 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.6 | 1.7 | 19.4 | 24.4 | 19.4 | 21.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,931 |
| Rural | 7.7 | 1.0 | 10.4 | 18.7 | 21.6 | 40.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,310 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 7.7 | 0.6 | 8.9 | 20.7 | 16.8 | 45.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 236 |
| Hill | 14.1 | 1.1 | 19.2 | 22.4 | 11.9 | 31.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,663 |
| Terai | 10.6 | 1.8 | 15.5 | 23.0 | 26.3 | 22.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,342 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 9.3 | 2.9 | 8.4 | 22.8 | 14.0 | 42.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 826 |
| Urban | 10.9 | 3.9 | 9.3 | 23.9 | 15.9 | 36.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 562 |
| Rural | 5.8 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 20.4 | 10.0 | 56.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 264 |
| Madhesh Province | 9.3 | 1.0 | 14.2 | 20.2 | 32.6 | 22.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 853 |
| Urban | 9.9 | 1.1 | 15.8 | 19.1 | 32.2 | 21.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 609 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 0.7 | 10.4 | 22.8 | 33.4 | 24.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 244 |
| Bagmati Province | 16.2 | 0.9 | 22.5 | 31.6 | 10.2 | 18.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,005 |
| Urban | 18.0 | 0.7 | 25.1 | 32.4 | 10.2 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 832 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 1.7 | 10.4 | 27.6 | 10.4 | 41.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 173 |
| Gandaki Province | 11.2 | 1.8 | 23.1 | 21.3 | 15.6 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 317 |
| Urban | 14.3 | 2.4 | 28.8 | 25.5 | 13.3 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Rural | 5.0 | 0.7 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 20.2 | 49.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Lumbini Province | 12.7 | 1.4 | 20.1 | 17.4 | 24.8 | 23.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 705 |
| Urban | 14.0 | 1.6 | 26.4 | 17.6 | 25.4 | 14.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 391 |
| Rural | 11.0 | 1.0 | 12.4 | 17.2 | 24.1 | 34.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 314 |
| Karnali Province | 12.5 | 1.8 | 10.8 | 16.5 | 17.4 | 41.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 227 |
| Urban | 17.7 | 1.7 | 13.7 | 19.9 | 15.7 | 31.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Rural | 5.8 | 1.9 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 19.8 | 53.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 9.3 | 0.5 | 15.6 | 17.5 | 30.0 | 27.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 309 |
| Urban | 10.5 | 0.4 | 15.4 | 23.2 | 26.2 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 198 |
| Rural | 7.3 | 0.8 | 16.0 | 7.3 | 37.0 | 31.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 110 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.5 | 1.1 | 6.6 | 21.6 | 42.7 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 385 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 2.7 | 0.7 | 10.8 | 28.6 | 26.5 | 30.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,741 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 1.8 | 0.4 | 9.8 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 29.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 875 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 3.6 | 1.0 | 11.7 | 28.2 | 23.8 | 31.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 867 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 13.6 | 2.1 | 22.8 | 20.3 | 12.5 | 28.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,768 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 7.9 | 1.6 | 20.9 | 22.7 | 15.0 | 31.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,037 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 21.7 | 2.9 | 25.5 | 16.8 | 9.0 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 731 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 60.7 | 2.6 | 25.5 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 346 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.4 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 15.8 | 24.7 | 49.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 688 |
| Second | 4.9 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 22.3 | 30.7 | 34.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 848 |
| Middle | 6.0 | 1.2 | 11.7 | 26.9 | 24.2 | 29.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 841 |
| Fourth | 11.1 | 1.9 | 22.5 | 28.9 | 16.9 | 18.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 976 |
| Highest | 30.4 | 2.4 | 34.2 | 17.3 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 888 |
| Total | 11.8 | 1.5 | 16.6 | 22.6 | 20.1 | 27.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,241 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.9 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Nepal DHS 2022

| Employment characteristic | Agricultural work | Nonagricultural work | Total |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Type of earnings | | | |
| Cash only | 17.8 | 88.8 | 41.5 |
| Cash and in-kind | 9.3 | 2.6 | 7.1 |
| In-kind only | 9.1 | 0.4 | 6.2 |
| Not paid | 63.8 | 8.2 | 45.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Type of employer | | | |
| Employed by family member | 83.6 | 17.1 | 61.4 |
| Employed by non-family member | 11.9 | 56.5 | 26.7 |
| Self-employed | 4.6 | 26.4 | 11.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Continuity of employment | | | |
| All year | 49.4 | 76.6 | 58.5 |
| Seasonal | 42.6 | 9.1 | 31.4 |
| Occasional | 8.1 | 14.3 | 10.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women employed during the last 12 months | 7,131 | 3,567 | 10,698 |

Table 3.10.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Government health insurance | Health insurance through employer | Social security | Privately purchased commercial insurance | Other | None | Any health insurance | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|-------|------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 9.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 89.2 | 10.8 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 11.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 87.2 | 12.8 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 11.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 86.5 | 13.5 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 11.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 87.4 | 12.6 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 12.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 86.8 | 13.2 | 1,332 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 18.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 79.8 | 20.2 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 7.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 91.9 | 8.1 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 9.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 89.0 | 11.0 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 5.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 94.3 | 5.7 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.2 | 2.8 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 86.4 | 13.6 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 9.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 89.4 | 10.6 | 791 |
| Hill | 11.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 86.7 | 13.3 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 10.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 88.9 | 11.1 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 20.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 23.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 75.3 | 24.7 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 15.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 84.4 | 15.6 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 97.0 | 3.0 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 96.5 | 3.5 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 11.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 12.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 84.1 | 15.9 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 16.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 82.8 | 17.2 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 17.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 82.0 | 18.0 | 992 |
| Rural | 15.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 84.5 | 15.5 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 9.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 89.1 | 10.9 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 11.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 86.8 | 13.2 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 7.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 89.4 | 10.6 | 909 |
| Urban | 12.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 87.2 | 12.8 | 507 |
| Rural | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 93.0 | 7.0 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 7.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 796 |
| Rural | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 484 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 95.2 | 4.8 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 7.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 92.1 | 7.9 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 8.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 91.2 | 8.8 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 16.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 82.5 | 17.5 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 13.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 84.7 | 15.3 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 18.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 79.5 | 20.5 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 25.1 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 67.5 | 32.5 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 95.6 | 4.4 | 2,628 |
| Second | 7.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 92.3 | 7.7 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 8.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 13.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 86.2 | 13.8 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 20.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 76.5 | 23.5 | 3,135 |
| Total | 10.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 88.0 | 12.0 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.10.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Government health insurance | Health insurance through employer | Social security | Privately purchased commercial insurance | Other | None | Any health insurance | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|-------|------|----------------------|---------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 11.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 86.3 | 13.7 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 87.6 | 12.4 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 9.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 85.7 | 14.3 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 14.2 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 81.2 | 18.8 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 11.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 86.2 | 13.8 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 12.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 84.8 | 15.2 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 17.2 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 77.5 | 22.5 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 10.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 89.4 | 10.6 | 658 |
| Janajati | 8.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 88.1 | 11.9 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 4.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 917 |
| Muslim | 5.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.3 | 5.7 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.0 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 85.3 | 14.7 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 8.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 90.2 | 9.8 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 10.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 85.6 | 14.4 | 255 |
| Hill | 10.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 85.7 | 14.3 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 10.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 87.6 | 12.4 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 21.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 77.0 | 23.0 | 882 |
| Urban | 24.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 74.1 | 25.9 | 604 |
| Rural | 16.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 83.2 | 16.8 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 3.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 997 |
| Urban | 3.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 95.6 | 4.4 | 722 |
| Rural | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 8.4 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 85.6 | 14.4 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 8.3 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 84.8 | 15.2 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 8.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 89.7 | 10.3 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 11.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 85.2 | 14.8 | 387 |
| Urban | 12.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 84.4 | 15.6 | 264 |
| Rural | 10.6 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 87.0 | 13.0 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 9.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 88.0 | 12.0 | 812 |
| Urban | 10.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 86.1 | 13.9 | 468 |
| Rural | 7.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 90.7 | 9.3 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 12.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 84.6 | 15.4 | 266 |
| Urban | 13.9 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 81.0 | 19.0 | 154 |
| Rural | 10.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.6 | 10.4 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 7.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 90.0 | 10.0 | 355 |
| Urban | 9.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 86.6 | 13.4 | 233 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 6.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 4.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 8.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 90.2 | 9.8 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 13.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 84.4 | 15.6 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 10.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 87.4 | 12.6 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 15.8 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 80.3 | 19.7 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 20.9 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 63.0 | 37.0 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 94.4 | 5.6 | 751 |
| Second | 8.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 933 |
| Middle | 8.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 90.7 | 9.3 | 957 |
| Fourth | 10.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 85.9 | 14.1 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 16.5 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 75.3 | 24.7 | 1,137 |
| Total | 10.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 86.7 | 13.3 | 4,913 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.11.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who smoke: ¹ | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Cigarettes ² | Other type of tobacco ³ | Any type of tobacco | |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 7.7 | 3.3 | 9.6 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 11.0 | 3.2 | 13.4 | 1,332 |
| Ethnic group | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 3.4 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 5.1 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 5.3 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 3.2 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 5.2 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | |
| Mountain | 7.2 | 6.2 | 11.3 | 791 |
| Hill | 5.1 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 2.5 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 3.3 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 3.2 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 3.4 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 5.9 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 4.7 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 10.8 | 2.7 | 11.3 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 3.3 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 2.7 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 992 |
| Rural | 4.7 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 3.3 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 2.6 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 4.1 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 8.3 | 2.8 | 9.8 | 909 |
| Urban | 6.6 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 507 |
| Rural | 10.4 | 4.7 | 13.0 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 4.7 | 4.2 | 8.0 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 4.6 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 796 |
| Rural | 4.8 | 6.4 | 9.9 | 484 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 9.0 | 3.4 | 11.2 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 3.0 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 4.4 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.8 | 4.0 | 10.2 | 2,628 |
| Second | 3.6 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 3.5 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 3.0 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 1.8 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 3,135 |
| Total | 3.8 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

³ Includes pipes/sulpha/chilum, cigars/bidi, and water pipes

Table 3.11.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who smoke: ¹ | | | Smoking frequency | | | Total | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------|---------------|
| | Cigarettes ² | Other type of tobacco ³ | Any type of tobacco | Daily smoker | Occasional smoker ⁴ | Non-smoker | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 14.9 | 5.9 | 16.2 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 83.4 | 100.0 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 31.3 | 12.1 | 32.7 | 17.4 | 15.6 | 67.0 | 100.0 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 32.2 | 6.4 | 33.0 | 21.7 | 11.8 | 66.5 | 100.0 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 32.4 | 5.1 | 32.5 | 21.6 | 11.6 | 66.8 | 100.0 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 27.1 | 3.3 | 27.2 | 16.9 | 10.7 | 72.4 | 100.0 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 29.0 | 3.5 | 29.0 | 19.1 | 10.3 | 70.6 | 100.0 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 25.6 | 2.0 | 25.8 | 18.1 | 8.0 | 73.9 | 100.0 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 23.2 | 6.1 | 24.4 | 13.3 | 11.5 | 75.2 | 100.0 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 32.9 | 5.1 | 33.3 | 22.2 | 11.8 | 66.0 | 100.0 | 658 |
| Janajati | 31.9 | 8.3 | 32.5 | 21.6 | 11.2 | 67.1 | 100.0 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 18.5 | 2.4 | 18.8 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 80.9 | 100.0 | 917 |
| Muslim | 22.8 | 2.0 | 23.5 | 15.2 | 9.1 | 75.7 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 26.9 | 6.1 | 27.5 | 17.5 | 10.6 | 72.0 | 100.0 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 26.9 | 5.4 | 27.6 | 15.9 | 12.0 | 72.1 | 100.0 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 30.5 | 6.8 | 31.5 | 21.4 | 10.1 | 68.5 | 100.0 | 255 |
| Hill | 26.2 | 6.5 | 27.0 | 17.6 | 9.8 | 72.7 | 100.0 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 27.0 | 5.4 | 27.6 | 16.1 | 12.0 | 71.9 | 100.0 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 31.3 | 8.2 | 31.9 | 18.8 | 14.2 | 67.0 | 100.0 | 882 |
| Urban | 31.8 | 9.1 | 32.4 | 19.8 | 14.1 | 66.1 | 100.0 | 604 |
| Rural | 30.2 | 6.2 | 30.9 | 16.7 | 14.5 | 68.8 | 100.0 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 20.0 | 1.7 | 20.3 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 79.3 | 100.0 | 997 |
| Urban | 18.0 | 2.0 | 18.4 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 81.2 | 100.0 | 722 |
| Rural | 25.2 | 0.8 | 25.2 | 11.3 | 14.3 | 74.4 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 29.8 | 8.3 | 31.1 | 21.4 | 10.1 | 68.5 | 100.0 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 30.6 | 7.8 | 31.6 | 22.3 | 9.8 | 67.9 | 100.0 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 25.6 | 10.7 | 28.4 | 16.9 | 11.5 | 71.6 | 100.0 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 25.8 | 7.3 | 26.4 | 18.6 | 7.8 | 73.6 | 100.0 | 387 |
| Urban | 25.9 | 7.2 | 26.3 | 18.6 | 7.7 | 73.7 | 100.0 | 264 |
| Rural | 25.7 | 7.6 | 26.7 | 18.6 | 8.1 | 73.3 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 27.3 | 5.2 | 27.7 | 16.8 | 11.2 | 72.0 | 100.0 | 812 |
| Urban | 29.0 | 6.5 | 29.5 | 17.5 | 12.3 | 70.2 | 100.0 | 468 |
| Rural | 25.0 | 3.5 | 25.2 | 15.8 | 9.7 | 74.5 | 100.0 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 22.7 | 7.5 | 23.8 | 13.7 | 10.1 | 76.2 | 100.0 | 266 |
| Urban | 19.8 | 4.6 | 20.5 | 11.9 | 8.6 | 79.5 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Rural | 26.6 | 11.5 | 28.3 | 16.1 | 12.1 | 71.7 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 28.6 | 2.8 | 28.6 | 17.2 | 11.4 | 71.4 | 100.0 | 355 |
| Urban | 26.9 | 2.6 | 26.9 | 15.8 | 11.0 | 73.1 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Rural | 31.9 | 3.0 | 31.9 | 19.7 | 12.1 | 68.1 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 30.3 | 3.3 | 30.9 | 22.9 | 8.4 | 68.7 | 100.0 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 35.1 | 6.9 | 35.3 | 23.4 | 12.2 | 64.4 | 100.0 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 39.1 | 7.2 | 39.3 | 26.7 | 13.0 | 60.4 | 100.0 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 31.6 | 6.6 | 31.7 | 20.5 | 11.5 | 68.0 | 100.0 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 21.3 | 6.1 | 22.5 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 77.1 | 100.0 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 22.1 | 5.8 | 23.0 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 76.7 | 100.0 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 20.4 | 6.5 | 21.8 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 77.6 | 100.0 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 14.8 | 2.9 | 15.1 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 84.0 | 100.0 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 29.1 | 6.3 | 29.8 | 19.7 | 10.1 | 70.2 | 100.0 | 751 |
| Second | 29.7 | 6.3 | 30.4 | 17.3 | 13.2 | 69.5 | 100.0 | 933 |
| Middle | 26.8 | 5.0 | 27.2 | 17.1 | 10.7 | 72.2 | 100.0 | 957 |
| Fourth | 26.6 | 5.8 | 27.1 | 17.4 | 10.6 | 72.1 | 100.0 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 23.4 | 6.3 | 24.4 | 14.5 | 10.3 | 75.2 | 100.0 | 1,137 |
| Total | 26.9 | 5.9 | 27.5 | 17.0 | 11.0 | 72.0 | 100.0 | 4,913 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

³ Includes pipes full of tobacco/sulpha/chilum, cigars/bidi, and water pipes

⁴ Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.12 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15–49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹ | | | | | Total | Number of men who smoke cigarettes daily ¹ |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | <5 | 5–9 | 10–14 | 15–24 | ≥25 | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 65.4 | 20.5 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84 |
| 20–24 | 58.4 | 24.5 | 5.7 | 8.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 147 |
| 25–29 | 60.3 | 23.7 | 9.4 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 149 |
| 30–34 | 47.4 | 29.7 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 128 |
| 35–39 | 49.3 | 19.9 | 17.2 | 11.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 105 |
| 40–44 | 47.1 | 24.8 | 16.9 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 108 |
| 45–49 | 48.6 | 30.1 | 10.7 | 7.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 88 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 49.6 | 21.8 | 14.6 | 12.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 157 |
| Dalit | 51.9 | 26.4 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 140 |
| Janajati | 53.1 | 27.3 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 397 |
| Madhesi | 72.9 | 15.7 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 32 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 54.9 | 23.7 | 10.8 | 8.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 584 |
| Rural | 51.6 | 27.9 | 10.5 | 7.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 224 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 47.7 | 35.8 | 10.2 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Hill | 43.0 | 27.1 | 15.4 | 11.7 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 342 |
| Terai | 63.8 | 21.6 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 416 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 52.5 | 22.8 | 14.6 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Urban | 51.3 | 22.8 | 15.0 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 112 |
| Rural | 55.5 | 22.6 | 13.6 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Madhesh Province | 86.1 | 8.5 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 97 |
| Urban | (84.9) | (10.6) | (2.1) | (2.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 67 |
| Rural | (88.7) | (4.1) | (0.0) | (5.1) | (2.1) | 100.0 | 30 |
| Bagmati Province | 43.6 | 28.3 | 14.4 | 12.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 256 |
| Urban | 45.3 | 25.8 | 14.2 | 12.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 223 |
| Rural | 32.0 | 44.9 | 15.9 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34 |
| Gandaki Province | 43.6 | 36.3 | 10.7 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Urban | (46.9) | (33.4) | (9.0) | (6.2) | (4.5) | 100.0 | 47 |
| Rural | (36.6) | (42.6) | (14.2) | (6.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 22 |
| Lumbini Province | 59.5 | 24.1 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 133 |
| Urban | 65.4 | 22.7 | 4.2 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Rural | 50.3 | 26.3 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Karnali Province | 45.5 | 31.9 | 12.2 | 9.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 34 |
| Urban | (49.4) | (34.5) | (11.8) | (4.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 18 |
| Rural | (41.2) | (29.0) | (12.6) | (15.1) | (2.1) | 100.0 | 16 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 55.0 | 26.3 | 10.1 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Urban | 59.2 | 21.7 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Rural | (48.4) | (33.4) | (10.4) | (4.2) | (3.5) | 100.0 | 24 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 51.8 | 24.1 | 14.5 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 50.4 | 25.2 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 433 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 48.3 | 22.8 | 12.5 | 14.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 229 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 52.8 | 28.0 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 203 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 59.1 | 24.8 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 259 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 53.1 | 31.1 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 153 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 67.8 | 15.9 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 107 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 33 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 46.6 | 25.5 | 15.9 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Second | 54.3 | 26.2 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Middle | 53.7 | 28.0 | 9.6 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Fourth | 56.2 | 22.9 | 10.9 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Highest | 58.1 | 22.0 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Total | 54.0 | 24.8 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 809 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

Table 3.13 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Nepal DHS 2022

| Tobacco product | Women | Men |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Snuff by mouth | 2.1 | 25.4 |
| Snuff by nose | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Chewing tobacco | 0.8 | 20.5 |
| Betel quid with tobacco | 0.1 | 6.0 |
| Other type of smokeless tobacco | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Any type of smokeless tobacco ¹ | 3.0 | 34.7 |
| Any type of tobacco ² | 7.4 | 49.6 |
| Number | 14,845 | 4,913 |

Note: Table includes women and men who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily).

¹ Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco (guthka/khaini) and betel quid with tobacco

² Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table plus cigarettes, pipes, cigars/bidi, and water pipes

Table 3.14 Any tobacco use by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | Men | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage using any type of tobacco | Number of women | Percentage using any type of tobacco | Number of men |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.9 | 2,643 | 21.9 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 3.6 | 2,637 | 45.9 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 4.9 | 2,435 | 53.5 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 5.8 | 2,144 | 55.0 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 10.8 | 2,025 | 63.5 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 14.1 | 1,629 | 65.1 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 19.9 | 1,332 | 61.8 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 6.0 | 4,152 | 42.5 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 11.4 | 2,240 | 61.0 | 658 |
| Janajati | 9.5 | 5,428 | 50.3 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 2.2 | 2,333 | 47.4 | 917 |
| Muslim | 4.0 | 676 | 58.8 | 228 |
| Other | * | 15 | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 6.4 | 10,178 | 48.4 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 9.5 | 4,667 | 52.5 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | |
| Mountain | 13.4 | 791 | 45.8 | 255 |
| Hill | 9.2 | 5,872 | 45.0 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 5.5 | 8,182 | 53.3 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 10.4 | 2,493 | 54.2 | 882 |
| Urban | 10.6 | 1,640 | 54.9 | 604 |
| Rural | 10.0 | 853 | 52.7 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 2.0 | 3,010 | 51.5 | 997 |
| Urban | 1.5 | 2,226 | 49.7 | 722 |
| Rural | 3.3 | 783 | 56.5 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 8.4 | 3,062 | 45.5 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 7.3 | 2,464 | 44.9 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 12.6 | 599 | 48.6 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 7.8 | 1,401 | 44.8 | 387 |
| Urban | 6.9 | 992 | 42.9 | 264 |
| Rural | 10.0 | 409 | 48.8 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 7.7 | 2,691 | 54.1 | 812 |
| Urban | 6.3 | 1,553 | 53.6 | 468 |
| Rural | 9.7 | 1,138 | 54.8 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 10.7 | 909 | 43.8 | 266 |
| Urban | 8.2 | 507 | 41.1 | 154 |
| Rural | 13.8 | 402 | 47.7 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 8.8 | 1,279 | 45.7 | 355 |
| Urban | 7.6 | 796 | 43.2 | 233 |
| Rural | 10.9 | 484 | 50.7 | 122 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 16.2 | 3,796 | 72.9 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 7.1 | 4,595 | 63.3 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 10.3 | 2,314 | 72.4 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 4.0 | 2,281 | 55.3 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 2.4 | 5,798 | 37.9 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 2.5 | 3,270 | 42.4 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 2.3 | 2,529 | 32.0 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 2.5 | 656 | 25.4 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.1 | 2,628 | 52.7 | 751 |
| Second | 7.6 | 2,857 | 58.7 | 933 |
| Middle | 6.5 | 3,028 | 53.8 | 957 |
| Fourth | 5.7 | 3,197 | 48.4 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 3.4 | 3,135 | 37.7 | 1,137 |
| Total | 7.4 | 14,845 | 49.6 | 4,913 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.15.1 Alcohol consumption: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, and among women who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Consumed any alcohol in the past month | Number of women | Among women who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking | | | | | Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the past month |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | 1–5 days | 6–10 days | 11–24 days | Every day/almost every day ¹ | Total | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 4.7 | 2,643 | 91.1 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 124 |
| 20–24 | 7.6 | 2,637 | 87.5 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 200 |
| 25–29 | 11.1 | 2,435 | 81.9 | 7.4 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 270 |
| 30–34 | 10.9 | 2,144 | 73.8 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 234 |
| 35–39 | 14.6 | 2,025 | 62.7 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 297 |
| 40–44 | 16.2 | 1,629 | 61.6 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 265 |
| 45–49 | 17.2 | 1,332 | 55.8 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 3.6 | 4,152 | 79.7 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Dalit | 6.9 | 2,240 | 70.2 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Janajati | 23.7 | 5,428 | 70.3 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 1,287 |
| Madhesi | 1.1 | 2,333 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 26 |
| Muslim | 0.1 | 676 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Other | * | 15 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.4 | 10,178 | 79.2 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 1,056 |
| Rural | 12.1 | 4,667 | 57.3 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 563 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 16.2 | 791 | 45.4 | 16.6 | 11.6 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Hill | 14.2 | 5,872 | 66.9 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 832 |
| Terai | 8.0 | 8,182 | 82.6 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 659 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 15.3 | 2,493 | 55.7 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 382 |
| Urban | 12.5 | 1,640 | 63.2 | 9.3 | 6.9 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 205 |
| Rural | 20.7 | 853 | 47.0 | 12.6 | 18.0 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 177 |
| Madhesh Province | 1.1 | 3,010 | (81.6) | (6.9) | (0.0) | (11.5) | 100.0 | 33 |
| Urban | 0.9 | 2,226 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 19 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 783 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 13 |
| Bagmati Province | 18.4 | 3,062 | 73.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 563 |
| Urban | 17.4 | 2,464 | 81.9 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 429 |
| Rural | 22.4 | 599 | 47.4 | 12.2 | 15.2 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 134 |
| Gandaki Province | 13.5 | 1,401 | 77.5 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 189 |
| Urban | 11.8 | 992 | 86.2 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Rural | 17.5 | 409 | 63.3 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Lumbini Province | 11.1 | 2,691 | 76.2 | 9.4 | 4.7 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Urban | 11.6 | 1,553 | 83.3 | 7.7 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Rural | 10.4 | 1,138 | 65.4 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Karnali Province | 3.4 | 909 | 67.0 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Urban | 3.5 | 507 | (66.8) | (3.2) | (5.4) | (24.7) | 100.0 | 18 |
| Rural | 3.3 | 402 | (67.3) | (14.0) | (3.2) | (15.5) | 100.0 | 13 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 9.6 | 1,279 | 89.8 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Urban | 10.9 | 796 | 89.3 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Rural | 7.4 | 484 | 91.1 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 14.3 | 3,796 | 53.0 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 544 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 12.1 | 4,595 | 71.2 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 558 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 13.8 | 2,314 | 67.7 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 319 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 10.5 | 2,281 | 75.9 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 239 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 7.9 | 5,798 | 91.4 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 460 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 8.2 | 3,270 | 88.3 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 7.5 | 2,529 | 95.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 191 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 8.7 | 656 | (93.3) | (3.5) | (1.9) | (1.3) | 100.0 | 57 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.4 | 2,628 | 45.5 | 11.8 | 14.8 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 377 |
| Second | 10.7 | 2,857 | 62.9 | 10.8 | 8.5 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 306 |
| Middle | 10.3 | 3,028 | 77.5 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 312 |
| Fourth | 9.4 | 3,197 | 86.7 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Highest | 10.3 | 3,135 | 90.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 324 |
| Total | 10.9 | 14,845 | 71.6 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 1,619 |

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of jaand or chhyang. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.15.2 Alcohol consumption: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, and among men who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days alcohol was consumed), according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Consumed any alcohol in the past month | Number of men | Among men who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking | | | | | Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the past month |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | 1–5 days | 6–10 days | 11–24 days | Every day/almost every day ¹ | Total | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 19.1 | 985 | 82.0 | 9.1 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 188 |
| 20–24 | 39.5 | 857 | 67.5 | 13.4 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 339 |
| 25–29 | 50.6 | 716 | 60.4 | 13.5 | 8.7 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 363 |
| 30–34 | 54.6 | 616 | 55.0 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 336 |
| 35–39 | 52.6 | 639 | 47.7 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 336 |
| 40–44 | 47.6 | 604 | 40.7 | 12.7 | 15.7 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 287 |
| 45–49 | 46.0 | 496 | 40.1 | 18.8 | 11.0 | 30.1 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 30.2 | 1,232 | 67.3 | 13.1 | 11.5 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 372 |
| Dalit | 50.3 | 658 | 52.1 | 13.1 | 7.0 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 331 |
| Janajati | 55.4 | 1,869 | 45.8 | 16.4 | 14.0 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 1,035 |
| Madhesi | 34.5 | 917 | 75.5 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 316 |
| Muslim | 8.4 | 228 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 19 |
| Other | * | 8 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 41.3 | 3,462 | 59.0 | 13.4 | 10.2 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 1,430 |
| Rural | 44.6 | 1,451 | 48.2 | 14.5 | 13.1 | 24.3 | 100.0 | 647 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 51.3 | 255 | 41.1 | 27.4 | 9.0 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 131 |
| Hill | 42.9 | 1,973 | 50.2 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 848 |
| Terai | 40.9 | 2,685 | 61.6 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 1,098 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 43.5 | 882 | 51.8 | 17.3 | 8.4 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 384 |
| Urban | 42.7 | 604 | 54.7 | 15.3 | 7.5 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Rural | 45.5 | 278 | 45.9 | 21.4 | 10.1 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 35.6 | 997 | 75.4 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 355 |
| Urban | 34.7 | 722 | 75.7 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 251 |
| Rural | 38.0 | 275 | 74.7 | 9.5 | 2.2 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Bagmati Province | 45.7 | 1,214 | 53.7 | 14.4 | 11.6 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 554 |
| Urban | 44.0 | 1,016 | 58.6 | 14.6 | 10.4 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 447 |
| Rural | 54.4 | 198 | 33.4 | 13.7 | 16.4 | 36.5 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Gandaki Province | 47.4 | 387 | 37.7 | 17.9 | 20.0 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 183 |
| Urban | 46.3 | 264 | 38.9 | 18.6 | 20.3 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Rural | 49.7 | 123 | 35.3 | 16.4 | 19.5 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Lumbini Province | 45.6 | 812 | 48.4 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 370 |
| Urban | 45.4 | 468 | 53.3 | 14.5 | 11.0 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 212 |
| Rural | 45.9 | 344 | 41.7 | 11.0 | 17.8 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 158 |
| Karnali Province | 34.1 | 266 | 58.9 | 14.9 | 9.7 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Urban | 34.9 | 154 | 60.3 | 12.4 | 8.5 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Rural | 33.1 | 113 | 56.7 | 18.6 | 11.4 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 39.1 | 355 | 64.2 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Urban | 37.2 | 233 | 66.5 | 8.2 | 10.8 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Rural | 42.9 | 122 | 60.2 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 47.8 | 393 | 45.8 | 9.6 | 12.7 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 49.8 | 1,898 | 43.4 | 16.4 | 11.7 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 946 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 57.3 | 891 | 40.7 | 17.5 | 11.6 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 511 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 43.2 | 1,007 | 46.6 | 15.1 | 11.8 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 435 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 35.7 | 2,244 | 67.4 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 800 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 38.0 | 1,284 | 63.1 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 488 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 32.6 | 959 | 74.2 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 313 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 37.9 | 377 | 83.1 | 11.1 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 49.1 | 751 | 37.3 | 18.3 | 14.3 | 30.1 | 100.0 | 369 |
| Second | 46.7 | 933 | 51.9 | 11.9 | 7.8 | 28.4 | 100.0 | 435 |
| Middle | 39.4 | 957 | 56.1 | 13.8 | 10.8 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 377 |
| Fourth | 39.5 | 1,135 | 60.2 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 449 |
| Highest | 39.3 | 1,137 | 69.5 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 447 |
| Total | 42.3 | 4,913 | 55.6 | 13.7 | 11.1 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 2,077 |

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of jaand or chhyang. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.16.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women

Among women age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed | | | | | | | Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the past month |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 or more | Total | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 78.5 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 124 |
| 20–24 | 79.7 | 14.0 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 200 |
| 25–29 | 80.8 | 10.3 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 270 |
| 30–34 | 69.3 | 18.0 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 234 |
| 35–39 | 73.3 | 17.0 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 297 |
| 40–44 | 72.2 | 12.7 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 265 |
| 45–49 | 64.7 | 20.9 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Frequency of drinking in past month | | | | | | | | |
| 1–5 days | 78.4 | 13.9 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,159 |
| 6–10 days | 74.5 | 12.6 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 129 |
| 11–24 days | 69.1 | 21.5 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Every day/almost every day ¹ | 51.2 | 20.9 | 14.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 217 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 76.8 | 16.3 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Dalit | 68.2 | 17.4 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Janajati | 73.9 | 14.8 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 1,287 |
| Madhesi | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 26 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 74.7 | 16.0 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1,056 |
| Rural | 72.1 | 13.8 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 563 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 78.1 | 14.7 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Hill | 69.6 | 16.7 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 832 |
| Terai | 78.2 | 13.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 659 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 73.9 | 16.1 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 382 |
| Urban | 70.4 | 18.3 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 205 |
| Rural | 77.9 | 13.5 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 177 |
| Madhesh Province | (69.9) | (15.9) | (5.8) | (1.8) | (1.8) | (4.7) | 100.0 | 33 |
| Urban | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 19 |
| Rural | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 13 |
| Bagmati Province | 71.6 | 16.6 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 563 |
| Urban | 72.9 | 16.8 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 429 |
| Rural | 67.4 | 15.9 | 10.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 134 |
| Gandaki Province | 76.7 | 17.0 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 189 |
| Urban | 78.1 | 17.4 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Rural | 74.3 | 16.5 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Lumbini Province | 71.5 | 12.2 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Urban | 79.9 | 11.1 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Rural | 58.9 | 13.7 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Karnali Province | 78.2 | 17.3 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Urban | (74.5) | (25.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 18 |
| Rural | (83.2) | (6.3) | (7.4) | (3.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 13 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 84.6 | 10.6 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Urban | 80.6 | 13.3 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Rural | 94.3 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 66.7 | 16.8 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 544 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 75.0 | 14.7 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 558 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 71.4 | 15.2 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 319 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 79.9 | 14.0 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 239 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 81.2 | 13.4 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 460 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 81.4 | 13.5 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 80.8 | 13.2 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 191 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | (69.7) | (21.2) | (5.1) | (2.0) | (1.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 57 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 67.3 | 15.5 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 377 |
| Second | 75.3 | 15.3 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 306 |
| Middle | 79.0 | 13.2 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 312 |
| Fourth | 74.9 | 14.0 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Highest | 73.9 | 18.0 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 324 |
| Total | 73.8 | 15.3 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 1,619 |

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of jaand or chhyang. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.16.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men

Among men age 15–49 who have consumed any alcohol in the past month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed | | | | | | | Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the past month |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|-----|-----------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 or more | Total | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 55.0 | 25.0 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 188 |
| 20–24 | 42.4 | 39.4 | 9.2 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 339 |
| 25–29 | 37.1 | 39.7 | 12.4 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 363 |
| 30–34 | 37.8 | 40.6 | 12.5 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 336 |
| 35–39 | 38.4 | 37.6 | 15.4 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 336 |
| 40–44 | 40.5 | 36.3 | 10.9 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 287 |
| 45–49 | 46.5 | 38.0 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Frequency of drinking in past month | | | | | | | | |
| 1–5 days | 49.0 | 35.8 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,155 |
| 6–10 days | 30.6 | 44.0 | 14.5 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 285 |
| 11–24 days | 29.8 | 38.0 | 20.3 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 230 |
| Every day/almost every day ¹ | 34.2 | 37.4 | 14.7 | 9.1 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 406 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 37.6 | 35.6 | 16.1 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 372 |
| Dalit | 42.3 | 36.0 | 12.0 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 331 |
| Janajati | 41.0 | 38.9 | 11.4 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,035 |
| Madhesi | 45.2 | 36.3 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 316 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 19 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 40.2 | 38.0 | 11.7 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1,430 |
| Rural | 44.2 | 36.3 | 10.3 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 647 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 32.3 | 33.5 | 19.0 | 12.5 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 131 |
| Hill | 39.0 | 40.5 | 12.3 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 848 |
| Terai | 44.4 | 35.6 | 9.5 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1,098 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 49.3 | 34.4 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 384 |
| Urban | 48.6 | 33.2 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Rural | 50.8 | 36.8 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 45.6 | 34.7 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 355 |
| Urban | 48.1 | 32.4 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 251 |
| Rural | 39.6 | 40.1 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Bagmati Province | 36.1 | 38.2 | 14.8 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 554 |
| Urban | 35.0 | 39.3 | 14.7 | 6.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 447 |
| Rural | 40.8 | 33.8 | 15.3 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Gandaki Province | 30.3 | 50.1 | 12.6 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 183 |
| Urban | 27.2 | 51.6 | 13.7 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Rural | 36.3 | 47.1 | 10.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Lumbini Province | 48.1 | 35.4 | 9.0 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 370 |
| Urban | 43.2 | 38.0 | 10.6 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 212 |
| Rural | 54.7 | 31.8 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 158 |
| Karnali Province | 24.1 | 39.4 | 22.5 | 9.8 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Urban | 22.8 | 42.2 | 22.3 | 7.2 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Rural | 25.9 | 35.5 | 22.7 | 13.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 38.3 | 37.9 | 16.1 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Urban | 40.6 | 40.4 | 14.1 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Rural | 34.4 | 33.7 | 19.5 | 7.6 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 39.4 | 41.0 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 37.8 | 36.8 | 13.8 | 7.7 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 946 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 35.9 | 37.7 | 15.5 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 511 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 40.2 | 35.9 | 11.8 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 435 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 46.6 | 36.9 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 800 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 45.9 | 36.5 | 10.7 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 488 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 47.9 | 37.5 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 313 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 38.5 | 40.4 | 12.3 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 36.3 | 35.0 | 16.7 | 8.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 369 |
| Second | 42.5 | 38.9 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 435 |
| Middle | 46.3 | 34.1 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 377 |
| Fourth | 40.9 | 41.3 | 11.0 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 449 |
| Highest | 41.0 | 37.3 | 11.9 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 447 |
| Total | 41.4 | 37.5 | 11.3 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2,077 |

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of jaand or chhyang. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.17.1 Place of birth and recent migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Nepal but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution by residence at birth | | | | Number of women | Among women who were born outside of their current place of residence | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Born in current place of residence | Born in Nepal but outside of current place of residence | Born outside of Nepal | Total | | Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 67.3 | 28.7 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 2,516 | 66.2 | 823 |
| 20–24 | 37.3 | 57.8 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 2,431 | 53.0 | 1,525 |
| 25–29 | 28.3 | 65.0 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 2,330 | 26.1 | 1,671 |
| 30–34 | 26.7 | 67.2 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 2,085 | 15.9 | 1,529 |
| 35–39 | 25.3 | 66.9 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 1,987 | 9.1 | 1,484 |
| 40–44 | 24.5 | 66.4 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 1,618 | 4.7 | 1,222 |
| 45–49 | 27.2 | 65.0 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 1,326 | 5.9 | 966 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 35.3 | 62.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 4,030 | 24.6 | 2,608 |
| Dalit | 31.0 | 60.8 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 2,127 | 23.8 | 1,468 |
| Janajati | 41.2 | 56.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 5,267 | 29.0 | 3,096 |
| Madhesi | 27.6 | 56.1 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 2,219 | 19.1 | 1,608 |
| Muslim | 32.5 | 49.5 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 636 | 19.2 | 429 |
| Other | * | * | * | 100.0 | 15 | * | 10 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.6 | 62.3 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 9,801 | 26.7 | 6,701 |
| Rural | 44.0 | 49.1 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 4,493 | 19.6 | 2,518 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 50.4 | 47.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 773 | 25.8 | 384 |
| Hill | 39.4 | 57.5 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 5,670 | 27.2 | 3,434 |
| Terai | 31.2 | 59.7 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 7,851 | 23.1 | 5,401 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 35.9 | 59.5 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 2,399 | 26.9 | 1,539 |
| Urban | 32.3 | 63.6 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 1,592 | 28.7 | 1,077 |
| Rural | 42.8 | 51.4 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 807 | 22.7 | 462 |
| Madhesh Province | 27.1 | 61.0 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 2,833 | 18.8 | 2,064 |
| Urban | 26.6 | 62.1 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 2,085 | 19.7 | 1,530 |
| Rural | 28.5 | 57.8 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 748 | 16.1 | 535 |
| Bagmati Province | 32.9 | 63.6 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 2,983 | 29.5 | 2,000 |
| Urban | 29.6 | 66.6 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 2,408 | 30.4 | 1,696 |
| Rural | 47.1 | 51.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 575 | 24.3 | 304 |
| Gandaki Province | 38.6 | 56.2 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 1,348 | 26.7 | 828 |
| Urban | 30.4 | 63.1 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 949 | 28.9 | 661 |
| Rural | 58.1 | 39.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 399 | 18.1 | 167 |
| Lumbini Province | 33.2 | 57.6 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 2,592 | 23.0 | 1,733 |
| Urban | 30.2 | 62.4 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 1,497 | 26.1 | 1,045 |
| Rural | 37.2 | 51.0 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 1,095 | 18.3 | 687 |
| Karnali Province | 53.7 | 44.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 883 | 27.5 | 409 |
| Urban | 47.3 | 51.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 492 | 31.0 | 259 |
| Rural | 61.7 | 36.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 391 | 21.5 | 150 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 48.6 | 48.5 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 1,256 | 24.1 | 646 |
| Urban | 44.4 | 52.1 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 778 | 26.7 | 433 |
| Rural | 55.4 | 42.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 478 | 19.0 | 213 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 50.4 | 45.8 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 2,534 | 22.5 | 1,257 |
| Second | 40.7 | 52.6 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 2,741 | 20.0 | 1,625 |
| Middle | 34.8 | 57.5 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 2,907 | 23.0 | 1,896 |
| Fourth | 26.4 | 66.6 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 3,071 | 29.5 | 2,259 |
| Highest | 28.3 | 65.5 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 3,042 | 26.2 | 2,181 |
| Total | 35.5 | 58.1 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 14,294 | 24.7 | 9,219 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.17.2 Place of birth and recent migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have always lived in their current place of residence, who were born in Nepal but outside of their current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of their current place of residence, percentage who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution by residence at birth | | | | Number of men | Among men who were born outside of their current place of residence | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Born in current place of residence | Born in Nepal but outside of current place of residence | Born outside of Nepal | Total | | Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 77.1 | 21.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 968 | 53.5 | 222 |
| 20–24 | 71.7 | 26.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 832 | 58.6 | 236 |
| 25–29 | 74.3 | 23.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 697 | 40.0 | 179 |
| 30–34 | 72.0 | 25.6 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 598 | 32.7 | 167 |
| 35–39 | 73.5 | 22.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 629 | 22.2 | 167 |
| 40–44 | 73.4 | 23.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 598 | 12.4 | 159 |
| 45–49 | 72.2 | 26.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 493 | 10.9 | 137 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 63.7 | 35.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,198 | 30.7 | 434 |
| Dalit | 76.3 | 20.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 646 | 33.9 | 153 |
| Janajati | 75.8 | 22.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,833 | 33.6 | 443 |
| Madhesi | 80.3 | 16.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 905 | 48.5 | 178 |
| Muslim | 76.7 | 15.8 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 223 | (57.3) | 52 |
| Other | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 | * | 6 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 67.1 | 30.1 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 3,399 | 36.7 | 1,119 |
| Rural | 89.5 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,414 | 30.1 | 148 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 87.3 | 11.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 248 | (19.1) | 32 |
| Hill | 67.7 | 30.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1,923 | 42.7 | 621 |
| Terai | 76.8 | 20.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 2,642 | 30.0 | 614 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 77.6 | 20.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 860 | 29.7 | 193 |
| Urban | 73.6 | 24.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 591 | 28.6 | 156 |
| Rural | 86.3 | 12.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 269 | 34.6 | 37 |
| Madhesh Province | 87.6 | 10.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 986 | 37.1 | 122 |
| Urban | 85.2 | 12.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 717 | 38.5 | 106 |
| Rural | 94.1 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 269 | * | 16 |
| Bagmati Province | 55.6 | 41.1 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 1,190 | 44.5 | 528 |
| Urban | 49.6 | 46.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 998 | 45.0 | 503 |
| Rural | 86.7 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 192 | (34.4) | 26 |
| Gandaki Province | 71.5 | 25.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 379 | 33.7 | 108 |
| Urban | 63.0 | 33.8 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 259 | 34.0 | 96 |
| Rural | 89.7 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 120 | (31.5) | 12 |
| Lumbini Province | 75.4 | 21.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 792 | 21.8 | 194 |
| Urban | 66.9 | 30.1 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 459 | 21.9 | 152 |
| Rural | 87.3 | 10.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 333 | (21.7) | 42 |
| Karnali Province | 80.4 | 18.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 261 | 43.9 | 51 |
| Urban | 71.7 | 26.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 150 | 42.9 | 43 |
| Rural | 92.4 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 111 | * | 8 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 79.8 | 19.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 345 | 22.7 | 70 |
| Urban | 71.9 | 26.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 225 | 22.8 | 63 |
| Rural | 94.5 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 120 | * | 7 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 92.2 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 735 | 21.3 | 57 |
| Second | 90.4 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 914 | 28.4 | 88 |
| Middle | 78.0 | 19.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 937 | 45.8 | 206 |
| Fourth | 61.3 | 35.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 1,110 | 41.9 | 429 |
| Highest | 56.5 | 41.1 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 1,117 | 29.5 | 486 |
| Total | 73.7 | 24.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 4,813 | 35.9 | 1,267 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.18 Type of migration

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years by type of migration, according to age, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age | Type of migration | | | | Total | Number |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| | Urban to urban | Urban to rural | Rural to urban | Rural to rural | | |
| WOMEN 15–49 | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 22.7 | 5.1 | 53.6 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 544 |
| 20–24 | 25.1 | 6.0 | 47.3 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 808 |
| 25–29 | 43.3 | 5.9 | 39.5 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 436 |
| 30–34 | 40.7 | 3.6 | 46.9 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 243 |
| 35–39 | 45.9 | 6.9 | 38.3 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 135 |
| 40–44 | (29.0) | (13.3) | (50.3) | (7.4) | 100.0 | 57 |
| 45–49 | (46.4) | (1.8) | (47.0) | (4.8) | 100.0 | 57 |
| Total | 31.5 | 5.6 | 46.8 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 2,281 |
| MEN 15–49 | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 24.3 | 3.5 | 68.1 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 119 |
| 20–24 | 50.9 | 2.8 | 44.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 138 |
| 25–29 | 44.7 | 4.7 | 47.3 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 72 |
| 30–34 | (43.7) | (7.9) | (39.5) | (8.9) | 100.0 | 55 |
| 35–39 | (44.7) | (15.7) | (32.1) | (7.5) | 100.0 | 37 |
| 40–44 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 20 |
| 45–49 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 15 |
| Total | 40.3 | 5.7 | 49.9 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 455 |
| TOTAL (WOMEN AND MEN 15–49) | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 23.0 | 4.8 | 56.2 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 663 |
| 20–24 | 28.8 | 5.5 | 46.9 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 946 |
| 25–29 | 43.5 | 5.8 | 40.6 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 507 |
| 30–34 | 41.3 | 4.4 | 45.6 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 298 |
| 35–39 | 45.6 | 8.8 | 37.0 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 172 |
| 40–44 | 29.5 | 13.7 | 49.7 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 77 |
| 45–49 | 44.8 | 3.7 | 47.7 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Total | 33.0 | 5.7 | 47.3 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 2,736 |

Note: Type of migration is based on categorizing the previous place of residence and the current place of residence as urban or rural. The previous place of residence is the place the person moved from just before moving to the current place of residence. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.19.1 Reason for migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Employment | Education/ training | Marriage formation | Family reunification/ other family- related reason | Forced displacement | Natural disaster | Other | Total | Number of women |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.9 | 24.2 | 41.7 | 32.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 803 |
| 20–24 | 3.7 | 10.2 | 68.2 | 17.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,517 |
| 25–29 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 71.3 | 17.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,668 |
| 30–34 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 67.8 | 21.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,525 |
| 35–39 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 67.7 | 24.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,484 |
| 40–44 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 69.5 | 23.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,218 |
| 45–49 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 62.8 | 28.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 964 |
| Timing of move to current place of residence | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 7.6 | 12.2 | 51.2 | 28.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,281 |
| 5–9 years | 5.6 | 7.8 | 59.0 | 26.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,024 |
| 10 years or more | 2.7 | 2.6 | 75.7 | 18.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,874 |
| Type of migration¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban to urban | 11.2 | 14.5 | 37.1 | 36.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 719 |
| Urban to rural | 4.4 | 1.2 | 53.9 | 39.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 129 |
| Rural to urban | 7.4 | 15.7 | 50.0 | 26.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,068 |
| Rural to rural | 2.5 | 1.5 | 81.3 | 13.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 365 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 5.3 | 9.8 | 53.9 | 30.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,593 |
| Dalit | 2.8 | 2.3 | 71.9 | 21.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,461 |
| Janajati | 6.9 | 7.3 | 59.0 | 25.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,088 |
| Madhesi | 1.8 | 2.6 | 86.5 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,603 |
| Muslim | 0.1 | 2.1 | 90.4 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 425 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.0 | 8.2 | 58.2 | 26.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6,671 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 0.5 | 86.3 | 11.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,508 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 2.0 | 0.9 | 80.7 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 382 |
| Hill | 7.8 | 10.0 | 54.5 | 26.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,416 |
| Terai | 2.8 | 4.1 | 72.1 | 20.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5,381 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 2.2 | 3.6 | 68.3 | 24.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,534 |
| Urban | 2.6 | 4.9 | 62.3 | 28.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,076 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 0.7 | 82.4 | 15.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 458 |
| Madhesh Province | 1.0 | 1.5 | 89.8 | 7.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,060 |
| Urban | 1.3 | 2.0 | 88.5 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,527 |
| Rural | 0.1 | 0.0 | 93.6 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 533 |
| Bagmati Province | 11.5 | 13.1 | 42.4 | 31.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,990 |
| Urban | 13.2 | 15.2 | 35.8 | 33.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,687 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 1.3 | 79.0 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 303 |
| Gandaki Province | 6.1 | 9.9 | 52.3 | 30.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 818 |
| Urban | 7.3 | 12.0 | 44.5 | 35.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 651 |
| Rural | 1.2 | 1.8 | 82.6 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Lumbini Province | 3.4 | 4.7 | 66.5 | 24.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,729 |
| Urban | 5.1 | 7.7 | 53.4 | 33.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,044 |
| Rural | 0.9 | 0.2 | 86.3 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 686 |
| Karnali Province | 4.1 | 6.7 | 68.5 | 20.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 407 |
| Urban | 5.6 | 10.1 | 58.1 | 25.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 0.9 | 86.7 | 10.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 1.8 | 4.1 | 70.7 | 22.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 641 |
| Urban | 2.6 | 5.9 | 61.4 | 28.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 428 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 0.4 | 89.4 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 213 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.2 | 0.8 | 84.9 | 13.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,251 |
| Second | 1.0 | 1.0 | 85.4 | 12.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,620 |
| Middle | 2.0 | 2.0 | 76.0 | 19.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,884 |
| Fourth | 7.3 | 10.3 | 54.9 | 26.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,252 |
| Highest | 9.3 | 12.3 | 43.2 | 34.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,173 |
| Total | 4.6 | 6.1 | 65.9 | 22.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 9,179 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

Table 3.19.2 Reason for migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence by reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Employment | Education/ training | Marriage formation | Family reunification/ other family- related reason | Forced displacement | Natural disaster | Other | Total | Number of men |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 10.2 | 46.0 | 0.0 | 42.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 217 |
| 20–24 | 26.3 | 41.8 | 0.5 | 27.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 234 |
| 25–29 | 36.6 | 15.7 | 2.2 | 40.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 178 |
| 30–34 | 49.1 | 12.8 | 0.2 | 32.2 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 167 |
| 35–39 | 55.0 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 35.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 165 |
| 40–44 | 43.4 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 40.2 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 157 |
| 45–49 | 36.2 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 50.6 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Timing of move to current place of residence | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 42.0 | 33.1 | 0.8 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 455 |
| 5–9 years | 38.2 | 19.8 | 1.5 | 33.4 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 237 |
| 10 years or more | 28.0 | 13.6 | 0.8 | 52.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 563 |
| Type of migration¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban to urban | 43.8 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 23.7 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Urban to rural | (44.1) | (1.9) | (0.0) | (42.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (11.9) | 100.0 | 26 |
| Rural to urban | 41.5 | 39.7 | 1.2 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 227 |
| Rural to rural | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 18 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 28.5 | 23.6 | 0.2 | 42.8 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 434 |
| Dalit | 36.0 | 12.7 | 0.9 | 46.3 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Janajati | 36.7 | 16.5 | 2.1 | 39.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 442 |
| Madhesi | 45.4 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 171 |
| Muslim | (36.1) | (45.7) | (0.0) | (14.8) | (3.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 52 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 36.4 | 23.7 | 0.8 | 35.0 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,113 |
| Rural | 24.1 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 58.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 142 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | (20.1) | (37.1) | (0.0) | (42.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 30 |
| Hill | 40.8 | 29.9 | 0.7 | 25.4 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 619 |
| Terai | 29.9 | 12.8 | 1.1 | 50.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 606 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 18.6 | 7.0 | 2.7 | 59.7 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 192 |
| Urban | 20.7 | 7.0 | 2.7 | 58.1 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Rural | 9.5 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 66.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Madhesh Province | 36.0 | 29.2 | 1.8 | 26.9 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Urban | 37.2 | 33.2 | 1.5 | 21.7 | 1.7 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 103 |
| Rural | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 14 |
| Bagmati Province | 44.2 | 30.6 | 0.3 | 22.5 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 528 |
| Urban | 44.4 | 31.4 | 0.3 | 21.6 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 503 |
| Rural | (39.8) | (13.7) | (0.0) | (38.6) | (0.0) | (5.4) | (2.5) | 100.0 | 26 |
| Gandaki Province | 44.7 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 37.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Urban | 48.0 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Rural | (18.9) | (12.5) | (0.0) | (65.1) | (3.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 12 |
| Lumbini Province | 24.7 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 57.6 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 190 |
| Urban | 23.4 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 57.2 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 151 |
| Rural | (30.1) | (5.1) | (0.0) | (58.8) | (3.3) | (0.0) | (2.7) | 100.0 | 39 |
| Karnali Province | 42.4 | 23.7 | 1.4 | 28.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Urban | 46.6 | 28.3 | 0.9 | 22.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Rural | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 16.6 | 14.6 | 2.2 | 62.9 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Urban | 16.7 | 15.2 | 1.5 | 63.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Rural | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.8 | 2.0 | 11.1 | 63.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Second | 22.1 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 61.3 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 86 |
| Middle | 43.3 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 44.9 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 202 |
| Fourth | 38.8 | 26.4 | 0.6 | 30.5 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 427 |
| Highest | 32.7 | 29.1 | 0.2 | 33.9 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 486 |
| Total | 35.0 | 21.8 | 0.9 | 37.7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1,255 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

Table 3.20 Spousal separation

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 whose spouse lives away from home, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Husband is away | Number of women | Wife is away | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 38.2 | 563 | 2.0 | 46 |
| 20–24 | 42.7 | 1,783 | 11.4 | 301 |
| 25–29 | 38.9 | 2,198 | 8.7 | 514 |
| 30–34 | 38.4 | 2,027 | 8.4 | 561 |
| 35–39 | 31.9 | 1,906 | 7.1 | 609 |
| 40–44 | 24.3 | 1,515 | 7.5 | 586 |
| 45–49 | 17.6 | 1,188 | 5.8 | 485 |
| Number of living children | | | | |
| 0 | 31.4 | 1,055 | 16.0 | 371 |
| 1–2 | 36.1 | 6,449 | 7.8 | 1,727 |
| 3–4 | 31.7 | 3,133 | 4.6 | 854 |
| 5+ | 25.4 | 543 | 5.6 | 150 |
| Ethnic group | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 33.3 | 3,031 | 9.0 | 771 |
| Dalit | 40.1 | 1,734 | 7.7 | 437 |
| Janajati | 30.9 | 4,042 | 5.8 | 1,191 |
| Madhesi | 32.3 | 1,835 | 10.1 | 561 |
| Muslim | 46.1 | 528 | 10.4 | 136 |
| Other | * | 11 | * | 5 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 32.9 | 7,553 | 8.7 | 2,119 |
| Rural | 36.1 | 3,627 | 6.0 | 982 |
| Ecological zone | | | | |
| Mountain | 29.1 | 629 | 7.4 | 186 |
| Hill | 33.8 | 4,275 | 9.9 | 1,194 |
| Terai | 34.5 | 6,276 | 6.5 | 1,722 |
| Province | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 28.0 | 1,887 | 6.1 | 558 |
| Urban | 26.8 | 1,242 | 6.7 | 390 |
| Rural | 30.4 | 645 | 4.6 | 168 |
| Madhesh Province | 40.5 | 2,419 | 6.3 | 631 |
| Urban | 41.9 | 1,789 | 7.0 | 453 |
| Rural | 36.4 | 630 | 4.6 | 178 |
| Bagmati Province | 23.1 | 2,156 | 12.8 | 686 |
| Urban | 20.6 | 1,700 | 13.7 | 543 |
| Rural | 32.2 | 456 | 9.5 | 143 |
| Gandaki Province | 39.9 | 1,046 | 9.8 | 263 |
| Urban | 40.6 | 729 | 10.1 | 182 |
| Rural | 38.2 | 317 | 9.3 | 81 |
| Lumbini Province | 36.6 | 2,020 | 6.3 | 551 |
| Urban | 33.6 | 1,119 | 6.3 | 310 |
| Rural | 40.3 | 900 | 6.2 | 241 |
| Karnali Province | 38.1 | 691 | 7.1 | 185 |
| Urban | 40.6 | 381 | 8.4 | 103 |
| Rural | 35.1 | 310 | 5.6 | 82 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 38.4 | 960 | 3.2 | 226 |
| Urban | 37.8 | 591 | 3.9 | 138 |
| Rural | 39.3 | 369 | 2.2 | 88 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 32.5 | 3,475 | 6.7 | 353 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 35.8 | 3,701 | 6.6 | 1,368 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 33.6 | 2,004 | 6.4 | 738 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 38.4 | 1,696 | 6.8 | 630 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 34.1 | 3,536 | 8.2 | 1,133 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 32.6 | 2,208 | 7.3 | 733 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 36.7 | 1,328 | 10.0 | 400 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 27.6 | 468 | 14.5 | 247 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 38.5 | 2,031 | 3.0 | 525 |
| Second | 35.8 | 2,217 | 7.6 | 608 |
| Middle | 37.0 | 2,323 | 9.0 | 631 |
| Fourth | 34.6 | 2,381 | 9.8 | 682 |
| Highest | 24.0 | 2,228 | 8.8 | 655 |
| Total | 33.9 | 11,180 | 7.8 | 3,101 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.21.1 Knowledge concerning tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, percentage who know about common symptoms of TB, percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing, and percentage who would not keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among all respondents: | | Among respondents who have heard of TB: | | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Percentage who have heard of TB | Number | Percentage who report coughing/ coughing for more than 2 weeks as common symptom | Percentage who report chest pain as common symptom | Percentage who report blood in sputum as common symptom | Percentage who report that TB is spread through coughing and sneezing | Percentage who report that they would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 94.3 | 2,643 | 47.6 | 15.5 | 35.7 | 39.4 | 86.5 | 2,492 |
| 20–24 | 96.5 | 2,637 | 56.9 | 19.2 | 40.9 | 46.0 | 89.7 | 2,545 |
| 25–29 | 95.7 | 2,435 | 65.0 | 18.1 | 48.2 | 52.2 | 92.1 | 2,330 |
| 30–34 | 95.8 | 2,144 | 66.4 | 19.6 | 49.4 | 54.5 | 93.4 | 2,054 |
| 35–39 | 93.9 | 2,025 | 65.7 | 21.3 | 53.6 | 56.2 | 93.6 | 1,902 |
| 40–44 | 93.6 | 1,629 | 65.7 | 19.7 | 53.4 | 58.3 | 94.3 | 1,525 |
| 45–49 | 93.5 | 1,332 | 63.6 | 19.8 | 49.8 | 53.2 | 94.4 | 1,246 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 95.9 | 3,203 | 56.3 | 18.9 | 40.8 | 45.0 | 88.3 | 3,073 |
| Married or living together | 94.7 | 11,180 | 62.1 | 18.9 | 47.6 | 52.2 | 92.4 | 10,588 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 93.5 | 462 | 56.6 | 16.5 | 52.9 | 46.6 | 92.6 | 432 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 95.7 | 4,152 | 66.4 | 23.9 | 51.9 | 55.4 | 92.6 | 3,975 |
| Dalit | 93.4 | 2,240 | 55.7 | 17.0 | 48.7 | 47.2 | 88.7 | 2,092 |
| Janajati | 95.1 | 5,428 | 59.0 | 16.9 | 44.1 | 46.8 | 93.3 | 5,165 |
| Madhesi | 95.3 | 2,333 | 62.7 | 17.9 | 41.9 | 55.5 | 89.4 | 2,223 |
| Muslim | 92.2 | 676 | 48.0 | 11.9 | 35.8 | 42.1 | 85.8 | 623 |
| Other | * | 15 | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.9 | 10,178 | 62.5 | 19.9 | 46.8 | 51.6 | 91.7 | 9,756 |
| Rural | 92.9 | 4,667 | 56.8 | 16.5 | 45.0 | 47.8 | 91.0 | 4,337 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 93.7 | 791 | 50.7 | 24.7 | 43.2 | 40.7 | 91.9 | 742 |
| Hill | 95.2 | 5,872 | 60.1 | 20.8 | 49.1 | 49.0 | 92.3 | 5,592 |
| Terai | 94.8 | 8,182 | 62.1 | 16.8 | 44.5 | 52.4 | 90.9 | 7,759 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 96.0 | 2,493 | 59.8 | 17.6 | 39.7 | 44.0 | 92.7 | 2,393 |
| Urban | 95.7 | 1,640 | 62.0 | 17.2 | 41.4 | 46.2 | 92.9 | 1,570 |
| Rural | 96.4 | 853 | 55.6 | 18.3 | 36.4 | 39.8 | 92.4 | 823 |
| Madhesh Province | 94.9 | 3,010 | 57.6 | 15.0 | 40.2 | 51.4 | 90.3 | 2,856 |
| Urban | 94.8 | 2,226 | 57.1 | 15.2 | 39.7 | 49.4 | 89.3 | 2,110 |
| Rural | 95.3 | 783 | 59.1 | 14.4 | 41.7 | 57.2 | 93.3 | 746 |
| Bagmati Province | 96.3 | 3,062 | 63.3 | 25.2 | 50.3 | 50.1 | 92.8 | 2,950 |
| Urban | 97.9 | 2,464 | 67.0 | 27.2 | 51.7 | 53.6 | 93.1 | 2,412 |
| Rural | 89.9 | 599 | 46.9 | 16.2 | 44.3 | 34.2 | 91.4 | 538 |
| Gandaki Province | 97.7 | 1,401 | 62.0 | 19.6 | 52.2 | 50.3 | 92.0 | 1,369 |
| Urban | 98.5 | 992 | 64.3 | 21.3 | 54.1 | 51.6 | 91.6 | 978 |
| Rural | 95.7 | 409 | 56.3 | 15.3 | 47.3 | 47.0 | 93.2 | 391 |
| Lumbini Province | 94.5 | 2,691 | 62.2 | 15.1 | 46.6 | 51.0 | 90.3 | 2,544 |
| Urban | 95.6 | 1,553 | 63.2 | 16.4 | 44.7 | 51.9 | 91.7 | 1,485 |
| Rural | 93.1 | 1,138 | 60.8 | 13.3 | 49.1 | 49.7 | 88.3 | 1,059 |
| Karnali Province | 90.4 | 909 | 48.2 | 15.2 | 53.2 | 48.7 | 86.2 | 822 |
| Urban | 92.5 | 507 | 50.9 | 15.3 | 56.0 | 52.2 | 88.0 | 469 |
| Rural | 87.7 | 402 | 44.5 | 15.2 | 49.4 | 43.9 | 83.8 | 353 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 90.6 | 1,279 | 67.6 | 24.5 | 51.9 | 62.6 | 94.0 | 1,159 |
| Urban | 91.9 | 796 | 67.5 | 23.1 | 51.8 | 62.3 | 93.5 | 732 |
| Rural | 88.3 | 484 | 67.8 | 27.1 | 52.1 | 63.1 | 94.8 | 427 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 89.2 | 3,796 | 51.7 | 15.7 | 43.1 | 44.1 | 90.4 | 3,385 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 94.1 | 4,595 | 57.0 | 17.4 | 43.2 | 47.1 | 90.6 | 4,324 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 92.7 | 2,314 | 56.2 | 17.7 | 43.8 | 47.4 | 90.9 | 2,144 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 95.6 | 2,281 | 57.7 | 17.0 | 42.7 | 46.8 | 90.4 | 2,180 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 98.8 | 5,798 | 66.3 | 20.2 | 48.5 | 54.3 | 92.6 | 5,728 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 98.4 | 3,270 | 63.1 | 18.2 | 45.0 | 51.5 | 92.3 | 3,217 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 99.3 | 2,529 | 70.5 | 22.7 | 53.0 | 57.9 | 93.0 | 2,511 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 100.0 | 656 | 82.9 | 32.7 | 62.6 | 71.5 | 93.1 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 88.8 | 2,628 | 47.8 | 16.4 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 88.4 | 2,334 |
| Second | 93.8 | 2,857 | 53.7 | 14.9 | 43.7 | 44.3 | 91.5 | 2,679 |
| Middle | 95.1 | 3,028 | 57.5 | 15.2 | 44.0 | 48.0 | 90.6 | 2,879 |
| Fourth | 97.0 | 3,197 | 64.7 | 20.1 | 47.0 | 53.6 | 93.1 | 3,101 |
| Highest | 98.9 | 3,135 | 75.5 | 26.1 | 53.7 | 61.7 | 93.0 | 3,100 |
| Total | 94.9 | 14,845 | 60.7 | 18.8 | 46.3 | 50.4 | 91.5 | 14,093 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.21.2 Knowledge concerning tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, percentage who know about common symptoms of TB, percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing, and percentage who would not keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among all respondents: | | Among respondents who have heard of TB: | | | | | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage who have heard of TB | Number | Percentage who report coughing/ coughing for more than 2 weeks as common symptom | Percentage who report chest pain as common symptom | Percentage who report blood in sputum as common symptom | Percentage who report that TB is spread through coughing and sneezing | Percentage who report that they would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 94.5 | 985 | 45.8 | 19.5 | 34.6 | 41.8 | 84.4 | 930 |
| 20–24 | 97.2 | 857 | 58.5 | 24.2 | 48.5 | 49.6 | 87.6 | 833 |
| 25–29 | 97.4 | 716 | 63.4 | 24.0 | 53.7 | 60.5 | 91.1 | 698 |
| 30–34 | 97.9 | 616 | 68.1 | 25.7 | 55.8 | 59.0 | 91.0 | 603 |
| 35–39 | 97.5 | 639 | 70.0 | 27.8 | 58.0 | 68.1 | 93.3 | 623 |
| 40–44 | 96.7 | 604 | 69.0 | 22.0 | 59.6 | 66.7 | 92.0 | 584 |
| 45–49 | 96.2 | 496 | 71.6 | 27.2 | 62.8 | 68.9 | 95.1 | 477 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 95.9 | 1,768 | 54.0 | 23.1 | 42.2 | 48.9 | 86.1 | 1,696 |
| Married or living together | 97.1 | 3,101 | 66.7 | 24.4 | 56.9 | 62.1 | 92.3 | 3,012 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | (92.8) | 44 | (54.1) | (20.8) | (46.3) | (57.2) | (78.7) | 41 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 97.2 | 1,232 | 70.2 | 28.3 | 60.1 | 66.6 | 90.0 | 1,197 |
| Dalit | 96.1 | 658 | 54.3 | 21.0 | 46.0 | 51.4 | 88.1 | 632 |
| Janajati | 96.6 | 1,869 | 60.4 | 20.1 | 48.8 | 53.6 | 89.0 | 1,805 |
| Madhesi | 96.5 | 917 | 61.8 | 27.9 | 51.1 | 57.2 | 92.3 | 885 |
| Muslim | 96.9 | 228 | 56.0 | 23.0 | 46.3 | 55.6 | 93.4 | 221 |
| Other | * | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.2 | 3,462 | 64.4 | 25.1 | 52.1 | 58.5 | 90.4 | 3,366 |
| Rural | 95.3 | 1,451 | 56.4 | 21.2 | 50.2 | 54.6 | 89.0 | 1,383 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 87.5 | 255 | 54.6 | 19.8 | 50.6 | 50.4 | 86.0 | 223 |
| Hill | 97.3 | 1,973 | 63.0 | 27.1 | 55.8 | 60.7 | 91.7 | 1,921 |
| Terai | 97.0 | 2,685 | 62.0 | 22.0 | 48.5 | 55.5 | 89.0 | 2,605 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 93.7 | 882 | 66.8 | 17.1 | 43.8 | 57.0 | 93.5 | 826 |
| Urban | 95.0 | 604 | 69.4 | 15.7 | 42.9 | 59.2 | 93.0 | 574 |
| Rural | 90.9 | 278 | 60.7 | 20.4 | 45.9 | 52.0 | 94.6 | 252 |
| Madhesh Province | 97.0 | 997 | 56.3 | 23.2 | 46.6 | 54.2 | 91.8 | 967 |
| Urban | 96.9 | 722 | 58.7 | 25.3 | 48.6 | 55.7 | 91.9 | 700 |
| Rural | 97.1 | 275 | 49.9 | 17.7 | 41.6 | 50.1 | 91.4 | 267 |
| Bagmati Province | 98.1 | 1,214 | 63.1 | 29.1 | 53.0 | 54.1 | 90.4 | 1,191 |
| Urban | 99.0 | 1,016 | 64.0 | 30.2 | 54.1 | 55.2 | 90.5 | 1,006 |
| Rural | 93.5 | 198 | 58.1 | 23.6 | 47.1 | 48.0 | 90.2 | 185 |
| Gandaki Province | 97.6 | 387 | 67.4 | 31.0 | 63.2 | 69.6 | 93.7 | 378 |
| Urban | 97.6 | 264 | 70.3 | 33.2 | 62.9 | 72.7 | 95.4 | 258 |
| Rural | 97.7 | 123 | 61.2 | 26.2 | 63.9 | 63.0 | 89.9 | 120 |
| Lumbini Province | 97.9 | 812 | 61.9 | 19.7 | 55.1 | 56.9 | 85.2 | 795 |
| Urban | 97.2 | 468 | 67.5 | 19.4 | 55.7 | 58.0 | 84.6 | 455 |
| Rural | 98.9 | 344 | 54.4 | 20.2 | 54.2 | 55.3 | 86.0 | 340 |
| Karnali Province | 97.5 | 266 | 55.8 | 24.6 | 59.4 | 66.0 | 84.3 | 259 |
| Urban | 99.1 | 154 | 60.0 | 28.1 | 61.9 | 70.5 | 89.2 | 152 |
| Rural | 95.2 | 113 | 49.9 | 19.7 | 55.9 | 59.6 | 77.3 | 107 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 93.5 | 355 | 63.0 | 25.8 | 51.9 | 59.7 | 85.9 | 332 |
| Urban | 94.6 | 233 | 61.4 | 25.5 | 50.9 | 56.7 | 85.1 | 221 |
| Rural | 91.5 | 122 | 66.2 | 26.5 | 53.8 | 65.7 | 87.4 | 111 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 92.3 | 393 | 50.6 | 17.5 | 42.8 | 50.0 | 87.3 | 363 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 94.6 | 1,898 | 53.9 | 20.9 | 45.7 | 49.2 | 88.3 | 1,795 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 92.7 | 891 | 51.5 | 22.8 | 45.6 | 48.9 | 88.7 | 826 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 96.2 | 1,007 | 55.9 | 19.2 | 45.8 | 49.5 | 87.9 | 969 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 98.6 | 2,244 | 67.2 | 25.8 | 54.0 | 61.4 | 91.1 | 2,213 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 97.8 | 1,284 | 64.5 | 24.2 | 52.0 | 58.9 | 91.6 | 1,256 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 99.7 | 959 | 70.7 | 27.9 | 56.7 | 64.8 | 90.6 | 957 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 100.0 | 377 | 82.0 | 33.8 | 73.0 | 79.2 | 93.7 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 91.4 | 751 | 53.2 | 22.0 | 48.9 | 52.1 | 87.9 | 687 |
| Second | 96.1 | 933 | 55.6 | 19.1 | 46.8 | 50.5 | 86.4 | 897 |
| Middle | 96.1 | 957 | 58.7 | 22.2 | 45.5 | 54.1 | 90.6 | 920 |
| Fourth | 98.0 | 1,135 | 64.2 | 23.7 | 52.8 | 59.6 | 91.9 | 1,113 |
| Highest | 99.7 | 1,137 | 73.2 | 30.7 | 60.5 | 66.4 | 91.6 | 1,133 |
| Total | 96.7 | 4,913 | 62.1 | 23.9 | 51.5 | 57.4 | 90.0 | 4,749 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.22.1 Diagnosis of and treatment for tuberculosis: Women

Among women age 15–49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), percentage who know that tuberculosis can be cured; among those who know that TB can be cured, percentage who know the duration of treatment; among those who have heard of TB, percentage who were ever told by a health care provider that they have TB; and among those who were diagnosed with TB, percentage who sought treatment for TB, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among women who have heard of TB: | | Among women who know TB can be cured, percentage who believe that the duration of treatment is: | | | | | Among women who have heard of TB: | | Among women who were ever diagnosed with TB: | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Percentage who know TB can be cured | Number of women | Less than 6 months | 6 months | 7 months or more | Don't know | Number of women | Percentage who were ever told by a health care provider that they have/had TB | Number of women | Percentage who sought treatment for TB | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 78.5 | 2,492 | 7.8 | 20.3 | 10.7 | 61.2 | 1,957 | 0.4 | 2,492 | * | 9 |
| 20–24 | 83.3 | 2,545 | 8.4 | 25.1 | 9.9 | 56.6 | 2,119 | 1.0 | 2,545 | * | 26 |
| 25–29 | 88.0 | 2,330 | 6.6 | 37.4 | 9.8 | 46.2 | 2,051 | 1.3 | 2,330 | (86.3) | 30 |
| 30–34 | 90.0 | 2,054 | 4.5 | 42.6 | 10.6 | 42.4 | 1,849 | 1.2 | 2,054 | * | 24 |
| 35–39 | 90.8 | 1,902 | 5.8 | 45.7 | 12.8 | 35.7 | 1,726 | 1.6 | 1,902 | (100.0) | 29 |
| 40–44 | 91.2 | 1,525 | 5.2 | 41.9 | 17.1 | 35.8 | 1,390 | 3.3 | 1,525 | (97.2) | 50 |
| 45–49 | 91.3 | 1,246 | 6.7 | 42.5 | 18.2 | 32.6 | 1,137 | 2.4 | 1,246 | (100.0) | 29 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 83.3 | 3,073 | 8.4 | 26.9 | 10.2 | 54.6 | 2,559 | 0.8 | 3,073 | * | 26 |
| Married or living together | 87.6 | 10,588 | 6.0 | 37.4 | 12.7 | 43.8 | 9,279 | 1.5 | 10,588 | 94.9 | 163 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 90.7 | 432 | 5.7 | 46.0 | 10.3 | 37.9 | 392 | 2.1 | 432 | * | 9 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 92.1 | 3,975 | 7.2 | 46.6 | 13.6 | 32.6 | 3,659 | 1.1 | 3,975 | (92.0) | 45 |
| Dalit | 83.9 | 2,092 | 7.2 | 38.2 | 12.4 | 42.2 | 1,756 | 1.7 | 2,092 | (89.3) | 35 |
| Janajati | 89.0 | 5,165 | 6.8 | 34.2 | 11.2 | 47.8 | 4,594 | 1.9 | 5,165 | 100.0 | 97 |
| Madhesi | 78.6 | 2,223 | 4.1 | 18.0 | 12.2 | 65.7 | 1,748 | 0.7 | 2,223 | * | 15 |
| Muslim | 73.6 | 623 | 5.1 | 15.4 | 8.3 | 71.2 | 459 | 1.0 | 623 | * | 6 |
| Other | * | 15 | * | * | * | * | 15 | * | 15 | * | 0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 88.1 | 9,756 | 6.6 | 37.3 | 11.4 | 44.7 | 8,591 | 1.5 | 9,756 | 96.0 | 149 |
| Rural | 83.9 | 4,337 | 6.2 | 31.3 | 13.9 | 48.6 | 3,639 | 1.1 | 4,337 | 92.5 | 49 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 84.8 | 742 | 9.3 | 36.3 | 15.3 | 39.1 | 629 | 0.7 | 742 | * | 5 |
| Hill | 90.1 | 5,592 | 6.7 | 41.8 | 13.7 | 37.7 | 5,037 | 1.5 | 5,592 | 97.3 | 86 |
| Terai | 84.6 | 7,759 | 6.1 | 30.5 | 10.6 | 52.8 | 6,564 | 1.4 | 7,759 | 93.2 | 106 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 87.7 | 2,393 | 7.9 | 32.3 | 11.0 | 48.8 | 2,098 | 0.9 | 2,393 | * | 22 |
| Urban | 89.2 | 1,570 | 7.2 | 35.5 | 10.1 | 47.1 | 1,401 | 0.9 | 1,570 | * | 15 |
| Rural | 84.7 | 823 | 9.2 | 25.9 | 12.8 | 52.2 | 696 | 0.9 | 823 | * | 7 |
| Madhesh Province | 75.9 | 2,856 | 3.5 | 18.0 | 11.6 | 67.0 | 2,167 | 1.1 | 2,856 | (96.0) | 33 |
| Urban | 76.0 | 2,110 | 3.4 | 17.5 | 10.8 | 68.3 | 1,603 | 1.1 | 2,110 | * | 23 |
| Rural | 75.6 | 746 | 3.7 | 19.5 | 13.6 | 63.3 | 564 | 1.3 | 746 | * | 10 |
| Bagmati Province | 91.5 | 2,950 | 8.6 | 45.2 | 12.7 | 33.5 | 2,700 | 2.0 | 2,950 | (100.0) | 58 |
| Urban | 92.7 | 2,412 | 8.8 | 46.9 | 12.4 | 31.9 | 2,236 | 2.1 | 2,412 | (100.0) | 50 |
| Rural | 86.2 | 538 | 7.5 | 37.0 | 14.3 | 41.1 | 464 | 1.5 | 538 | * | 8 |
| Gandaki Province | 91.0 | 1,369 | 5.2 | 40.4 | 12.3 | 42.0 | 1,246 | 1.2 | 1,369 | * | 16 |
| Urban | 91.8 | 978 | 5.0 | 40.8 | 12.5 | 41.7 | 897 | 1.2 | 978 | * | 12 |
| Rural | 89.0 | 391 | 5.8 | 39.4 | 11.8 | 43.0 | 348 | 1.2 | 391 | * | 5 |
| Lumbini Province | 88.7 | 2,544 | 4.7 | 37.9 | 12.1 | 45.2 | 2,256 | 1.7 | 2,544 | (97.1) | 44 |
| Urban | 91.2 | 1,485 | 5.4 | 40.5 | 10.5 | 43.6 | 1,354 | 2.2 | 1,485 | (96.2) | 33 |
| Rural | 85.2 | 1,059 | 3.8 | 34.0 | 14.5 | 47.7 | 902 | 1.0 | 1,059 | * | 11 |
| Karnali Province | 88.3 | 822 | 9.6 | 39.1 | 9.5 | 41.8 | 726 | 1.3 | 822 | * | 11 |
| Urban | 91.4 | 469 | 8.8 | 42.8 | 7.3 | 41.1 | 429 | 1.2 | 469 | * | 6 |
| Rural | 84.3 | 353 | 10.8 | 33.7 | 12.7 | 42.8 | 297 | 1.5 | 353 | * | 5 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 89.6 | 1,159 | 7.8 | 39.4 | 15.6 | 37.1 | 1,038 | 1.2 | 1,159 | * | 14 |
| Urban | 91.7 | 732 | 9.3 | 41.3 | 14.5 | 34.8 | 671 | 1.5 | 732 | * | 11 |
| Rural | 85.9 | 427 | 5.1 | 35.9 | 17.7 | 41.4 | 367 | 0.7 | 427 | * | 3 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 81.4 | 3,385 | 5.9 | 28.3 | 14.6 | 51.2 | 2,757 | 2.3 | 3,385 | 96.8 | 77 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 84.9 | 4,324 | 5.8 | 34.8 | 12.2 | 47.2 | 3,671 | 1.0 | 4,324 | (95.5) | 44 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 84.6 | 2,144 | 6.2 | 35.2 | 13.4 | 45.2 | 1,813 | 1.4 | 2,144 | (93.3) | 29 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 85.3 | 2,180 | 5.4 | 34.5 | 10.9 | 49.1 | 1,858 | 0.7 | 2,180 | * | 15 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 90.1 | 5,728 | 7.2 | 37.6 | 10.9 | 44.3 | 5,163 | 1.0 | 5,728 | 91.2 | 59 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 89.6 | 3,217 | 6.3 | 35.2 | 11.0 | 47.6 | 2,882 | 1.1 | 3,217 | (94.0) | 36 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 90.9 | 2,511 | 8.3 | 40.8 | 10.8 | 40.1 | 2,281 | 0.9 | 2,511 | * | 23 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 97.4 | 656 | 8.0 | 52.7 | 10.8 | 28.6 | 639 | 2.6 | 656 | * | 17 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 82.3 | 2,334 | 7.7 | 29.7 | 14.3 | 48.4 | 1,920 | 1.4 | 2,334 | (97.4) | 32 |
| Second | 82.9 | 2,679 | 5.9 | 31.1 | 11.8 | 51.2 | 2,222 | 1.2 | 2,679 | (97.9) | 31 |
| Middle | 84.6 | 2,879 | 5.1 | 31.0 | 13.3 | 50.6 | 2,435 | 1.3 | 2,879 | (94.0) | 36 |
| Fourth | 89.1 | 3,101 | 6.2 | 35.7 | 10.7 | 47.4 | 2,764 | 1.5 | 3,101 | (91.4) | 48 |
| Highest | 93.2 | 3,100 | 7.7 | 46.3 | 11.3 | 34.7 | 2,889 | 1.6 | 3,100 | (96.3) | 51 |
| Total | 86.8 | 14,093 | 6.5 | 35.5 | 12.1 | 45.9 | 12,230 | 1.4 | 14,093 | 95.1 | 198 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.22.2 Diagnosis of and treatment for tuberculosis: Men

Among men age 15–49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), percentage who know that tuberculosis can be cured; among those who know that TB can be cured, percentage who know the duration of treatment; among those who have heard of TB, percentage who were ever told by a health care provider that they have TB; and among those who were diagnosed with TB, percentage who sought treatment for TB, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among men who have heard of TB: | | Among men who know TB can be cured, percentage who believe that the duration of treatment is: | | | | | Among men who have heard of TB: | | Among men who were ever diagnosed with TB: | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------|------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage who know TB can be cured | Number of men | Less than 6 months | 6 months | 7 months or more | Don't know | Number of men | Percentage who were ever told by a health care provider that they have/had TB | Number of men | Percentage who sought treatment for TB | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 78.8 | 930 | 13.9 | 22.4 | 18.9 | 44.7 | 733 | 0.7 | 930 | * | 7 |
| 20–24 | 83.9 | 833 | 16.5 | 31.8 | 14.7 | 37.1 | 699 | 1.3 | 833 | * | 11 |
| 25–29 | 90.7 | 698 | 9.2 | 38.6 | 16.7 | 35.6 | 633 | 1.0 | 698 | * | 7 |
| 30–34 | 93.2 | 603 | 9.4 | 43.7 | 17.5 | 29.5 | 562 | 1.7 | 603 | * | 11 |
| 35–39 | 92.4 | 623 | 9.2 | 45.2 | 18.2 | 27.4 | 575 | 1.9 | 623 | * | 12 |
| 40–44 | 95.3 | 584 | 9.7 | 47.0 | 18.8 | 24.5 | 557 | 2.2 | 584 | * | 13 |
| 45–49 | 96.1 | 477 | 8.2 | 48.7 | 20.6 | 22.5 | 459 | 4.4 | 477 | * | 21 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 83.5 | 1,696 | 14.2 | 28.7 | 17.1 | 40.0 | 1,416 | 1.0 | 1,696 | * | 16 |
| Married or living together | 91.8 | 3,012 | 9.6 | 43.2 | 18.2 | 29.0 | 2,765 | 2.1 | 3,012 | 97.0 | 62 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | (90.3) | 41 | (20.1) | (51.9) | (13.6) | (14.4) | 37 | (3.9) | 41 | * | 2 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 94.7 | 1,197 | 9.5 | 48.9 | 16.2 | 25.5 | 1,134 | 1.8 | 1,197 | * | 21 |
| Dalit | 85.1 | 632 | 12.6 | 33.5 | 19.2 | 34.7 | 538 | 2.3 | 632 | * | 15 |
| Janajati | 90.9 | 1,805 | 10.0 | 38.7 | 14.9 | 36.3 | 1,640 | 1.8 | 1,805 | (96.4) | 32 |
| Madhesi | 82.3 | 885 | 14.6 | 28.4 | 23.8 | 33.3 | 728 | 1.2 | 885 | * | 10 |
| Muslim | 78.0 | 221 | 14.4 | 25.0 | 25.5 | 35.1 | 173 | 1.0 | 221 | * | 2 |
| Other | * | 8 | * | * | * | * | 5 | * | 8 | * | 0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 89.0 | 3,366 | 11.5 | 38.8 | 16.6 | 33.1 | 2,997 | 1.7 | 3,366 | (96.0) | 57 |
| Rural | 88.3 | 1,383 | 10.4 | 37.6 | 20.5 | 31.4 | 1,221 | 1.7 | 1,383 | (95.8) | 23 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 89.3 | 223 | 8.3 | 41.2 | 14.5 | 36.0 | 199 | 2.1 | 223 | * | 5 |
| Hill | 93.7 | 1,921 | 10.1 | 42.9 | 15.9 | 31.1 | 1,800 | 1.5 | 1,921 | (94.7) | 29 |
| Terai | 85.2 | 2,605 | 12.3 | 34.5 | 19.6 | 33.6 | 2,219 | 1.8 | 2,605 | (96.3) | 47 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 87.8 | 826 | 11.3 | 37.8 | 9.0 | 41.9 | 725 | 1.6 | 826 | * | 13 |
| Urban | 89.1 | 574 | 11.3 | 37.9 | 8.7 | 42.1 | 511 | 1.7 | 574 | * | 10 |
| Rural | 84.8 | 252 | 11.3 | 37.6 | 9.6 | 41.4 | 214 | 1.3 | 252 | * | 3 |
| Madhesh Province | 78.6 | 967 | 15.4 | 25.4 | 27.3 | 31.9 | 760 | 1.2 | 967 | * | 12 |
| Urban | 77.6 | 700 | 16.6 | 26.2 | 26.0 | 31.2 | 544 | 1.2 | 700 | * | 8 |
| Rural | 81.1 | 267 | 12.3 | 23.4 | 30.5 | 33.8 | 217 | 1.5 | 267 | * | 4 |
| Bagmati Province | 90.2 | 1,191 | 6.5 | 39.6 | 15.2 | 38.8 | 1,074 | 1.9 | 1,191 | * | 23 |
| Urban | 90.1 | 1,006 | 6.7 | 40.4 | 14.8 | 38.1 | 906 | 1.9 | 1,006 | * | 19 |
| Rural | 90.8 | 185 | 5.2 | 35.0 | 17.5 | 42.4 | 168 | 2.2 | 185 | * | 4 |
| Gandaki Province | 97.2 | 378 | 18.0 | 48.9 | 17.2 | 15.9 | 367 | 1.7 | 378 | * | 6 |
| Urban | 98.5 | 258 | 19.0 | 47.8 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 254 | 1.6 | 258 | * | 4 |
| Rural | 94.4 | 120 | 15.8 | 51.5 | 18.2 | 14.6 | 113 | 2.0 | 120 | * | 2 |
| Lumbini Province | 93.4 | 795 | 9.6 | 37.5 | 19.6 | 33.3 | 742 | 2.3 | 795 | * | 18 |
| Urban | 95.3 | 455 | 9.9 | 36.5 | 19.4 | 34.2 | 434 | 2.3 | 455 | * | 11 |
| Rural | 90.9 | 340 | 9.2 | 39.0 | 19.8 | 32.0 | 309 | 2.2 | 340 | * | 7 |
| Karnali Province | 94.0 | 259 | 20.0 | 53.1 | 16.7 | 10.2 | 244 | 1.3 | 259 | * | 3 |
| Urban | 96.1 | 152 | 22.2 | 58.7 | 11.4 | 7.7 | 146 | 1.4 | 152 | * | 2 |
| Rural | 91.1 | 107 | 16.7 | 44.7 | 24.6 | 14.0 | 98 | 1.2 | 107 | * | 1 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 91.6 | 332 | 6.0 | 46.4 | 20.8 | 26.8 | 304 | 1.2 | 332 | * | 4 |
| Urban | 91.4 | 221 | 6.9 | 46.4 | 17.2 | 29.5 | 202 | 1.6 | 221 | * | 3 |
| Rural | 92.0 | 111 | 4.4 | 46.3 | 28.1 | 21.3 | 102 | 0.5 | 111 | * | 1 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 76.2 | 363 | 12.5 | 22.7 | 25.7 | 39.1 | 277 | 0.7 | 363 | * | 3 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 87.3 | 1,795 | 11.7 | 33.9 | 19.6 | 34.8 | 1,568 | 2.5 | 1,795 | (95.4) | 44 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 88.2 | 826 | 12.2 | 34.1 | 19.6 | 34.1 | 729 | 2.9 | 826 | * | 24 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 86.6 | 969 | 11.2 | 33.8 | 19.6 | 35.4 | 839 | 2.1 | 969 | * | 20 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 90.5 | 2,213 | 11.4 | 41.3 | 16.0 | 31.3 | 2,004 | 1.2 | 2,213 | (96.9) | 27 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 89.1 | 1,256 | 12.2 | 40.4 | 16.6 | 30.8 | 1,119 | 1.6 | 1,256 | * | 20 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 92.4 | 957 | 10.5 | 42.4 | 15.4 | 31.8 | 884 | 0.7 | 957 | * | 7 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 97.9 | 377 | 7.1 | 53.9 | 13.2 | 25.8 | 369 | 1.8 | 377 | * | 7 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 88.9 | 687 | 12.1 | 37.2 | 19.9 | 30.8 | 611 | 1.5 | 687 | * | 10 |
| Second | 86.0 | 897 | 13.1 | 31.9 | 18.9 | 36.1 | 771 | 1.0 | 897 | * | 9 |
| Middle | 86.2 | 920 | 15.4 | 34.6 | 18.3 | 31.7 | 793 | 2.5 | 920 | (90.8) | 23 |
| Fourth | 88.4 | 1,113 | 8.3 | 41.3 | 17.9 | 32.6 | 983 | 2.5 | 1,113 | * | 28 |
| Highest | 93.6 | 1,133 | 8.9 | 44.1 | 15.2 | 31.7 | 1,060 | 0.9 | 1,133 | * | 10 |
| Total | 88.8 | 4,749 | 11.2 | 38.4 | 17.8 | 32.6 | 4,218 | 1.7 | 4,749 | 95.9 | 80 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.23 Source of treatment for TB

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever been diagnosed with tuberculosis by source of treatment for TB, Nepal DHS 2022

| Source of treatment | Women | Men |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Public sector | 68.7 | 72.9 |
| Government hospital | 52.2 | 64.5 |
| Primary health care/primary hospital | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| Health post | 22.4 | 20.8 |
| Other public sector | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Private medical sector | 32.0 | 20.6 |
| Private hospital | 26.5 | 17.3 |
| Private clinic | 6.0 | 3.3 |
| Pharmacy | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Other private medical sector | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| Marie Stopes | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Other NGO medical sector | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Other private sector | 6.1 | 3.9 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| Number | 198 | 80 |

Table 3.24.1 Knowledge about COVID-19: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have heard of COVID-19, and among women who have heard of COVID-19, percentage who report the three most common symptoms of COVID-19, percentage who know that COVID-19 can be prevented, and percentage who are taking measures to reduce the risk of being infected with COVID-19, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among all respondents: | | Among respondents who have heard of COVID-19: | | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Percentage who have heard of COVID-19 | Number | Percentage who report fever as common symptom | Percentage who report cough as common symptom | Percentage who report shortness of breath and breathing difficulties as common symptoms | Percentage who know that COVID-19 can be prevented | Percentage who are taking measures to reduce the risk of being infected with COVID-19 ¹ | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 99.9 | 2,643 | 94.2 | 79.1 | 28.6 | 98.3 | 91.6 | 2,640 |
| 20–24 | 99.9 | 2,637 | 94.4 | 79.8 | 25.9 | 98.7 | 91.4 | 2,636 |
| 25–29 | 99.9 | 2,435 | 93.8 | 78.6 | 30.2 | 98.7 | 91.9 | 2,434 |
| 30–34 | 100.0 | 2,144 | 94.0 | 76.5 | 30.7 | 98.9 | 93.3 | 2,143 |
| 35–39 | 99.9 | 2,025 | 91.6 | 75.2 | 29.4 | 97.8 | 92.8 | 2,024 |
| 40–44 | 99.8 | 1,629 | 91.6 | 73.8 | 24.8 | 98.1 | 91.3 | 1,626 |
| 45–49 | 99.6 | 1,332 | 90.2 | 76.2 | 27.2 | 98.1 | 91.0 | 1,326 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 99.9 | 3,203 | 94.7 | 78.2 | 31.6 | 98.8 | 94.6 | 3,200 |
| Married or living together | 99.9 | 11,180 | 92.8 | 77.4 | 27.5 | 98.3 | 91.2 | 11,166 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 100.0 | 462 | 90.3 | 71.4 | 24.5 | 98.1 | 91.6 | 462 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 99.8 | 4,152 | 94.6 | 74.2 | 37.1 | 98.8 | 93.9 | 4,145 |
| Dalit | 99.9 | 2,240 | 90.5 | 77.0 | 25.9 | 97.9 | 89.5 | 2,238 |
| Janajati | 99.9 | 5,428 | 93.7 | 75.5 | 28.3 | 98.0 | 92.1 | 5,423 |
| Madhesi | 100.0 | 2,333 | 92.6 | 85.4 | 18.4 | 99.2 | 92.6 | 2,332 |
| Muslim | 99.7 | 676 | 90.0 | 85.4 | 15.7 | 98.9 | 84.0 | 674 |
| Other | * | 15 | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.9 | 10,178 | 93.8 | 77.6 | 29.6 | 99.0 | 92.9 | 10,169 |
| Rural | 99.8 | 4,667 | 91.7 | 77.0 | 25.2 | 97.3 | 89.8 | 4,659 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 99.8 | 791 | 90.7 | 72.4 | 31.0 | 97.2 | 89.0 | 790 |
| Hill | 99.9 | 5,872 | 94.2 | 73.6 | 34.9 | 98.0 | 90.9 | 5,866 |
| Terai | 99.9 | 8,182 | 92.6 | 80.6 | 23.2 | 98.9 | 93.0 | 8,172 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 100.0 | 2,493 | 93.8 | 77.6 | 28.3 | 99.2 | 94.9 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 1,640 | 93.9 | 77.4 | 28.4 | 99.4 | 96.0 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 853 | 93.6 | 78.1 | 28.0 | 99.0 | 92.8 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 99.9 | 3,010 | 91.8 | 85.4 | 15.4 | 99.2 | 89.8 | 3,007 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 2,226 | 91.8 | 85.0 | 16.2 | 99.2 | 88.9 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 99.7 | 783 | 92.0 | 86.3 | 13.3 | 99.3 | 92.5 | 781 |
| Bagmati Province | 99.9 | 3,062 | 95.3 | 72.0 | 35.6 | 98.3 | 91.2 | 3,058 |
| Urban | 99.9 | 2,464 | 95.7 | 72.4 | 37.0 | 99.0 | 93.4 | 2,462 |
| Rural | 99.7 | 599 | 93.4 | 70.3 | 29.9 | 95.7 | 81.8 | 597 |
| Gandaki Province | 99.9 | 1,401 | 94.9 | 74.9 | 37.8 | 98.8 | 91.8 | 1,400 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 992 | 95.3 | 76.4 | 38.6 | 99.5 | 93.2 | 992 |
| Rural | 99.7 | 409 | 94.0 | 71.2 | 35.8 | 96.9 | 88.4 | 407 |
| Lumbini Province | 99.8 | 2,691 | 91.6 | 75.8 | 25.8 | 98.1 | 92.8 | 2,686 |
| Urban | 99.7 | 1,553 | 92.4 | 74.8 | 28.8 | 98.3 | 94.0 | 1,549 |
| Rural | 99.9 | 1,138 | 90.5 | 77.3 | 21.7 | 97.9 | 91.2 | 1,137 |
| Karnali Province | 99.8 | 909 | 87.9 | 72.9 | 31.7 | 96.3 | 89.4 | 908 |
| Urban | 99.9 | 507 | 91.0 | 75.5 | 34.4 | 98.2 | 93.4 | 507 |
| Rural | 99.7 | 402 | 84.0 | 69.5 | 28.3 | 93.8 | 84.3 | 401 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 99.8 | 1,279 | 94.7 | 80.2 | 33.1 | 97.1 | 93.0 | 1,277 |
| Urban | 99.7 | 796 | 95.6 | 81.1 | 34.3 | 98.3 | 93.7 | 793 |
| Rural | 99.9 | 484 | 93.3 | 78.7 | 31.1 | 95.0 | 91.9 | 483 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 99.7 | 3,796 | 87.9 | 73.8 | 18.1 | 96.8 | 86.5 | 3,786 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 99.9 | 4,595 | 93.1 | 77.9 | 26.6 | 98.2 | 90.4 | 4,593 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 99.9 | 2,314 | 91.8 | 76.6 | 24.8 | 97.8 | 88.5 | 2,312 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 99.9 | 2,281 | 94.5 | 79.1 | 28.4 | 98.6 | 92.4 | 2,280 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 99.9 | 5,798 | 96.0 | 79.2 | 34.3 | 99.5 | 95.9 | 5,794 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 99.9 | 3,270 | 96.0 | 79.2 | 33.1 | 99.4 | 94.9 | 3,265 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 100.0 | 2,529 | 96.0 | 79.1 | 35.8 | 99.6 | 97.1 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 100.0 | 656 | 97.8 | 78.9 | 45.2 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 99.8 | 2,628 | 89.9 | 73.4 | 25.2 | 95.4 | 85.4 | 2,623 |
| Second | 99.8 | 2,857 | 91.0 | 75.6 | 24.1 | 98.3 | 90.7 | 2,852 |
| Middle | 99.9 | 3,028 | 93.1 | 80.0 | 24.3 | 98.9 | 92.0 | 3,025 |
| Fourth | 100.0 | 3,197 | 94.8 | 78.8 | 28.7 | 99.3 | 94.3 | 3,195 |
| Highest | 99.9 | 3,135 | 96.2 | 78.5 | 37.9 | 99.8 | 96.1 | 3,133 |
| Total | 99.9 | 14,845 | 93.1 | 77.4 | 28.3 | 98.4 | 91.9 | 14,828 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Measures taken to reduce the risk of being infected with COVID-19 include wearing a mask, washing hands properly, using sanitizer, maintaining distance, avoiding touching eyes/nose/mouth, practicing respiratory hygiene, getting vaccinated, and focusing on cleanliness.

Table 3.24.2 Knowledge about COVID-19: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have heard of COVID-19, and among men who have heard of COVID-19, percentage who report the three most common symptoms of COVID-19, percentage who know that COVID-19 can be prevented, and percentage who are taking measures to reduce the risk of being infected with COVID-19, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among all respondents: | | Among respondents who have heard of COVID-19: | | | | | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage who have heard of COVID-19 | Number | Percentage who report fever as common symptom | Percentage who report cough as common symptom | Percentage who report shortness of breath and breathing difficulties as common symptoms | Percentage who know that COVID-19 can be prevented | Percentage who are taking measures to reduce the risk of being infected with COVID-19 ¹ | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 99.8 | 985 | 95.1 | 79.2 | 31.7 | 98.4 | 93.8 | 983 |
| 20–24 | 100.0 | 857 | 95.9 | 80.6 | 31.4 | 99.5 | 97.1 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 99.6 | 716 | 95.8 | 79.7 | 28.0 | 99.1 | 96.0 | 713 |
| 30–34 | 99.8 | 616 | 96.9 | 79.8 | 31.7 | 99.7 | 96.3 | 615 |
| 35–39 | 99.7 | 639 | 96.1 | 78.9 | 28.9 | 98.8 | 96.0 | 637 |
| 40–44 | 99.6 | 604 | 94.1 | 75.5 | 30.3 | 98.5 | 92.4 | 602 |
| 45–49 | 99.6 | 496 | 93.8 | 73.6 | 31.8 | 98.0 | 93.4 | 494 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 99.8 | 1,768 | 95.7 | 79.2 | 33.2 | 99.1 | 95.4 | 1,765 |
| Married or living together | 99.7 | 3,101 | 95.4 | 78.3 | 29.1 | 98.8 | 95.0 | 3,092 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | (100.0) | 44 | (90.5) | (69.1) | (29.3) | (97.7) | (91.5) | 44 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 99.9 | 1,232 | 96.6 | 77.3 | 37.7 | 99.6 | 97.9 | 1,230 |
| Dalit | 100.0 | 658 | 93.1 | 75.5 | 26.4 | 98.8 | 92.7 | 658 |
| Janajati | 99.8 | 1,869 | 95.0 | 75.3 | 29.6 | 99.1 | 95.1 | 1,866 |
| Madhesi | 99.3 | 917 | 96.2 | 86.2 | 26.7 | 97.5 | 93.1 | 911 |
| Muslim | 99.6 | 228 | 95.9 | 89.9 | 26.7 | 98.5 | 95.2 | 228 |
| Other | * | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.8 | 3,462 | 96.1 | 79.4 | 32.2 | 99.0 | 95.4 | 3,454 |
| Rural | 99.7 | 1,451 | 94.0 | 76.5 | 26.8 | 98.6 | 94.3 | 1,447 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 100.0 | 255 | 94.6 | 79.5 | 28.4 | 99.2 | 98.2 | 255 |
| Hill | 99.9 | 1,973 | 96.5 | 74.6 | 37.0 | 99.4 | 97.1 | 1,972 |
| Terai | 99.6 | 2,685 | 94.7 | 81.3 | 26.1 | 98.5 | 93.4 | 2,674 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 99.7 | 882 | 93.3 | 73.7 | 25.9 | 98.0 | 94.8 | 879 |
| Urban | 99.7 | 604 | 93.6 | 73.6 | 26.2 | 98.5 | 94.9 | 603 |
| Rural | 99.7 | 278 | 92.8 | 73.9 | 25.1 | 96.8 | 94.6 | 277 |
| Madhesh Province | 99.4 | 997 | 96.2 | 87.9 | 20.7 | 97.4 | 90.6 | 991 |
| Urban | 99.4 | 722 | 96.8 | 88.0 | 20.4 | 97.9 | 91.0 | 718 |
| Rural | 99.5 | 275 | 94.9 | 87.6 | 21.5 | 96.3 | 89.5 | 273 |
| Bagmati Province | 100.0 | 1,214 | 97.7 | 80.3 | 32.9 | 99.6 | 98.2 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 1,016 | 97.9 | 79.5 | 35.1 | 99.5 | 98.1 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 198 | 96.6 | 84.2 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 99.6 | 387 | 97.1 | 72.8 | 41.1 | 99.8 | 94.7 | 385 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 264 | 98.3 | 76.0 | 41.8 | 99.7 | 95.6 | 264 |
| Rural | 98.7 | 123 | 94.4 | 65.8 | 39.6 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 121 |
| Lumbini Province | 99.9 | 812 | 93.8 | 76.4 | 32.0 | 99.6 | 94.6 | 811 |
| Urban | 99.7 | 468 | 94.3 | 79.1 | 37.0 | 99.3 | 95.5 | 467 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 344 | 93.2 | 72.9 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 100.0 | 266 | 94.2 | 70.4 | 38.8 | 99.9 | 99.0 | 266 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 154 | 95.0 | 71.7 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 154 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 113 | 93.2 | 68.7 | 31.1 | 99.7 | 98.8 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 99.8 | 355 | 93.6 | 75.6 | 41.3 | 99.9 | 96.7 | 354 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 233 | 93.9 | 76.8 | 42.5 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 233 |
| Rural | 99.6 | 122 | 93.0 | 73.3 | 39.0 | 99.6 | 96.8 | 121 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 99.8 | 393 | 90.0 | 76.8 | 11.5 | 95.8 | 86.8 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 99.7 | 1,898 | 94.5 | 77.2 | 24.4 | 98.7 | 93.4 | 1,893 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 99.7 | 891 | 93.9 | 73.7 | 21.5 | 98.5 | 92.6 | 888 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 99.7 | 1,007 | 95.1 | 80.2 | 26.9 | 99.0 | 94.0 | 1,004 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 99.8 | 2,244 | 96.5 | 79.3 | 36.7 | 99.4 | 97.3 | 2,240 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 99.7 | 1,284 | 96.2 | 77.8 | 33.8 | 98.9 | 96.8 | 1,281 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 99.9 | 959 | 97.0 | 81.3 | 40.5 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 99.6 | 377 | 99.3 | 82.9 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 376 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 99.7 | 751 | 93.0 | 70.4 | 28.6 | 98.6 | 92.8 | 749 |
| Second | 100.0 | 933 | 94.1 | 77.9 | 23.3 | 98.3 | 92.0 | 933 |
| Middle | 99.5 | 957 | 95.5 | 80.8 | 25.6 | 98.3 | 94.9 | 952 |
| Fourth | 99.7 | 1,135 | 95.7 | 78.5 | 31.7 | 99.4 | 96.6 | 1,132 |
| Highest | 99.9 | 1,137 | 97.9 | 82.6 | 40.9 | 99.6 | 97.8 | 1,135 |
| Total | 99.8 | 4,913 | 95.4 | 78.5 | 30.6 | 98.9 | 95.1 | 4,901 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Measures taken to reduce the risk of being infected with COVID-19 include wearing a mask, washing hands properly, using sanitizer, maintaining distance, avoiding touching eyes/nose/mouth, practicing respiratory hygiene, getting vaccinated, and focusing on cleanliness.

Table 3.25 Source of knowledge on COVID-19

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 by source of knowledge on COVID-19, Nepal DHS 2022

| Source of knowledge | Women | Men |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Health facilities or health workers | 27.2 | 16.9 |
| Health facility | 20.8 | 9.0 |
| Female community health volunteers | 4.0 | 2.2 |
| Health mother's group | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Community health workers | 3.4 | 5.3 |
| Urban health center | 1.8 | 3.0 |
| Media and social media | 72.9 | 87.1 |
| Radio programs | 23.8 | 29.6 |
| Television | 37.8 | 46.6 |
| Social media | 33.0 | 55.5 |
| SMS/text message | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Phone counseling | 4.9 | 2.6 |
| Mobile ring tone | 31.0 | 33.4 |
| Other source | 87.6 | 80.5 |
| Family/friends/neighbors/relatives | 86.7 | 79.8 |
| Other | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Number | 14,845 | 4,913 |

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Key Findings

- **Marriage registration:** 81% of women age 15–49 have their marriage registered with the civil authorities. Marriage registration is lower among women age 15–19 (8%) than among women in other age groups.
- **Polygyny:** The percentage of married women age 15–49 with one or more co-wives decreased from 4% in 2016 to 2% in 2022.
- **Age at first marriage:** In Nepal, women marry earlier than men. The median age at first marriage is 18.3 years among women and 22.3 years among men age 25–49.
- **Sexual initiation:** The median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 25–49 (20.7 years) is 1.6 years earlier than the median age at first marriage (22.3 years), while the median ages at first marriage and first sexual intercourse are the same among women age 25–49 (18.3 years).
- **Recent sexual activity:** 31% of never-married men have had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, and 5% had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. The timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity, however, also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently in union

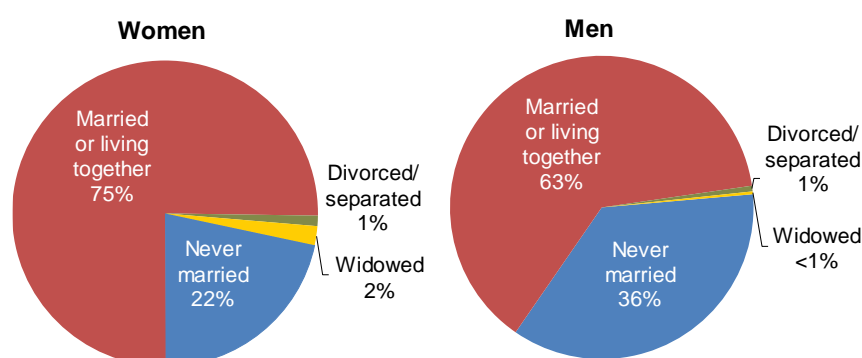
Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey. In this report, the terms currently in union and currently married are used interchangeably except where noted.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

In Nepal, 75% of women and 63% of men age 15–49 are currently married or in union. Twenty-two percent of women and 36% of men have never been married (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**). One in five women (21%) age 15–19 are currently married or in union, as compared with only 5% of men in the same age group. By age 20–24, more than two-thirds of women (68%) are married or living together with a partner, compared with about one-third (35%) of men.

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49



Trends: The proportion of women age 15–19 who are currently married has declined over time, from 43% in 1996 to 27% in 2016 and 21% in 2022, indicating a trend towards decreasing female adolescent marriage. The proportion of women age 20–24 who are currently married has also declined, from 84% in 1996 to 75% in 2016 and 68% in 2022.

4.2 MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

Registered marriage

A woman whose marriage is registered with the civil authorities regardless of whether or not she has a marriage certificate.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49 (does not include women who are living together with a man as if married but who do not report themselves to be married)

In Nepal, a couple should have their marriage registered by filing an application with the civil authorities specified by the Government of Nepal based on the National Civil Act, 2017 (Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs 2017). According to the Marriage Registration Act 2028, any marriage or marital relation concluded pursuant to the custom, tradition, usage, or practice under any religion, ethnicity, or dynasty should be registered under the act if such marriage does not contradict the provisions of the act (Nepal Law Commission 1971).

Eighty-one percent of women age 15–49 have registered their marriage with the civil authorities, and 80% have a marriage certificate (**Table 4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Marriage registration rises dramatically from 8% among women age 15–19 to 64% among women age 20–24 and 91% among those age 30–34 (**Table 4.2**).
- The proportion of women who have registered their marriage is highest in Bagmati Province (85%) and lowest in Karnali Province (71%).
- Marriage registration increases with increasing wealth, from 70% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 90% among those in the highest quintile.

4.3 POLYGyny

Polygyny

Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Two percent of currently married women age 15–49 reported that they have co-wives, while 1% of men reported having more than one wife (**Table 4.3.1** and **Table 4.3.2**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with one or more co-wives decreased from 6% in 1996 to 4% in 2016 and 2% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women reporting that they have one or more co-wives is highest among those age 40–44 (4%) and lowest among those age 15–19 (less than 1%). Similarly, men age 40–44 are most likely to have two or more wives (3%) (**Table 4.3.1** and **Table 4.3.2**).
- The percentage of women with one or more co-wives is highest among those in the Brahmin/Chhetri ethnic group (3%) and lowest among those in the Madhesi group (1%) (**Table 4.3.1**).
- The percentage of women with one or more co-wives is highest in Sudurpashchim Province (5%) and lowest in Madhesh Province (1%).
- Women with no education are more likely to have co-wives (3%) than women who have more than a secondary education (1%). Men with no education or a basic education are more likely to have two or more wives (1% and 2%, respectively) than men with more than a secondary education (0%) (**Table 4.3.1** and **Table 4.3.2**).

4.4 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 25–49

In Nepal, women marry earlier than men. The median age at first marriage is 18.3 years among women age 25–49 and 22.3 years among men age 25–49. Twelve percent of women age 25–49 were first married by age 15, as compared with 1% of men. Forty-seven percent of women age 25–49 were first married by age 18, while the corresponding figure among men is only 14%. Nine in 10 women age 25–49 (90%) were first married by age 25, compared with only about 7 in 10 men (68%) (**Table 4.4**).

Trends: The median age at first marriage has increased over time, from 16.2 years in 1996 to 17.9 years in 2016 and 18.3 years in 2022 among women and from 20.1 years in 2001 to 21.7 years in 2016 and 22.3 years in 2022 among men age 25–49.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 is lowest in the Muslim ethnic group (16.5 years) and highest in the Janajati group (19.2 years) (**Table 4.5**).
- Women age 25–49 in Madhesh Province marry at an earlier age (16.6 years) than those in other provinces, with Bagmati having the highest median age at marriage (19.9 years). Among men, the

median age at marriage is lowest among those in Karnali Province (20.3 years) and highest among those in Bagmati Province (23.8 years) (**Table 4.5**).

- The median age at first marriage among women and men age 25–49 increases with increasing education. Women with a secondary education marry 3.6 years later than women with no education (20.5 years versus 16.9 years). Similarly, men with a secondary education marry 4.0 years later than those with no education (23.8 years versus 19.8 years).

4.5 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 25–49

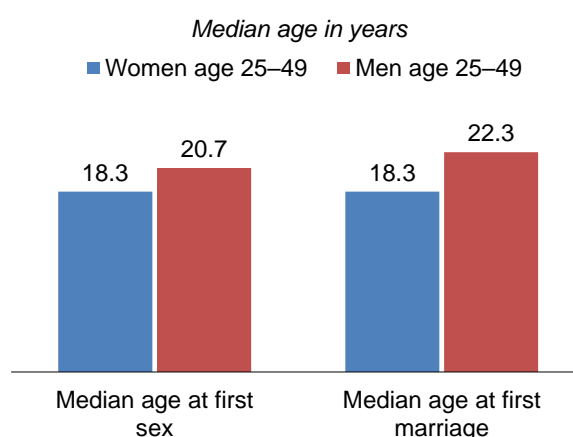
The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25–49 is 18.3 years, while the median age among men is 20.7 years. On average, women have their first sexual intercourse 2.4 years earlier than men, primarily because women marry earlier than men (**Table 4.6**).

Nine percent of women age 25–49 had their first sexual intercourse by age 15, as compared with 2% of men. The percentage among of women who had first sexual intercourse by age 18 increases to 47%, while the corresponding figure among men is only 21%. Ninety-one percent of women and 78% of men had their first sexual intercourse by age 25.

Sixty-one percent of men and 54% of women age 15–24 reported that they never had sexual intercourse. This is another indication that sexual intercourse begins at an earlier age among women than among men (**Table 4.6**).

Among men, the median age at first sexual intercourse (20.7 years) is 1.6 years earlier than the median age at first marriage (22.3 years), while the median ages at first sexual intercourse and first marriage are the same (18.3 years) among women age 25–49. This shows that men are more likely than women to have sexual intercourse before marriage, while women in general have sexual intercourse with their first marriage (**Figure 4.2**).

Figure 4.2 Median age at first sex and first marriage



Trends: The percentage of women age 25–49 who had their first sexual intercourse by age 18 decreased from 65% in 1996 to 51% in 2016 and 47% in 2022. The percentage among men also decreased, from 33% in 2001 to 21% in 2022 (**Figure 4.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25–49 is lowest in Madhesh Province (16.6 years) and highest in Bagmati Province (19.7 years). Among men, the median age at first sexual intercourse is lowest in Karnali Province (19.4 years) and highest in Koshi Province (22.2 years) (**Table 4.7**).
- Among both women and men, the median age at first sexual intercourse is earlier among those with no education. Among women age 25–49, the median age at first sexual intercourse ranges from 16.9 years among those with no education to 24.5 years among those with more than a secondary education. The median age among men ranges from 19.5 years among those with no education to 21.7 years among those with a secondary education (**Figure 4.4**).

4.6 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Forty-eight percent of women and 54% of men age 15–49 had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Twenty-one percent of women and 25% of men had never had sexual intercourse (**Table 4.8.1** and **Table 4.8.2**).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15–49 who reported having sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks has not changed since the last survey. The proportion of men who reported having sexual intercourse within the 4 weeks preceding the survey decreased from 61% in 2016 to 54% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Six percent of men age 15–19 were sexually active in the past 4 weeks, as compared with 13% of women in the same age group (**Table 4.8.1** and **Table 4.8.2**).
- Among men who have never been married, 31% have had sexual intercourse in their lifetime and 5% had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks (**Table 4.8.2**). Only 3% of women who have never been married have had sexual intercourse (**Table 4.8.1**).
- Thirty-seven percent of currently married women did not have sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 4.8.1**).
- Women who have been married for 1–4 years (58%) and those who have been married for 5–9 years (59%) were less sexually active in the 4 weeks before the survey than those who have been married for less than 1 year (68%) or more than 10 years (65% or more) (**Table 4.8.1**).

Figure 4.3 Trends in early sexual intercourse

Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by age 18

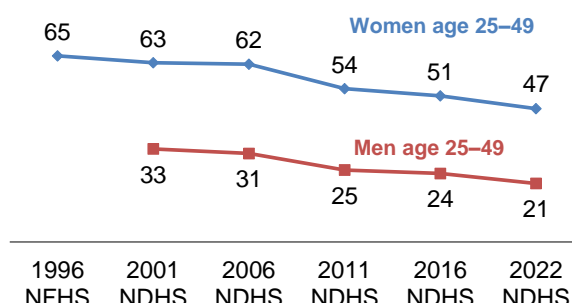
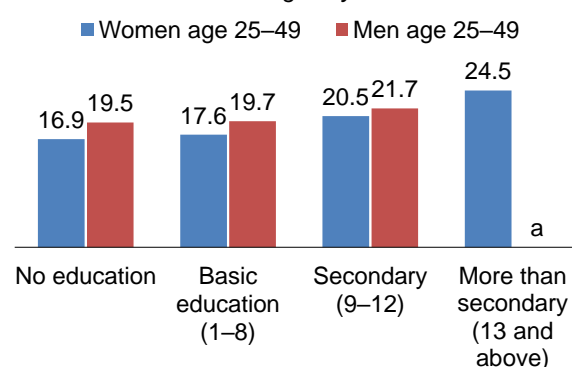


Figure 4.4 Women's and men's median age at first intercourse by education

Median age in years



Note: a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

- The proportion of women who have never had sexual intercourse increases from 3% among those with no education to 37% among those with a secondary education before falling to 25% among those with more than a secondary education. Similarly, the proportion of men who have never had intercourse increases from 6% among those with no education to 34% among those with a secondary education and then declines to 18% among those with more than a secondary education.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1** Current marital status
- **Table 4.2** Marriage registration
- **Table 4.3.1** Number of women's co-wives
- **Table 4.3.2** Number of men's wives
- **Table 4.4** Age at first marriage
- **Table 4.5** Median age at first marriage by background characteristics
- **Table 4.6** Age at first sexual intercourse
- **Table 4.7** Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics
- **Table 4.8.1** Recent sexual activity: Women
- **Table 4.8.2** Recent sexual activity: Men

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by current marital status, by age, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age | Marital status | | | | | Total | Percentage of respondents currently in union | Number of respondents |
|-------|----------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|-------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Never married | Married or living together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 78.4 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 31.3 | 67.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 8.1 | 90.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 2.4 | 94.5 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 1.3 | 94.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 0.8 | 93.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 1.4 | 89.2 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 1,332 |
| Total | 21.6 | 75.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 14,845 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 95.3 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 64.7 | 35.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35.1 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 27.5 | 71.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71.7 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 8.4 | 91.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 2.5 | 95.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 1.0 | 97.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 0.9 | 97.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 496 |
| Total | 36.0 | 63.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 63.1 | 4,913 |

Table 4.2 Marriage registration

Percentage of currently women age 15–49 whose current marriage is registered with the civil authorities, and percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authorities and who have a marriage certificate, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authorities ¹ | Percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authorities and who have a marriage certificate | Number of currently married women ² |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Age | | | |
| 15–19 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 559 |
| 20–24 | 63.7 | 62.2 | 1,776 |
| 25–29 | 83.4 | 82.3 | 2,189 |
| 30–34 | 91.4 | 90.1 | 2,027 |
| 35–39 | 91.7 | 90.2 | 1,903 |
| 40–44 | 91.6 | 88.8 | 1,512 |
| 45–49 | 89.2 | 87.2 | 1,188 |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 83.5 | 82.3 | 3,022 |
| Dalit | 73.6 | 71.5 | 1,729 |
| Janajati | 83.5 | 82.2 | 4,033 |
| Madhesi | 80.8 | 79.0 | 1,834 |
| Muslim | 75.1 | 70.0 | 527 |
| Other | * | * | 11 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 82.2 | 80.8 | 7,534 |
| Rural | 78.8 | 76.8 | 3,621 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | 75.7 | 74.8 | 628 |
| Hill | 81.1 | 79.7 | 4,263 |
| Terai | 81.7 | 79.8 | 6,264 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 82.7 | 80.3 | 1,883 |
| Urban | 83.0 | 81.5 | 1,239 |
| Rural | 82.0 | 78.0 | 644 |
| Madhesh Province | 77.5 | 75.2 | 2,419 |
| Urban | 76.8 | 74.5 | 1,789 |
| Rural | 79.4 | 77.0 | 630 |
| Bagmati Province | 84.8 | 83.1 | 2,148 |
| Urban | 86.3 | 84.7 | 1,694 |
| Rural | 79.5 | 77.4 | 455 |
| Gandaki Province | 84.0 | 83.3 | 1,046 |
| Urban | 84.5 | 83.9 | 729 |
| Rural | 82.8 | 82.0 | 317 |
| Lumbini Province | 84.2 | 83.3 | 2,015 |
| Urban | 86.1 | 85.6 | 1,116 |
| Rural | 81.9 | 80.4 | 899 |
| Karnali Province | 70.8 | 69.8 | 687 |
| Urban | 73.8 | 73.2 | 378 |
| Rural | 67.0 | 65.6 | 309 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 76.5 | 75.4 | 956 |
| Urban | 80.3 | 79.2 | 590 |
| Rural | 70.3 | 69.3 | 366 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 82.9 | 80.3 | 3,473 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 78.7 | 77.0 | 3,694 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 80.5 | 78.9 | 2,001 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 76.6 | 74.9 | 1,693 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 80.7 | 79.9 | 3,519 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 80.4 | 79.7 | 2,196 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 81.2 | 80.2 | 1,324 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 90.1 | 90.1 | 468 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 69.7 | 68.1 | 2,027 |
| Second | 78.9 | 76.9 | 2,213 |
| Middle | 82.9 | 80.3 | 2,320 |
| Fourth | 82.7 | 81.7 | 2,375 |
| Highest | 90.2 | 89.2 | 2,219 |
| Total | 81.1 | 79.5 | 11,155 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes currently married women with a marriage certificate for their current marriage

² Excludes women who are living with a man as if married but who did not report themselves as currently married

Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of co-wives | | | | Total | Percentage with one or more co-wives ¹ | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2+ | Don't know | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 97.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 563 |
| 20–24 | 98.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 1,783 |
| 25–29 | 97.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 2,198 |
| 30–34 | 96.8 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 2,027 |
| 35–39 | 96.6 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 1,906 |
| 40–44 | 95.1 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 1,515 |
| 45–49 | 96.2 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 1,188 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 96.5 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 3,031 |
| Dalit | 96.5 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 1,734 |
| Janajati | 97.1 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 4,042 |
| Madhesi | 97.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 1,835 |
| Muslim | 96.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 528 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 11 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.0 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 7,553 |
| Rural | 96.6 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 3,627 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 96.2 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 629 |
| Hill | 96.9 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 4,275 |
| Terai | 96.9 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 6,276 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 96.8 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 1,887 |
| Urban | 96.0 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 1,242 |
| Rural | 98.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 645 |
| Madhesh Province | 97.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 2,419 |
| Urban | 97.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 1,789 |
| Rural | 95.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 630 |
| Bagmati Province | 97.0 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 2,156 |
| Urban | 97.2 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 1,700 |
| Rural | 96.6 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 456 |
| Gandaki Province | 96.9 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 1,046 |
| Urban | 96.5 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 729 |
| Rural | 98.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 317 |
| Lumbini Province | 97.1 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 2,020 |
| Urban | 97.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 1,119 |
| Rural | 96.3 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 900 |
| Karnali Province | 97.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 691 |
| Urban | 97.1 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 381 |
| Rural | 98.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 310 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 94.9 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 960 |
| Urban | 95.8 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 591 |
| Rural | 93.6 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 369 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 95.5 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 3,475 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 96.8 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 3,701 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 95.9 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 2,004 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 97.8 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 1,696 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 98.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 3,536 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 98.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 2,208 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 98.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 1,328 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 98.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 468 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 96.5 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 2,031 |
| Second | 96.5 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 2,217 |
| Middle | 97.0 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 2,323 |
| Fourth | 96.5 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 2,381 |
| Highest | 97.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 2,228 |
| Total | 96.9 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 11,180 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes women who responded “don’t know” when asked if their husband has other wives

Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15–49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of wives | | Total | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|-------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2+ | | |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46 |
| 20–24 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 301 |
| 25–29 | 98.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 514 |
| 30–34 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 561 |
| 35–39 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 609 |
| 40–44 | 97.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 586 |
| 45–49 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 485 |
| Ethnic group | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 99.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 771 |
| Dalit | 98.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 437 |
| Janajati | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1,191 |
| Madhesi | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 561 |
| Muslim | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Other | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 99.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2,119 |
| Rural | 98.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 982 |
| Ecological zone | | | | |
| Mountain | 97.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Hill | 98.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,194 |
| Terai | 98.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,722 |
| Province | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 96.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 558 |
| Urban | 97.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 390 |
| Rural | 95.4 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 168 |
| Madhesh Province | 99.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 631 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 453 |
| Rural | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 178 |
| Bagmati Province | 98.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 686 |
| Urban | 99.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 543 |
| Rural | 97.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Gandaki Province | 99.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 263 |
| Urban | 99.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Rural | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Lumbini Province | 99.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 551 |
| Urban | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 310 |
| Rural | 98.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 241 |
| Karnali Province | 99.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 103 |
| Rural | 98.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 98.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 226 |
| Urban | 98.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 138 |
| Rural | 98.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 88 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 98.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 353 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 98.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1,368 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 98.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 738 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 98.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 630 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,133 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 733 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 400 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 247 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 525 |
| Second | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 608 |
| Middle | 98.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 631 |
| Fourth | 98.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 682 |
| Highest | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 655 |
| Total | 98.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 3,101 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.4 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, by current age, Nepal DHS 2022

| | Percentage first married by exact age: | | | | | Percentage never married | Number of respondents | Median age at first marriage |
|-------------|----------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Current age | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.8 | na | na | na | na | 78.4 | 2,643 | a |
| 20–24 | 5.8 | 34.9 | 53.9 | na | na | 31.3 | 2,637 | 19.6 |
| 25–29 | 7.6 | 39.0 | 60.9 | 74.7 | 86.9 | 8.1 | 2,435 | 18.9 |
| 30–34 | 10.3 | 45.2 | 63.2 | 77.2 | 89.5 | 2.4 | 2,144 | 18.5 |
| 35–39 | 13.4 | 50.1 | 69.7 | 81.1 | 89.8 | 1.3 | 2,025 | 18.0 |
| 40–44 | 16.0 | 55.1 | 74.1 | 85.6 | 92.7 | 0.8 | 1,629 | 17.6 |
| 45–49 | 12.8 | 48.1 | 69.5 | 83.3 | 93.3 | 1.4 | 1,332 | 18.2 |
| 20–49 | 10.3 | 44.2 | 64.0 | na | na | 9.3 | 12,202 | 18.5 |
| 25–49 | 11.6 | 46.7 | 66.7 | 79.7 | 89.9 | 3.2 | 9,565 | 18.3 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.1 | na | na | na | na | 95.3 | 985 | a |
| 20–24 | 0.1 | 7.0 | 18.8 | na | na | 64.7 | 857 | a |
| 25–29 | 0.6 | 9.8 | 22.8 | 38.6 | 61.1 | 27.5 | 716 | 23.5 |
| 30–34 | 0.8 | 9.1 | 22.2 | 35.6 | 60.6 | 8.4 | 616 | 23.6 |
| 35–39 | 0.9 | 17.2 | 35.4 | 51.6 | 68.9 | 2.5 | 639 | 21.8 |
| 40–44 | 2.3 | 19.1 | 36.8 | 58.8 | 73.2 | 1.0 | 604 | 21.2 |
| 45–49 | 2.2 | 14.0 | 37.3 | 56.5 | 76.7 | 0.9 | 496 | 21.3 |
| 20–49 | 1.0 | 12.2 | 27.9 | na | na | 21.1 | 3,928 | a |
| 25–49 | 1.3 | 13.7 | 30.4 | 47.6 | 67.5 | 8.9 | 3,071 | 22.3 |

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25–49, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age | | Men age 25–49 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------|
| | 20–49 | 25–49 | |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 19.4 | 19.1 | 23.4 |
| Dalit | 17.2 | 17.0 | 20.1 |
| Janajati | 19.5 | 19.2 | 22.9 |
| Madhesi | 17.2 | 16.9 | 21.8 |
| Muslim | 16.8 | 16.5 | 20.4 |
| Other | * | * | * |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 18.8 | 18.5 | 22.9 |
| Rural | 18.1 | 17.9 | 21.3 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | 18.4 | 18.4 | 22.0 |
| Hill | 19.3 | 19.0 | 23.2 |
| Terai | 18.1 | 17.8 | 21.7 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 19.6 | 19.5 | 23.7 |
| Urban | 19.8 | 19.7 | 23.7 |
| Rural | 19.2 | 19.1 | 23.8 |
| Madhesh Province | 16.8 | 16.6 | 20.9 |
| Urban | 16.8 | 16.6 | 20.9 |
| Rural | 16.8 | 16.6 | 21.0 |
| Bagmati Province | a | 19.9 | 23.8 |
| Urban | a | 20.2 | 24.4 |
| Rural | 18.7 | 18.6 | 21.5 |
| Gandaki Province | 19.1 | 18.8 | 23.5 |
| Urban | 19.4 | 19.0 | 23.7 |
| Rural | 18.5 | 18.3 | 22.6 |
| Lumbini Province | 18.6 | 18.2 | 21.0 |
| Urban | 18.8 | 18.4 | 21.7 |
| Rural | 18.2 | 17.9 | 20.4 |
| Karnali Province | 17.8 | 17.5 | 20.3 |
| Urban | 17.9 | 17.6 | 20.6 |
| Rural | 17.6 | 17.5 | 20.1 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 18.3 | 18.0 | 21.2 |
| Urban | 18.5 | 18.1 | 21.7 |
| Rural | 17.9 | 17.7 | 20.3 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 16.9 | 16.9 | 19.8 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 17.5 | 17.6 | 20.9 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 17.4 | 17.5 | 20.7 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 17.7 | 17.8 | 21.1 |
| Secondary (9–12) | a | 20.5 | 23.8 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 19.8 | 20.0 | 23.3 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | a | 21.5 | 24.8 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | a | a | a |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 17.8 | 17.8 | 20.6 |
| Second | 17.8 | 17.7 | 20.8 |
| Middle | 18.0 | 17.8 | 21.4 |
| Fourth | 18.7 | 18.2 | 23.0 |
| Highest | a | 20.3 | a |
| Total | 18.5 | 18.3 | 22.3 |

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, by current age, Nepal DHS 2022

| Current age | Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age: | | | | | Percentage who never had intercourse | Number of respondents | Median age at first intercourse |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.4 | na | na | na | na | 77.9 | 2,643 | a |
| 20–24 | 4.8 | 33.9 | 54.5 | na | na | 30.0 | 2,637 | 19.5 |
| 25–29 | 6.5 | 38.9 | 61.5 | 75.4 | 87.9 | 7.3 | 2,435 | 18.9 |
| 30–34 | 8.2 | 44.1 | 63.6 | 77.9 | 89.6 | 2.2 | 2,144 | 18.6 |
| 35–39 | 10.8 | 51.1 | 70.0 | 81.9 | 90.9 | 1.3 | 2,025 | 17.9 |
| 40–44 | 12.9 | 55.0 | 74.3 | 86.2 | 93.5 | 0.8 | 1,629 | 17.6 |
| 45–49 | 10.2 | 48.5 | 70.7 | 84.0 | 93.6 | 1.2 | 1,332 | 18.1 |
| 20–49 | 8.4 | 43.9 | 64.5 | na | na | 8.8 | 12,202 | 18.5 |
| 25–49 | 9.4 | 46.7 | 67.2 | 80.4 | 90.7 | 2.9 | 9,565 | 18.3 |
| 15–24 | 3.6 | na | na | na | na | 54.0 | 5,280 | a |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.1 | na | na | na | na | 81.2 | 985 | a |
| 20–24 | 1.9 | 17.2 | 41.6 | na | na | 37.4 | 857 | a |
| 25–29 | 1.9 | 21.2 | 44.3 | 62.4 | 80.5 | 10.0 | 716 | 20.5 |
| 30–34 | 2.2 | 16.3 | 35.7 | 54.9 | 72.6 | 4.0 | 616 | 21.3 |
| 35–39 | 2.1 | 22.6 | 43.3 | 60.8 | 77.0 | 1.0 | 639 | 20.7 |
| 40–44 | 1.9 | 22.9 | 44.2 | 66.2 | 79.7 | 0.5 | 604 | 20.4 |
| 45–49 | 1.7 | 19.4 | 43.8 | 63.4 | 79.9 | 0.7 | 496 | 20.6 |
| 20–49 | 1.9 | 19.8 | 42.1 | na | na | 10.9 | 3,928 | a |
| 25–49 | 2.0 | 20.5 | 42.3 | 61.5 | 77.9 | 3.6 | 3,071 | 20.7 |
| 15–24 | 2.0 | na | na | na | na | 60.8 | 1,842 | a |

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 25–49, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age | | Men age 25–49 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------|
| | 20–49 | 25–49 | |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 19.3 | 19.1 | 21.9 |
| Dalit | 17.3 | 17.1 | 19.3 |
| Janajati | 19.4 | 19.2 | 20.5 |
| Madhesi | 17.2 | 17.0 | 20.7 |
| Muslim | 16.9 | 16.5 | 20.1 |
| Other | * | * | * |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 18.8 | 18.5 | 20.9 |
| Rural | 18.1 | 17.9 | 20.1 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | 18.4 | 18.4 | 20.4 |
| Hill | 19.2 | 19.0 | 20.9 |
| Terai | 18.1 | 17.8 | 20.6 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 19.5 | 19.5 | 22.2 |
| Urban | 19.8 | 19.7 | 22.3 |
| Rural | 19.1 | 19.1 | 22.0 |
| Madhesh Province | 16.8 | 16.6 | 20.5 |
| Urban | 16.8 | 16.6 | 20.5 |
| Rural | 16.8 | 16.7 | 20.4 |
| Bagmati Province | a | 19.7 | 21.0 |
| Urban | a | 20.1 | 21.2 |
| Rural | 18.6 | 18.5 | 20.3 |
| Gandaki Province | 19.0 | 18.7 | 20.7 |
| Urban | 19.2 | 18.9 | 20.9 |
| Rural | 18.6 | 18.4 | 20.4 |
| Lumbini Province | 18.5 | 18.2 | 20.0 |
| Urban | 18.9 | 18.5 | 20.6 |
| Rural | 18.1 | 17.9 | 19.2 |
| Karnali Province | 17.9 | 17.6 | 19.4 |
| Urban | 18.0 | 17.6 | 19.5 |
| Rural | 17.7 | 17.6 | 19.2 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 18.3 | 18.0 | 19.9 |
| Urban | 18.6 | 18.1 | 20.3 |
| Rural | 18.0 | 17.7 | 18.8 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 16.9 | 16.9 | 19.5 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 17.5 | 17.6 | 19.7 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 17.4 | 17.5 | 19.7 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 17.7 | 17.7 | 19.8 |
| Secondary (9–12) | a | 20.5 | 21.7 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 19.8 | 20.0 | 21.4 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | a | 21.4 | 22.1 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | a | 24.5 | a |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 17.8 | 17.8 | 20.0 |
| Second | 17.8 | 17.7 | 19.9 |
| Middle | 18.0 | 17.8 | 20.0 |
| Fourth | 18.6 | 18.2 | 21.1 |
| Highest | a | 20.1 | 22.5 |
| Total | 18.5 | 18.3 | 20.7 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of women |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Within the last 4 weeks | Within 1 year ¹ | One or more years | Missing | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 13.0 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 77.9 | 100.0 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 38.5 | 22.6 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 55.7 | 22.7 | 14.2 | 0.2 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 60.2 | 21.0 | 16.3 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 63.2 | 19.3 | 15.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 64.4 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 59.7 | 21.1 | 17.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,332 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 3,203 |
| Married or living together | 63.5 | 24.2 | 11.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11,180 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 2.1 | 6.1 | 90.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 462 |
| Duration of current union² | | | | | | | |
| <1 year | 67.9 | 30.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 420 |
| 1–4 years | 58.4 | 32.4 | 8.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,798 |
| 5–9 years | 59.4 | 25.8 | 14.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,196 |
| 10–14 years | 64.8 | 21.5 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,906 |
| 15–19 years | 66.0 | 20.7 | 12.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,636 |
| 20–24 years | 67.9 | 19.1 | 12.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,539 |
| 25+ years | 65.6 | 22.8 | 11.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,686 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 45.8 | 19.2 | 11.4 | 0.4 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 44.6 | 22.4 | 14.3 | 0.1 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 49.1 | 17.3 | 11.6 | 0.5 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 53.3 | 16.4 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 45.1 | 20.7 | 13.2 | 0.3 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 47.5 | 18.2 | 11.9 | 0.4 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 49.1 | 19.5 | 12.0 | 0.3 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 53.4 | 19.7 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 791 |
| Hill | 46.0 | 18.6 | 12.0 | 0.4 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 48.9 | 18.5 | 12.3 | 0.3 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 48.0 | 16.6 | 13.9 | 0.8 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 48.7 | 16.8 | 13.2 | 0.8 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 46.6 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 1.0 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 49.5 | 19.4 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 48.7 | 19.4 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 51.7 | 19.6 | 11.7 | 0.1 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 50.3 | 15.1 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 25.3 | 100.0 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 49.6 | 14.6 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 53.0 | 17.4 | 9.3 | 0.4 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 43.4 | 20.0 | 15.7 | 0.1 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 42.0 | 20.4 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 992 |
| Rural | 46.8 | 19.0 | 15.5 | 0.2 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 49.1 | 18.2 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 47.2 | 17.8 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 51.7 | 18.7 | 11.2 | 0.4 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 46.1 | 22.8 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 909 |
| Urban | 45.9 | 22.8 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 507 |
| Rural | 46.5 | 22.9 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 43.2 | 25.2 | 9.7 | 0.1 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 43.5 | 24.4 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 796 |
| Rural | 42.7 | 26.6 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 484 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 58.1 | 21.8 | 16.8 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 50.4 | 19.9 | 13.2 | 0.2 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 55.8 | 20.1 | 14.4 | 0.2 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 45.0 | 19.7 | 12.1 | 0.2 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 39.1 | 15.8 | 8.3 | 0.3 | 36.5 | 100.0 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 42.8 | 16.8 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 30.1 | 100.0 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 34.3 | 14.3 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 44.8 | 100.0 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 51.7 | 16.6 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.6 | 23.1 | 13.3 | 0.3 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 2,628 |
| Second | 48.0 | 19.4 | 13.1 | 0.4 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 47.7 | 19.1 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 49.3 | 17.1 | 11.6 | 0.1 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 50.0 | 15.2 | 8.7 | 0.4 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 3,135 |
| Total | 48.0 | 18.6 | 11.9 | 0.4 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks² Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of men |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| | Within the last 4 weeks | Within 1 year ¹ | One or more years | | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 4.5 | 81.2 | 100.0 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 31.2 | 22.4 | 9.0 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 62.7 | 19.5 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 78.4 | 13.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 82.5 | 13.2 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 80.4 | 14.7 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 77.5 | 16.7 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 496 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 5.2 | 15.1 | 10.2 | 69.5 | 100.0 | 1,768 |
| Married or living together | 82.6 | 15.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,101 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | (6.1) | (17.6) | (74.2) | (2.2) | 100.0 | 44 |
| Duration of current union² | | | | | | |
| <1 year | 81.1 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 146 |
| 1–4 years | 75.5 | 22.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 508 |
| 5–9 years | 82.6 | 16.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 569 |
| 10–14 years | 84.7 | 13.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 525 |
| 15–19 years | 89.9 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 493 |
| 20–24 years | 84.9 | 12.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 490 |
| 25+ years | 77.4 | 17.5 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 371 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 53.2 | 16.2 | 6.0 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 56.2 | 14.8 | 6.8 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 658 |
| Janajati | 55.2 | 16.3 | 6.4 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 51.6 | 13.0 | 3.2 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 917 |
| Muslim | 52.8 | 13.3 | 3.6 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 51.9 | 15.8 | 5.9 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 59.3 | 13.9 | 5.1 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 63.4 | 17.0 | 2.9 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 255 |
| Hill | 51.6 | 16.8 | 6.0 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 55.0 | 14.0 | 5.6 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 46.7 | 19.0 | 8.6 | 25.7 | 100.0 | 882 |
| Urban | 46.9 | 19.7 | 8.3 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 604 |
| Rural | 46.3 | 17.5 | 9.2 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 56.1 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 29.9 | 100.0 | 997 |
| Urban | 55.0 | 11.3 | 3.4 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 722 |
| Rural | 58.9 | 8.6 | 3.7 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 48.2 | 18.0 | 6.0 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 45.8 | 18.6 | 5.9 | 29.6 | 100.0 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 60.3 | 15.1 | 6.2 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 59.8 | 17.1 | 4.9 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 387 |
| Urban | 58.7 | 18.8 | 4.1 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 264 |
| Rural | 62.1 | 13.5 | 6.6 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 60.5 | 14.6 | 4.7 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 812 |
| Urban | 58.1 | 13.6 | 6.2 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 468 |
| Rural | 63.7 | 16.1 | 2.7 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 64.7 | 11.4 | 6.9 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 266 |
| Urban | 62.8 | 11.5 | 8.0 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Rural | 67.4 | 11.2 | 5.5 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 57.8 | 12.4 | 4.9 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 355 |
| Urban | 53.9 | 11.9 | 6.6 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Rural | 65.3 | 13.2 | 1.5 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 75.5 | 13.7 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 60.2 | 14.0 | 6.3 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 67.0 | 16.8 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 54.3 | 11.6 | 5.2 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 43.9 | 16.7 | 5.1 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 47.9 | 15.3 | 4.6 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 38.4 | 18.6 | 5.8 | 37.2 | 100.0 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 61.2 | 14.9 | 5.9 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 60.5 | 13.9 | 4.5 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 751 |
| Second | 53.9 | 16.1 | 7.4 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 933 |
| Middle | 55.8 | 14.2 | 5.8 | 24.3 | 100.0 | 957 |
| Fourth | 52.4 | 15.1 | 5.9 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 50.2 | 16.7 | 4.5 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 1,137 |
| Total | 54.1 | 15.3 | 5.6 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 4,913 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks² Excludes men who are not currently married

Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey is 2.1 births per woman, a decline from 2.3 in 2016.
- **Birth intervals:** The median interval between births is 40.7 months, with 20% of births occurring less than 24 months after the preceding birth.
- **Postpartum amenorrhea:** The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 6.3 months, the median duration of abstinence from sexual intercourse is 3.5 months, and the median duration of insusceptibility to pregnancy is 7.5 months.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 is 20.6 years.
- **Teenage pregnancy:** Among women age 15–19, 14% have ever been pregnant, 10% have had a live birth, and 2% have had a pregnancy loss.
- **Miscarriages and induced abortions:** Among women age 15–49, 9% have had a miscarriage and 10% have had an induced abortion.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals—of less than 24 months—can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Nepal and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (because of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, teenage pregnancy, and induced abortion rates.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed pregnancy histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15–49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Nepal is 2.1 children per woman (**Table 5.1**). Thus, Nepal has met its Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of reducing the fertility rate to 2.1 (National Planning

Commission 2020a). The TFR of 2.1 children per woman is considered an average estimate of replacement-level fertility (Searchinger et al. 2013; United Nations 2000). The replacement fertility level refers to the level of fertility at which a population replaces itself from one generation to the next, exactly, without migration. The fertility rate is higher among women in rural areas than among those in urban areas (2.4 versus 2.0). The age-specific fertility rate peaks among women age 20–24 (160 births per 1,000 women) and then drops in older age groups, with women age 40 or above having the lowest fertility rate.

Trends: The TFR has declined markedly in Nepal over time. Between 1996 and 2022, the TFR decreased by 2.5 children (4.6 versus 2.1). The greatest drop was seen from 2001 to 2006 (4.1 versus 3.1 children) (**Figure 5.1**).

Table 5.3.1 presents trends in age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey. Results from the 2022 NDHS and the previous NDHS surveys show that for the 3-year periods preceding the survey the fertility rate peaks at age 20–24 and declines steadily thereafter (**Figure 5.2** and **Table 5.3.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR is highest among the Muslim ethnic group (3.3 children per women), followed by the Madhesi and Dalit groups (2.4 children per woman each). Fertility is lowest among the Janajati group (1.8 children per woman) (**Table 5.2**).
- The TFR is lower in the hill zone (1.8 children per woman) than in the terai (2.2 children per woman) and mountain (2.7 children per woman) zones (**Table 5.2**).
- The TFR ranges from 1.4 children per woman in Gandaki Province to 2.7 in Madhesh Province, a difference of 1.3 children per woman (**Figure 5.3**).
- The TFR declines with increasing education. On average, women with no education have twice as many children as women with more than a secondary education (3.3 versus 1.6 children).

Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

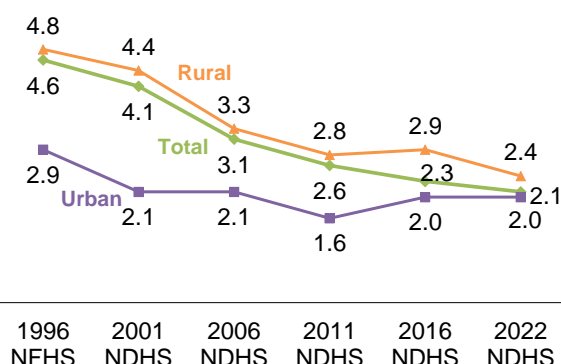


Figure 5.2 Trends in age-specific fertility

Births per 1,000 women

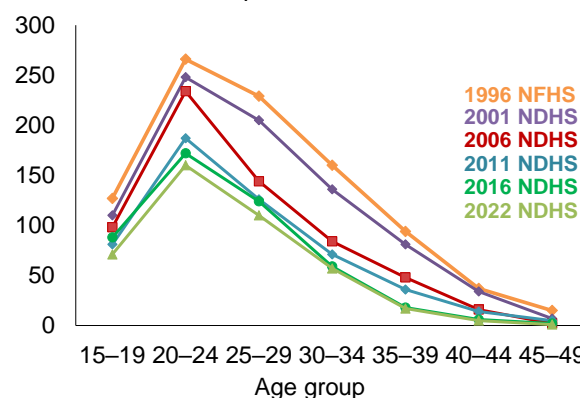
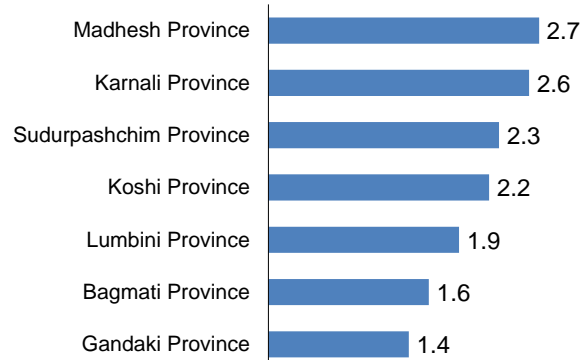


Figure 5.3 Fertility by province

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



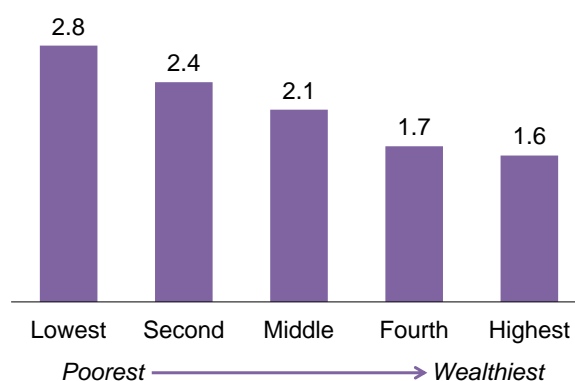
- The TFR also decreases with increasing household wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile, on average, have 2.8 children, while women in the highest wealth quintile have 1.6 children (**Figure 5.4**).

5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

Data on the number of children born and those who are still alive were gathered from women age 15–49. On average, by the end of their reproductive years women age 45–49 have given birth to 3.4 children, of whom 3.1 survived to the time of the survey (**Table 5.4**). Similarly, 3.2 of the 3.5 children on average born to married women in this age group were still alive.

Figure 5.4 Fertility by household wealth

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

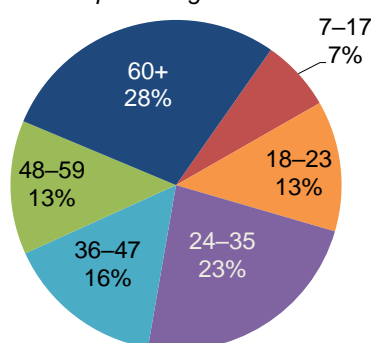
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Optimal spacing of successive births has a positive impact on the health of the mother and child. Short birth intervals (less than 24 months) can lead to health complications for both the mother and her child (Marston 2006; Rutstein 2005). Longer birth intervals (more than 59 months) have also been associated with an increased risk of complications such as preeclampsia, labor dystocia, hemorrhage, and obstructed labor (Bauserman et al. 2020; Conde-Agudelo et al. 2007; Fotso et al. 2013; Rutstein 2005). The median birth interval in Nepal is 40.7 months (**Table 5.5**). One in five women (20%) give birth less than 24 months after the preceding birth, 13% between 18 and 23 months, and 7% between 7 and 17 months (**Figure 5.5**). Twenty-eight percent of women give birth more than 59 months after the preceding birth.

Figure 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months since the preceding birth



Trends: The median birth interval has increased steadily since 2001, from 31.8 months to 40.7 months. Since 2011, the percentage of children born within 24 months of the preceding birth has hovered between 20% and 21%. However, the proportion of children born more than 59 months after the preceding birth has risen over time, from 8% in 1996 to 28% in 2022. Sharp increases were observed between 2006 and 2011 (12% to 19%) and between 2016 and 2022 (20% to 28%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median birth interval is 18 months shorter if the child from the preceding birth has died (23.9 months) than if the child is living (41.9 months) (**Table 5.5**).
- The median birth interval is higher in the hill zone (48.9 months) than in the mountain (40.0 months) and terai (37.2 months) zones.

- The median birth interval ranges from 31.3 months in Madhesh Province to 54.8 months in Gandaki Province and 54.9 months in Bagmati Province.
- The median birth interval increases from 36.1 months among mothers with no education to 44.5 months among those with a secondary education and then rises sharply to 62.9 months among those with more than a secondary education (**Table 5.5**).
- Similarly, the median birth interval rises from 34.2 months among mothers in the lowest wealth quintile to 44.4 months among those in the fourth quintile and then increases sharply to 59.6 months among those in the highest quintile.

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhea

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrheic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

Postpartum amenorrhea refers to the interval between childbirth and the return of menstruation. The length and intensity of breastfeeding influence the duration of amenorrhea, which offers protection from conception. Postpartum abstinence refers to the period between childbirth and the time when a woman resumes sexual activity. Almost all women are insusceptible to pregnancy during the first 2 months after a birth. Continued postpartum amenorrhea and abstinence may protect women from pregnancy for longer periods.

Among live births or stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 6.3 months and the median duration of abstinence from sexual intercourse is 3.5 months (**Table 5.6**). Women are insusceptible to pregnancy (still amenorrheic or still abstaining) for a median of 7.5 months.

Trends: The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea fell from 11.1 months in 2001 to 6.0 months in 2016 before increasing slightly to 6.3 months in 2022, while the median duration of postpartum insusceptibility declined from 11.4 to 7.5 months. The median duration of abstinence increased from 2.2 months in 2001 to 3.5 months in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women from the Madhesi ethnic group remain amenorrheic for 2.4 months longer than women from the Dalit group (7.6 months versus 5.2 months) (**Table 5.7**).
- The duration of postpartum amenorrhea ranges from 5.5 months in Lumbini Province to 8.0 months in Karnali Province, a difference of 2.5 months.

5.5 AGE OF FIRST MENSTRUATION

In Nepal, the mean age at the onset of menstruation among women age 15–49 is 13.6 years (**Table 5.8**). Most women had their first menstruation at age 13 (26%); 25% had their first menstruation at age 14 and 24% at age 15 or above. The mean age at menarche increases gradually with age, from 13.2 years in the 15–19 age group to 14.1 years in the 45–49 age group.

5.6 ARRIVAL OF MENOPAUSE

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30–49

Fourteen percent of women age 30–49 are menopausal. The proportion increases with age, from 5% among women age 30–34 to 42% among women age 48–49 (**Table 5.9**).

5.7 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49

The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 in Nepal is 20.6 years (**Table 5.10**). More than one in three women (36%) age 20–24 have had a live birth by age 20. Fifteen percent of women in the same age group have had a live birth by age 18 and 1% by age 15.

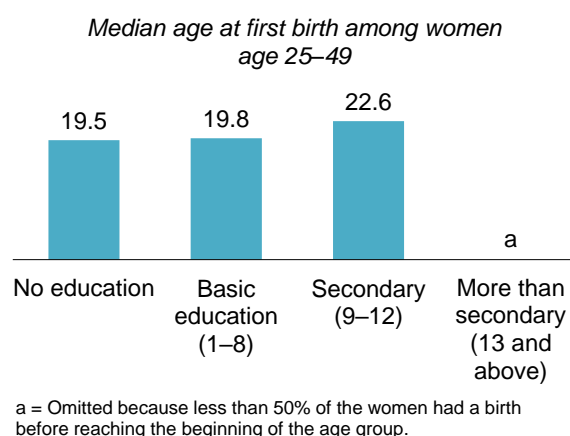
Trends: The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 has increased by almost 1 year since 1996, from 19.8 years to 20.6 years. The proportion of women age 20–24 who have given birth by age 20 has declined since 1996, with a sharp dip between 2006 and 2011 (from 49% to 39%) and to 36% in 2022. There has been a similar gradual decline in the proportion of women giving birth by age 18 (from 26% in 1996 to 20% in 2022).

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, women age 25–49 from the Muslim ethnic group have their first live birth 2.2 years before women from the Brahmin/Chhetri group (19.2 years versus 21.4 years) (**Table 5.11**).

- The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 ranges from 19.3 years in Madhesh Province to 21.9 years in Bagmati Province.
- Women age 25–49 with no education give birth 3.1 years earlier than women with a secondary education (19.5 years versus 22.6 years) (**Figure 5.6**).
- On average, women age 25–49 in the highest wealth quintile delay their first birth by 2 years or more when compared with women in the other wealth quintiles (**Table 5.11**).

Figure 5.6 Median age at first birth by education



5.8 TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant.

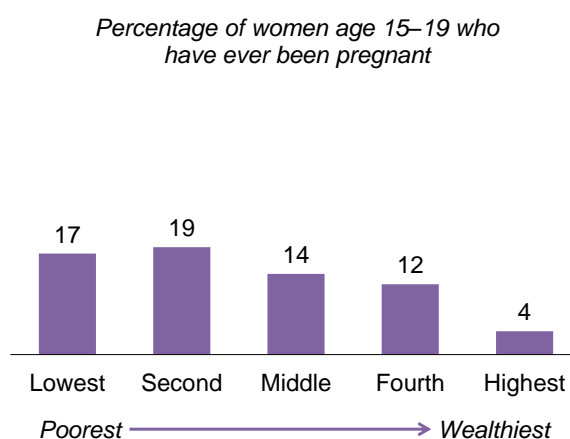
Sample: Women age 15–19

In Nepal, 14% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant, 10% have had a live birth, and 2% have had a pregnancy loss (**Table 5.12**). Two percent each of women and men age 15–19 had sexual intercourse before age 15. Three percent of women age 15–19 were married by age 15, and 1% had been pregnant by that age (**Table 5.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant increases with age, from 1% among those age 15 to 32% among those age 19 (**Table 5.12**).
- Teenage pregnancy is highest in the Muslim (22%) and Dalit (21%) ethnic groups and lowest in the Brahmin/Chhetri group (8%) (**Table 5.12**).
- Teenage pregnancy ranges from 8% in Bagmati Province to 21% in Karnali Province.
- The percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant decreases with increasing education, from 33% among those with no education to 8% among those with a secondary education.
- Young women in the second wealth quintile (19%) are more likely to have begun childbearing than those in the highest wealth quintile (4%) (**Figure 5.7**).

Figure 5.7 Teenage pregnancy by household wealth



5.9 PREGNANCY OUTCOMES AND INDUCED ABORTION RATES

Pregnancy outcomes

Live birth: a child who was born alive, even if for a very short time

Stillbirth: a child who was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy that lasted 7 months (28 weeks) or longer

Miscarriage: a pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks)

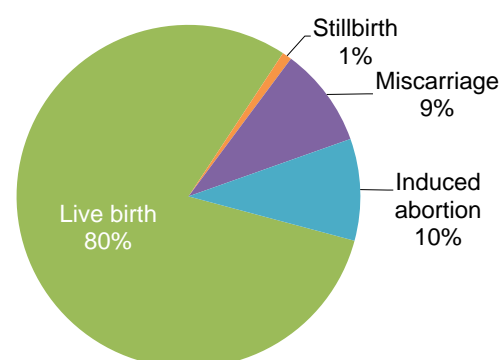
Induced abortion: a pregnancy that was voluntarily ended

Sample: Pregnancies among women age 15–49 ending in the 3 years preceding the survey

Four out of five pregnancies (80%) in the 3 years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, 9% resulted in a miscarriage, 10% led to an induced abortion, and 1% ended in a stillbirth (**Figure 5.8** and **Table 5.14**). The total abortion rate in Nepal is 0.3 abortions per woman (**Table 5.15**). The age-specific abortion rate is highest among women age 25–29 (15 abortions per 1,000 women), followed by women age 20–24 (12 abortions per 1,000 women) and women age 30–34 (11 abortions per 1,000 women).

Figure 5.8 Pregnancy outcomes

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Miscarriages are highest among women age 35–44 (17%), followed by women less than age 20 (12%). Induced abortions are highest among women age 35–44 (30%) and women age 25–34 (12%) (**Table 5.14**).
- By pregnancy order, miscarriage increases from 9% each for the first and second pregnancies to 13% for the fourth pregnancy. Induced abortions increase with increasing pregnancy order, from 2% for the first pregnancy to 29% for the fifth pregnancy or higher (**Table 5.14**).
- Induced abortions are lowest in the Muslim (3%) and Madhesi (4%) ethnic groups and highest in the Brahmin/Chhetri group (13%).
- Miscarriages range from 8% in Koshi Province to 15% in Gandaki Province, while induced abortions range from 4% in Madhesh Province to 17% in Gandaki Province.
- Miscarriages increase with increasing wealth, from 8% in the lowest wealth quintile to 13% in the highest quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1** Current fertility
- **Table 5.2** Fertility by background characteristics
- **Table 5.3.1** Trends in age-specific fertility rates
- **Table 5.3.2** Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates
- **Table 5.4** Children ever born and living
- **Table 5.5** Birth intervals

- **Table 5.6** Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility
- **Table 5.7** Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility
- **Table 5.8** Age at first menstruation
- **Table 5.9** Menopause
- **Table 5.10** Age at first birth
- **Table 5.11** Median age at first birth
- **Table 5.12** Teenage pregnancy
- **Table 5.13** Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15
- **Table 5.14** Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics
- **Table 5.15** Induced abortion rates

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age group | Residence | | Total |
|-------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| 10–14 | [0] | [0] | [0] |
| 15–19 | 64 | 86 | 71 |
| 20–24 | 149 | 184 | 160 |
| 25–29 | 104 | 124 | 110 |
| 30–34 | 55 | 60 | 57 |
| 35–39 | 16 | 20 | 17 |
| 40–44 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 45–49 | [1] | [0] | [1] |
| TFR (15–49) | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| GFR | 73 | 88 | 78 |
| CBR | 19.3 | 21.4 | 20.0 |

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.

TFR: Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

GFR: General fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44

CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Total fertility rate | Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant | Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Ethnic group | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 2.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Dalit | 2.4 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Janajati | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Madhesi | 2.4 | 6.1 | 3.8 |
| Muslim | 3.3 | 7.5 | 4.8 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 2.0 | 3.9 | 3.1 |
| Rural | 2.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | 2.7 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Hill | 1.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Terai | 2.2 | 4.6 | 3.3 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Urban | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Rural | 2.3 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Madhesh Province | 2.7 | 6.7 | 4.0 |
| Urban | 2.6 | 7.0 | 4.1 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 5.6 | 3.6 |
| Bagmati Province | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Urban | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Rural | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| Gandaki Province | 1.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Urban | 1.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| Rural | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| Lumbini Province | 1.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| Karnali Province | 2.6 | 5.1 | 4.3 |
| Urban | 2.1 | 5.1 | 3.9 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 2.3 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Urban | 2.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Rural | 2.3 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.8 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 2.3 | 4.8 | 2.9 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 2.5 | 4.8 | 3.0 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 2.2 | 4.8 | 2.7 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 1.8 | 4.1 | 2.1 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 2.0 | 4.0 | 2.1 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 1.7 | 4.2 | 2.0 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 1.6 | 3.4 | (1.8) |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 2.8 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Second | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| Middle | 2.1 | 4.4 | 3.4 |
| Fourth | 1.7 | 4.4 | 3.0 |
| Highest | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Total | 2.1 | 4.0 | 3.3 |

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1–36 months prior to the interview. Total includes other ethnic groups not shown separately due to few cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, by age group, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age group | Number of years preceding survey | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| | 0–4 | 5–9 | 10–14 | 15–19 |
| 10–14 | [1] | [2] | [2] | [2] |
| 15–19 | 76 | 92 | 94 | 121 |
| 20–24 | 162 | 175 | 196 | 221 |
| 25–29 | 115 | 124 | 144 | 171 |
| 30–34 | 54 | 61 | 86 | [103] |
| 35–39 | 19 | 25 | [40] | |
| 40–44 | 6 | [7] | | |
| 45–49 | [1] | | | |

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview. For the 0–4 year period, rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–19.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding several surveys, by mother's age at the time of the birth, Nepal DHS 2022

| Mother's age at birth | 1996 NFHS (1993–1995) | 2001 NDHS (1998–2000) | 2006 NDHS (2003–2005) | 2011 NDHS (2008–2010) | 2016 NDHS (2013–2015) | 2022 NDHS (2019–2021) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 15–19 | 127 | 110 | 98 | 81 | 88 | 71 |
| 20–24 | 266 | 248 | 234 | 187 | 172 | 160 |
| 25–29 | 229 | 205 | 144 | 126 | 124 | 110 |
| 30–34 | 160 | 136 | 84 | 71 | 59 | 57 |
| 35–39 | 94 | 81 | 48 | 36 | 18 | 17 |
| 40–44 | 37 | 34 | 16 | 14 | 6 | 5 |
| 45–49 | [15] | [7] | [2] | [5] | [2] | [1] |
| TFR (15–49) | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 |

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45–49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation and are therefore displayed in brackets.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15–49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age | Number of children ever born | | | | | | | | | | | Total | Number of women | Mean number of children ever born | Mean number of living children |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10+ | | | | |
| ALL WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 90.4 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,643 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| 20–24 | 44.9 | 33.8 | 16.6 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,637 | 0.82 | 0.78 |
| 25–29 | 15.9 | 29.9 | 35.3 | 13.8 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,435 | 1.63 | 1.57 |
| 30–34 | 6.3 | 19.7 | 39.5 | 20.3 | 10.2 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,144 | 2.22 | 2.12 |
| 35–39 | 4.3 | 11.0 | 35.1 | 25.8 | 15.1 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,025 | 2.68 | 2.52 |
| 40–44 | 2.3 | 6.5 | 30.0 | 27.8 | 16.3 | 9.6 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,629 | 3.13 | 2.88 |
| 45–49 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 24.4 | 24.8 | 20.7 | 11.0 | 6.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,332 | 3.43 | 3.12 |
| Total | 28.6 | 17.9 | 24.9 | 14.7 | 8.0 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 14,845 | 1.77 | 1.66 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 55.1 | 38.8 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 563 | 0.52 | 0.50 |
| 20–24 | 19.9 | 49.0 | 24.3 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,783 | 1.19 | 1.14 |
| 25–29 | 8.3 | 32.1 | 38.7 | 15.2 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,198 | 1.79 | 1.72 |
| 30–34 | 3.9 | 19.7 | 41.0 | 20.6 | 10.6 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,027 | 2.29 | 2.18 |
| 35–39 | 3.0 | 10.9 | 35.6 | 26.3 | 15.4 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,906 | 2.72 | 2.56 |
| 40–44 | 1.4 | 6.0 | 29.9 | 28.6 | 16.4 | 9.7 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,515 | 3.18 | 2.93 |
| 45–49 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 21.0 | 11.2 | 6.8 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,188 | 3.49 | 3.19 |
| Total | 9.1 | 22.9 | 31.9 | 18.7 | 10.1 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11,180 | 2.25 | 2.11 |

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Months since preceding birth | | | | | | Total | Number of non-first births | Median number of months since preceding birth |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| | 7–17 | 18–23 | 24–35 | 36–47 | 48–59 | 60+ | | | |
| Mother's age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | (24.8) | (42.9) | (27.1) | (5.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 36 | (23.1) |
| 20–29 | 8.9 | 15.8 | 28.8 | 17.4 | 12.4 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 1,848 | 34.8 |
| 30–39 | 3.8 | 7.7 | 14.7 | 12.7 | 15.0 | 46.1 | 100.0 | 1,079 | 56.9 |
| 40–49 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 8.3 | 12.9 | 9.7 | 67.8 | 100.0 | 93 | * |
| Sex of preceding birth | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 6.8 | 12.2 | 22.7 | 14.9 | 13.0 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 1,425 | 42.1 |
| Female | 7.2 | 13.3 | 23.5 | 16.0 | 13.1 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 1,631 | 39.7 |
| Survival of preceding birth | | | | | | | | | |
| Living | 5.5 | 12.5 | 23.3 | 15.6 | 13.5 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 2,888 | 41.9 |
| Dead | 32.9 | 17.6 | 20.5 | 12.7 | 5.5 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 167 | 23.9 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | |
| 2–3 | 7.0 | 12.4 | 22.3 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 2,480 | 41.7 |
| 4–6 | 7.5 | 14.3 | 27.2 | 17.7 | 11.2 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 542 | 36.4 |
| 7+ | (6.4) | (18.1) | (20.1) | (12.6) | (15.5) | (27.2) | 100.0 | 34 | (42.9) |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.6 | 12.1 | 21.5 | 15.5 | 13.5 | 30.8 | 100.0 | 1,941 | 42.7 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 14.1 | 26.0 | 15.4 | 12.3 | 24.3 | 100.0 | 1,115 | 37.5 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 5.9 | 11.7 | 27.2 | 13.9 | 15.7 | 25.7 | 100.0 | 214 | 40.0 |
| Hill | 5.6 | 8.5 | 19.0 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 36.1 | 100.0 | 974 | 48.9 |
| Terai | 7.9 | 15.2 | 24.9 | 15.8 | 11.5 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 1,867 | 37.2 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 8.5 | 8.7 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 13.1 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 492 | 48.8 |
| Urban | 7.9 | 7.4 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 42.2 | 100.0 | 317 | 52.2 |
| Rural | 9.6 | 11.0 | 19.9 | 16.8 | 12.5 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 176 | 42.4 |
| Madhesh Province | 9.0 | 19.9 | 31.8 | 15.2 | 10.1 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 956 | 31.3 |
| Urban | 8.4 | 19.6 | 31.2 | 15.9 | 9.7 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 711 | 32.7 |
| Rural | 10.6 | 20.7 | 33.5 | 13.3 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 245 | 29.1 |
| Bagmati Province | 4.8 | 5.9 | 13.9 | 14.9 | 17.3 | 43.2 | 100.0 | 437 | 54.9 |
| Urban | 4.4 | 3.2 | 8.8 | 16.0 | 17.8 | 49.8 | 100.0 | 306 | 59.9 |
| Rural | 5.5 | 12.3 | 25.6 | 12.2 | 16.2 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 132 | 42.0 |
| Gandaki Province | 2.0 | 7.4 | 16.1 | 12.9 | 18.0 | 43.5 | 100.0 | 173 | 54.8 |
| Urban | 1.2 | 5.1 | 15.0 | 10.3 | 22.8 | 45.6 | 100.0 | 104 | 57.2 |
| Rural | 3.1 | 10.9 | 17.8 | 17.0 | 10.8 | 40.4 | 100.0 | 69 | 48.5 |
| Lumbini Province | 6.7 | 12.9 | 18.6 | 16.1 | 12.1 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 494 | 44.3 |
| Urban | 5.4 | 12.3 | 15.4 | 16.8 | 13.9 | 36.1 | 100.0 | 253 | 48.0 |
| Rural | 8.1 | 13.4 | 22.0 | 15.4 | 10.1 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 241 | 41.8 |
| Karnali Province | 4.6 | 11.0 | 29.1 | 17.1 | 15.6 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 237 | 39.8 |
| Urban | 4.6 | 10.1 | 27.3 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 105 | 41.3 |
| Rural | 4.7 | 11.7 | 30.5 | 18.7 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 132 | 38.8 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 7.1 | 11.5 | 27.7 | 16.7 | 13.1 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 267 | 38.5 |
| Urban | 7.1 | 10.0 | 27.5 | 16.6 | 15.3 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 146 | 39.1 |
| Rural | 7.1 | 13.2 | 27.9 | 16.8 | 10.3 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 121 | 36.9 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 8.2 | 14.8 | 26.9 | 15.2 | 11.3 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 949 | 36.1 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 8.4 | 13.9 | 21.0 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 1,146 | 40.1 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 10.3 | 13.1 | 22.6 | 15.3 | 12.5 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 659 | 38.8 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 5.9 | 14.9 | 18.9 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 487 | 43.8 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 4.6 | 10.3 | 23.0 | 17.0 | 13.4 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 870 | 44.5 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 5.3 | 10.5 | 22.5 | 18.3 | 12.9 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 574 | 43.4 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 3.2 | 9.8 | 24.2 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 295 | 46.2 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 0.8 | 3.0 | 12.6 | 8.3 | 22.8 | 52.5 | 100.0 | 90 | 62.9 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 9.4 | 15.3 | 28.6 | 15.9 | 10.9 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 824 | 34.2 |
| Second | 8.2 | 14.0 | 25.3 | 15.2 | 12.0 | 25.3 | 100.0 | 672 | 37.7 |
| Middle | 7.8 | 12.7 | 22.7 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 28.2 | 100.0 | 628 | 40.9 |
| Fourth | 4.1 | 13.1 | 19.5 | 17.4 | 15.6 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 543 | 44.4 |
| Highest | 3.1 | 5.2 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 49.4 | 100.0 | 388 | 59.6 |
| Total | 7.0 | 12.8 | 23.2 | 15.5 | 13.1 | 28.4 | 100.0 | 3,055 | 40.7 |

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Nepal DHS 2022

| Months since birth | Percentage of births for which the mother is: | | | Number of births ² |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Amenorrheic | Abstaining | Insusceptible ¹ | |
| <2 | 91.1 | 91.4 | 97.1 | 169 |
| 2–3 | 76.0 | 53.0 | 85.3 | 166 |
| 4–5 | 59.5 | 28.2 | 68.4 | 210 |
| 6–7 | 45.5 | 18.0 | 52.7 | 160 |
| 8–9 | 25.5 | 20.4 | 36.4 | 165 |
| 10–11 | 16.9 | 12.5 | 26.5 | 122 |
| 12–13 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 17.8 | 162 |
| 14–15 | 7.2 | 11.3 | 17.3 | 193 |
| 16–17 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 14.8 | 166 |
| 18–19 | 2.0 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 168 |
| 20–21 | 2.4 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 150 |
| 22–23 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 10.4 | 153 |
| 24–25 | 4.8 | 8.9 | 12.6 | 145 |
| 26–27 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 201 |
| 28–29 | 1.2 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 205 |
| 30–31 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 192 |
| 32–33 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 190 |
| 34–35 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 170 |
| Total | 20.0 | 17.4 | 27.5 | 3,086 |
| Median | 6.3 | 3.5 | 7.5 | na |
| Mean | 8.2 | 7.3 | 10.9 | na |

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes live births and stillbirths for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

² Includes live births and stillbirths

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following live births and stillbirths in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Postpartum amenorrhea | Postpartum abstinence | Postpartum insusceptibility ¹ |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Mother's age | | | |
| 15–29 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 7.6 |
| 30–49 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 7.2 |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 6.5 | 4.3 | 7.6 |
| Dalit | 5.2 | 3.8 | 7.4 |
| Janajati | 6.5 | 3.5 | 7.5 |
| Madhesi | 7.6 | * | 8.1 |
| Muslim | (3.4) | (3.1) | (4.7) |
| Other | * | * | * |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 6.5 | 3.4 | 7.5 |
| Rural | 5.8 | 3.7 | 7.7 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | (7.0) | * | (8.1) |
| Hill | 6.3 | 3.7 | 7.5 |
| Terai | 6.3 | 3.4 | 7.4 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 5.7 | 4.0 | 6.2 |
| Madhesh Province | 6.4 | (2.5) | 7.7 |
| Bagmati Province | 6.8 | 3.8 | 8.3 |
| Gandaki Province | (5.6) | (4.5) | (6.0) |
| Lumbini Province | 5.5 | * | 6.9 |
| Karnali Province | 8.0 | 3.5 | 8.9 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 7.8 | 4.9 | 9.9 |
| Mother's education | | | |
| No education | 6.2 | * | 7.9 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 6.0 | 2.9 | 7.5 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 6.0 | (3.0) | 8.0 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 6.0 | (2.8) | 6.9 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 6.7 | 4.2 | 7.6 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 6.7 | 4.0 | 7.5 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 6.8 | 4.4 | 7.7 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | * |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 6.1 | 3.5 | 8.0 |
| Second | 6.4 | (2.9) | 8.1 |
| Middle | 6.4 | 3.3 | 7.2 |
| Fourth | 5.6 | 3.7 | 7.1 |
| Highest | 7.3 | 4.0 | 7.8 |
| Total | 6.3 | 3.5 | 7.5 |

Note: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by age at menarche and mean age at menarche, by current age, Nepal DHS 2022

| Current age | Age at menarche | | | | | | Don't know | Percentage who have never menstruated | Total | Number of women | Mean age at menarche |
|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|------|------|------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | ≤10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15+ | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 22.0 | 29.7 | 24.5 | 15.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,643 | 13.2 |
| 20–24 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 18.8 | 27.0 | 24.4 | 22.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,637 | 13.5 |
| 25–29 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 16.6 | 26.6 | 25.3 | 22.8 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,435 | 13.6 |
| 30–34 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 16.2 | 28.4 | 25.3 | 23.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,144 | 13.6 |
| 35–39 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 15.6 | 24.3 | 26.5 | 26.2 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,025 | 13.8 |
| 40–44 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 14.8 | 22.7 | 25.3 | 31.6 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,629 | 14.0 |
| 45–49 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 11.0 | 21.1 | 24.0 | 36.8 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,332 | 14.1 |
| Total | 0.8 | 3.2 | 17.1 | 26.2 | 25.0 | 24.0 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 14,845 | 13.6 |

Table 5.9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30–49 who are menopausal, by age, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age | Percentage menopausal ¹ | Number of women |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 30–34 | 5.4 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 7.9 | 2,025 |
| 40–41 | 13.5 | 693 |
| 42–43 | 16.6 | 638 |
| 44–45 | 21.1 | 612 |
| 46–47 | 34.3 | 488 |
| 48–49 | 42.3 | 529 |
| Total | 14.0 | 7,130 |

¹ Percentage of women (1) who are not pregnant, (2) who have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrheic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) their last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, (b) they declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) they have never menstruated

Table 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and median age at first live birth, by current age, Nepal DHS 2022

| Current age | Percentage who had a live birth by exact age | | | | | Percentage who have never had a live birth | Number of women | Median age at first live birth |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.4 | na | na | na | na | 90.4 | 2,643 | a |
| 20–24 | 1.0 | 15.1 | 35.7 | na | na | 44.9 | 2,637 | a |
| 25–29 | 1.3 | 17.3 | 39.1 | 58.8 | 76.5 | 15.9 | 2,435 | 21.0 |
| 30–34 | 1.3 | 19.8 | 41.0 | 62.1 | 78.2 | 6.3 | 2,144 | 20.8 |
| 35–39 | 1.9 | 23.6 | 47.2 | 65.8 | 81.3 | 4.3 | 2,025 | 20.3 |
| 40–44 | 2.1 | 24.3 | 48.7 | 70.4 | 86.6 | 2.3 | 1,629 | 20.1 |
| 45–49 | 0.9 | 15.6 | 40.9 | 61.4 | 84.2 | 2.5 | 1,332 | 20.8 |
| 20–49 | 1.4 | 19.1 | 41.5 | na | na | 15.3 | 12,202 | 20.8 |
| 25–49 | 1.5 | 20.1 | 43.1 | 63.3 | 80.7 | 7.1 | 9,565 | 20.6 |

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first live birth among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | 20–49 | 25–49 |
| Ethnic group | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 21.6 | 21.4 |
| Dalit | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| Janajati | 21.6 | 21.2 |
| Madhesi | 19.7 | 19.5 |
| Muslim | 19.4 | 19.2 |
| Other | * | * |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 21.1 | 20.8 |
| Rural | 20.3 | 20.2 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 20.4 | 20.5 |
| Hill | 21.5 | 21.1 |
| Terai | 20.5 | 20.3 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 21.7 | 21.6 |
| Urban | 21.9 | 21.8 |
| Rural | 21.3 | 21.3 |
| Madhesh Province | 19.4 | 19.3 |
| Urban | 19.3 | 19.3 |
| Rural | 19.4 | 19.3 |
| Bagmati Province | 22.5 | 21.9 |
| Urban | 23.2 | 22.4 |
| Rural | 20.4 | 20.4 |
| Gandaki Province | 21.5 | 20.9 |
| Urban | 21.9 | 21.2 |
| Rural | 20.7 | 20.5 |
| Lumbini Province | 20.8 | 20.5 |
| Urban | 21.2 | 20.8 |
| Rural | 20.4 | 20.1 |
| Karnali Province | 19.8 | 19.7 |
| Urban | 19.9 | 19.6 |
| Rural | 19.8 | 19.8 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 20.5 | 20.3 |
| Urban | 20.7 | 20.4 |
| Rural | 20.3 | 20.1 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 19.4 | 19.5 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 19.7 | 19.8 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 19.7 | 19.8 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 19.6 | 19.8 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 23.3 | 22.6 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 21.9 | 22.1 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | a | 23.6 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | a | a |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 20.0 | 20.1 |
| Second | 20.2 | 20.2 |
| Middle | 20.3 | 20.1 |
| Fourth | 20.9 | 20.5 |
| Highest | 23.3 | 22.5 |
| Total | 20.8 | 20.6 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women age 15–19 who: | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | Have ever had a live birth | Have ever had a pregnancy loss ¹ | Are currently pregnant | Have ever been pregnant | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 510 |
| 16 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 539 |
| 17 | 7.1 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 10.5 | 493 |
| 18 | 14.0 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 20.1 | 622 |
| 19 | 24.8 | 5.6 | 9.3 | 31.7 | 479 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 5.7 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 724 |
| Dalit | 15.5 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 20.7 | 471 |
| Janajati | 9.2 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 12.9 | 839 |
| Madhesi | 8.4 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 13.5 | 434 |
| Muslim | 15.5 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 22.2 | 171 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.6 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 12.9 | 1,758 |
| Rural | 11.6 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 14.9 | 885 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 13.6 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 15.8 | 148 |
| Hill | 9.3 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 12.5 | 1,011 |
| Terai | 9.4 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 14.1 | 1,483 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 10.9 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 12.8 | 409 |
| Urban | 8.7 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 9.9 | 244 |
| Rural | 14.2 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 17.1 | 164 |
| Madhesh Province | 12.4 | 2.6 | 8.0 | 19.8 | 619 |
| Urban | 11.8 | 1.9 | 7.9 | 19.3 | 450 |
| Rural | 13.9 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 21.0 | 168 |
| Bagmati Province | 4.8 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 7.8 | 489 |
| Urban | 3.4 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 377 |
| Rural | 9.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 10.6 | 112 |
| Gandaki Province | 11.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 12.9 | 238 |
| Urban | 10.6 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 12.6 | 177 |
| Rural | 13.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 13.9 | 61 |
| Lumbini Province | 6.3 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 9.8 | 434 |
| Urban | 6.6 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 10.5 | 249 |
| Rural | 5.7 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 8.9 | 185 |
| Karnali Province | 16.6 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 20.5 | 203 |
| Urban | 15.8 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 20.6 | 111 |
| Rural | 17.5 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 20.4 | 92 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 8.8 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 12.5 | 250 |
| Urban | 8.0 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 12.2 | 149 |
| Rural | 10.1 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 12.9 | 101 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 27.5 | 2.2 | 9.4 | 32.7 | 140 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 14.1 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 19.8 | 927 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 20.1 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 28.8 | 278 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 11.5 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 16.0 | 650 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 5.4 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 1,572 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 6.3 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 9.6 | 956 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 4.0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 616 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.8 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 17.4 | 535 |
| Second | 13.3 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 18.5 | 568 |
| Middle | 10.5 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 13.9 | 533 |
| Fourth | 6.1 | 1.8 | 5.6 | 12.1 | 571 |
| Highest | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 436 |
| Total | 9.6 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 13.6 | 2,643 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion

Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15

Among women and men age 15–19, percentage who had sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, by sex and percentage of women who were pregnant before age 15, Nepal DHS 2022

| Sex | Had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Married before age 15 | Had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15 | Pregnant before age 15 | Number |
|-------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| Women | 2.4 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 2,643 |
| Men | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | na | 985 |

na = Not applicable

Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Pregnancy outcome | | | | Total | Number of pregnancies |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Live birth | Stillbirth ¹ | Miscarriage ² | Induced abortion | | |
| Age at pregnancy outcome | | | | | | |
| <20 | 84.1 | 0.9 | 11.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 697 |
| 20–24 | 84.9 | 1.1 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 1,434 |
| 25–34 | 78.0 | 0.6 | 9.1 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 1,464 |
| 35–44 | 52.0 | 1.1 | 16.9 | 29.9 | 100.0 | 234 |
| 45–49 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Pregnancy order | | | | | | |
| First | 88.4 | 1.3 | 8.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,274 |
| Second | 82.7 | 1.0 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 1,175 |
| Third | 76.2 | 0.3 | 9.5 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 676 |
| Fourth | 69.3 | 0.4 | 12.7 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 396 |
| Fifth or higher | 59.0 | 0.6 | 11.5 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 312 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 76.6 | 0.6 | 9.7 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 993 |
| Dalit | 78.6 | 1.1 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 710 |
| Janajati | 79.0 | 0.9 | 9.2 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 1,186 |
| Madhesi | 85.6 | 1.4 | 8.9 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 705 |
| Muslim | 88.7 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 237 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 79.1 | 0.6 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 2,524 |
| Rural | 82.0 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 1,309 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 79.3 | 1.2 | 6.3 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 250 |
| Hill | 76.9 | 0.8 | 10.0 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 1,338 |
| Terai | 82.1 | 0.9 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 2,245 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 83.8 | 0.5 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 644 |
| Urban | 82.9 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 420 |
| Rural | 85.5 | 0.8 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 224 |
| Madhesh Province | 86.0 | 1.1 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 965 |
| Urban | 86.9 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 713 |
| Rural | 83.3 | 2.6 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 251 |
| Bagmati Province | 78.1 | 0.5 | 9.8 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 612 |
| Urban | 75.3 | 0.3 | 10.6 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 464 |
| Rural | 86.8 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 147 |
| Gandaki Province | 67.4 | 1.2 | 14.5 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 273 |
| Urban | 65.4 | 1.0 | 17.7 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Rural | 71.8 | 1.7 | 7.7 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 88 |
| Lumbini Province | 78.6 | 1.6 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 667 |
| Urban | 75.4 | 1.4 | 9.8 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 363 |
| Rural | 82.4 | 1.9 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 304 |
| Karnali Province | 73.9 | 0.5 | 9.7 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 314 |
| Urban | 70.0 | 0.2 | 11.7 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Rural | 77.7 | 0.9 | 7.8 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 158 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 79.2 | 0.3 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 358 |
| Urban | 78.9 | 0.3 | 8.8 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 222 |
| Rural | 79.7 | 0.3 | 9.6 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 84.5 | 0.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 751 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 78.8 | 0.6 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 1,341 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 76.4 | 0.6 | 12.8 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 691 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 81.3 | 0.6 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 651 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 79.4 | 1.1 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 1,548 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 81.1 | 1.0 | 7.7 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 912 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 77.0 | 1.2 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 636 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 77.9 | 0.7 | 12.9 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 193 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 82.5 | 1.1 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 869 |
| Second | 86.0 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 769 |
| Middle | 79.0 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 795 |
| Fourth | 77.3 | 0.9 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 771 |
| Highest | 74.6 | 0.6 | 13.2 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 629 |
| Total | 80.1 | 0.9 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 3,833 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Miscarriages are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

Table 5.15 Induced abortion rates

Age-specific and total induced abortion rates, and general abortion rates, for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age group | Residence | | Total |
|-------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| 10–14 | [0] | [0] | [0] |
| 15–19 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 20–24 | 13 | 10 | 12 |
| 25–29 | 16 | 13 | 15 |
| 30–34 | 10 | 14 | 11 |
| 35–39 | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| 40–44 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 45–49 | [0] | [1] | [0] |
| TAR (15–49) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| GAR | 10 | 9 | 9 |

Note: Age-specific induced abortion rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.

TAR: Total induced abortion rate, expressed per woman

GAR: General induced abortion rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** In general, 10% of married women age 15–49 want to have another child soon, 13% want to wait at least 2 years, and 70% want no more children or are sterilized.
- **Ideal family size:** The mean ideal number of children is 2.0 among women and 2.2 among men. In general, ideal family size increases with increasing numbers of living children among both women and men.
- **Fertility planning status:** Among all pregnancy outcomes, 73% of pregnancies in the 3 years preceding the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 16% were mistimed, and 11% were unwanted. Sixty-two percent of pregnancies that ended in abortions were unwanted.
- **Wanted fertility rates:** The total fertility rate in Nepal is 2.1 children per woman, while the total wanted fertility rate is 1.7 children per woman. On average, women have 0.4 more children than they desire.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information suggests the direction that fertility patterns could take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, their ideal number of children, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Ten percent of currently married women age 15–49 want to have another child soon (within 2 years), while 13% want to wait for 2 or more years. Seventy percent of women want no more children or are sterilized. Among men age 15–49, 12% want to have another child soon and 16% want to wait for 2 or more years. Sixty-seven percent of men want no more children or are sterilized (**Table 6.1**).

Table 6.2.1 and **Table 6.2.2** shows that 87% of women and 86% of men with two children want no more children or are sterilized.

Trends: The proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children increased from 59% in 1996 to 88% in 2011 and 2016, and decreased slightly to 87% in 2022 (**Figure 6.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The desire to limit childbearing rises with increasing number of living children, from 3% among married women with no living children to 92% among those with six or more children (**Figure 6.2**).
- Women and men from the Brahmin/Chhetri ethnic group have a greater desire to limit childbearing (74% and 70%, respectively) than those in the Muslim group (54% and 59%, respectively) (**Table 6.2.1** and **Table 6.2.2**).
- Women in Sudurpashchim Province and Gandaki Province (74% each) more often want to limit childbearing than women in Madhesh Province (65%). More men in Gandaki Province (70%) than Lumbini Province (64%) want to limit childbearing.
- The desire to limit childbearing declines with increasing education among both women and men. Eighty-two percent of women and 77% of men with no education want no more children, as compared with 55% of women and 56% of men with more than a secondary education (**Table 6.2.1** and **Table 6.2.2**).

Figure 6.1 Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

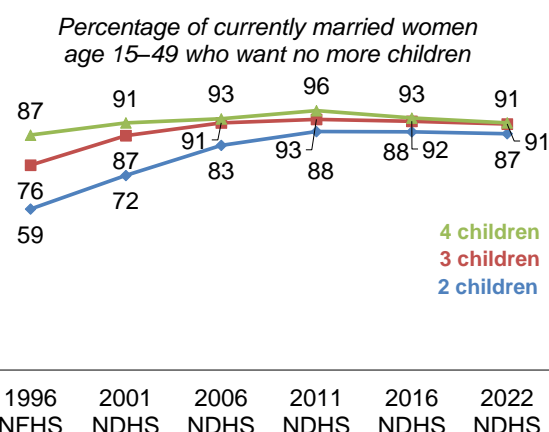
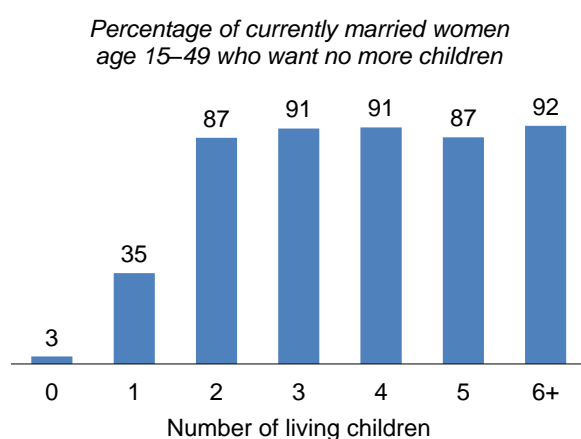


Figure 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children



6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked “If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?” Respondents who had children were asked “If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?”

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

The mean ideal number of children is 2.0 among women overall and 2.1 among currently married women, while the ideal number is 2.2 among all men and 2.3 among currently married men (**Table 6.3** and **Figure 6.3**).

The mean ideal family size for women and men with no children is 1.8 and 2.0, respectively. In general, ideal family size increases with increasing numbers of living children among both women and men (**Figure 6.4**). For example, women who have one child consider 1.8 children to be ideal, whereas women who have six or more children consider 2.9 children ideal. Men's ideal family size is slightly larger than women's (**Table 6.3**).

Trends: The mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49 decreased from 2.9 in 1996 to 2.0 in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young women age 15–19 consider 1.8 as their mean ideal number of children. The mean ideal number of children is highest among women age 45–49 (2.4) (**Table 6.4**).
- The mean ideal number of children is 1.9 among Janajati women, as compared with 2.7 among Muslim women (**Table 6.4**).
- The mean ideal number of children is highest in Madhesh Province (2.4 children) and lowest in Bagmati Province (1.8 children).
- The mean ideal number of children among women with no education is 2.4, compared with 1.8 among women with at least a secondary education (**Table 6.4**).
- The mean ideal family size among women decreases with increasing wealth, from 2.2 among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 1.9 among those in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size

Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15–49

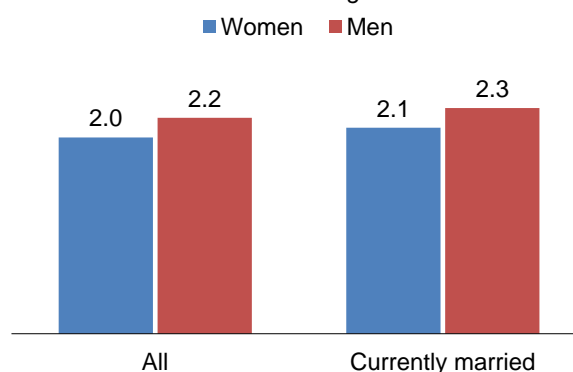
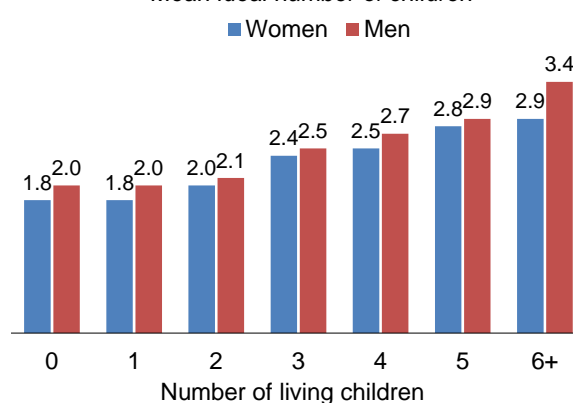


Figure 6.4 Ideal family size by number of living children

Mean ideal number of children



6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/pregnancies

Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49 and all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey among women age 15–49

Among all pregnancy outcomes, women reported that 73% of pregnancies in the 3 years before the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 16% were mistimed, and 11% were unwanted (Table 6.5 and Figure 6.5). Sixty-two percent of pregnancies that ended in an abortion in the 3 years preceding the survey were unwanted, 25% were mistimed, and 13% were wanted (Table 6.5).

Trends: The percentage of wanted births or current pregnancies increased from 62% in 1996 to 79% in 2022, while mistimed births decreased from 19% to 15% and unwanted births declined from 18% to 6% (Figure 6.6).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of unwanted births and current pregnancies increases with birth order, from less than 1% among first births to 26% among fourth- and higher-order births.
- The percentage of unwanted births and pregnancies increases with age, from 1% among women less than age 20 at the time of birth to 23% among those age 35–39 (Table 6.5).

Figure 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy

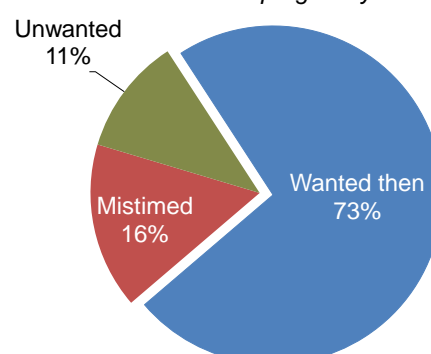
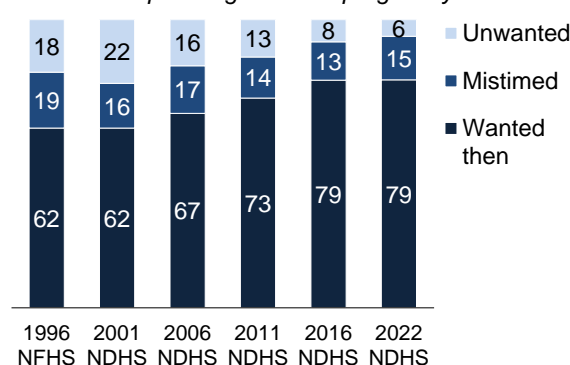


Figure 6.6 Trends in fertility planning status

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies to women age 15–49 in the three years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy



6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth less than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15–49

There is a difference between wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates among women age 15–49. The wanted fertility rate indicates what fertility would be if women had only the children they desired. The total wanted fertility rate and the actual total fertility rate in Nepal are 1.7 and 2.1, respectively. This means that women in Nepal want an average of 0.4 children less than the current total fertility rate (Table 6.6).

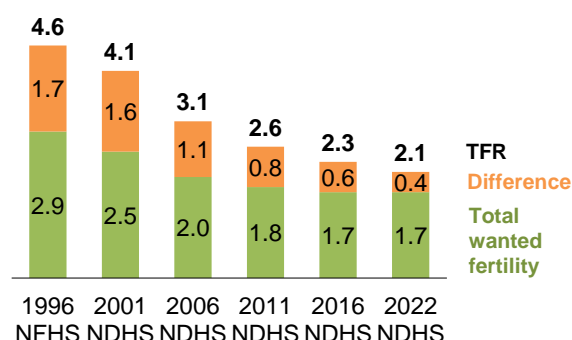
Trends: The difference between the wanted and the actual total fertility rate declined steadily between 1996 and 2022, from 1.7 children to 0.4 children (Figure 6.7).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The difference between the wanted and the actual total fertility rate is largest among Muslim women (0.9 children), followed by Dalit women (0.7 children) and Madhesi women (0.5 children) (Table 6.6).
- The difference between wanted and actual fertility is largest in Karnali Province (0.8 children) and smallest in Gandaki Province (0.2 children).
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is 0.7 children among women with no education, as compared with only 0.1 children among women with more than a secondary education. This indicates that more educated women tend to have only the actual number of children they want (Table 6.6).

Figure 6.7 Trends in wanted and actual fertility

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children**
- **Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children**
- **Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children**
- **Table 6.5 Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates**

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by desire for children, by number of living children, Nepal DHS 2022

| Desire for children | Number of living children | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| WOMEN ¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Have another soon ² | 59.3 | 15.1 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 9.9 |
| Have another later ³ | 30.2 | 37.2 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 13.2 |
| Have another, undecided when | 2.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Undecided | 1.4 | 9.1 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.5 |
| Want no more | 1.8 | 33.2 | 69.7 | 59.0 | 59.3 | 59.7 | 69.5 | 52.5 |
| Sterilized ⁴ | 1.2 | 1.8 | 17.5 | 31.7 | 31.8 | 27.7 | 22.3 | 17.0 |
| Declared infecund | 3.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 10.6 | 8.0 | 3.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 818 | 2,714 | 3,905 | 2,140 | 1,046 | 353 | 205 | 11,180 |
| MEN ⁵ | | | | | | | | |
| Have another soon ² | 61.6 | 17.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 11.7 |
| Have another later ³ | 30.1 | 45.6 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 15.8 |
| Have another, undecided when | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Undecided | 1.3 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.6 |
| Want no more | 4.9 | 26.0 | 76.3 | 70.5 | 69.8 | 73.4 | 82.9 | 56.4 |
| Sterilized ⁴ | 0.4 | 1.6 | 9.3 | 20.3 | 24.0 | 20.1 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Declared infecund | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 293 | 706 | 1,078 | 595 | 272 | 109 | 49 | 3,101 |

¹ The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

² Wants next birth within 2 years

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization

⁵ The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children, by number of living children and by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------|------|------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 3.1 | 37.7 | 91.2 | 95.7 | 93.7 | 94.3 | 95.0 | 73.6 |
| Dalit | 1.3 | 27.1 | 79.9 | 88.1 | 92.6 | 90.9 | 98.1 | 68.8 |
| Janajati | 4.1 | 41.5 | 92.9 | 94.7 | 92.0 | 90.1 | (98.6) | 69.3 |
| Madhesi | 2.0 | 13.1 | 77.8 | 87.4 | 93.1 | 81.3 | (78.9) | 68.1 |
| Muslim | (0.0) | 9.8 | 46.3 | 74.2 | 74.7 | (73.4) | (87.4) | 54.4 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.7 | 36.2 | 87.4 | 90.3 | 89.4 | 84.7 | 88.7 | 68.3 |
| Rural | 3.6 | 32.1 | 86.5 | 91.6 | 93.8 | 90.8 | 95.8 | 71.9 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 7.3 | 31.0 | 86.7 | 91.4 | 92.9 | 96.5 | (95.6) | 74.0 |
| Hill | 1.9 | 40.6 | 92.5 | 95.8 | 94.2 | 89.9 | 97.6 | 72.2 |
| Terai | 3.3 | 30.8 | 83.2 | 88.2 | 89.4 | 84.6 | 87.2 | 67.2 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 2.9 | 28.9 | 87.2 | 90.4 | 88.1 | (86.8) | * | 66.0 |
| Madhesh Province | 0.0 | 14.0 | 70.8 | 84.2 | 88.7 | 80.3 | 82.9 | 64.7 |
| Bagmati Province | 3.4 | 45.5 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 96.3 | (89.5) | (100.0) | 71.4 |
| Gandaki Province | 8.9 | 42.7 | 94.0 | 97.3 | 97.2 | * | * | 73.7 |
| Lumbini Province | 3.2 | 37.6 | 90.1 | 94.7 | 90.6 | (91.5) | (100.0) | 70.8 |
| Karnali Province | 0.9 | 29.0 | 86.8 | 94.1 | 93.6 | 91.3 | 94.8 | 73.0 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 1.6 | 41.3 | 86.6 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 95.7 | (93.1) | 74.2 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.2 | 44.4 | 81.9 | 89.8 | 89.7 | 86.0 | 91.7 | 82.2 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 3.5 | 33.6 | 87.4 | 91.9 | 93.9 | 94.0 | (92.3) | 71.4 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 4.5 | 35.9 | 88.0 | 93.1 | 93.9 | 93.1 | * | 76.5 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 2.9 | 31.8 | 86.8 | 89.5 | 93.8 | * | * | 65.3 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 2.1 | 34.0 | 89.4 | 91.2 | 95.7 | * | * | 56.9 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 2.0 | 34.2 | 88.3 | 90.0 | (95.4) | * | * | 59.6 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 2.2 | 33.6 | 91.7 | 94.5 | * | * | * | 52.4 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 2.2 | 36.8 | 95.6 | * | * | * | * | 55.3 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.5 | 32.6 | 85.2 | 89.8 | 93.5 | 92.0 | 95.3 | 72.8 |
| Second | 1.6 | 30.7 | 83.5 | 91.4 | 90.2 | 81.1 | (88.1) | 70.3 |
| Middle | 3.3 | 30.6 | 84.6 | 90.0 | 91.2 | 86.4 | (92.4) | 69.0 |
| Fourth | 3.7 | 36.6 | 85.8 | 90.4 | 90.5 | (88.5) | * | 66.9 |
| Highest | 3.1 | 41.1 | 94.6 | 92.9 | 87.5 | * | * | 69.0 |
| Total | 2.9 | 35.0 | 87.2 | 90.8 | 91.2 | 87.4 | 91.8 | 69.5 |

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Disaggregation by residence is not presented for provinces due to few cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children, by number of living children and by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------|------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 2.6 | 26.0 | 91.7 | 93.5 | 95.6 | (100.0) | * | 70.1 |
| Dalit | (11.8) | 16.3 | 77.8 | 91.6 | 93.5 | (98.7) | * | 66.1 |
| Janajati | 6.3 | 35.0 | 88.8 | 92.8 | 99.1 | (95.1) | * | 66.0 |
| Madhesi | (1.2) | 19.8 | 73.1 | 85.6 | 93.8 | * | * | 67.2 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 58.7 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.9 | 28.8 | 86.4 | 90.9 | 91.6 | 94.9 | (89.6) | 65.8 |
| Rural | 3.4 | 24.7 | 83.9 | 90.5 | 96.9 | 91.6 | (100.0) | 69.3 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | * | 16.1 | 87.4 | 91.5 | (94.6) | (100.0) | * | 72.4 |
| Hill | 6.2 | 33.6 | 89.9 | 94.1 | 96.0 | 98.9 | (95.3) | 67.9 |
| Terai | 4.0 | 23.4 | 82.5 | 88.9 | 92.6 | 88.6 | * | 65.7 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 4.4 | 26.6 | 87.5 | 95.7 | (91.7) | * | * | 67.6 |
| Madhesh Province | (2.6) | 11.9 | 77.3 | 88.8 | 96.6 | (88.8) | * | 68.1 |
| Bagmati Province | (1.6) | 37.5 | 87.6 | 91.2 | (88.1) | * | * | 66.2 |
| Gandaki Province | (16.3) | 34.8 | 91.2 | 97.4 | * | * | * | 69.5 |
| Lumbini Province | (7.7) | 23.5 | 86.3 | 84.2 | (88.8) | * | * | 64.0 |
| Karnali Province | (3.5) | 15.6 | 79.4 | 95.2 | 99.0 | (96.2) | * | 69.0 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | (7.1) | 29.2 | 86.3 | 91.7 | (95.4) | * | * | 67.0 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | * | (19.3) | 78.1 | 87.5 | 95.4 | (95.1) | * | 77.4 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 3.1 | 26.1 | 85.9 | 89.2 | 92.8 | 95.2 | (94.4) | 71.5 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | (2.7) | 27.8 | 85.5 | 85.2 | 90.3 | (93.0) | (92.5) | 73.7 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 3.4 | 24.6 | 86.2 | 95.6 | 96.4 | * | * | 68.8 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 6.7 | 29.6 | 84.8 | 94.7 | 94.1 | * | * | 60.7 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 8.0 | 32.6 | 83.7 | 95.5 | (97.3) | * | * | 64.1 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 5.1 | 25.2 | 86.9 | (92.4) | (87.9) | * | * | 54.4 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | (2.5) | 27.4 | 96.3 | * | * | * | * | 55.7 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 19.9 | 82.6 | 88.6 | 91.5 | 100.0 | (97.0) | 70.6 |
| Second | (11.5) | 26.9 | 87.4 | 90.4 | 93.0 | (92.1) | * | 71.2 |
| Middle | 6.8 | 25.7 | 81.6 | 89.2 | 98.6 | * | * | 66.7 |
| Fourth | 3.2 | 29.0 | 82.3 | 92.1 | (97.5) | * | * | 64.4 |
| Highest | 4.5 | 31.1 | 92.6 | 95.4 | * | * | * | 62.9 |
| Total | 5.2 | 27.6 | 85.6 | 90.8 | 93.8 | 93.5 | 93.4 | 66.9 |

Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Disaggregation by residence is not presented for provinces due to few cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, by number of living children, Nepal DHS 2022

| Ideal number of children | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| 1 | 19.7 | 24.7 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 13.3 |
| 2 | 69.7 | 68.4 | 77.5 | 57.1 | 57.2 | 40.5 | 34.2 | 67.5 |
| 3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 10.5 | 33.1 | 28.4 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 13.9 |
| 4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 10.1 | 15.3 | 22.5 | 2.6 |
| 5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| 6+ | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Non-numeric responses | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 4,052 | 2,834 | 4,044 | 2,238 | 1,093 | 373 | 211 | 14,845 |
| Mean ideal number of children for women 15–49: ² | | | | | | | | |
| All | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| Number | 4,023 | 2,831 | 4,017 | 2,228 | 1,092 | 371 | 209 | 14,770 |
| Currently married | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
| Number of currently married women | 817 | 2,712 | 3,879 | 2,130 | 1,045 | 351 | 204 | 11,138 |
| MEN ³ | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| 1 | 10.8 | 14.6 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 |
| 2 | 74.6 | 75.7 | 79.0 | 53.4 | 54.2 | 40.5 | 34.4 | 70.8 |
| 3 | 11.3 | 7.6 | 11.5 | 35.8 | 25.6 | 34.2 | 31.0 | 15.3 |
| 4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 8.4 | 17.8 | 20.0 | 21.3 | 4.2 |
| 5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 7.9 | 0.6 |
| 6+ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 5.4 | 0.2 |
| Non-numeric responses | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 2,072 | 717 | 1,086 | 604 | 273 | 113 | 49 | 4,913 |
| Mean ideal number of children for men 15–49: ² | | | | | | | | |
| All | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.2 |
| Number | 2,064 | 717 | 1,083 | 604 | 273 | 113 | 49 | 4,903 |
| Currently married | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| Number of currently married men | 293 | 706 | 1,076 | 595 | 272 | 109 | 49 | 3,099 |

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy for women.

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

³ The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Mean | Number of women ¹ |
|------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| Age | | |
| 15–19 | 1.8 | 2,624 |
| 20–24 | 1.9 | 2,628 |
| 25–29 | 2.0 | 2,429 |
| 30–34 | 2.1 | 2,139 |
| 35–39 | 2.2 | 2,008 |
| 40–44 | 2.3 | 1,614 |
| 45–49 | 2.4 | 1,328 |
| Ethnic group | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 2.0 | 4,139 |
| Dalit | 2.2 | 2,233 |
| Janajati | 1.9 | 5,394 |
| Madhesi | 2.2 | 2,331 |
| Muslim | 2.7 | 658 |
| Other | * | 15 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 2.0 | 10,112 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 4,658 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 2.1 | 787 |
| Hill | 1.9 | 5,847 |
| Terai | 2.1 | 8,136 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 2.0 | 2,485 |
| Urban | 2.0 | 1,635 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 851 |
| Madhesh Province | 2.4 | 2,989 |
| Urban | 2.4 | 2,206 |
| Rural | 2.3 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 1.8 | 3,031 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 2,433 |
| Rural | 2.0 | 598 |
| Gandaki Province | 1.9 | 1,396 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 988 |
| Rural | 2.0 | 408 |
| Lumbini Province | 2.0 | 2,688 |
| Urban | 2.0 | 1,551 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 1,136 |
| Karnali Province | 2.1 | 907 |
| Urban | 2.1 | 507 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 400 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 2.0 | 1,273 |
| Urban | 1.9 | 791 |
| Rural | 2.0 | 482 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 2.4 | 3,774 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 2.0 | 4,576 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 2.1 | 2,308 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 1.9 | 2,269 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 1.8 | 5,769 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 1.9 | 3,248 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 1.8 | 2,520 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 1.8 | 652 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 2.2 | 2,623 |
| Second | 2.1 | 2,852 |
| Middle | 2.1 | 3,017 |
| Fourth | 2.0 | 3,171 |
| Highest | 1.9 | 3,108 |
| Total | 2.0 | 14,770 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, and percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes among women age 15–49 in the 3 years preceding the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, by type of pregnancy outcome, Nepal DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Planning status of pregnancy outcome | | | Total | Number of pregnancy outcomes ¹ |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------|-------------------------------------------|
| | Wanted then | Wanted later | Wanted no more | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND CURRENT PREGNANCIES | | | | | |
| Birth order | | | | | |
| 1 | 84.3 | 15.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,509 |
| 2 | 80.3 | 17.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1,253 |
| 3 | 72.1 | 12.4 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 520 |
| 4+ | 64.5 | 9.1 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 376 |
| Mother's age at birth ² | | | | | |
| <20 | 74.8 | 24.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 683 |
| 20–24 | 79.4 | 17.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 1,464 |
| 25–29 | 83.4 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 941 |
| 30–34 | 78.9 | 6.7 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 427 |
| 35–39 | 72.0 | 5.0 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 113 |
| 40–44 | (62.6) | (0.0) | (37.4) | 100.0 | 27 |
| 45–49 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Total | 79.2 | 15.1 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 3,658 |
| ALL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES | | | | | |
| Pregnancy outcome type | | | | | |
| Current pregnancies | 77.5 | 16.4 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 587 |
| Live births | 79.5 | 14.8 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 3,071 |
| Stillbirths | (82.4) | (12.1) | (5.5) | 100.0 | 34 |
| Miscarriages | 68.7 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 361 |
| Abortions | 13.4 | 25.2 | 61.5 | 100.0 | 368 |
| Total | 72.9 | 15.9 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 4,420 |

Note: A pregnancy outcome refers to a miscarriage, abortion, live birth, or stillbirth. Some pregnancies produce multiple outcomes, for example in the case of twins. In this table, each pregnancy outcome is counted individually. Therefore, a pregnancy is counted more than once if it produces multiple births (live births or stillbirths). Current pregnancies, miscarriages, and abortions are always counted as one pregnancy outcome. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ For pregnancies that resulted in multiple outcomes (for example, twins), each outcome is counted individually.

² For current pregnancies, the maternal age at birth is estimated as the mother's expected age at the time of the birth.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Total wanted fertility rate | Total fertility rate |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Ethnic group | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Dalit | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| Janajati | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Madhesi | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| Muslim | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Rural | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 2.0 | 2.7 |
| Hill | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Terai | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| Urban | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| Rural | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Madhesh Province | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| Urban | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Rural | 2.0 | 2.7 |
| Bagmati Province | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Urban | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Rural | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Gandaki Province | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Urban | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Lumbini Province | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| Urban | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| Karnali Province | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Urban | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 3.2 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Rural | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 2.6 | 3.3 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| Second | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| Middle | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| Fourth | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Highest | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Total | 1.7 | 2.1 |

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15–49 in the period 1–36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

Key Findings

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate:** Overall, 57% of currently married women age 15–49 use any method of family planning, with 43% using a modern method and 15% using a traditional method.
- **Family planning use among adolescents:** 14% of currently married women age 15–19 use a modern method of family planning.
- **Unmet need for family planning:** 21% of currently married women age 15–49 have an unmet need for family planning. Unmet need is highest among young women age 15–19 (31%).
- **Demand for family planning:** 55% of the total demand for family planning is satisfied by modern methods.
- **Contraceptive discontinuation:** In the 5 years preceding the survey, the 12-month contraceptive discontinuation rate was 49%. The rate was highest for pills (67%), followed by male condoms (60%) and injectables (59%). The main reasons for discontinuing methods were infrequent sex or the husband being away (44%), desire to become pregnant (15%), and side effects or health concerns (14%).

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on the use and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates of and reasons for discontinuing contraceptive methods. It also examines the demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

The Government of Nepal is committed to promoting a family planning program that aims to ensure equitable and rights-based access to voluntary and quality family planning services. The government has been striving to strengthen policies and strategies related to family planning services. The Public Health Act 2018 includes family planning in the basic health service package. Furthermore, the Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act 2018, Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Regulation 2020, 15th National Plan (2018/19–2022/23), and Safe Motherhood Roadmap (2020–2030) emphasize the availability and accessibility of rights-based family planning services (Ministry of Health and Population 2022a).

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods among women and men age 15–49 is nearly universal in Nepal. Women and men are most likely to have knowledge of female sterilization (97% and 92%, respectively), male sterilization (87% each), injectables (97% and 89%, respectively), and male condoms (97% and 99%, respectively). Eighty-one percent of women and 60% of men know about intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCDs). Women's and men's knowledge is relatively low with respect to the standard days method (SDM) (8% and 7%, respectively), the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) (23% and 8%, respectively), and emergency contraception (47% and 57%, respectively). On average, currently married women and men age 15–49 have heard of more methods of family planning than women and men who have never been married (**Table 7.1**).

Contraceptive prevalence

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method (includes methods used by the husband/partner such as condoms, male sterilization, and withdrawal methods).

Sample: All women age 15–49 and currently married women age 15–49

Modern methods

Include male and female sterilization, intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCDs), injectables, implants, contraceptive pills, male condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method, and the lactational amenorrhea method.

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15–49 is 57%, with 43% using modern methods and 15% using traditional methods. Among currently married women, female sterilization (13%) is the most commonly used modern contraceptive method, followed by injectables (9%), implants (6%), the pill (5%), male condoms (5%), male sterilization (4%), and IUCDs (1%) (Table 7.2 and Figure 7.1).

Only 1% of currently married women use subcutaneous depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA-SC), although it was piloted in 2019 and is now scaling up in Nepal (data not shown).

Trends: Use of any family planning method among currently married women rose from 29% in 1996 to 57% in 2022. Use of modern methods of contraception increased from 26% in 1996 to 44% in 2006 before declining slightly to 43% from 2011 through 2022. Use of traditional methods has increased over time, from 3% in 1996 to 10% in 2016 and 15% in 2022 (Table 7.3.1 and Figure 7.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of currently married women using modern methods generally increases with age, while there is no consistent pattern by age among those using traditional methods. Women age 35–44 account for the highest proportion of modern method users (56%), while those age 30–34 account for the highest proportion of traditional method users (16%) (Table 7.2).

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 currently using a contraceptive method

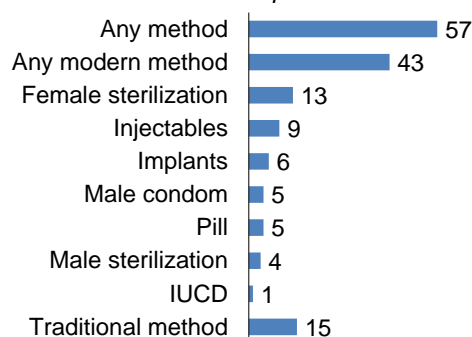
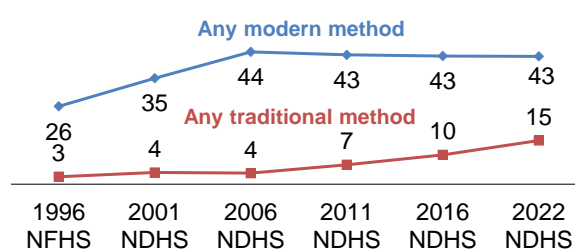


Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



- Use of modern contraceptives is higher among currently married women in rural areas (47%) than among those in urban areas (41%). In contrast, women in urban areas are more likely to use traditional contraceptive methods (16% versus 11%) (Table 7.3.2 and Figure 7.3).
- Use of contraceptive methods is lowest among currently married Muslim women (33%) and highest among Janajati women (61%).
- The proportion of women using modern contraception is highest in Sudurpashchim Province (47%) and lowest in Gandaki Province (35%) (Table 7.3.2 and Figure 7.4).
- Women with at least a secondary education (33%) are less likely to use modern contraception than women with no education (54%) (Table 7.3.2).
- Use of traditional methods of contraception is highest in the highest wealth quintile (23%) and lowest in the second and lowest quintiles (10% each) (Table 7.3.2).

Timing of Sterilization

The median age at sterilization is 26.9 years. In Nepal, 31% of women are sterilized before age 25, while 40% are sterilized between age 25 and age 29 (Table 7.4). The median age at sterilization has remained more or less constant since 2006, when it was 27.1 years.

7.1.1 Use of Emergency Contraception

Use of emergency contraceptive pills is not common in Nepal, with only 1% of women age 15–49 using this method in the last 12 months. The results indicate that use of emergency contraception is slightly higher among urban women (1%) and those with more than a secondary education (3%) (Table 7.5). However, it is interesting to note that use of emergency contraception is observed across all of the provinces, including both urban and rural areas. According to the 2021 Nepal Health Facility Survey, 31% of federal and provincial hospitals, 33% of local-level hospitals, 68% of private hospitals, 14% of primary health care centers, and 8% of basic health care centers offered (prescribed or provided, counseled on, or referred elsewhere for) emergency contraceptive pills (Ministry of Health and Population, New ERA, and ICF 2022).

7.1.2 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Twenty-eight percent of women correctly reported that the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle is halfway between two menstrual periods (Table 7.6 and Table 7.7). Women using the rhythm method are more likely to have correct knowledge of the fertile period (37%) than women overall (Table 7.6). Younger women are less aware about the fertile period (19%) than other women; women age 30–34 are most aware (34%) (Table 7.7).

Figure 7.3 Use of contraceptive methods by residence

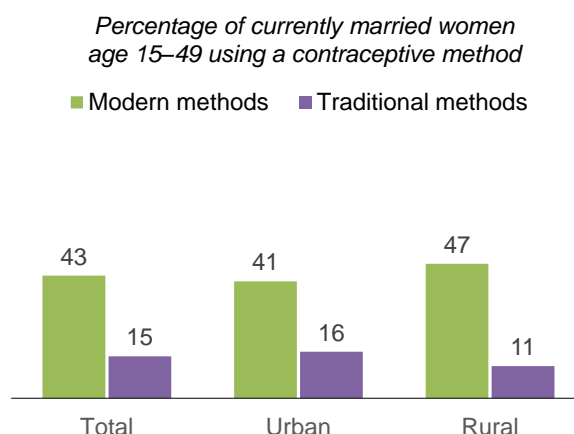
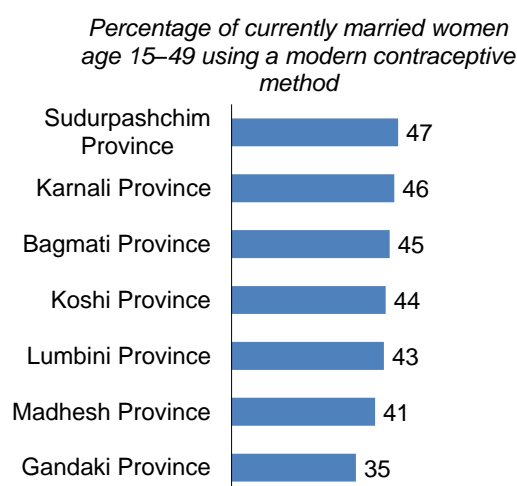


Figure 7.4 Modern contraceptive use by province



7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern contraceptive method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired.

Sample: Women age 15–49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

In Nepal, the public sector is the most common source of modern contraceptive methods (69%), followed by the private medical sector (23%), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) (5%), and other sources (3%) (**Figure 7.5**). The sources most often reported are public sector health posts (27%), government hospitals (25%), private pharmacies (11%), and public mobile clinics (10%).

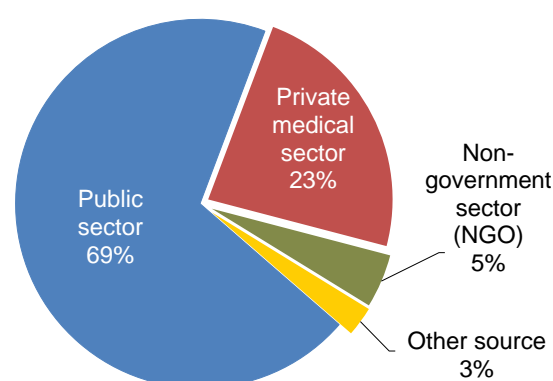
The public sector is the predominant source for female sterilization (78%), male sterilization (83%), IUCDs (68%), injectables (69%), and implants (89%). The private sector, primarily pharmacies and private clinics, is the main source for 68% of male condom users and almost half of pill users (49%) (**Table 7.8**).

Use of Social Marketing Brand Pills and Condoms

Although pills and condoms are not commonly used methods of contraception, substantial numbers of respondents who do use these methods reported using socially marketed brands. Seventy-five percent of pill users use Nilocon White or Sunaulo Gulaph, while 69% of condom users use Dhaal, Panther, or D'zire (**Table 7.9**).

Figure 7.5 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method



7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed about their method's side effects, about what to do if they experienced side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Informed choice is a necessary component of family planning programs. Family planning providers are expected to inform all potential users of the possible side effects of the methods and what they should do if they encounter any of these side effects. This information both assists the user in coping with side effects and decreases unnecessary discontinuation of temporary methods.

Forty-two percent of currently married women who started using a modern method of contraception in the past 5 years received all three types of information about their method (**Table 7.10**). IUCD users (64%) are most likely to be provided with all three types of information, followed by implant users (62%), users of injectables (37%), pill users (31%), and those who use female sterilization (26%).

Women who obtained their methods from the NGO sector were more often provided with all three types of information (56%) than those who obtained their methods from the public sector (46%) or the private

medical sector (28%) (**Table 7.10**). Only one in five women who obtained their methods from pharmacies, which are an important source of pills and condoms, received all three types of information.

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

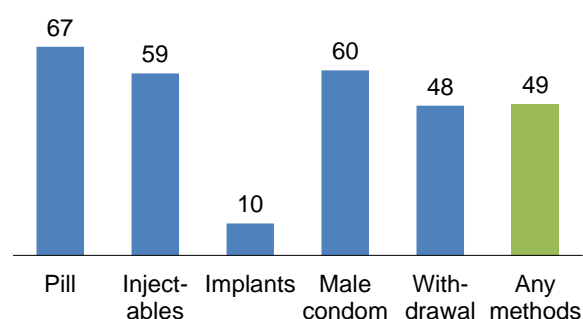
Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15–49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced by women age 15–49 within the 5 years preceding the survey, about half (49%) were discontinued within 12 months (**Table 7.11**). The discontinuation rate was highest for pills (67%), followed by male condoms (60%), injectables (59%), withdrawal (48%), and implants (10%) (**Figure 7.6**).

The main reasons for discontinuing methods were infrequent sex or the husband being away (44%), desire to become pregnant (15%), and side effects or health concerns (14%) (**Table 7.12**). Side effects and health concerns were most often reported as the reason for discontinuation of IUCDs (54%) and implants (38%), while the main reason cited for all other contraceptive methods was infrequent sex or the husband being away (**Table 7.12**).

Figure 7.6 Contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months



7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who:

- (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or
- (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or
- (3) are postpartum amenorrheic and their most recent birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Met need for family planning

Current contraceptive use (any method).

Sample: All women age 15–49 and currently married women age 15–49

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Demand for family planning: | Unmet need for family planning + met need (current contraceptive use [any method]) |
| Proportion of demand satisfied: | $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$ |
| Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods: | $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$ |

Table 7.13.1 presents data on unmet need, met need, and total demand for family planning among currently married women. These indicators help evaluate the extent to which family planning programs in Nepal are meeting the demand for services. The Government of Nepal's SDG 3.7.1 target is for 74% of all women age 15–49 to have a met need for family planning with modern methods by 2022 and 80% by 2030 (National Planning Commission 2020a).

Twenty-one percent of currently married women age 15–49 in Nepal have an unmet need for family planning (13% for limiting and 7% for spacing). Fifty-seven percent of married women have a met need for family planning; that is, they are currently using contraception (**Figure 7.7**). Thus, the total demand for family planning among married women is 78%, indicating that if all married women who said they want to space or limit their children were to use family planning methods, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase from 57% to 78%. The total demand for family planning that is satisfied is 73%; 55% of the total demand is satisfied by modern methods (**Table 7.13.1**).

Sixteen percent of all women have an unmet need for family planning, 10% for limiting and 6% for spacing (**Table 7.13.2**).

Trends: Among currently married women age 15–49, total demand for family planning increased from 61% in 1996 to 77% in 2011 but has changed only minimally over the past decade. Unmet need for family planning decreased from 32% to 25% between 1996 and 2006, increased to 28% in 2011, and then declined once again to 21% in 2022 (**Figure 7.8**).

Figure 7.7 Demand for family planning

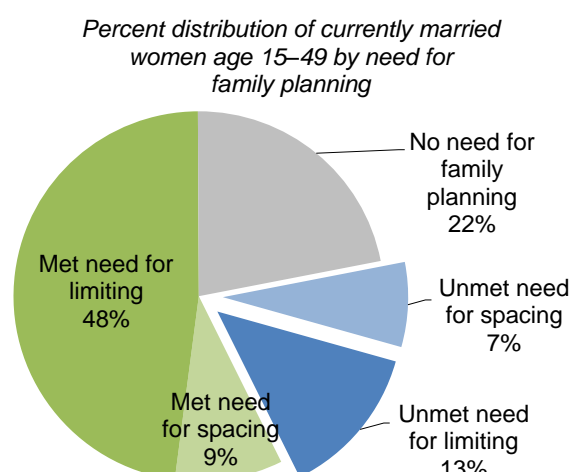
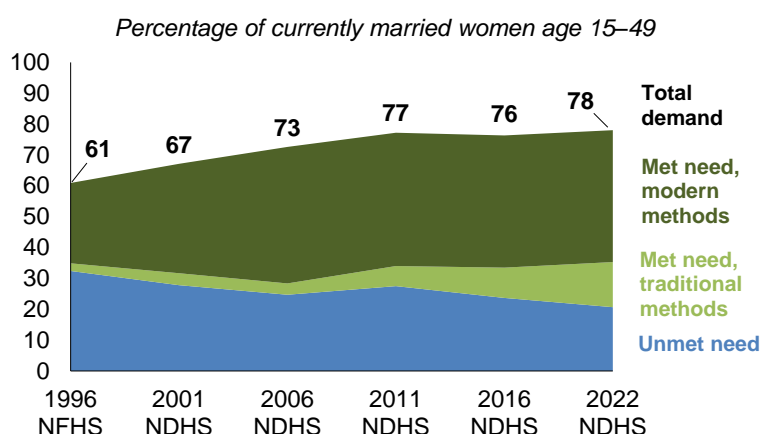


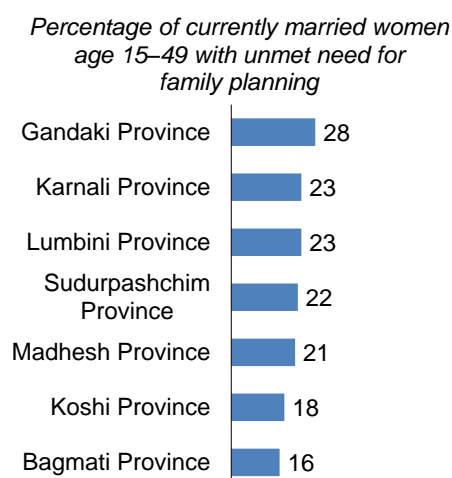
Figure 7.8 Trends in demand for family planning



Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need is highest among currently married women age 15–19 (31%) and decreases with age; 10% of women age 45–49 have an unmet need for family planning (**Table 7.13.1**).
- Unmet need for family planning is higher among Dalit (26%) and Muslim (25%) women than among women in other ethnic groups (**Table 7.13.1**).
- Unmet need ranges from 16% in Bagmati Province to 28% in Gandaki Province (**Figure 7.9**).
- Unmet need is higher among women with a basic education and a secondary education (24% and 23%, respectively) than among women with no education or a higher education (16% each) (**Table 7.13.1**).

Figure 7.9 Unmet need by province



7.6 Decision Making about Family Planning and Opinion about Using Family Planning

The 2022 NDHS collected information from currently married women regarding decision making about family planning. Seventy-seven percent of currently married women reported that they made the decision to use family planning methods jointly with their husband/partner, while 14% said that they made their own decision and 9% reported that their husband/partner mainly made the decision (**Table 7.14**). Among women who reported making joint decisions, more than half (58%) said that their opinion and the opinion of their husband or partner were equally important.

Overall, 91% of women participate (either alone or jointly) in decision making about family planning (**Table 7.15**). Muslim women are less likely to participate in decision making (77%) than women in other ethnic groups (89%–93%).

7.7 Pressure to Become Pregnant and Future Use of Contraception

Overall, 9% of currently married women age 15–49 reported that they had ever been pressured to become pregnant by their husband or partner or any other family member. Women with more than five children were more likely to report being pressured (23%) than women with three or four children (13%) and women with no children (11%). Muslim (17%), Madhesi (15%), and Dalit women (13%) reported more pressure to become pregnant than Janajati and Brahmin/Chhetri women (6% each) (**Table 7.16**).

Sixty-nine percent of currently married women age 15–49 who are not currently using a contraceptive method intend to use contraception in the future (**Table 7.17**), while 28% do not intend to use contraception in the future and 3% are unsure. Intention to use contraception in the future is lowest among women with four or more children (48%) and highest among those with one child (77%).

7.8 Exposure to Family Planning Messages

Table 7.18.1 presents information on women's exposure to family planning messages via various media in the 12 months before the survey. Outdoor signs and billboards are the most common source of family planning messages (45%), followed by posters, leaflets, and brochures (30%); radio (26%); and social media (25%). Nineteen percent of women saw a family planning message on television, 14% at a community event or meeting, 9% on a mobile phone, and 7% in a newspaper or magazine. However, 34%

of women reported that they had no exposure to family planning messages through any of the above eight sources.

Among men, the most common sources of family planning messages are outdoor signs and billboards (59%); social media (42%); posters, leaflets, and brochures (41%); and radio (37%) (**Table 7.18.2**). Twenty-eight percent of men saw a family planning message on television, 18% in a newspaper or magazine, 12% at a community meeting or event, and 10% on a mobile phone. Twenty-one percent of men reported no exposure to family planning messages through any of the eight sources.

7.9 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker (female community health volunteer) or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

Women age 15–49 who were not using contraception were asked if they had discussed family planning with a fieldworker or female community health volunteer (FCHV) in the 12 months before the survey. **Table 7.19** shows that only 9% of women not using contraception were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning; 7% of women visited a health facility and discussed family planning, while 60% visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning. Overall, 87% of women said that they had not discussed family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility in the 12 months before the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility is highest among those age 15–19 (95%) (**Table 7.19**).
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely than those in the lowest wealth quintile not to have discussed family planning with a fieldworker or at a health facility (93% versus 81%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

- **Table 7.1** Knowledge of contraceptive methods
- **Table 7.2** Current use of contraception according to age
- **Table 7.3.1** Trends in current use of contraception
- **Table 7.3.2** Current use of contraception according to background characteristics
- **Table 7.4** Timing of sterilization
- **Table 7.5** Use of emergency contraception
- **Table 7.6** Knowledge of fertile period
- **Table 7.7** Knowledge of fertile period by age
- **Table 7.8** Source of modern contraceptive methods
- **Table 7.9** Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms
- **Table 7.10** Informed choice
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- **Table 7.12** Reasons for discontinuation
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- **Table 7.16** **Pressure to become pregnant**
- **Table 7.17** **Future use of contraception**
- **Table 7.18.1** **Exposure to family planning messages: Women**
- **Table 7.18.2** **Exposure to family planning messages: Men**
- **Table 7.19** **Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and never-married respondents age 15–49 who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method, Nepal DHS 2022

| Method | Women | | | Men | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | All women | Currently married women | Never-married women | All men | Currently married men | Never-married men |
| Any method | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.6 |
| Any modern method | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.6 |
| Female sterilization | 96.5 | 97.9 | 91.5 | 92.0 | 96.2 | 84.6 |
| Male sterilization | 87.4 | 90.9 | 74.8 | 86.7 | 92.2 | 77.0 |
| IUCD | 80.5 | 85.4 | 62.6 | 59.5 | 66.6 | 46.9 |
| Injectables | 97.4 | 99.0 | 91.5 | 89.1 | 95.3 | 78.1 |
| Implants | 92.8 | 96.3 | 80.2 | 71.6 | 82.8 | 52.4 |
| Pill | 92.9 | 95.9 | 82.0 | 82.1 | 86.4 | 74.6 |
| Male condom | 97.1 | 98.2 | 93.6 | 99.2 | 99.3 | 98.9 |
| Emergency contraception | 47.3 | 47.0 | 48.7 | 56.5 | 56.9 | 56.3 |
| Standard days method (SDM) | 8.2 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 4.7 |
| Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) | 23.0 | 24.4 | 18.4 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 6.2 |
| Other modern method | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Any traditional method | 80.2 | 87.7 | 53.7 | 85.7 | 91.4 | 75.7 |
| Rhythm | 56.9 | 62.8 | 37.0 | 58.9 | 69.5 | 40.5 |
| Withdrawal | 73.2 | 81.6 | 44.5 | 83.1 | 88.9 | 72.9 |
| Other traditional method | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–49 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 6.9 |
| Number of respondents | 14,845 | 11,180 | 3,203 | 4,913 | 3,101 | 1,768 |

Table 7.2 Current use of contraception according to age

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method | | | | | | | | Any traditional method | Traditional method | | | Total | Number of women |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|-------------|-----------|------|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUCD | Injectables | Im-plants | Pill | Male condom | Other ¹ | | Rhythm | With-drawal | Not currently using | | |
| ALL WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 26.4 | 17.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 8.1 | 73.6 | 100.0 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 47.3 | 33.9 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 10.7 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 13.4 | 1.5 | 11.9 | 52.7 | 100.0 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 58.2 | 43.3 | 10.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 11.3 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 14.9 | 2.0 | 13.0 | 41.8 | 100.0 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 66.4 | 53.0 | 21.0 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 1.5 | 11.8 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 67.6 | 53.6 | 25.3 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 2.3 | 11.7 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 59.2 | 47.0 | 23.6 | 10.0 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 2.0 | 10.3 | 40.8 | 100.0 | 1,332 |
| Total | 43.7 | 32.7 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 11.0 | 1.5 | 9.5 | 56.3 | 100.0 | 14,845 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 28.2 | 14.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 2.1 | 11.9 | 71.8 | 100.0 | 563 |
| 20–24 | 38.6 | 24.9 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 9.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 13.7 | 1.9 | 11.8 | 61.4 | 100.0 | 1,783 |
| 25–29 | 52.1 | 37.4 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 11.8 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 14.7 | 1.7 | 13.1 | 47.9 | 100.0 | 2,198 |
| 30–34 | 61.1 | 45.3 | 11.4 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 11.9 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 15.8 | 2.1 | 13.7 | 38.9 | 100.0 | 2,027 |
| 35–39 | 69.8 | 55.6 | 21.9 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 1.6 | 12.6 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 1,906 |
| 40–44 | 71.1 | 56.1 | 25.8 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 2.4 | 12.6 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 1,515 |
| 45–49 | 63.8 | 50.0 | 24.3 | 10.9 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 2.2 | 11.5 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 1,188 |
| Total | 57.2 | 42.7 | 13.4 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 14.6 | 1.9 | 12.6 | 42.8 | 100.0 | 11,180 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Other traditional methods are not shown separately due to only 2 cases.

¹ Other modern methods include lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and emergency contraception.

Table 7.3.1 Trends in current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to several surveys

| Method | 1996 NFHS | 2001 NDHS | 2006 NDHS | 2011 NDHS | 2016 NDHS | 2022 NDHS |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Any method | 28.5 | 39.3 | 48.0 | 49.7 | 52.6 | 57.2 |
| Any modern method | 26.0 | 35.4 | 44.2 | 43.2 | 42.8 | 42.7 |
| Female sterilization | 12.1 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 13.4 |
| Male sterilization | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| IUCD | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Injectables | 4.5 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.3 |
| Implants | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 6.1 |
| Pill | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Male condom | 1.9 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Other modern method | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Any traditional method | 2.5 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 14.6 |
| Rhythm | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| Withdrawal | 1.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 5.4 | 8.7 | 12.6 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Not currently using | 71.5 | 60.7 | 52.0 | 50.3 | 47.4 | 42.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 7,982 | 8,342 | 8,257 | 9,608 | 9,875 | 11,180 |

Table 7.3.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method | | | | | | | | Any traditional method | Traditional method | | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|-------------|----------|------|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUCD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Other ¹ | | Rhythm | Withdrawal | | | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 20.9 | 8.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 12.6 | 0.9 | 11.7 | 79.1 | 100.0 | 1,055 |
| 1–2 | 57.3 | 40.1 | 8.6 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 10.4 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 17.1 | 1.7 | 15.4 | 42.7 | 100.0 | 6,449 |
| 3–4 | 68.3 | 57.2 | 26.4 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 9.7 | 7.5 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 11.1 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 3,133 |
| 5+ | 63.3 | 55.1 | 21.4 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 11.6 | 10.2 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 543 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 60.0 | 39.6 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 20.4 | 1.0 | 19.4 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 3,031 |
| Dalit | 52.6 | 44.0 | 16.5 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 10.8 | 6.9 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 1.5 | 6.9 | 47.4 | 100.0 | 1,734 |
| Janajati | 61.3 | 45.4 | 10.2 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 11.7 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 15.8 | 1.5 | 14.3 | 38.7 | 100.0 | 4,042 |
| Madhesi | 55.1 | 44.6 | 30.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 10.5 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 44.9 | 100.0 | 1,835 |
| Muslim | 33.2 | 27.6 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 6.6 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 66.8 | 100.0 | 528 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 11 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 56.9 | 40.7 | 13.7 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 16.2 | 1.9 | 14.3 | 43.1 | 100.0 | 7,553 |
| Rural | 58.0 | 46.8 | 12.8 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 11.2 | 2.1 | 9.1 | 42.0 | 100.0 | 3,627 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 62.7 | 50.1 | 3.2 | 11.0 | 1.6 | 17.8 | 10.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 12.6 | 0.6 | 12.1 | 37.3 | 100.0 | 629 |
| Hill | 59.1 | 41.1 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 1.4 | 16.6 | 40.9 | 100.0 | 4,275 |
| Terai | 55.4 | 43.0 | 20.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 12.4 | 2.5 | 9.9 | 44.6 | 100.0 | 6,276 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 61.5 | 43.5 | 12.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 12.1 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 2.7 | 15.3 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 1,887 |
| Urban | 62.3 | 42.9 | 12.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 19.4 | 2.7 | 16.7 | 37.7 | 100.0 | 1,242 |
| Rural | 60.1 | 44.9 | 10.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 14.8 | 9.0 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 15.2 | 2.8 | 12.4 | 39.9 | 100.0 | 645 |
| Madhesh Province | 49.0 | 40.5 | 28.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 8.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 51.0 | 100.0 | 2,419 |
| Urban | 46.5 | 38.1 | 27.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 53.5 | 100.0 | 1,789 |
| Rural | 56.0 | 47.4 | 30.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 44.0 | 100.0 | 630 |
| Bagmati Province | 66.2 | 44.6 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 12.3 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 1.4 | 20.1 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 2,156 |
| Urban | 65.9 | 42.3 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 10.5 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 1.4 | 22.2 | 34.1 | 100.0 | 1,700 |
| Rural | 67.1 | 53.5 | 3.3 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 19.3 | 16.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 1.4 | 12.2 | 32.9 | 100.0 | 456 |
| Gandaki Province | 51.5 | 35.1 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 0.5 | 15.9 | 48.5 | 100.0 | 1,046 |
| Urban | 49.9 | 32.7 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 0.6 | 16.6 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 729 |
| Rural | 55.3 | 40.8 | 3.4 | 8.9 | 1.6 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 0.3 | 14.2 | 44.7 | 100.0 | 317 |
| Lumbini Province | 56.5 | 43.0 | 12.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 13.6 | 1.1 | 12.4 | 43.5 | 100.0 | 2,020 |
| Urban | 57.4 | 40.5 | 11.4 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 0.3 | 16.4 | 42.6 | 100.0 | 1,119 |
| Rural | 55.5 | 46.1 | 14.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 9.4 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 900 |
| Karnali Province | 55.3 | 45.9 | 3.5 | 10.1 | 1.3 | 15.4 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 9.3 | 0.2 | 9.1 | 44.7 | 100.0 | 691 |
| Urban | 56.2 | 45.0 | 4.0 | 11.8 | 1.3 | 12.1 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 11.1 | 0.1 | 11.0 | 43.8 | 100.0 | 381 |
| Rural | 54.1 | 47.1 | 2.9 | 8.1 | 1.3 | 19.3 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 6.8 | 45.9 | 100.0 | 310 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 58.6 | 47.0 | 13.1 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 9.7 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 11.6 | 0.3 | 11.4 | 41.4 | 100.0 | 960 |
| Urban | 59.0 | 46.5 | 15.2 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 9.9 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 12.5 | 0.4 | 12.1 | 41.0 | 100.0 | 591 |
| Rural | 58.0 | 47.8 | 9.9 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 42.0 | 100.0 | 369 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 62.2 | 54.3 | 26.3 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 37.8 | 100.0 | 3,475 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 55.1 | 42.4 | 10.8 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 11.3 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 12.8 | 2.1 | 10.6 | 44.9 | 100.0 | 3,701 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 56.7 | 45.7 | 12.7 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 10.6 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 11.0 | 1.9 | 9.1 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 2,004 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 53.3 | 38.4 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 12.2 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 2.3 | 12.5 | 46.7 | 100.0 | 1,696 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 53.5 | 32.9 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 8.0 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 20.6 | 2.0 | 18.7 | 46.5 | 100.0 | 3,536 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 55.0 | 34.4 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 9.3 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 20.5 | 2.5 | 18.1 | 45.0 | 100.0 | 2,208 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 51.2 | 30.4 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 20.8 | 1.1 | 19.7 | 48.8 | 100.0 | 1,328 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 64.8 | 32.7 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 16.2 | 0.4 | 32.1 | 1.8 | 30.3 | 35.2 | 100.0 | 468 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 54.3 | 44.7 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 14.0 | 11.2 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 1.4 | 8.2 | 45.7 | 100.0 | 2,031 |
| Second | 56.4 | 46.9 | 19.1 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 10.0 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 43.6 | 100.0 | 2,217 |
| Middle | 56.2 | 44.4 | 17.5 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 10.1 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 2.1 | 9.7 | 43.8 | 100.0 | 2,323 |
| Fourth | 56.6 | 38.7 | 13.2 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 7.4 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 17.9 | 2.6 | 15.3 | 43.4 | 100.0 | 2,381 |
| Highest | 62.5 | 39.0 | 10.0 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 10.0 | 0.1 | 23.4 | 2.0 | 21.4 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 2,228 |
| Total | 57.2 | 42.7 | 13.4 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 14.6 | 1.9 | 12.6 | 42.8 | 100.0 | 11,180 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Other traditional methods are not shown separately due to only 2 cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Other modern methods include lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and emergency contraception.

Table 7.4 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15–49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Nepal DHS 2022

| Years since operation | Age at time of sterilization | | | | | | Total | Number of women | Median age ¹ |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | <25 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–44 | 45–49 | | | |
| <2 | 19.9 | 32.0 | 29.9 | 14.4 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 118 | 29.5 |
| 2–3 | 25.4 | 30.5 | 23.5 | 17.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 130 | 28.9 |
| 4–5 | 29.7 | 26.6 | 29.9 | 13.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 148 | 28.5 |
| 6–7 | 22.7 | 38.0 | 22.2 | 14.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 151 | 28.0 |
| 8–9 | 18.1 | 39.1 | 31.5 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 133 | 28.4 |
| 10+ | 36.4 | 45.0 | 15.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 880 | a |
| Total | 30.7 | 39.9 | 20.7 | 7.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,559 | 26.9 |

¹ Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

a = not calculated due to censoring

Table 7.5 Use of emergency contraception

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who used emergency contraception | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | |
| 15–19 | 0.3 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 1.6 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 1.7 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 1.7 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 0.9 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 0.4 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 0.1 | 1,332 |
| Ethnic group | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 1.3 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 0.7 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 1.3 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 0.4 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 1.2 | 676 |
| Other | * | 15 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 1.3 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 0.4 | 791 |
| Hill | 1.2 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 1.0 | 8,182 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 0.7 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 0.9 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 0.6 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 0.7 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 0.2 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 1.6 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 0.6 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 1.6 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 1.7 | 992 |
| Rural | 1.2 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 1.0 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 1.2 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 0.6 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 0.7 | 909 |
| Urban | 0.9 | 507 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 1.3 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 796 |
| Rural | 0.4 | 484 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 0.3 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 0.9 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 0.8 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 1.1 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 1.4 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 1.2 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 1.5 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 3.2 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 0.3 | 2,628 |
| Second | 0.5 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 0.8 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 1.6 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 1.8 | 3,135 |
| Total | 1.0 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users and all women age 15–49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Nepal DHS 2022

| Perceived fertile period | Users of rhythm method | All women |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Just before her menstrual period begins | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| During her menstrual period | 0.5 | 1.9 |
| Right after her menstrual period has ended | 59.0 | 37.2 |
| Halfway between two menstrual periods | 37.3 | 28.4 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No specific time | 0.6 | 8.4 |
| Don't know | 1.9 | 22.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 218 | 14,845 |

Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15–49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age | Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period | Number of women |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 15–19 | 19.1 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 28.2 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 32.9 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 33.9 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 30.0 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 28.6 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 27.8 | 1,332 |
| Total | 28.4 | 14,845 |

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

Table 7.8 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Nepal DHS 2022

| Source | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | IUCD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Total |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Public sector | 78.1 | 83.1 | 67.5 | 69.2 | 89.1 | 49.7 | 25.3 | 69.2 |
| Government hospital | 50.1 | 54.0 | 38.4 | 3.4 | 17.7 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 25.4 |
| Primary health care center | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 |
| Health post | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.6 | 51.8 | 65.0 | 34.7 | 17.7 | 26.5 |
| Basic health care center | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| Urban health center | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Family planning clinic | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Mobile clinic | 25.1 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 |
| Community health unit | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| FCHV | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 3.2 | 1.3 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Private medical sector | 10.6 | 6.2 | 18.2 | 28.7 | 2.0 | 49.2 | 67.8 | 23.3 |
| Private hospital | 10.1 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 4.8 |
| Private clinic | 0.4 | 0.3 | 9.7 | 15.1 | 0.6 | 16.3 | 16.6 | 7.2 |
| Pharmacy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 11.0 | 0.2 | 32.2 | 50.4 | 11.2 |
| Sangini outlet | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Other private sector | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nongovernment (NGO) | 7.3 | 5.6 | 12.4 | 1.0 | 8.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 4.7 |
| Family Planning | | | | | | | | |
| Association of Nepal | 1.1 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Marie Stopes | 6.1 | 5.1 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 |
| Other NGO medical sector | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Other source | 4.0 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 2.6 |
| Shop | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.4 |
| Friends/relatives | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| Other | 4.0 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 1,559 | 404 | 144 | 1,042 | 680 | 504 | 519 | 4,857 |

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 7.9 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15–49 using a specific social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Pill users | | Condom users ¹ | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Percentage using Nilocon White or Sunaulo Gulaph | Number of women | Percentage using Dhaal, Panther, or D'zire | Number of women |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | * | 10 | (72.2) | 23 |
| 20–24 | 83.6 | 75 | 66.4 | 71 |
| 25–29 | 79.7 | 105 | 61.5 | 98 |
| 30–34 | 75.0 | 114 | 61.1 | 88 |
| 35–39 | 76.7 | 98 | 81.4 | 77 |
| 40–44 | 65.6 | 70 | (79.7) | 32 |
| 45–49 | (51.5) | 29 | * | 35 |
| Ethnic group | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 82.5 | 123 | 69.7 | 146 |
| Dalit | 81.0 | 55 | (62.5) | 32 |
| Janajati | 72.0 | 237 | 67.2 | 195 |
| Madhesi | (58.7) | 58 | (71.4) | 33 |
| Muslim | * | 25 | * | 17 |
| Other | * | 3 | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 78.3 | 332 | 68.2 | 320 |
| Rural | 69.0 | 170 | 69.3 | 105 |
| Ecological zone | | | | |
| Mountain | (83.8) | 18 | * | 19 |
| Hill | 75.1 | 203 | 69.8 | 176 |
| Terai | 74.6 | 282 | 66.4 | 230 |
| Province | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 76.8 | 106 | (66.6) | 59 |
| Urban | 78.4 | 69 | (61.6) | 44 |
| Rural | (73.8) | 37 | * | 14 |
| Madhesh Province | 73.0 | 61 | (77.0) | 36 |
| Urban | * | 32 | * | 30 |
| Rural | (69.7) | 29 | * | 6 |
| Bagmati Province | 77.4 | 107 | 78.5 | 108 |
| Urban | 78.9 | 97 | 79.8 | 102 |
| Rural | * | 11 | * | 6 |
| Gandaki Province | 76.3 | 53 | (78.0) | 37 |
| Urban | (81.4) | 31 | (76.0) | 30 |
| Rural | (69.1) | 22 | * | 7 |
| Lumbini Province | 72.2 | 112 | 66.6 | 110 |
| Urban | 74.5 | 66 | 61.4 | 68 |
| Rural | (68.7) | 46 | (74.9) | 42 |
| Karnali Province | 73.5 | 29 | (62.6) | 21 |
| Urban | (82.1) | 18 | * | 10 |
| Rural | (58.3) | 10 | (70.7) | 11 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 76.5 | 34 | 45.0 | 55 |
| Urban | (83.9) | 19 | (44.7) | 35 |
| Rural | (67.2) | 15 | (45.5) | 20 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 66.9 | 120 | (63.0) | 45 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 80.8 | 185 | 64.0 | 108 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 76.1 | 104 | (66.7) | 57 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 86.8 | 81 | 61.0 | 51 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 75.4 | 190 | 70.3 | 212 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 79.5 | 126 | 66.9 | 113 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 67.3 | 64 | 74.2 | 98 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | 7 | (74.4) | 60 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 67.4 | 78 | 62.1 | 45 |
| Second | 77.7 | 93 | 54.6 | 47 |
| Middle | 81.5 | 93 | 65.6 | 66 |
| Fourth | 76.3 | 139 | 63.7 | 93 |
| Highest | 71.4 | 99 | 77.5 | 174 |
| Total | 75.2 | 502 | 68.5 | 425 |

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Among condom users not also using the pill

Table 7.10 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15–49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, percentage who received all three types of information, and percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to, by method and initial source, Nepal DHS 2022

| Women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Method/source | Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used | Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects | Percentage who were informed of other methods that could be used | Percentage who received all three types of information (method information index) ¹ | Percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to | Number of women |
| Method | | | | | | |
| Female sterilization | 39.9 | 39.7 | 38.8 | 26.1 | na | 333 |
| IUCD | 77.0 | 79.3 | 81.5 | 63.6 | 78.1 | 94 |
| Injectables | 56.9 | 46.0 | 54.2 | 37.4 | 59.3 | 808 |
| Implants | 78.6 | 76.7 | 72.5 | 62.4 | 74.8 | 555 |
| Pill | 44.1 | 38.6 | 49.6 | 30.9 | 51.7 | 390 |
| Initial source of method² | | | | | | |
| Public sector | 62.3 | 57.2 | 60.2 | 45.6 | 58.1 | 1,577 |
| Government hospital | 58.1 | 52.8 | 54.5 | 40.9 | 42.3 | 317 |
| Primary health care center | 65.7 | 58.8 | 58.5 | 40.9 | 53.8 | 49 |
| Health post | 67.1 | 61.2 | 64.2 | 49.5 | 67.2 | 985 |
| Basic health care center | 48.7 | 51.9 | 59.9 | 41.6 | 69.7 | 57 |
| Urban health center | * | * | * | * | * | 21 |
| Mobile clinic | 38.9 | 45.1 | 36.4 | 30.7 | 0.0 | 74 |
| Community health unit | (55.0) | (45.2) | (50.2) | (34.0) | (58.9) | 27 |
| FCHV | (43.1) | (35.3) | (58.3) | (30.5) | (53.1) | 33 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Private medical sector | 43.9 | 36.3 | 43.5 | 28.3 | 39.2 | 483 |
| Private hospital | 42.9 | 41.3 | 51.3 | 33.4 | 19.5 | 94 |
| Private clinic | 53.3 | 41.0 | 47.5 | 33.2 | 50.2 | 187 |
| Pharmacy | 35.1 | 28.8 | 35.5 | 20.7 | 38.5 | 200 |
| Other private sector | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Nongovernment (NGO) | 71.6 | 66.6 | 72.3 | 55.9 | 62.2 | 102 |
| Family Planning Association of Nepal | (74.1) | (70.0) | (72.3) | (66.3) | (60.6) | 27 |
| Marie Stopes | 72.3 | 66.5 | 72.7 | 53.6 | 62.7 | 69 |
| Other NGO medical sector | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Other source | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Total | 58.4 | 53.0 | 56.9 | 42.0 | 53.7 | 2,180 |

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Na = Not applicable

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ The method information index is the percentage of women who were informed about (1) side effects or problems of the method used, (2) what to do if they experienced side effects, and (3) other methods that could be used.

² Source at start of current episode of use. Total includes sources with too few users to show separately.

Table 7.11 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by method and reason for discontinuation, Nepal DHS 2022

| Method | Method failure | Desire to become pregnant | Other fertility-related reasons ¹ | Changes in menstrual bleeding | Other side effects/health concerns | Wanted more effective method | Other method-related reasons ² | Husband/partner disapproved | Other reasons ³ | Any reason ⁴ | Switched to another method ⁵ | Number of episodes of use ⁶ |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Female sterilization | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 365 |
| Injectables | 0.7 | 3.9 | 28.3 | 8.6 | 12.2 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 58.6 | 11.9 | 2,242 |
| Implants | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 3.7 | 778 |
| Pill | 3.2 | 4.1 | 42.0 | 2.0 | 10.5 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 67.2 | 8.9 | 1,380 |
| Male condom | 2.3 | 10.5 | 34.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 59.6 | 8.2 | 1,001 |
| Rhythm | (2.4) | (6.6) | (10.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (4.1) | (0.0) | (1.0) | (0.0) | (24.6) | (3.6) | 231 |
| Withdrawal | 5.2 | 7.3 | 30.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 48.2 | 4.7 | 2,189 |
| Other ⁷ | (3.1) | (1.4) | (11.0) | (1.4) | (9.2) | (6.4) | (1.2) | (0.3) | (0.0) | (34.1) | (11.4) | 240 |
| All methods | 2.5 | 5.0 | 27.2 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 48.7 | 7.6 | 8,425 |

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3–62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 125–249 women exposed to method use.

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Includes up to God/fatalistic and other reasons

⁴ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.

⁵ A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave “wanted a more effective method” as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

⁶ All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include both episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

⁷ Includes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), male sterilization, IUCD, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and other methods

Table 7.12 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, by method, Nepal DHS 2022

| Reason | IUCD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other ¹ | All methods |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|-------------|--------|------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Became pregnant while using | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 10.9 | 13.3 | (11.5) | 5.8 |
| Wanted to become pregnant | 14.1 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 9.0 | 24.5 | 32.3 | 20.6 | (6.7) | 15.4 |
| Husband/partner disapproved | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 0.5 | (0.0) | 0.9 |
| Wanted a more effective method | 6.9 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 10.1 | 15.8 | 11.1 | (25.5) | 9.0 |
| Changes in menstrual bleeding | 4.7 | 13.6 | 18.6 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | (3.2) | 6.1 |
| Other side effects/health concerns | 53.8 | 21.5 | 38.0 | 18.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | (4.1) | 13.7 |
| Lack of access/too far | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (1.4) | 0.8 |
| Cost too much | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Inconvenient to use | 2.2 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 0.2 | (1.8) | 1.4 |
| Up to God/fatalistic | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.1 |
| Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal | 0.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | (0.0) | 1.3 |
| Infrequent sex/husband away | 13.5 | 37.7 | 15.0 | 52.3 | 46.6 | 34.4 | 50.6 | (43.2) | 43.5 |
| Marital dissolution/separation | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | (2.6) | 0.3 |
| Other | 4.9 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.4 | (0.0) | 1.6 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | (0.0) | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of discontinuations | 97 | 1,971 | 344 | 1,244 | 813 | 112 | 1,615 | 47 | 6,258 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and other methods.

Table 7.13.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning ¹ | | | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied ² | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³ |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 28.4 | 2.6 | 30.9 | 22.3 | 5.9 | 28.2 | 50.7 | 8.4 | 59.1 | 563 | 47.7 | 24.0 |
| 20–24 | 20.7 | 8.4 | 29.1 | 22.5 | 16.1 | 38.6 | 43.2 | 24.5 | 67.8 | 1,783 | 57.0 | 36.8 |
| 25–29 | 8.6 | 14.9 | 23.5 | 15.4 | 36.7 | 52.1 | 24.0 | 51.6 | 75.7 | 2,198 | 68.9 | 49.4 |
| 30–34 | 4.5 | 17.5 | 22.0 | 6.7 | 54.5 | 61.1 | 11.2 | 72.0 | 83.2 | 2,027 | 73.5 | 54.5 |
| 35–39 | 0.7 | 16.5 | 17.2 | 2.3 | 67.5 | 69.8 | 3.0 | 84.1 | 87.1 | 1,906 | 80.2 | 63.8 |
| 40–44 | 0.2 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 0.5 | 70.6 | 71.1 | 0.6 | 84.9 | 85.5 | 1,515 | 83.2 | 65.6 |
| 45–49 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 0.0 | 74.0 | 74.0 | 1,188 | 86.1 | 67.6 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 6.2 | 14.6 | 20.7 | 9.7 | 50.2 | 60.0 | 15.9 | 64.8 | 80.7 | 3,031 | 74.3 | 49.0 |
| Dalit | 11.0 | 14.5 | 25.5 | 7.6 | 45.0 | 52.6 | 18.6 | 59.5 | 78.1 | 1,734 | 67.3 | 56.4 |
| Janajati | 6.5 | 13.2 | 19.7 | 12.1 | 49.2 | 61.3 | 18.6 | 62.4 | 81.0 | 4,042 | 75.6 | 56.1 |
| Madhesi | 6.7 | 10.9 | 17.6 | 5.9 | 49.3 | 55.1 | 12.5 | 60.2 | 72.7 | 1,835 | 75.8 | 61.4 |
| Muslim | 11.0 | 13.7 | 24.7 | 5.6 | 27.6 | 33.2 | 16.7 | 41.3 | 58.0 | 528 | 57.3 | 47.6 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 11 | * | * |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.5 | 13.2 | 20.7 | 9.9 | 46.9 | 56.9 | 17.4 | 60.1 | 77.5 | 7,553 | 73.4 | 52.4 |
| Rural | 7.2 | 13.9 | 21.1 | 8.3 | 49.7 | 58.0 | 15.5 | 63.6 | 79.1 | 3,627 | 73.3 | 59.2 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 7.9 | 11.2 | 19.1 | 9.2 | 53.5 | 62.7 | 17.2 | 64.7 | 81.8 | 629 | 76.7 | 61.2 |
| Hill | 6.6 | 16.1 | 22.7 | 10.7 | 48.4 | 59.1 | 17.3 | 64.5 | 81.8 | 4,275 | 72.2 | 50.3 |
| Terai | 7.8 | 11.8 | 19.7 | 8.5 | 46.9 | 55.4 | 16.4 | 58.7 | 75.1 | 6,276 | 73.8 | 57.2 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 7.9 | 9.6 | 17.6 | 12.3 | 49.2 | 61.5 | 20.2 | 58.9 | 79.1 | 1,887 | 77.8 | 55.1 |
| Urban | 7.8 | 9.1 | 16.9 | 12.3 | 50.0 | 62.3 | 20.0 | 59.1 | 79.2 | 1,242 | 78.7 | 54.2 |
| Rural | 8.2 | 10.7 | 18.9 | 12.5 | 47.6 | 60.1 | 20.7 | 58.4 | 79.0 | 645 | 76.1 | 56.8 |
| Madhesh Province | 9.9 | 11.2 | 21.1 | 4.4 | 44.6 | 49.0 | 14.3 | 55.8 | 70.1 | 2,419 | 69.9 | 57.8 |
| Urban | 10.7 | 11.5 | 22.2 | 4.2 | 42.3 | 46.5 | 14.9 | 53.8 | 68.7 | 1,789 | 67.7 | 55.4 |
| Rural | 7.6 | 10.4 | 17.9 | 5.0 | 51.0 | 56.0 | 12.6 | 61.3 | 73.9 | 630 | 75.7 | 64.1 |
| Bagmati Province | 4.3 | 11.7 | 16.0 | 13.9 | 52.3 | 66.2 | 18.1 | 64.0 | 82.2 | 2,156 | 80.5 | 54.3 |
| Urban | 3.6 | 12.4 | 16.0 | 15.1 | 50.8 | 65.9 | 18.7 | 63.2 | 81.9 | 1,700 | 80.4 | 51.6 |
| Rural | 6.5 | 9.3 | 15.9 | 9.2 | 57.9 | 67.1 | 15.8 | 67.2 | 83.0 | 456 | 80.9 | 64.5 |
| Gandaki Province | 7.4 | 20.6 | 28.1 | 7.1 | 44.4 | 51.5 | 14.5 | 65.1 | 79.6 | 1,046 | 64.7 | 44.2 |
| Urban | 7.6 | 20.6 | 28.2 | 7.4 | 42.4 | 49.9 | 15.0 | 63.1 | 78.1 | 729 | 63.9 | 41.9 |
| Rural | 7.2 | 20.6 | 27.7 | 6.3 | 49.0 | 55.3 | 13.5 | 69.6 | 83.1 | 317 | 66.6 | 49.1 |
| Lumbini Province | 6.8 | 16.5 | 23.3 | 10.0 | 46.6 | 56.5 | 16.8 | 63.1 | 79.9 | 2,020 | 70.8 | 53.8 |
| Urban | 7.3 | 15.7 | 23.0 | 12.0 | 45.3 | 57.4 | 19.3 | 61.0 | 80.3 | 1,119 | 71.4 | 50.4 |
| Rural | 6.2 | 17.5 | 23.8 | 7.4 | 48.2 | 55.5 | 13.6 | 65.7 | 79.3 | 900 | 70.0 | 58.2 |
| Karnali Province | 8.5 | 14.9 | 23.4 | 7.9 | 47.4 | 55.3 | 16.4 | 62.3 | 78.6 | 691 | 70.3 | 58.4 |
| Urban | 8.1 | 13.9 | 22.1 | 8.0 | 48.2 | 56.2 | 16.1 | 62.1 | 78.2 | 381 | 71.8 | 57.5 |
| Rural | 8.9 | 16.1 | 25.0 | 7.8 | 46.4 | 54.1 | 16.6 | 62.5 | 79.1 | 310 | 68.4 | 59.5 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 7.2 | 14.9 | 22.1 | 8.8 | 49.8 | 58.6 | 16.0 | 64.7 | 80.7 | 960 | 72.6 | 58.2 |
| Urban | 7.9 | 14.7 | 22.6 | 8.2 | 50.8 | 59.0 | 16.0 | 65.5 | 81.6 | 591 | 72.3 | 57.0 |
| Rural | 6.1 | 15.2 | 21.3 | 9.9 | 48.1 | 58.0 | 16.0 | 63.2 | 79.2 | 369 | 73.2 | 60.3 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.2 | 13.2 | 16.4 | 1.8 | 60.4 | 62.2 | 5.0 | 73.6 | 78.6 | 3,475 | 79.2 | 69.0 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 8.1 | 15.6 | 23.7 | 7.4 | 47.7 | 55.1 | 15.5 | 63.4 | 78.8 | 3,701 | 69.9 | 53.7 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 6.7 | 16.1 | 22.8 | 4.7 | 52.0 | 56.7 | 11.4 | 68.1 | 79.5 | 2,004 | 71.3 | 57.5 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 9.8 | 15.0 | 24.8 | 10.5 | 42.7 | 53.3 | 20.3 | 57.7 | 78.0 | 1,696 | 68.3 | 49.2 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 11.0 | 11.7 | 22.7 | 17.0 | 36.6 | 53.5 | 28.0 | 48.3 | 76.3 | 3,536 | 70.2 | 43.1 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 10.3 | 12.2 | 22.5 | 16.2 | 38.8 | 55.0 | 26.5 | 51.0 | 77.4 | 2,208 | 71.0 | 44.4 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 12.2 | 10.9 | 23.2 | 18.3 | 32.9 | 51.2 | 30.5 | 43.8 | 74.4 | 1,328 | 68.9 | 40.9 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 5.3 | 10.8 | 16.1 | 24.9 | 39.9 | 64.8 | 30.1 | 50.7 | 80.8 | 468 | 80.1 | 40.4 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.7 | 16.1 | 24.7 | 7.4 | 46.9 | 54.3 | 16.0 | 63.0 | 79.0 | 2,031 | 68.7 | 56.5 |
| Second | 8.6 | 12.7 | 21.4 | 7.0 | 49.4 | 56.4 | 15.6 | 62.1 | 77.7 | 2,217 | 72.5 | 60.3 |
| Middle | 7.3 | 13.2 | 20.4 | 8.9 | 47.3 | 56.2 | 16.2 | 60.4 | 76.6 | 2,323 | 73.3 | 58.0 |
| Fourth | 7.7 | 13.3 | 20.9 | 10.5 | 46.1 | 56.6 | 18.2 | 59.4 | 77.6 | 2,381 | 73.0 | 49.9 |
| Highest | 4.7 | 12.2 | 16.9 | 13.0 | 49.4 | 62.5 | 17.8 | 61.6 | 79.4 | 2,228 | 78.7 | 49.2 |
| Total | 7.4 | 13.4 | 20.8 | 9.4 | 47.8 | 57.2 | 16.8 | 61.2 | 78.0 | 11,180 | 73.3 | 54.7 |

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUCD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table 7.13.2 Need and demand for family planning among all women

Percentage of all women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning ¹ | | | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied ² | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³ |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 11.1 | 1.8 | 12.9 | 2,643 | 48.6 | 25.3 |
| 20–24 | 14.2 | 5.7 | 19.9 | 15.6 | 10.9 | 26.4 | 29.7 | 16.6 | 46.3 | 2,637 | 57.1 | 36.9 |
| 25–29 | 7.8 | 13.5 | 21.2 | 14.0 | 33.2 | 47.3 | 21.8 | 46.7 | 68.5 | 2,435 | 69.0 | 49.4 |
| 30–34 | 4.3 | 16.6 | 20.9 | 6.4 | 51.9 | 58.2 | 10.6 | 68.5 | 79.1 | 2,144 | 73.6 | 54.7 |
| 35–39 | 0.6 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 2.2 | 64.2 | 66.4 | 2.8 | 79.8 | 82.6 | 2,025 | 80.4 | 64.1 |
| 40–44 | 0.2 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 0.4 | 67.1 | 67.6 | 0.6 | 80.4 | 81.0 | 1,629 | 83.5 | 66.2 |
| 45–49 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 59.2 | 59.2 | 0.0 | 68.4 | 68.4 | 1,332 | 86.6 | 68.7 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 4.5 | 10.6 | 15.2 | 7.1 | 37.2 | 44.4 | 11.7 | 47.9 | 59.5 | 4,152 | 74.5 | 49.5 |
| Dalit | 8.5 | 11.2 | 19.8 | 6.0 | 35.6 | 41.6 | 14.5 | 46.9 | 61.4 | 2,240 | 67.8 | 57.0 |
| Janajati | 4.9 | 9.8 | 14.8 | 9.3 | 37.0 | 46.3 | 14.2 | 46.9 | 61.1 | 5,428 | 75.8 | 56.5 |
| Madhesi | 5.2 | 8.6 | 13.9 | 4.6 | 39.3 | 43.9 | 9.8 | 47.9 | 57.8 | 2,333 | 76.0 | 61.7 |
| Muslim | 8.6 | 10.7 | 19.3 | 4.4 | 21.6 | 26.0 | 13.0 | 32.3 | 45.3 | 676 | 57.3 | 47.6 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 | * | * |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.6 | 9.8 | 15.4 | 7.5 | 35.4 | 43.0 | 13.1 | 45.2 | 58.4 | 10,178 | 73.6 | 52.9 |
| Rural | 5.6 | 10.8 | 16.4 | 6.5 | 38.9 | 45.5 | 12.1 | 49.8 | 61.9 | 4,667 | 73.5 | 59.5 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 6.3 | 8.9 | 15.2 | 7.3 | 42.7 | 50.1 | 13.6 | 51.6 | 65.2 | 791 | 76.7 | 61.3 |
| Hill | 4.8 | 11.7 | 16.6 | 7.9 | 35.7 | 43.6 | 12.7 | 47.4 | 60.1 | 5,872 | 72.4 | 50.7 |
| Terai | 6.1 | 9.1 | 15.1 | 6.7 | 36.6 | 43.3 | 12.8 | 45.6 | 58.4 | 8,182 | 74.1 | 57.7 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 6.0 | 7.3 | 13.3 | 9.4 | 37.8 | 47.2 | 15.4 | 45.1 | 60.5 | 2,493 | 78.0 | 55.3 |
| Urban | 6.0 | 6.9 | 12.8 | 9.4 | 38.5 | 47.9 | 15.3 | 45.4 | 60.8 | 1,640 | 78.9 | 54.5 |
| Rural | 6.2 | 8.1 | 14.3 | 9.4 | 36.3 | 45.7 | 15.6 | 44.4 | 60.0 | 853 | 76.2 | 57.0 |
| Madhesh Province | 8.0 | 9.1 | 17.1 | 3.6 | 36.3 | 39.9 | 11.6 | 45.4 | 57.0 | 3,010 | 70.0 | 58.1 |
| Urban | 8.7 | 9.3 | 18.0 | 3.4 | 34.5 | 37.9 | 12.0 | 43.8 | 55.9 | 2,226 | 67.8 | 55.7 |
| Rural | 6.1 | 8.3 | 14.4 | 4.1 | 41.5 | 45.6 | 10.2 | 49.8 | 60.0 | 783 | 76.0 | 64.5 |
| Bagmati Province | 3.0 | 8.3 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 37.2 | 47.1 | 12.9 | 45.5 | 58.4 | 3,062 | 80.7 | 54.8 |
| Urban | 2.5 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 35.6 | 46.2 | 13.1 | 44.1 | 57.2 | 2,464 | 80.7 | 52.2 |
| Rural | 5.1 | 7.1 | 12.2 | 7.0 | 44.1 | 51.1 | 12.1 | 51.2 | 63.3 | 599 | 80.7 | 64.4 |
| Gandaki Province | 5.6 | 15.4 | 21.0 | 5.4 | 33.5 | 39.0 | 11.1 | 48.9 | 60.0 | 1,401 | 64.9 | 44.3 |
| Urban | 5.7 | 15.2 | 20.8 | 5.6 | 31.6 | 37.2 | 11.3 | 46.8 | 58.1 | 992 | 64.1 | 42.1 |
| Rural | 5.6 | 16.0 | 21.5 | 4.9 | 38.2 | 43.1 | 10.5 | 54.2 | 64.6 | 409 | 66.7 | 49.2 |
| Lumbini Province | 5.2 | 12.4 | 17.6 | 7.6 | 35.7 | 43.3 | 12.8 | 48.1 | 60.9 | 2,691 | 71.2 | 54.4 |
| Urban | 5.3 | 11.3 | 16.6 | 8.7 | 33.6 | 42.4 | 14.1 | 44.9 | 59.0 | 1,553 | 71.8 | 51.2 |
| Rural | 4.9 | 13.9 | 18.8 | 6.1 | 38.5 | 44.6 | 11.1 | 52.4 | 63.4 | 1,138 | 70.4 | 58.6 |
| Karnali Province | 6.4 | 11.3 | 17.8 | 6.0 | 36.5 | 42.6 | 12.5 | 47.9 | 60.4 | 909 | 70.6 | 58.8 |
| Urban | 6.1 | 10.5 | 16.6 | 6.1 | 36.9 | 43.0 | 12.2 | 47.4 | 59.6 | 507 | 72.2 | 58.0 |
| Rural | 6.8 | 12.4 | 19.3 | 6.0 | 36.1 | 42.0 | 12.8 | 48.5 | 61.3 | 402 | 68.6 | 59.7 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 5.4 | 11.2 | 16.6 | 7.0 | 38.0 | 45.0 | 12.4 | 49.2 | 61.6 | 1,279 | 73.1 | 58.9 |
| Urban | 5.9 | 10.9 | 16.8 | 6.6 | 38.6 | 45.2 | 12.5 | 49.5 | 62.0 | 796 | 72.9 | 58.0 |
| Rural | 4.7 | 11.6 | 16.2 | 7.7 | 37.0 | 44.7 | 12.3 | 48.5 | 60.9 | 484 | 73.4 | 60.5 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.9 | 12.1 | 15.0 | 1.6 | 56.7 | 58.3 | 4.5 | 68.8 | 73.4 | 3,796 | 79.5 | 69.6 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 6.5 | 12.6 | 19.1 | 6.0 | 38.9 | 44.9 | 12.5 | 51.5 | 64.0 | 4,595 | 70.2 | 54.1 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 5.8 | 14.0 | 19.7 | 4.2 | 45.7 | 49.8 | 9.9 | 59.6 | 69.6 | 2,314 | 71.6 | 57.9 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 7.3 | 11.2 | 18.4 | 7.9 | 32.0 | 39.9 | 15.1 | 43.2 | 58.3 | 2,281 | 68.4 | 49.5 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 6.8 | 7.1 | 14.0 | 10.6 | 22.3 | 32.9 | 17.4 | 29.5 | 46.9 | 5,798 | 70.2 | 43.2 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 7.0 | 8.2 | 15.2 | 11.1 | 26.2 | 37.4 | 18.1 | 34.5 | 52.6 | 3,270 | 71.0 | 44.5 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 6.6 | 5.7 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 17.3 | 27.2 | 16.5 | 23.1 | 39.5 | 2,529 | 68.8 | 41.2 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 3.8 | 7.7 | 11.5 | 18.2 | 28.5 | 46.6 | 21.9 | 36.2 | 58.1 | 656 | 80.3 | 40.8 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 6.7 | 12.5 | 19.2 | 5.7 | 36.9 | 42.6 | 12.5 | 49.3 | 61.8 | 2,628 | 68.9 | 56.8 |
| Second | 6.7 | 9.9 | 16.6 | 5.5 | 38.9 | 44.4 | 12.2 | 48.8 | 61.0 | 2,857 | 72.8 | 60.7 |
| Middle | 5.6 | 10.1 | 15.7 | 7.0 | 37.2 | 44.2 | 12.6 | 47.3 | 59.9 | 3,028 | 73.8 | 58.6 |
| Fourth | 5.8 | 9.9 | 15.6 | 8.0 | 34.8 | 42.8 | 13.8 | 44.7 | 58.5 | 3,197 | 73.3 | 50.3 |
| Highest | 3.4 | 8.6 | 12.0 | 9.4 | 35.2 | 44.6 | 12.8 | 43.8 | 56.6 | 3,135 | 78.7 | 49.3 |
| Total | 5.6 | 10.1 | 15.7 | 7.2 | 36.5 | 43.7 | 12.8 | 46.7 | 59.5 | 14,845 | 73.6 | 55.1 |

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUCD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table 7.14 Decision making about family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning, Nepal DHS 2022

| Decision maker | Percentage |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Mainly wife | 13.9 |
| Wife and husband/partner jointly | 76.8 |
| Wife's opinion more important | 13.3 |
| Wife's and husband's/partner's opinion equally important | 57.9 |
| Wife's opinion less important than husband's/partner's | 5.6 |
| Mainly husband | 8.5 |
| Someone else/other | 0.8 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Number of currently married women | 11,180 |

Table 7.15 Decision making about family planning by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Mainly wife | Wife and husband/partner jointly | Mainly husband/partner | Someone else/other | Total | Percentage who participate in decision making about family planning | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 6.9 | 77.7 | 12.5 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 563 |
| 20–24 | 9.5 | 80.4 | 9.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 1,783 |
| 25–29 | 12.2 | 80.1 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 2,198 |
| 30–34 | 14.7 | 76.4 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 2,027 |
| 35–39 | 15.1 | 76.5 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 1,906 |
| 40–44 | 19.1 | 72.4 | 7.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 1,515 |
| 45–49 | 17.3 | 71.2 | 10.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 1,188 |
| Family planning use | | | | | | | |
| Currently using | 14.8 | 77.0 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 6,398 |
| Not currently using | 12.8 | 76.4 | 9.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 4,781 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 6.1 | 82.9 | 8.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 1,055 |
| 1–2 | 13.2 | 78.4 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 6,449 |
| 3–4 | 17.2 | 73.1 | 8.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 3,133 |
| 5+ | 19.1 | 66.7 | 12.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 543 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 13.5 | 78.4 | 7.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 3,031 |
| Dalit | 17.6 | 72.3 | 9.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 1,734 |
| Janajati | 14.1 | 78.7 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 4,042 |
| Madhesi | 12.7 | 76.3 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 1,835 |
| Muslim | 8.0 | 68.9 | 20.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 77.0 | 528 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 11 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.8 | 77.1 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 7,553 |
| Rural | 14.3 | 76.1 | 8.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 3,627 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 11.7 | 79.6 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 629 |
| Hill | 15.7 | 76.3 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 4,275 |
| Terai | 13.0 | 76.8 | 8.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 6,276 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 14.3 | 78.6 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 1,887 |
| Urban | 14.3 | 79.8 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 1,242 |
| Rural | 14.3 | 76.4 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 645 |
| Madhesh Province | 11.8 | 74.2 | 12.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 2,419 |
| Urban | 12.0 | 73.9 | 12.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 86.0 | 1,789 |
| Rural | 11.3 | 75.0 | 11.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 630 |
| Bagmati Province | 16.0 | 75.3 | 8.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 2,156 |
| Urban | 15.1 | 76.4 | 8.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 1,700 |
| Rural | 19.6 | 71.2 | 8.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 456 |
| Gandaki Province | 13.4 | 80.7 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 1,046 |
| Urban | 13.0 | 81.3 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 729 |
| Rural | 14.4 | 79.4 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 317 |
| Lumbini Province | 14.5 | 77.3 | 7.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 2,020 |
| Urban | 14.0 | 78.0 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 1,119 |
| Rural | 15.1 | 76.4 | 7.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 900 |
| Karnali Province | 15.8 | 74.3 | 9.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 691 |
| Urban | 17.4 | 72.6 | 9.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 381 |
| Rural | 13.9 | 76.4 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 310 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 11.9 | 79.2 | 8.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 960 |
| Urban | 12.7 | 78.6 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 591 |
| Rural | 10.7 | 80.1 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 369 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 17.0 | 70.6 | 11.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 3,475 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 14.6 | 76.1 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 3,701 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 16.0 | 72.9 | 9.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 2,004 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 12.9 | 79.8 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 1,696 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 11.1 | 82.5 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 3,536 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 11.5 | 81.2 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 2,208 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 10.3 | 84.8 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 1,328 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 7.5 | 84.7 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 468 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 16.7 | 73.5 | 9.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 2,031 |
| Second | 16.3 | 73.1 | 9.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 2,217 |
| Middle | 12.6 | 77.8 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 2,323 |
| Fourth | 13.1 | 78.0 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 2,381 |
| Highest | 11.4 | 81.0 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 2,228 |
| Total | 13.9 | 76.8 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 11,180 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.16 Pressure to become pregnant

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husband/partner or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | |
| 15–19 | 9.2 | 563 |
| 20–24 | 8.1 | 1,783 |
| 25–29 | 7.9 | 2,198 |
| 30–34 | 8.8 | 2,027 |
| 35–39 | 9.5 | 1,906 |
| 40–44 | 10.7 | 1,515 |
| 45–49 | 10.3 | 1,188 |
| Number of living children | | |
| 0 | 10.8 | 1,055 |
| 1–2 | 5.8 | 6,449 |
| 3–4 | 12.7 | 3,133 |
| 5+ | 22.9 | 543 |
| Family planning use | | |
| Currently using | 8.8 | 6,398 |
| Not currently using | 9.4 | 4,781 |
| Ethnic group | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 5.9 | 3,031 |
| Dalit | 13.2 | 1,734 |
| Janajati | 5.9 | 4,042 |
| Madhesi | 15.1 | 1,835 |
| Muslim | 16.6 | 528 |
| Other | * | 11 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 9.1 | 7,553 |
| Rural | 8.9 | 3,627 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 7.2 | 629 |
| Hill | 7.1 | 4,275 |
| Terai | 10.6 | 6,276 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 7.3 | 1,887 |
| Urban | 7.0 | 1,242 |
| Rural | 7.9 | 645 |
| Madhesh Province | 16.3 | 2,419 |
| Urban | 15.8 | 1,789 |
| Rural | 17.9 | 630 |
| Bagmati Province | 6.4 | 2,156 |
| Urban | 6.6 | 1,700 |
| Rural | 5.6 | 456 |
| Gandaki Province | 6.7 | 1,046 |
| Urban | 7.2 | 729 |
| Rural | 5.4 | 317 |
| Lumbini Province | 7.7 | 2,020 |
| Urban | 7.3 | 1,119 |
| Rural | 8.1 | 900 |
| Karnali Province | 8.0 | 691 |
| Urban | 9.8 | 381 |
| Rural | 5.8 | 310 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 6.5 | 960 |
| Urban | 6.4 | 591 |
| Rural | 6.6 | 369 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 12.6 | 3,475 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 9.6 | 3,701 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 11.5 | 2,004 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 7.3 | 1,696 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 5.1 | 3,536 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 5.3 | 2,208 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 4.8 | 1,328 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 8.3 | 468 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 9.6 | 2,031 |
| Second | 11.3 | 2,217 |
| Middle | 10.4 | 2,323 |
| Fourth | 7.6 | 2,381 |
| Highest | 6.6 | 2,228 |
| Total | 9.1 | 11,180 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.17 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Nepal DHS 2022

| Intention to use in the future | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| Intends to use | 64.4 | 77.1 | 73.6 | 60.4 | 48.1 | 68.6 |
| Unsure | 6.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Does not intend to use | 27.5 | 19.6 | 22.7 | 37.2 | 50.0 | 27.7 |
| Missing | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 597 | 1,474 | 1,452 | 703 | 555 | 4,781 |

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.18.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Radio | Television | News-paper/ magazine | Mobile phone | Social media ¹ | Poster/ leaflet/ brochure | Outdoor sign or billboard | Community meeting or event | None of these eight sources | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 19.6 | 12.3 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 26.3 | 24.5 | 36.2 | 10.7 | 41.1 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 26.4 | 17.2 | 8.1 | 12.2 | 35.3 | 32.6 | 47.8 | 13.2 | 30.1 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 27.2 | 20.0 | 8.3 | 11.5 | 33.1 | 35.9 | 50.2 | 15.1 | 27.6 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 28.6 | 24.5 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 27.2 | 33.9 | 51.1 | 14.1 | 28.0 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 28.4 | 22.2 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 20.2 | 32.3 | 46.9 | 16.0 | 33.6 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 27.0 | 19.9 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 13.2 | 25.5 | 40.6 | 13.5 | 38.7 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 25.9 | 19.1 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 9.8 | 21.3 | 36.6 | 12.6 | 43.0 | 1,332 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 37.1 | 26.7 | 13.7 | 12.1 | 35.9 | 39.9 | 53.6 | 17.7 | 21.4 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 22.6 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 7.3 | 17.2 | 24.4 | 40.7 | 13.9 | 40.4 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 28.3 | 18.1 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 27.3 | 31.9 | 46.4 | 13.5 | 29.8 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 10.5 | 15.8 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 14.9 | 17.5 | 33.2 | 8.4 | 51.7 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 2.8 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 8.0 | 17.3 | 28.8 | 5.7 | 61.0 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 24.6 | 21.5 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 29.1 | 32.2 | 46.7 | 12.0 | 32.5 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 28.9 | 13.4 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 17.3 | 25.4 | 40.3 | 17.1 | 37.1 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 43.0 | 15.1 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 15.8 | 29.1 | 46.0 | 19.4 | 26.3 | 791 |
| Hill | 31.4 | 21.7 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 31.7 | 34.1 | 47.6 | 16.1 | 26.7 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 20.4 | 17.4 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 21.8 | 27.2 | 42.5 | 11.2 | 39.8 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 28.1 | 20.0 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 22.8 | 25.1 | 45.2 | 12.4 | 34.1 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 27.8 | 22.2 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 24.5 | 25.1 | 44.5 | 11.5 | 34.4 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 28.8 | 15.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 19.6 | 25.2 | 46.5 | 14.2 | 33.6 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 8.9 | 12.3 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 11.0 | 13.6 | 32.0 | 6.5 | 57.7 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 8.4 | 12.2 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 11.6 | 14.0 | 31.6 | 6.0 | 58.3 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 10.1 | 12.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 9.5 | 12.3 | 33.1 | 8.0 | 56.2 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 25.0 | 27.0 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 40.6 | 37.5 | 47.6 | 10.7 | 24.6 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 23.0 | 29.7 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 45.4 | 41.2 | 50.7 | 9.9 | 21.5 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 33.2 | 16.2 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 20.9 | 21.9 | 34.7 | 14.1 | 37.4 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 31.3 | 27.4 | 9.3 | 11.7 | 38.0 | 35.4 | 51.0 | 14.5 | 25.3 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 32.2 | 29.8 | 10.7 | 13.3 | 41.5 | 36.1 | 51.4 | 13.7 | 22.5 | 992 |
| Rural | 29.0 | 21.7 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 29.6 | 33.7 | 50.0 | 16.4 | 31.9 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 28.9 | 17.3 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 25.9 | 40.3 | 49.9 | 17.7 | 27.0 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 29.3 | 20.6 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 30.6 | 47.6 | 57.8 | 15.0 | 21.7 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 28.4 | 12.8 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 19.4 | 30.3 | 39.1 | 21.5 | 34.1 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 37.0 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 16.4 | 30.4 | 44.5 | 19.8 | 33.0 | 909 |
| Urban | 37.9 | 14.8 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 21.6 | 34.0 | 50.6 | 19.9 | 29.7 | 507 |
| Rural | 36.0 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 9.9 | 25.9 | 36.8 | 19.5 | 37.2 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 43.9 | 13.4 | 7.0 | 11.4 | 19.4 | 33.0 | 49.1 | 25.1 | 24.7 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 40.7 | 16.6 | 8.5 | 12.3 | 23.7 | 33.6 | 51.1 | 23.1 | 25.5 | 796 |
| Rural | 49.2 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 10.0 | 12.4 | 31.9 | 45.8 | 28.5 | 23.4 | 484 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 17.7 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 15.3 | 28.4 | 10.1 | 54.0 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 24.9 | 16.2 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 16.2 | 25.6 | 41.7 | 13.9 | 36.5 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 24.7 | 16.2 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 11.4 | 23.1 | 39.6 | 13.4 | 38.3 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 25.1 | 16.2 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 21.0 | 28.2 | 43.8 | 14.4 | 34.6 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 31.8 | 25.0 | 11.7 | 14.4 | 42.7 | 39.8 | 54.9 | 15.8 | 21.3 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 31.8 | 23.2 | 9.1 | 11.9 | 34.0 | 35.4 | 51.3 | 15.8 | 24.5 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 31.9 | 27.2 | 15.1 | 17.6 | 54.0 | 45.6 | 59.5 | 15.8 | 17.2 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 28.5 | 43.3 | 35.5 | 21.6 | 65.2 | 59.8 | 70.1 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 32.9 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 9.6 | 21.0 | 35.5 | 16.6 | 40.6 | 2,628 |
| Second | 26.5 | 12.9 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 13.0 | 21.7 | 38.3 | 14.3 | 41.8 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 23.4 | 16.5 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 19.3 | 24.4 | 40.0 | 13.6 | 39.9 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 25.5 | 23.2 | 7.2 | 9.5 | 31.2 | 34.0 | 49.3 | 13.0 | 29.6 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 22.3 | 33.9 | 17.0 | 15.8 | 50.0 | 46.6 | 57.9 | 10.9 | 19.8 | 3,135 |
| Total | 25.9 | 19.0 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 25.4 | 30.1 | 44.7 | 13.6 | 33.9 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

Table 7.18.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Radio | Television | News-paper/ magazine | Mobile phone | Social media ¹ | Poster/ leaflet/ brochure | Outdoor sign or billboard | Community meeting or event | None of these eight sources | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 21.5 | 19.3 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 44.9 | 33.9 | 52.4 | 6.3 | 25.6 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 32.7 | 26.1 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 55.0 | 38.9 | 54.9 | 8.9 | 21.7 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 40.9 | 27.7 | 20.1 | 12.2 | 52.1 | 43.3 | 62.6 | 10.3 | 17.3 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 42.6 | 33.1 | 25.3 | 13.5 | 48.3 | 45.7 | 64.0 | 14.7 | 17.2 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 46.0 | 34.6 | 25.1 | 8.1 | 37.0 | 45.8 | 63.1 | 16.7 | 19.4 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 41.3 | 31.7 | 16.0 | 7.6 | 24.0 | 44.3 | 61.0 | 16.1 | 22.3 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 46.3 | 31.3 | 16.5 | 6.9 | 19.3 | 38.9 | 59.4 | 14.5 | 21.7 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 52.0 | 40.8 | 28.9 | 13.5 | 53.6 | 53.2 | 69.8 | 14.3 | 10.7 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 29.7 | 18.6 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 28.3 | 30.7 | 51.1 | 6.9 | 31.4 | 658 |
| Janajati | 40.1 | 28.2 | 16.9 | 8.6 | 45.2 | 43.3 | 62.9 | 11.9 | 16.2 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 21.5 | 21.9 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 30.9 | 31.0 | 45.7 | 12.2 | 32.8 | 917 |
| Muslim | 15.2 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 9.1 | 37.4 | 26.0 | 42.5 | 9.1 | 39.0 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 36.0 | 30.5 | 19.5 | 9.4 | 44.8 | 41.6 | 59.3 | 10.5 | 20.6 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 39.6 | 22.7 | 13.3 | 11.0 | 35.2 | 39.4 | 57.9 | 14.9 | 22.1 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 57.0 | 26.1 | 13.7 | 7.7 | 35.8 | 33.1 | 56.1 | 18.8 | 16.0 | 255 |
| Hill | 43.7 | 35.7 | 20.6 | 10.1 | 51.2 | 49.0 | 67.8 | 11.3 | 13.3 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 30.2 | 22.8 | 15.9 | 9.8 | 35.7 | 35.8 | 52.7 | 11.5 | 27.2 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 43.0 | 29.8 | 20.9 | 8.7 | 38.3 | 47.3 | 63.0 | 11.3 | 18.6 | 882 |
| Urban | 44.4 | 32.2 | 22.9 | 7.3 | 35.8 | 49.3 | 64.1 | 11.9 | 19.1 | 604 |
| Rural | 40.1 | 24.5 | 16.5 | 11.5 | 43.7 | 42.7 | 60.4 | 10.0 | 17.3 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 18.5 | 16.9 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 22.9 | 27.1 | 42.2 | 12.5 | 41.6 | 997 |
| Urban | 18.8 | 17.3 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 23.9 | 25.6 | 40.6 | 11.7 | 42.2 | 722 |
| Rural | 17.6 | 15.6 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 20.3 | 30.8 | 46.6 | 14.6 | 40.2 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 32.4 | 32.8 | 22.0 | 8.0 | 54.4 | 42.7 | 59.2 | 8.5 | 17.6 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 31.7 | 34.8 | 24.3 | 8.1 | 59.0 | 42.7 | 60.4 | 7.6 | 16.4 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 35.9 | 22.0 | 10.3 | 7.4 | 31.3 | 42.3 | 53.3 | 13.3 | 23.7 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 41.5 | 47.7 | 18.2 | 13.0 | 56.5 | 57.9 | 77.1 | 12.4 | 8.0 | 387 |
| Urban | 41.9 | 52.7 | 21.1 | 14.5 | 61.4 | 60.0 | 79.0 | 12.9 | 6.3 | 264 |
| Rural | 40.6 | 36.9 | 12.1 | 9.6 | 45.9 | 53.2 | 73.0 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 42.8 | 27.3 | 16.4 | 11.7 | 43.7 | 38.3 | 59.9 | 14.3 | 15.9 | 812 |
| Urban | 41.8 | 29.0 | 17.7 | 8.3 | 47.2 | 38.9 | 59.7 | 10.2 | 14.4 | 468 |
| Rural | 44.2 | 24.9 | 14.5 | 16.4 | 39.0 | 37.5 | 60.1 | 20.0 | 18.1 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 63.4 | 25.8 | 19.6 | 14.0 | 37.5 | 51.2 | 65.2 | 13.6 | 12.1 | 266 |
| Urban | 61.4 | 31.9 | 25.0 | 15.4 | 43.7 | 60.5 | 73.9 | 13.0 | 7.2 | 154 |
| Rural | 66.1 | 17.6 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 29.0 | 38.6 | 53.3 | 14.3 | 18.8 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 52.3 | 22.5 | 17.5 | 10.0 | 45.1 | 38.4 | 67.8 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 355 |
| Urban | 50.7 | 24.2 | 18.5 | 10.6 | 47.6 | 38.5 | 67.8 | 12.0 | 14.3 | 233 |
| Rural | 55.2 | 19.3 | 15.7 | 8.9 | 40.1 | 38.1 | 67.8 | 18.6 | 13.9 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.4 | 8.7 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 6.2 | 13.3 | 31.4 | 6.1 | 53.7 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 34.5 | 19.8 | 9.1 | 5.8 | 26.3 | 30.8 | 50.6 | 9.6 | 25.9 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 35.7 | 19.1 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 19.0 | 26.1 | 46.8 | 9.6 | 27.0 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 33.5 | 20.4 | 12.0 | 6.9 | 32.7 | 35.1 | 53.9 | 9.7 | 25.0 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 39.3 | 34.4 | 23.2 | 13.0 | 56.7 | 50.3 | 68.0 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 38.4 | 30.0 | 19.8 | 11.4 | 49.6 | 48.3 | 64.9 | 13.3 | 15.2 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 40.5 | 40.3 | 27.8 | 15.2 | 66.2 | 53.0 | 72.1 | 13.3 | 10.8 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 52.6 | 53.4 | 45.8 | 19.4 | 70.4 | 65.0 | 75.9 | 19.6 | 8.6 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 49.8 | 12.5 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 25.4 | 30.1 | 52.2 | 12.2 | 24.0 | 751 |
| Second | 38.3 | 22.6 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 26.5 | 32.0 | 52.8 | 11.8 | 28.6 | 933 |
| Middle | 33.5 | 23.0 | 13.4 | 9.3 | 36.8 | 36.2 | 52.9 | 12.5 | 26.0 | 957 |
| Fourth | 32.1 | 29.2 | 19.5 | 12.2 | 47.5 | 45.8 | 62.2 | 11.3 | 18.9 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 35.5 | 46.4 | 32.5 | 12.2 | 64.4 | 54.6 | 70.2 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 1,137 |
| Total | 37.0 | 28.2 | 17.7 | 9.8 | 41.9 | 40.9 | 58.9 | 11.8 | 21.1 | 4,913 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

Table 7.19 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning | Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the last 12 months and who: | | Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Discussed family planning | Did not discuss family planning | | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 51.0 | 95.2 | 2,477 |
| 20–24 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 65.7 | 87.6 | 1,940 |
| 25–29 | 14.7 | 12.2 | 67.1 | 78.9 | 1,284 |
| 30–34 | 14.9 | 12.4 | 66.2 | 78.1 | 896 |
| 35–39 | 11.6 | 6.4 | 64.7 | 86.0 | 680 |
| 40–44 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 53.0 | 86.0 | 528 |
| 45–49 | 8.6 | 3.3 | 58.4 | 90.2 | 543 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 10.6 | 7.3 | 62.8 | 86.1 | 2,310 |
| Dalit | 10.4 | 9.1 | 60.5 | 84.9 | 1,308 |
| Janajati | 8.3 | 5.9 | 59.5 | 88.7 | 2,914 |
| Madhesi | 8.7 | 6.8 | 57.6 | 88.2 | 1,309 |
| Muslim | 5.3 | 4.8 | 59.1 | 91.2 | 501 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.6 | 6.1 | 61.5 | 88.9 | 5,805 |
| Rural | 12.7 | 8.6 | 57.5 | 84.0 | 2,545 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 14.0 | 11.5 | 53.3 | 80.5 | 395 |
| Hill | 10.1 | 7.7 | 58.4 | 86.1 | 3,315 |
| Terai | 8.1 | 5.9 | 62.2 | 89.0 | 4,641 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 5.9 | 5.4 | 61.1 | 90.6 | 1,317 |
| Urban | 5.6 | 5.2 | 62.0 | 90.6 | 854 |
| Rural | 6.6 | 5.8 | 59.6 | 90.5 | 463 |
| Madhesh Province | 7.5 | 6.5 | 58.2 | 89.2 | 1,808 |
| Urban | 6.8 | 6.7 | 58.9 | 89.2 | 1,382 |
| Rural | 9.6 | 5.7 | 55.9 | 89.1 | 426 |
| Bagmati Province | 5.5 | 4.3 | 59.4 | 91.4 | 1,619 |
| Urban | 5.5 | 4.1 | 61.4 | 91.6 | 1,326 |
| Rural | 5.6 | 5.4 | 50.4 | 90.5 | 293 |
| Gandaki Province | 9.1 | 7.4 | 62.8 | 86.8 | 855 |
| Urban | 7.9 | 7.4 | 62.9 | 87.4 | 623 |
| Rural | 12.1 | 7.3 | 62.5 | 85.4 | 233 |
| Lumbini Province | 11.9 | 6.7 | 64.8 | 85.3 | 1,525 |
| Urban | 8.2 | 5.0 | 67.6 | 89.6 | 895 |
| Rural | 17.2 | 9.2 | 60.7 | 79.3 | 630 |
| Karnali Province | 14.4 | 11.2 | 53.7 | 81.6 | 522 |
| Urban | 13.5 | 12.2 | 53.1 | 82.0 | 289 |
| Rural | 15.4 | 10.0 | 54.4 | 81.1 | 233 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 18.1 | 13.0 | 57.7 | 77.5 | 704 |
| Urban | 15.0 | 8.7 | 59.5 | 81.9 | 436 |
| Rural | 23.2 | 19.9 | 54.9 | 70.2 | 268 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 10.7 | 8.0 | 55.7 | 85.3 | 1,581 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 10.5 | 7.8 | 59.9 | 85.6 | 2,531 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 11.6 | 8.8 | 63.0 | 83.9 | 1,160 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 9.7 | 7.0 | 57.4 | 87.1 | 1,371 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 7.8 | 5.8 | 61.9 | 89.4 | 3,889 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 9.2 | 6.6 | 61.1 | 88.1 | 2,048 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 6.3 | 5.0 | 62.8 | 90.8 | 1,841 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 7.1 | 7.0 | 64.6 | 88.8 | 350 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.0 | 10.4 | 54.1 | 80.9 | 1,509 |
| Second | 9.3 | 7.4 | 57.6 | 87.1 | 1,587 |
| Middle | 10.2 | 7.0 | 61.3 | 86.1 | 1,689 |
| Fourth | 8.0 | 5.7 | 64.1 | 89.0 | 1,827 |
| Highest | 4.1 | 4.5 | 62.9 | 93.0 | 1,737 |
| Total | 9.2 | 6.9 | 60.2 | 87.4 | 8,350 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Key Findings

- **Current levels:** The neonatal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, and under-5 mortality rate are 21, 28, and 33 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. This implies that nearly two-thirds of all under-5 deaths occur in the first month of life.
- **Trends:** Neonatal mortality fell from 50 to 21 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1996 and 2016 but has since remained unchanged. Infant mortality declined from 78 to 28 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality fell from 118 to 33 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1996 and 2022.
- **Birth intervals:** During the 10 years preceding the survey, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates were highest for children born within 2 years of a previous birth. In most mortality categories, rates decrease with increasing birth intervals.
- **Education:** Childhood mortality and perinatal mortality generally decrease with increasing mother's education.
- **Perinatal mortality:** The perinatal mortality rate is 27 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration. Stillbirths account for more than one-third of perinatal mortality.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of a country's population and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and people's quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviors that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information was collected as part of a retrospective pregnancy history in which female respondents listed all of the children to whom they have given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from pregnancy histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from pregnancy histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which could distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This could happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 3 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.

- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on mothers' reports (for example, birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, **Tables C.5** and **C.6**.

Table C.6 shows that the percentage of women who were not able to report their year of birth during the time of the survey is high (21%). This should be considered when interpreting mortality indicators in terms of mothers' background characteristics.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday.

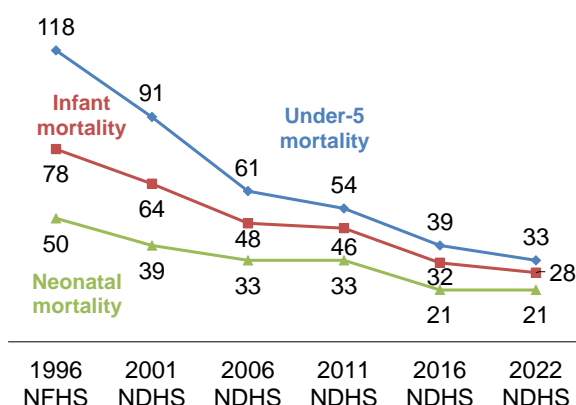
Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

During the 5 years immediately preceding the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 21 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 28 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 33 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**).

Trends: All indicators related to childhood mortality have declined over time. Between 1996 and 2022, under-5, infant, and neonatal mortality declined by 72%, 64%, and 58%, respectively. Although trends are declining, neonatal mortality as a percentage of under-5 mortality has increased sharply. The share of neonatal deaths increased from 64% of infant deaths in 1996 to 75% in 2022. Despite improvements in other childhood mortality indicators from previous surveys, the neonatal mortality rate has remained unchanged since 2016 (**Figure 8.1**). As the pace of decline in neonatal mortality has slowed, decreases in child and postneonatal mortality contribute more to the overall decline in under-5 mortality rates.

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Male children are more likely to die within the first month of life than female children. Mortality rates are 24 deaths per 1,000 live births among male neonates and 17 deaths per 1,000 live births among female neonates. Previous surveys showed that girls were more likely to die than boys as they grew older. However, during the last 5 years, mortality among boys exceeds that among girls (35 versus 30 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Table 8.2**).
- Childhood mortality rates are generally higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates are 25, 34, and 38 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, in rural areas, as compared with 19, 25, and 30 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, in urban areas (**Table 8.2**).

Table 8.3 presents data on the relationship between background characteristics and child mortality for the 10-year period preceding the survey. A 10-year period was used to increase the reliability of the estimates calculated.

Patterns by additional background characteristics

- During the 10-year period preceding the survey, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates were highest (30, 43, and 50 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) among children born to mothers less than age 20 (**Table 8.3**).
- Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates are highest (42, 61, and 72 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) among children born within 2 years of the last birth (**Figure 8.2**).
- Overall, childhood mortality is highest in Sudurpashchim Province (neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates of 27, 40, and 49 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) and lowest in Gandaki Province (neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates of 8, 19, and 23 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively) (**Table 8.3** and **Figure 8.3**).

Figure 8.2 Childhood mortality by previous birth interval

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

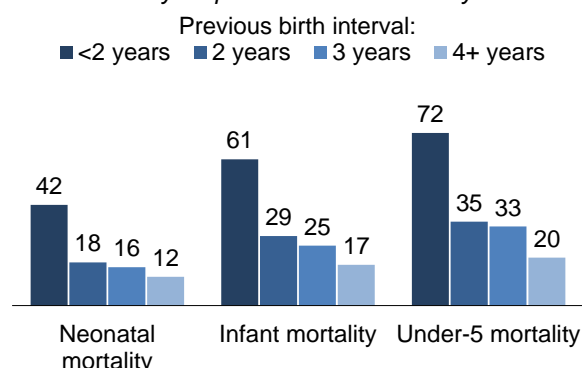
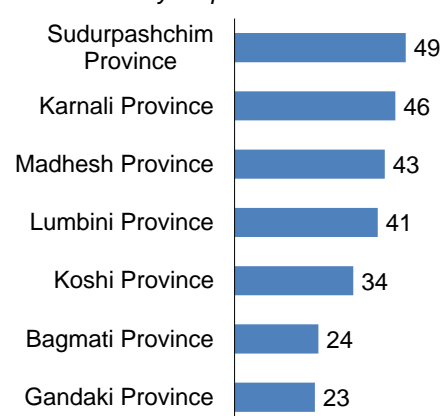


Figure 8.3 Under-5 mortality by province

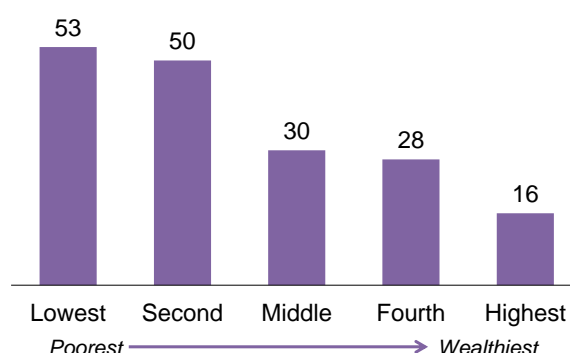
Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



- Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates generally decrease with increasing household wealth. Under-5 mortality rates are 53 deaths per 1,000 live births among children born to women in the lowest wealth quintile and 16 deaths per 1,000 live births among those born to women in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 8.4**). Similarly, neonatal mortality and infant mortality rates are two and three times higher, respectively, among children born to women in the lowest wealth quintile than among those born to women in the highest quintile (**Table 8.3**).

Figure 8.4 Under-5 mortality by household wealth

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



8.2 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 28 weeks of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration among women age 15–49 in the 5 years before the survey

Perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths. During the 5 years preceding the survey, the stillbirth rate was 10 per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks and the early neonatal death rate was 17 per 1,000 live births. The perinatal mortality rate was 27 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks (**Table 8.4**).

In 2014 the Every Newborn Action Plan, a global multipartner movement to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, set a target for national stillbirth rates of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks in all countries by 2030 (WHO and UNICEF 2014). Nepal developed its Every Newborn Action Plan in 2016, and the plan aspires towards ending preventable deaths of newborns and stillbirths by 2035. The action plan has set a target to reduce the stillbirth rate to less than 13 per 1,000 pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks (Ministry of Health 2016).

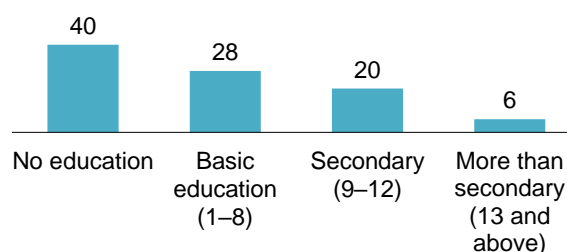
Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate is highest for mothers less than age 20 (31 per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks) and twice as high for women who become pregnant less than 15 months after a previous pregnancy (36 per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks) as for women who become pregnant 39 months or more after a previous pregnancy (18 per 1,000 pregnancies). Perinatal mortality is lowest for women who become pregnant between 27 and 38 months after a previous pregnancy (14 per 1,000 pregnancies) (**Table 8.4**).
- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in rural areas (37 per 1,000 pregnancies) than in urban areas (21 per 1,000 pregnancies). Stillbirths are a contributor to the high perinatal mortality in rural areas. The stillbirth rate is almost three times higher in rural areas (17 per 1,000 pregnancies) than urban areas (6 per 1,000 pregnancies) (**Table 8.4**).
- The perinatal mortality rate is almost twice as high in the mountain zone (38 per 1,000 pregnancies) as in the hill zone (21 per 1,000 pregnancies).

- In the terai zone, early neonatal deaths (19 per 1,000 live births) contribute to almost two-thirds of perinatal mortality (29 per 1,000 pregnancies).
- Perinatal mortality ranges from 13 per 1,000 pregnancies in Gandaki Province to 35 per 1,000 pregnancies in Madhesh Province.
- Perinatal mortality declines sharply with increasing mother's education, from 40 per 1,000 pregnancies for mothers with no education to 6 per 1,000 pregnancies for those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 8.5**).

Figure 8.5 Perinatal mortality by mother's education

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration in the 5-year period before the survey



8.3 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOR

The survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. Typically, the probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children). **Table 8.5** shows the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality (along with risk ratios) and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey.

Thirty-seven percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey are not in any high-risk category. Thirty-five percent fall under the unavoidable risk category (first-order births to women between age 18 and age 34) and 29% are in an avoidable high-risk category, with 24% in a single high-risk category and 5% in multiple high-risk categories.

The risk ratio denotes the relationship between risk factors and mortality. The risk of dying for a child who falls into any of the avoidable high-risk categories is 2.46 times that for a child not in any high-risk category. In the case of single high-risk categories, the risk of dying is highest among children born to women less than age 18 (3.02), followed by children with a birth interval of less than 24 months (2.45). The risk of dying for children in the multiple high-risk category (4.38) is double the risk for children in the single high-risk category (2.07). Children who fall in the multiple high-risk category comprising a birth interval of less than 24 months and a birth order above three have a 5.28 times higher risk of dying than those not in any high-risk category.

Fifty-one percent of currently married women in Nepal would have belonged to an avoidable high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey; 30% would have belonged to a single high-risk category, and 21% would have belonged to a multiple high-risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1** Early childhood mortality rates
- **Table 8.2** Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics
- **Table 8.3** Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics
- **Table 8.4** Perinatal mortality
- **Table 8.5** High-risk fertility behavior

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Nepal DHS 2022

| Years preceding the survey | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹ | Infant mortality (₁ q ₀) | Child mortality (₄ q ₁) | Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀) |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 0–4 | 21 | 8 | 28 | 5 | 33 |
| 5–9 | 24 | 11 | 35 | 7 | 42 |
| 10–14 | 36 | 13 | 48 | 10 | 58 |

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹ | Infant mortality (₁ q ₀) | Child mortality (₄ q ₁) | Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Child's sex | | | | | |
| Male | 24 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 35 |
| Female | 17 | 9 | 27 | 4 | 30 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 19 | 7 | 25 | 5 | 30 |
| Rural | 25 | 9 | 34 | 4 | 38 |
| Total | 21 | 8 | 28 | 5 | 33 |

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality (PNN) ¹ | Infant mortality (₁ q ₀) | Child mortality (₄ q ₁) | Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀) |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | |
| <20 | 30 | 12 | 43 | 7 | 50 |
| 20–29 | 20 | 8 | 28 | 5 | 33 |
| 30–39 | 22 | 11 | 33 | 8 | 41 |
| 40–49 | * | * | * | * | * |
| Birth order | | | | | |
| 1 | 25 | 8 | 34 | 5 | 39 |
| 2–3 | 17 | 8 | 26 | 6 | 31 |
| 4–6 | 31 | 17 | 47 | 7 | 54 |
| 7+ | * | * | * | * | * |
| Previous birth interval² | | | | | |
| <2 years | 42 | 19 | 61 | 12 | 72 |
| 2 years | 18 | 11 | 29 | 6 | 35 |
| 3 years | 16 | 9 | 25 | 8 | 33 |
| 4+ years | 12 | 5 | 17 | 3 | 20 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 32 | 14 | 47 | 9 | 55 |
| Hill | 19 | 8 | 27 | 4 | 31 |
| Terai | 23 | 9 | 33 | 7 | 39 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 20 | 8 | 28 | 6 | 34 |
| Urban | 14 | 7 | 22 | 7 | 29 |
| Rural | 30 | 11 | 40 | 3 | 43 |
| Madhesh Province | 27 | 11 | 38 | 5 | 43 |
| Urban | 22 | 11 | 33 | 6 | 38 |
| Rural | 41 | 12 | 53 | 3 | 57 |
| Bagmati Province | 18 | 3 | 21 | 3 | 24 |
| Urban | 17 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Rural | 21 | 12 | 33 | 6 | 40 |
| Gandaki Province | 8 | 10 | 19 | 5 | 23 |
| Urban | (2) | (3) | (5) | (2) | (7) |
| Rural | 20 | 24 | 44 | 8 | 52 |
| Lumbini Province | 24 | 10 | 34 | 8 | 41 |
| Urban | 26 | 9 | 35 | 5 | 40 |
| Rural | 21 | 12 | 33 | 10 | 43 |
| Karnali Province | 26 | 11 | 36 | 10 | 46 |
| Urban | 20 | 4 | 25 | 8 | 32 |
| Rural | 31 | 16 | 47 | 12 | 59 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 27 | 13 | 40 | 9 | 49 |
| Urban | 20 | 7 | 27 | 9 | 36 |
| Rural | 37 | 21 | 59 | 8 | 67 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| No education | 26 | 15 | 41 | 10 | 50 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 28 | 9 | 36 | 4 | 41 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 34 | 10 | 44 | 6 | 49 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 20 | 8 | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 15 | 5 | 21 | 4 | 24 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 18 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 29 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 11 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | (7) | (1) | (8) | * | * |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 26 | 19 | 45 | 9 | 53 |
| Second | 31 | 11 | 41 | 10 | 50 |
| Middle | 21 | 6 | 26 | 3 | 30 |
| Fourth | 17 | 6 | 23 | 5 | 28 |
| Highest | 13 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 16 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a rate is based on fewer than 250 person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal death rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of stillbirths ¹ | Number of early neonatal deaths ² | Stillbirth rate ³ | Early neonatal death rate ⁴ | Perinatal mortality rate ⁵ | Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks' duration ⁶ | Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 12 | 21 | 11 | 20 | 31 | 1,044 | 0.6 |
| 20–29 | 36 | 56 | 10 | 16 | 27 | 3,421 | 0.6 |
| 30–39 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 737 | 0.7 |
| 40–49 | 0 | 0 | (0) | (0) | (0) | 45 | 0.0 |
| Previous pregnancy interval in months⁷ | | | | | | | |
| First pregnancy | 24 | 41 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 1,939 | 0.6 |
| <15 | 8 | 25 | 9 | 27 | 36 | 923 | 0.3 |
| 15–26 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 797 | 0.7 |
| 27–38 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 470 | 1.0 |
| 39+ | 12 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 18 | 1,119 | 1.4 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22 | 51 | 6 | 15 | 21 | 3,389 | 0.4 |
| Rural | 32 | 36 | 17 | 20 | 37 | 1,858 | 0.9 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 6 | 7 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 334 | 0.8 |
| Hill | 18 | 20 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 1,798 | 0.9 |
| Terai | 30 | 60 | 10 | 19 | 29 | 3,114 | 0.5 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 4 | 21 | 5 | 24 | 29 | 898 | 0.2 |
| Urban | 2 | 13 | 3 | 22 | 25 | 577 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 3 | 8 | 8 | 26 | 34 | 321 | 0.3 |
| Madhesh Province | 15 | 35 | 10 | 25 | 35 | 1,420 | 0.4 |
| Urban | 6 | 24 | 6 | 23 | 29 | 1,056 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 9 | 11 | 24 | 31 | 54 | 364 | 0.8 |
| Bagmati Province | 5 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 830 | 0.5 |
| Urban | 1 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 604 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 4 | 2 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 226 | 1.5 |
| Gandaki Province | 5 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 338 | 0.0 |
| Urban | 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 219 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 2 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 119 | 0.0 |
| Lumbini Province | 19 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 32 | 905 | 1.8 |
| Urban | 9 | 4 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 475 | 2.2 |
| Rural | 10 | 6 | 23 | 15 | 38 | 430 | 1.6 |
| Karnali Province | 4 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 24 | 385 | 0.9 |
| Urban | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 183 | 0.6 |
| Rural | 4 | 4 | 18 | 18 | 35 | 202 | 1.0 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 2 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 470 | 0.4 |
| Urban | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 274 | 0.4 |
| Rural | 2 | 4 | 8 | 23 | 30 | 196 | 0.4 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 15 | 31 | 13 | 27 | 40 | 1,167 | 0.5 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 16 | 36 | 9 | 20 | 28 | 1,846 | 0.4 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 10 | 27 | 10 | 29 | 39 | 954 | 0.4 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 6 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 892 | 0.7 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 22 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 20 | 2,017 | 1.2 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 1,258 | 1.0 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 10 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 759 | 1.4 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 216 | 0.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17 | 22 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 1,283 | 0.8 |
| Second | 15 | 28 | 14 | 26 | 40 | 1,096 | 0.5 |
| Middle | 6 | 23 | 5 | 22 | 27 | 1,085 | 0.2 |
| Fourth | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 1,000 | 1.1 |
| Highest | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 784 | 2.1 |
| Total | 54 | 87 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 5,247 | 0.6 |

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.

³ Stillbirth rate: the number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000.

⁴ Early neonatal rate: the number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000.

⁵ Perinatal mortality rate: the sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000.

⁶ Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months.

⁷ Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories of <24 months, 24–35 months, 36–47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Nepal DHS 2022

| Risk category | Births in the 5 years preceding the survey | | Percentage of currently married women ¹ |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| | Percentage of births | Risk ratio | |
| Not in any high-risk category | 36.5 | 1.00 | 41.7 ^a |
| Unavoidable risk category | | | |
| First-order births between age 18 and age 34 | 34.9 | 1.84 | 7.6 |
| In any avoidable high-risk category | 28.7 | 2.46 | 50.7 |
| Single high-risk category | | | |
| Mother's age <18 only | 6.2 | 3.02 | 0.6 |
| Mother's age >34 only | 2.1 | 0.00 | 14.7 |
| Birth interval <24 months only | 8.7 | 2.45 | 8.0 |
| Birth order >3 only | 6.8 | 1.33 | 6.9 |
| Subtotal | 23.8 | 2.07 | 30.2 |
| Multiple high-risk category | | | |
| Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ² | 0.4 | * | 0.1 |
| Age >34 and birth interval <24 months | 0.1 | * | 0.2 |
| Age >34 and birth order >3 | 1.9 | 2.10 | 17.9 |
| Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 0.1 | * | 0.3 |
| Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 2.3 | 5.28 | 1.9 |
| Subtotal | 4.8 | 4.38 | 20.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | na | 100.0 |
| Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category | | | |
| Mother's age <18 | 6.6 | 3.43 | 0.8 |
| Mother's age >34 | 4.2 | 1.18 | 33.2 |
| Birth interval <24 months | 11.7 | 3.31 | 10.6 |
| Birth order >3 | 11.1 | 2.37 | 27.0 |
| Number of births/women | 5,193 | na | 11,180 |

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilized women

Key Findings

- **Antenatal care:** 94% of women received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey. Eighty percent of women had at least four antenatal care visits. The median gestational age at the first ANC visit was 3.5 months.
- **Components of antenatal care:** 96% of women took iron tablets or syrup and 76% took deworming medication during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey. Among women who received ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, 95% each had their blood pressure measured, an abdominal examination done, and their weight measured; 91% each had their baby's heartbeat checked and were counseled about their diet and eating healthy food.
- **Protection against neonatal tetanus:** 93% of the most recent live births to women in the 2 years preceding the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus.
- **Delivery:** 79% of deliveries were conducted in a health facility, and 62% took place in a public sector health facility. Eighteen percent of deliveries in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered via cesarean section. Overall, 80% of deliveries were conducted by skilled providers.
- **Postnatal checks:** 70% each of women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery.
- **Cancer examinations:** 6% of women age 15–49 were tested for cervical cancer and 4% were examined for breast cancer.
- **Distance to the nearest health facility:** 77% of women age 15–49 reported that it takes them less than 30 minutes to travel to the nearest health facility.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the newborn. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and newborns through monitoring of pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with a skilled provider and under hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labor and delivery. Timely postnatal care offers an opportunity to treat complications arising from delivery, provide intensive care for the newborn, and teach the mother how to care for herself and her newborn.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second section focuses on childbirth and provides information on place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and cesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns and men's

involvement in maternal health care. The final section covers issues that affect women's health regardless of their maternal status: whether or not women have been examined for breast or cervical cancer, problems they experience accessing health care, and the distance from their home to the nearest health facility.

The National Safe Motherhood Program aims to reduce maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality and improve maternal and neonatal health through preventive, curative, and promotive activities and by addressing avoidable factors that cause death during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period (Ministry of Health and Population 2022a). The Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act, 2075 BS (2018) ensures the right to maternal health services and respectful maternity (Nepal Law Commission 2018). The antenatal to postnatal continuum of care facilitation guide 2079 aims to ensure the health of the mother and child and reduce maternal and newborn deaths.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses, and auxiliary nurse midwives.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Ninety-four percent of women received ANC from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, while 3% did not receive any ANC services. Doctors were the primary service providers (55%), followed by nurses/auxiliary nurse midwives (39%) (Table 9.1). Among women who did not receive any ANC, 71% mentioned that they did not feel the need to go for ANC services (data not shown separately).

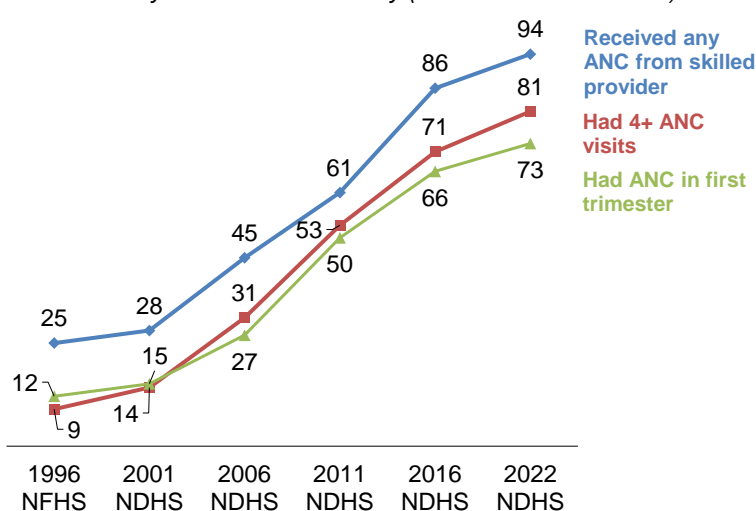
Trends: Figure 9.1 shows trends in ANC service use. The proportion of women receiving ANC from a skilled provider increased from 25% in 1996 to 86% in 2016 and 94% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women under age 35 (95%) are slightly more likely to receive ANC from a skilled provider than those age 35–49 (91%) (Table 9.1).
- Although there is no difference between the proportion of women in urban and rural areas who receive antenatal care from a skilled provider, more women in urban than rural areas receive services from a doctor (60% versus 45%). Nurses/auxiliary nurse midwives are more likely to be the primary service providers in rural areas than in urban areas (49% versus 34%).
- Use of ANC services from skilled providers is highest in Gandaki Province and Lumbini Province (97% each) and lowest in Koshi Province (90%). Doctors are more often the primary service providers in Madhesh Province (74%) than in Karnali Province (25%) and Sudurpashchim Province (26%).

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



- Only 27% of women in the lowest wealth quintile received ANC from doctors, as compared with 89% of women in the highest quintile.
- Four percent each of Dalit and Janajati women did not receive antenatal care from a skilled provider (**Table 9.1**).

9.1.2 Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits

The 2016 WHO ANC guidelines recommend that pregnant women have eight ANC contacts with the health system during each pregnancy. The Government of Nepal has adopted the eight ANC contact protocol, with the first visit occurring up to 12 weeks, the second up to 16 weeks, the third from 20–24 weeks, the fourth within 28 weeks, the fifth in 32 weeks, the sixth in 34 weeks, the seventh in 36 weeks, and the eighth from 38–40 weeks (Ministry of Health and Population 2019).

Table 9.2 shows that 80% of women had at least four ANC visits for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey. However, only 6% had eight or more visits. Almost three-fourths of women received ANC during their first trimester of pregnancy (73%). The median gestational age at the first ANC visit among those who received ANC is 3.5 months.

The 2022 NDHS asked women who did not make at least four antenatal care visits during their last live birth or stillbirth why they did not make the recommended ANC visits. The major reason cited by women was not feeling the need (50%), followed by fear of COVID-19 (12%), lack of transportation (8%), and high cost (7%) (**Table 9.3**).

Trends: The proportion of women with at least four ANC visits for their most recent live birth increased from 9% in 1996 to 71% in 2016 and 80% in 2022 (**Figure 9.1**). Similarly, the percentage of women receiving ANC during their first trimester increased from 12% in 1996 to 66% in 2016 and 73% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women with at least four ANC visits during their last live birth decreases as birth order increases; 85% of women with a first-order birth had at least four ANC visits, as compared with 65% of women with fourth- or fifth-order births. A similar pattern is observed with respect to women making their first ANC visit within the first trimester (78% and 52%, respectively) (**Table 9.2**).
- The proportion of women who had at least four ANC visits during their last live birth varies by ethnic group, with the highest proportion among Brahmin/Chhetri women (90%) and the lowest among Dalit women (71%).
- There is provincial variation in the percentage of women with at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy, with Sudurpashchim Province having the highest percentage (90%) and Madhesh Province the lowest (68%).
- Women with no education (67%) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (75%) are less likely to have at least four ANC visits than those with more than a secondary education and those in the highest wealth quintile (93% each) (**Table 9.2**).

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CARE

Components of antenatal care

Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening for the baby's heartbeat, counseling about the mother's diet, counseling about breastfeeding, asking about vaginal bleeding, counseling about eating healthy food, counseling about eating one extra meal per day, measuring weight, counseling about weight gain, performing an abdominal examination, counseling about staying active, and counseling about getting adequate rest during pregnancy.

Sample – quality of care indicator: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC visit

Sample – population-based indicator: All women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

The ability for ANC to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcomes is dictated in large part by the components of ANC services provided by the health care provider.

As a part of ANC, certain interventions and tests are recommended at each ANC contact. These include the following:

- Measuring blood pressure. Taking a woman's blood pressure at each antenatal care visit is essential to monitor for gestational hypertension or preeclampsia.
- Conducting urine and blood tests. These tests assess signs of infection or other diseases and conditions that could negatively affect a woman or her baby during or after pregnancy.
- Listening to the baby's heartbeat. This can confirm that the fetus is alive, as well as reassure the mother.
- Counseling on maternal nutrition, specifically on healthy eating during pregnancy and breastfeeding. These counseling messages promote healthy weight gain during pregnancy and can help the pregnant woman breastfeed her newborn early.
- Asking about vaginal bleeding. Light bleeding or spotting is common, especially during the first few months of a pregnancy. Heavy bleeding may be a sign of something more serious; a pregnant woman experiencing heavy bleeding should visit a health care provider.
- Counseling about eating healthy food, specifically during pregnancy and breastfeeding. This promotes healthy eating for weight gain during pregnancy and can help the pregnant woman breastfeed her newborn.
- Counseling about eating one extra meal per day, specifically during pregnancy and breastfeeding. This promotes weight gain and can help the pregnant woman breastfeed her newborn.
- Measuring weight during pregnancy. These measurements help track the weight of pregnant women and monitor risk factors for pregnancy-related morbidities such as preeclampsia.
- Counseling on weight gain. This helps make women aware of normal weight gain.
- Performing an abdominal examination. This can confirm that the fetus is alive, as well as reassure the mother.
- Counseling on staying active. These counseling messages help women stay active during pregnancy.
- Counseling on getting adequate rest during pregnancy. This helps ensure that pregnant women get rest.

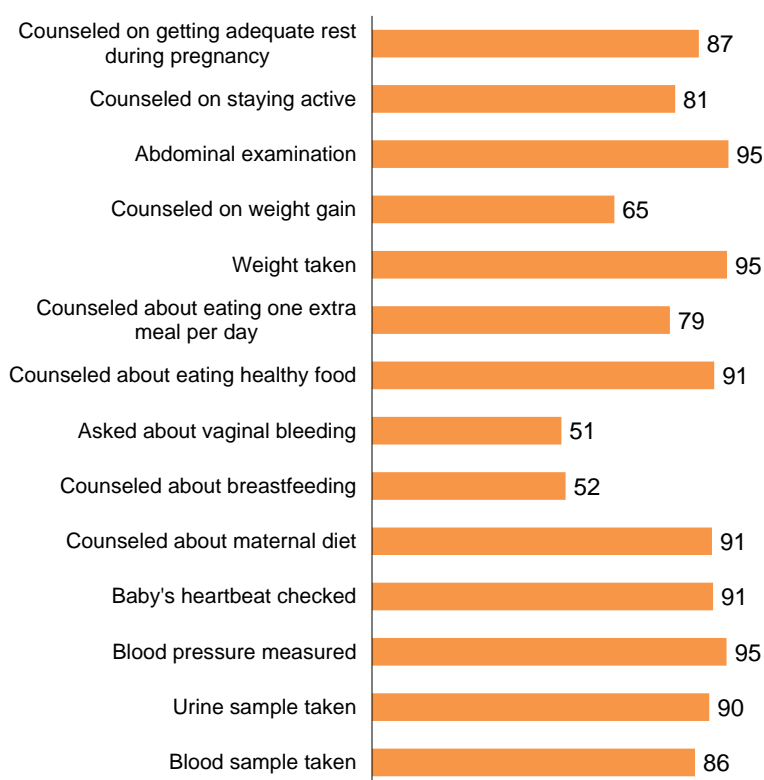
In the 2022 NDHS, data collected on components of ANC received were tabulated in two ways. **Table 9.4.1** shows the percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who received ANC and reported receiving specified ANC services; this tabulation is a measure of the quality of the ANC services these women received. **Table 9.4.2** shows the percentage of all women with a live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years who received specified ANC services, regardless of whether they reported an ANC visit; this tabulation is a measure of coverage of these key ANC interventions among the population of women in need of them.

Among women who received ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, 95% each had their blood pressure checked, an abdominal examination done, and their weight measured; 91% each had their baby's heartbeat checked and were counseled about their diet and eating healthy food. Only 52% of women received counseling on breastfeeding and 51% were asked about vaginal bleeding (**Table 9.4.1** and **Figure 9.2**).

Among all women who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in 2 years preceding the survey, 92% had their blood pressure measured, an abdominal examination done, and their weight measured (**Table 9.4.2**).

Figure 9.2 Components of antenatal care by pregnancy outcome

Among women who received ANC for their most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage with selected services

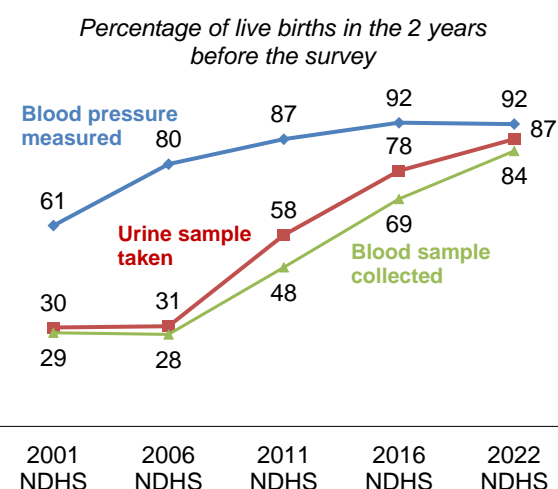


Trends: Figure 9.3 shows trends in selected components of ANC among women age 15–49 who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth. The proportion of women who had their blood pressure checked increased from 61% in 2001 to 92% in 2016; however, the percentage has since remained the same. Between 2016 and 2022, the proportion of women who had a urine sample taken increased from 78% to 87% and the proportion who had a blood sample taken rose from 69% to 84%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Dalit and Muslim women are generally less likely to receive the specified ANC services than women from the other ethnic groups (Table 9.4.1).
- With the exception of counseling on breastfeeding, the proportion of women who receive the specified services decreases with increasing birth order (Table 9.4.2).

Figure 9.3 Trends in receiving specific components of ANC



9.2.1 Deworming and Iron-containing Supplementation during Pregnancy

During pregnancy, women have higher micronutrient needs and are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies, including iron deficiency, which is a primary cause of anemia. Severe anemia can place the mother and the baby in danger through an increased risk of blood loss during labor and an increased risk of preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality (Haider et al. 2013). To help address maternal anemia, interventions provide iron tablets or syrup to pregnant women (WHO 2016a).

Table 9.5 shows that 76% of women took deworming medication during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth or stillbirth, while 96% took iron-containing supplements. Overall, 65% of women took iron-containing supplements for 180 days or more, as recommended.

The main reasons cited by women for not taking iron tablets for at least 180 days were that they did not like the taste (32%), they forgot to take the tablets (28%), they were not aware of the recommended dose (11%), the tablets were unavailable (7%), and they did not receive the complete dose (4%) (Table 9.6).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women taking deworming medication during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth is highest in the mountain zone (89%) and lowest in the terai zone (73%) (Table 9.5).
- Only 66% of women in Madhesh Province took deworming medication during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, as compared with 91% of women in Sudurpashchim Province.
- Women with no education (70%) were more likely to take deworming medication during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth than women with more than a secondary education (64%). However, women with more than a secondary education were more likely to report taking iron-containing supplements for at least 180 days (85% versus 52%).
- The proportion of women who took iron-containing supplements for at least 180 days decreases with increasing birth order, from 69% among those with first-order births to 49% among those with fourth- or fifth-order births.

- The proportion of women who took iron-containing supplements for at least 180 days is lowest among those in the Madhesi ethnic group (56%) and highest among those in the Brahmin/Chhetri group (73%).
- Women in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to take iron-containing supplements for at least 180 days (77%) than women in the lowest wealth quintile (58%).

9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

Information on sources of iron-containing supplements can increase understanding of the distribution patterns of supplements.

Among women who were given or bought iron-containing supplements, 83% obtained supplements from the public sector, 27% from the private medical sector, and 1% from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) (**Table 9.7**). Within the public sector, health posts (61%) were the predominant source, followed by government hospitals (17%).

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 93% had their most recent live birth protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Mothers age 35–49 are less likely to have their most recent live birth protected against neonatal tetanus (82%) than mothers age 20–34 (94%) and those less than age 20 (91%) (**Table 9.8**).
- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is lowest among those with fourth- or fifth-order births (87%) and highest among those with second- or third-order births (95%).
- The proportion of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ranges from 89% in Bagmati Province to 96% in Lumbini Province.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

The Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act, 2075 BS (2018) guarantees the reproductive rights of every woman and makes specific provisions for maternity care, maternity leave, newborn care, birth registration, family planning, abortion and treatment for reproductive morbidities, and care for survivors of violence, among others.

Seventy-nine percent of live births and stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey were delivered in health facilities, while 19% were delivered at home (**Table 9.9**). Sixty-two percent of deliveries took place in a public sector health facility and 17% in a private medical sector health facility.

The 2022 NDHS asked mothers for reasons why their births or stillbirths were not delivered in a health facility. Among births or stillbirths that were not delivered in a health facility, the three most common reasons reported were that there was no perceived need to deliver in a health facility (46%), the child was born before reaching the facility (28%), and the facility was too far or there was no transportation service (16%). Four percent of births or stillbirths were not delivered in a health facility due to fear of COVID-19 or lockdowns (**Table 9.10**).

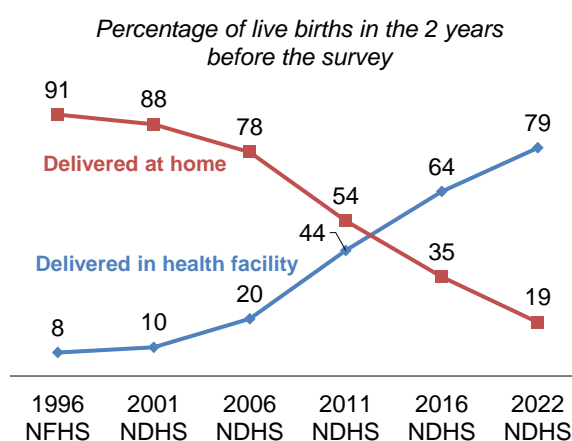
Fifty-four percent of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a cash incentive for transportation after delivering in a health facility (**Table 9.11**).

Trends: The proportion of institutional deliveries has increased over time, from 8% in 1996 and 20% in 2006 to 64% in 2016 and 79% in 2022 (**Figure 9.4**). The proportion of home deliveries decreased from 91% in 1996 to 19% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- First-order births are much more likely (90%) to be delivered in a health facility than second- or third-order births (75%) and fourth- or fifth-order births (56%) (**Table 9.9**).
- Births to mothers who had at least four ANC visits (84%) are more likely to be delivered in a health facility than births to mothers who did not have any ANC visits (48%).
- Deliveries at a health facility are least common among Muslim women (67%) and most common among Brahmin/Chhetri women (87%).

Figure 9.4 Trends in place of birth



- The proportion of health facility deliveries is lowest in Madhesh Province (67%), followed by Karnali Province (72%). The proportion is highest in Bagmati Province and Gandaki Province (88% each), followed by Sudurpashchim Province (87%) (**Figure 9.5**).
- Births to mothers with no education (60%) are less likely to be delivered at health facilities than those to mothers with more than a secondary education (100%) (**Figure 9.6**).
- The proportion of births that were not delivered at a health facility because the facility was too far or there was a lack of transportation is highest in the mountain zone (32%) and lowest in the terai zone (7%). In the hill zone, 39% of births were not delivered at a health facility because the child was born before reaching the facility and 30% because the facility was too far or there was a lack of transportation.
- The percentage of live births and/or stillbirths whose mothers received cash incentives is highest in Sudurpashchim Province (77%) and lowest in Madhesh Province (36%) (**Table 9.11**).
- Mothers with at least four ANC visits (58%) are more likely to receive cash incentives than those with no ANC visits (14%).
- Cash incentives for deliveries in public sector health facilities is higher than among those in private sector health facilities (80% versus 26%).

Figure 9.5 Health facility births by province

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility

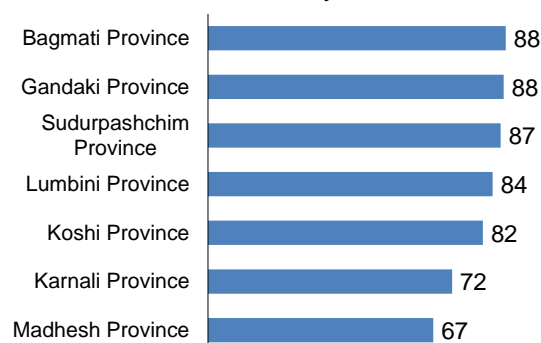
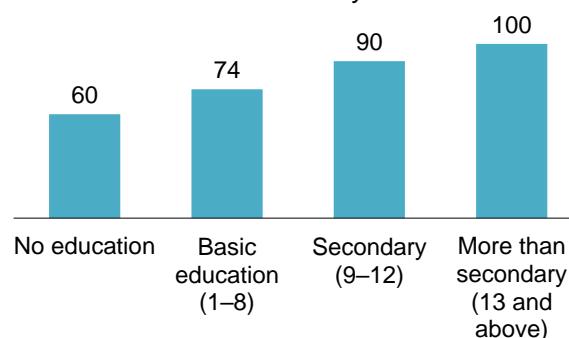


Figure 9.6 Health facility births by education

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



9.4.2 Delivery by Cesarean Section

Access to cesarean sections (C-sections) can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications of labor. However, use of C-sections without medical need can place women at risk of short-term and long-term health problems. WHO advises that C-sections be done when medically necessary but does not recommend a specific rate for countries to achieve at the population level (WHO 2015a). Based on the UN process indicators, the recommendation is 5–15% C-sections as a proportion of all births in the population (Ministry of Health and Population 2019). The percentage of C-section births is sometimes considered to be a proxy indicator of women's access to skilled care for complicated deliveries.

Of the total number of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey, 18% were delivered via C-section (**Table 9.12**).

Trends: The proportion of live births delivered via C-section has increased steadily over time, from 1% in 1996 to 10% in 2016 and 18% in 2022.

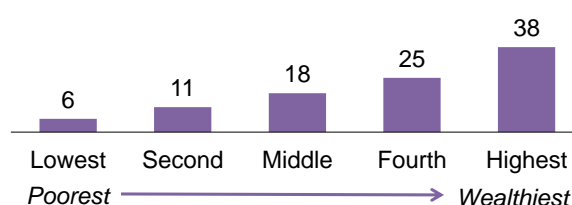
Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifteen percent of births in public sector health facilities were delivered via C-section, as compared with 51% of births in private medical sector health facilities (**Table 9.12**).

- The percentage of births delivered via C-section is higher in the Brahmin/Chhetri (22%) and Janajati (21%) ethnic groups than in the Dalit group (10%).
- Deliveries via C-section are higher in urban areas (22%) than in rural areas (12%).
- Only 8% of births to mothers with no education were delivered via C-section, compared with 48% of births to mothers with more than a secondary education.
- C-section deliveries increase with increasing wealth, from 6% in the lowest quintile to 38% in the highest quintile (**Figure 9.7**).

Figure 9.7 C-sections by household wealth

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by C-section



9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors and nurses/auxiliary nurse midwives.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

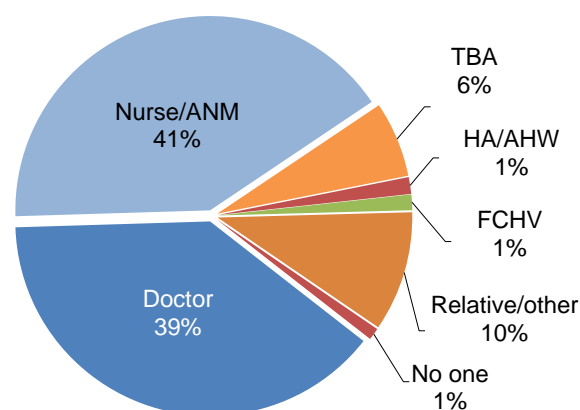
Nepal initiated midwifery education in 2016. In the present context, doctors, nurses, and auxiliary nurse midwives with training as skilled birth attendants are considered skilled providers (Ministry of Health and Population 2022b).

Table 9.13 shows that 80% of deliveries are conducted by a skilled provider, with 41% attended by a nurse or auxiliary nurse midwife and 39% by a doctor (**Figure 9.8**).

Among the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, 48% had skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth (**Table 9.13**).

Figure 9.8 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey



ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; HA = Health assistant; AHW = Auxiliary health worker; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; FCHV = Female community health volunteer

Trends: The percentage of deliveries assisted by skilled providers increased from 10% in 1996 to 65% in 2016 and 80% in 2022. There has been a 15-percentage-point increase in deliveries assisted by skilled providers since 2016 (**Figure 9.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to mothers with at least four ANC visits (85%) are more likely to be assisted by a skilled provider than births to mothers with no ANC visits (51%).
- The percentage of deliveries conducted by skilled providers is lowest in Madhesh Province (68%) and Karnali Province (72%) and highest in Gandaki Province (89%) (**Table 9.13**).
- The proportion of deliveries conducted by skilled providers increases with increasing mother's education, from 61% among mothers with no education to 96% among those with more than a secondary education.
- Assistance from skilled providers during delivery also increases with increasing household wealth, from 67% among mothers in the lowest wealth quintile to 97% among those in the highest quintile (**Figure 9.10**).

Duration of Stay at Health Facility

Forty-seven percent of women with a vaginal delivery in the 2 years preceding the survey stayed in the health facility for 1–2 days after their delivery, while 89% of those with a cesarean section delivery stayed in the facility for 3 or more days (**Table 9.14**). Overall, 22% of women with a vaginal delivery stayed less than 6 hours at the health facility.

Treatment with Respect at Health Facility

Women who had an institutional delivery for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey were asked about their experience in the health facility in relation to the treatment they received from health providers and the services they were provided. Eighty-five percent of women reported that they were always treated with respect by health care providers in the health facility. Similarly, 80% of women reported that they always received the best care, and 63% reported that they were always given an explanation regarding why examinations and procedures were done (**Table 9.15**).

Table 9.16 shows that 14% of women age 15–49 who had an institutional delivery for their last live birth or stillbirth experienced at least one type of verbal abuse by health care providers in the health facility, while 4% experienced at least one type of physical abuse.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women from the Muslim ethnic group (90%) were more likely to report that they were always treated with respect by health care providers in the health facility than women from the Dalit and Madhesi groups (84% each) (**Table 9.15**).

Figure 9.9 Trends in delivery assistance

Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered by a skilled provider

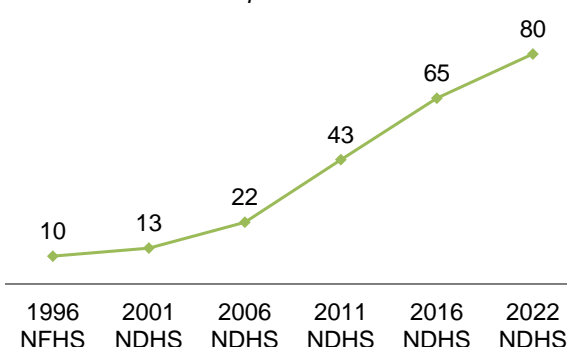
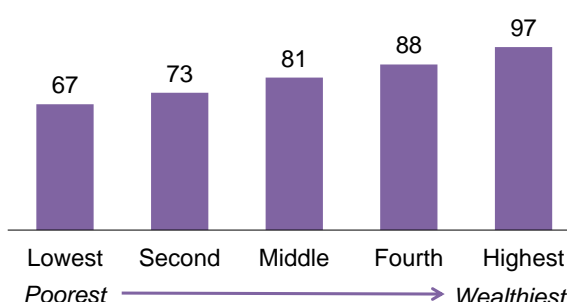


Figure 9.10 Skilled assistance at delivery by household wealth

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey assisted by a skilled provider



- Seventy-seven percent of women from Bagmati Province reported that they were always treated with respect by health care providers in the health facility, as compared with 92% of women in Koshi Province.
- Women age 35–49 (8%) were more likely to report that they experienced at least one form of physical abuse from health care providers in the health facility than women age 20–34 (3%) and women less than age 20 (4%). Verbal abuse was more common among women less than age 20 (20%) and those age 35–49 (21%) than among those age 20–34 (12%) (**Table 9.16**).
- Madhesi women were more likely to report experiencing verbal abuse (21%) and physical abuse (6%) than women in the other ethnic groups.

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

The postnatal period is important for mothers, as evidence has shown that they are more likely to develop life-threatening complications such as postpartum hemorrhage during this period. Postnatal visits from health personnel can help to prevent or treat most of these conditions. In addition, this period is important for counseling mothers on how to care for themselves and their newborns. It is recommended that women receive at least four postnatal check-ups, the first within 24 hours of delivery (within 48 hours if the delivery takes place at home), the second on the third day following the delivery, the third within 7–14 days of delivery, and the fourth in the sixth week after delivery.

Overall, 70% of women received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery, with 54% receiving a check-up within 4 hours of delivery (**Table 9.17**). Twenty-eight percent of women did not receive any postnatal check during the first 2 days after the delivery of their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey.

Trends: The proportion of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check increased from 22% in 2006 to 57% in 2016 and 70% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women receiving a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery decreases with increasing birth order, from 78% for first-order births to 52% for fourth- or fifth-order births (**Table 9.17**).
- The proportion of women who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery is higher among those who delivered in a health facility than among those who delivered elsewhere (82% versus 23%).
- Only 58% each of women in Madhesh Province and Karnali Province received a postnatal check-up during the first 2 days after birth, as compared with more than 70% of women in the other provinces.
- Women with more than a secondary education were more likely (92%) to receive a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth than those with no education (56%).

Type of Provider

Doctors, nurses, and auxiliary nurse midwives (67%) are the main health care providers for women who received a postnatal check within 2 days after delivery (**Table 9.18**). However, only 52% of women in Madhesh Province and 55% of women in Karnali Province received a postnatal check from a doctor, nurse, or auxiliary nurse midwife. The proportion of women receiving a postnatal check from a doctor,

nurse, or auxiliary nurse midwife is higher among those who delivered at a health facility than among those who delivered elsewhere (81% versus 14%).

Content of Care

Among women who received a postnatal check within 2 days after delivery, only 20% had all three critical checks performed in the first 2 days after birth. Fifty-six percent of women had their blood pressure measured, 51% were asked about vaginal bleeding, and 25% were asked about family planning (**Table 9.19**).

With respect to counseling services during the postnatal check, 60% of women received counseling on which foods to eat, and 53% were counseled on eating two additional meals. Only 34% of women received counseling on how to recognize if immediate medical attention is required, while 16% received counseling on mental health.

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

Proper care for newborns is essential in reducing neonatal morbidity and mortality. The first 48 hours of life are critical, as most neonatal deaths occur within that period (WHO 2015b). Postnatal care for newborns should start as soon as possible after birth. The Government of Nepal recommends at least four check-ups in the first 6 weeks of the postpartum period to identify, manage, and prevent complications through an ongoing process with tailored support and services rather than a single encounter (Ministry of Health and Population 2019).

Seventy percent of newborns received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth. One in six newborns (17%) had a postnatal check within the first hour of life (**Table 9.20**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of newborns receiving a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth decreases with increasing birth order, from 75% among first births to 67% among second- or third-order births and 57% among fourth- or fifth-order births (**Table 9.20**).
- Among all rural and urban locations in the provinces, the rural areas of Bagmati Province have the lowest proportion of births receiving a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery (49%).
- Seventy-eight percent of babies born to mothers with more than a secondary education received a postnatal check within first 2 days after birth, as compared with only 61% of those born to mothers with no education.

Type of Provider

Doctors, nurses, and auxiliary nurse midwives (65%) are the main health care providers for newborns who received a postnatal check-up within 2 days after birth (**Table 9.21**). The proportion of newborns receiving a postnatal check from a doctor, nurse, or auxiliary nurse midwife is higher among those delivered in health facilities than among those delivered elsewhere (78% versus 13%). However, 20% of newborns delivered in health facilities did not receive a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth.

Only 53% of newborns in Madhesh Province and 57% in Karnali Province received a postnatal check from a doctor, nurse, or auxiliary nurse midwife, the lowest percentages among the provinces.

Content of Care

Postnatal breastfeeding counseling supports exclusive breastfeeding. Face-to face-breastfeeding counseling facilitates observation of positioning and the latch of the infant and allows for tailored breastfeeding counseling and support (WHO 2018a).

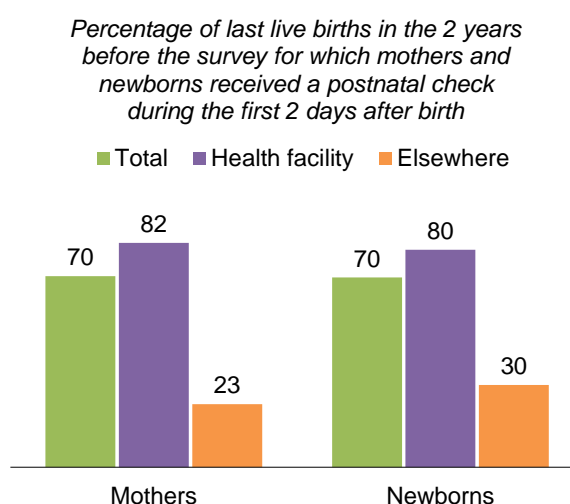
The five recommended signal functions to be performed as part of postnatal care are: (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counseling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs and how to recognize if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing the newborn. Overall, 28% of newborns had all five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth. Of the selected signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, weighing the newborn was the most common (81%), while informing the mother about danger signs and how to recognize if the baby needs immediate attention was the least common (38%) (Table 9.22).

9.5.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

Postnatal health checks are equally vital for the mother and the newborn. Table 9.23 provides information on the status of mothers and newborns receiving a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth. Although an equal proportion of mothers and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (70% each), in only 63% of cases did both the mother and the newborn receive a check. Twenty-three each of mothers and newborns did not receive any postnatal check in the first 2 days after delivery.

The proportions of mothers and newborns receiving a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth are higher when the birth took place in a health facility (82% and 80%, respectively) than when the birth took place elsewhere (23% and 30%, respectively) (Figure 9.11).

Figure 9.11 Postnatal care by place of delivery



9.5.4 Newborn Care Practices

The National Medical Standard for Maternal and Newborn Care Volume III recommends postponing bathing of newborns for at least 24 hours after birth (Ministry of Health and Population 2022c). Bathing was delayed 24 hours or more for 85% of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey in accordance with government guidelines. Bathing was delayed at least 24 hours for 90% of births that took place in health facilities, as compared with 66% of those that took place elsewhere (Table 9.24).

Cord Care

Umbilical cord infection is a contributory cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality. Cord infection is of particular concern for births delivered at home. Table 9.25 shows that 86% of most recent live births delivered outside a health facility in the 2 years preceding the survey had their cord cut with a clean instrument. Use of a clean instrument is more common in urban than rural areas (91% versus 79%).

In an effort to reduce neonatal mortality, the Ministry of Health and Population introduced the use of chlorhexidine in September 2011 as means of preventing umbilical cord infection. After piloting chlorhexidine in 10 districts, the government has scaled its use up nationally (Ministry of Health and Population 2022a). Chlorhexidine (known as *Navi Malam* locally) was applied to the cord of 51% of

infants born in the 2 years preceding the survey, while 22% had nothing applied (**Table 9.26**). Overall, 78% of newborns had nothing harmful applied to their umbilical cord.

Forty-three percent of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey had chlorhexidine applied within 24 hours after birth. A majority of newborns had chlorhexidine applied for 1 day only (69%) (**Table 9.27**).

The practice of applying chlorhexidine is more common in public health facilities than in private health facilities (61% versus 48%). Sixty-eight percent of newborns in Sudurpashchim Province had chlorhexidine applied to the umbilical cord, as compared with only 39% of newborns in Madhesh Province (**Table 9.26**). Similarly, the percentage of newborns with chlorhexidine applied within 24 hours after birth is higher in public health facilities (54%) than in private health facilities (35%) (**Table 9.27**). Overall, 25% of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey received vitamin K intramuscular injection within 28 days of birth (data not shown separately).

9.6 MEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Ninety-five percent of men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 reported that the child's mother had an antenatal care check-up during the pregnancy. However, only 72% reported that they were present during an antenatal visit. Eighty percent of men reported that their child was born in a health facility, and 86% of these men went to the health facility with the child's mother where she gave birth to the child (**Table 9.28**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Men's participation in maternal health care declines as number of children increases. For instance, men with one child were more likely to accompany their child's mother to antenatal care (79%) and accompany the mother to the health facility (88%) than men with two or three children (69% and 85%, respectively).
- Ninety-one percent of men from the Brahmin/Chhetri and Janajati ethnic groups went to the health facility when their child was born, as compared with only 78% of men from the Madhesi group (**Table 9.28**).
- Men's involvement in maternal health care increases with increasing education. For instance, only 45% of men with no education accompanied their child's mother to an antenatal care visit, compared with 89% of men with more than a secondary education.

9.7 BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER EXAMINATIONS

Breast cancer examination

Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider examined their breasts to check for cancer. The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which health care providers use their hands to feel for lumps or other changes, or use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

Cervical cancer examination

To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the health care worker uses a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). In this test, the health care worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women were asked if a doctor or other health care provider ever tested them for cervical cancer. Information on the type of screening test was not collected.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Among women of reproductive age (15–49 years), 4% were examined for breast cancer and 6% were tested for cervical cancer (**Table 9.29**). Four percent of women who were examined for breast cancer and 7% of women who were tested for cervical cancer reported receiving a positive result (data not shown).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seven percent of women age 30–49 were examined for breast cancer and 11% were tested for cervical cancer, as compared with only 2% each of women age 15–29.
- Only 2% each of women from the Muslim ethnic group were examined for breast and cervical cancer, while 6% of women in the Brahmin/Chhetri group were examined for breast cancer and 10% were tested for cervical cancer.
- The proportions of women receiving breast and cervical cancer examinations were highest among those in Bagmati Province (7% and 12%, respectively) and Gandaki Province (6% and 10%, respectively) and lowest among those in Madhesh Province (3% each).

Examinations for breast and cervical cancer increase with increasing education. Only 3% of women with no education had an examination for breast cancer, compared with 13% of women with more than a secondary education. The corresponding figures for cervical cancer are 5% and 18%, respectively.

9.8 UTERINE PROLAPSE AND OBSTETRIC FISTULA

Uterine prolapse is a frequently reported cause of poor health among women of reproductive age. Many women in Nepal are engaged in extremely hard work (including heavy lifting), with little or no rest during pregnancy or the postpartum period, contributing to high rates of uterine prolapse. Early marriage, multiple births, and lack of skilled birth attendants during delivery are some of the other risk factors (Khadgi and Poudel 2018).

Four percent of women who had ever given birth reported that they had experienced symptoms of uterine prolapse. Among these women, 9% each had surgery and received a pessary ring, 13% took medicine, 3% used herbs, and 8% used other remedies. Fifty-eight percent did not seek treatment (data not shown).

Obstetric fistula is a complication arising from obstructed or prolonged labor that creates a hole or opening between the vagina and rectum or bladder that causes urinary or fecal incontinence. This may also result

from pelvic surgical error or trauma. Overall, 36% of women age 15-49 have heard of fistula. Less than 1% of women report having experienced obstetric fistula (data not shown).

9.9 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sixty-six percent of women reported that they have at least one problem in accessing health care. Among the specified problems in accessing health care, 55% of women mentioned not wanting to go alone, 37% reported distance to a health facility, 35% reported getting money for treatment, and 16% mentioned getting permission (**Table 9.30**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women from rural areas are more likely to report at least one problem in accessing health care than women from urban areas (74% versus 63%).
- Women from the Dalit and Muslim ethnic groups are more likely to report at least one problem in accessing health care (75% each) than women from the other groups (**Table 9.30**).
- The percentage of women who report at least one problem in accessing health care is highest in Karnali Province (83%) and lowest in Bagmati province (57%).
- Women with no education are more likely (79%) than women with more than a secondary education (34%) to report at least one problem in accessing health care.

9.10 DISTANCE AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Distance to the nearest health facility is an important determinant of accessibility to health services for women and their children. Delays in accessing health care can lead to serious consequences. Seventy-seven percent of women age 15–49 reported that it takes them less than 30 minutes to travel to the nearest health facility. However, 9% of women reported that the travel time to the nearest health facility is more than 1 hour. A large majority of women travel to the nearest health facility by walking (83%). Only 11% use motorized transport services, while 6% use nonmotorized transportation means (**Table 9.31**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifteen percent of women in rural areas reported that the travel time to the nearest health facility is an hour or more, as compared with 6% of women in urban areas. Furthermore, 85% of rural women walk to the health facility.
- Eighty-seven percent of women in the terai zone can reach the nearest health facility within 30 minutes; 14% travel to the nearest health facility using motorized transport, and 11% use nonmotorized means of transportation. The situation is worse in the hill and mountain zones, where 18% each of women take an hour or more to reach the nearest health facility and 92% and 97%, respectively, walk to the nearest health facility.

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- **Table 9.3** Reasons for not making at least four antenatal care visits
- **Table 9.4.1** Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC
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- **Table 9.29** Examinations for breast and cervical cancer
- **Table 9.30** Problems in accessing health care
- **Table 9.31** Distance from health care

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Antenatal care provider | | | | | No ANC | Total | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹ | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Doctor | Nurse/ auxiliary nurse midwife | Heath assistant/ auxiliary health worker | Female community health worker | Other | | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 53.3 | 41.2 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 353 |
| 20–34 | 56.0 | 38.5 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 1,504 |
| 35–49 | 46.2 | 44.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 76 |
| Birth order ² | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 58.7 | 36.9 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 790 |
| 2–3 | 54.9 | 39.6 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 965 |
| 4–5 | 42.5 | 47.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 154 |
| 6+ | (23.4) | (55.0) | (5.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (16.0) | 100.0 | (78.4) | 24 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 50.1 | 45.8 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 499 |
| Dalit | 44.6 | 47.4 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 359 |
| Janajati | 48.6 | 43.2 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 588 |
| Madhesi | 78.4 | 19.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 354 |
| Muslim | 69.0 | 27.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 131 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 60.3 | 33.9 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 45.2 | 49.4 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 666 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 30.2 | 63.3 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 129 |
| Hill | 48.4 | 45.6 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 639 |
| Terai | 61.5 | 33.1 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 1,166 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 58.3 | 32.1 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 358 |
| Urban | 59.2 | 30.4 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 232 |
| Rural | 56.6 | 35.2 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 73.9 | 22.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 500 |
| Urban | 73.0 | 22.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 367 |
| Rural | 76.3 | 21.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 67.4 | 26.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 295 |
| Urban | 77.1 | 18.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 216 |
| Rural | 40.8 | 45.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | 52.2 | 44.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 117 |
| Urban | 57.0 | 43.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Rural | 43.0 | 47.4 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 43.2 | 53.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 329 |
| Urban | 48.9 | 47.1 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 185 |
| Rural | 36.0 | 61.8 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 24.9 | 66.2 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 149 |
| Urban | 31.9 | 56.1 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 73 |
| Rural | 18.1 | 75.9 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 26.0 | 69.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 185 |
| Urban | 29.7 | 64.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 117 |
| Rural | 19.8 | 78.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 50.4 | 42.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 48.8 | 44.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 50.6 | 41.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 47.0 | 46.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 58.3 | 37.3 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 52.0 | 42.6 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 67.9 | 29.3 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 89.4 | 10.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 26.7 | 63.8 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 431 |
| Second | 46.1 | 46.8 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 432 |
| Middle | 59.5 | 37.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 381 |
| Fourth | 65.9 | 28.9 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 386 |
| Highest | 89.1 | 9.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 303 |
| Total | 55.1 | 39.3 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 1,933 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.1—Continued

| Background characteristic | Antenatal care provider | | | | | No ANC | Total | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹ | Number of women |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Doctor | Nurse/auxiliary nurse midwife | Heath assistant/auxiliary health worker | Female community health worker | Other | | | | |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 18 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 55.0 | 39.3 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 1,949 |

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, and auxiliary nurse midwife.

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of ANC visits | | | | | | | Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit | | | | | | | Number of women | Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC) | Number of women with ANC |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|------------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | None | 1 | 2–3 | 4–7 | 8+ | Don't know | Total | 4+ ANC visits | No ante-natal care | <4 | 4–6 | 7+ | Don't know | Total | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 20.3 | 71.4 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 1.9 | 66.4 | 30.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 353 | 3.7 | 347 |
| 20–34 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 13.1 | 76.0 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 82.2 | 2.7 | 74.7 | 21.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,504 | 3.5 | 1,463 |
| 35–49 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 16.7 | 62.6 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71.1 | 6.8 | 64.9 | 23.3 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 76 | 3.6 | 71 |
| Birth order ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 12.4 | 77.6 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 1.2 | 77.6 | 20.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 790 | 3.5 | 781 |
| 2–3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 14.7 | 74.9 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 2.8 | 73.0 | 22.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 965 | 3.5 | 938 |
| 4–5 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 22.3 | 63.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64.6 | 7.9 | 51.8 | 35.4 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 154 | 3.8 | 142 |
| 6+ | (16.0) | (11.2) | (25.8) | (39.6) | (7.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (47.0) | (16.0) | (43.4) | (40.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 24 | (4.0) | 20 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 2.0 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 83.9 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 2.0 | 79.2 | 17.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 499 | 3.4 | 489 |
| Dalit | 3.9 | 5.2 | 19.5 | 67.4 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71.4 | 3.9 | 70.8 | 24.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 359 | 3.6 | 344 |
| Janajati | 3.6 | 1.8 | 10.8 | 77.6 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 3.6 | 77.3 | 17.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 588 | 3.4 | 567 |
| Madhesi | 1.3 | 2.1 | 23.9 | 66.6 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 1.3 | 62.2 | 33.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 354 | 3.7 | 349 |
| Muslim | 1.8 | 3.5 | 21.4 | 67.4 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73.3 | 1.8 | 62.2 | 33.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 131 | 3.7 | 129 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 2 | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.9 | 2.0 | 15.6 | 72.9 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 2.9 | 74.7 | 20.8 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,266 | 3.5 | 1,230 |
| Rural | 2.3 | 2.7 | 12.5 | 77.9 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 2.3 | 69.2 | 27.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 666 | 3.6 | 651 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 1.0 | 0.7 | 7.8 | 88.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 1.0 | 70.0 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 129 | 3.7 | 127 |
| Hill | 3.1 | 1.6 | 8.7 | 78.4 | 8.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 3.1 | 78.6 | 17.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 639 | 3.4 | 619 |
| Terai | 2.7 | 2.7 | 18.5 | 71.0 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 2.7 | 69.9 | 25.4 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,166 | 3.6 | 1,134 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 4.3 | 1.4 | 15.3 | 72.4 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 4.3 | 73.5 | 20.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 358 | 3.4 | 342 |
| Urban | 4.3 | 1.5 | 17.0 | 71.7 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.2 | 4.3 | 72.3 | 21.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 232 | 3.4 | 222 |
| Rural | 4.2 | 1.2 | 12.2 | 73.9 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 4.2 | 75.8 | 19.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 | 3.4 | 120 |
| Madhesh Province | 2.6 | 4.3 | 24.7 | 63.6 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 2.6 | 63.5 | 30.9 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 500 | 3.7 | 486 |
| Urban | 3.3 | 3.0 | 26.7 | 62.6 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.9 | 3.3 | 64.1 | 30.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 367 | 3.7 | 355 |
| Rural | 0.6 | 7.8 | 19.3 | 66.6 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.3 | 0.6 | 62.0 | 33.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 132 | 3.7 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 3.8 | 1.1 | 6.3 | 75.2 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 3.8 | 85.9 | 9.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 295 | 3.2 | 284 |
| Urban | 2.0 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 75.8 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 2.0 | 91.2 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 216 | 3.2 | 212 |
| Rural | 8.5 | 1.6 | 11.1 | 73.7 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 8.5 | 71.4 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79 | 3.5 | 72 |
| Gandaki Province | 0.9 | 4.4 | 10.2 | 74.6 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 0.9 | 78.4 | 18.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 117 | 3.4 | 116 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 4.4 | 10.9 | 72.4 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 0.0 | 82.6 | 14.3 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 | 3.3 | 76 |
| Rural | 2.5 | 4.4 | 8.9 | 78.9 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 2.5 | 70.4 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40 | 3.5 | 39 |
| Lumbini Province | 1.1 | 0.5 | 11.2 | 83.7 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 1.1 | 78.4 | 20.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 329 | 3.5 | 326 |
| Urban | 2.0 | 0.8 | 10.3 | 83.6 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 2.0 | 80.6 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 185 | 3.5 | 181 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 83.8 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 0.0 | 75.6 | 23.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 145 | 3.6 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 3.2 | 3.7 | 14.0 | 77.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.1 | 3.2 | 65.6 | 30.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 149 | 3.7 | 144 |
| Urban | 5.1 | 4.2 | 16.2 | 72.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 5.1 | 67.4 | 25.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 73 | 3.6 | 69 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 3.3 | 11.9 | 82.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.6 | 1.3 | 63.9 | 34.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 | 3.7 | 75 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 1.8 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 89.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 1.8 | 67.8 | 29.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 185 | 3.7 | 182 |
| Urban | 2.1 | 0.5 | 9.6 | 86.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 2.1 | 72.1 | 24.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 117 | 3.6 | 114 |
| Rural | 1.2 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 93.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 1.2 | 60.5 | 37.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 69 | 3.8 | 68 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.3 | 6.0 | 21.6 | 65.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 5.3 | 60.4 | 31.2 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 357 | 3.7 | 338 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 3.3 | 1.9 | 19.0 | 71.9 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 3.3 | 67.7 | 26.9 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 656 | 3.6 | 635 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 4.5 | 2.8 | 21.2 | 68.8 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 71.2 | 4.5 | 63.3 | 29.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 332 | 3.7 | 317 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 2.0 | 1.0 | 16.8 | 75.1 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 2.0 | 72.3 | 24.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 325 | 3.6 | 318 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 1.4 | 1.1 | 8.8 | 81.4 | 7.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 88.6 | 1.4 | 79.8 | 18.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 828 | 3.4 | 816 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 1.7 | 1.5 | 10.9 | 79.2 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 1.7 | 78.1 | 19.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 497 | 3.5 | 488 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 1.1 | 0.5 | 5.6 | 84.6 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 1.1 | 82.4 | 16.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 332 | 3.3 | 328 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 67.4 | 26.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 0.0 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91 | 3.1 | 91 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.2—Continued

| Background characteristic | Number of ANC visits | | | | | | Total | 4+ ANC visits | Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit | | | | | Total | Number of women | Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC) | Number of women with ANC |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|------|------|------|------------|-------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------|------|------|-----|------------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | None | 1 | 2–3 | 4–7 | 8+ | Don't know | | | No ante-natal care | <4 | 4–6 | 7+ | Don't know | | | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.8 | 3.2 | 16.5 | 72.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 5.8 | 60.9 | 32.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 431 | 3.7 | 406 |
| Second | 2.5 | 3.2 | 17.4 | 72.7 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 76.7 | 2.5 | 70.8 | 25.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 432 | 3.6 | 421 |
| Middle | 1.5 | 2.2 | 18.5 | 75.4 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 1.5 | 74.5 | 20.4 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 381 | 3.5 | 375 |
| Fourth | 2.3 | 1.9 | 11.3 | 78.0 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 2.3 | 75.9 | 20.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 386 | 3.5 | 377 |
| Highest | 0.7 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 74.6 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 0.7 | 86.4 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 303 | 3.2 | 301 |
| Total | 2.7 | 2.2 | 14.5 | 74.6 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 2.7 | 72.8 | 23.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,933 | 3.5 | 1,881 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 18 | * | 16 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2.8 | 2.3 | 14.7 | 74.4 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 2.8 | 72.6 | 23.1 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,949 | 3.5 | 1,895 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3 Reasons for not making at least four antenatal care visits

Percentage of women age 15–49 who did not make at least four antenatal care visits for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey by reasons for not making the recommended antenatal care visits, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Did not feel the need | Facility was not open | No transportation | Fear of COVID-19 | Cost too much | Other | Number of women |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 48.3 | 3.3 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 7.0 | 21.4 | 88 |
| 20–34 | 50.8 | 3.0 | 7.4 | 12.0 | 7.5 | 17.8 | 266 |
| 35–49 | (51.0) | (10.1) | (8.9) | (16.7) | (0.0) | (12.8) | 22 |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 40.7 | 3.1 | 11.4 | 15.0 | 9.4 | 21.5 | 115 |
| 2–3 | 54.9 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 10.6 | 6.0 | 17.6 | 194 |
| 4–5 | 51.8 | 5.6 | 8.6 | 13.0 | 6.7 | 15.1 | 55 |
| 6+ | * | * | * | * | * | * | 13 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 30.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 31.1 | 47 |
| Dalit | 55.9 | 2.2 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 5.4 | 15.8 | 102 |
| Janajati | 33.1 | 4.2 | 8.4 | 12.5 | 5.3 | 21.3 | 95 |
| Madhesi | 66.1 | 3.9 | 9.5 | 12.9 | 14.0 | 8.2 | 97 |
| Muslim | (63.8) | (2.3) | (5.1) | (8.5) | (5.6) | (28.6) | 35 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 51.9 | 3.2 | 6.6 | 10.3 | 7.2 | 19.4 | 259 |
| Rural | 46.5 | 4.1 | 11.9 | 16.1 | 6.3 | 16.1 | 117 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | * | * | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| Hill | 37.5 | 1.9 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 24.3 | 85 |
| Terai | 54.2 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 13.8 | 9.2 | 16.8 | 278 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 43.8 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 11.6 | 8.1 | 16.6 | 75 |
| Madhesh Province | 66.3 | 2.8 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 158 |
| Bagmati Province | (20.5) | (2.1) | (15.0) | (9.8) | (0.0) | (18.9) | 33 |
| Gandaki Province | * | * | * | * | * | * | 18 |
| Lumbini Province | (46.6) | (10.4) | (7.6) | (18.3) | (2.5) | (20.7) | 42 |
| Karnali Province | 39.2 | 2.6 | 12.8 | 13.9 | 1.6 | 22.7 | 31 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | (22.6) | (10.2) | (0.0) | (17.8) | (0.0) | (39.1) | 19 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 59.8 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 14.1 | 117 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 47.4 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 14.2 | 7.4 | 20.7 | 159 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 49.2 | 1.5 | 11.8 | 16.0 | 10.7 | 13.1 | 95 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 44.8 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 11.7 | 2.5 | 31.9 | 64 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 44.8 | 2.7 | 8.0 | 15.3 | 5.3 | 19.3 | 94 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 48.3 | 2.4 | 7.0 | 14.7 | 5.6 | 15.7 | 70 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | (34.4) | (3.5) | (10.9) | (17.3) | (4.4) | (29.8) | 24 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 47.0 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 2.5 | 16.4 | 110 |
| Second | 54.0 | 0.9 | 11.4 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 16.8 | 100 |
| Middle | 52.4 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 13.2 | 84 |
| Fourth | (51.6) | (2.2) | (2.7) | (19.0) | (4.4) | (19.0) | 60 |
| Highest | * | * | * | * | * | * | 22 |
| Total | 50.2 | 3.5 | 8.2 | 12.1 | 6.9 | 18.3 | 376 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ² | | | | | | | |
| Total | 49.8 | 3.4 | 8.0 | 12.0 | 6.8 | 18.8 | 385 |

Note: Disaggregation by residence for provinces is not presented due to few cases. There are no cases for other ethnic group. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.4.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Baby's heartbeat checked | Counseled | | | Counseled | | | Abdominal examination performed | Counseled on staying active | Counseled on getting adequate rest during pregnancy | | |
| | | | | | Counseled about maternal diet | Counseled about breastfeeding | Asked about vaginal bleeding | Counseled about eating healthy food | Counseled about eating one extra meal per day | Weight measured | | | | Counseled on weight gain | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 94.8 | 88.4 | 83.6 | 89.6 | 88.3 | 46.6 | 39.2 | 90.0 | 80.1 | 93.6 | 70.1 | 92.8 | 79.7 | 86.7 | 347 |
| 20–34 | 94.5 | 90.2 | 86.9 | 91.2 | 91.7 | 53.4 | 53.7 | 92.2 | 80.1 | 95.2 | 64.4 | 95.7 | 81.5 | 87.5 | 1,463 |
| 35–49 | 92.6 | 89.4 | 81.6 | 89.5 | 77.2 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 77.0 | 62.4 | 88.4 | 41.3 | 90.2 | 73.5 | 80.9 | 71 |
| Birth order ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 96.8 | 93.5 | 91.5 | 92.8 | 91.4 | 50.7 | 52.9 | 92.9 | 81.2 | 96.6 | 65.6 | 96.1 | 85.8 | 89.4 | 781 |
| 2–3 | 93.5 | 89.2 | 85.0 | 91.3 | 91.3 | 53.4 | 50.0 | 91.4 | 78.6 | 93.9 | 64.4 | 95.3 | 78.8 | 86.7 | 938 |
| 4–5 | 90.5 | 76.3 | 69.5 | 80.6 | 83.6 | 44.2 | 44.6 | 83.8 | 75.2 | 89.9 | 61.1 | 88.4 | 70.5 | 78.9 | 142 |
| 6+ | (81.9) | (79.7) | (43.2) | (67.5) | (75.3) | (56.5) | (24.5) | (71.9) | (80.6) | (84.2) | (62.6) | (81.7) | (56.7) | (80.0) | 20 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 96.5 | 92.9 | 90.8 | 93.9 | 92.4 | 59.2 | 60.3 | 93.6 | 82.9 | 98.4 | 66.7 | 96.8 | 88.9 | 94.0 | 489 |
| Dalit | 88.9 | 84.1 | 77.4 | 88.5 | 87.9 | 53.0 | 46.6 | 87.9 | 78.9 | 93.4 | 70.5 | 90.3 | 74.6 | 81.8 | 344 |
| Janajati | 96.2 | 90.6 | 87.3 | 89.9 | 91.2 | 50.5 | 53.7 | 92.0 | 80.3 | 95.0 | 61.8 | 94.9 | 82.9 | 87.1 | 567 |
| Madhesi | 95.4 | 90.9 | 88.3 | 92.8 | 90.8 | 47.5 | 43.0 | 91.6 | 77.1 | 91.5 | 63.8 | 97.3 | 75.7 | 83.4 | 349 |
| Muslim | 92.0 | 87.7 | 80.0 | 84.5 | 87.0 | 34.6 | 29.3 | 86.5 | 69.6 | 90.1 | 54.6 | 94.9 | 72.4 | 85.2 | 129 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.2 | 91.6 | 88.6 | 91.6 | 90.7 | 50.0 | 49.9 | 91.1 | 77.7 | 94.7 | 62.9 | 95.9 | 80.8 | 87.4 | 1,230 |
| Rural | 93.2 | 86.5 | 81.4 | 89.4 | 90.2 | 54.7 | 51.6 | 91.5 | 82.7 | 94.4 | 67.9 | 93.2 | 80.9 | 86.6 | 651 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 96.2 | 95.4 | 85.6 | 92.1 | 92.7 | 64.5 | 69.8 | 96.1 | 89.7 | 96.9 | 79.9 | 93.7 | 88.4 | 95.2 | 127 |
| Hill | 93.7 | 88.1 | 86.7 | 90.0 | 91.0 | 53.6 | 55.6 | 92.3 | 81.3 | 96.8 | 61.6 | 95.1 | 83.7 | 88.4 | 619 |
| Terai | 94.8 | 90.2 | 85.8 | 91.2 | 90.1 | 49.1 | 45.6 | 90.1 | 77.3 | 93.2 | 64.5 | 95.1 | 78.4 | 85.6 | 1,134 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 96.4 | 95.5 | 91.7 | 90.4 | 90.2 | 41.4 | 46.2 | 90.8 | 76.7 | 94.3 | 55.4 | 96.1 | 81.4 | 89.0 | 342 |
| Urban | 96.3 | 95.7 | 91.9 | 90.2 | 89.0 | 42.5 | 43.4 | 88.2 | 75.0 | 92.5 | 52.1 | 95.5 | 77.5 | 86.4 | 222 |
| Rural | 96.6 | 95.3 | 91.2 | 90.9 | 92.4 | 39.4 | 51.5 | 95.6 | 79.7 | 97.4 | 61.3 | 97.2 | 88.6 | 93.8 | 120 |
| Madhesh Province | 91.9 | 85.5 | 78.3 | 87.1 | 87.5 | 40.7 | 33.9 | 88.0 | 71.6 | 89.6 | 66.7 | 94.4 | 72.0 | 79.9 | 486 |
| Urban | 92.2 | 86.4 | 79.2 | 87.4 | 88.0 | 37.6 | 34.1 | 88.5 | 69.5 | 90.1 | 65.9 | 95.3 | 71.0 | 80.4 | 355 |
| Rural | 91.2 | 83.0 | 75.8 | 86.1 | 85.9 | 49.0 | 33.5 | 86.7 | 77.4 | 88.2 | 68.9 | 91.8 | 74.7 | 78.6 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 96.2 | 93.4 | 90.2 | 91.5 | 88.8 | 42.4 | 58.4 | 92.6 | 75.8 | 96.9 | 57.5 | 96.7 | 81.0 | 88.6 | 284 |
| Urban | 98.2 | 96.5 | 96.4 | 94.3 | 90.4 | 44.1 | 60.3 | 94.4 | 77.3 | 98.1 | 56.5 | 98.2 | 84.7 | 91.8 | 212 |
| Rural | 90.4 | 84.2 | 72.1 | 83.2 | 84.0 | 37.6 | 52.9 | 87.1 | 71.2 | 93.5 | 60.3 | 92.2 | 70.1 | 79.2 | 72 |
| Gandaki Province | 95.3 | 89.8 | 94.3 | 94.4 | 92.3 | 60.1 | 54.2 | 90.9 | 79.8 | 95.7 | 63.9 | 92.7 | 83.8 | 86.7 | 116 |
| Urban | 97.2 | 89.9 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 92.4 | 58.7 | 53.8 | 92.1 | 76.5 | 97.6 | 64.0 | 94.5 | 84.8 | 87.5 | 76 |
| Rural | 91.6 | 89.6 | 83.3 | 91.9 | 92.1 | 63.0 | 55.0 | 88.6 | 86.1 | 92.2 | 63.6 | 89.1 | 81.6 | 85.0 | 39 |
| Lumbini Province | 96.6 | 90.5 | 88.3 | 95.2 | 94.2 | 62.9 | 61.3 | 92.7 | 86.6 | 97.5 | 66.0 | 96.2 | 84.3 | 89.0 | 326 |
| Urban | 96.9 | 93.0 | 90.8 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 64.5 | 65.2 | 92.5 | 86.0 | 98.8 | 66.5 | 96.7 | 87.0 | 92.1 | 181 |
| Rural | 96.1 | 87.3 | 85.3 | 94.2 | 92.8 | 61.0 | 56.3 | 92.9 | 87.2 | 96.0 | 65.5 | 95.6 | 80.9 | 85.0 | 145 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.4.1—Continued

| Background characteristic | Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider: | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Baby's heartbeat checked | Counseled about maternal diet | Counseled about breastfeeding | Asked about vaginal bleeding | Counseled about eating healthy food | Counseled about eating one extra meal per day | Weight measured | Counseled on weight gain | Abdominal examination performed | Counseled on staying active | Counseled on getting adequate rest during pregnancy |
| Karnali Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 87.4 | 81.3 | 73.4 | 84.8 | 88.0 | 62.0 | 52.8 | 91.3 | 84.3 | 94.3 | 74.1 | 89.6 | 81.4 | 87.6 |
| Rural | 87.0 | 82.8 | 78.1 | 86.9 | 88.9 | 64.2 | 51.4 | 92.3 | 81.7 | 93.0 | 67.7 | 91.4 | 81.3 | 83.5 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 87.8 | 80.0 | 69.0 | 82.8 | 87.2 | 59.9 | 54.0 | 90.3 | 86.8 | 95.5 | 80.0 | 87.9 | 81.6 | 91.4 |
| Urban | 96.7 | 91.1 | 90.9 | 95.6 | 96.6 | 80.6 | 67.3 | 96.1 | 94.3 | 99.5 | 77.8 | 95.4 | 94.4 | 97.3 |
| Rural | 98.1 | 95.2 | 92.2 | 95.7 | 95.8 | 76.9 | 65.1 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 96.6 | 97.2 | 97.9 |
| | 94.3 | 84.2 | 88.9 | 95.3 | 97.8 | 86.9 | 71.1 | 97.7 | 94.0 | 98.6 | 79.8 | 93.3 | 89.9 | 96.2 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 89.1 | 81.0 | 68.7 | 83.5 | 84.9 | 38.7 | 33.2 | 84.2 | 69.5 | 87.9 | 65.1 | 89.4 | 67.0 | 77.7 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 94.3 | 88.1 | 84.0 | 89.7 | 89.8 | 52.7 | 49.6 | 91.1 | 80.2 | 93.4 | 62.8 | 94.5 | 78.8 | 85.3 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 92.9 | 85.3 | 81.9 | 88.4 | 89.2 | 49.2 | 45.9 | 89.8 | 76.7 | 92.8 | 56.4 | 92.4 | 75.0 | 83.3 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 95.7 | 90.8 | 86.1 | 91.0 | 90.3 | 56.2 | 53.2 | 92.4 | 83.7 | 94.1 | 69.1 | 96.6 | 82.6 | 87.2 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 96.6 | 94.4 | 93.7 | 94.3 | 93.2 | 55.8 | 56.7 | 94.3 | 83.3 | 97.7 | 67.4 | 97.2 | 87.0 | 92.0 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 95.6 | 93.6 | 93.0 | 92.8 | 92.8 | 53.7 | 53.4 | 93.2 | 82.3 | 97.0 | 69.0 | 96.1 | 84.1 | 90.4 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 98.0 | 95.6 | 94.9 | 96.6 | 93.8 | 59.0 | 61.7 | 95.8 | 84.8 | 98.8 | 65.0 | 98.8 | 91.2 | 94.4 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 97.8 | 94.6 | 96.5 | 95.2 | 93.6 | 54.6 | 65.8 | 91.1 | 76.0 | 100.0 | 50.4 | 99.3 | 90.8 | 91.6 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 88.8 | 80.8 | 72.9 | 85.0 | 88.9 | 53.2 | 51.3 | 90.4 | 84.0 | 91.2 | 66.5 | 90.1 | 76.5 | 85.6 |
| Second | 93.4 | 87.9 | 81.6 | 86.3 | 91.3 | 50.1 | 45.0 | 90.2 | 75.6 | 95.2 | 68.6 | 93.8 | 77.1 | 83.5 |
| Middle | 95.8 | 90.0 | 85.6 | 91.3 | 89.9 | 49.0 | 45.4 | 92.0 | 79.6 | 92.6 | 68.9 | 95.6 | 80.6 | 85.0 |
| Fourth | 97.3 | 94.5 | 95.7 | 95.5 | 89.2 | 48.8 | 50.9 | 89.6 | 77.9 | 97.5 | 62.4 | 97.9 | 84.8 | 89.0 |
| Highest | 98.7 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 94.2 | 58.4 | 63.1 | 94.9 | 80.4 | 97.3 | 53.9 | 98.8 | 87.4 | 94.6 |
| Total | 94.5 | 89.9 | 86.1 | 90.9 | 90.6 | 51.6 | 50.5 | 91.2 | 79.4 | 94.6 | 64.6 | 95.0 | 80.8 | 87.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,881 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 94.5 | 89.9 | 86.1 | 90.9 | 90.6 | 51.7 | 50.5 | 91.2 | 79.4 | 94.6 | 64.6 | 95.0 | 80.9 | 87.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,895 |

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received ANC for that birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.4.2 Components of antenatal care among all women

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a health care provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Baby's heartbeat checked | Counseled | | | Asked about vaginal bleeding | Counseled | | | Abdominal exami- nation performed | Counseled | | | |
| | | | | | about maternal diet | about breastfeeding | about eating healthy food | | about eating one extra meal per day | Weight measured | on weight gain | | on staying active | on getting adequate rest during pregnancy | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 93.0 | 86.8 | 82.0 | 87.9 | 86.7 | 45.7 | 38.5 | 88.4 | 78.6 | 91.9 | 68.8 | 91.1 | 78.2 | 85.1 | 353 | |
| 20–34 | 92.0 | 87.8 | 84.6 | 88.8 | 89.3 | 52.0 | 52.3 | 89.7 | 77.9 | 92.6 | 62.7 | 93.2 | 79.3 | 85.2 | 1,504 | |
| 35–49 | 86.3 | 83.4 | 76.0 | 83.5 | 72.0 | 36.6 | 36.9 | 71.8 | 58.2 | 82.4 | 38.5 | 84.1 | 68.5 | 75.5 | 76 | |
| Birth order ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 95.6 | 92.3 | 90.4 | 91.7 | 90.3 | 50.1 | 52.3 | 91.8 | 80.2 | 95.5 | 64.8 | 95.0 | 84.7 | 88.3 | 790 | |
| 2–3 | 90.9 | 86.7 | 82.7 | 88.8 | 88.7 | 51.9 | 48.6 | 88.8 | 76.4 | 91.3 | 62.6 | 92.7 | 76.6 | 84.2 | 965 | |
| 4–5 | 83.3 | 70.3 | 64.0 | 74.3 | 77.0 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 77.2 | 69.2 | 82.8 | 56.2 | 81.4 | 64.9 | 72.7 | 154 | |
| 6+ | (68.9) | (67.0) | (36.3) | (56.8) | (63.3) | (47.5) | (20.6) | (60.4) | (67.7) | (70.8) | (52.6) | (68.7) | (47.6) | (67.3) | 24 | |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 94.7 | 91.1 | 89.1 | 92.0 | 90.6 | 58.0 | 59.1 | 91.8 | 81.3 | 96.5 | 65.4 | 94.9 | 87.2 | 92.2 | 499 | |
| Dalit | 85.4 | 80.8 | 74.3 | 85.0 | 84.5 | 50.9 | 44.8 | 84.4 | 75.8 | 89.7 | 67.7 | 86.7 | 71.6 | 78.6 | 359 | |
| Janajati | 92.7 | 87.3 | 84.2 | 86.7 | 87.9 | 48.7 | 51.8 | 88.7 | 77.4 | 91.6 | 59.6 | 91.5 | 79.9 | 84.0 | 588 | |
| Madhesi | 94.1 | 89.7 | 87.1 | 91.5 | 89.5 | 46.8 | 42.4 | 90.4 | 76.1 | 90.2 | 63.0 | 96.0 | 74.7 | 82.2 | 354 | |
| Muslim | 90.3 | 86.1 | 78.5 | 83.0 | 85.4 | 34.0 | 28.7 | 84.9 | 68.4 | 88.4 | 53.6 | 93.2 | 71.1 | 83.7 | 131 | |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 92.5 | 89.0 | 86.0 | 89.0 | 88.1 | 48.6 | 48.5 | 88.5 | 75.5 | 92.0 | 61.0 | 93.1 | 78.4 | 84.9 | 1,266 | |
| Rural | 91.0 | 84.5 | 79.5 | 87.3 | 88.1 | 53.4 | 50.4 | 89.3 | 80.7 | 92.2 | 66.3 | 91.1 | 79.0 | 84.6 | 666 | |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 95.2 | 94.4 | 84.7 | 91.2 | 91.7 | 63.8 | 69.1 | 95.1 | 88.8 | 95.9 | 79.1 | 92.8 | 87.4 | 94.2 | 129 | |
| Hill | 90.8 | 85.4 | 84.0 | 87.2 | 88.2 | 51.9 | 53.9 | 89.4 | 78.8 | 93.8 | 59.7 | 92.2 | 81.2 | 85.6 | 639 | |
| Terai | 92.2 | 87.8 | 83.6 | 88.8 | 87.7 | 47.8 | 44.4 | 87.7 | 75.2 | 90.7 | 62.8 | 92.5 | 76.3 | 83.3 | 1,166 | |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 92.3 | 91.4 | 87.7 | 86.6 | 86.3 | 39.6 | 44.2 | 86.9 | 73.4 | 90.2 | 53.0 | 92.0 | 77.9 | 85.2 | 358 | |
| Urban | 92.2 | 91.5 | 87.9 | 86.3 | 85.1 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 84.3 | 71.8 | 88.5 | 49.9 | 91.4 | 74.1 | 82.6 | 232 | |
| Rural | 92.5 | 91.3 | 87.4 | 87.1 | 88.5 | 37.7 | 49.3 | 91.6 | 76.3 | 93.3 | 58.8 | 93.2 | 84.9 | 89.9 | 126 | |
| Madhesh Province | 89.5 | 83.3 | 76.3 | 84.8 | 85.2 | 39.6 | 33.0 | 85.7 | 69.8 | 87.2 | 65.0 | 91.9 | 70.2 | 77.9 | 500 | |
| Urban | 89.1 | 83.6 | 76.6 | 84.5 | 85.1 | 36.3 | 33.0 | 85.6 | 67.2 | 87.1 | 63.7 | 92.1 | 68.7 | 77.8 | 367 | |
| Rural | 90.6 | 82.5 | 75.3 | 85.6 | 85.4 | 48.7 | 33.2 | 86.1 | 76.9 | 87.7 | 68.5 | 91.2 | 74.3 | 78.1 | 132 | |
| Bagmati Province | 92.6 | 89.9 | 86.8 | 88.0 | 85.5 | 40.9 | 56.2 | 89.1 | 72.9 | 93.3 | 55.3 | 93.0 | 77.9 | 85.2 | 295 | |
| Urban | 96.2 | 94.6 | 94.4 | 92.4 | 88.6 | 43.2 | 59.0 | 92.5 | 75.8 | 96.1 | 55.4 | 96.2 | 83.0 | 89.9 | 216 | |
| Rural | 82.7 | 77.0 | 66.0 | 76.2 | 76.9 | 34.4 | 48.4 | 79.7 | 65.2 | 85.6 | 55.2 | 84.3 | 64.1 | 72.5 | 79 | |
| Gandaki Province | 94.5 | 89.0 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 91.5 | 59.6 | 53.7 | 90.1 | 79.1 | 94.9 | 63.3 | 91.9 | 83.0 | 85.9 | 117 | |
| Urban | 97.2 | 89.9 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 92.4 | 58.7 | 53.8 | 92.1 | 76.5 | 97.6 | 64.0 | 94.5 | 84.8 | 87.5 | 76 | |
| Rural | 89.3 | 87.4 | 81.2 | 89.6 | 89.8 | 61.4 | 53.6 | 86.4 | 83.9 | 89.8 | 62.0 | 86.9 | 79.6 | 82.9 | 40 | |
| Lumbini Province | 95.5 | 89.4 | 87.4 | 94.1 | 93.2 | 62.2 | 60.6 | 91.6 | 85.6 | 96.5 | 65.3 | 95.1 | 83.4 | 88.0 | 329 | |
| Urban | 95.0 | 91.1 | 88.9 | 94.1 | 93.4 | 63.2 | 63.9 | 90.6 | 84.3 | 96.8 | 65.2 | 94.8 | 85.3 | 90.3 | 185 | |
| Rural | 96.1 | 87.3 | 85.3 | 94.2 | 92.8 | 61.0 | 56.3 | 92.9 | 87.2 | 96.0 | 65.5 | 95.6 | 80.9 | 85.0 | 145 | |

(Continued...)

Table 9.4.2—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a health care provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Baby's heartbeat checked | Counselor about maternal diet | Counselor about breastfeeding | Asked about vaginal bleeding | Counselor about eating healthy food | Counselor about eating one extra meal per day | Weight measured | Counselor on weight gain | Abdominal examination performed | Counselor on staying active | Counselor on getting adequate rest during pregnancy | |
| Karnali Province | 84.6 | 78.8 | 71.1 | 82.1 | 85.2 | 60.0 | 51.1 | 88.4 | 81.7 | 91.4 | 71.7 | 86.8 | 78.9 | 84.8 | 149 |
| Urban | 82.5 | 78.6 | 74.1 | 82.4 | 84.3 | 60.9 | 48.7 | 87.6 | 77.5 | 88.3 | 64.2 | 86.8 | 77.2 | 79.2 | 73 |
| Rural | 86.7 | 79.0 | 68.1 | 81.8 | 86.1 | 59.1 | 53.4 | 89.1 | 85.7 | 94.3 | 79.0 | 86.8 | 80.5 | 90.2 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 95.0 | 89.5 | 89.3 | 93.9 | 94.9 | 79.2 | 66.1 | 94.4 | 92.6 | 97.7 | 76.4 | 93.7 | 92.8 | 95.6 | 185 |
| Urban | 96.1 | 93.3 | 90.3 | 93.7 | 93.8 | 75.3 | 63.7 | 93.2 | 92.5 | 97.9 | 74.9 | 94.6 | 95.2 | 95.9 | 117 |
| Rural | 93.1 | 83.1 | 87.7 | 94.1 | 96.6 | 85.8 | 70.2 | 96.5 | 92.8 | 97.3 | 78.9 | 92.1 | 88.7 | 95.0 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 84.4 | 76.7 | 65.1 | 79.1 | 80.4 | 36.6 | 31.4 | 79.7 | 65.8 | 83.2 | 61.6 | 84.7 | 63.5 | 73.6 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 91.2 | 85.2 | 81.3 | 86.8 | 86.8 | 51.0 | 48.0 | 88.1 | 77.6 | 90.4 | 60.7 | 91.4 | 76.2 | 82.5 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 88.7 | 81.5 | 78.2 | 84.4 | 85.2 | 47.0 | 43.8 | 85.8 | 73.2 | 88.6 | 53.8 | 88.2 | 71.6 | 79.5 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 93.8 | 89.1 | 84.4 | 89.2 | 88.5 | 55.1 | 52.2 | 90.6 | 82.1 | 92.2 | 67.8 | 94.7 | 81.0 | 85.5 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 95.2 | 93.0 | 92.4 | 93.0 | 91.8 | 55.0 | 55.9 | 92.9 | 82.1 | 96.3 | 66.4 | 95.8 | 85.7 | 90.7 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 94.0 | 92.0 | 91.5 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 52.8 | 52.5 | 91.7 | 80.9 | 95.4 | 67.9 | 94.5 | 82.7 | 88.9 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 96.9 | 94.6 | 93.8 | 95.6 | 92.7 | 58.3 | 61.1 | 94.8 | 83.9 | 97.8 | 64.3 | 97.7 | 90.3 | 93.3 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 97.8 | 94.6 | 96.5 | 95.2 | 93.6 | 54.6 | 65.8 | 91.1 | 76.0 | 100.0 | 50.4 | 99.3 | 90.8 | 91.6 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 83.6 | 76.1 | 68.7 | 80.0 | 83.8 | 50.1 | 48.3 | 85.1 | 79.1 | 85.9 | 62.6 | 84.9 | 72.0 | 80.7 | 431 |
| Second | 91.0 | 85.7 | 79.6 | 84.1 | 89.0 | 48.9 | 43.9 | 87.9 | 73.8 | 92.8 | 66.9 | 91.4 | 75.2 | 81.4 | 432 |
| Middle | 94.4 | 88.7 | 84.3 | 89.9 | 88.6 | 48.3 | 44.7 | 90.6 | 78.4 | 91.2 | 67.9 | 94.2 | 79.4 | 83.8 | 381 |
| Fourth | 95.1 | 92.3 | 93.5 | 93.3 | 87.2 | 47.7 | 49.7 | 87.6 | 76.1 | 95.3 | 61.0 | 95.7 | 82.8 | 87.0 | 386 |
| Highest | 98.0 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 93.5 | 58.0 | 62.6 | 94.3 | 79.9 | 96.6 | 53.6 | 98.1 | 86.8 | 94.0 | 303 |
| Total | 92.0 | 87.4 | 83.8 | 88.4 | 88.1 | 50.2 | 49.2 | 88.8 | 77.3 | 92.1 | 62.9 | 92.4 | 78.6 | 84.8 | 1,933 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 18 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 91.9 | 87.4 | 83.7 | 88.3 | 88.1 | 50.3 | 49.1 | 88.7 | 77.2 | 92.0 | 62.8 | 92.4 | 78.6 | 84.8 | 1,949 |

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, whether or not they received ANC for that birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.5 Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentages who took deworming medication and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey took iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth: | | Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements ¹ during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth: | | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Took deworming medication | Took any iron-containing supplements ¹ | None | <60 | 60–89 | 90–179 | 180+ | Don't know | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 66.6 | 96.9 | 3.1 | 9.9 | 5.1 | 27.8 | 54.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 353 |
| 20–34 | 77.8 | 96.1 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 20.4 | 67.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,504 |
| 35–49 | 77.3 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 15.6 | 62.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Birth order² | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 73.8 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 21.6 | 69.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 790 |
| 2–3 | 77.5 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 21.1 | 64.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 965 |
| 4–5 | 76.7 | 87.0 | 13.0 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 23.7 | 48.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| 6+ | (63.3) | (78.0) | (22.0) | (13.8) | (0.0) | (25.8) | (38.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 24 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 81.8 | 98.6 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 19.7 | 72.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 499 |
| Dalit | 76.7 | 94.5 | 5.5 | 8.8 | 3.7 | 24.9 | 57.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 359 |
| Janajati | 77.0 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 17.6 | 70.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 588 |
| Madhesi | 68.5 | 94.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 27.3 | 55.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 354 |
| Muslim | 63.6 | 93.0 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 22.6 | 58.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 131 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 74.1 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 21.6 | 64.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 79.0 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 21.6 | 66.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 666 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 89.1 | 98.6 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 11.5 | 76.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 129 |
| Hill | 77.6 | 96.1 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 21.4 | 66.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 639 |
| Terai | 73.3 | 95.8 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 22.8 | 62.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,166 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 78.5 | 96.7 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 3.9 | 20.1 | 65.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 358 |
| Urban | 77.0 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 15.6 | 67.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 232 |
| Rural | 81.2 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 28.2 | 61.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 65.6 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 28.3 | 54.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 500 |
| Urban | 64.3 | 93.6 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 27.7 | 54.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 367 |
| Rural | 69.3 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 30.1 | 53.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 69.8 | 96.3 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 16.9 | 70.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Urban | 66.7 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 18.6 | 72.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 216 |
| Rural | 78.2 | 91.0 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 3.6 | 12.3 | 65.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | 76.6 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 7.4 | 5.1 | 23.8 | 61.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Urban | 74.7 | 98.7 | 1.3 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 22.5 | 64.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Rural | 80.2 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 8.6 | 5.2 | 26.3 | 55.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 79.7 | 97.2 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 15.7 | 73.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 329 |
| Urban | 83.9 | 96.8 | 3.2 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 16.3 | 70.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Rural | 74.3 | 97.6 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 14.9 | 77.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 86.7 | 95.4 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 23.3 | 62.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Urban | 84.1 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 27.0 | 56.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73 |
| Rural | 89.2 | 97.4 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 19.6 | 69.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 90.9 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 21.6 | 73.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Urban | 90.2 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 24.3 | 71.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Rural | 92.0 | 98.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 17.1 | 78.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 70.1 | 90.7 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 24.4 | 52.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 75.8 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 23.2 | 60.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 71.1 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 23.8 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 80.6 | 97.2 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 22.7 | 65.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 79.4 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 19.9 | 71.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 77.5 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 22.7 | 67.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 82.1 | 98.8 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 15.7 | 79.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 64.3 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 84.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.5—Continued

| Background characteristic | Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth: | | Number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements ¹ during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth: | | | | | | Total | Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|------|------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Took deworming medication | Took any iron-containing supplements ¹ | None | <60 | 60–89 | 90–179 | 180+ | Don't know | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 80.1 | 92.6 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 4.8 | 21.5 | 57.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 431 |
| Second | 75.5 | 96.1 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 23.5 | 61.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 432 |
| Middle | 76.5 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 21.9 | 64.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 381 |
| Fourth | 75.2 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 20.2 | 67.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 386 |
| Highest | 69.8 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 20.4 | 76.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 303 |
| Total | 75.8 | 96.1 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 21.6 | 65.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,933 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 18 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 75.7 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 21.7 | 64.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,949 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Iron tablets and syrup

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.6 Reasons for not taking iron tablets for 180 days

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who did not take iron tablets for the recommended 180 days, percent distribution of the main reasons for not taking the recommended dose, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Did not like the taste | Did not receive the complete dose | Not available | Not aware | Forgot to take it | Due to COVID-19-related lockdown | Other | Total | Number of women |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 30.4 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 14.8 | 25.8 | 2.3 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 152 |
| 20–34 | 32.2 | 4.4 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 29.3 | 2.3 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 435 |
| 35–49 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 22 |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 28.8 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 13.3 | 33.6 | 1.5 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 232 |
| 2–3 | 33.9 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 10.7 | 26.1 | 3.2 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 306 |
| 4–5 | 31.7 | 7.7 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 22.0 | 3.5 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 61 |
| 6+ | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 29.9 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 12.2 | 36.3 | 2.2 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 131 |
| Dalit | 29.0 | 5.2 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 24.6 | 3.2 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Janajati | 31.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 36.7 | 2.2 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Madhesi | 34.2 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 14.3 | 18.2 | 3.4 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 138 |
| Muslim | (41.2) | (2.8) | (15.5) | (10.6) | (21.8) | (0.0) | (8.0) | 100.0 | 46 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.3 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 11.3 | 28.1 | 3.3 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 406 |
| Rural | 32.8 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 11.4 | 29.5 | 1.0 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 203 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | (29.2) | (0.0) | (6.1) | (11.8) | (31.5) | (0.0) | (21.4) | 100.0 | 30 |
| Hill | 31.6 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 10.0 | 37.9 | 2.2 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 189 |
| Terai | 32.1 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 12.0 | 23.8 | 2.9 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 391 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 30.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 30.6 | 4.7 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 115 |
| Urban | (29.5) | (1.6) | (0.0) | (8.7) | (28.4) | (7.2) | (24.6) | 100.0 | 68 |
| Rural | 31.6 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 13.2 | 33.8 | 1.0 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Madhesh Province | 32.3 | 7.7 | 13.5 | 14.3 | 16.9 | 1.8 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 198 |
| Urban | 29.7 | 7.8 | 15.4 | 16.9 | 15.6 | 2.5 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Rural | 39.5 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Bagmati Province | 36.7 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 35.6 | 3.2 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Urban | (35.2) | (4.4) | (3.1) | (2.6) | (40.4) | (3.5) | (10.8) | 100.0 | 56 |
| Rural | (40.9) | (0.0) | (3.6) | (20.0) | (22.7) | (2.5) | (10.2) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Gandaki Province | 20.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 45.2 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 43 |
| Urban | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 26 |
| Rural | (26.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (15.2) | (46.8) | (0.0) | (11.9) | 100.0 | 17 |
| Lumbini Province | 43.3 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 24.2 | 2.7 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Urban | (47.7) | (0.0) | (4.6) | (9.5) | (25.0) | (2.2) | (11.0) | 100.0 | 51 |
| Rural | (35.8) | (11.2) | (11.9) | (4.0) | (22.7) | (3.5) | (10.9) | 100.0 | 30 |
| Karnali Province | 29.5 | 3.7 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 31.9 | 3.6 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Urban | 34.4 | 3.3 | 7.5 | 1.4 | 32.4 | 6.5 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Rural | 23.3 | 4.2 | 10.0 | 14.5 | 31.3 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 22 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 17.7 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 12.9 | 50.2 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Urban | (18.1) | (3.1) | (3.6) | (12.3) | (50.3) | (0.0) | (12.7) | 100.0 | 32 |
| Rural | (16.9) | (0.0) | (5.8) | (14.4) | (50.0) | (0.0) | (13.0) | 100.0 | 14 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 34.4 | 5.4 | 8.7 | 16.3 | 17.5 | 1.9 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 34.9 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 23.6 | 2.9 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 34.4 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 25.2 | 1.6 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 127 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 35.5 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 21.7 | 4.4 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 28.3 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 11.8 | 37.1 | 2.7 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 224 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 27.8 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 14.4 | 34.3 | 3.2 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 158 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 29.4 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 43.6 | 1.6 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 67 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 13 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 34.4 | 2.0 | 7.5 | 10.8 | 28.3 | 2.0 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Second | 32.4 | 4.4 | 7.1 | 16.8 | 24.2 | 1.0 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Middle | 32.5 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 24.0 | 3.7 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Fourth | 28.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 9.3 | 30.1 | 3.1 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Highest | 28.7 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 44.1 | 4.2 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Total | 31.8 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 11.3 | 28.5 | 2.5 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 609 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS² | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 31.5 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 11.4 | 28.4 | 2.5 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 617 |

Note: There are no cases for other ethnic group. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.7 Source of iron-containing supplements

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey and were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements, by source, Nepal DHS 2022

| Source | Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements ¹ from each source: | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------|
| | Live births | Stillbirths | Live births and stillbirths ² |
| Public sector | 82.8 | * | 82.9 |
| Government hospital | 16.6 | * | 16.6 |
| PHC/primary hospital | 3.5 | * | 3.4 |
| Health post | 60.8 | * | 60.8 |
| Basic health care center | 2.3 | * | 2.3 |
| Urban health center | 1.1 | * | 1.2 |
| Community health unit | 1.7 | * | 1.7 |
| FCHV | 3.6 | * | 3.7 |
| Other public sector | 0.1 | * | 0.1 |
| Private medical sector | 27.3 | * | 27.3 |
| Private hospital | 9.5 | * | 9.4 |
| Private clinic | 12.9 | * | 12.8 |
| Pharmacy | 6.1 | * | 6.1 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | 0.7 | * | 0.7 |
| FPAN | 0.4 | * | 0.4 |
| Other NGO medical sector | 0.3 | * | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.8 | * | 0.8 |
| Number of women | 1,866 | 16 | 1,881 |

Note: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

PHC = Primary health care

FCHV = Female community health volunteer

FPAN = Family Planning Association of Nepal

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Iron tablets and syrup

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.8 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth | Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹ | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age at birth | | | |
| <20 | 79.4 | 91.3 | 353 |
| 20–34 | 53.9 | 93.6 | 1,504 |
| 35–49 | 45.2 | 81.6 | 76 |
| Birth order² | | | |
| 1 | 90.2 | 92.1 | 790 |
| 2–3 | 38.5 | 94.5 | 965 |
| 4–5 | 21.6 | 86.7 | 154 |
| 6+ | (33.9) | (77.4) | 24 |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 61.7 | 93.0 | 499 |
| Dalit | 51.4 | 93.7 | 359 |
| Janajati | 65.2 | 88.6 | 588 |
| Madhesi | 50.5 | 96.6 | 354 |
| Muslim | 52.7 | 96.2 | 131 |
| Other | * | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 59.9 | 92.8 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 55.1 | 92.5 | 666 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | 57.3 | 92.0 | 129 |
| Hill | 63.6 | 89.7 | 639 |
| Terai | 55.4 | 94.4 | 1,166 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 65.1 | 90.4 | 358 |
| Urban | 64.2 | 89.8 | 232 |
| Rural | 66.8 | 91.7 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 48.9 | 95.4 | 500 |
| Urban | 50.4 | 95.2 | 367 |
| Rural | 44.7 | 96.0 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 70.2 | 88.6 | 295 |
| Urban | 72.2 | 89.4 | 216 |
| Rural | 64.7 | 86.2 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | 58.7 | 92.5 | 117 |
| Urban | 64.4 | 94.5 | 76 |
| Rural | 47.8 | 88.7 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 60.0 | 95.7 | 329 |
| Urban | 63.9 | 96.4 | 185 |
| Rural | 54.9 | 94.8 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 53.1 | 91.8 | 149 |
| Urban | 54.1 | 92.1 | 73 |
| Rural | 52.1 | 91.6 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 52.2 | 91.9 | 185 |
| Urban | 52.8 | 91.5 | 117 |
| Rural | 51.1 | 92.7 | 69 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 39.4 | 90.5 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 54.6 | 91.6 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 49.0 | 91.2 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 60.3 | 92.0 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 66.6 | 94.5 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 64.2 | 93.5 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 70.3 | 96.0 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 81.8 | 92.5 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 52.7 | 89.5 | 431 |
| Second | 53.7 | 92.2 | 432 |
| Middle | 57.3 | 91.3 | 381 |
| Fourth | 63.5 | 96.7 | 386 |
| Highest | 66.9 | 94.6 | 303 |
| Total | 58.2 | 92.7 | 1,933 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.9 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Health facility | | | Home | Other | Total | Percentage delivered in a health facility | Number of births |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Public sector | Private medical sector | NGO medical sector | | | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 64.3 | 14.6 | 0.6 | 19.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 365 |
| 20–34 | 60.8 | 17.8 | 0.8 | 18.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 1,534 |
| 35–49 | 66.1 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 78 |
| Birth order ¹ | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 68.5 | 21.1 | 0.6 | 8.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 821 |
| 2–3 | 58.1 | 15.7 | 0.8 | 22.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 976 |
| 4–5 | 49.7 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 40.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 55.9 | 156 |
| 6+ | (49.4) | (7.4) | (1.9) | (41.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (58.6) | 24 |
| Antenatal care visits ² | | | | | | | | |
| None | 43.1 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 49.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 48.2 | 52 |
| 1–3 | 47.5 | 13.1 | 1.6 | 37.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 62.2 | 324 |
| 4+ | 65.2 | 18.3 | 0.6 | 13.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 1,555 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 70.5 | 15.2 | 1.2 | 11.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 503 |
| Dalit | 59.9 | 9.3 | 0.9 | 27.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 70.1 | 373 |
| Janajati | 65.0 | 17.4 | 0.9 | 15.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 605 |
| Madhesi | 52.8 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 76.2 | 357 |
| Muslim | 42.8 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 67.3 | 136 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 61.0 | 19.3 | 0.6 | 17.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 80.9 | 1,295 |
| Rural | 62.8 | 12.8 | 0.9 | 20.3 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 683 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 70.9 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 132 |
| Hill | 68.6 | 11.8 | 1.1 | 16.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 648 |
| Terai | 56.8 | 21.2 | 0.6 | 19.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 78.6 | 1,197 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 52.7 | 27.2 | 1.6 | 18.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 368 |
| Urban | 55.2 | 26.6 | 1.9 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 242 |
| Rural | 47.9 | 28.3 | 1.1 | 22.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 77.3 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 45.9 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 66.8 | 514 |
| Urban | 45.7 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 32.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 66.6 | 377 |
| Rural | 46.5 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 29.7 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 67.3 | 137 |
| Bagmati Province | 68.0 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 299 |
| Urban | 65.9 | 26.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 219 |
| Rural | 73.7 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 78.6 | 81 |
| Gandaki Province | 75.6 | 10.0 | 2.1 | 10.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 117 |
| Urban | 80.6 | 13.2 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 76 |
| Rural | 66.2 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 23.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 74.0 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 70.2 | 13.8 | 0.3 | 12.1 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 84.4 | 335 |
| Urban | 65.9 | 17.1 | 0.6 | 14.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 187 |
| Rural | 75.7 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 148 |
| Karnali Province | 71.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 72.4 | 152 |
| Urban | 74.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 21.2 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 75.8 | 75 |
| Rural | 68.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 27.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 69.1 | 78 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 79.8 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 9.7 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 192 |
| Urban | 83.4 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 120 |
| Rural | 73.6 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 13.2 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 72 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 49.8 | 9.4 | 0.4 | 38.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 59.6 | 367 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 59.7 | 13.8 | 0.5 | 23.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 74.0 | 677 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 53.8 | 13.8 | 0.8 | 28.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 340 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 65.6 | 13.8 | 0.3 | 18.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 337 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 68.9 | 20.1 | 1.1 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 842 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 68.4 | 18.5 | 1.2 | 10.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 505 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 69.8 | 22.3 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 337 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 56.4 | 43.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 91 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.9—Continued

| Background characteristic | Health facility | | | Home | Other | Total | Percentage delivered in a health facility | Number of births |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Public sector | Private medical sector | NGO medical sector | | | | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 58.9 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 31.1 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 65.8 | 444 |
| Second | 61.0 | 12.1 | 0.2 | 25.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 443 |
| Middle | 59.0 | 19.9 | 0.8 | 18.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 388 |
| Fourth | 64.4 | 22.5 | 0.2 | 10.7 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 87.1 | 396 |
| Highest | 66.2 | 31.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 306 |
| Total | 61.6 | 17.0 | 0.7 | 18.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 1,977 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 18 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³ | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 61.6 | 17.0 | 0.7 | 18.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 1,996 |

Note: Total includes 2 cases in which the respondent did not know the number of antenatal care visits made. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.10 Reasons for not delivering in a health facility

Among live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey that were delivered outside a health facility, percentage whose mothers cite specific reasons for not delivering in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Cost too much | Facility not open | Too far/no transportation | Don't trust facility | No female provider | Husband/family did not allow | Not necessary | Not customary | Fear of COVID-19 or lockdown | Child born before reaching facility | Other | Number of births |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|------------------|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 13.7 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 8.3 | 48.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 23.4 | 10.4 | 74 |
| 20–34 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 15.4 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 45.7 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 28.6 | 8.8 | 316 |
| 35–49 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 17 |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 15.3 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 43.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 24.4 | 12.3 | 80 |
| 2–3 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 15.7 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 44.2 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 30.3 | 8.2 | 249 |
| 4–5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 9.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 52.2 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 23.0 | 10.5 | 69 |
| 6+ | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Antenatal care visits² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | (1.8) | (0.0) | (28.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (46.2) | (17.4) | (3.2) | (18.4) | (5.6) | 27 |
| 1–3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 17.5 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 6.7 | 54.1 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 25.4 | 3.1 | 123 |
| 4+ | 0.9 | 1.5 | 13.6 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 42.7 | 0.5 | 5.0 | 29.3 | 12.4 | 248 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 0.7 | 1.3 | 28.6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 43.5 | 10.3 | 66 |
| Dalit | 1.9 | 3.0 | 13.4 | 6.6 | 0.3 | 6.4 | 46.7 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 24.0 | 8.0 | 112 |
| Janajati | 0.4 | 1.1 | 23.0 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 37.6 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 36.3 | 9.6 | 101 |
| Madhesi | 2.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 71.9 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 14.1 | 8.9 | 85 |
| Muslim | (0.0) | (0.0) | (11.2) | (12.4) | (0.0) | (3.6) | (53.9) | (2.2) | (6.8) | (17.8) | (10.2) | 45 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.3 | 1.8 | 12.4 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 52.6 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 26.5 | 7.8 | 247 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 0.5 | 20.8 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 36.1 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 29.0 | 11.3 | 160 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 0.0 | 1.3 | 32.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 37.6 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 17.9 | 9.8 | 33 |
| Hill | 1.5 | 0.4 | 29.7 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 25.3 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 38.5 | 10.5 | 120 |
| Terai | 1.2 | 1.8 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 56.9 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 23.5 | 8.5 | 256 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 30.9 | 6.8 | 9.9 | 43.7 | 9.5 | 68 |
| Madhesh Province | 1.7 | 2.0 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 65.0 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 16.6 | 6.1 | 171 |
| Bagmati Province | (0.0) | (0.0) | (24.1) | (2.0) | (4.5) | (3.7) | (42.9) | (1.7) | (2.5) | (24.7) | (0.0) | 35 |
| Gandaki Province | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| Lumbini Province | (0.0) | (2.2) | (11.1) | (6.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (36.8) | (1.9) | (10.0) | (37.6) | (14.0) | 52 |
| Karnali Province | 3.3 | 0.0 | 40.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 26.3 | 13.9 | 42 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | (0.0) | (3.4) | (17.0) | (0.0) | (1.8) | (0.0) | (26.4) | (0.0) | (1.6) | (42.8) | (10.3) | 25 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.1 | 1.1 | 13.6 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 57.2 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 20.1 | 4.3 | 148 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 1.5 | 1.6 | 16.4 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 43.7 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 27.8 | 11.7 | 176 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 0.4 | 2.6 | 18.0 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 46.0 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 23.8 | 11.2 | 108 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 3.3 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 40.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 34.2 | 12.6 | 69 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 0.5 | 1.0 | 18.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 31.5 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 39.6 | 12.5 | 84 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 0.7 | 0.7 | 16.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 34.9 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 44.9 | 6.8 | 60 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | (0.0) | (1.9) | (22.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (10.2) | (22.7) | (0.0) | (1.8) | (26.0) | (27.2) | 23 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.9 | 1.7 | 25.4 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 35.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 30.6 | 9.4 | 152 |
| Second | 2.9 | 1.4 | 13.4 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 6.3 | 49.8 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 26.6 | 7.0 | 119 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 65.4 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 13.7 | 7.4 | 79 |
| Fourth | (0.0) | (0.0) | (7.0) | (7.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (43.5) | (0.0) | (9.3) | (42.3) | (11.5) | 51 |
| Highest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Total | 1.2 | 1.3 | 15.7 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 46.1 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 27.4 | 9.2 | 408 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1.2 | 1.3 | 15.6 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 46.1 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 28.0 | 9.1 | 412 |

Note: Disaggregation by residence for provinces is not shown due to few cases. Total includes 2 cases in which the respondent did not know the number of antenatal care visits made. There are no cases for other ethnic group. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.11 Cash incentive for delivering in health facility

Among live births or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage whose mothers received a cash incentive for transportation after delivering in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage whose mothers received a cash incentive for transportation | Number of live births and/or stillbirths in the last 2 years |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | |
| <20 | 53.7 | 365 |
| 20–34 | 54.5 | 1,534 |
| 35–49 | 50.2 | 78 |
| Birth order¹ | | |
| 1 | 59.0 | 821 |
| 2–3 | 52.5 | 976 |
| 4–5 | 41.3 | 156 |
| 6+ | (39.1) | 24 |
| Antenatal care visits² | | |
| None | 14.4 | 50 |
| 1–3 | 42.7 | 313 |
| 4+ | 58.3 | 1,524 |
| Place of delivery | | |
| Health facility | 68.2 | 1,570 |
| Public sector | 79.9 | 1,219 |
| Private medical sector | 25.5 | 336 |
| NGO medical sector | * | 14 |
| Elsewhere | 0.0 | 408 |
| Ethnic group | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 63.0 | 503 |
| Dalit | 49.6 | 373 |
| Janajati | 60.2 | 605 |
| Madhesi | 41.1 | 357 |
| Muslim | 42.3 | 136 |
| Other | * | 2 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 53.1 | 1,295 |
| Rural | 56.2 | 683 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 65.0 | 132 |
| Hill | 61.7 | 648 |
| Terai | 48.8 | 1,197 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 44.9 | 368 |
| Urban | 42.9 | 242 |
| Rural | 48.8 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 35.5 | 514 |
| Urban | 35.1 | 377 |
| Rural | 36.9 | 137 |
| Bagmati Province | 60.2 | 299 |
| Urban | 57.5 | 219 |
| Rural | 67.6 | 81 |
| Gandaki Province | 75.6 | 117 |
| Urban | 82.4 | 76 |
| Rural | 62.7 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 63.0 | 335 |
| Urban | 61.9 | 187 |
| Rural | 64.5 | 148 |
| Karnali Province | 62.5 | 152 |
| Urban | 67.5 | 75 |
| Rural | 57.6 | 78 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 77.0 | 192 |
| Urban | 80.3 | 120 |
| Rural | 71.6 | 72 |
| Mother's education | | |
| No education | 43.5 | 367 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 50.5 | 677 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 45.5 | 340 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 55.5 | 337 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 62.9 | 842 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 63.3 | 505 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 62.4 | 337 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 42.9 | 91 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.11—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage whose mothers received a cash incentive for transportation | Number of live births and/or stillbirths in the last 2 years |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 54.2 | 444 |
| Second | 51.9 | 443 |
| Middle | 56.1 | 388 |
| Fourth | 55.0 | 396 |
| Highest | 53.9 | 306 |
| Total | 54.2 | 1,977 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | |
| Total | * | 18 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³ | | |
| Total | 54.0 | 1,996 |

Note: Total includes 2 cases in which the respondent did not know the number of antenatal care visits made. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.12 Cesarean section

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered via cesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage delivered via C-section | Number of births |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | |
| <20 | 9.1 | 365 |
| 20–34 | 20.1 | 1,534 |
| 35–49 | 22.9 | 78 |
| Birth order¹ | | |
| 1 | 21.4 | 821 |
| 2–3 | 18.0 | 976 |
| 4–5 | 5.4 | 156 |
| 6+ | (0.0) | 24 |
| Antenatal care visits² | | |
| None | 7.1 | 52 |
| 1–3 | 9.3 | 324 |
| 4+ | 20.4 | 1,555 |
| Place of delivery³ | | |
| Health facility | 22.9 | 1,570 |
| Public sector | 15.1 | 1,219 |
| Private medical sector | 51.4 | 336 |
| NGO medical sector | * | 14 |
| Ethnic group | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 22.3 | 503 |
| Dalit | 9.8 | 373 |
| Janajati | 21.2 | 605 |
| Madhesi | 17.8 | 357 |
| Muslim | 13.6 | 136 |
| Other | * | 2 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 21.5 | 1,295 |
| Rural | 12.0 | 683 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 10.5 | 132 |
| Hill | 18.3 | 648 |
| Terai | 19.0 | 1,197 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 27.3 | 368 |
| Urban | 29.6 | 242 |
| Rural | 23.0 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 13.9 | 514 |
| Urban | 14.2 | 377 |
| Rural | 13.0 | 137 |
| Bagmati Province | 32.8 | 299 |
| Urban | 40.7 | 219 |
| Rural | 11.6 | 81 |
| Gandaki Province | 20.3 | 117 |
| Urban | 23.8 | 76 |
| Rural | 13.6 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 13.6 | 335 |
| Urban | 16.5 | 187 |
| Rural | 10.0 | 148 |
| Karnali Province | 4.1 | 152 |
| Urban | 5.8 | 75 |
| Rural | 2.5 | 78 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 7.3 | 192 |
| Urban | 9.1 | 120 |
| Rural | 4.2 | 72 |
| Mother's education | | |
| No education | 8.4 | 367 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 13.2 | 677 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 12.6 | 340 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 13.8 | 337 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 23.3 | 842 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 20.4 | 505 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 27.6 | 337 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 47.7 | 91 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.12—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage delivered via C-section | Number of births |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 6.0 | 444 |
| Second | 11.3 | 443 |
| Middle | 17.6 | 388 |
| Fourth | 24.5 | 396 |
| Highest | 38.4 | 306 |
| Total | 18.2 | 1,977 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | |
| Total | * | 18 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ⁴ | | |
| Total | 18.3 | 1,996 |

Note: The question on C-section was asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section. Total includes 2 cases in which the respondent did not know the number of antenatal care visits made. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

³ Includes only institutional deliveries

⁴ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.13 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider, and among the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Person providing assistance during delivery | | | | | | | | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹ | Number of live births and/or stillbirths | Among the most recent live births | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Doctor | Nurse/auxiliary nurse midwife | Heath assistant/auxiliary health worker | Traditional birth attendant | Female community health volunteer | Relative/other | No one | Total | | | Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth | Number of births |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 31.9 | 48.5 | 1.2 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 365 | 50.3 | 353 |
| 20–34 | 40.9 | 39.1 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 1.0 | 9.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 80.1 | 1,534 | 48.0 | 1,504 |
| 35–49 | 34.4 | 45.3 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 12.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 78 | 36.0 | 76 |
| Birth order ² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 46.1 | 44.0 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 821 | 51.7 | 790 |
| 2–3 | 37.0 | 38.7 | 1.8 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 12.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 75.6 | 976 | 44.8 | 965 |
| 4–5 | 17.4 | 41.3 | 1.4 | 15.2 | 3.9 | 18.7 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 58.7 | 156 | 48.1 | 154 |
| 6+ | (18.8) | (39.8) | (0.0) | (7.6) | (8.3) | (23.4) | (2.2) | 100.0 | (58.6) | 24 | (46.9) | 24 |
| Antenatal care visits ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 17.3 | 33.4 | 3.3 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 28.3 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 50.7 | 52 | 24.1 | 52 |
| 1–3 | 26.5 | 35.1 | 2.8 | 11.6 | 2.8 | 19.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 61.7 | 324 | 40.9 | 324 |
| 4+ | 42.1 | 42.8 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 1,555 | 50.2 | 1,555 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 48.3 | 50.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 1,570 | 55.0 | 1,536 |
| Public sector | 41.6 | 57.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 1,219 | 59.9 | 1,191 |
| Private medical sector | 72.9 | 26.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 336 | 36.9 | 330 |
| NGO medical sector | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 14 | * | 14 |
| Elsewhere | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 30.6 | 5.8 | 47.7 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 408 | 20.6 | 397 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 44.0 | 42.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 10.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 503 | 50.0 | 499 |
| Dalit | 26.9 | 44.0 | 1.8 | 11.5 | 1.6 | 12.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 70.9 | 373 | 48.1 | 359 |
| Janajati | 42.4 | 41.4 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 11.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 605 | 44.5 | 588 |
| Madhesi | 40.9 | 36.8 | 1.8 | 13.1 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 357 | 50.8 | 354 |
| Muslim | 33.7 | 37.2 | 4.5 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70.8 | 136 | 46.4 | 131 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 2 | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 43.5 | 37.9 | 1.0 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 81.4 | 1,295 | 47.0 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 30.5 | 47.1 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 12.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 77.6 | 683 | 49.6 | 666 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 20.3 | 56.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 17.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 132 | 43.4 | 129 |
| Hill | 39.8 | 41.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 14.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 648 | 45.5 | 639 |
| Terai | 40.7 | 39.3 | 1.8 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 6.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 1,197 | 49.8 | 1,166 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 51.5 | 30.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 368 | 42.2 | 358 |
| Urban | 53.0 | 31.5 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 242 | 42.6 | 232 |
| Rural | 48.7 | 28.0 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.6 | 126 | 41.5 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 35.0 | 33.0 | 2.2 | 19.3 | 1.0 | 8.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 68.0 | 514 | 47.4 | 500 |
| Urban | 34.8 | 32.8 | 1.7 | 20.4 | 0.4 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 377 | 46.0 | 367 |
| Rural | 35.5 | 33.6 | 3.8 | 16.4 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 69.1 | 137 | 51.5 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 56.2 | 30.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 10.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 299 | 37.0 | 295 |
| Urban | 65.6 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 219 | 35.0 | 216 |
| Rural | 30.9 | 44.6 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 16.7 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 81 | 42.5 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | 48.6 | 40.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 9.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 117 | 50.9 | 117 |
| Urban | 55.0 | 41.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 76 | 53.2 | 76 |
| Rural | 36.7 | 38.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 21.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 75.2 | 40 | 46.6 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 33.6 | 53.3 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 335 | 54.3 | 329 |
| Urban | 37.9 | 47.1 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 187 | 55.7 | 185 |
| Rural | 28.1 | 61.3 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 148 | 52.5 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 21.7 | 50.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 18.8 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 72.2 | 152 | 54.4 | 149 |
| Urban | 30.2 | 45.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 17.4 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 76.1 | 75 | 52.9 | 73 |
| Rural | 13.4 | 55.0 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 20.3 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 78 | 55.9 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 16.4 | 71.4 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 192 | 59.2 | 185 |
| Urban | 21.2 | 68.4 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 120 | 59.9 | 117 |
| Rural | 8.5 | 76.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 10.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 72 | 57.9 | 69 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.13—Continued

| Background characteristic | Person providing assistance during delivery | | | | | | | | | Among the most recent live births | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Doctor | Nurse/auxiliary nurse midwife | Heath assistant/auxiliary health worker | Traditional birth attendant | Female community health volunteer | Relative/other | No one | Total | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹ | Number of live births and/or stillbirths | Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth | Number of births |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 23.9 | 37.0 | 2.6 | 17.7 | 1.9 | 15.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 60.9 | 367 | 42.4 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 33.4 | 41.5 | 1.8 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 13.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 677 | 47.0 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 29.1 | 40.3 | 1.2 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 16.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 69.4 | 340 | 44.3 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 37.7 | 42.7 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 10.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 337 | 49.8 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 46.7 | 44.2 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 842 | 51.8 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 42.4 | 46.2 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 88.6 | 505 | 51.7 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 53.1 | 41.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 337 | 51.9 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 70.7 | 25.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 91 | 40.9 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 16.1 | 50.9 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 2.3 | 20.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 67.0 | 444 | 44.5 | 431 |
| Second | 31.9 | 41.2 | 2.4 | 9.8 | 1.3 | 12.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 443 | 47.9 | 432 |
| Middle | 40.3 | 40.9 | 1.9 | 8.2 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 388 | 52.8 | 381 |
| Fourth | 47.0 | 41.2 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 396 | 46.5 | 386 |
| Highest | 70.7 | 26.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 306 | 48.5 | 303 |
| Total | 39.0 | 41.1 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 10.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 80.1 | 1,977 | 47.9 | 1,933 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 18 | na | na |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 39.1 | 41.0 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 10.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 80.1 | 1,996 | na | na |

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Total includes 2 cases in which the respondent did not know the number of antenatal care visits made. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, and auxiliary nurse midwife.

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

³ Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

⁴ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.14 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent birth, according to type of delivery, Nepal DHS 2022

| Type of delivery | <6 hours | 6–11 hours | 12–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3+ days | Missing | Total | Number of women |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------|----------|---------|---------|-------|-----------------|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 21.5 | 17.8 | 5.8 | 46.7 | 8.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,184 |
| Cesarean section | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 89.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 352 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Cesarean section | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 21.5 | 17.7 | 5.8 | 46.9 | 8.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,193 |
| Cesarean section | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 89.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 356 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.15 Respectful care from health care providers

Among women age 15–49 who had an institutional delivery for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who always received respectful care from health care providers, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Always treated with respect | Were always given explanation why examination and procedures were done | Always received the best care | Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | |
| <20 | 84.6 | 60.1 | 76.2 | 279 |
| 20–34 | 86.4 | 64.5 | 81.5 | 1,197 |
| 35–49 | 73.8 | 44.1 | 71.8 | 59 |
| Birth order¹ | | | | |
| 1 | 87.2 | 64.2 | 79.5 | 715 |
| 2–3 | 85.0 | 62.8 | 81.2 | 720 |
| 4–5 | 79.9 | 53.3 | 77.2 | 87 |
| 6+ | * | * | * | 14 |
| Antenatal care visits² | | | | |
| None | * | * | * | 24 |
| 1–3 | 84.9 | 57.5 | 78.7 | 198 |
| 4+ | 86.0 | 64.1 | 80.8 | 1,284 |
| Ethnic group | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 85.6 | 63.9 | 82.3 | 434 |
| Dalit | 83.9 | 63.4 | 78.2 | 249 |
| Janajati | 86.7 | 61.9 | 77.1 | 492 |
| Madhesi | 83.7 | 58.6 | 82.9 | 269 |
| Muslim | 90.1 | 74.5 | 83.8 | 90 |
| Other | * | * | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 85.9 | 62.3 | 80.7 | 1,025 |
| Rural | 85.1 | 64.3 | 79.1 | 511 |
| Ecological zone | | | | |
| Mountain | 89.6 | 60.3 | 77.8 | 96 |
| Hill | 84.3 | 62.6 | 78.1 | 522 |
| Terai | 85.9 | 63.4 | 81.6 | 917 |
| Province | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 91.8 | 63.5 | 87.9 | 294 |
| Urban | 93.1 | 58.3 | 87.4 | 197 |
| Rural | 89.2 | 74.2 | 88.9 | 97 |
| Madhesh Province | 87.6 | 65.4 | 84.0 | 332 |
| Urban | 87.3 | 62.2 | 81.8 | 243 |
| Rural | 88.4 | 73.8 | 90.1 | 89 |
| Bagmati Province | 77.3 | 55.9 | 71.2 | 261 |
| Urban | 76.1 | 59.7 | 72.1 | 199 |
| Rural | 80.9 | 43.6 | 68.5 | 62 |
| Gandaki Province | 91.3 | 73.7 | 84.6 | 102 |
| Urban | 94.1 | 75.0 | 89.1 | 72 |
| Rural | 84.6 | 70.5 | 73.8 | 30 |
| Lumbini Province | 83.3 | 61.0 | 76.4 | 278 |
| Urban | 86.5 | 64.8 | 81.7 | 154 |
| Rural | 79.3 | 56.4 | 69.9 | 124 |
| Karnali Province | 82.8 | 61.1 | 76.6 | 107 |
| Urban | 77.8 | 56.7 | 72.2 | 55 |
| Rural | 88.2 | 65.8 | 81.4 | 52 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 86.1 | 65.8 | 78.7 | 161 |
| Urban | 85.1 | 65.0 | 79.1 | 105 |
| Rural | 87.9 | 67.5 | 77.9 | 56 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| No education | 84.0 | 62.6 | 78.0 | 213 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 83.0 | 56.2 | 78.7 | 487 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 78.9 | 50.1 | 77.8 | 227 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 86.6 | 61.5 | 79.4 | 260 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 88.1 | 67.3 | 82.2 | 745 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 89.4 | 65.8 | 82.3 | 436 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 86.3 | 69.6 | 81.9 | 308 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 82.6 | 63.6 | 77.2 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 86.6 | 59.8 | 78.6 | 284 |
| Second | 84.6 | 60.7 | 77.4 | 316 |
| Middle | 86.4 | 61.1 | 82.1 | 305 |
| Fourth | 85.7 | 64.7 | 81.7 | 335 |
| Highest | 84.8 | 68.2 | 81.0 | 296 |
| Total | 85.6 | 62.9 | 80.2 | 1,536 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.15—Continued

| Background characteristic | Always treated with respect | Were always given explanation why examination and procedures were done | Always received the best care | Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | 14 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ³ | | | | |
| Total | 85.4 | 62.9 | 80.1 | 1,549 |

Note: Total includes 2 cases in which the respondent did not know the number of antenatal care visits made. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.16 Respectful treatment at the health facility during maternity care

Among women age 15–49 who had an institutional delivery for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who experienced limited facility conditions and privacy and percentage who experienced physical and verbal abuse from health care providers in the health facility, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Limited facility conditions and privacy | | Physical abuse | | | | | Verbal abuse | | | | | Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Had to share a bed with another patient | Had to rest or sleep on the floor without any mattress | Slapped | Hit or punched | Physically threatened | Physically mistreated or harmed | At least one type of physical abuse | Shouted-at | Humiliated | Verbally threatened | Verbally mistreated in any other way | At least one type of verbal abuse | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 17.4 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 20.2 | 279 |
| 20–34 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 10.6 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 12.0 | 1,197 |
| 35–49 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 19.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 20.5 | 59 |
| Birth order ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 13.0 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 14.9 | 715 |
| 2–3 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 10.5 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 11.7 | 720 |
| 4–5 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 19.5 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 21.6 | 87 |
| 6+ | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| Antenatal care visits ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 24 |
| 1–3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 13.3 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 16.7 | 198 |
| 4+ | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 12.0 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 13.4 | 1,284 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 8.9 | 434 |
| Dalit | 0.7 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 5.3 | 14.1 | 7.2 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 16.2 | 249 |
| Janajati | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 10.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 12.1 | 492 |
| Madhesi | 1.2 | 0.7 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 6.4 | 19.4 | 10.4 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 21.3 | 269 |
| Muslim | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 17.3 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 18.2 | 90 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 12.5 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 13.7 | 1,025 |
| Rural | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 11.5 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 14.0 | 511 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 96 |
| Hill | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 8.6 | 522 |
| Terai | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 15.6 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 17.3 | 917 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 11.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 12.0 | 294 |
| Urban | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 12.7 | 197 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 9.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 10.6 | 97 |
| Madhesh Province | 0.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 17.8 | 10.3 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 19.7 | 332 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 19.4 | 10.5 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 20.7 | 243 |
| Rural | 2.4 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 13.5 | 9.8 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 16.8 | 89 |
| Bagmati Province | 0.5 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 10.4 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 11.9 | 261 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 11.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 11.7 | 199 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 12.7 | 62 |
| Gandaki Province | 1.8 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 102 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 72 |
| Rural | 6.3 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 6.8 | 30 |
| Lumbini Province | 3.8 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 15.0 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 6.5 | 17.0 | 278 |
| Urban | 4.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 11.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 13.5 | 154 |
| Rural | 3.5 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 18.9 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 21.4 | 124 |
| Karnali Province | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 107 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 55 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 52 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 0.7 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 10.8 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 12.3 | 161 |
| Urban | 0.6 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 11.8 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 13.0 | 105 |
| Rural | 0.8 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 8.9 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 11.2 | 56 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.4 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 17.3 | 9.7 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 18.9 | 213 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 14.2 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 15.9 | 487 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 2.0 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 14.2 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 16.4 | 227 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 14.3 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 15.4 | 260 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 12.1 | 745 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 12.3 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 14.2 | 436 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 9.2 | 308 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 91 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.16—Continued

| Background characteristic | Limited facility and privacy | | Physical abuse | | | | | Verbal abuse | | | | | Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Had to share a bed with another patient | Had to rest or sleep on the floor without any mattress | Slapped | Hit or punched | Physically threatened | Physically mistreated or harmed | At least one type of physical abuse | Shouted at | Humiliated | Verbally threatened | Verbally mistreated in any other way | At least one type of verbal abuse | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 7.8 | 284 |
| Second | 1.6 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 7.1 | 17.1 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 19.6 | 316 |
| Middle | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 14.2 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 15.4 | 305 |
| Fourth | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 14.3 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 15.0 | 335 |
| Highest | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 8.1 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 10.3 | 296 |
| Total | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 12.2 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 13.8 | 1,536 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 12.2 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 13.8 | 1,549 |

Note: Total includes 2 cases in which the respondent did not know the number of antenatal care visits made. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.17 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹ | | | | | | No postnatal check ² | Total | Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Less than 4 hours | 4–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3–6 days | 7–41 days | Don't know/missing | | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 51.2 | 8.2 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 353 |
| 20–34 | 54.2 | 13.6 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 71.9 | 1,504 |
| 35–49 | 46.8 | 10.0 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 76 |
| Birth order ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 59.4 | 14.1 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 78.4 | 790 |
| 2–3 | 50.7 | 12.1 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 965 |
| 4–5 | 42.5 | 6.3 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 47.7 | 100.0 | 51.8 | 154 |
| 6+ | (30.8) | (10.0) | (0.0) | (1.2) | (0.0) | (7.4) | (50.6) | 100.0 | (40.8) | 24 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 62.9 | 14.5 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 1,536 |
| Elsewhere | 16.5 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 74.1 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 397 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 57.2 | 14.2 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 75.4 | 499 |
| Dalit | 50.2 | 10.2 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 64.2 | 359 |
| Janajati | 55.7 | 15.5 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 74.0 | 588 |
| Madhesi | 48.2 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 64.0 | 354 |
| Muslim | 50.0 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 66.4 | 131 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 54.4 | 13.1 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 71.6 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 51.5 | 11.2 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 30.6 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 666 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 49.5 | 11.2 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 100.0 | 63.8 | 129 |
| Hill | 52.7 | 14.0 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 70.1 | 639 |
| Terai | 54.1 | 11.8 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 1,166 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 57.1 | 15.0 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 77.3 | 358 |
| Urban | 61.6 | 13.8 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 78.5 | 232 |
| Rural | 48.8 | 17.1 | 9.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 45.3 | 7.6 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 57.8 | 500 |
| Urban | 43.3 | 7.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 42.2 | 100.0 | 55.1 | 367 |
| Rural | 51.0 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 33.9 | 100.0 | 65.4 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 50.2 | 18.3 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 73.9 | 295 |
| Urban | 56.6 | 19.6 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 216 |
| Rural | 32.7 | 15.0 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.3 | 100.0 | 53.6 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | 60.2 | 13.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 76.4 | 117 |
| Urban | 62.5 | 17.3 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 76 |
| Rural | 55.8 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.3 | 100.0 | 66.5 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 61.9 | 11.4 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 77.2 | 329 |
| Urban | 60.0 | 11.7 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 77.5 | 185 |
| Rural | 64.2 | 11.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 77.0 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 43.4 | 11.3 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 57.9 | 149 |
| Urban | 46.4 | 14.5 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 34.1 | 100.0 | 63.3 | 73 |
| Rural | 40.5 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.1 | 100.0 | 52.7 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 61.5 | 13.2 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 185 |
| Urban | 61.3 | 15.9 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 117 |
| Rural | 61.7 | 8.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 24.8 | 100.0 | 71.6 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 46.1 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 43.6 | 100.0 | 55.9 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 48.8 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 32.7 | 100.0 | 64.4 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 44.4 | 10.9 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 59.7 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 53.2 | 11.5 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 69.2 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 59.7 | 14.8 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 78.6 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 56.0 | 15.0 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 74.7 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 65.2 | 14.5 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 84.4 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 57.8 | 25.2 | 8.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 91 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.17—Continued

| Background characteristic | Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹ | | | | | | No postnatal check ² | Total | Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Number of women |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Less than 4 hours | 4–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3–6 days | 7–41 days | Don't know/missing | | | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 45.2 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 55.5 | 431 |
| Second | 49.3 | 11.5 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 100.0 | 65.4 | 432 |
| Middle | 55.8 | 10.4 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 71.4 | 381 |
| Fourth | 58.2 | 13.3 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 386 |
| Highest | 61.7 | 21.7 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 87.1 | 303 |
| Total | 53.4 | 12.5 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 70.2 | 1,933 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 18 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 53.5 | 12.4 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 70.3 | 1,949 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/auxiliary nurse midwife, health assistant/auxiliary health worker, female community health volunteer, or traditional birth attendant

² Includes women who received a check after 41 days

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁴ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.18 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check | | | | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Doctor/nurse/auxiliary nurse midwife | Heath assistant/auxiliary health worker | Female community health volunteer | Traditional birth attendant | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 61.6 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 353 |
| 20–34 | 69.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 1,504 |
| 35–49 | 57.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 39.3 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Birth order ¹ | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 76.2 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 790 |
| 2–3 | 63.9 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 32.8 | 100.0 | 965 |
| 4–5 | 47.7 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 48.2 | 100.0 | 154 |
| 6+ | (40.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (59.2) | 100.0 | 24 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 81.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 1,536 |
| Elsewhere | 13.9 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 76.8 | 100.0 | 397 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 74.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 499 |
| Dalit | 59.4 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 35.8 | 100.0 | 359 |
| Janajati | 72.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 26.0 | 100.0 | 588 |
| Madhesi | 59.1 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 36.0 | 100.0 | 354 |
| Muslim | 61.9 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 131 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 69.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 28.4 | 100.0 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 64.1 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 666 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 61.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 129 |
| Hill | 69.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 100.0 | 639 |
| Terai | 67.1 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 1,166 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 75.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 358 |
| Urban | 77.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 232 |
| Rural | 71.5 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 51.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 42.2 | 100.0 | 500 |
| Urban | 49.2 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 44.9 | 100.0 | 367 |
| Rural | 58.3 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 73.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Urban | 81.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 216 |
| Rural | 51.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.4 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | 76.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Urban | 81.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Rural | 66.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.5 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 75.6 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 329 |
| Urban | 76.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Rural | 74.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 55.1 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 42.1 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Urban | 63.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 73 |
| Rural | 47.2 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 47.3 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 74.9 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Urban | 77.2 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Rural | 71.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 28.4 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 50.5 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 44.1 | 100.0 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 60.4 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 35.6 | 100.0 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 55.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 40.3 | 100.0 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 66.0 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 30.8 | 100.0 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 77.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 74.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 25.3 | 100.0 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 82.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 90.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 52.5 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 431 |
| Second | 60.1 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 432 |
| Middle | 67.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 381 |
| Fourth | 76.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 386 |
| Highest | 86.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 303 |
| Total | 67.3 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 1,933 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.18—Continued

| Background characteristic | Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check | | | | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of women |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Doctor/nurse/auxiliary nurse midwife | Heath assistant/auxiliary health worker | Female community health volunteer | Traditional birth attendant | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 18 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ² | | | | | | | |
| Total | 67.4 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 1,949 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.19 Content of postnatal care for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider: | | | Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth | Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider: | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Measured blood pressure | Discussed vaginal bleeding | Discussed family planning | | Counseled on how to recognize if immediate medical attention is required | Talked about mental health | Counseled on which foods to eat | Counseled on eating two additional meals | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 44.9 | 44.9 | 18.9 | 12.9 | 23.6 | 11.8 | 56.8 | 50.8 | 353 |
| 20–34 | 58.8 | 52.5 | 26.8 | 21.3 | 36.5 | 16.7 | 60.2 | 53.7 | 1,504 |
| 35–49 | 52.4 | 53.1 | 28.4 | 20.4 | 36.5 | 11.6 | 55.5 | 55.7 | 76 |
| Birth order ¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 61.9 | 55.8 | 24.9 | 19.6 | 37.3 | 17.9 | 65.5 | 57.4 | 790 |
| 2–3 | 54.8 | 49.3 | 26.4 | 20.5 | 32.9 | 15.3 | 57.2 | 52.3 | 965 |
| 4–5 | 36.5 | 39.5 | 21.0 | 15.0 | 24.6 | 7.3 | 43.6 | 38.7 | 154 |
| 6+ | (37.5) | (48.2) | (29.0) | (22.2) | (42.1) | (3.6) | (49.1) | (49.1) | 24 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 66.5 | 59.8 | 30.7 | 24.0 | 40.4 | 18.8 | 68.0 | 61.7 | 1,536 |
| Public sector | 62.3 | 58.2 | 29.5 | 22.4 | 39.9 | 18.3 | 66.5 | 60.2 | 1,191 |
| Private medical sector | 81.2 | 65.9 | 33.7 | 28.9 | 42.3 | 20.0 | 73.8 | 66.9 | 330 |
| NGO medical sector | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| Elsewhere | 15.6 | 17.8 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 9.9 | 3.5 | 26.2 | 20.8 | 397 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 61.9 | 57.1 | 29.9 | 23.9 | 40.7 | 21.2 | 62.6 | 58.8 | 499 |
| Dalit | 44.6 | 44.4 | 21.4 | 14.2 | 27.3 | 10.1 | 54.6 | 49.4 | 359 |
| Janajati | 62.6 | 55.5 | 28.8 | 24.1 | 38.1 | 19.6 | 61.9 | 56.7 | 588 |
| Madhesi | 49.6 | 44.6 | 19.4 | 14.8 | 29.4 | 10.2 | 56.5 | 44.4 | 354 |
| Muslim | 51.9 | 45.3 | 19.7 | 12.9 | 22.9 | 5.4 | 57.6 | 50.0 | 131 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 59.0 | 53.4 | 25.1 | 21.0 | 35.5 | 15.5 | 60.3 | 53.4 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 50.3 | 46.9 | 25.9 | 17.3 | 31.7 | 15.8 | 57.6 | 52.9 | 666 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 57.3 | 61.8 | 32.4 | 27.5 | 44.3 | 19.8 | 61.5 | 61.0 | 129 |
| Hill | 58.2 | 50.1 | 28.6 | 23.0 | 34.7 | 19.8 | 55.6 | 51.7 | 639 |
| Terai | 54.7 | 50.6 | 22.9 | 17.1 | 32.7 | 12.9 | 61.3 | 53.2 | 1,166 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 68.1 | 53.5 | 27.6 | 21.2 | 32.2 | 16.8 | 61.7 | 54.0 | 358 |
| Urban | 70.9 | 54.1 | 25.8 | 19.6 | 33.2 | 14.2 | 65.1 | 56.6 | 232 |
| Rural | 63.0 | 52.4 | 30.9 | 24.2 | 30.3 | 21.6 | 55.4 | 49.3 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 41.5 | 42.1 | 15.8 | 11.4 | 25.1 | 6.4 | 53.3 | 42.6 | 500 |
| Urban | 40.9 | 40.3 | 13.1 | 10.9 | 23.2 | 5.6 | 52.3 | 38.9 | 367 |
| Rural | 43.2 | 47.2 | 23.2 | 12.6 | 30.5 | 8.7 | 56.2 | 52.6 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 65.8 | 54.0 | 29.8 | 24.1 | 34.9 | 20.6 | 56.3 | 51.1 | 295 |
| Urban | 73.8 | 63.1 | 33.1 | 29.4 | 40.2 | 24.2 | 59.3 | 54.5 | 216 |
| Rural | 43.9 | 29.0 | 20.7 | 9.6 | 20.1 | 10.8 | 48.0 | 41.9 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | 67.8 | 59.5 | 35.8 | 31.1 | 40.7 | 19.4 | 62.8 | 61.5 | 117 |
| Urban | 74.4 | 62.1 | 34.4 | 32.0 | 44.7 | 21.0 | 64.4 | 64.1 | 76 |
| Rural | 55.3 | 54.5 | 38.6 | 29.4 | 33.2 | 16.5 | 59.7 | 56.5 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 56.1 | 54.2 | 27.4 | 19.9 | 39.6 | 17.8 | 64.2 | 60.3 | 329 |
| Urban | 58.1 | 60.3 | 31.3 | 25.9 | 45.0 | 21.2 | 65.9 | 63.6 | 185 |
| Rural | 53.7 | 46.3 | 22.4 | 12.3 | 32.8 | 13.3 | 62.1 | 56.1 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 43.1 | 45.5 | 24.3 | 18.0 | 32.3 | 16.8 | 56.0 | 54.2 | 149 |
| Urban | 50.0 | 50.4 | 27.8 | 21.5 | 36.4 | 15.4 | 55.7 | 55.3 | 73 |
| Rural | 36.5 | 40.9 | 20.8 | 14.5 | 28.4 | 18.2 | 56.3 | 53.1 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 59.0 | 60.7 | 30.8 | 26.4 | 48.7 | 23.1 | 68.4 | 65.6 | 185 |
| Urban | 62.0 | 61.0 | 29.3 | 24.6 | 48.1 | 20.8 | 69.4 | 66.5 | 117 |
| Rural | 53.7 | 60.2 | 33.2 | 29.5 | 49.8 | 27.1 | 66.7 | 63.9 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 40.5 | 40.0 | 18.8 | 12.4 | 25.8 | 6.2 | 49.5 | 41.5 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 49.1 | 44.9 | 21.0 | 16.0 | 27.7 | 13.2 | 52.5 | 47.4 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 45.3 | 40.5 | 22.9 | 15.5 | 25.2 | 11.9 | 49.0 | 43.4 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 53.0 | 49.4 | 19.1 | 16.5 | 30.2 | 14.5 | 56.0 | 51.5 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 65.2 | 58.8 | 31.3 | 25.5 | 40.7 | 20.7 | 67.6 | 61.3 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 59.3 | 54.2 | 29.2 | 22.6 | 37.3 | 19.1 | 62.7 | 57.4 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 74.0 | 65.5 | 34.4 | 29.8 | 45.9 | 23.1 | 75.0 | 67.1 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 83.8 | 70.7 | 28.6 | 23.7 | 54.1 | 23.6 | 73.8 | 68.6 | 91 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.19—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider: | | | Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth | Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any health care provider: | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Measured blood pressure | Discussed vaginal bleeding | Discussed family planning | | Counseled on how to recognize if immediate medical attention is required | Talked about mental health | Counseled on which foods to eat | Counseled on eating two additional meals | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 40.9 | 42.9 | 22.1 | 16.7 | 31.1 | 15.5 | 52.3 | 47.9 | 431 |
| Second | 47.7 | 41.6 | 23.2 | 15.9 | 28.5 | 12.3 | 54.5 | 48.8 | 432 |
| Middle | 53.7 | 50.4 | 24.0 | 17.0 | 31.4 | 13.5 | 57.8 | 51.9 | 381 |
| Fourth | 64.2 | 59.2 | 26.0 | 22.8 | 34.1 | 14.4 | 63.8 | 57.2 | 386 |
| Highest | 81.8 | 67.2 | 34.0 | 29.0 | 50.0 | 24.7 | 73.0 | 64.0 | 303 |
| Total | 56.0 | 51.2 | 25.4 | 19.7 | 34.1 | 15.6 | 59.4 | 53.3 | 1,933 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 18 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ² | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 56.1 | 51.3 | 25.3 | 19.7 | 34.1 | 15.8 | 59.6 | 53.3 | 1,949 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
 NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.20 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ¹ | | | | | | No postnatal check ² | Total | Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Number of births |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Less than 1 hour | 1–3 hours | 4–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3–6 days | Don't know | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 16.6 | 38.1 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 353 |
| 20–34 | 16.5 | 37.5 | 11.1 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 70.3 | 1,504 |
| 35–49 | 21.1 | 33.9 | 9.2 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 69.3 | 76 |
| Birth order³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 16.3 | 42.4 | 10.6 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 790 |
| 2–3 | 16.8 | 34.5 | 10.8 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 67.4 | 965 |
| 4–5 | 17.0 | 32.3 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 42.1 | 100.0 | 57.0 | 154 |
| 6+ | (25.2) | (23.9) | (10.0) | (1.7) | (1.2) | (0.0) | (37.9) | 100.0 | (60.9) | 24 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 18.5 | 44.0 | 11.5 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 1,536 |
| Elsewhere | 9.6 | 12.2 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 67.2 | 100.0 | 30.2 | 397 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 15.1 | 38.7 | 12.7 | 6.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 499 |
| Dalit | 15.4 | 34.6 | 8.5 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 62.2 | 359 |
| Janajati | 13.3 | 40.6 | 13.5 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 71.8 | 588 |
| Madhesi | 26.7 | 32.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 69.3 | 354 |
| Muslim | 15.4 | 39.4 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 69.5 | 131 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.1 | 37.6 | 11.1 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 17.9 | 37.2 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 28.0 | 100.0 | 69.2 | 666 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 8.3 | 35.0 | 16.0 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 33.5 | 100.0 | 63.9 | 129 |
| Hill | 12.2 | 40.5 | 11.2 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 639 |
| Terai | 20.1 | 36.0 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 70.9 | 1,166 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 12.0 | 38.4 | 13.9 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 71.9 | 358 |
| Urban | 11.1 | 39.8 | 13.6 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 232 |
| Rural | 13.7 | 36.0 | 14.3 | 9.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 73.5 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 20.1 | 35.1 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 64.3 | 500 |
| Urban | 19.0 | 34.1 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 61.3 | 367 |
| Rural | 23.0 | 37.8 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 9.9 | 37.5 | 14.3 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 28.7 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 295 |
| Urban | 12.9 | 38.9 | 17.1 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 73.3 | 216 |
| Rural | 1.9 | 33.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 48.6 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | 15.6 | 44.7 | 12.8 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 79.1 | 117 |
| Urban | 16.9 | 46.1 | 14.4 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 76 |
| Rural | 13.0 | 42.0 | 9.7 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 71.2 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 24.8 | 36.1 | 9.6 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 329 |
| Urban | 20.5 | 36.1 | 10.6 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 23.6 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 185 |
| Rural | 30.2 | 36.0 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 77.6 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 12.4 | 33.1 | 10.7 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 60.6 | 149 |
| Urban | 12.5 | 36.6 | 14.3 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 29.6 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 73 |
| Rural | 12.3 | 29.7 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 44.4 | 100.0 | 53.0 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 17.2 | 43.2 | 10.3 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 76.9 | 185 |
| Urban | 17.0 | 39.1 | 14.0 | 6.9 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 77.1 | 117 |
| Rural | 17.5 | 50.1 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 76.7 | 69 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 17.9 | 33.2 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 16.4 | 35.6 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 32.3 | 100.0 | 65.6 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 16.4 | 32.4 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 35.6 | 100.0 | 61.8 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 16.4 | 38.8 | 9.3 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 69.4 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 16.3 | 40.6 | 12.9 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 16.3 | 38.5 | 12.9 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 73.4 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 16.3 | 43.6 | 13.0 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 18.3 | 38.8 | 16.7 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 13.7 | 34.1 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 38.9 | 100.0 | 58.2 | 431 |
| Second | 17.1 | 36.7 | 9.6 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 67.5 | 432 |
| Middle | 17.5 | 37.6 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 71.8 | 381 |
| Fourth | 17.5 | 39.7 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 386 |
| Highest | 18.3 | 40.0 | 15.7 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 4.9 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 303 |
| Total | 16.7 | 37.4 | 10.1 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 69.7 | 1,933 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, nurse/auxiliary nurse midwife, health assistant/auxiliary health worker, female community health volunteer, or traditional birth attendant

² Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.21 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check | | | | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of births |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| | Doctor/nurse/auxiliary nurse midwife | Heath assistant/auxiliary health worker | Female community health volunteer | Traditional birth attendant | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 60.8 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 32.8 | 100.0 | 353 |
| 20–34 | 65.8 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 1,504 |
| 35–49 | 67.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 72.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 790 |
| 2–3 | 62.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 32.6 | 100.0 | 965 |
| 4–5 | 47.7 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 43.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| 6+ | (56.5) | (0.0) | (1.7) | (2.8) | (39.1) | 100.0 | 24 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 78.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 1,536 |
| Elsewhere | 13.3 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 10.2 | 69.8 | 100.0 | 397 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 65.6 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 63.5 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 30.8 | 100.0 | 666 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 59.6 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 100.0 | 129 |
| Hill | 66.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 31.3 | 100.0 | 639 |
| Terai | 64.4 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 29.1 | 100.0 | 1,166 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 68.0 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 358 |
| Urban | 68.1 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 232 |
| Rural | 67.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 53.4 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 35.7 | 100.0 | 500 |
| Urban | 51.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 38.7 | 100.0 | 367 |
| Rural | 58.9 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 8.6 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 65.4 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Urban | 72.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 216 |
| Rural | 45.5 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 51.4 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | 79.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Urban | 83.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Rural | 71.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 72.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 329 |
| Urban | 70.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Rural | 74.8 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 56.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 39.4 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Urban | 66.8 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 73 |
| Rural | 46.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 73.7 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Urban | 72.4 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Rural | 76.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 50.9 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 39.3 | 100.0 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 60.0 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 55.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 65.1 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 30.6 | 100.0 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 73.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 70.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 77.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 76.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 53.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 41.8 | 100.0 | 431 |
| Second | 59.2 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 432 |
| Middle | 65.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 28.2 | 100.0 | 381 |
| Fourth | 72.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 386 |
| Highest | 79.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 303 |
| Total | 64.9 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 1,933 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.22 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of most recent live births for whom a health care provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth: | | | | | | | | | Percent- age with five ² signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth | Number of births |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Examined the cord | Measured temper- ature | Mother told how to recognize if the baby needs immediate medical attention | Mother counseled on breast- feeding | Mother observed breast- feeding | Mother both counseled on breast- feeding and observed breast- feeding | Mother informed where to get help with breast- feeding | Mother informed where to seek treatment if the baby needs immediate medical attention | Weighed ¹ | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 47.8 | 43.7 | 30.5 | 59.1 | 54.9 | 50.4 | 25.9 | 36.6 | 78.4 | 18.7 | 353 |
| 20–34 | 55.9 | 54.6 | 40.0 | 64.3 | 59.9 | 53.9 | 33.3 | 43.8 | 81.6 | 29.6 | 1,504 |
| 35–49 | 60.1 | 60.5 | 41.3 | 64.6 | 62.3 | 58.3 | 30.1 | 37.2 | 78.8 | 35.6 | 76 |
| Birth order³ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 59.3 | 57.1 | 41.5 | 69.9 | 66.2 | 60.4 | 36.5 | 47.0 | 89.8 | 29.9 | 790 |
| 2–3 | 51.1 | 51.0 | 37.3 | 60.2 | 56.0 | 49.8 | 30.0 | 39.8 | 77.2 | 27.2 | 965 |
| 4–5 | 52.5 | 42.8 | 28.4 | 50.2 | 43.2 | 40.9 | 20.0 | 33.3 | 59.9 | 19.7 | 154 |
| 6+ | (51.6) | (51.3) | (39.1) | (56.3) | (54.6) | (54.6) | (32.7) | (38.9) | (72.1) | (39.1) | 24 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 62.3 | 62.3 | 45.1 | 72.2 | 68.2 | 61.5 | 37.9 | 48.8 | 97.3 | 34.0 | 1,536 |
| Elsewhere | 24.6 | 16.3 | 12.2 | 29.0 | 23.9 | 22.1 | 8.7 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 4.0 | 397 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 55.7 | 55.8 | 38.8 | 65.8 | 61.9 | 55.9 | 32.7 | 42.9 | 81.8 | 28.7 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 52.4 | 47.3 | 37.5 | 58.7 | 53.8 | 48.7 | 30.2 | 40.9 | 79.2 | 26.3 | 666 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 50.0 | 50.0 | 41.1 | 62.3 | 58.3 | 55.7 | 36.0 | 50.1 | 77.4 | 32.4 | 129 |
| Hill | 48.0 | 49.4 | 36.0 | 58.8 | 57.0 | 49.2 | 34.8 | 43.1 | 84.4 | 26.3 | 639 |
| Terai | 58.6 | 55.0 | 39.3 | 65.9 | 60.3 | 55.5 | 29.8 | 40.9 | 79.4 | 28.2 | 1,166 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 48.3 | 56.2 | 36.6 | 63.4 | 64.6 | 56.0 | 31.7 | 38.6 | 84.0 | 25.1 | 358 |
| Urban | 49.9 | 58.4 | 35.0 | 66.3 | 66.9 | 57.0 | 30.5 | 37.0 | 86.6 | 24.5 | 232 |
| Rural | 45.4 | 52.1 | 39.7 | 57.9 | 60.3 | 54.2 | 33.8 | 41.5 | 79.1 | 26.1 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 54.0 | 49.3 | 35.3 | 60.2 | 50.7 | 48.0 | 19.2 | 33.2 | 65.5 | 23.6 | 500 |
| Urban | 52.6 | 49.5 | 32.8 | 58.5 | 49.0 | 47.2 | 16.6 | 31.6 | 63.7 | 22.4 | 367 |
| Rural | 57.7 | 48.9 | 42.3 | 64.9 | 55.5 | 50.4 | 26.3 | 37.7 | 70.3 | 27.1 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 48.8 | 55.6 | 33.0 | 62.8 | 59.6 | 50.9 | 38.1 | 44.7 | 89.4 | 25.4 | 295 |
| Urban | 56.1 | 64.9 | 38.9 | 71.1 | 66.0 | 57.2 | 44.5 | 51.2 | 92.9 | 31.1 | 216 |
| Rural | 28.9 | 30.2 | 17.0 | 40.3 | 42.0 | 33.8 | 20.7 | 27.0 | 80.0 | 9.6 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | 58.0 | 57.6 | 48.1 | 67.4 | 67.1 | 58.7 | 36.5 | 50.3 | 88.3 | 36.9 | 117 |
| Urban | 59.9 | 60.5 | 52.8 | 70.4 | 69.8 | 59.5 | 36.7 | 53.0 | 94.4 | 39.0 | 76 |
| Rural | 54.4 | 52.2 | 39.2 | 61.7 | 61.9 | 57.3 | 36.1 | 45.2 | 76.7 | 32.8 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 66.6 | 56.6 | 43.7 | 69.5 | 63.9 | 60.7 | 38.4 | 49.7 | 87.8 | 33.8 | 329 |
| Urban | 67.6 | 58.7 | 46.5 | 72.8 | 72.9 | 68.9 | 46.7 | 53.6 | 87.5 | 36.4 | 185 |
| Rural | 65.4 | 53.9 | 40.1 | 65.2 | 52.3 | 50.3 | 27.7 | 44.8 | 88.3 | 30.4 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 44.0 | 42.5 | 34.6 | 51.2 | 53.0 | 46.3 | 33.2 | 40.1 | 75.6 | 24.2 | 149 |
| Urban | 46.2 | 47.4 | 38.6 | 54.0 | 56.7 | 50.9 | 33.5 | 42.7 | 78.9 | 26.1 | 73 |
| Rural | 41.9 | 37.8 | 30.7 | 48.4 | 49.4 | 41.8 | 33.0 | 37.5 | 72.4 | 22.3 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 62.2 | 50.1 | 45.6 | 68.6 | 61.9 | 56.6 | 40.7 | 52.8 | 90.3 | 35.4 | 185 |
| Urban | 60.5 | 50.8 | 43.5 | 70.8 | 65.9 | 59.2 | 40.8 | 51.6 | 93.0 | 34.9 | 117 |
| Rural | 65.0 | 49.1 | 49.1 | 64.7 | 55.1 | 52.2 | 40.5 | 54.8 | 85.7 | 36.2 | 69 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 51.9 | 44.7 | 33.9 | 56.4 | 45.9 | 43.9 | 19.2 | 30.0 | 61.2 | 23.1 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 51.8 | 50.1 | 34.4 | 57.4 | 54.5 | 48.8 | 29.5 | 37.1 | 75.9 | 25.8 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 50.2 | 49.5 | 32.0 | 52.8 | 47.8 | 42.7 | 25.6 | 33.5 | 68.9 | 22.8 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 53.5 | 50.7 | 36.9 | 62.1 | 61.4 | 55.1 | 33.4 | 40.7 | 83.1 | 28.8 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 56.4 | 56.4 | 42.1 | 69.0 | 66.6 | 59.8 | 37.4 | 50.1 | 91.8 | 30.7 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 52.9 | 50.9 | 36.1 | 65.7 | 62.9 | 55.8 | 33.6 | 44.9 | 90.1 | 25.8 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 61.8 | 64.6 | 51.1 | 73.8 | 72.2 | 65.8 | 43.2 | 57.8 | 94.3 | 38.0 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 67.5 | 73.0 | 49.7 | 82.0 | 75.2 | 66.2 | 48.2 | 55.4 | 95.2 | 35.4 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.4 | 39.8 | 31.6 | 50.6 | 46.9 | 42.8 | 28.3 | 34.1 | 69.0 | 23.0 | 431 |
| Second | 51.3 | 48.1 | 32.5 | 60.1 | 55.5 | 50.2 | 26.7 | 38.2 | 75.4 | 22.5 | 432 |
| Middle | 54.8 | 52.5 | 35.9 | 64.6 | 59.4 | 54.0 | 28.2 | 40.6 | 80.0 | 24.8 | 381 |
| Fourth | 60.8 | 58.3 | 44.0 | 68.7 | 65.3 | 58.2 | 33.8 | 46.3 | 88.4 | 33.1 | 386 |
| Highest | 65.5 | 71.9 | 52.1 | 77.6 | 73.5 | 66.4 | 46.3 | 56.3 | 97.3 | 39.6 | 303 |
| Total | 54.6 | 52.9 | 38.3 | 63.3 | 59.1 | 53.4 | 31.9 | 42.2 | 80.9 | 27.9 | 1,933 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

² The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counseling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognize if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.23 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn

Among the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for which mothers age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither mothers nor newborns received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received a postnatal check ¹ during the first 2 days after birth | | | | Number of births |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Mother | Newborn | Both mother and newborn | Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check ² | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | |
| <20 | 65.3 | 67.2 | 59.8 | 27.3 | 353 |
| 20–34 | 71.9 | 70.3 | 63.5 | 21.4 | 1,504 |
| 35–49 | 60.7 | 69.3 | 56.3 | 26.3 | 76 |
| Birth order³ | | | | | |
| 1 | 78.4 | 75.3 | 69.8 | 16.1 | 790 |
| 2–3 | 67.2 | 67.4 | 59.6 | 25.0 | 965 |
| 4–5 | 51.8 | 57.0 | 47.8 | 39.0 | 154 |
| 6+ | (40.8) | (60.9) | (40.8) | (39.1) | 24 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | |
| Health facility | 82.4 | 79.9 | 73.7 | 11.4 | 1,536 |
| Public sector | 81.2 | 78.6 | 72.4 | 12.5 | 1,191 |
| Private medical sector | 87.4 | 85.1 | 79.3 | 6.8 | 330 |
| NGO medical sector | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| Elsewhere | 23.2 | 30.2 | 19.5 | 66.2 | 397 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 71.6 | 70.0 | 62.8 | 21.2 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 67.6 | 69.2 | 62.2 | 25.4 | 666 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 63.8 | 63.9 | 57.7 | 30.1 | 129 |
| Hill | 70.1 | 68.7 | 63.3 | 24.5 | 639 |
| Terai | 71.0 | 70.9 | 62.7 | 20.8 | 1,166 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 77.3 | 71.9 | 67.3 | 18.1 | 358 |
| Urban | 78.5 | 71.0 | 67.0 | 17.5 | 232 |
| Rural | 75.1 | 73.5 | 67.9 | 19.3 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 57.8 | 64.3 | 52.2 | 30.1 | 500 |
| Urban | 55.1 | 61.3 | 48.6 | 32.3 | 367 |
| Rural | 65.4 | 72.7 | 62.2 | 24.1 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 73.9 | 66.7 | 61.4 | 20.8 | 295 |
| Urban | 81.3 | 73.3 | 68.7 | 14.1 | 216 |
| Rural | 53.6 | 48.6 | 41.4 | 39.2 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | 76.4 | 79.1 | 71.9 | 16.5 | 117 |
| Urban | 81.6 | 83.2 | 74.8 | 9.9 | 76 |
| Rural | 66.5 | 71.2 | 66.5 | 28.8 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 77.2 | 75.1 | 70.1 | 17.8 | 329 |
| Urban | 77.5 | 73.1 | 68.6 | 18.1 | 185 |
| Rural | 77.0 | 77.6 | 71.9 | 17.4 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 57.9 | 60.6 | 54.6 | 36.1 | 149 |
| Urban | 63.3 | 68.4 | 61.5 | 29.8 | 73 |
| Rural | 52.7 | 53.0 | 47.9 | 42.2 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 77.7 | 76.9 | 70.3 | 15.7 | 185 |
| Urban | 81.3 | 77.1 | 71.6 | 13.3 | 117 |
| Rural | 71.6 | 76.7 | 68.1 | 19.9 | 69 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| No education | 55.9 | 60.7 | 50.2 | 33.6 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 64.4 | 65.6 | 57.9 | 27.9 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 59.7 | 61.8 | 51.8 | 30.3 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 69.2 | 69.4 | 64.0 | 25.5 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 78.6 | 76.0 | 70.2 | 15.6 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 74.7 | 73.4 | 66.7 | 18.5 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 84.4 | 79.9 | 75.5 | 11.1 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 91.9 | 77.7 | 75.6 | 6.1 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 55.5 | 58.2 | 50.7 | 37.0 | 431 |
| Second | 65.4 | 67.5 | 59.5 | 26.6 | 432 |
| Middle | 71.4 | 71.8 | 63.0 | 19.8 | 381 |
| Fourth | 77.7 | 75.1 | 67.8 | 14.9 | 386 |
| Highest | 87.1 | 79.7 | 76.7 | 9.9 | 303 |
| Total | 70.2 | 69.7 | 62.6 | 22.6 | 1,933 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Includes checks from a doctor, nurse/auxiliary nurse midwife, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant

² Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.24 Bathing newborns

Among the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by timing of first bath, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Timing of first bath: | | | | Total | Number of births |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------|------------------|
| | Bathed less than 6 hours after birth | Bathed 6–23 hours after birth | Bathed 24 or more hours after birth | Don't know | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | |
| <20 | 11.4 | 6.1 | 81.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 353 |
| 20–34 | 8.7 | 2.7 | 85.8 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 1,504 |
| 35–49 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 88.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 4.3 | 3.2 | 90.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 1,536 |
| Public facility | 4.2 | 3.2 | 90.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1,191 |
| Private facility | 5.0 | 2.4 | 88.0 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 330 |
| NGO facility | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 14 |
| Elsewhere | 27.4 | 4.0 | 66.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 397 |
| Total | 9.0 | 3.3 | 85.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 1,933 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 9.25 Cord cutting

Among the most recent births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were delivered outside a health facility, percent distribution by instrument used to cut the umbilical cord, and percentage with the umbilical cord cut with a clean instrument, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Instrument used to cut the cord: | | | | Total | Percentage of cords cut with a clean instrument ² | Number of most recent live births delivered outside a facility in the 2 years preceding the survey |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | New metal instrument ¹ | Used metal instrument, boiled ¹ | Used metal instrument, not boiled ¹ | Other instrument | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 87.9 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 74 |
| 20–34 | 85.9 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 306 |
| 35–49 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 17 |
| Birth order³ | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 79.1 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 79.1 | 75 |
| 2–3 | 87.6 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 245 |
| 4–5 | 90.4 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 67 |
| 6+ | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 10 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.4 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 241 |
| Rural | 77.8 | 0.7 | 10.1 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 78.5 | 156 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 75.7 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 32 |
| Hill | 75.8 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 75.8 | 116 |
| Terai | 92.2 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 249 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 86.4 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 64 |
| Madhesh Province | 95.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 168 |
| Bagmati Province | (87.4) | (0.0) | (8.3) | (4.3) | 100.0 | (87.4) | 34 |
| Gandaki Province | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 14 |
| Lumbini Province | (83.9) | (2.1) | (10.1) | (3.9) | 100.0 | (86.0) | 51 |
| Karnali Province | 67.0 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 67.0 | 42 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | (71.6) | (0.0) | (11.6) | (16.8) | 100.0 | (71.6) | 24 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 90.3 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 144 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 83.1 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 170 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 85.1 | 1.0 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 105 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 79.8 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 65 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 84.9 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 84 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 90.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 60 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | (71.5) | (0.0) | (8.0) | (20.5) | 100.0 | (71.5) | 23 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 77.7 | 0.7 | 9.8 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 78.4 | 147 |
| Second | 92.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 116 |
| Middle | 91.1 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 76 |
| Fourth | (87.8) | (0.0) | (3.3) | (8.9) | 100.0 | (87.8) | 51 |
| Highest | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 7 |
| Total | 86.1 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 397 |

Note: Disaggregation by residence for province is not shown due to few cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Razor blade, knife, or scissors

² Clean instruments are new metal instruments and used metal instruments that were boiled.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.26 Cord care

Among the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with different substances applied to the stump of the umbilical cord, and percentage with nothing harmful applied to the umbilical cord, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Substances applied to the cord: | | | | | Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ³ | Number of births |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Nothing | Chlorhexidine | Other antiseptic ¹ | Other substance ² | Don't know | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 25.8 | 43.8 | 8.0 | 11.5 | 1.3 | 76.6 | 353 |
| 20–34 | 21.3 | 52.3 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 78.7 | 1,504 |
| 35–49 | 12.1 | 64.8 | 3.1 | 11.6 | 2.3 | 77.6 | 76 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 16.3 | 58.3 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 80.7 | 1,536 |
| Public facility | 15.6 | 61.2 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 82.4 | 1,191 |
| Private facility | 19.3 | 48.2 | 9.1 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 75.4 | 330 |
| NGO facility | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| Elsewhere | 42.8 | 23.9 | 3.9 | 25.4 | 0.7 | 69.0 | 397 |
| Birth order⁴ | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 19.5 | 51.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 76.6 | 790 |
| 2–3 | 23.4 | 51.3 | 5.9 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 79.4 | 965 |
| 4–5 | 23.5 | 50.2 | 7.2 | 13.2 | 0.4 | 79.9 | 154 |
| 6+ | (19.7) | (55.3) | (2.7) | (15.0) | (0.0) | (77.7) | 24 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.4 | 48.8 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 76.6 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 22.4 | 55.8 | 4.3 | 8.2 | 1.3 | 81.5 | 666 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 33.1 | 50.7 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 0.4 | 83.8 | 129 |
| Hill | 22.9 | 54.7 | 0.6 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 77.5 | 639 |
| Terai | 19.9 | 49.4 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 1.8 | 78.1 | 1,166 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 23.3 | 48.6 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 76.6 | 358 |
| Urban | 20.4 | 46.2 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 73.6 | 232 |
| Rural | 28.7 | 53.1 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 82.1 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 24.4 | 39.3 | 19.0 | 11.5 | 1.3 | 81.2 | 500 |
| Urban | 26.9 | 35.6 | 19.0 | 12.4 | 1.2 | 80.3 | 367 |
| Rural | 17.8 | 49.5 | 18.9 | 9.1 | 1.6 | 83.8 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 28.9 | 45.9 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 74.6 | 295 |
| Urban | 26.3 | 45.4 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 72.1 | 216 |
| Rural | 36.1 | 47.3 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 1.1 | 81.4 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | 17.1 | 63.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 80.1 | 117 |
| Urban | 15.1 | 65.3 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 80.4 | 76 |
| Rural | 20.9 | 58.7 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 79.6 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 14.7 | 62.2 | 1.9 | 10.0 | 1.4 | 78.1 | 329 |
| Urban | 14.8 | 61.5 | 2.2 | 10.8 | 1.3 | 77.0 | 185 |
| Rural | 14.6 | 63.2 | 1.7 | 8.9 | 1.4 | 79.4 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 23.6 | 54.3 | 0.2 | 12.7 | 1.5 | 76.9 | 149 |
| Urban | 20.0 | 56.7 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 1.3 | 75.1 | 73 |
| Rural | 27.0 | 52.1 | 0.5 | 12.9 | 1.7 | 78.7 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 14.3 | 67.6 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 2.1 | 80.1 | 185 |
| Urban | 12.9 | 66.2 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 77.1 | 117 |
| Rural | 16.6 | 69.9 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 85.2 | 69 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 23.1 | 43.8 | 11.2 | 13.5 | 1.7 | 76.8 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 24.9 | 50.9 | 6.7 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 81.0 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 29.0 | 48.0 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 0.4 | 82.7 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 20.7 | 53.9 | 5.5 | 10.3 | 0.7 | 79.3 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 18.2 | 55.4 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 76.9 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 18.2 | 54.3 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 76.8 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 18.3 | 57.1 | 2.9 | 7.1 | 2.2 | 76.9 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 26.4 | 44.2 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 77.4 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 27.8 | 49.6 | 2.2 | 11.0 | 1.0 | 78.7 | 431 |
| Second | 25.4 | 52.6 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 83.2 | 432 |
| Middle | 18.1 | 47.2 | 11.2 | 12.1 | 2.2 | 75.5 | 381 |
| Fourth | 17.1 | 53.7 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 76.6 | 386 |
| Highest | 18.5 | 53.5 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 76.2 | 303 |
| Total | 21.8 | 51.2 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 1.5 | 78.3 | 1,933 |

Note: Mothers can report more than one substance applied to the stump of the umbilical cord. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Includes alcohol, spirit, or gentian violet

² Includes mustard oil, ash, animal dung, or other substances

³ Either nothing applied to the cord or nothing other than chlorhexidine or another antiseptic applied

⁴ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.27 Use of chlorhexidine

Among the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage with chlorhexidine applied to the stump of the umbilical cord, and percentage with chlorhexidine applied to the stump of the umbilical cord within 24 hours after birth, and among the most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey with chlorhexidine applied to the stump of the umbilical cord, percent distribution by number of days chlorhexidine was applied, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage with chlorhexidine applied to the cord | Percentage with chlorhexidine applied within 24 hours after birth | Number of births | Number of days chlorhexidine was applied to the cord: | | | | Total | Number of births with chlorhexidine applied to the cord |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | 1 | 2–6 | 7+ | Don't know | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 43.8 | 35.0 | 353 | 64.8 | 14.4 | 18.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 155 |
| 20–34 | 52.3 | 44.2 | 1,504 | 68.8 | 14.0 | 15.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 786 |
| 35–49 | 64.8 | 53.8 | 76 | 77.4 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 58.3 | 49.7 | 1,536 | 71.3 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 895 |
| Public facility | 61.2 | 53.9 | 1,191 | 75.5 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 729 |
| Private facility | 48.2 | 35.3 | 330 | 52.7 | 23.3 | 18.7 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 159 |
| NGO facility | * | * | 14 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 7 |
| Elsewhere | 23.9 | 16.6 | 397 | 43.7 | 20.1 | 36.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 51.2 | 42.2 | 790 | 69.0 | 13.4 | 15.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 405 |
| 2–3 | 51.3 | 43.6 | 965 | 69.8 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 495 |
| 4–5 | 50.2 | 40.3 | 154 | 58.9 | 10.8 | 30.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77 |
| 6+ | (55.3) | (53.6) | 24 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 13 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 48.8 | 40.3 | 1,266 | 66.1 | 15.4 | 16.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 618 |
| Rural | 55.8 | 47.7 | 666 | 72.9 | 11.5 | 14.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 372 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 48.6 | 37.9 | 358 | 60.5 | 22.3 | 14.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 174 |
| Urban | 46.2 | 36.0 | 232 | 58.4 | 25.9 | 13.4 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 107 |
| Rural | 53.1 | 41.3 | 126 | 63.9 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Madhesh Province | 39.3 | 29.4 | 500 | 34.1 | 22.7 | 40.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 196 |
| Urban | 35.6 | 27.7 | 367 | 37.7 | 19.5 | 40.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 131 |
| Rural | 49.5 | 34.2 | 132 | 26.9 | 29.0 | 41.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Bagmati Province | 45.9 | 40.1 | 295 | 79.7 | 8.3 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Urban | 45.4 | 38.5 | 216 | 77.4 | 9.3 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98 |
| Rural | 47.3 | 44.7 | 79 | (85.6) | (5.6) | (8.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 37 |
| Gandaki Province | 63.0 | 48.9 | 117 | 78.0 | 13.2 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 73 |
| Urban | 65.3 | 49.6 | 76 | (75.9) | (15.9) | (4.9) | (3.3) | 100.0 | 50 |
| Rural | 58.7 | 47.7 | 40 | (82.4) | (7.4) | (7.7) | (2.5) | 100.0 | 24 |
| Lumbini Province | 62.2 | 58.7 | 329 | 83.0 | 6.7 | 9.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 205 |
| Urban | 61.5 | 57.4 | 185 | 77.5 | 9.0 | 12.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Rural | 63.2 | 60.4 | 145 | 89.7 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Karnali Province | 54.3 | 45.7 | 149 | 85.0 | 11.9 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Urban | 56.7 | 44.4 | 73 | 81.0 | 16.4 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Rural | 52.1 | 47.1 | 76 | 89.2 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 39 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 67.6 | 58.9 | 185 | 82.5 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Urban | 66.2 | 56.6 | 117 | 78.9 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Rural | 69.9 | 62.6 | 69 | 88.2 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 43.8 | 35.2 | 357 | 51.7 | 22.1 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 157 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 50.9 | 43.6 | 656 | 70.6 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 334 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 48.0 | 40.4 | 332 | 69.2 | 16.6 | 13.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 53.9 | 46.8 | 325 | 71.9 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 175 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 55.4 | 45.9 | 828 | 73.1 | 11.7 | 13.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 459 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 54.3 | 46.1 | 497 | 73.1 | 11.4 | 14.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 57.1 | 45.6 | 332 | 73.1 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 189 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 44.2 | 40.3 | 91 | (66.8) | (8.2) | (24.3) | (0.7) | 100.0 | 40 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 49.6 | 41.8 | 431 | 75.9 | 14.6 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 214 |
| Second | 52.6 | 45.6 | 432 | 65.4 | 10.7 | 21.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 227 |
| Middle | 47.2 | 39.7 | 381 | 70.5 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Fourth | 53.7 | 43.4 | 386 | 64.4 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 207 |
| Highest | 53.5 | 43.7 | 303 | 66.9 | 15.1 | 17.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 162 |
| Total | 51.2 | 42.9 | 1,933 | 68.6 | 14.0 | 15.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 990 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

Table 9.28 Men's involvement in maternal health care

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2, percentage who report that their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 | | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups | | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 | | Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child | Number of men | Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up | Number of men | Percentage who report that their child was born in a health facility | Number of men | Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility | Number of men |
| Father's age at interview | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | * | 11 | * | 11 | * | 11 | * | 9 |
| 20–34 | 94.7 | 587 | 70.8 | 556 | 79.3 | 587 | 85.8 | 466 |
| 35–49 | 96.1 | 178 | 76.4 | 171 | 81.7 | 178 | 87.9 | 145 |
| Number of children ever fathered | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 95.7 | 293 | 78.7 | 281 | 89.2 | 293 | 88.3 | 261 |
| 2–3 | 95.8 | 391 | 69.1 | 374 | 78.9 | 391 | 85.4 | 308 |
| 4–5 | 91.1 | 81 | 65.5 | 74 | 55.1 | 81 | (76.5) | 45 |
| 6+ | * | 12 | * | 9 | * | 12 | * | 5 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 97.2 | 190 | 76.4 | 184 | 88.3 | 190 | 90.6 | 168 |
| Dalit | 95.6 | 109 | 64.0 | 105 | 74.6 | 109 | 83.4 | 82 |
| Janajati | 94.5 | 264 | 71.2 | 250 | 82.0 | 264 | 90.7 | 217 |
| Madhesi | 93.1 | 172 | 73.7 | 160 | 74.0 | 172 | 77.5 | 127 |
| Muslim | (94.4) | 37 | (67.3) | 35 | (60.7) | 37 | * | 22 |
| Other | * | 4 | * | 4 | * | 4 | * | 4 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.4 | 521 | 74.6 | 497 | 80.4 | 521 | 86.9 | 419 |
| Rural | 94.2 | 256 | 66.8 | 241 | 78.6 | 256 | 84.2 | 201 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 96.0 | 55 | 55.7 | 53 | 73.2 | 55 | 90.1 | 40 |
| Hill | 94.9 | 263 | 75.9 | 249 | 82.6 | 263 | 88.8 | 217 |
| Terai | 95.0 | 459 | 71.8 | 436 | 79.0 | 459 | 83.9 | 363 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 95.3 | 138 | 76.1 | 131 | 76.0 | 138 | 91.4 | 105 |
| Urban | 95.4 | 93 | 71.7 | 88 | 76.0 | 93 | (92.4) | 70 |
| Rural | 95.2 | 45 | 85.3 | 43 | 76.0 | 45 | (89.5) | 34 |
| Madhesh Province | 91.3 | 183 | 69.1 | 167 | 67.7 | 183 | 79.5 | 124 |
| Urban | 91.6 | 131 | 69.0 | 120 | 66.6 | 131 | 79.3 | 87 |
| Rural | 90.7 | 52 | 69.4 | 47 | 70.5 | 52 | 80.0 | 37 |
| Bagmati Province | 95.6 | 156 | 82.4 | 149 | 87.1 | 156 | 88.8 | 136 |
| Urban | 96.9 | 117 | 86.1 | 114 | 92.3 | 117 | 88.1 | 108 |
| Rural | 91.8 | 39 | 70.5 | 36 | 71.3 | 39 | (91.3) | 28 |
| Gandaki Province | 97.9 | 47 | 81.9 | 46 | 94.0 | 47 | 92.1 | 44 |
| Urban | (97.4) | 38 | (89.6) | 37 | (94.8) | 38 | (94.7) | 36 |
| Rural | * | 10 | * | 10 | * | 10 | * | 9 |
| Lumbini Province | 98.7 | 136 | 68.2 | 134 | 85.7 | 136 | 88.7 | 116 |
| Urban | 98.4 | 78 | 67.6 | 77 | 81.6 | 78 | 88.5 | 64 |
| Rural | 99.0 | 57 | 69.0 | 57 | 91.3 | 57 | 89.0 | 52 |
| Karnali Province | 91.2 | 61 | 56.0 | 56 | 71.2 | 61 | 76.8 | 44 |
| Urban | 90.5 | 29 | 68.6 | 26 | 70.0 | 29 | (78.2) | 20 |
| Rural | 91.9 | 33 | 45.1 | 30 | 72.3 | 33 | 75.5 | 24 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 97.5 | 56 | 60.4 | 54 | 91.8 | 56 | 80.1 | 51 |
| Urban | (100.0) | 35 | (67.7) | 35 | (94.6) | 35 | (85.5) | 33 |
| Rural | (93.2) | 21 | (47.0) | 19 | (87.0) | 21 | (70.1) | 18 |
| Father's education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 83.3 | 65 | 44.8 | 55 | 60.4 | 65 | (72.4) | 40 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 93.1 | 313 | 66.4 | 292 | 73.1 | 313 | 81.8 | 229 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 92.0 | 151 | 69.2 | 139 | 71.0 | 151 | 84.0 | 107 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 94.0 | 162 | 63.8 | 153 | 75.0 | 162 | 79.9 | 122 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 98.2 | 327 | 78.1 | 321 | 87.3 | 327 | 89.1 | 285 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 99.3 | 199 | 76.2 | 198 | 84.9 | 199 | 84.8 | 169 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 96.4 | 127 | 81.0 | 123 | 91.0 | 127 | 95.4 | 116 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 100.0 | 71 | 88.7 | 71 | 93.3 | 71 | 95.4 | 67 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.28—Continued

| Background characteristic | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 | | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups | | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 | | Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 was born in a health facility | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child | | Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up | | Percentage who report that their child was born in a health facility | | Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility | |
| | | Number of men | | Number of men | | Number of men | | Number of men |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 89.6 | 152 | 51.3 | 136 | 59.7 | 152 | 80.4 | 91 |
| Second | 94.7 | 138 | 65.0 | 131 | 81.2 | 138 | 78.0 | 112 |
| Middle | 93.5 | 154 | 65.3 | 144 | 72.6 | 154 | 78.5 | 112 |
| Fourth | 97.8 | 172 | 83.0 | 168 | 85.9 | 172 | 89.4 | 148 |
| Highest | 98.9 | 161 | 90.1 | 159 | 98.1 | 161 | 97.2 | 158 |
| Total | 95.0 | 777 | 72.0 | 738 | 79.8 | 777 | 86.0 | 620 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.29 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or health care worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or health care worker for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage examined for breast cancer | Percentage tested for cervical cancer | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | |
| 15–29 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 7,715 |
| 30–49 | 6.5 | 11.4 | 7,130 |
| 30–34 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 5.7 | 11.8 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 6.5 | 13.7 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 7.9 | 13.6 | 1,332 |
| 30–44 | 6.1 | 10.9 | 5,798 |
| 40–49 | 7.1 | 13.6 | 2,961 |
| Number of living children | | | |
| 0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 4,288 |
| 1–2 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 6,708 |
| 3–4 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 3,279 |
| 5+ | 1.5 | 6.5 | 570 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Never married | 1.1 | 0.2 | 3,203 |
| Married or living together | 5.2 | 8.2 | 11,180 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 5.6 | 5.7 | 462 |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | | |
| Not employed | 4.1 | 5.5 | 4,147 |
| Employed for cash | 6.0 | 9.2 | 5,194 |
| Employed not for cash | 3.0 | 4.5 | 5,504 |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 5.8 | 10.2 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 4.5 | 6.4 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 1.9 | 1.7 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 5.0 | 7.7 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | 4.2 | 5.5 | 791 |
| Hill | 5.7 | 8.5 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 3.4 | 5.0 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 3.7 | 4.2 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 4.3 | 4.8 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 2.9 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 2.6 | 3.7 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 2.5 | 2.7 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 7.3 | 12.1 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 8.3 | 13.8 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 3.0 | 5.1 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 6.4 | 9.6 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 6.8 | 10.4 | 992 |
| Rural | 5.4 | 7.6 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 3.8 | 5.2 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 4.3 | 7.3 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 3.0 | 4.9 | 909 |
| Urban | 3.3 | 5.8 | 507 |
| Rural | 2.5 | 3.7 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 2.7 | 4.4 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 3.0 | 4.8 | 796 |
| Rural | 2.0 | 3.9 | 484 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 2.8 | 5.0 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 3.8 | 5.8 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 3.9 | 6.5 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 3.7 | 5.1 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 4.9 | 6.5 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 4.9 | 6.3 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 4.9 | 6.8 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 12.6 | 18.0 | 656 |

(Continued...)

Table 9.29—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage examined for breast cancer | Percentage tested for cervical cancer | Number of women |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2,628 |
| Second | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 3.1 | 4.1 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 3.9 | 5.4 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 9.2 | 14.9 | 3,135 |
| Total | 4.4 | 6.4 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.30 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem and background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Problems in accessing health care | | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Getting permission to go for treatment | Getting money for treatment | Distance to health facility | Not wanting to go alone | At least one problem accessing health care | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 15.4 | 29.7 | 33.6 | 61.7 | 69.6 | 2,643 |
| 20–34 | 15.4 | 32.8 | 34.9 | 51.8 | 63.1 | 7,216 |
| 35–49 | 17.6 | 41.9 | 42.4 | 55.7 | 69.2 | 4,986 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | |
| 0 | 12.0 | 25.8 | 28.3 | 54.5 | 62.2 | 4,288 |
| 1–2 | 16.1 | 34.9 | 35.3 | 50.9 | 63.6 | 6,708 |
| 3–4 | 19.2 | 44.6 | 48.4 | 60.5 | 74.1 | 3,279 |
| 5+ | 29.6 | 58.4 | 61.6 | 71.5 | 84.4 | 570 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 10.8 | 25.5 | 28.2 | 54.6 | 61.9 | 3,203 |
| Married or living together | 17.7 | 37.4 | 39.5 | 54.9 | 67.3 | 11,180 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 13.0 | 51.6 | 42.3 | 54.9 | 73.4 | 462 |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 13.7 | 29.3 | 28.5 | 54.1 | 63.0 | 4,147 |
| Employed for cash | 14.9 | 35.3 | 35.6 | 50.4 | 63.1 | 5,194 |
| Employed not for cash | 19.0 | 39.8 | 45.3 | 59.7 | 71.9 | 5,504 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 13.9 | 29.5 | 32.7 | 47.4 | 58.9 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 21.1 | 45.2 | 45.2 | 60.8 | 74.6 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 16.3 | 35.0 | 36.2 | 54.7 | 66.2 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 14.5 | 36.2 | 38.6 | 59.7 | 69.2 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 17.2 | 37.9 | 41.6 | 65.3 | 75.0 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.6 | 32.5 | 31.9 | 52.2 | 62.9 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 21.7 | 41.4 | 48.7 | 60.6 | 73.7 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 18.1 | 40.2 | 52.2 | 63.0 | 74.9 | 791 |
| Hill | 17.9 | 33.9 | 41.6 | 55.5 | 67.0 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 14.6 | 35.8 | 32.6 | 53.6 | 65.0 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 21.2 | 43.3 | 46.4 | 60.8 | 74.2 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 19.6 | 43.5 | 41.1 | 57.2 | 70.7 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 24.3 | 43.0 | 56.7 | 67.6 | 80.9 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 14.3 | 38.7 | 44.4 | 63.3 | 72.9 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 12.9 | 38.4 | 44.3 | 64.9 | 74.5 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 18.5 | 39.5 | 44.9 | 58.8 | 68.3 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 12.8 | 27.6 | 26.0 | 45.1 | 56.8 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 9.2 | 23.4 | 18.6 | 41.2 | 51.5 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 27.6 | 44.7 | 56.2 | 61.4 | 78.4 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 11.5 | 23.6 | 30.8 | 51.5 | 61.6 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 9.7 | 21.6 | 27.5 | 51.2 | 60.2 | 992 |
| Rural | 15.7 | 28.5 | 38.8 | 52.2 | 65.0 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 14.6 | 32.0 | 31.0 | 50.4 | 60.3 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 11.7 | 26.6 | 23.1 | 45.7 | 54.3 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 18.5 | 39.3 | 41.8 | 57.0 | 68.4 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 37.6 | 55.4 | 61.4 | 70.7 | 82.6 | 909 |
| Urban | 35.5 | 53.6 | 53.1 | 67.5 | 78.7 | 507 |
| Rural | 40.3 | 57.8 | 71.8 | 74.9 | 87.5 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 11.2 | 35.7 | 31.8 | 48.6 | 64.5 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 11.0 | 33.0 | 28.5 | 45.3 | 59.9 | 796 |
| Rural | 11.6 | 40.1 | 37.2 | 54.0 | 72.1 | 484 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 22.3 | 50.4 | 52.3 | 65.4 | 78.5 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 20.9 | 41.3 | 42.7 | 59.9 | 73.1 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 21.8 | 44.4 | 45.9 | 61.9 | 75.0 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 19.9 | 38.1 | 39.3 | 58.0 | 71.2 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 9.7 | 23.7 | 26.0 | 47.1 | 56.6 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 12.0 | 27.7 | 29.6 | 51.0 | 60.8 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 6.6 | 18.6 | 21.2 | 42.1 | 51.2 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 4.0 | 8.7 | 10.5 | 26.8 | 33.6 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 28.7 | 52.1 | 65.6 | 71.5 | 84.9 | 2,628 |
| Second | 21.3 | 45.5 | 50.9 | 63.9 | 77.6 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 15.4 | 36.9 | 36.9 | 57.4 | 68.9 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 11.7 | 29.8 | 26.0 | 47.5 | 59.1 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 6.0 | 16.1 | 12.6 | 37.7 | 45.3 | 3,135 |
| Total | 16.1 | 35.3 | 37.2 | 54.9 | 66.3 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9.31 Distance from health care

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Travel time to nearest health facility | | | | Total | Means of transport to nearest health facility | | | | Total | Number of women |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------|-------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| | <30 minutes | 30–59 minutes | 60–119 minutes | ≥2 hours | | Motorized ¹ | Not motorized ² | Walking | Other | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 76.1 | 15.1 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 83.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,643 |
| 20–34 | 78.4 | 13.0 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 6.0 | 81.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,216 |
| 35–49 | 75.7 | 14.6 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 5.0 | 84.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,986 |
| Accessing health care | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Distance to health facility is a problem | 57.2 | 22.7 | 14.2 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 3.9 | 86.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,520 |
| Distance to health facility is not a problem | 88.9 | 8.8 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 7.3 | 80.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,325 |
| Means of transport to nearest health facility | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motorized ¹ | 84.2 | 13.9 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | na | 1,658 |
| Not motorized ² | 88.7 | 10.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | na | 894 |
| Walking | 75.3 | 14.2 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | na | 12,289 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | na | 4 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 82.8 | 11.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 6.4 | 81.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 64.8 | 20.2 | 11.5 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 5.3 | 85.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 57.8 | 24.4 | 14.4 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 97.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 791 |
| Hill | 66.3 | 16.1 | 12.2 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 0.2 | 91.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 86.8 | 11.4 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 10.8 | 75.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 68.8 | 18.2 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 11.2 | 68.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 73.7 | 16.6 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 22.9 | 11.7 | 65.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 59.5 | 21.4 | 13.3 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 10.3 | 74.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 87.5 | 11.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 3.0 | 87.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 88.7 | 10.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 2.9 | 87.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 84.0 | 13.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 3.3 | 87.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 83.3 | 9.2 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 3.9 | 86.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 91.4 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 4.8 | 85.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 49.8 | 28.4 | 15.8 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 94.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 76.9 | 14.6 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 1.8 | 87.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 80.9 | 12.3 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 2.2 | 84.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 992 |
| Rural | 67.2 | 20.1 | 10.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 95.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 77.8 | 13.4 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 7.5 | 81.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 83.6 | 10.2 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 83.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 70.0 | 17.7 | 10.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 7.9 | 78.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 58.5 | 19.3 | 15.6 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 96.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 909 |
| Urban | 62.2 | 17.3 | 13.6 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 94.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 507 |
| Rural | 53.8 | 21.8 | 18.2 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 99.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 66.3 | 20.3 | 11.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 13.8 | 78.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 72.2 | 18.5 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 17.2 | 72.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 796 |
| Rural | 56.5 | 23.2 | 15.3 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 88.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 484 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 71.1 | 17.5 | 8.3 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 4.2 | 87.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 73.4 | 15.9 | 7.6 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 6.7 | 82.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 73.1 | 15.7 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 5.1 | 84.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 73.7 | 16.2 | 7.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 8.3 | 80.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 82.2 | 11.1 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 7.0 | 80.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 79.9 | 12.5 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 8.2 | 79.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 85.3 | 9.3 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 5.5 | 81.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 92.8 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 2.9 | 79.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.2 | 26.3 | 19.7 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 95.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,628 |
| Second | 66.0 | 21.7 | 9.7 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 85.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 80.6 | 14.6 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 9.7 | 76.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 91.1 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 8.8 | 76.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 97.2 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 2.7 | 81.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,135 |
| Total | 77.1 | 13.9 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 6.0 | 82.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and three-wheeler

² Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle/rickshaw, and boat without motor

Key Findings

- **Vaccinations:** By the time of the survey, 80% of children age 12–23 months were fully vaccinated against all basic antigens and 52% were fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. Four percent of children did not receive any vaccines.
- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection:** 1% of children under age 5 had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey, and advice or treatment was sought for 75% of these children.
- **Fever:** 23% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, and 78% of them were taken to a health facility for advice or treatment.
- **Diarrhea:** 10% of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and 57% of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment or advice. Forty-five percent of children with diarrhea were given oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding. Only 11% of children were given ORS and zinc, and 28% did not receive any treatment.
- **Care seeking:** Among children under age 5, 60% with symptoms of ARI, 63% with fever, and 42% with diarrhea were taken for advice or treatment to a private sector facility.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and program managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Nepal.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and care-seeking behaviors for, three common childhood illnesses: acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea.

10.1 CHILD'S SIZE

Information on a baby's birth weight is important because birth weight is an indirect indicator of maternal nutrition as well as a predictive indicator of potential neonatal death and of malnutrition if the child survives. Several programs to address low birth weight are under way in Nepal, including interventions designed to improve maternal nutrition through quality antenatal care services and to care for small and sick newborns at hospitals (Ministry of Health and Population 2022a).

The 2022 NDHS solicited information from mothers on the size of their live births in the 2 years preceding the survey. Based on mothers' reporting, 5% of babies were very small at birth, 10% were smaller than average, and 85% were average or larger than average.

Information on birth weight was derived from written records or the mother's recall. Overall, information on birth weight was available for 81% of babies (data were captured through written records for 15% of children and through the mother's recall for 66%) (Table 10.1).

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Universal immunization of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial in reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In Nepal, routine childhood vaccines include bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis), oral polio vaccine (OPV) or fractional inactivated polio vaccine (fIPV), pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type B), pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, rotavirus vaccine, measles-rubella vaccine (MR), and Japanese encephalitis.

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways during the survey: from written vaccination records, including vaccination or health cards, and from verbal reports. For each child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the vaccination card or other document used for recording the child's immunizations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If a vaccination was not recorded on the vaccination card or document as having been administered, the mother was asked to recall whether that particular vaccination had been given.

If the mother was not able to present the vaccination card or other document for a child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received the BCG, oral and injectable polio, DPT-HepB-Hib, pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, rotavirus, measles-rubella, and Japanese encephalitis vaccines. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multidose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Ninety-nine percent of children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months ever had a vaccination card or other document on which their vaccinations were recorded (**Table 10.2**). However, not all mothers were able to produce their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview. Vaccination cards were available and seen at the time of the interview for 79% of children age 12–23 months and 61% of children age 24–35 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Vaccination card retention increases with increasing mother's education. For instance, vaccination cards were seen for 74% of children age 12–23 months whose mothers had no education, as compared with 83% of those whose mothers had a secondary education.
- The percentage of children age 12–23 months with a vaccination card seen ranged from 74% in the lowest wealth quintile to 84% in the middle wealth quintile.

10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

Fully vaccinated: basic antigens

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic antigens, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of polio vaccine given as oral polio vaccine (OPV)
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine given as measles-rubella (MR)

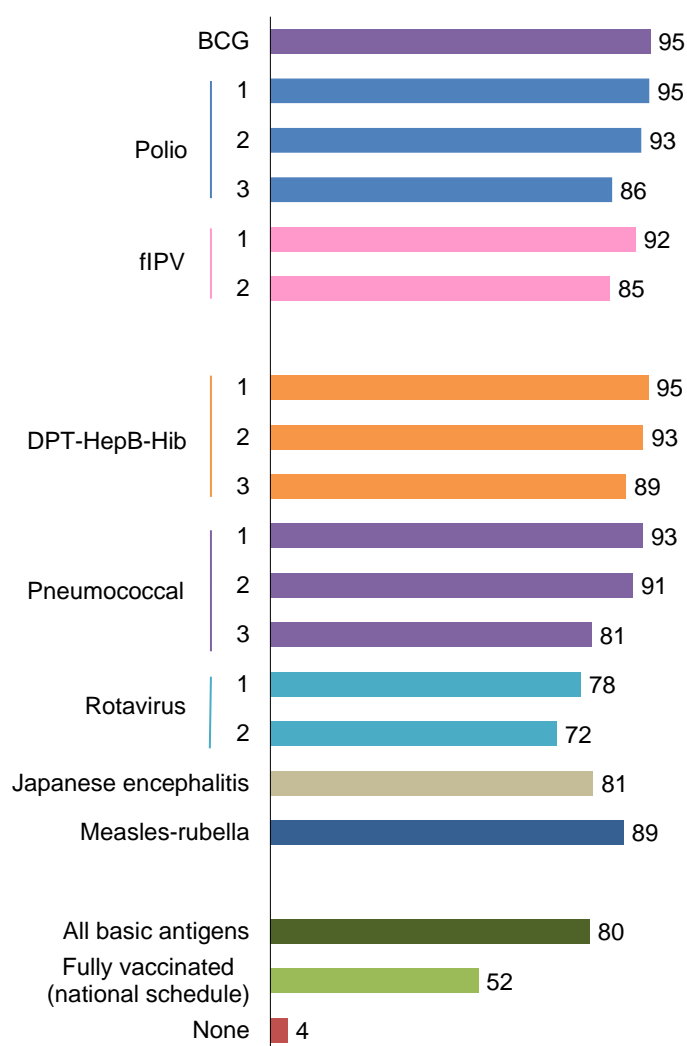
Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children receiving all “basic” antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against all basic antigens if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of oral polio vaccine and DTP-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-rubella vaccine. In Nepal, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at first clinic contact, while the OPV and DPT-containing vaccines are given at age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-rubella should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

Nationally, 80% of children age 12–23 months were fully vaccinated with basic antigens at any time before the survey. Four percent of children age 12–23 months did not receive any vaccinations (**Table 10.3** and **Figure 10.1**).

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12–23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey



Trends: The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens at any time before the survey increased from 43% in 1996 to 78% in 2016 and 80% in 2022 (**Figure 10.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among children age 12–23 months, those receiving all basic antigens declines as birth order increases, from 82% for first-order births to 66% for fourth- to fifth-order births (**Table 10.4**).
- A higher percentage of children age 12–23 months in the mountain zone (89%) than in the hill (84%) or terai (77%) zone received all basic antigens.
- The proportion of children age 12–23 months who are fully immunized with basic antigens is highest in Gandaki Province (93%) and lowest in Madhesh Province (68%) (**Figure 10.3**).
- Six percent of children age 12–23 months whose mothers had no education did not receive any vaccinations, as compared with only 2% of those whose mothers had a secondary education.

Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens at any time before the survey

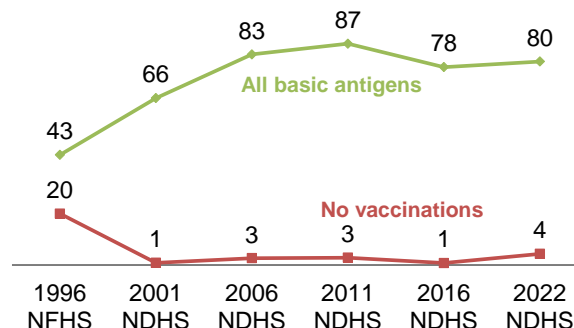
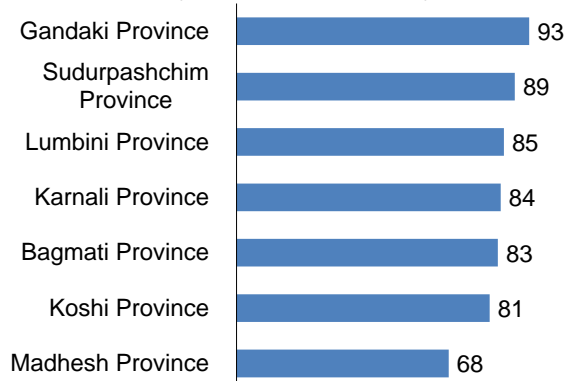


Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by province

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens at any time before the survey



10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (age 12–23 months)

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule, a child must receive the following:

- One dose of BCG vaccine
- Three doses of OPV and two doses of fIPV
- Three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
- Three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
- Two doses of rotavirus vaccine
- One dose of MR
- One dose of Japanese encephalitis

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens as well as two doses of fIPV, three doses of the pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose

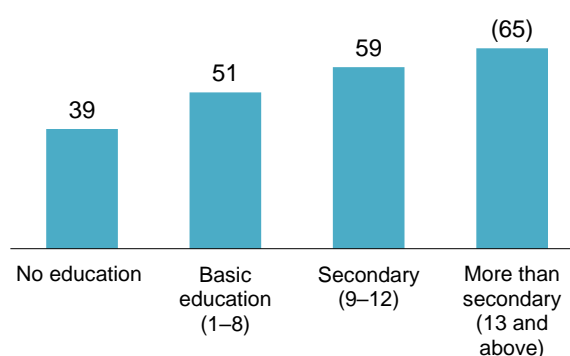
of Japanese encephalitis vaccine. Nationally, 52% of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated according to the national immunization schedule (**Table 10.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of male children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule than female children (55% versus 49%).
- The percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule increases with increasing mother's education, from 39% among those whose mother has no education to 59% among those whose mother has a secondary education (**Figure 10.4**).
- The percentage of children age 12–23 months fully vaccinated according to the national schedule is highest (57%) in the fourth wealth quintile and lowest in the second wealth quintile (45%).

Figure 10.4 Vaccination coverage by mother's education

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) at any time before the survey



Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Source of Vaccinations

Almost all children in Nepal (98%) receive vaccinations from the public medical sector. The private medical sector is not a prominent source of vaccinations across the provinces with the exception of Bagmati Province, where 5% of children receive vaccinations from the private medical sector (**Table 10.5**).

Impact of COVID-19 on Receiving Vaccinations

The 2022 NDHS asked if any of the vaccines were missed or delayed due to COVID-19. Overall, vaccinations were missed or delayed due to COVID-19 for 18% of children. In the case of 21% of children who did not receive any vaccinations, COVID-19 was reported as a reason for not receiving the vaccines (**Table 10.6**).

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION AND CARE-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

Acute respiratory infections are a major public health problem among children under age 5 in Nepal, and pneumonia has emerged as the leading cause of death among children in that age group. The Community-Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (CB-IMNCI) program focuses on five major diseases among children under age 5: pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, measles, and malnutrition.

Under the CB-IMNCI program, female community health volunteers (FCHVs) carry out health promotional activities, provide essential commodities such as oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, identify and assess diseases, and refer children to a health facility if danger signs appear (Ministry of Health and Population 2021).

Care seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Only 1% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 10.7**). Seventy-five percent of children who had ARI symptoms were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and 39% received treatment on the same day (data not shown).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children living in households where solid fuel is used for cooking (2%) were more likely to have symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey than children in households using clean fuel and technology (1%).
- The percentage of children with symptoms of ARI is higher in Karnali Province (4%) than in the other provinces (2% or less).

Source of Advice or Treatment for Symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI, advice or treatment was more often sought from private medical sector facilities (60%) than from public sector facilities (19%) (**Table 10.8**).

Among private sector facilities, the prominent sources are private clinics (40%) and pharmacies (25%). Health posts are the most common public sector source (14%).

10.4 FEVER AND CARE-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

Fever is the most common illness among children in Nepal. It can be the manifestation of mild illnesses such as the common cold or severe illnesses such as malaria, measles, pneumonia, or Japanese encephalitis.

Care seeking for fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Twenty-three percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-eight percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and 41% received antibiotics. Advice or treatment was sought the same or next day for 55% of these children (**Table 10.9**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought increased from 53% in 1996 to 80% in 2016 before decreasing slightly to 78% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children under age 5 with fever increases from 18% among those under age 6 months to 27% among those age 6–11 months and generally declines thereafter (**Table 10.9**).
- The percentage of children with fever is highest in Karnali Province (28%) and lowest in Madhesh Province (20%).

- The percentage of children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought ranges from 70% in Karnali Province to 89% in Madhesh Province.
- The percentage of children with fever who took antibiotics is highest in Madhesh Province (53%) and lowest in Karnali Province (32%).
- Children with fever were more likely to be taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment if their mother had no education (82%) than if their mother had more than a higher secondary education (76%).

Source of Advice or Treatment for Fever

Among children under age 5 with fever, advice or treatment was more likely to be sought from a private medical sector facility (63%) than from a public sector facility (16%) (**Table 10.10**). Private clinics (31%) and pharmacies (29%) are the most common private sector sources.

10.5 DIARRHEAL DISEASE

Diarrheal disease remains an important cause of mortality and morbidity among young children in Nepal. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhea. ORT can be provided as increased fluids (especially increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or as homemade fluids. Zinc has been shown to reduce the severity and duration of diarrhea, and the CB-IMNCI protocol recommends that all children with diarrhea receive a 10-day course of zinc.

10.5.1 Diarrhea and Care-seeking Behavior

Care seeking for diarrhea

Children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

The survey findings show that the prevalence of diarrhea among children under age 5 is 10%. Advice or treatment was sought for 57% of children who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 10.11**).

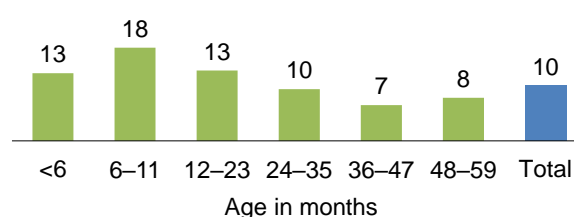
Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought increased from 44% in 2001 to 64% in 2016 before declining slightly to 57% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhea is highest (18%) among children age 6–11 months and followed by those age 12–23 months and less than age 6 months (13% each) (**Figure 10.5**).
- The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea varies according to source of drinking water. Surprisingly, the percentage is lower among those with an unimproved source of drinking water (4%) than among those with an improved source (11%).

Figure 10.5 Diarrhea prevalence by age

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



- The percentage of children with diarrhea is highest in Bagmati Province (13%) and lowest in Gandaki Province (8%).

10.5.2 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

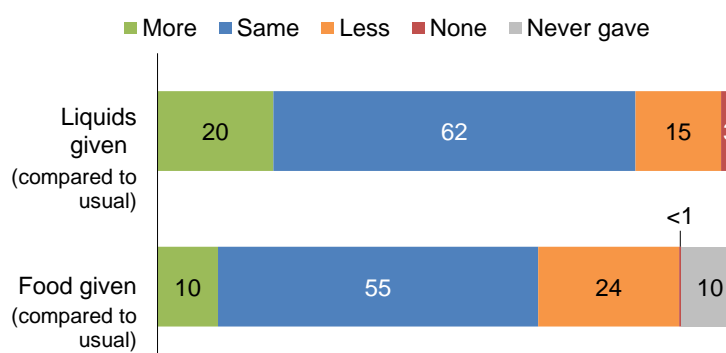
Children with diarrhea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Twenty percent of children under age 5 suffering from diarrhea were given more fluids than their usual intake, while 62% were given the same volume of liquids and 15% were given a lesser amount of liquids. More than half (55%) of children with diarrhea were given the same amount of food (as recommended), while only 4% were given a small quantity of food. Three percent of children were not given any fluids during diarrhea, and less than 1% were given no food (Table 10.12 and Figure 10.6).

Figure 10.6 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty-two percent of male children under age 5 with diarrhea were given more fluids, as compared with 17% of female children (Table 10.12).
- Similarly, 22% of urban children with diarrhea were given more fluids, compared with 16% of rural children.
- Sixty-five percent of children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding survey were breastfed as usual.
- Feeding practices among children with diarrhea vary considerably by ecological zone. For example, the percentage of children with diarrhea who were given increased fluids was much higher in the hill zone than in the terai zone (28% versus 16%).
- The percentage of children with diarrhea who received more liquids increases substantially with increasing mother's education, from 7% among those whose mothers had no education to 26% among those whose mothers had a secondary education (Table 10.12).

10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhea are given increased fluids or a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

As per the CB-IMNCI protocol, cases of diarrhea should be treated with ORS and zinc. The 2022 NDHS results show that 38% of children under age 5 with diarrhea received ORS and 18% received zinc, while 11% received both ORS and zinc as recommended. Thirty-six percent of children were given ORS and continued feeding (Table 10.13 and Figure 10.7).

The CB-IMNCI protocol recommends that children under age 5 with diarrhea be treated with zinc for 10 days. Among children with diarrhea who were given zinc, only 2% received the full dose (Table 10.14).

Trends: The proportion of children under age 5 with diarrhea who were treated with zinc and ORS increased from 5% in 2011 to 11% in 2022. However, the proportion who took zinc for the recommended 10 days declined from 30% in 2016 to 2% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- More female children under age 5 with diarrhea were given ORS and zinc than male children (12% and 9%, respectively) (Table 10.13).
- The percentage of children with diarrhea who were given ORT and continued feeding is higher in the hill zone (56%) than in the terai zone (39%).
- The proportion of children with diarrhea who were given ORT and continued feeding increases from 36% among those whose mother has no education to 47% among those whose mother has a secondary education.
- Similarly, the percentage of children with diarrhea who received ORS and zinc is lower among those whose mother has no education (8%) than among those whose mother has a secondary education (12%).
- Female children (33%) were more likely than male children (25%) to be given no treatment.

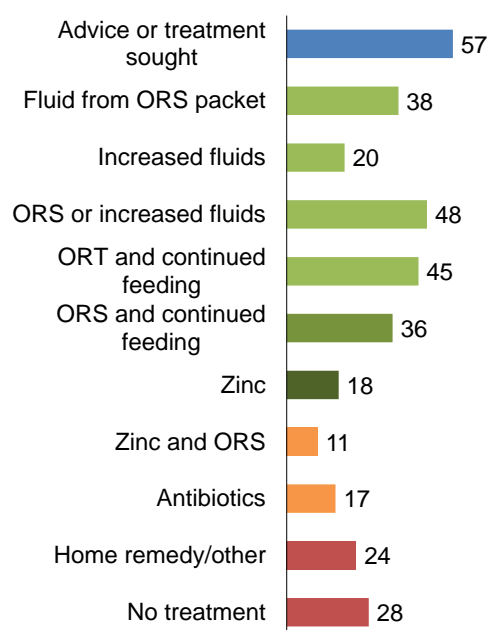
Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhea

Among children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, 42% were taken to private medical sector facilities for advice or treatment while only 15% were taken to public sector facilities. The primary private medical sector service providers are private clinics (22%) and pharmacies (19%). Health posts are the prominent public sector source (11%) (Table 10.15).

Among children with diarrhea who received ORS, 52% were taken to a private medical sector facility for advice or treatment and 31% were taken to a public sector facility. Similarly, among children who received zinc, 69% were taken to private sector facilities, while only 25% were taken to public sector facilities.

Figure 10.7 Treatment of diarrhea

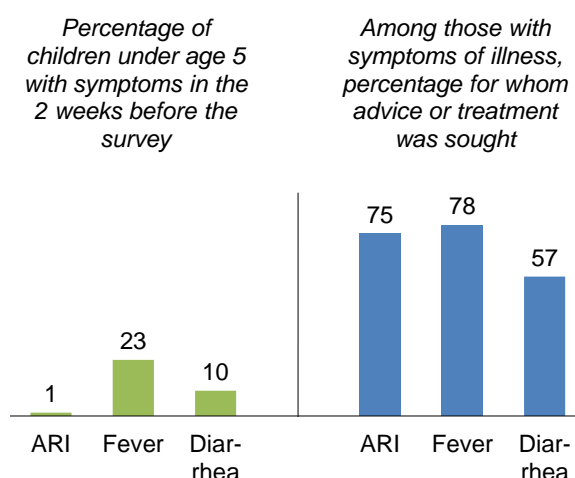
Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS

During the 2 weeks preceding the survey, fever was the most common illness among children under age 5 (23%). Children with fever were more often taken for advice or treatment (78%) than those with symptoms of ARI (75%); only slightly more than half (57%) of children with diarrhea were taken for advice or treatment (**Figure 10.8**).

Figure 10.8 Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on child health, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1** Child's size
- **Table 10.2** Possession and observation of vaccination cards
- **Table 10.3** Vaccinations by source of information
- **Table 10.4** Vaccinations by background characteristics
- **Table 10.5** Source of vaccinations
- **Table 10.6** Children receiving vaccinations impacted by COVID-19
- **Table 10.7** Children with symptoms of ARI
- **Table 10.8** Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI
- **Table 10.9** Children with fever and care seeking for fever
- **Table 10.10** Source of advice or treatment for children with fever
- **Table 10.11** Children with diarrhea and care seeking for diarrhea
- **Table 10.12** Feeding practices during diarrhea
- **Table 10.13** Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhea
- **Table 10.14** Duration of treatment with zinc for diarrhea
- **Table 10.15** Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea

Table 10.1 Child's size

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth and percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report), according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate | | | | | Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to: | | | Number of births |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|------------------|
| | Very small | Smaller than average | Average or larger | Don't know | Total | Written record | Mother's report | Either | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 5.5 | 11.0 | 83.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 66.7 | 78.9 | 365 |
| 20–34 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 85.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 66.0 | 81.5 | 1,534 |
| 35–49 | 1.1 | 17.7 | 81.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 65.2 | 79.3 | 78 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 6.0 | 10.2 | 83.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 74.3 | 89.6 | 821 |
| 2–3 | 3.2 | 9.7 | 87.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 61.8 | 77.2 | 976 |
| 4–5 | 3.8 | 10.7 | 85.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 49.1 | 60.1 | 156 |
| 6+ | (10.8) | (22.1) | (67.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (2.9) | (69.2) | (72.1) | 24 |
| Mother's smoking status | | | | | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/tobacco | (14.5) | (9.3) | (76.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (13.4) | (54.7) | (68.1) | 38 |
| Does not smoke | 4.3 | 10.1 | 85.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 14.9 | 66.3 | 81.2 | 1,939 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.8 | 9.6 | 85.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 66.4 | 81.8 | 1,295 |
| Rural | 3.9 | 11.2 | 84.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 65.3 | 79.3 | 683 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 5.4 | 12.2 | 81.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 65.3 | 77.7 | 132 |
| Hill | 3.2 | 8.9 | 87.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 15.9 | 68.3 | 84.2 | 648 |
| Terai | 5.1 | 10.6 | 84.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 64.9 | 79.5 | 1,197 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 4.0 | 10.7 | 85.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 23.9 | 59.7 | 83.6 | 368 |
| Urban | 4.6 | 9.5 | 85.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25.3 | 60.6 | 85.9 | 242 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 13.0 | 83.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 57.9 | 79.2 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 3.0 | 8.7 | 88.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 60.3 | 65.8 | 514 |
| Urban | 4.0 | 8.5 | 87.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 58.5 | 64.2 | 377 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 9.3 | 90.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 65.3 | 70.3 | 137 |
| Bagmati Province | 5.0 | 7.7 | 87.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 68.1 | 89.3 | 299 |
| Urban | 5.2 | 8.2 | 86.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 69.1 | 93.0 | 219 |
| Rural | 4.5 | 6.1 | 89.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 65.2 | 79.4 | 81 |
| Gandaki Province | 3.6 | 14.9 | 81.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.6 | 68.6 | 88.3 | 117 |
| Urban | 3.2 | 16.2 | 80.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 78.1 | 94.4 | 76 |
| Rural | 4.3 | 12.5 | 83.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25.9 | 50.7 | 76.7 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 5.6 | 9.9 | 84.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 74.7 | 88.1 | 335 |
| Urban | 6.7 | 11.1 | 82.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 75.8 | 87.6 | 187 |
| Rural | 4.3 | 8.4 | 86.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 15.2 | 73.4 | 88.6 | 148 |
| Karnali Province | 6.1 | 12.2 | 80.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 67.3 | 76.1 | 152 |
| Urban | 5.1 | 8.0 | 86.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 70.7 | 79.3 | 75 |
| Rural | 7.1 | 16.3 | 75.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 64.0 | 73.0 | 78 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 6.0 | 12.6 | 81.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 17.2 | 72.9 | 90.2 | 192 |
| Urban | 5.4 | 10.1 | 84.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.5 | 73.7 | 93.2 | 120 |
| Rural | 7.0 | 16.9 | 75.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 71.7 | 85.2 | 72 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.4 | 12.9 | 84.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 53.3 | 61.5 | 367 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 6.3 | 11.2 | 82.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 62.7 | 75.9 | 677 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 6.5 | 14.1 | 79.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 58.2 | 69.3 | 340 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 6.2 | 8.3 | 85.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 67.3 | 82.6 | 337 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 3.9 | 8.2 | 87.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 73.9 | 91.9 | 842 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 4.4 | 7.5 | 87.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 71.6 | 90.2 | 505 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 3.2 | 9.2 | 87.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17.1 | 77.3 | 94.4 | 337 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 5.1 | 8.5 | 86.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25.5 | 69.7 | 95.2 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.6 | 11.8 | 82.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 60.7 | 69.1 | 444 |
| Second | 2.7 | 11.1 | 86.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 61.1 | 75.4 | 443 |
| Middle | 6.1 | 6.8 | 87.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 64.0 | 79.9 | 388 |
| Fourth | 3.4 | 10.8 | 85.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 18.4 | 70.3 | 88.7 | 396 |
| Highest | 5.0 | 9.7 | 85.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.2 | 78.2 | 97.3 | 306 |
| Total | 4.5 | 10.1 | 85.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 14.9 | 66.1 | 80.9 | 1,977 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Children age 12–23 months | | | Children age 24–35 months | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹ | Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹ | Number of children | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹ | Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹ | Number of children |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 98.6 | 79.2 | 486 | 99.1 | 61.9 | 537 |
| Female | 99.0 | 77.7 | 474 | 98.0 | 60.0 | 529 |
| Birth order | | | | | | |
| 1 | 99.7 | 75.9 | 401 | 99.6 | 66.4 | 440 |
| 2–3 | 98.6 | 80.8 | 463 | 98.5 | 59.6 | 507 |
| 4–5 | 96.5 | 79.4 | 80 | 95.3 | 46.8 | 101 |
| 6+ | * | * | 15 | (94.6) | (44.9) | 18 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.4 | 78.0 | 623 | 99.0 | 60.4 | 685 |
| Rural | 97.8 | 79.4 | 336 | 97.9 | 62.0 | 381 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 99.3 | 83.5 | 68 | 97.9 | 57.5 | 66 |
| Hill | 98.8 | 78.1 | 301 | 99.2 | 63.5 | 375 |
| Terai | 98.8 | 78.1 | 591 | 98.3 | 59.8 | 625 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 98.9 | 76.7 | 168 | 98.3 | 61.1 | 165 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 79.3 | 106 | 98.2 | 57.5 | 103 |
| Rural | 97.1 | 72.2 | 61 | 98.3 | 67.1 | 63 |
| Madhesh Province | 98.8 | 74.4 | 269 | 98.1 | 52.7 | 304 |
| Urban | 99.3 | 75.1 | 206 | 98.8 | 53.3 | 235 |
| Rural | 97.4 | 72.3 | 63 | 95.8 | 50.6 | 69 |
| Bagmati Province | 98.8 | 85.6 | 134 | 97.9 | 65.0 | 178 |
| Urban | (100.0) | (87.2) | 90 | 98.5 | 64.2 | 131 |
| Rural | 96.3 | 82.2 | 44 | 96.3 | 67.3 | 47 |
| Gandaki Province | 100.0 | 72.3 | 51 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 67 |
| Urban | (100.0) | (66.1) | 27 | (100.0) | (54.2) | 45 |
| Rural | (100.0) | (79.4) | 24 | (100.0) | (74.7) | 22 |
| Lumbini Province | 98.8 | 81.5 | 172 | 100.0 | 68.8 | 184 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 76.8 | 96 | 100.0 | 73.3 | 84 |
| Rural | 97.2 | 87.3 | 76 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 100 |
| Karnali Province | 97.4 | 73.4 | 79 | 97.6 | 61.5 | 79 |
| Urban | 94.6 | 65.1 | 39 | 98.5 | 66.6 | 33 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 81.4 | 40 | 96.9 | 57.8 | 45 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 99.5 | 85.6 | 87 | 99.0 | 63.8 | 89 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 87.3 | 59 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 54 |
| Rural | 98.4 | 82.3 | 28 | 97.4 | 56.5 | 35 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| No education | 96.4 | 73.9 | 197 | 96.2 | 47.0 | 262 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 98.9 | 76.7 | 338 | 99.0 | 64.3 | 367 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 97.8 | 73.8 | 168 | 99.3 | 62.7 | 179 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 100.0 | 79.5 | 171 | 98.8 | 65.9 | 188 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 99.9 | 83.4 | 385 | 99.6 | 65.1 | 378 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 99.8 | 85.2 | 234 | 99.3 | 66.1 | 229 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 100.0 | 80.7 | 150 | 100.0 | 63.6 | 150 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | (100.0) | (67.4) | 39 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 59 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 96.8 | 74.0 | 233 | 97.5 | 54.5 | 265 |
| Second | 99.1 | 76.8 | 224 | 99.0 | 64.4 | 210 |
| Middle | 99.6 | 84.0 | 180 | 98.8 | 63.3 | 232 |
| Fourth | 99.6 | 78.0 | 193 | 98.1 | 58.6 | 199 |
| Highest | 100.0 | 82.2 | 129 | 100.0 | 66.6 | 160 |
| Total | 98.8 | 78.5 | 959 | 98.6 | 60.9 | 1,066 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Nepal DHS 2022

| Vaccine | Children age 12–23 months | | | | Children age 24–35 months | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | Vaccination card ¹ | Mother's report | Either source (crude coverage) | Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3} | Vaccination card ¹ | Mother's report | Either source (crude coverage) | Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{3,4} |
| BCG | 78.0 | 17.2 | 95.2 | 95.1 | 60.2 | 32.9 | 93.2 | 92.6 |
| DPT-HepB-Hib | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 78.0 | 16.7 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 60.9 | 32.1 | 93.1 | 92.4 |
| 2 | 77.3 | 16.2 | 93.4 | 93.2 | 60.4 | 31.5 | 91.8 | 91.3 |
| 3 | 74.8 | 14.3 | 89.1 | 87.7 | 59.8 | 29.2 | 89.0 | 87.0 |
| OPV | | | | | | | | |
| OPV 1 | 77.9 | 17.0 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 60.9 | 33.0 | 94.0 | 93.3 |
| OPV 2 | 76.7 | 16.2 | 92.9 | 92.6 | 60.4 | 32.5 | 92.9 | 92.4 |
| OPV 3 | 72.2 | 13.3 | 85.6 | 83.8 | 58.3 | 27.8 | 86.1 | 83.7 |
| fIPV | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 75.6 | 15.9 | 91.5 | 91.5 | 58.2 | 31.5 | 89.7 | 89.0 |
| 2 | 69.9 | 15.2 | 85.1 | 82.9 | 51.4 | 30.2 | 81.6 | 79.7 |
| Pneumococcal | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 77.8 | 15.4 | 93.3 | 93.0 | 60.7 | 30.1 | 90.8 | 89.6 |
| 2 | 76.4 | 14.4 | 90.8 | 90.2 | 59.7 | 28.4 | 88.1 | 86.8 |
| 3 | 69.5 | 11.0 | 80.5 | 76.4 | 57.9 | 22.7 | 80.6 | 75.7 |
| Rotavirus | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 65.5 | 12.3 | 77.8 | 77.6 | 9.7 | 22.2 | 31.9 | 23.4 |
| 2 | 60.3 | 11.5 | 71.8 | 71.2 | 7.7 | 19.9 | 27.6 | 20.1 |
| Measles-rubella | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 73.6 | 14.9 | 88.5 | 83.4 | 59.8 | 30.7 | 90.5 | 81.7 |
| 2 | na | na | na | na | 54.8 | 28.5 | 83.3 | 82.3 |
| Japanese encephalitis | 66.9 | 14.0 | 80.9 | 80.9 | 57.5 | 30.6 | 88.1 | 87.6 |
| Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)⁵ | 69.0 | 11.0 | 80.0 | 76.0 | 56.9 | 24.6 | 81.6 | 73.8 |
| Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)⁵ | 45.6 | 6.5 | 52.1 | 48.7 | 6.3 | 12.3 | 18.6 | 13.6 |
| No vaccinations | 0.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | na | 0.0 | 5.5 | 5.5 | na |
| Number of children | 752 | 207 | 959 | 959 | 650 | 416 | 1,066 | 1,066 |

na = Not applicable

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

fIPV = Fractional inactivated polio vaccine

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

² Received by age 12 months

³ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

⁴ Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles-rubella 2 and Japanese encephalitis, which should be received by age 24 months

⁵ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella vaccine

⁶ For children age 12–23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of OPV, two doses of fIPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, one dose of measles-rubella, and one dose of Japanese encephalitis

Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated according to national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | DPT-HepB-Hib | | | | | | OPV | | | fIPV | | | Pneumococcal | | | Rotavirus | | | Measles-rubella 1 | Japanese encephalitis phallitis | Fully vaccinated (basic anti-sch- phallitis) ¹ | Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ² | No vacci- nations | Number of children | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| | 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | |
| | BCG | 1 | 2 | 3 | OPV 1 | OPV 2 | OPV 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 95.5 | 95.3 | 93.8 | 90.0 | 95.3 | 93.6 | 87.5 | 91.4 | 86.0 | 93.5 | 91.4 | 81.9 | 79.0 | 72.4 | 90.4 | 84.6 | 81.5 | 54.7 | 4.3 | 486 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 94.8 | 94.1 | 93.1 | 88.2 | 94.6 | 92.2 | 83.6 | 91.7 | 84.2 | 93.1 | 90.3 | 79.0 | 76.6 | 71.1 | 86.6 | 77.1 | 78.4 | 49.4 | 4.5 | 474 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 94.2 | 90.8 | 94.7 | 93.2 | 86.4 | 91.1 | 86.2 | 93.4 | 91.2 | 83.1 | 78.5 | 72.4 | 90.6 | 84.4 | 81.8 | 54.9 | 4.9 | 401 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2–3 | 95.7 | 95.4 | 93.9 | 89.9 | 95.6 | 94.1 | 88.0 | 93.1 | 87.1 | 93.8 | 91.3 | 80.2 | 77.4 | 71.0 | 89.5 | 80.2 | 81.3 | 51.4 | 3.5 | 463 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4–5 | 92.8 | 89.9 | 86.8 | 79.8 | 91.8 | 85.1 | 71.0 | 84.8 | 69.9 | 89.4 | 86.1 | 70.8 | 74.8 | 70.9 | 73.8 | 65.8 | 66.2 | 39.6 | 7.2 | 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6+ | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaccination card³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seen | 99.4 | 99.4 | 98.5 | 95.4 | 99.3 | 97.8 | 92.1 | 96.4 | 89.1 | 99.2 | 97.4 | 88.6 | 83.5 | 76.8 | 93.9 | 85.2 | 87.9 | 58.1 | 0.2 | 752 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not seen or no longer has | 82.9 | 80.9 | 78.4 | 69.4 | 82.3 | 78.7 | 64.7 | 77.8 | 74.1 | 74.9 | 70.1 | 53.3 | 59.7 | 55.8 | 72.0 | 67.8 | 53.6 | 31.3 | 17.1 | 195 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never had | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.8 | 94.8 | 93.7 | 89.0 | 95.1 | 93.2 | 85.3 | 92.1 | 85.8 | 93.1 | 91.2 | 81.1 | 78.7 | 71.8 | 89.1 | 81.6 | 79.8 | 52.6 | 4.7 | 623 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 95.9 | 94.5 | 93.0 | 89.2 | 94.7 | 92.3 | 86.1 | 90.4 | 83.9 | 93.7 | 90.1 | 79.2 | 76.3 | 71.8 | 87.4 | 79.6 | 80.3 | 51.1 | 3.8 | 336 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 99.3 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 95.3 | 98.0 | 97.4 | 92.6 | 94.7 | 92.6 | 95.3 | 93.1 | 87.4 | 80.4 | 74.5 | 94.4 | 85.6 | 89.1 | 60.3 | 0.7 | 68 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hill | 93.6 | 92.6 | 92.2 | 90.3 | 93.0 | 92.2 | 87.9 | 90.6 | 87.2 | 92.0 | 91.0 | 85.3 | 77.9 | 73.3 | 90.6 | 84.7 | 84.3 | 58.7 | 6.0 | 301 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Terai | 95.5 | 95.3 | 93.5 | 87.8 | 95.5 | 92.8 | 83.6 | 91.7 | 83.2 | 93.7 | 90.5 | 77.2 | 77.5 | 70.7 | 86.8 | 78.4 | 76.7 | 47.7 | 4.0 | 591 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 94.3 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 91.9 | 93.3 | 89.9 | 81.5 | 89.4 | 84.2 | 88.9 | 85.7 | 75.7 | 72.4 | 68.4 | 91.8 | 78.7 | 80.8 | 45.0 | 5.7 | 168 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 93.9 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 92.6 | 93.9 | 89.9 | 84.3 | 90.1 | 86.1 | 89.4 | 86.4 | 74.8 | 73.7 | 71.8 | 91.5 | 78.8 | 83.3 | 49.6 | 6.1 | 106 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 95.2 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 90.8 | 92.3 | 89.9 | 76.7 | 88.0 | 81.1 | 88.0 | 84.5 | 77.4 | 70.0 | 62.6 | 92.3 | 78.6 | 76.7 | 37.2 | 4.8 | 61 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madhesh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Province | 95.0 | 94.8 | 90.8 | 82.4 | 95.4 | 91.6 | 76.7 | 89.2 | 76.5 | 93.1 | 88.1 | 70.4 | 77.6 | 68.0 | 80.9 | 74.4 | 67.7 | 41.9 | 4.0 | 269 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.1 | 95.2 | 92.0 | 84.3 | 96.0 | 93.4 | 76.6 | 90.5 | 78.3 | 92.9 | 88.8 | 72.4 | 80.6 | 70.2 | 83.4 | 77.0 | 68.9 | 42.4 | 4.0 | 206 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 94.8 | 93.5 | 86.9 | 76.0 | 93.4 | 85.8 | 77.2 | 84.8 | 70.6 | 93.5 | 85.6 | 63.9 | 67.8 | 60.7 | 72.8 | 65.7 | 63.7 | 40.5 | 4.0 | 63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bagmati | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Province | 90.7 | 90.1 | 89.6 | 87.9 | 90.1 | 89.6 | 89.1 | 89.1 | 87.0 | 89.6 | 88.6 | 84.1 | 75.0 | 69.9 | 85.0 | 81.4 | 83.4 | 60.3 | 9.3 | 134 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | (92.1) | (92.1) | (92.1) | (90.3) | (92.1) | (92.1) | (92.1) | (92.1) | (92.1) | (92.1) | (92.1) | (86.8) | (75.6) | (69.7) | (87.5) | (84.3) | (85.7) | (62.1) | (7.9) | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 87.8 | 86.1 | 84.4 | 83.1 | 86.1 | 84.4 | 83.1 | 82.9 | 76.5 | 84.5 | 81.5 | 78.5 | 73.9 | 70.2 | 79.8 | 75.5 | 78.5 | 56.6 | 12.2 | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gandaki | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Province | 100.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 99.0 | 98.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 93.5 | 89.8 | 89.8 | 97.6 | 95.2 | 93.4 | 79.2 | 0.0 | 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (96.8) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (87.9) | (87.9) | (100.0) | (94.7) | (96.8) | (82.0) | (0.0) | 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | (100.0) | (97.9) | (97.9) | (97.9) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (96.7) | (97.9) | (95.8) | (97.9) | (97.9) | (86.0) | (92.0) | (92.0) | (94.8) | (95.8) | (89.4) | (75.9) | (0.0) | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(Continued...)

Table 10.4—Continued

| Background characteristic | DPT-HepB-Hib | | | | | OPV | | | fIPV | | | Pneumococcal | | | Rotavirus | | | Measles-rubella 1 | Japanese encephalitis phalitis | Fully vaccinated (basic anti-schegens) ¹ | Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ² | No vaccinations | Number of children |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | OPV 1 | OPV 2 | OPV 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | BCG | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lumbini Province | 96.6 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 90.8 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 96.0 | 92.3 | 94.6 | 89.7 | 96.6 | 96.1 | 88.6 | 83.7 | 77.1 | 92.5 | 85.1 | 85.3 | 57.6 | 3.4 | 172 | | |
| Urban | 96.2 | 96.2 | 96.2 | 87.9 | 96.2 | 96.2 | 95.0 | 90.6 | 95.1 | 88.9 | 96.2 | 96.2 | 90.6 | 83.4 | 72.6 | 92.8 | 85.4 | 82.2 | 56.8 | 3.8 | 96 | | |
| Rural | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 94.4 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 94.4 | 94.0 | 90.8 | 97.2 | 95.9 | 86.1 | 84.1 | 82.8 | 92.1 | 84.7 | 89.2 | 58.6 | 2.8 | 76 | | |
| Karnali Province | 96.5 | 95.4 | 94.9 | 92.1 | 95.5 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 87.8 | 90.8 | 86.2 | 93.6 | 91.8 | 83.9 | 74.4 | 71.2 | 91.9 | 83.2 | 84.3 | 55.8 | 2.9 | 79 | | |
| Urban | 92.9 | 91.8 | 90.7 | 89.6 | 92.0 | 89.8 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 87.2 | 82.8 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 83.8 | 74.0 | 69.4 | 92.9 | 85.8 | 85.0 | 60.0 | 5.9 | 39 | | |
| Rural | 100.0 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 94.5 | 98.9 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 89.3 | 94.3 | 89.4 | 98.9 | 95.3 | 84.1 | 74.8 | 72.9 | 90.9 | 80.8 | 83.6 | 51.7 | 0.0 | 40 | | |
| Sudurpashchim | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Province | 97.2 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 94.5 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 93.8 | 97.2 | 93.1 | 97.8 | 96.6 | 88.3 | 77.9 | 72.2 | 95.0 | 85.7 | 88.8 | 54.0 | 1.5 | 87 | | |
| Urban | 95.9 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 94.0 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 93.2 | 93.2 | 96.7 | 92.1 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 88.8 | 76.8 | 72.9 | 94.1 | 83.4 | 87.2 | 53.6 | 2.2 | 59 | | |
| Rural | 100.0 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 95.5 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 95.0 | 98.4 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 87.2 | 80.2 | 70.8 | 96.9 | 90.6 | 92.1 | 54.8 | 0.0 | 28 | | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 92.6 | 92.0 | 89.7 | 79.7 | 93.2 | 89.0 | 89.0 | 76.0 | 87.8 | 76.7 | 89.2 | 85.3 | 66.2 | 76.7 | 68.6 | 75.9 | 68.6 | 65.8 | 38.8 | 6.1 | 197 | | |
| Basic education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1–8) | 94.5 | 93.8 | 92.5 | 88.6 | 93.7 | 91.9 | 91.9 | 85.4 | 90.4 | 83.5 | 92.5 | 90.0 | 81.7 | 76.7 | 71.1 | 88.0 | 78.9 | 80.5 | 50.6 | 5.3 | 338 | | |
| Lower basic education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1–5) | 93.8 | 92.8 | 90.2 | 84.2 | 92.3 | 89.5 | 89.5 | 82.7 | 90.0 | 83.3 | 92.1 | 88.0 | 79.7 | 76.0 | 67.1 | 84.6 | 73.6 | 77.1 | 47.7 | 5.9 | 168 | | |
| Upper basic education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (6–8) | 95.2 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 93.1 | 95.0 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 88.0 | 90.8 | 83.8 | 92.9 | 91.9 | 83.8 | 77.4 | 75.1 | 91.3 | 84.2 | 83.8 | 53.5 | 4.8 | 171 | | |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (9–12) | 97.4 | 97.1 | 96.8 | 94.4 | 97.2 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 90.4 | 94.9 | 90.5 | 96.5 | 95.1 | 86.3 | 79.5 | 74.2 | 95.1 | 88.3 | 86.3 | 58.8 | 2.3 | 385 | | |
| Lower secondary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (9–10) | 97.2 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 93.5 | 96.7 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 88.9 | 94.1 | 89.5 | 96.0 | 94.2 | 87.5 | 78.2 | 71.8 | 96.1 | 87.9 | 85.7 | 56.6 | 2.5 | 234 | | |
| Higher secondary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (11–12) | 97.6 | 97.3 | 96.3 | 95.8 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 92.9 | 96.1 | 92.0 | 97.3 | 96.3 | 84.5 | 81.5 | 78.0 | 93.6 | 88.9 | 87.2 | 62.2 | 2.1 | 150 | | |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (13 and above) | (91.7) | (91.7) | (87.8) | (87.8) | (91.7) | (88.1) | (88.1) | (88.1) | (88.1) | (88.1) | (88.1) | (84.1) | (84.1) | (76.6) | (69.0) | (91.7) | (87.6) | (84.1) | (64.9) | (8.3) | 39 | | |

Continued...

(Continued...)

Table 10.4—Continued

| Background characteristic | DPT-HepB-Hib | | | | | OPV | | | flPV | | Pneumococcal | | | Rotavirus | | Measles-rubella ¹ | Japanese encephalitis | Fully vaccinated (basic anti-sch-ogens) ¹ | Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ² | No vaccinations | Number of children |
|---------------------------|--------------|------|------|------|--|-------|-------|-------|------|------|--------------|------|------|-----------|------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BCG | 1 | 2 | 3 | | OPV 1 | OPV 2 | OPV 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 93.5 | 91.7 | 90.1 | 85.2 | | 92.3 | 88.5 | 81.5 | 87.6 | 79.6 | 89.7 | 85.7 | 76.3 | 76.1 | 70.8 | 85.7 | 78.5 | 75.8 | 50.0 | 6.0 | 233 |
| Second | 92.6 | 92.9 | 90.8 | 85.6 | | 92.9 | 91.0 | 79.9 | 89.3 | 83.0 | 91.7 | 89.0 | 77.5 | 76.9 | 69.1 | 84.0 | 73.1 | 74.1 | 45.1 | 6.7 | 224 |
| Middle | 98.1 | 97.9 | 97.5 | 92.9 | | 97.9 | 96.7 | 89.3 | 93.9 | 85.5 | 95.3 | 93.7 | 85.2 | 81.4 | 73.0 | 92.9 | 82.6 | 85.0 | 55.1 | 1.7 | 180 |
| Fourth | 97.0 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 92.3 | | 97.0 | 95.7 | 90.3 | 95.0 | 90.9 | 96.5 | 95.3 | 81.2 | 79.4 | 77.2 | 92.0 | 87.5 | 85.2 | 57.1 | 2.6 | 193 |
| Highest | 96.0 | 96.0 | 93.6 | 92.0 | | 96.0 | 94.9 | 90.5 | 94.0 | 89.4 | 94.9 | 92.5 | 85.4 | 75.1 | 68.2 | 90.2 | 86.4 | 82.8 | 55.9 | 4.0 | 129 |
| Total | 95.2 | 94.7 | 93.4 | 89.1 | | 94.9 | 92.9 | 85.6 | 91.5 | 85.1 | 93.3 | 90.8 | 80.5 | 77.8 | 71.8 | 88.5 | 80.9 | 80.0 | 52.1 | 4.4 | 959 |

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. This table does not present results for children age 24–35 months in terms of whether they are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule as rotavirus vaccine was introduced in July 2020 and most of these children would not have received that vaccine. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

flPV = Fractional inactivated polio vaccine

¹ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles-rubella

² BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of OPV, two doses of flPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, one dose of measles-rubella, and one dose of Japanese encephalitis

Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations

Among children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination ¹ | | | | | Number of children |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| | Public medical sector | Private medical sector | NGO medical sector | Other | Total | |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 97.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 465 |
| Female | 98.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 452 |
| Birth order | | | | | | |
| 1 | 98.0 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 382 |
| 2–3 | 97.8 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 447 |
| 4–5 | 99.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 |
| 6+ | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 14 |
| Vaccination card¹ | | | | | | |
| Seen | 98.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 739 |
| Not seen or no longer has | 97.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 174 |
| Never had | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 594 |
| Rural | 97.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 323 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Hill | 96.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 283 |
| Terai | 98.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 567 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 96.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 158 |
| Urban | 96.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Rural | 95.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 58 |
| Madhesh Province | 99.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 198 |
| Rural | 98.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Bagmati Province | 94.7 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Urban | (92.2) | (7.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 83 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Gandaki Province | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Urban | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 27 |
| Rural | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 24 |
| Lumbini Province | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 166 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Rural | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Karnali Province | 98.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Urban | 99.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Rural | 97.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 96.2 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Urban | 99.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57 |
| Rural | 90.6 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| No education | 97.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 98.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 320 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 98.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 158 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 97.5 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 99.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 376 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 99.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 99.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 147 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | (85.5) | (14.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 36 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 97.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 218 |
| Second | 98.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 209 |
| Middle | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 177 |
| Fourth | 98.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Highest | 94.8 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Total | 98.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 917 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.6 Children receiving vaccinations impacted by COVID-19

Percentage of children age 12–23 months whose vaccinations were delayed or missed due to COVID-19, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage whose vaccination was delayed or missed | Number of children |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Sex | | |
| Male | 19.1 | 486 |
| Female | 17.4 | 474 |
| Birth order | | |
| 1 | 19.9 | 401 |
| 2–3 | 15.7 | 463 |
| 4–5 | 21.3 | 80 |
| 6+ | * | 15 |
| Vaccination status | | |
| Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) | 17.9 | 855 |
| No vaccinations | 20.6 | 103 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 20.3 | 623 |
| Rural | 14.4 | 336 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 12.2 | 68 |
| Hill | 14.8 | 301 |
| Terai | 20.7 | 591 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 29.9 | 168 |
| Urban | 33.7 | 106 |
| Rural | 23.4 | 61 |
| Madhesh Province | 19.5 | 269 |
| Urban | 19.6 | 206 |
| Rural | 19.1 | 63 |
| Bagmati Province | 12.3 | 134 |
| Urban | (14.0) | 90 |
| Rural | 8.7 | 44 |
| Gandaki Province | 16.3 | 51 |
| Urban | (19.9) | 27 |
| Rural | (12.1) | 24 |
| Lumbini Province | 11.4 | 172 |
| Urban | 14.2 | 96 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 76 |
| Karnali Province | 18.2 | 79 |
| Urban | 21.1 | 39 |
| Rural | 15.4 | 40 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 15.9 | 87 |
| Urban | 17.9 | 59 |
| Rural | 11.8 | 28 |
| Mother's education | | |
| No education | 20.8 | 197 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 17.6 | 338 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 18.0 | 168 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 17.3 | 171 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 17.9 | 385 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 14.7 | 234 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 23.0 | 150 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | (13.7) | 39 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 17.6 | 233 |
| Second | 19.9 | 224 |
| Middle | 20.9 | 180 |
| Fourth | 14.2 | 193 |
| Highest | 18.9 | 129 |
| Total | 18.2 | 959 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.7 Children with symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among children under age 5: | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹ | Number of children |
| Age in months | | |
| <6 | 1.7 | 533 |
| 6–11 | 2.0 | 434 |
| 12–23 | 1.3 | 959 |
| 24–35 | 1.1 | 1,066 |
| 36–47 | 1.8 | 1,048 |
| 48–59 | 1.2 | 1,000 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 1.3 | 2,639 |
| Female | 1.6 | 2,401 |
| Mother's smoking status | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/tobacco | 1.2 | 138 |
| Does not smoke | 1.5 | 4,902 |
| Cooking fuels and technologies | | |
| Clean fuel and technology ² | 1.3 | 1,775 |
| Solid fuel ³ | 1.5 | 3,260 |
| Gasoline/diesel | * | 3 |
| No food cooked in household | * | 2 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 1.3 | 3,276 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 1,764 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 1.4 | 317 |
| Hill | 1.8 | 1,744 |
| Terai | 1.3 | 2,979 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 1.7 | 859 |
| Urban | 2.2 | 553 |
| Rural | 0.6 | 306 |
| Madhesh Province | 1.0 | 1,352 |
| Urban | 0.5 | 1,013 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 338 |
| Bagmati Province | 1.3 | 814 |
| Urban | 1.4 | 596 |
| Rural | 1.2 | 218 |
| Gandaki Province | 1.4 | 331 |
| Urban | 1.7 | 216 |
| Rural | 0.8 | 116 |
| Lumbini Province | 0.8 | 862 |
| Urban | 0.5 | 452 |
| Rural | 1.2 | 410 |
| Karnali Province | 3.7 | 371 |
| Urban | 3.4 | 178 |
| Rural | 4.0 | 193 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 1.9 | 451 |
| Urban | 2.1 | 267 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 184 |
| Mother's education | | |
| No education | 1.3 | 1,103 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 1.6 | 1,767 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 1.5 | 898 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 1.7 | 869 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 1.4 | 1,955 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 1.4 | 1,217 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 1.5 | 738 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 1.4 | 215 |

(Continued)

Table 10.7—Continued

| Background characteristic | Among children under age 5: | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹ | Number of children |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 1.9 | 1,213 |
| Second | 1.5 | 1,037 |
| Middle | 1.4 | 1,048 |
| Fourth | 1.1 | 969 |
| Highest | 1.3 | 774 |
| Total | 1.4 | 5,040 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

² Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas, and solar

³ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, and sawdust

Table 10.8 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Nepal DHS 2022

| Source | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Among children with symptoms of ARI ¹ | Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ |
| Public sector | 19.0 | 25.5 |
| Government hospital | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| Health post | 13.8 | 18.5 |
| Basic health care center | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Other public sector ² | 1.9 | 2.6 |
| Private medical sector | 60.3 | 80.8 |
| Private hospital | 6.3 | 8.4 |
| Private clinic | 40.1 | 53.8 |
| Pharmacy | 25.0 | 33.5 |
| Number of children | 73 | 54 |

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source.

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest related.

² Includes primary health centers, urban health centers, community health units, and female community health volunteers

Table 10.9 Children with fever and care seeking for fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with fever: | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Percentage with fever | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ¹ | Percentage who took antibiotics | Number of children with fever |
| Age in months | | | | | | |
| <6 | 18.0 | 533 | 78.9 | 61.5 | 37.7 | 96 |
| 6–11 | 27.3 | 434 | 80.5 | 57.7 | 42.7 | 118 |
| 12–23 | 24.3 | 959 | 78.9 | 52.6 | 43.7 | 233 |
| 24–35 | 24.3 | 1,066 | 79.2 | 54.3 | 43.1 | 259 |
| 36–47 | 24.7 | 1,048 | 76.8 | 54.3 | 36.6 | 259 |
| 48–59 | 19.3 | 1,000 | 74.9 | 57.2 | 41.3 | 193 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 23.6 | 2,639 | 78.0 | 55.8 | 42.2 | 624 |
| Female | 22.3 | 2,401 | 77.9 | 54.9 | 39.5 | 535 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.3 | 3,276 | 79.9 | 58.6 | 42.2 | 765 |
| Rural | 22.3 | 1,764 | 74.3 | 49.2 | 38.6 | 394 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 20.3 | 317 | 71.3 | 39.9 | 34.9 | 64 |
| Hill | 26.1 | 1,744 | 69.2 | 38.7 | 33.6 | 455 |
| Terai | 21.5 | 2,979 | 84.9 | 68.8 | 46.9 | 639 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 25.7 | 859 | 76.2 | 55.7 | 34.8 | 221 |
| Urban | 27.1 | 553 | 76.5 | 59.2 | 31.4 | 150 |
| Rural | 23.2 | 306 | 75.4 | 48.2 | 41.9 | 71 |
| Madhesh Province | 19.7 | 1,352 | 88.7 | 71.5 | 53.2 | 267 |
| Urban | 18.5 | 1,013 | 88.7 | 72.0 | 52.2 | 188 |
| Rural | 23.3 | 338 | 88.8 | 70.3 | 55.6 | 79 |
| Bagmati Province | 21.4 | 814 | 75.5 | 48.7 | 41.5 | 174 |
| Urban | 23.0 | 596 | 81.5 | 54.4 | 44.5 | 137 |
| Rural | 17.0 | 218 | 53.3 | 28.0 | 30.3 | 37 |
| Gandaki Province | 25.8 | 331 | 72.1 | 52.2 | 35.8 | 86 |
| Urban | 27.3 | 216 | 72.8 | 56.5 | 35.6 | 59 |
| Rural | 23.0 | 116 | 70.5 | 42.8 | 36.1 | 27 |
| Lumbini Province | 23.0 | 862 | 78.5 | 58.9 | 40.3 | 198 |
| Urban | 24.7 | 452 | 82.3 | 59.3 | 47.4 | 112 |
| Rural | 21.1 | 410 | 73.6 | 58.4 | 31.2 | 87 |
| Karnali Province | 28.0 | 371 | 70.2 | 30.2 | 31.9 | 104 |
| Urban | 29.3 | 178 | 70.0 | 32.2 | 34.8 | 52 |
| Rural | 26.8 | 193 | 70.4 | 28.1 | 29.0 | 52 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 24.1 | 451 | 70.5 | 46.1 | 36.8 | 109 |
| Urban | 25.0 | 267 | 69.4 | 49.3 | 36.5 | 67 |
| Rural | 22.9 | 184 | 72.2 | 41.0 | 37.2 | 42 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| No education | 19.8 | 1,103 | 82.0 | 57.6 | 46.2 | 218 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 22.6 | 1,767 | 77.0 | 54.5 | 38.6 | 400 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 22.4 | 898 | 77.2 | 54.4 | 36.8 | 201 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 22.9 | 869 | 76.8 | 54.6 | 40.4 | 199 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 25.1 | 1,955 | 77.5 | 56.1 | 41.5 | 490 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 23.8 | 1,217 | 78.6 | 56.5 | 41.8 | 290 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 27.1 | 738 | 76.0 | 55.5 | 40.9 | 200 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 23.3 | 215 | (72.8) | (45.9) | (32.2) | 50 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 21.8 | 1,213 | 68.4 | 34.1 | 30.4 | 264 |
| Second | 25.2 | 1,037 | 73.7 | 51.8 | 44.6 | 261 |
| Middle | 23.8 | 1,048 | 82.4 | 65.5 | 44.0 | 249 |
| Fourth | 23.6 | 969 | 88.5 | 71.5 | 46.2 | 228 |
| Highest | 20.1 | 774 | 79.1 | 57.8 | 40.4 | 156 |
| Total | 23.0 | 5,040 | 78.0 | 55.4 | 41.0 | 1,159 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private sector, nongovernment sector, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.10 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Nepal DHS 2022

| Source | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Among children with fever | Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought |
| Public sector | 15.8 | 20.3 |
| Government hospital | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| Health post | 10.3 | 13.2 |
| Basic health care center | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Private medical sector | 63.3 | 81.0 |
| Private hospital | 4.6 | 5.9 |
| Private clinic | 31.2 | 40.0 |
| Pharmacy | 28.6 | 36.6 |
| Other private sector | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Shop | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Traditional practitioner | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Number of children | 1,159 | 905 |

Table 10.11 Children with diarrhea and care seeking for diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage with diarrhea | Number of children | Among children under age 5 with diarrhea: | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ | Number of children with diarrhea |
| Age in months | | | | |
| <6 | 12.7 | 533 | 55.1 | 68 |
| 6–11 | 17.5 | 434 | 53.2 | 76 |
| 12–23 | 13.2 | 959 | 55.9 | 126 |
| 24–35 | 9.7 | 1,066 | 63.5 | 103 |
| 36–47 | 6.7 | 1,048 | 60.7 | 71 |
| 48–59 | 8.1 | 1,000 | 52.7 | 81 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 10.6 | 2,639 | 58.3 | 281 |
| Female | 10.1 | 2,401 | 55.6 | 243 |
| Source of drinking water² | | | | |
| Improved | 10.5 | 4,950 | 57.0 | 521 |
| Unimproved | 4.2 | 83 | * | 3 |
| Surface | * | 7 | * | 0 |
| Type of toilet facility³ | | | | |
| Improved sanitation facility | 10.4 | 4,507 | 57.5 | 469 |
| Unimproved facility | (16.9) | 32 | * | 5 |
| Open defecation | 10.0 | 500 | 53.0 | 50 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 11.1 | 3,276 | 56.5 | 364 |
| Rural | 9.1 | 1,764 | 58.3 | 161 |
| Ecological zone | | | | |
| Mountain | 6.9 | 317 | (50.8) | 22 |
| Hill | 9.5 | 1,744 | 53.2 | 166 |
| Terai | 11.3 | 2,979 | 59.4 | 336 |
| Province | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 11.0 | 859 | 48.7 | 95 |
| Urban | 12.9 | 553 | (52.0) | 71 |
| Rural | 7.7 | 306 | (38.7) | 23 |
| Madhesh Province | 10.0 | 1,352 | 56.8 | 135 |
| Urban | 9.8 | 1,013 | 59.3 | 99 |
| Rural | 10.7 | 338 | (49.9) | 36 |
| Bagmati Province | 13.0 | 814 | 58.8 | 106 |
| Urban | 14.8 | 596 | (60.0) | 88 |
| Rural | 8.1 | 218 | (52.8) | 18 |
| Gandaki Province | 7.8 | 331 | (48.7) | 26 |
| Urban | 7.2 | 216 | * | 15 |
| Rural | 8.8 | 116 | * | 10 |
| Lumbini Province | 9.8 | 862 | 65.0 | 84 |
| Urban | 10.0 | 452 | (52.2) | 45 |
| Rural | 9.6 | 410 | (79.7) | 39 |
| Karnali Province | 10.4 | 371 | 56.4 | 38 |
| Urban | 12.1 | 178 | (54.3) | 22 |
| Rural | 8.8 | 193 | (59.2) | 17 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 8.8 | 451 | 62.6 | 40 |
| Urban | 8.5 | 267 | (67.2) | 23 |
| Rural | 9.1 | 184 | (56.3) | 17 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| No education | 11.2 | 1,103 | 59.8 | 124 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 10.8 | 1,767 | 55.0 | 191 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 11.1 | 898 | 54.0 | 100 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 10.5 | 869 | 56.0 | 91 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 9.9 | 1,955 | 54.7 | 194 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 10.3 | 1,217 | 53.3 | 125 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 9.3 | 738 | 57.1 | 68 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 7.4 | 215 | * | 16 |

(Continued)

Table 10.11—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage with diarrhea | Number of children | Among children under age 5 with diarrhea: | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ | Number of children with diarrhea |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.9 | 1,213 | 49.0 | 107 |
| Second | 11.4 | 1,037 | 64.9 | 118 |
| Middle | 12.7 | 1,048 | 53.5 | 133 |
| Fourth | 11.1 | 969 | 56.0 | 107 |
| Highest | 7.6 | 774 | (66.2) | 59 |
| Total | 10.4 | 5,040 | 57.1 | 524 |

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhea may have been sought from more than one source. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private sector, nongovernment sector, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

² See Table 16.1 for definition of categories.

³ See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

Table 10.12 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Amount of liquids given | | | | | | | Amount of food given | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhea | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|--------|--------------------|-------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|-------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Don't know/missing | Total | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Never gave food | Don't know/missing | | Total |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 5.1 | 76.2 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 20.3 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 68.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68 |
| 6–11 | 15.4 | 56.8 | 20.3 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 47.9 | 20.6 | 13.0 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| 12–23 | 17.4 | 65.9 | 12.0 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 63.8 | 22.3 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 |
| 24–35 | 19.7 | 63.0 | 15.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 59.9 | 27.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 103 |
| 36–47 | 28.4 | 52.7 | 10.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 71.5 | 11.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| 48–59 | 33.4 | 57.1 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 15.9 | 56.4 | 23.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 22.1 | 62.9 | 11.9 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 52.4 | 18.9 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 9.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 281 |
| Female | 17.4 | 61.3 | 14.2 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 58.1 | 20.8 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 243 |
| Breastfeeding status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 14.6 | 64.9 | 15.0 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 50.5 | 21.1 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 334 |
| Not breastfeeding | (22.3) | (66.6) | (10.2) | (0.0) | (0.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (16.0) | (61.0) | (15.9) | (4.0) | (0.0) | (3.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 39 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.7 | 62.4 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 56.0 | 17.3 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 364 |
| Rural | 15.9 | 61.7 | 18.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 52.7 | 25.4 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 8.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | (23.3) | (71.3) | (5.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (12.4) | (66.7) | (14.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (6.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 22 |
| Hill | 28.4 | 56.9 | 11.7 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 17.2 | 51.4 | 20.7 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 166 |
| Terai | 15.5 | 64.2 | 14.0 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 56.1 | 19.7 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 336 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 18.3 | 61.3 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17.0 | 53.0 | 23.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Urban | (19.1) | (61.3) | (15.1) | (0.0) | (4.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (16.9) | (55.0) | (24.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (4.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 71 |
| Rural | (15.9) | (61.0) | (23.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (17.3) | (47.1) | (20.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (15.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 23 |
| Madhesh Province | 7.6 | 68.1 | 16.4 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 54.2 | 22.5 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 135 |
| Urban | 7.7 | 71.5 | 11.4 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 56.8 | 18.2 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Rural | (7.3) | (58.9) | (30.1) | (3.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (47.4) | (34.1) | (5.9) | (0.0) | (12.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 36 |
| Bagmati Province | 32.4 | 56.2 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 15.6 | 57.2 | 18.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Urban | (32.8) | (56.5) | (7.9) | (0.0) | (2.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (14.2) | (59.7) | (17.5) | (2.4) | (0.0) | (6.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 88 |
| Rural | (30.3) | (54.7) | (9.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (5.6) | 100.0 | (22.7) | (44.7) | (24.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.0) | (5.6) | 100.0 | 18 |
| Gandaki Province | (13.4) | (84.6) | (2.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (62.1) | (10.0) | (4.8) | (0.0) | (23.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 26 |
| Urban | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 15 |
| Rural | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 10 |
| Lumbini Province | 22.1 | 58.4 | 13.8 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 52.4 | 18.1 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Urban | (34.9) | (46.6) | (10.8) | (0.0) | (7.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (18.7) | (44.3) | (12.6) | (5.1) | (3.1) | (16.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 45 |
| Rural | (7.4) | (71.9) | (17.2) | (3.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (61.7) | (24.5) | (8.6) | (0.0) | (5.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 39 |
| Karnali Province | 28.5 | 60.3 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 58.2 | 15.4 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Urban | (31.6) | (60.9) | (4.0) | (0.0) | (3.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (18.9) | (59.9) | (12.6) | (2.2) | (0.0) | (6.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 22 |
| Rural | (24.6) | (59.5) | (12.6) | (0.0) | (3.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (16.9) | (56.0) | (19.0) | (2.0) | (1.3) | (4.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 17 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 23.9 | 55.7 | 14.2 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 54.7 | 19.7 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Urban | (23.5) | (60.1) | (13.6) | (0.0) | (2.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (14.7) | (56.7) | (16.6) | (2.9) | (0.0) | (9.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 23 |
| Rural | (24.4) | (49.8) | (15.1) | (2.6) | (8.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (10.1) | (52.0) | (24.0) | (2.4) | (2.7) | (8.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 17 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 7.2 | 70.6 | 15.9 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 57.4 | 20.7 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 9.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 18.6 | 65.2 | 14.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 54.2 | 23.4 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 191 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 14.7 | 68.1 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 57.0 | 24.6 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 23.0 | 62.0 | 11.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 51.1 | 22.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 25.9 | 56.8 | 10.1 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 56.5 | 15.6 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 194 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 24.8 | 63.3 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 60.3 | 10.3 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 27.9 | 44.9 | 17.6 | 0.6 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 49.6 | 25.3 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 16 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 18.8 | 59.6 | 17.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 57.1 | 21.5 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 107 |
| Second | 18.2 | 62.7 | 13.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 52.9 | 21.5 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Middle | 18.0 | 70.9 | 9.2 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 55.9 | 14.1 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 133 |
| Fourth | 17.7 | 65.0 | 11.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 57.3 | 20.0 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 107 |
| Highest | (33.5) | (41.4) | (13.9) | (0.0) | (11.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (16.6) | (49.3) | (25.7) | (4.9) | (0.0) | (3.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 59 |
| Total | 19.9 | 62.2 | 12.9 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 55.0 | 19.8 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 524 |

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and that food not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.13 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding, and other treatments for diarrhea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid; zinc; ORS and zinc; ORS and continued feeding; ORS, zinc, and continued feeding; ORS or increased fluids; ORT (ORS or increased fluids) and continued feeding; and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children with diarrhea who were given: | | | | | | | | | | | Percent-age given no treatment | Number of children with diarrhea |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS liquid | Zinc | ORS and zinc | ORS and continued feeding ¹ | ORS, zinc, and continued feeding ¹ | ORS or increased fluids | ORT (ORS or increased fluids) and continued feeding ¹ | Antibiotic drugs | Anti-motility drugs | Home remedy/ other | Don't know | | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 7.1 | 19.2 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 10.9 | 6.1 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 49.1 | 68 |
| 6–11 | 25.0 | 16.6 | 6.6 | 20.6 | 4.7 | 38.2 | 29.9 | 24.1 | 1.0 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 31.9 | 76 |
| 12–23 | 37.5 | 19.2 | 11.2 | 34.7 | 11.2 | 44.0 | 40.8 | 16.5 | 1.1 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 31.7 | 126 |
| 24–35 | 54.5 | 13.0 | 10.4 | 54.5 | 10.4 | 64.9 | 64.9 | 20.2 | 1.8 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 103 |
| 36–47 | 55.9 | 27.3 | 21.8 | 55.9 | 21.8 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 18.1 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 71 |
| 48–59 | 42.8 | 14.4 | 10.7 | 40.8 | 10.7 | 59.1 | 57.1 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 33.1 | 0.9 | 21.9 | 81 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 41.4 | 15.9 | 9.2 | 37.8 | 8.7 | 52.7 | 47.9 | 16.4 | 1.0 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 281 |
| Female | 35.0 | 20.3 | 12.4 | 34.8 | 12.4 | 42.9 | 42.2 | 17.1 | 1.0 | 24.7 | 0.3 | 32.6 | 243 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 39.4 | 17.3 | 10.1 | 37.7 | 9.8 | 49.5 | 47.0 | 16.4 | 1.1 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 28.0 | 364 |
| Rural | 36.2 | 19.4 | 12.1 | 33.6 | 11.8 | 45.2 | 41.3 | 17.5 | 0.9 | 20.7 | 0.5 | 28.8 | 161 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | (54.6) | (15.5) | (13.4) | (54.6) | (13.4) | (61.4) | (61.4) | (14.3) | (0.0) | (4.7) | (0.0) | (36.5) | 22 |
| Hill | 47.3 | 15.2 | 12.8 | 46.2 | 12.5 | 59.0 | 56.2 | 13.1 | 1.1 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 166 |
| Terai | 32.9 | 19.4 | 9.5 | 30.4 | 9.2 | 42.0 | 38.8 | 18.7 | 1.0 | 28.4 | 0.2 | 27.4 | 336 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 38.0 | 16.2 | 9.6 | 38.0 | 9.6 | 49.8 | 49.8 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 28.0 | 95 |
| Urban | (42.3) | (18.9) | (11.1) | (42.3) | (11.1) | (52.8) | (52.8) | (19.8) | (0.0) | (21.0) | (0.0) | (19.2) | 71 |
| Rural | (25.0) | (8.1) | (4.9) | (25.0) | (4.9) | (40.9) | (40.9) | (11.9) | (0.0) | (7.3) | (0.0) | (54.7) | 23 |
| Madhesh Province | 35.9 | 17.4 | 7.6 | 31.1 | 7.6 | 36.8 | 32.0 | 12.8 | 2.2 | 33.3 | 0.6 | 30.1 | 135 |
| Urban | 40.4 | 19.8 | 8.0 | 35.3 | 8.0 | 40.4 | 35.3 | 14.1 | 1.4 | 31.3 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 99 |
| Rural | (23.5) | (10.8) | (6.4) | (19.7) | (6.4) | (26.9) | (23.1) | (9.2) | (4.1) | (38.9) | (2.1) | (33.2) | 36 |
| Bagmati Province | 39.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 38.6 | 8.6 | 58.2 | 55.2 | 20.4 | 1.5 | 32.7 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 106 |
| Urban | (38.7) | (7.0) | (7.0) | (38.7) | (7.0) | (58.2) | (55.7) | (22.8) | (1.8) | (34.7) | (0.0) | (25.9) | 88 |
| Rural | (44.0) | (16.3) | (16.3) | (38.4) | (16.3) | (58.1) | (52.5) | (8.9) | (0.0) | (22.5) | (0.0) | (29.5) | 18 |
| Gandaki Province | (23.1) | (2.3) | (0.0) | (23.1) | (0.0) | (36.5) | (29.7) | (9.8) | (0.0) | (13.9) | (0.0) | (53.1) | 26 |
| Urban | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Rural | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Lumbini Province | 36.9 | 28.8 | 16.6 | 34.5 | 15.5 | 48.5 | 46.1 | 22.8 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 84 |
| Urban | (33.9) | (22.6) | (14.5) | (31.7) | (12.3) | (53.1) | (50.9) | (14.1) | (0.0) | (16.7) | (0.0) | (27.4) | 45 |
| Rural | (40.4) | (35.9) | (19.1) | (37.7) | (19.1) | (43.2) | (40.5) | (32.7) | (0.0) | (17.8) | (0.0) | (13.1) | 39 |
| Karnali Province | 53.9 | 23.8 | 18.0 | 53.0 | 18.0 | 60.0 | 59.1 | 11.0 | 0.9 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 38 |
| Urban | (47.0) | (24.0) | (16.3) | (47.0) | (16.3) | (56.2) | (56.2) | (9.9) | (1.6) | (10.1) | (0.0) | (28.2) | 22 |
| Rural | (62.8) | (23.6) | (20.2) | (60.7) | (20.2) | (64.9) | (62.8) | (12.4) | (0.0) | (10.5) | (0.0) | (30.4) | 17 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 43.0 | 30.3 | 16.9 | 41.8 | 15.7 | 51.8 | 48.0 | 15.3 | 1.5 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 26.3 | 40 |
| Urban | (44.3) | (36.0) | (19.6) | (44.3) | (19.6) | (47.1) | (47.1) | (13.4) | (2.5) | (17.1) | (0.0) | (29.9) | 23 |
| Rural | (41.3) | (22.6) | (13.2) | (38.6) | (10.4) | (58.1) | (49.3) | (17.8) | (0.0) | (18.3) | (0.0) | (21.3) | 17 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 38.1 | 16.2 | 7.6 | 34.7 | 7.2 | 39.8 | 36.4 | 19.7 | 0.6 | 25.7 | 0.6 | 30.7 | 124 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 42.2 | 19.1 | 12.1 | 40.4 | 12.1 | 50.9 | 48.5 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 26.2 | 191 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 37.6 | 18.8 | 11.6 | 35.8 | 11.6 | 44.5 | 42.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 33.7 | 100 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 47.3 | 19.4 | 12.7 | 45.4 | 12.7 | 57.8 | 55.2 | 14.0 | 1.0 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 91 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 33.5 | 18.9 | 12.1 | 32.2 | 11.6 | 48.7 | 46.5 | 19.3 | 1.9 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 29.5 | 194 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 28.3 | 17.9 | 9.5 | 28.3 | 9.5 | 44.6 | 44.2 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 125 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 43.1 | 20.6 | 17.0 | 39.4 | 15.6 | 56.2 | 50.6 | 25.6 | 5.5 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 68 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 16 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 43.5 | 17.7 | 14.4 | 42.7 | 14.0 | 53.9 | 52.2 | 11.6 | 0.3 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 32.7 | 107 |
| Second | 41.8 | 20.9 | 11.6 | 36.7 | 11.6 | 47.9 | 42.4 | 17.6 | 0.5 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 118 |
| Middle | 34.5 | 16.8 | 6.5 | 32.6 | 6.5 | 43.5 | 40.9 | 19.1 | 1.6 | 24.1 | 0.6 | 25.0 | 133 |
| Fourth | 30.7 | 15.0 | 8.0 | 29.8 | 7.0 | 44.1 | 42.8 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 30.5 | 0.0 | 30.3 | 107 |
| Highest | (45.3) | (20.4) | (16.7) | (45.3) | (16.7) | (56.2) | (52.5) | (22.8) | (3.9) | (34.5) | (0.0) | (27.4) | 59 |
| Total | 38.4 | 17.9 | 10.7 | 36.4 | 10.4 | 48.2 | 45.3 | 16.8 | 1.0 | 23.9 | 0.1 | 28.2 | 524 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.

Table 10.14 Duration of treatment with zinc for diarrhea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given zinc for recommended days, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | <10 days | 10 days | Number of children with diarrhea |
|------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Age in months | | | |
| <6 | (22.5) | (0.0) | 47 |
| 6–11 | (12.5) | (2.2) | 49 |
| 12–23 | 16.6 | 2.9 | 90 |
| 24–35 | 14.3 | 3.0 | 103 |
| 36–47 | 15.5 | 4.0 | 108 |
| 48–59 | 14.6 | 0.8 | 127 |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 14.3 | 1.5 | 281 |
| Female | 17.0 | 3.3 | 243 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 15.1 | 2.2 | 364 |
| Rural | 16.7 | 2.5 | 161 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | (11.5) | (3.9) | 22 |
| Hill | 13.2 | 1.9 | 166 |
| Terai | 17.0 | 2.4 | 336 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 14.4 | 1.8 | 95 |
| Urban | (16.5) | (2.4) | 71 |
| Rural | (8.1) | (0.0) | 23 |
| Madhesh Province | 14.9 | 2.5 | 135 |
| Urban | 16.4 | 3.5 | 99 |
| Rural | (10.8) | (0.0) | 36 |
| Bagmati Province | 5.9 | 2.7 | 106 |
| Urban | (4.8) | (2.2) | 88 |
| Rural | (11.4) | (4.8) | 18 |
| Gandaki Province | (2.3) | (0.0) | 26 |
| Urban | * | * | 15 |
| Rural | * | * | 10 |
| Lumbini Province | 25.0 | 3.8 | 84 |
| Urban | (22.6) | (0.0) | 45 |
| Rural | (27.7) | (8.1) | 39 |
| Karnali Province | 21.8 | 1.1 | 38 |
| Urban | (22.0) | (2.0) | 22 |
| Rural | (21.6) | (0.0) | 17 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 28.8 | 1.5 | 40 |
| Urban | (33.5) | (2.6) | 23 |
| Rural | (22.6) | (0.0) | 17 |
| Mother's education | | | |
| No education | 11.6 | 4.3 | 124 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 17.8 | 1.3 | 191 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 17.1 | 1.6 | 100 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 18.4 | 0.9 | 91 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 17.2 | 1.6 | 194 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 15.7 | 2.2 | 125 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 20.0 | 0.6 | 68 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | 16 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 14.5 | 2.9 | 107 |
| Second | 19.4 | 1.5 | 118 |
| Middle | 14.1 | 2.7 | 133 |
| Fourth | 13.4 | 1.6 | 107 |
| Highest | (17.0) | (3.3) | 59 |
| Total | 15.6 | 2.3 | 524 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.15 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children with diarrhea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Nepal DHS 2022

| Source | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| | Among children with diarrhea | Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought | Among children with diarrhea who received ORS ¹ | Among children with diarrhea who were given zinc |
| Public sector | 15.3 | 26.8 | 30.6 | 25.0 |
| Government hospital | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.1 |
| Health post | 11.3 | 19.8 | 24.3 | 18.1 |
| Basic health care center | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Female Community Health Volunteer | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Other public sector | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Private medical sector | 41.5 | 72.7 | 51.9 | 68.7 |
| Private hospital | 2.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 1.3 |
| Private clinic | 21.5 | 37.6 | 25.1 | 42.6 |
| Pharmacy | 18.6 | 32.6 | 22.9 | 24.7 |
| Other private sector | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Traditional practitioner | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Other | 2.1 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Number of children | 524 | 300 | 201 | 94 |

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhea may have been sought from more than one source.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Fluids from ORS packet or prepackaged ORS fluid

Key Findings

- **Nutritional status of children:** 25% of children under age 5 are stunted (short for their age), 8% are wasted (thin for their height), 19% are underweight (thin for their age), and 1% are overweight (too heavy for their height).
- **Breastfeeding:** 55% of children under age 2 are breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and 56% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- **Children's dietary practices:** 48% of children age 6–23 months receive meals with a minimum dietary diversity, 82% receive meals at the minimum frequency, and 43% are fed a minimum acceptable diet. Forty-three percent of children age 6–23 months consume sweet beverages and 69% consume unhealthy foods.
- **Anemia in children and women:** 43% of children age 6–59 months and 34% of women age 15–49 are anemic.
- **Nutritional status of women:** 10% of women age 20–49 and 27% of adolescent girls age 15–19 are of short stature. In addition, 10% of women and 26% of adolescent girls are thin. The prevalence of overweight or obesity is 35% among women and 6% among adolescent girls.
- **Women's dietary practices:** 56% of women age 15–49 consume meals with a minimum dietary diversity, 54% consume unhealthy foods, and 66% consume sweet beverages.
- **Coverage of vitamin A and deworming in children:** During the 6 months before the survey, 85% of children age 6–59 months received a vitamin A capsule, and 84% of children age 12–59 months received deworming medication.

Nutrition is the foundation for the health and development of children and adults. This chapter reports on nutritional status and anemia among children and adults, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and women's dietary practices. In addition, the chapter presents key nutrition interventions including IYCF counseling, child growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, deworming for children, and the presence of iodine in household cooking salt. Chapter 9 presents information on nutritional interventions provided during the antenatal period such as maternal nutrition counseling, breastfeeding counseling, deworming, iron-containing supplementation and sources of the supplements, and postnatal breastfeeding counseling and observation. Chapter 10 presents information on child feeding practices during diarrhea.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. The anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared with the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to that of the reference population, while the

distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. The indices height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age can be expressed in standard deviation units (z scores) from the median of the reference population. Values that are greater than two standard deviations below the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards are used to define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a measure of growth faltering. Stunting is a marker of the deficient growth environment to which children have been exposed and reflects the overall well-being of a population (Perumal et al. 2018). Suboptimal nutrition can contribute to stunting, while other causes include recurrent infection, chronic diseases, and more; many of the causes of stunting are complex and unknown (WHO 2014a).

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition. It represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection causing weight loss.

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. It reflects children who are stunted, wasted, or both.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of growth faltering. Children whose height-for-age z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted). Children whose z score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-height z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted). Children whose z score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height that takes into account both wasting and stunting. Children whose weight-for-age z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose z score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height z score is more than two standard deviations ($+2$ SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the z scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. The mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean z score of less than 0 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean z scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

Child Growth Measures of Malnutrition

Information on anthropometry training, standardization, and data collection methodology can be found in Chapter 1. Appendix C, **Table C.7** provides the standardization results. The 2022 NDHS identified a total of 2,765 children under age 5 who were eligible for height and weight measurements (Appendix C, **Table C.8**). During measurements, 1% of children had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 7% of children were not minimally dressed or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.10**). Valid height-for-age measurements were obtained for 97% of eligible children, valid weight-for-height measurements were obtained for 97% of eligible children, and valid weight-for-age measurements were obtained for 98% of eligible children (Appendix C, **Table C.8**). Appendix C, **Table C.8** provides additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children.

Data collection included remeasurement of children as described in Chapter 1. The calculation of final z scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for remeasurement, while the calculation of final z scores was based on the second measurement among children flagged for remeasurement. The remeasurement completion rate was 95%. Appendix C, **Table C.9** provides additional information on remeasurement data (WHO and UNICEF 2019).

Overall, 25% of children under age 5 are stunted, with 6% being severely stunted; 8% are wasted, with 1% severely wasted; and 19% are underweight, with 4% severely underweight. One percent of children are overweight (Table 11.1).

Trends: The prevalence of stunting and underweight among children under age 5 decreased markedly between 1996 and 2022, from 57% to 25% and from 42% to 19%, respectively. At the same time, wasting declined from 15% in 1996 to 8% in 2022. The proportion of children who are overweight has remained steady at 1% since 1996 (Figure 11.1). There has been a gradual decline in the proportion of children who are severely stunted (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.1 Trends in child growth measures

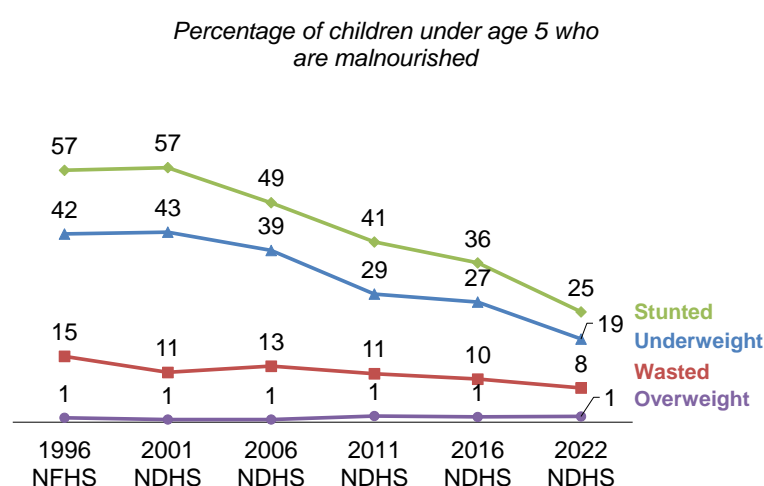
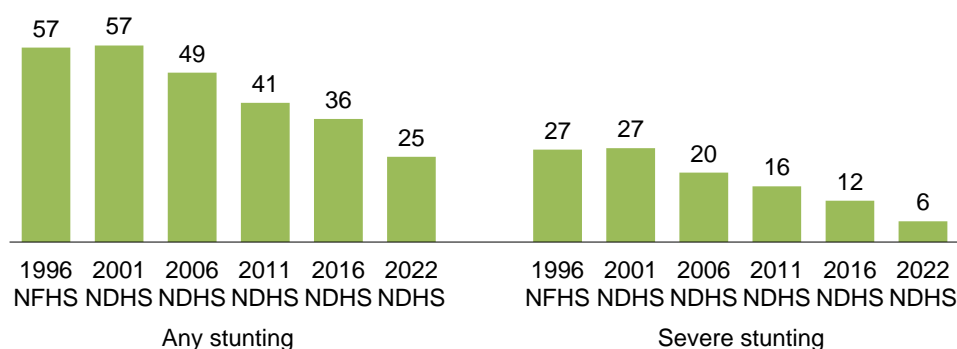


Figure 11.2 Trends in stunting

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

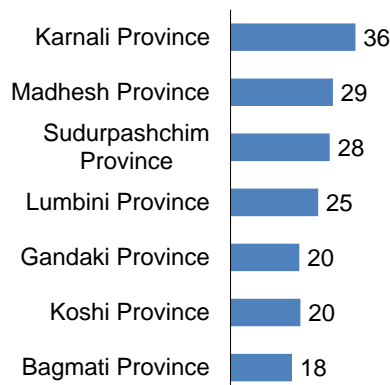


Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of stunting and underweight is higher among children age 24–59 months (27% and 20%, respectively) than among children age 0–23 months (22% and 16%, respectively).
- Fifty-four percent of children reported to be very small at birth are stunted and 49% are underweight. In contrast, only 22% of children reported to be average or larger at birth are stunted, and only 17% are underweight.
- The prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight is higher among children whose mothers are thin (33%, 17%, and 35%, respectively) than among those whose mothers have a normal body mass index (26%, 7%, and 19%, respectively).
- The proportion of children who are stunted is highest in the mountain zone (42%), while the proportion of wasting is highest in the terai zone (10%).
- The proportion of children who are stunted is highest in Karnali Province (36%) and Madhesh Province (29%) and lowest in Bagmati Province (18%) (**Figure 11.3**). Wasting is highest in Lumbini Province (16%), followed by Madhesh Province (10%).
- The prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight is higher among children born to mothers with no education (36%, 10%, and 30%, respectively) than among children born to mothers with a basic education or higher.

Figure 11.3 Stunting in children by province

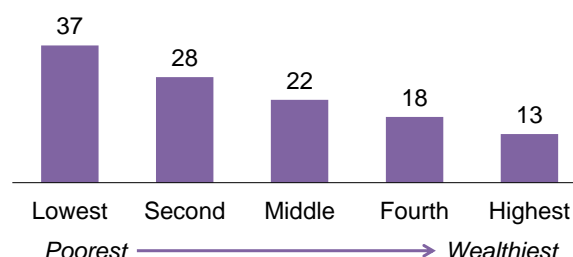
Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



- Stunting is nearly threefold higher among children from the lowest wealth quintile (37%) than among children from the highest wealth quintile (13%) (**Figure 11.4**).

Figure 11.4 Stunting in children by household wealth

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



11.2 GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION

Growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) programs include monitoring children's nutritional status through physical growth measurements and using this information to provide caregivers with counseling and referrals of children whose growth appears abnormal (WHO 2013; WHO 2017a). An important component of growth monitoring is regular measurement of children's weight, length/height, and/or mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC). The Government of Nepal has prioritized GMP as a nutritional intervention, particularly monitoring of children's growth on a monthly basis until age 2 (Ministry of Health and Population 2020a; Ministry of Health and Population 2022a).

Weight measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the last 3 months.

Weight and height measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the last 3 months.

Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Sample: Children under age 5

Forty-five percent of children under age 5 had their weight measured by a health care provider in the 3 months preceding the survey. However, only 9% of children had both height and weight measurements taken, and 14% had MUAC measurements taken. Only 6% of children under age 5 had measurements taken for all three crucial aspects of growth monitoring—height, weight, and MUAC—in the 3 months preceding the survey (**Table 11.2**). Overall, 47% of children had measurements taken for at least one of the crucial components of growth monitoring (**Table 11.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Measurement of all crucial markers of growth monitoring is lower in the terai zone (4%) than in the hill (8%) and mountain (12%) zones.
- The percentage of children who had height, weight, and MUAC measurements taken is highest in Sudurpashchim Province (15%) and lowest in Koshi Province (2%).
- The percentage of children who had both weight and height measurements taken increases from 8% among those whose mothers have no education to 20% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education (**Table 11.2**).

Discussion of Child Growth during Growth Monitoring

Thirty-nine percent of children under age 5 with weight, height, or MUAC measurements during the 3 months preceding the survey had a health care provider or female community health volunteer (FCHV) talk to their mother about their growth (**Table 11.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children for whom a health care provider or FCHV talked to their mother about their growth is higher in rural than urban areas (46% versus 34%).
- Sudurpashchim Province (61%) had the highest proportion of children for whom a health care provider or FCHV talked to their mother about their growth, while Koshi Province had the lowest (26%).
- The proportion of children for whom a health care provider or FCHV talked to their mother about their growth is higher among those whose mother has more than a secondary education than among those whose mother has no education (51% versus 35%).

Reasons for Not Participating in Growth Monitoring

The main reasons children were not measured were that mothers lacked awareness about the need for their children to be measured (68%) and mothers did not receive counseling or information on the need for participating in growth monitoring of their children (58%). The percentage of children who were not measured owing to fear of COVID-19 or lockdowns was negligible (less than 1%) (**Table 11.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Lack of awareness about the need for children to be measured was more often mentioned as a reason in the mountain zone (74%) than in the hill and terai zones (68% each).
- Lack of awareness about the need for children to be measured is lower in Sudurpashchim Province (43%) than in Koshi Province, Madhesh Province, Lumbini Province, and Karnali Province (70% or above).
- In Madhesh Province, mothers not receiving counseling or information on growth monitoring is a major hinderance to children receiving growth monitoring services (76%).
- Four percent of children of mothers with more than a secondary education did not receive growth monitoring services owing to fear of COVID-19 or lockdowns, as compared with less than 1% of children of mothers at other educational levels.

The 2022 NDHS solicited information from mothers with children age 6–23 months regarding their awareness about GMP at the nearest health facility. Twelve percent of women age 15–49 with a youngest child age 6–23 months were aware about GMP in the nearest health facility. Among these women, more than half (52%) attended GMP sessions at a health facility and 20% attended at a primary health care outreach clinic (**Table 11.5**). However, 18% of women did not participate in a GMP session for their children.

Among those who attended GMP sessions, 42% reported that they received counseling on nutrition and health, while 31% received counseling on interpreting the child growth chart (**Table 11.6**). Overall, 73% of women reported that their child's weight was measured at birth, 71% during an immunization visit, and 52% during a sick child visit.

11.3 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the health and survival of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding (within the first hour after birth), exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introduction of safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months. This section reports on IYCF indicators for children under age 2 (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports children's growth and development and also benefits mothers' health. Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from infections. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, especially through skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk in the first 2 days after birth can delay early initiation of breastfeeding and interrupt exclusive breastfeeding and is not recommended unless medically indicated (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Ever breastfed

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were ever breastfed.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth.

Sample: Children age 0–23 months

Almost all children under age 2 (99%) have been breastfed at some point. Over half (55%) of children are put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and 59% are exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth (Table 11.7).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Both early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth are lower among cesarean section births (17% and 21%, respectively) than among vaginal births (63% and 68%, respectively).
- The percentage of children who were put to the breast within 1 hour is higher in rural areas (63%) than in urban areas (51%).
- The percentage of children breastfed within 1 hour of birth is highest in Sudurpashchim Province (69%) and lowest in Bagmati Province (43%). Similarly, 82% of children in Sudurpashchim Province are exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, as compared with 48% of children in Bagmati Province.
- The proportions of children breastfed within 1 hour of birth and exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days are highest in the lowest wealth quintile (62% and 82%, respectively) and lowest in the highest wealth quintile (41% and 40%, respectively).

- Early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days also vary according to mother's education. Sixty-one percent of children born to mothers with no education were put to the breast within 1 hour and 58% were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days, whereas the corresponding figures among children born to mothers with more than a secondary education are 36% and 32%.

11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

In the first 6 months, children should be exclusively breastfed; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Mixed milk feeding, in which children are fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk within the first 6 months, has the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Mixed feeding under age 6 months also can increase children's risk of diarrhea, alter their intestinal microflora, and lead to early cessation of breastfeeding (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk during the previous day.

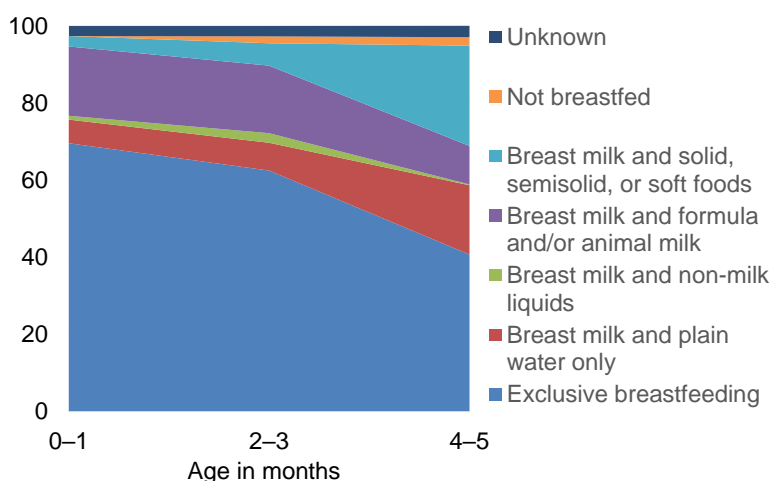
Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

Nationally, only 56% of children age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed, while 20% receive mixed milk feeding (Table 11.8).

Figure 11.5 shows the pattern of how children are fed in the first 6 months of life. At age 0–1 month, only 70% of children are exclusively breastfed as per WHO recommendations. Twenty-eight percent of children are not being fed according to recommended guidelines, with 6% receiving breast milk and plain water only, 1% receiving breast milk and non-milk liquids, 18% receiving breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, and 3% receiving breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods. By age 2–3 months, there is a small decline in the percentage of children exclusively breastfed, with more than one-third (33%) of children receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. By age 4–5 months, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed declines sharply to 41% and the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, primarily breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods (26%) (Table 11.9 and Figure 11.5).

Figure 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months



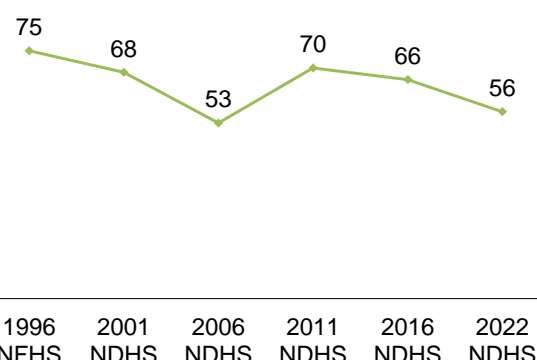
Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding has fluctuated over time, with a sharp dip in 2006 (**Figure 11.6**). However, exclusive breastfeeding has been steadily declining since 2011, from 70% to 56%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Exclusive breastfeeding is highest in Sudurpashchim Province and Karnali Province (74% each) and lowest in Lumbini Province (36%) (**Table 11.8**).
- The proportion of children age 0–5 months who are exclusively breastfed fluctuates across wealth quintiles. The proportion is highest in the lowest wealth quintile (64%) and lowest in the highest quintile (44%).
- Twenty-two percent of children born in a health facility receive mixed milk feeding (breast milk and fresh, packaged, or powdered animal milk or infant formula), as compared with 12% of those born at home.
- Children of mothers with a secondary education more often receive mixed milk feeding than children of mothers with no education (28% versus 9%).

Figure 11.6 Trends in exclusive breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0–5 months



11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years or beyond because breast milk lowers children's risk of illness, promotes their recovery during illness, and remains an important source of nutrients for healthy growth and development. Longer durations of breastfeeding have many health benefits for women, including reducing risks of certain breast and ovarian cancers and diabetes. The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children (WHO and UNICEF 2021). Thus, bottle feeding is not recommended for children under age 2.

Continued breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 0–23 months

Among children age 12–23 months, 94% are currently breastfeeding. Around one-fifth (22%) of children less than age 2 are bottle fed (**Table 11.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children who are bottle fed is higher in urban areas (26%) than in rural areas (15%).
- Use of a bottle with a nipple is lowest in Karnali Province (11%) and Madhesh Province (12%) and highest in Bagmati Province (43%).

- The proportion of children who are bottle fed increases with increasing mother's education, from 12% among those whose mothers have no education to 49% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education.
- Use of a bottle with a nipple is highest in the highest wealth quintile (46%) and lowest in the lowest quintile (11%).

11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet all of the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while breastfeeding is continued until age 2 or older. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing breastfeeding with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. During this time, it is important that children receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods

Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother

Overall, 85% of children were introduced to solid, semisolid, or soft foods at age 6–8 months (**Table 11.14**). Sixty-seven percent of these breastfeeding children received food made from grains; 66% received beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds; 26% received white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; 18% received vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; 11% received eggs; 5% received meat, fish, poultry, or organ meats; and 30% received other fruits and vegetables (**Table 11.11**).

11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they are fed meals with appropriate frequency and a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs. The minimum acceptable diet indicator is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children and the same combination along with minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Consumption of food from at least five groups means that the child has a higher likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five groups should come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6–8 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of nonbreastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are

considered to be fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two feeds of milk and/or milk products each day.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption by breastfed and nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months increases energy, protein, and nutrient intake. Eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats are important sources of nutrients that support healthy child growth (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum of five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The eight food groups are as follows: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

Minimum milk feeding frequency

Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency, with the additional requirement that nonbreastfed children are fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Egg and/or flesh food consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day.

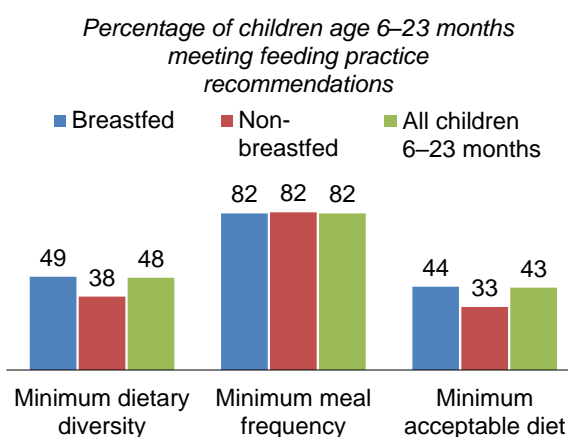
Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Overall, 48% of children age 6–23 months received the minimum number of food groups during the previous day, 82% were fed the minimum number of times, and 43% were fed a minimum acceptable diet (Table 11.12 and Figure 11.7). Thirty-seven percent of children consumed eggs and/or flesh food (Table 11.13).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentages of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and fed a minimum acceptable diet are lowest among those age 6–11 months (32% and 30%, respectively) and highest among those age 18–23 months (61% and 53%, respectively) (Table 11.12).
- The proportion of children fed a minimum acceptable diet is lower in the terai zone (38%) than in the hill and mountain zones (50% each).

Figure 11.7 IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet by breastfeeding status



- By province, the percentages of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and fed a minimum acceptable diet are lowest in Madhesh Province (36% and 31%, respectively) and highest in Gandaki Province (57% and 52%, respectively). The percentages of children fed with a minimum meal frequency are 76% in Madhesh Province and 83% in Gandaki Province.
- Minimum dietary diversity and minimum acceptable diet are lowest among children whose mothers have no education (26% and 23%, respectively) and highest among children whose mothers have a secondary education (59% and 52%, respectively).
- Only 23% of children age 6–11 months received eggs and/or flesh food, as compared with 46% of children age 12–17 months (**Table 11.13**).
- Consumption of eggs or flesh food is lowest in Madhesh Province (23%) and highest in Gandaki Province (54%).
- Only 24% of children whose mothers have no education consumed eggs or flesh food, compared with 43% of children whose mothers have a secondary education.

11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Lack of Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children and promote unhealthy weight gain. For infants and young children, consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity in childhood. In addition, too much salt in the diet increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases, and unhealthy fats and refined carbohydrates contribute to unhealthy weight gain. Children consuming diets low in vegetables and fruits have reduced nutrient intakes, which can negatively impact healthy growth and development; low vegetable and fruit consumption is also associated with noncommunicable diseases later in life. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes “sentinel unhealthy foods,” which are foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day.

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Zero vegetable or fruit consumption

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Overall, 69% of children age 6–23 months consumed unhealthy foods during the previous day, while 43% consumed a sweet beverage. Around one-third (33%) of children were not given any vegetables or fruits (**Table 11.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children’s consumption of unhealthy foods increases with age. Forty-nine percent of children age 6–11 months consume unhealthy foods, as compared with 78% of children age 12–23 months.

- Thirty percent of children age 6–11 months consume sweet beverages, compared with 52% of children age 18–23 months.

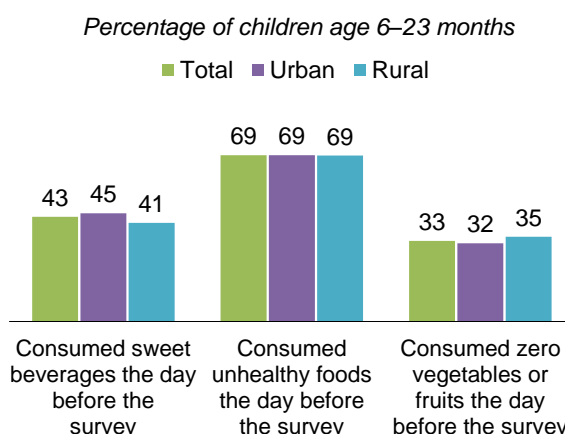
- There is no difference by residence in consumption of unhealthy foods; however, sweet beverage consumption is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (45% versus 41%) (Figure 11.8).

- Consumption of unhealthy foods is higher in the terai zone (73%) than in the hill (62%) and mountain (59%) zones.

- Consumption of unhealthy foods ranges from 57% in Karnali Province to 78% in Koshi Province.

- The percentage of children who are not consuming vegetables and fruits decreases with increasing age, from 54% among those age 6–11 months to 20% among those age 18–23 months.

Figure 11.8 Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by residence



11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

Table 11.14 summarizes all 16 WHO-UNICEF IYCF indicators. These indicators align with the National Nutritional Strategy (2020) and National Multi-Sectoral Nutritional Plan for Nepal (Ministry of Health and Population 2020a).

11.4 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING COUNSELING

IYCF counseling helps support appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2003; WHO 2018a). Counseling is an interactive process that helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow the recommended IYCF practices. Counseling can take place in health facilities and the community and is delivered by trained health providers, community health workers, and others in the community.

Mothers who received IYCF counseling in the last 6 months

Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counseling in the last 6 months from a health care provider or female community health volunteer (FCHV).

Sample: Women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them

Twenty-seven percent of women with a child age 6–23 months received IYCF counseling from a health care provider or FCHV in the past 6 months (**Table 11.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who received IYCF counseling is higher in rural areas (32%) than in urban areas (25%).
- Twenty-one percent of women in terai zone received IYCF counseling, as compared with 36% of women in the hill zone and 43% of those in the mountain zone.
- IYCF counseling is lowest in Madhesh Province (13%) and highest in Sudurpashchim Province (56%).

Among women with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counseling, the major sources of counseling were FCHVs (60%) and doctors/nurses/midwives (49%). Women most often received

counseling during visits to health facilities (66%), followed by FCHV home visits (26%) and Health Mother's Group meetings (21%) (**Table 11.16**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher proportion of women in rural areas than urban areas receive IYCF counseling from an FCHV (65% versus 57%).
- Women in urban areas more often receive IYCF counseling during a visit to a health facility (69%) than women in rural areas (61%). In contrast, women in rural areas are more likely to receive IYCF counseling during FCHV home visits (31% versus 23%) and Health Mothers' Group meetings (26% versus 18%).
- The proportion of women receiving IYCF counseling during Health Mothers' Group meetings is highest in the hill zone (25%) and lowest in the terai zone (18%) (**Table 11.16**).
- Women in the mountain zone more often receive IYCF counseling during FCHV home visits (34%) than women in the terai (28%) and hill (22%) zones.

The primary topics discussed during IYCF counseling sessions are giving children a variety of foods (66%), introducing complementary foods at age 6 months (64%), and exclusive breastfeeding before age 6 months (52%) (**Table 11.17**).

11.5 ANEMIA PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN

Anemia is a condition characterized by insufficient hemoglobin, a protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). In children, anemia can impair cognitive development and is associated with long-term health consequences. When anemia is severe, it can cause death (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019).

Anemia in children

| Anemia status | Hemoglobin level in grams/deciliter* |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Anemic | <11.0 |
| Mildly anemic | 10.0–10.9 |
| Moderately anemic | 7.0–9.9 |
| Severely anemic | <7.0 |
| Not anemic | ≥11.0 |

* Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude in enumeration areas above 1,000 meters.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Overall, more than two-fifths (43%) of children age 6–59 months have anemia, with 25% having mild anemia, 18% having moderate anemia, and 1% having severe anemia (**Table 11.18**).

Trends: The prevalence of anemia among children age 6–59 months has fluctuated over the past 16 years, declining from 48% in 2006 to 46% in 2011, increasing to 53% in 2016, and then falling to 43% in 2022. The prevalence of mild and severe anemia has remained stagnant over the same period, while moderate anemia has fluctuated from 18% to 26% (Figure 11.9).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher proportion of children age 6–23 months (66%) than children age 24–59 months (34%) are anemic.
- The prevalence of child anemia is higher in the terai zone (49%) than in the mountain (43%) and hill (34%) zones.
- Anemia in children is highest in Madhesh Province (51%) and lowest in Gandaki Province (31%) (Figure 11.10).
- Mother’s level of education is associated with anemia in children: 52% of children whose mothers have no education are anemic, as compared with 36% of children whose mothers have more than a secondary education.
- A higher proportion of children in the lowest wealth quintile (42%) than the highest wealth quintile (32%) are anemic.

Figure 11.9 Trends in childhood anemia

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as anemic

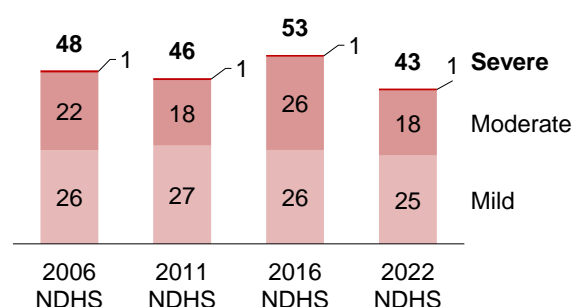
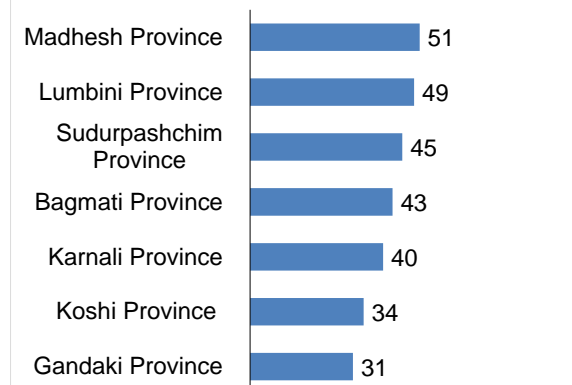


Figure 11.10 Anemia in children by province

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as anemic



11.6 MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrient deficiency can be caused by a lack of consumption of foods that supply vitamins and minerals, as well as by infections and genetic abnormalities. Strategies to prevent or address micronutrient deficiency include agricultural approaches such as biofortification, food-based approaches that can be complemented with food fortification, and, for specific life stages and population groups, direct micronutrient supplementation (USAID 2019).

Iron is a micronutrient that plays an important role in numerous biological systems. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anemia. Interventions targeting iron deficiency and anemia include periodically giving children iron-containing supplements (WHO 2011a; WHO 2016b; WHO 2016c).

Vitamin A is a micronutrient that supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage, increase the severity of infections such as those causing measles, and slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A supplementation programs help reduce vitamin A deficiency and mortality in children (WHO 2011b).

Soil-transmitted helminth infections can cause internal bleeding, inflammation, impaired nutrient absorption, diarrhea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Deworming programs help reduce the burden of helminth infections (WHO 2017b).

Iron-containing supplements

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, including tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders (Baal Vita).

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Vitamin A supplements

Percentage of children age 6–59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Deworming medication

Percentage of children age 12–59 months who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 12–59 months

The Government of Nepal initiated the National Vitamin A Program (NVAP) in 1993 to improve the vitamin A status of children age 6–59 months. This nationwide program has integrated biannual deworming tablet distribution for children age 12–59 months since 2000. The government initiated a phase-wise launch of multiple micronutrient powder (Baal Vita) distribution in 2012 (Public Health Update 2020). The 2022 NDHS results showed that 85% of children age 6–59 months had received vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months and 34% had received iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months. In addition, 84% of children age 12–59 months had received deworming medication in the past 6 months (**Table 11.19**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children given vitamin A supplements is lower among those age 6–23 months (77%) than among those age 24–59 months (89%).
- Children age 12–23 months were less likely to be given deworming medication than children age 24–59 months (69% versus 89%).
- The proportion of children who received multiple micronutrient powders (Baal Vita) is lower among those age 6–23 months (28%) than among those age 24–59 months (36%).
- The proportion of children given multiple micronutrient powders (Baal Vita) is lowest in Karnali Province (23%) and highest in Sudurpashchim Province (43%).

The 2022 NDHS asked women age 15–49 with at least one child age 0–59 months if they received counseling on multiple micronutrient powders (Baal Vita). Thirty-eight percent of these women reported that they received such counseling (**Table 11.20**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who were counseled on multiple micronutrient powders (Baal Vita) is higher in rural areas (43%) than in urban areas (36%).
- The proportion of women counseled on multiple micronutrient powders (Baal Vita) is lowest in Karnali Province (23%) and highest in Sudurpashchim Province (47%).

11.7 ADULTS' NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age (age 15–49) are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, inequitable distribution of food within the household, improper food storage and preparation, dietary taboos, infectious diseases, and inadequate care practices. Chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and greater morbidity and mortality (WHO 1995). In addition, undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes. Overweight and obesity have adverse health outcomes as well. Overweight and obesity are major risk factors for several chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer.

Body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of weight relative to height squared; it is used to measure nutritional status among adults age 20–49. BMI values are independent of age and sex. Adult women age 20–49 whose height is less than 145 centimeters are classified as being of short stature.

BMI-for-age, the ratio of weight relative to height for different age groups, is used to measure nutritional status among children and adolescents age 5–19 (WHO 2007). BMI-for-age is sex and age specific. The reason is that adolescents are still growing and the timing of peak growth velocity differs in boys and girls. In the DHS surveys, BMI-for-age is reported among adolescents age 15–19. Similarly, short stature among adolescent women (age 15–19) is assessed according to low height-for-age.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared (kg/m^2).

| Adult status | BMI |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Too thin for height | Less than 18.5 |
| Normal | Between 18.5 and 24.9 |
| Overweight | Between 25.0 and 29.9 |
| Obese | Greater than or equal to 30.0 |

Sample: Women age 20–49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 20–49

BMI-for-age

BMI-for-age is measured in z score standard deviations (SD).

| Adolescent status | BMI-for-age |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Too thin for height | Less than –1 SD |
| Normal | Between –1 SD and +1 SD |
| Overweight | Between +1 SD and +2 SD |
| Obese | Greater than +2 SD |

Sample: Women age 15–19 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 15–19

Short stature

Percentage of women age 20–49 with height under 145 cm.

Sample: Women age 20–49

Percentage of women age 15–19 with height-for-age z score less than –2 SD.

Sample: Women age 15–19

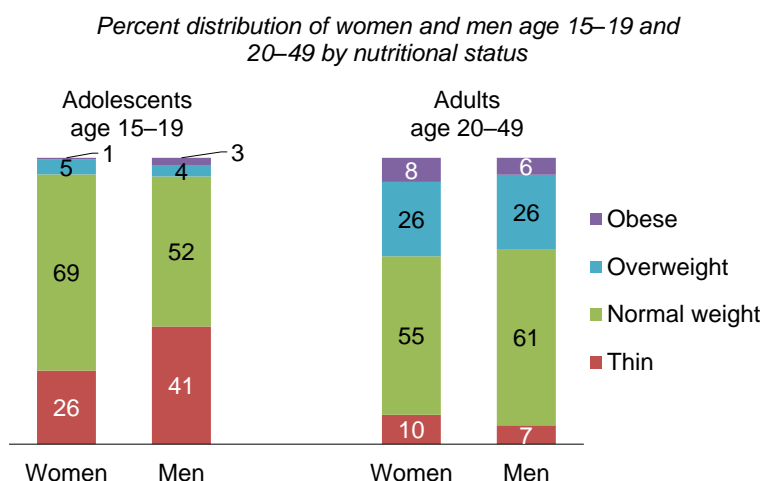
11.7.1 Nutritional Status of Women

Height and weight data were collected for 98% of eligible women age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 1% of women had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 6% of women were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

Among women age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height and BMI. Overall, 10% of women are shorter than 145 cm. One in every 10 women (10%) are thin, while 26% are overweight and 8% are obese (**Table 11.21.1** and **Figure 11.11**).

Among adolescent women age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status: height-for-age and BMI-for-age. Overall, 27% of young women are of short stature. Twenty-six percent of young women are thin, 5% are overweight, and less than 1% are obese (**Table 11.21.2**).

Figure 11.11 Nutritional status of adolescent and adult women and men



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women age 20–49 who are of short stature (below 145 cm) is highest in Madhesh Province (13%) and lowest in Sudurpashchim Province (5%) (**Table 11.21.1**).
- The proportion of women who are thin is highest among those age 20–29 (15%), while the proportion who are overweight or obese is highest among those age 40–49 (44%).
- A higher proportion of women in the terai zone (14%) than in the mountain (10%) and hill (6%) zones are thin. Similarly, the proportion of young women (age 15–19) who are thin is highest in the terai zone (33%) and lowest in the mountain zone (11%) (**Table 11.21.2**).
- The proportion of overweight or obesity among women age 20–49 is highest in Bagmati Province (51%) and lowest in Sudurpashchim Province (18%) (**Table 11.21.1**).
- The proportion of women who are of short stature decreases with increasing education, from 14% among those with no education to 4% among those with more than a secondary education.
- Overweight or obesity increases with increasing household wealth. Fifty-three percent of women in the highest wealth quintile are overweight or obese, as compared with 20% in the lowest wealth quintile.

11.7.2 Nutritional Status of Men

Height and weight data were collected for 93% of eligible men age 15–49 (Appendix C, **Table C.6**). During measurements, 1% of men had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 5% of men were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, **Table C.11**).

Among men age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate BMI. Overall, 7% of men are thin, while 26% are overweight and 6% are obese (**Table 11.21.3** and **Figure 11.11**).

Among adolescent men age 15–19, data on height, weight, and age were used to calculate BMI-for-age. Forty-one percent of young men are thin, 4% are overweight, and 3% are obese (**Table 11.21.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of men who are thin is highest among those age 20–29 (10%), while the proportion who are overweight or obese is highest among those age 30–39 (35%) and age 40–49 (36%).
- The proportion of overweight or obesity among men age 20–49 is highest in Gandaki Province (45%) and lowest in Karnali Province (15%) (**Table 11.21.3**).
- Overweight or obesity generally increases with increasing household wealth. Fifty percent of men in the highest wealth quintile are overweight or obese, as compared with 13% in the lowest wealth quintile.
- The proportion of young men (age 15–19) who are thin is higher in urban areas (45%) than in rural areas (32%) (**Table 11.21.4**).

11.8 WOMEN'S DIETARY PRACTICES

Dietary practices that support a healthy diet include eating a variety of different foods and food groups and limiting consumption of sugary beverages and unhealthy foods. Eating a variety of unprocessed foods helps women consume the appropriate amount of essential vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet also protects against overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases.

Minimum dietary diversity for women is an indicator of diet diversity validated for nonpregnant women age 15–49. The indicator is based on 10 food groups: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits. Women who consumed at least five of the 10 possible food groups in the 24 hours before the survey were classified as having minimally adequate dietary diversity. Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and zinc can have devastating consequences for the human body. Women, particularly those of childbearing age, are especially vulnerable due to their greater needs for essential vitamins and minerals. Having minimally adequate dietary diversity is important for micronutrient adequacy (FAO 2021).

Unhealthy foods and sweet beverages should be limited because they are associated with overweight, obesity, and noncommunicable diseases (Askari et al. 2020). Overweight and obesity among women can affect reproductive health and increase complications in pregnancy (Mitchell and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes “sentinel unhealthy foods,” which are fried foods or foods high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity for women

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least five out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day. The 10 food groups are as follows: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas, and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

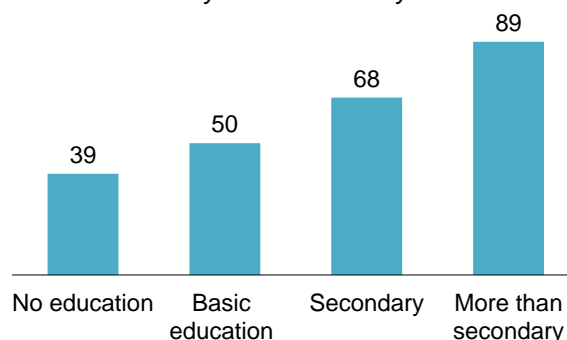
Overall, 56% of women consumed foods from at least five of the 10 possible food groups (minimum dietary diversity). Almost all women consumed food made from grains (99%); 83% consumed white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; 74% consumed beans, peas, and lentils; 53% consumed milk products; and 59% consumed dark green leafy vegetables. Thirty-nine percent of women consumed meat, fish, and poultry, whereas only 17% consumed eggs. More than half of women (54%) consumed unhealthy foods, and two-thirds (66%) consumed sweet beverages (**Table 11.22** and **Table 11.23**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Minimum dietary diversity among women is higher in urban (60%) than rural (46%) areas (**Table 11.23**).
- Minimum dietary diversity is lower in the mountain zone (48%) than in the terai (52%) and hill (63%) zones.
- The proportion of women with minimum dietary diversity is highest in Bagmati Province (72%) and lowest in Madhesh Province (43%).
- Minimum dietary diversity increases with increasing education, from 39% among women with no education to 89% among women with more than a secondary education (**Figure 11.12**).
- Minimum dietary diversity is lowest among women in the lowest wealth quintile (35%) and highest among those in the highest wealth quintile (84%).
- The proportions of women consuming meat products and eggs are lower in Madhesh Province (28% and 9%, respectively) than in the other provinces (**Table 11.22**).
- Consumption of dark green leafy vegetables is lowest among Muslim (35%) and Madhesi (45%) women and highest among Brahmin and Chhetri women (68% each) (**Table 11.22**).

Figure 11.12 Minimum dietary diversity among women by education

Percentage of women age 15–49 achieving minimum dietary diversity the day before the survey



11.9 ANEMIA PREVALENCE IN WOMEN

Anemia in adults can cause fatigue, lethargy, reduced physical productivity, and poor work performance (Chaparro and Suchdev 2019). Anemia is a major concern among pregnant women because it can lead to increased maternal mortality and poor birth outcomes (Haider et al. 2013).

Hemoglobin levels below which women are considered anemic

| Respondents | Hemoglobin level in grams/deciliter* |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nonpregnant women age 15–49 | Less than 12.0 |
| Pregnant women age 15–49 | Less than 11.0 |

* Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking and for altitude in enumeration areas above 1,000 meters.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Overall, 34% of women age 15–49 are anemic, with 18% mildly anemic, 15% moderately anemic, and 1% severely anemic (**Table 11.24**). Similarly, 33% of pregnant women are anemic (20% with mild anemia, 12% with moderate anemia, and less than 1% with severe anemia).

Trends: The prevalence of anemia among women age 15–49 has fluctuated since 2006. The prevalence decreased slightly from 36% in 2006 to 35% in 2011, increased to 41% in 2016, and subsequently declined to 34% in 2022. Among pregnant women, the prevalence increased from 42% in 2006 to 48% in 2011 before declining to 46% in 2016 and 33% in 2022.

Past NDHS surveys used the cutoffs recommended in the Government of Nepal’s National Nutrition Policy and Strategy 2004 (Ministry of Health and Population 2004). Based on this cutoffs, the prevalence of moderate anemia among women age 15–49 has been constant at 6%–7% since 2006, while the prevalence of severe anemia has remained below 1% (data not shown).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anemia is highest among women age 15–19 (39%) and lowest among those age 30–39 (30%).
- Anemia is highest among Muslim (50%) and Madhesi (48%) women and lowest among Brahmin/Chhetri women (26%).
- A higher proportion of women in the terai zone (45%) than in the mountain (23%) and hill (20%) zones are anemic.
- Anemia is highest in Madhesh Province (52%) and lowest in Karnali Province (21%).

11.10 IRON AND FOLIC ACID SUPPLEMENTATION

Adolescent iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation is the one of the priorities of the Ministry of Health and Population. According to the National Nutritional Strategy 2002, one of the specific objectives of the national nutritional program is to improve the health and nutritional status of schoolchildren. Under the school health program, adolescent girls age 10–19 are supplemented with weekly IFA tablets on a biannual basis (Ministry of Health and Population 2020a). Seventeen percent of adolescent girls age 15–19 received IFA supplementation in the last 3 months (**Table 11.25**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women age 15–19 who received IFA supplementation is lowest among those from the Muslim (7%) and Madhesi (8%) ethnic groups and highest among those in the Brahmin/Chhetri group (25%).
- Only 13% of adolescent women in the terai zone received IFA supplementation, as compared with 22% of those in the hill zone and 24% of those in the mountain zone.
- IFA supplementation among adolescent women is highest in Sudurpashchim Province (34%) and lowest in Madhesh Province (7%).

11.11 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

Iodine is a micronutrient that plays an important role in thyroid function, which is critical for reproductive function, growth, and development. It is recommended that household salt be fortified with iodine. Sufficient iodine prevents goiter, brain damage, and other thyroid-related health problems (WHO 2014b).

Household salt iodization

Percentage of households with iodized salt.

Sample: Households in which salt was tested for iodine content

Control of iodine deficiency disorder and universal salt iodization are priorities of the Government of Nepal. The MoHP is responsible for improving awareness and use of iodized salt at the household level (Ministry of Health and Population 2022a). Almost all households (98%) in Nepal use iodized salt (**Table 11.26**).

11.12 HEALTH MOTHERS' GROUP AND CHILD GRANT

Over the last two decades, FCHVs have played a key role in providing health-related information and services to communities. FCHVs also lead Health Mothers' Groups, which are community groups that bring together women of reproductive age (15–49) on a monthly basis to promote and discuss safe motherhood; maternal and child health; nutrition; family planning; water, sanitation, and hygiene; and other related issues (Manandhar et al. 2022).

Twenty-nine percent of women age 15–49 are aware that there is a Health Mothers' Group in their ward. Among these women, 17% participated in a Health Mothers' Group meeting in the past 6 months. However, only 6% participated in six or more meetings (**Table 11.27**). The major topics discussed during these meetings were child feeding practices (66%), maternal and child nutrition (52%), and reproductive health/women's health (39%) (**Table 11.28**).

Child Grant

In 2009, the Government of Nepal introduced a social protection program involving child grants for children under age 5; these monthly cash transfers are worth about Rupees 532 per child for up to two children per family. The program began in the Karnali district and focused on members of the Dalit ethnic group living in poverty, after which child grants gradually expanded to other districts (Simet and Ganguly 2022). The 2022 NDHS collected information from mothers on child grants for their children under age 5.

Overall, according to mothers' reports, child grants were received for 25% of children under age 5 (**Table 11.29**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children for whom a child grant was received is higher among those age 24–59 months (28%) than among those age 0–23 months (19%).
- Child grants were received for 41% of children in the mountain zone, as compared with 20% in the hill zone and 26% in the terai zone.
- The proportions of children for whom child grants were received are higher in Karnali Province (50%), Madhesh Province (38%), and Sudurpashchim Province (31%) than in the other provinces.

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- **Table 11.2** **Child growth monitoring**
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Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Height-for-age ¹ | | | | Weight-for-height | | | | | Weight-for-age | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Mean z score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Percent-age above +2 SD | Mean z score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Mean z score (SD) | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 5.8 | 18.2 | -0.8 | 244 | 1.2 | 7.5 | 6.2 | -0.0 | 241 | 3.4 | 11.1 | -0.7 | 246 |
| 6-11 | 2.0 | 9.9 | -0.6 | 215 | 1.8 | 8.7 | 3.0 | -0.5 | 215 | 3.0 | 13.7 | -0.7 | 215 |
| 12-23 | 6.7 | 28.5 | -1.3 | 507 | 1.1 | 10.2 | 0.6 | -0.6 | 507 | 3.9 | 19.9 | -1.0 | 507 |
| 24-35 | 6.3 | 29.1 | -1.4 | 573 | 0.6 | 8.0 | 0.2 | -0.7 | 574 | 4.1 | 23.3 | -1.2 | 583 |
| 36-47 | 6.0 | 26.8 | -1.4 | 554 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 0.3 | -0.5 | 555 | 2.3 | 17.2 | -1.1 | 555 |
| 48-59 | 6.8 | 23.7 | -1.3 | 537 | 0.8 | 7.2 | 1.1 | -0.6 | 537 | 4.3 | 19.5 | -1.2 | 537 |
| 0-23 | 5.4 | 21.8 | -1.0 | 966 | 1.3 | 9.2 | 2.5 | -0.4 | 962 | 3.6 | 16.3 | -0.9 | 967 |
| 24-59 | 6.4 | 26.6 | -1.4 | 1,664 | 0.6 | 6.9 | 0.5 | -0.6 | 1,666 | 3.6 | 20.0 | -1.2 | 1,675 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5.3 | 24.7 | -1.2 | 1,368 | 0.8 | 8.5 | 1.6 | -0.5 | 1,366 | 3.3 | 16.6 | -1.0 | 1,371 |
| Female | 6.8 | 25.0 | -1.3 | 1,262 | 1.0 | 6.9 | 0.9 | -0.6 | 1,262 | 3.9 | 20.9 | -1.1 | 1,272 |
| Birth interval in months³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First birth ⁴ | 3.5 | 21.2 | -1.1 | 860 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 1.5 | -0.5 | 858 | 2.0 | 15.5 | -1.0 | 866 |
| <24 | 7.8 | 30.5 | -1.4 | 384 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 1.5 | -0.6 | 384 | 4.6 | 25.9 | -1.3 | 385 |
| 24-47 | 9.7 | 32.3 | -1.4 | 587 | 0.9 | 8.9 | 0.9 | -0.6 | 587 | 6.0 | 23.1 | -1.2 | 590 |
| 48+ | 5.2 | 20.2 | -1.1 | 525 | 1.0 | 9.7 | 1.3 | -0.5 | 522 | 3.7 | 16.3 | -1.0 | 528 |
| Size at birth^{3,5} | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very small | 23.1 | 53.5 | -2.1 | 54 | 0.9 | 13.6 | 5.3 | -0.8 | 53 | 21.0 | 48.5 | -1.8 | 54 |
| Small | 14.1 | 38.3 | -1.7 | 143 | 4.6 | 17.5 | 2.9 | -0.8 | 143 | 10.7 | 29.7 | -1.6 | 143 |
| Average or larger | 4.4 | 22.1 | -1.1 | 1,210 | 0.7 | 8.1 | 1.3 | -0.5 | 1,207 | 2.6 | 17.2 | -0.9 | 1,221 |
| Mother's interview status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 6.1 | 25.2 | -1.2 | 2,356 | 0.9 | 8.2 | 1.3 | -0.6 | 2,352 | 3.8 | 19.3 | -1.1 | 2,369 |
| Not interviewed but in household | 6.2 | 21.5 | -1.3 | 214 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 1.1 | -0.3 | 214 | 2.1 | 14.5 | -1.0 | 214 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household ⁶ | 2.1 | 19.3 | -0.9 | 60 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 0.9 | -0.5 | 62 | 0.0 | 9.8 | -0.9 | 60 |
| Mother's age³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 4.8 | 25.1 | -1.4 | 462 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 1.2 | -0.6 | 461 | 2.9 | 21.3 | -1.2 | 465 |
| 20-34 | 6.2 | 24.9 | -1.2 | 1,801 | 1.0 | 8.4 | 1.3 | -0.5 | 1,798 | 4.0 | 18.6 | -1.1 | 1,811 |
| 35-49 | 9.9 | 33.1 | -1.4 | 93 | 1.5 | 13.1 | 0.9 | -0.6 | 93 | 5.5 | 22.8 | -1.2 | 93 |
| Mother's nutritional status⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thin | 10.2 | 33.3 | -1.6 | 326 | 2.1 | 17.2 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 326 | 11.5 | 35.0 | -1.7 | 326 |
| Normal | 5.5 | 25.6 | -1.3 | 1,421 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 0.5 | -0.6 | 1,420 | 2.6 | 18.5 | -1.1 | 1,426 |
| Overweight/obese | 4.6 | 15.3 | -0.9 | 557 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 3.1 | -0.2 | 556 | 1.8 | 11.2 | -0.6 | 561 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.8 | 21.5 | -1.1 | 1,707 | 0.9 | 7.9 | 1.5 | -0.5 | 1,706 | 3.2 | 16.9 | -1.0 | 1,715 |
| Rural | 8.2 | 31.0 | -1.5 | 923 | 0.8 | 7.5 | 0.9 | -0.5 | 922 | 4.3 | 21.9 | -1.2 | 927 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 10.2 | 41.7 | -1.7 | 148 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 1.9 | -0.2 | 148 | 3.8 | 19.1 | -1.1 | 149 |
| Hill | 5.2 | 22.4 | -1.2 | 922 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 1.2 | -0.3 | 922 | 1.7 | 13.4 | -0.9 | 926 |
| Terai | 6.1 | 24.7 | -1.2 | 1,561 | 1.3 | 10.4 | 1.2 | -0.7 | 1,558 | 4.7 | 21.7 | -1.2 | 1,568 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 4.3 | 20.0 | -1.0 | 481 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 2.1 | -0.4 | 480 | 1.7 | 13.0 | -0.9 | 487 |
| Urban | 4.5 | 20.3 | -1.0 | 303 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 2.8 | -0.4 | 303 | 1.5 | 14.1 | -0.8 | 305 |
| Rural | 3.9 | 19.4 | -1.1 | 178 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.9 | -0.4 | 177 | 1.9 | 11.1 | -0.9 | 182 |
| Madhesh Province | 6.6 | 29.3 | -1.4 | 687 | 0.2 | 10.1 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 687 | 5.1 | 26.8 | -1.4 | 691 |
| Urban | 6.6 | 27.2 | -1.4 | 515 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 515 | 5.2 | 24.1 | -1.4 | 518 |
| Rural | 6.6 | 35.6 | -1.6 | 172 | 1.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 173 | 4.8 | 34.8 | -1.5 | 173 |
| Bagmati Province | 4.7 | 17.6 | -0.9 | 417 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 3.2 | -0.2 | 417 | 2.9 | 10.5 | -0.7 | 420 |
| Urban | 3.9 | 13.1 | -0.7 | 313 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 3.3 | -0.2 | 313 | 3.4 | 9.5 | -0.6 | 316 |
| Rural | 7.1 | 31.1 | -1.5 | 105 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | -0.2 | 105 | 1.4 | 13.7 | -1.0 | 105 |
| Gandaki Province | 6.9 | 19.7 | -1.2 | 182 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.8 | -0.4 | 182 | 1.6 | 18.1 | -1.0 | 182 |
| Urban | 4.0 | 15.0 | -1.1 | 113 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 113 | 1.7 | 15.2 | -0.9 | 113 |
| Rural | 11.7 | 27.6 | -1.4 | 68 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 2.1 | -0.3 | 68 | 1.6 | 22.9 | -1.0 | 68 |
| Lumbini Province | 7.4 | 25.1 | -1.3 | 435 | 3.3 | 16.2 | 0.3 | -0.8 | 431 | 6.1 | 23.3 | -1.3 | 435 |
| Urban | 2.9 | 18.9 | -1.1 | 224 | 3.7 | 17.8 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 221 | 3.7 | 20.0 | -1.2 | 224 |
| Rural | 12.1 | 31.8 | -1.5 | 211 | 2.8 | 14.5 | 0.6 | -0.8 | 210 | 8.6 | 26.9 | -1.4 | 211 |
| Karnali Province | 8.6 | 35.8 | -1.6 | 195 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 0.7 | -0.4 | 195 | 2.3 | 17.7 | -1.2 | 195 |
| Urban | 5.6 | 26.6 | -1.4 | 96 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 1.0 | -0.4 | 96 | 0.5 | 14.8 | -1.1 | 96 |
| Rural | 11.5 | 44.9 | -1.9 | 98 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 0.4 | -0.4 | 98 | 4.1 | 20.5 | -1.3 | 98 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 5.0 | 28.4 | -1.3 | 233 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 2.4 | -0.3 | 236 | 2.3 | 13.9 | -1.0 | 233 |
| Urban | 4.7 | 27.0 | -1.3 | 143 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 3.9 | -0.2 | 144 | 1.2 | 11.6 | -0.9 | 143 |
| Rural | 5.4 | 30.7 | -1.4 | 91 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 92 | 3.9 | 17.6 | -1.1 | 91 |

Continued...

Table 11.1—Continued

| Background characteristic | Height-for-age ¹ | | | | Weight-for-height | | | | | Weight-for-age | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Percent-age below –3 SD | Percent-age below –2 SD ² | Mean z score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below –3 SD | Percent-age below –2 SD ² | Percent-age above +2 SD | Mean z score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below –3 SD | Percent-age below –2 SD ² | Mean z score (SD) | Number of children |
| Mother's education⁸ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 12.4 | 36.3 | –1.7 | 549 | 1.1 | 10.4 | 0.2 | –0.8 | 549 | 8.4 | 29.7 | –1.5 | 551 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 4.5 | 27.5 | –1.3 | 922 | 0.5 | 7.6 | 1.1 | –0.5 | 921 | 2.4 | 19.5 | –1.1 | 924 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 5.7 | 28.2 | –1.3 | 470 | 0.6 | 8.4 | 1.0 | –0.5 | 470 | 2.9 | 20.2 | –1.1 | 470 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 3.3 | 26.8 | –1.3 | 452 | 0.4 | 6.8 | 1.3 | –0.5 | 451 | 1.9 | 18.8 | –1.1 | 454 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 4.4 | 17.6 | –1.1 | 982 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 1.7 | –0.5 | 980 | 2.5 | 13.7 | –0.9 | 990 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 5.2 | 19.3 | –1.1 | 635 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 0.7 | –0.6 | 634 | 2.7 | 15.8 | –1.0 | 642 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 2.9 | 14.6 | –0.9 | 347 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 3.6 | –0.3 | 346 | 2.1 | 9.8 | –0.7 | 349 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 3.6 | 12.0 | –0.5 | 117 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 3.1 | –0.3 | 116 | 0.9 | 6.9 | –0.5 | 117 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.2 | 36.9 | –1.6 | 626 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 1.0 | –0.5 | 627 | 4.7 | 20.4 | –1.3 | 628 |
| Second | 5.7 | 28.4 | –1.4 | 567 | 0.5 | 7.8 | 0.8 | –0.6 | 567 | 3.9 | 22.8 | –1.2 | 568 |
| Middle | 4.5 | 22.3 | –1.2 | 547 | 0.4 | 8.5 | 1.7 | –0.6 | 548 | 2.4 | 19.2 | –1.1 | 551 |
| Fourth | 4.7 | 17.7 | –1.1 | 479 | 1.4 | 8.4 | 0.5 | –0.6 | 479 | 3.6 | 17.0 | –1.0 | 480 |
| Highest | 3.6 | 13.1 | –0.7 | 411 | 1.4 | 9.2 | 2.5 | –0.4 | 407 | 2.8 | 11.7 | –0.7 | 416 |
| Total | 6.0 | 24.8 | –1.2 | 2,630 | 0.9 | 7.7 | 1.3 | –0.5 | 2,628 | 3.6 | 18.7 | –1.1 | 2,643 |

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Total includes 1 case for which size at birth of the child is not known.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

² Includes children who are below –3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁵ Information available only for children age 0–35 months

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for mothers age 20–49 and BMI-for-age for mothers age 15–19 (as presented in Tables 11.21.1 and 11.21.2).

⁸ For women who were not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers were not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a health care provider or female community health volunteer in the 3 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Weight | Height | MUAC | Weight and height | Weight, height, and MUAC | Number of children |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Age in months | | | | | | |
| <6 | 71.9 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 533 |
| 6–11 | 63.9 | 9.9 | 13.4 | 9.9 | 5.2 | 434 |
| 12–23 | 53.6 | 12.7 | 20.8 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 959 |
| 24–35 | 39.8 | 10.6 | 13.9 | 10.0 | 6.2 | 1,066 |
| 36–47 | 36.0 | 8.6 | 13.1 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 1,048 |
| 48–59 | 29.0 | 6.8 | 12.2 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 1,000 |
| 0–23 | 61.0 | 10.2 | 14.7 | 9.9 | 6.4 | 1,926 |
| 24–59 | 35.0 | 8.7 | 13.1 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 3,114 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 46.0 | 8.9 | 12.9 | 8.6 | 5.6 | 2,639 |
| Female | 43.8 | 9.7 | 14.6 | 9.4 | 6.4 | 2,401 |
| Mother's age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 41.9 | 9.9 | 15.9 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 987 |
| 20–29 | 44.7 | 8.0 | 12.9 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 3,286 |
| 30–39 | 50.3 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 8.5 | 716 |
| 40–49 | 43.6 | 5.6 | 20.0 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 52 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 44.7 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 3,276 |
| Rural | 45.5 | 9.8 | 20.0 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 1,764 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 57.0 | 13.8 | 20.9 | 13.7 | 11.6 | 317 |
| Hill | 56.0 | 12.8 | 20.3 | 12.7 | 8.0 | 1,744 |
| Terai | 37.2 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 2,979 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 43.3 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 859 |
| Urban | 41.7 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 553 |
| Rural | 46.3 | 4.4 | 11.5 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 306 |
| Madhesh Province | 25.0 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 1,352 |
| Urban | 25.1 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 1,013 |
| Rural | 24.4 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 338 |
| Bagmati Province | 57.6 | 14.5 | 12.5 | 14.5 | 6.9 | 814 |
| Urban | 62.5 | 15.3 | 10.8 | 15.3 | 6.3 | 596 |
| Rural | 44.2 | 12.4 | 17.2 | 12.4 | 8.4 | 218 |
| Gandaki Province | 63.7 | 10.3 | 17.5 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 331 |
| Urban | 68.2 | 10.5 | 14.2 | 10.5 | 6.6 | 216 |
| Rural | 55.3 | 9.9 | 23.6 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 116 |
| Lumbini Province | 51.1 | 8.9 | 20.6 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 862 |
| Urban | 51.4 | 7.4 | 11.4 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 452 |
| Rural | 50.8 | 10.4 | 30.7 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 410 |
| Karnali Province | 44.8 | 7.4 | 12.4 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 371 |
| Urban | 42.8 | 7.8 | 10.3 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 178 |
| Rural | 46.8 | 7.1 | 14.4 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 193 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 59.6 | 17.5 | 30.6 | 17.2 | 14.9 | 451 |
| Urban | 55.6 | 13.2 | 24.1 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 267 |
| Rural | 65.4 | 23.7 | 39.9 | 23.5 | 20.4 | 184 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| No education | 28.8 | 7.8 | 12.0 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 1,103 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 41.2 | 8.5 | 13.5 | 8.2 | 5.4 | 1,767 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 37.4 | 8.6 | 12.7 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 898 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 45.2 | 8.4 | 14.4 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 869 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 55.2 | 9.6 | 15.3 | 9.2 | 6.5 | 1,955 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 51.0 | 8.5 | 13.9 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 1,217 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 62.2 | 11.4 | 17.7 | 11.2 | 7.5 | 738 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 64.8 | 20.2 | 9.3 | 20.0 | 4.6 | 215 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 42.3 | 10.4 | 19.9 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 1,213 |
| Second | 41.2 | 9.0 | 15.1 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 1,037 |
| Middle | 41.1 | 7.8 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 4.8 | 1,048 |
| Fourth | 44.5 | 6.6 | 11.2 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 969 |
| Highest | 59.8 | 13.2 | 9.0 | 12.8 | 5.5 | 774 |
| Total | 45.0 | 9.3 | 13.7 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 5,040 |

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).
MUAC = Mid-upper-arm circumference

Table 11.3 Discussions of child growth

Percentage of children under age 5 who were measured (weight, height, or mid-upper-arm circumference [MUAC]) by a health care provider or female community health volunteer (FCHV) in the 3 months preceding the survey, and among those measured, percentage for whom a health care provider or FCHV talked about their growth with their mother, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children who were measured (weight, height, or MUAC) | Number of children | Among children under age 5 who were measured: | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Percentage for whom health care provider or FCHV talked about their growth | Number of children who were measured |
| Age in months | | | | |
| <6 | 72.2 | 533 | 30.4 | 384 |
| 6–11 | 64.9 | 434 | 42.7 | 282 |
| 12–23 | 56.5 | 959 | 41.8 | 542 |
| 24–35 | 42.9 | 1,066 | 40.9 | 457 |
| 36–47 | 38.4 | 1,048 | 39.0 | 402 |
| 48–59 | 31.0 | 1,000 | 34.4 | 310 |
| 0–23 | 62.7 | 1,926 | 38.4 | 1,208 |
| 24–59 | 37.6 | 3,114 | 38.5 | 1,170 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 48.2 | 2,639 | 38.0 | 1,271 |
| Female | 46.1 | 2,401 | 39.1 | 1,106 |
| Mother's age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 45.5 | 987 | 36.2 | 449 |
| 20–29 | 46.6 | 3,286 | 39.5 | 1,532 |
| 30–39 | 51.9 | 716 | 37.6 | 372 |
| 40–49 | 49.3 | 52 | 27.2 | 25 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 45.9 | 3,276 | 34.0 | 1,503 |
| Rural | 49.6 | 1,764 | 46.1 | 875 |
| Ecological zone | | | | |
| Mountain | 58.8 | 317 | 33.2 | 186 |
| Hill | 59.2 | 1,744 | 43.4 | 1,032 |
| Terai | 38.9 | 2,979 | 34.9 | 1,159 |
| Province | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 45.5 | 859 | 25.9 | 390 |
| Urban | 43.8 | 553 | 21.2 | 242 |
| Rural | 48.5 | 306 | 33.6 | 148 |
| Madhesh Province | 26.3 | 1,352 | 27.2 | 355 |
| Urban | 26.2 | 1,013 | 24.7 | 265 |
| Rural | 26.6 | 338 | 34.6 | 90 |
| Bagmati Province | 59.1 | 814 | 33.0 | 481 |
| Urban | 62.8 | 596 | 33.9 | 375 |
| Rural | 48.7 | 218 | 29.9 | 106 |
| Gandaki Province | 65.6 | 331 | 39.2 | 217 |
| Urban | 68.7 | 216 | 33.4 | 148 |
| Rural | 59.9 | 116 | 51.6 | 69 |
| Lumbini Province | 55.7 | 862 | 49.0 | 480 |
| Urban | 52.9 | 452 | 38.5 | 239 |
| Rural | 58.8 | 410 | 59.5 | 241 |
| Karnali Province | 46.3 | 371 | 38.1 | 172 |
| Urban | 44.2 | 178 | 41.7 | 79 |
| Rural | 48.3 | 193 | 35.1 | 93 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 62.6 | 451 | 61.0 | 282 |
| Urban | 58.2 | 267 | 60.1 | 155 |
| Rural | 68.9 | 184 | 62.1 | 127 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| No education | 30.5 | 1,103 | 34.9 | 337 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 43.8 | 1,767 | 36.2 | 774 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 40.3 | 898 | 37.1 | 362 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 47.4 | 869 | 35.4 | 412 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 57.6 | 1,955 | 39.6 | 1,126 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 53.8 | 1,217 | 37.1 | 655 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 63.8 | 738 | 43.1 | 471 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 65.5 | 215 | 50.7 | 141 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 45.9 | 1,213 | 44.0 | 557 |
| Second | 44.0 | 1,037 | 37.9 | 456 |
| Middle | 42.9 | 1,048 | 36.0 | 449 |
| Fourth | 46.3 | 969 | 37.2 | 448 |
| Highest | 60.5 | 774 | 36.0 | 468 |
| Total | 47.2 | 5,040 | 38.5 | 2,378 |

Table 11.4 Reasons for not having child measured for growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who were not measured by a health care provider or female community health volunteer in the 3 months preceding the survey by reasons for not being measured, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Mother was not aware about the need for the child to be measured | Mother did not receive counseling or information on growth monitoring | Fear of COVID-19 and/or lockdown | Other | Number of children |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Age in months | | | | | |
| <6 | 62.7 | 54.2 | 0.3 | 18.3 | 146 |
| 6–11 | 61.6 | 60.8 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 151 |
| 12–23 | 70.8 | 59.2 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 416 |
| 24–35 | 71.6 | 61.0 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 601 |
| 36–47 | 65.2 | 55.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 638 |
| 48–59 | 70.0 | 57.2 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 680 |
| 0–23 | 67.2 | 58.5 | 1.6 | 8.7 | 713 |
| 24–59 | 68.9 | 57.7 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 1,919 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 70.7 | 55.2 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 1,352 |
| Female | 66.1 | 60.7 | 0.6 | 7.2 | 1,279 |
| Mother's age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 69.7 | 52.9 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 532 |
| 20–29 | 68.6 | 60.6 | 0.6 | 6.4 | 1,736 |
| 30–39 | 65.8 | 52.3 | 1.0 | 8.4 | 337 |
| 40–49 | (63.4) | (53.3) | (0.0) | (7.5) | 26 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 67.6 | 58.5 | 0.7 | 6.3 | 1,752 |
| Rural | 70.1 | 56.6 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 879 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 73.6 | 47.4 | 0.7 | 5.6 | 130 |
| Hill | 67.6 | 45.8 | 0.5 | 9.1 | 700 |
| Terai | 68.4 | 63.4 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 1,801 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 72.5 | 42.6 | 0.8 | 8.0 | 461 |
| Urban | 74.2 | 41.0 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 307 |
| Rural | 69.3 | 45.6 | 0.7 | 11.2 | 155 |
| Madhesh Province | 70.1 | 75.9 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 985 |
| Urban | 71.0 | 75.3 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 739 |
| Rural | 67.3 | 78.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 246 |
| Bagmati Province | 64.3 | 47.9 | 0.7 | 8.6 | 329 |
| Urban | 53.2 | 55.4 | 1.0 | 10.2 | 220 |
| Rural | 86.4 | 32.8 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 110 |
| Gandaki Province | 62.7 | 45.9 | 0.8 | 8.4 | 114 |
| Urban | 64.0 | 38.6 | 1.3 | 8.6 | 68 |
| Rural | 60.8 | 56.5 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 46 |
| Lumbini Province | 73.0 | 56.1 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 378 |
| Urban | 71.0 | 49.3 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 209 |
| Rural | 75.6 | 64.5 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 168 |
| Karnali Province | 73.8 | 42.4 | 1.6 | 7.5 | 197 |
| Urban | 78.5 | 43.5 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 99 |
| Rural | 69.0 | 41.3 | 0.4 | 9.4 | 99 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 43.1 | 43.9 | 2.6 | 17.9 | 167 |
| Urban | 42.2 | 44.8 | 2.4 | 20.1 | 112 |
| Rural | 44.8 | 42.1 | 3.0 | 13.4 | 55 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| No education | 70.4 | 66.6 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 759 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 72.8 | 55.9 | 0.6 | 6.7 | 976 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 73.3 | 57.4 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 523 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 72.3 | 54.2 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 453 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 63.4 | 52.2 | 0.8 | 8.5 | 825 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 67.3 | 51.1 | 0.6 | 7.1 | 560 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 55.3 | 54.6 | 1.2 | 11.3 | 265 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 46.4 | 58.3 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 71 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 70.8 | 50.4 | 0.8 | 7.4 | 646 |
| Second | 74.6 | 61.1 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 576 |
| Middle | 69.0 | 61.7 | 0.5 | 6.9 | 594 |
| Fourth | 64.4 | 58.5 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 514 |
| Highest | 57.6 | 59.0 | 1.0 | 7.2 | 302 |
| Total | 68.4 | 57.9 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 2,632 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 11.5 Growth monitoring and promotion

Among women age 15–49 with a youngest child age 6–23 months who is living with them, percentage who know about growth monitoring and promotion at the closest health facility, and among those who know about growth monitoring and promotion, percent distribution by place where they attended the sessions, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know about growth monitoring and promotion sessions | Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them | Among women who know about growth monitoring and promotion sessions: | | | | Total | Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them ¹ |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Attended at primary health care outreach clinic | Attended at a health facility | Other | Did not participate | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 14.1 | 126 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 18 |
| 20–29 | 12.0 | 955 | 20.7 | 47.8 | 9.8 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 114 |
| 30–39 | 12.0 | 269 | (15.8) | (63.2) | (7.6) | (9.7) | 100.0 | 32 |
| 40–49 | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 12.5 | 364 | 26.4 | 46.0 | 6.4 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 45 |
| Dalit | 13.3 | 262 | (13.3) | (62.4) | (4.3) | (16.6) | 100.0 | 35 |
| Janajati | 12.6 | 404 | 22.7 | 57.8 | 11.6 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Madhesi | 11.8 | 248 | (12.4) | (33.4) | (17.2) | (33.6) | 100.0 | 29 |
| Muslim | 5.7 | 85 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Other | * | 2 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.3 | 881 | 16.1 | 51.3 | 10.1 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Rural | 17.1 | 485 | 23.5 | 51.7 | 8.5 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 13.2 | 93 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 12 |
| Hill | 15.3 | 460 | 25.6 | 52.6 | 6.3 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Terai | 10.1 | 812 | 16.7 | 47.8 | 11.7 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 8.6 | 261 | (17.8) | (63.9) | (0.0) | (18.3) | 100.0 | 23 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 12.7 | 465 | 19.8 | 59.6 | 8.2 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 13.2 | 235 | (18.3) | (62.4) | (10.2) | (9.0) | 100.0 | 31 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 12.2 | 230 | (21.4) | (56.6) | (6.0) | (16.0) | 100.0 | 28 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 13.7 | 571 | 21.7 | 39.8 | 13.4 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 14.8 | 342 | 21.2 | 32.5 | 15.8 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 12.0 | 229 | (22.7) | (53.1) | (8.9) | (14.0) | 100.0 | 28 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | (7.7) | 68 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.8 | 321 | 29.3 | 54.1 | 1.0 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Second | 16.3 | 300 | 15.6 | 45.7 | 10.8 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Middle | 8.9 | 267 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 24 |
| Fourth | 12.0 | 272 | (11.8) | (40.7) | (22.6) | (18.1) | 100.0 | 33 |
| Highest | 6.0 | 206 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 12 |
| Total | 12.1 | 1,366 | 19.8 | 51.5 | 9.3 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 165 |

Note: Disaggregation by province is not presented due to few cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Total includes 3 women who did not know where they attended growth monitoring and promotion sessions.

Table 11.6 Counseling at growth monitoring and promotion sessions

Among women age 15–49 with a youngest child age 6–23 months living with them who know about growth monitoring and promotion at the closest health facility and attended growth monitoring and promotion sessions, percentage who reported that there was counseling on nutrition and health, percentage who reported that there was counseling on interpreting the growth chart, and percentage who reported various occasions when the weight of their child was measured, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who reported counseling on nutrition and health | Percentage who reported counseling on interpreting growth chart | Percentage who reported child's weight measured at different occasions: | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | | At birth | At immunization | At sick child visit | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | * | * | * | * | * | 18 |
| 20–29 | 40.5 | 31.1 | 69.1 | 65.2 | 51.2 | 114 |
| 30–39 | (47.6) | (33.4) | (79.9) | (88.6) | (59.1) | 32 |
| 40–49 | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 50.9 | 42.6 | 70.1 | 74.3 | 55.7 | 45 |
| Dalit | (32.9) | (28.9) | (70.7) | (60.1) | (42.1) | 35 |
| Janajati | 48.3 | 29.4 | 81.1 | 86.2 | 58.8 | 51 |
| Madhesi | (23.7) | (16.2) | (61.2) | (49.9) | (40.6) | 29 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 49.8 | 35.2 | 69.9 | 66.4 | 46.4 | 82 |
| Rural | 33.5 | 27.5 | 75.1 | 75.5 | 57.5 | 83 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | * | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| Hill | 52.3 | 41.8 | 72.6 | 77.2 | 60.0 | 70 |
| Terai | 32.8 | 20.1 | 69.8 | 62.9 | 45.1 | 82 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | (38.1) | (18.4) | (59.8) | (62.8) | (60.3) | 23 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 44.3 | 36.0 | 78.4 | 78.9 | 54.3 | 59 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | (39.2) | (30.2) | (75.2) | (85.5) | (54.0) | 31 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | (49.9) | (42.4) | (81.9) | (71.5) | (54.6) | 28 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 39.4 | 28.3 | 69.9 | 65.5 | 47.2 | 78 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 34.1 | 24.7 | 64.0 | 58.5 | 40.5 | 51 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | (49.1) | (34.9) | (80.7) | (78.4) | (59.6) | 28 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.7 | 37.1 | 63.5 | 73.4 | 60.7 | 47 |
| Second | 33.2 | 24.4 | 64.6 | 65.8 | 41.7 | 49 |
| Middle | * | * | * | * | * | 24 |
| Fourth | (37.7) | (36.6) | (81.9) | (66.7) | (53.1) | 33 |
| Highest | * | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| Total | 41.7 | 31.4 | 72.5 | 71.0 | 52.0 | 165 |

Note: Disaggregation by province is not presented due to few cases. There are no cases for the “other” ethnic group category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11.7 Early breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage ever breastfed | Percentage put to the breast within 1 hour of birth | Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Number of children born in last 2 years |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 98.3 | 55.0 | 58.4 | 1,042 |
| Female | 98.9 | 54.2 | 59.6 | 936 |
| Breastfeeding counseling during ANC² | | | | |
| Counseled | 98.9 | 55.8 | 63.2 | 971 |
| Not counseled/don't know | 98.4 | 53.7 | 53.9 | 910 |
| Did not receive ANC | 96.7 | 51.3 | 63.9 | 97 |
| Assistance at delivery | | | | |
| Health personnel ³ | 98.7 | 53.8 | 56.7 | 1,611 |
| Traditional birth attendant | 100.0 | 60.5 | 51.4 | 126 |
| Other | 97.0 | 57.8 | 77.9 | 222 |
| No one | (97.6) | (45.7) | (78.2) | 19 |
| Place of delivery | | | | |
| Health facility | 98.7 | 54.0 | 57.0 | 1,570 |
| At home | 98.2 | 58.2 | 67.7 | 370 |
| Other | 95.1 | 45.7 | 54.6 | 38 |
| Type of delivery | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 98.7 | 63.0 | 67.5 | 1,618 |
| Cesarean section | 98.1 | 17.0 | 20.5 | 360 |
| Breastfeeding counseling during PNC^{2,4} | | | | |
| Counseled | 99.3 | 54.8 | 55.8 | 1,224 |
| Not counseled/don't know | 97.6 | 54.8 | 64.4 | 709 |
| Breastfeeding observation during PNC^{2,4} | | | | |
| Observed | 99.9 | 56.2 | 57.7 | 1,142 |
| Not observed/don't know | 97.0 | 52.7 | 60.7 | 790 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 98.7 | 50.5 | 54.7 | 1,295 |
| Rural | 98.3 | 62.5 | 67.1 | 683 |
| Ecological zone | | | | |
| Mountain | 96.7 | 60.6 | 82.3 | 132 |
| Hill | 98.2 | 53.2 | 67.6 | 648 |
| Terai | 99.0 | 54.7 | 51.6 | 1,197 |
| Province | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 97.8 | 47.3 | 56.1 | 368 |
| Urban | 97.8 | 45.2 | 51.4 | 242 |
| Rural | 97.7 | 51.3 | 64.9 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 99.0 | 54.8 | 51.0 | 514 |
| Urban | 99.2 | 52.6 | 51.6 | 377 |
| Rural | 98.5 | 61.1 | 49.4 | 137 |
| Bagmati Province | 96.7 | 42.9 | 47.7 | 299 |
| Urban | 96.1 | 35.9 | 40.2 | 219 |
| Rural | 98.4 | 61.7 | 68.1 | 81 |
| Gandaki Province | 99.6 | 49.2 | 54.0 | 117 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 35.0 | 43.1 | 76 |
| Rural | 98.9 | 76.2 | 74.6 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 99.6 | 62.6 | 59.1 | 335 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 58.2 | 58.0 | 187 |
| Rural | 99.1 | 68.1 | 60.6 | 148 |
| Karnali Province | 99.5 | 63.0 | 88.4 | 152 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 61.1 | 86.4 | 75 |
| Rural | 98.9 | 64.8 | 90.4 | 78 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 98.6 | 69.1 | 82.4 | 192 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 72.3 | 79.4 | 120 |
| Rural | 96.3 | 63.9 | 87.4 | 72 |
| Mother's education | | | | |
| No education | 97.9 | 60.8 | 58.4 | 367 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 98.7 | 58.3 | 64.5 | 677 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 97.9 | 54.1 | 60.4 | 340 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 99.4 | 62.5 | 68.6 | 337 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 98.8 | 51.0 | 57.7 | 842 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 98.5 | 54.4 | 62.2 | 505 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 99.1 | 45.8 | 50.8 | 337 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 98.4 | 35.9 | 31.8 | 91 |

Continued...

Table 11.7—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage ever breastfed | Percentage put to the breast within 1 hour of birth | Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Number of children born in last 2 years |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 98.7 | 61.7 | 82.1 | 444 |
| Second | 98.5 | 61.1 | 60.5 | 443 |
| Middle | 97.8 | 56.8 | 56.7 | 388 |
| Fourth | 98.8 | 47.9 | 47.8 | 396 |
| Highest | 99.2 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 306 |
| Total | 98.6 | 54.6 | 58.9 | 1,977 |

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children were living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

ANC = Antenatal care

PNC = Postnatal care

¹ Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery

² Information available for the most recent live birth only

³ Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary midwife

⁴ Women were asked about counseling on breastfeeding by any health care provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

Table 11.8 Breastfeeding status according to age

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother: | | | Among all children age 12–23 months: | | Among all children age 0–23 months: | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Percentage exclusively breastfeeding | Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding ¹ | Number of children | Percentage currently breastfeeding ² | Number of children | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | 69.6 | 19.5 | 165 | na | na | 16.7 | 165 |
| 2–3 | 62.5 | 19.1 | 161 | na | na | 17.0 | 165 |
| 4–5 | 40.7 | 21.3 | 201 | na | na | 15.5 | 202 |
| 6–11 | na | na | na | na | na | 30.7 | 434 |
| 12–15 | na | na | na | 97.6 | 344 | 25.3 | 344 |
| 16–19 | na | na | na | 95.0 | 322 | 20.4 | 322 |
| 20–23 | na | na | na | 88.1 | 294 | 20.0 | 294 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 53.7 | 20.2 | 265 | 94.6 | 486 | 24.9 | 1,011 |
| Female | 59.1 | 19.9 | 262 | 93.0 | 474 | 19.7 | 915 |
| Breastfeeding counseling during ANC³ | | | | | | | |
| Counseled | 58.0 | 20.2 | 244 | 95.8 | 478 | 22.4 | 955 |
| Not counseled/don't know | 55.3 | 19.2 | 264 | 95.9 | 430 | 22.3 | 886 |
| Did not receive ANC | * | * | 19 | 57.8 | 52 | 23.5 | 85 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 54.8 | 21.7 | 432 | 94.0 | 745 | 25.4 | 1,546 |
| At home | 63.4 | 12.4 | 85 | 93.4 | 200 | 9.3 | 344 |
| Other | * | * | 10 | * | 14 | (18.5) | 35 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 56.8 | 21.8 | 362 | 94.1 | 623 | 26.2 | 1,265 |
| Rural | 55.5 | 16.2 | 165 | 93.3 | 336 | 15.1 | 661 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 51.1 | 18.2 | 32 | 96.7 | 68 | 16.2 | 127 |
| Hill | 61.9 | 19.7 | 166 | 94.5 | 301 | 26.6 | 635 |
| Terai | 54.1 | 20.4 | 328 | 93.1 | 591 | 20.8 | 1,163 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 52.7 | 20.5 | 109 | 94.4 | 168 | 25.4 | 351 |
| Urban | 52.5 | 20.6 | 74 | 94.7 | 106 | 28.6 | 230 |
| Rural | (53.1) | (20.2) | 35 | 94.0 | 61 | 19.3 | 121 |
| Madhesh Province | 65.0 | 9.5 | 137 | 90.8 | 269 | 12.0 | 501 |
| Urban | 72.2 | 9.4 | 105 | 90.6 | 206 | 12.6 | 367 |
| Rural | (41.7) | (9.7) | 32 | 91.6 | 63 | 10.4 | 133 |
| Bagmati Province | 42.6 | 38.6 | 82 | 93.7 | 134 | 43.4 | 294 |
| Urban | (33.8) | (45.2) | 60 | (94.6) | 90 | 51.8 | 215 |
| Rural | (67.3) | (20.2) | 22 | 91.8 | 44 | 20.7 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | (63.7) | (20.4) | 35 | 94.5 | 51 | 26.7 | 117 |
| Urban | * | * | 26 | (96.3) | 27 | 31.3 | 76 |
| Rural | * | * | 9 | (92.4) | 24 | 18.0 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 36.3 | 24.0 | 73 | 95.9 | 172 | 24.1 | 330 |
| Urban | (35.6) | (25.3) | 41 | 97.7 | 96 | 30.0 | 185 |
| Rural | (37.2) | (22.4) | 32 | 93.6 | 76 | 16.6 | 144 |
| Karnali Province | 73.8 | 10.0 | 34 | 96.7 | 79 | 10.8 | 149 |
| Urban | (74.5) | (12.1) | 20 | 97.1 | 39 | 11.0 | 74 |
| Rural | (72.7) | (7.1) | 14 | 96.3 | 40 | 10.6 | 75 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 73.8 | 18.3 | 57 | 95.1 | 87 | 15.1 | 185 |
| Urban | 69.8 | 21.6 | 36 | 95.8 | 59 | 17.6 | 117 |
| Rural | (81.1) | (12.4) | 20 | 93.7 | 28 | 10.7 | 68 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 59.0 | 8.7 | 80 | 92.7 | 197 | 11.5 | 349 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 60.7 | 13.7 | 179 | 92.6 | 338 | 14.1 | 660 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 58.0 | 17.5 | 88 | 92.4 | 168 | 13.1 | 328 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 63.3 | 10.0 | 91 | 92.8 | 171 | 15.1 | 332 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 52.7 | 27.5 | 245 | 95.8 | 385 | 30.7 | 827 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 60.2 | 21.8 | 145 | 96.8 | 234 | 25.1 | 494 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 41.9 | 35.7 | 99 | 94.4 | 150 | 39.1 | 333 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | 22 | (90.1) | 39 | 48.8 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 64.1 | 15.9 | 99 | 96.0 | 233 | 10.8 | 429 |
| Second | 58.2 | 9.4 | 117 | 91.3 | 224 | 12.2 | 425 |
| Middle | 60.5 | 17.4 | 106 | 95.7 | 180 | 23.6 | 378 |
| Fourth | 54.4 | 28.6 | 107 | 92.7 | 193 | 27.0 | 389 |
| Highest | 44.1 | 30.6 | 97 | 93.6 | 129 | 45.6 | 305 |
| Total | 56.4 | 20.0 | 527 | 93.8 | 959 | 22.4 | 1,926 |

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a “24-hour” period (yesterday during the day or at night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

¹ Received breast milk and milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned milk, or powdered milk, or infant formula. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk.

² Corresponds to the IYCF indicator “continued breastfeeding”

³ Information available for the most recent live birth only

Table 11.9 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother by feeding category, according to age in months, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age group in months | Breast milk only (exclusively breastfed) | Breast milk and plain water only | Breast milk and non-milk liquids ¹ | Breast milk and formula and/or animal milk ² | Breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods ³ | Not breastfed | Unknown ⁴ | Total | Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0–1 | 69.6 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 18.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 165 |
| 2–3 | 62.5 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 17.5 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 161 |
| 4–5 | 40.7 | 18.0 | 0.2 | 10.0 | 26.0 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 201 |
| 0–5 | 56.4 | 11.0 | 1.1 | 14.8 | 12.5 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 527 |

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a “24-hour” period (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only; breast milk and plain water only; breast milk and non-milk liquids; breast milk and formula and/or animal milk; breast milk and solid, semisolid, or soft foods; and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive breast milk and formula and/or animal milk and who do not receive any solid, semisolid, or soft foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to “don’t know” responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.

¹ Non-milk liquids include fruit juice or fruit-flavored drinks, chocolate-flavored drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, clear broth or soup, tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other liquids.

² Animal milk here includes liquid yogurt but does not include solid yogurt. Note that animal milk in Table 11.8 excludes liquid yogurt and solid yogurt.

³ Solid, semisolid, or soft foods includes solid yogurt but not liquid yogurt.

⁴ Not classified elsewhere due to “don’t know” responses

Table 11.10 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Nepal DHS 2022

| | | | Fresh, powdered, and packaged animal milk | | Yogurt drinks | | Fruit juice, fruit drinks such as Real or Frooti, or sugar cane juice | | Sweet bottled drinks such as Coke, Fanta, or Sprite or energy drinks such as Red Bull | | Tea, coffee, and herbal drinks | | Other liquids | | Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Age in months | Plain water | Infant formula ¹ | Any | Sweet/ flavored | Any | Sweet/ flavored | | | Any | Sweet/ flavored | Clear broth and clear soup | Any | Sweet/ flavored ² | | |
| BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 165 | |
| 2–3 | 16.1 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 158 | |
| 4–5 | 43.1 | 8.2 | 14.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 196 | |
| 6–8 | 86.5 | 9.6 | 37.1 | 8.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 0.7 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 230 | |
| 9–11 | 96.7 | 10.7 | 40.5 | 9.6 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 9.5 | 2.2 | 20.8 | 18.1 | 13.9 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 187 | |
| 12–17 | 99.0 | 5.7 | 37.7 | 11.9 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 14.4 | 3.8 | 30.6 | 28.4 | 14.0 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 481 | |
| 18–23 | 99.4 | 1.5 | 44.4 | 15.5 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 15.1 | 4.2 | 32.6 | 30.2 | 15.9 | 9.2 | 0.4 | 411 | |
| 0–5 | 24.8 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 519 | |
| 6–11 | 91.1 | 10.1 | 38.6 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 9.7 | 1.4 | 13.8 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 417 | |
| 12–23 | 99.2 | 3.8 | 40.8 | 13.6 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 14.7 | 4.0 | 31.5 | 29.2 | 14.9 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 892 | |
| 6–23 | 96.6 | 5.8 | 40.1 | 12.1 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 13.1 | 3.2 | 25.9 | 23.7 | 13.7 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 1,309 | |
| Total (0–23) | 76.2 | 7.0 | 32.0 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 9.8 | 2.4 | 19.0 | 17.4 | 10.1 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 1,828 | |
| NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6–23 | 100.0 | 27.1 | 66.2 | 27.1 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 57 | |
| Total (0–23) | 97.1 | 32.3 | 60.8 | 24.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 65 | |

¹ Infant formula such as Lactogen, Farex, or Nan

² Horlicks, Bournvita, or Viva

Table 11.11 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Nepal DHS 2022

| Solid or semisolid foods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Age in months | Foods made from grains ¹ | White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains ² | Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds ³ | Cheese and yogurt ⁴ | Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats ⁵ | Eggs | Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ⁶ | Other fruits and vegetables ⁷ | Sweet foods such as cake, biscuits, cookies, jeri/jalebi, mithai, toffees, or ice cream | Fried and salty foods such as chips, kurekure, chisbal, instant noodles (e.g., Wai Wai or Yum Yum), samosa, pakora, puri, and tareko khaja | Other solid, semisolid, and soft foods | Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother |
| BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 165 |
| 2–3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 158 |
| 4–5 | 9.4 | 1.4 | 17.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 196 |
| 6–8 | 67.0 | 25.8 | 66.4 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 11.4 | 17.8 | 30.2 | 37.1 | 7.7 | 9.9 | 230 |
| 9–11 | 89.4 | 45.5 | 76.9 | 5.0 | 22.2 | 12.5 | 31.4 | 39.1 | 52.4 | 26.4 | 10.8 | 187 |
| 12–17 | 95.6 | 64.9 | 72.4 | 5.8 | 32.0 | 21.3 | 46.9 | 48.9 | 68.2 | 44.6 | 8.4 | 481 |
| 18–23 | 97.9 | 74.2 | 73.3 | 7.2 | 28.0 | 20.8 | 54.3 | 64.3 | 68.2 | 51.3 | 8.9 | 411 |
| 0–5 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 519 |
| 6–11 | 77.0 | 34.6 | 71.2 | 2.7 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 23.9 | 34.2 | 44.0 | 16.0 | 10.3 | 417 |
| 12–23 | 96.7 | 69.2 | 72.8 | 6.5 | 30.1 | 21.1 | 50.3 | 56.0 | 68.2 | 47.7 | 8.7 | 892 |
| 6–23 | 90.4 | 58.2 | 72.3 | 5.3 | 24.6 | 18.1 | 41.9 | 49.1 | 60.5 | 37.6 | 9.2 | 1,309 |
| Total (0–23) | 65.8 | 41.9 | 53.9 | 3.9 | 17.8 | 13.1 | 30.3 | 35.8 | 44.5 | 27.1 | 7.3 | 1,828 |
| NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6–23 | 96.3 | 65.2 | 86.9 | 16.2 | 20.4 | 24.8 | 45.7 | 41.5 | 73.7 | 34.7 | 6.4 | 57 |
| Total (0–23) | 85.6 | 57.9 | 77.2 | 14.4 | 18.2 | 22.1 | 40.6 | 36.9 | 65.4 | 30.8 | 5.7 | 65 |

¹ Includes rice, paratha, naan, roti, pau roti, makai, and dhido

² Includes potatoes, yams, wild yams, and white sweet potatoes

³ Includes lito, jaulo, daal, chickpeas, beans, soybeans, quanti, almonds, peanuts, cashews, pistachios, and walnuts

⁴ Includes paneer or cheese

⁵ Includes liver, organ meat, sausages, ham, bacon, canned meat, other meat (e.g., goat, mountain goat, lamb/sheep, pig, yak), chicken, and fresh or dried fish

⁶ Includes ripe yellow pumpkin, carrots, ripe mangoes, papayas, apricot, persimmon, saag, spinach, mustard greens, fennel greens, pumpkin shoots, taro leaves, amaranth greens, gundruk, braised greens, fenugreek greens, and broccoli

⁷ Includes tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, gourd, eggplant, apple, banana, guava, watermelon, and mulberries

Table 11.12 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed: | | | | Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed: | | | | Among all youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed: | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Minimum dietary diversity ¹ | Minimum meal frequency ² | Minimum acceptable diet ³ | Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months | Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴ | Minimum dietary diversity ¹ | Minimum meal frequency ⁵ | Minimum acceptable diet ⁶ | Number of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months | Minimum dietary diversity ¹ | Minimum meal frequency ⁷ | Minimum acceptable diet ⁸ |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6–11 | 32.4 | 76.2 | 30.2 | 417 | * | * | * | * | 17 | 32.4 | 76.4 | 30.2 |
| 6–8 | 26.0 | 71.4 | 24.7 | 230 | * | * | * | * | 6 | 25.3 | 70.9 | 24.1 |
| 9–11 | 40.4 | 82.0 | 37.0 | 187 | * | * | * | * | 10 | 40.9 | 83.0 | 37.7 |
| 12–17 | 51.4 | 82.5 | 45.2 | 481 | * | * | * | * | 17 | 51.3 | 82.9 | 45.1 |
| 18–23 | 61.9 | 86.3 | 54.8 | 411 | (55.4) | (36.4) | (73.9) | (28.7) | 24 | 60.5 | 85.6 | 53.4 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 48.0 | 81.5 | 43.7 | 702 | * | * | * | * | 29 | 47.5 | 81.4 | 43.3 |
| Female | 49.5 | 81.9 | 43.2 | 607 | (63.8) | (39.1) | (85.4) | (33.1) | 28 | 49.0 | 82.0 | 42.7 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 51.6 | 80.9 | 45.6 | 844 | (72.4) | (36.8) | (84.9) | (36.8) | 37 | 51.0 | 81.1 | 45.2 |
| Rural | 43.3 | 83.0 | 39.6 | 465 | (61.5) | (41.1) | (77.4) | (25.5) | 20 | 43.2 | 82.8 | 39.1 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 52.1 | 91.1 | 51.1 | 91 | * | * | * | * | 2 | 51.2 | 90.8 | 50.2 |
| Hill | 54.1 | 86.5 | 50.1 | 438 | * | * | * | * | 22 | 53.7 | 86.3 | 49.8 |
| Terai | 45.2 | 77.9 | 38.8 | 779 | (60.8) | (35.4) | (82.1) | (27.4) | 33 | 44.8 | 78.0 | 38.3 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 51.5 | 82.3 | 47.0 | 230 | * | * | * | * | 7 | 51.8 | 82.3 | 47.5 |
| Urban | 50.1 | 81.5 | 44.5 | 149 | * | * | * | * | 3 | 51.0 | 81.9 | 45.5 |
| Rural | 53.9 | 83.6 | 51.7 | 81 | * | * | * | * | 4 | 53.1 | 83.2 | 51.1 |
| Madhesh Province | 36.6 | 75.4 | 31.7 | 332 | * | * | * | * | 17 | 35.9 | 75.9 | 31.2 |
| Urban | 40.2 | 75.8 | 34.6 | 238 | * | * | * | * | 15 | 39.1 | 76.5 | 33.9 |
| Rural | 27.6 | 74.4 | 24.1 | 93 | * | * | * | * | 3 | 27.4 | 74.3 | 24.1 |
| Bagmati Province | 52.0 | 89.5 | 49.2 | 190 | * | * | * | * | 17 | 51.7 | 88.9 | 49.2 |
| Urban | 55.4 | 89.0 | 51.9 | 137 | * | * | * | * | 15 | 54.4 | 88.0 | 51.3 |
| Rural | 43.2 | 91.0 | 42.4 | 53 | * | * | * | * | 3 | 44.5 | 91.4 | 43.8 |
| Gandaki Province | 57.6 | 83.3 | 53.6 | 78 | * | * | * | * | 4 | 56.5 | 82.8 | 52.2 |
| Urban | (65.2) | (80.6) | (59.7) | 49 | * | * | * | * | 2 | (62.9) | (81.3) | (57.6) |
| Rural | 44.8 | 87.7 | 43.4 | 29 | * | * | * | * | 2 | 46.1 | 85.2 | 43.4 |
| Lumbini Province | 52.2 | 83.9 | 45.9 | 246 | * | * | * | * | 7 | 52.3 | 84.0 | 45.0 |
| Urban | 52.9 | 78.8 | 45.6 | 141 | * | * | * | * | 1 | 53.3 | 79.0 | 46.0 |
| Rural | 51.3 | 90.8 | 46.2 | 105 | * | * | * | * | 6 | 50.9 | 90.4 | 43.7 |
| Karnali Province | 50.5 | 87.0 | 46.5 | 111 | * | * | * | * | 2 | 49.8 | 86.7 | 45.9 |
| Urban | 65.2 | 90.2 | 59.8 | 53 | * | * | * | * | 1 | 64.2 | 90.3 | 58.9 |
| Rural | 37.4 | 84.1 | 34.6 | 59 | * | * | * | * | 1 | 37.1 | 83.5 | 34.3 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 56.6 | 74.8 | 45.8 | 121 | * | * | * | * | 3 | 55.3 | 74.6 | 44.8 |
| Urban | 63.0 | 78.9 | 51.8 | 77 | * | * | * | * | 1 | 61.8 | 78.2 | 50.8 |
| Rural | 45.4 | 67.6 | 35.4 | 44 | * | * | * | * | 1 | 44.1 | 68.5 | 34.4 |

Continued...

Table 11.12—Continued

| Background characteristic | Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed: | | | | Among youngest nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed: | | | | Among all youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage fed: | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--|
| | Minimum dietary diversity ¹ | Minimum meal frequency ² | Minimum acceptable diet ³ | Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months | Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴ | Minimum dietary diversity ¹ | Minimum meal frequency ⁵ | Minimum acceptable diet ⁶ | Number of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months | Minimum dietary diversity ¹ | Minimum meal frequency ⁷ | Minimum acceptable diet ⁸ | Number of all children age 6–23 months | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 26.8 | 76.0 | 23.8 | 249 | * | * | * | * | 12 | 25.7 | 76.1 | 22.7 | 261 | |
| Basic education (1–8) | 44.0 | 81.3 | 39.7 | 447 | * | * | * | * | 18 | 43.7 | 81.5 | 39.4 | 465 | |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 41.3 | 81.4 | 36.0 | 222 | * | * | * | * | 13 | 40.9 | 81.8 | 35.3 | 235 | |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 46.6 | 81.2 | 43.5 | 225 | * | * | * | * | 5 | 46.6 | 81.1 | 43.6 | 230 | |
| Secondary (9–12) | 59.6 | 83.9 | 52.7 | 555 | * | * | * | * | 16 | 59.3 | 84.1 | 52.4 | 571 | |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 54.7 | 85.1 | 50.5 | 337 | * | * | * | * | 5 | 55.1 | 85.3 | 50.6 | 342 | |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 67.3 | 82.2 | 56.1 | 218 | * | * | * | * | 11 | 65.7 | 82.3 | 55.0 | 229 | |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | (74.5) | (87.3) | (68.6) | 57 | * | * | * | * | 11 | (72.7) | (84.8) | (67.6) | 68 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 39.4 | 84.8 | 36.7 | 317 | * | * | * | * | 5 | 39.1 | 84.5 | 36.3 | 321 | |
| Second | 43.9 | 82.7 | 39.9 | 285 | * | * | * | * | 14 | 43.2 | 83.0 | 39.4 | 300 | |
| Middle | 45.8 | 80.1 | 41.9 | 256 | * | * | * | * | 11 | 45.5 | 79.9 | 41.2 | 267 | |
| Fourth | 54.0 | 80.3 | 47.1 | 264 | * | * | * | * | 8 | 53.1 | 80.5 | 46.0 | 272 | |
| Highest | 67.9 | 78.9 | 57.2 | 187 | * | * | * | * | 19 | 67.0 | 79.3 | 57.3 | 206 | |
| Total | 48.7 | 81.7 | 43.5 | 1,309 | 68.6 | 38.3 | 82.3 | 32.9 | 57 | 48.2 | 81.7 | 43.0 | 1,366 | |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from five or more of the following eight food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; infant formula; yogurt; cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants age 6–8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9–23 months.

³ For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).

⁴ For nonbreastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is two or more feedings of infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; and liquid or solid yogurt.

⁵ For nonbreastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semisolid, or soft food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid, semisolid, or soft feed.

⁶ For nonbreastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum meal frequency (footnote 4), and a minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).

⁷ Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.

⁸ Minimum acceptable diet is being fed a minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), a minimum meal frequency (footnotes 2 and 5), and a minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4).

Table 11.13 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed eggs and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Eggs and/or flesh food ¹ | Unhealthy feeding practices: | | | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Sweet beverage ² | Unhealthy food ³ | Zero vegetables or fruits ⁴ | |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| 6–11 | 22.7 | 30.3 | 49.3 | 53.5 | 433 |
| 6–8 | 16.4 | 24.7 | 38.9 | 63.0 | 236 |
| 9–11 | 30.3 | 36.9 | 61.9 | 42.1 | 197 |
| 12–17 | 45.6 | 47.3 | 77.6 | 27.6 | 498 |
| 18–23 | 41.8 | 51.8 | 77.7 | 19.6 | 435 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 34.1 | 41.4 | 67.8 | 33.6 | 731 |
| Female | 40.6 | 45.5 | 69.7 | 32.9 | 635 |
| Breastfeeding status | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 37.1 | 43.1 | 68.3 | 33.1 | 1,309 |
| Not breastfeeding | 36.9 | 47.5 | 76.6 | 37.7 | 57 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 40.5 | 44.7 | 68.7 | 32.3 | 881 |
| Rural | 31.0 | 40.8 | 68.6 | 35.0 | 485 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 35.3 | 49.5 | 58.9 | 32.8 | 93 |
| Hill | 42.2 | 45.5 | 62.3 | 30.3 | 460 |
| Terai | 34.4 | 41.3 | 73.4 | 35.0 | 812 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 43.6 | 45.3 | 78.1 | 25.6 | 237 |
| Urban | 45.3 | 40.9 | 79.5 | 26.5 | 152 |
| Rural | 40.5 | 53.0 | 75.4 | 24.0 | 85 |
| Madhesh Province | 23.0 | 41.8 | 70.3 | 41.3 | 349 |
| Urban | 25.7 | 43.9 | 70.7 | 39.3 | 253 |
| Rural | 16.0 | 36.1 | 69.3 | 46.7 | 96 |
| Bagmati Province | 47.2 | 43.2 | 64.2 | 30.2 | 208 |
| Urban | 49.7 | 46.1 | 61.0 | 32.3 | 152 |
| Rural | 40.6 | 35.5 | 72.8 | 24.6 | 56 |
| Gandaki Province | 53.8 | 43.6 | 63.8 | 41.7 | 81 |
| Urban | (51.6) | (52.0) | (64.4) | (40.4) | 51 |
| Rural | 57.3 | 29.8 | 62.6 | 43.8 | 31 |
| Lumbini Province | 37.6 | 40.5 | 72.2 | 28.3 | 253 |
| Urban | 42.5 | 42.0 | 68.9 | 28.9 | 142 |
| Rural | 31.2 | 38.6 | 76.4 | 27.5 | 111 |
| Karnali Province | 36.3 | 44.3 | 56.8 | 37.5 | 114 |
| Urban | 49.6 | 45.2 | 62.1 | 26.2 | 53 |
| Rural | 24.5 | 43.5 | 52.1 | 47.5 | 60 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 36.5 | 48.6 | 60.7 | 31.0 | 124 |
| Urban | 44.0 | 51.3 | 63.1 | 26.2 | 79 |
| Rural | 23.4 | 43.9 | 56.5 | 39.2 | 46 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| No education | 23.6 | 33.6 | 65.2 | 46.0 | 261 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 35.5 | 39.5 | 74.8 | 33.7 | 465 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 30.5 | 34.4 | 73.6 | 34.8 | 235 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 40.7 | 44.8 | 76.1 | 32.5 | 230 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 43.4 | 50.5 | 67.2 | 28.9 | 571 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 43.2 | 50.4 | 70.7 | 32.7 | 342 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 43.7 | 50.6 | 62.0 | 23.2 | 229 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | (47.0) | (46.4) | (52.1) | (18.5) | 68 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 31.4 | 37.3 | 61.0 | 36.1 | 321 |
| Second | 35.3 | 37.6 | 74.1 | 32.1 | 300 |
| Middle | 38.4 | 45.8 | 71.5 | 41.0 | 267 |
| Fourth | 38.4 | 49.1 | 74.4 | 30.8 | 272 |
| Highest | 45.4 | 50.0 | 61.5 | 23.7 | 206 |
| Total | 37.1 | 43.3 | 68.7 | 33.3 | 1,366 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Eggs and/or flesh food include meat, fish, poultry, organ meats, and eggs.

² Sweet beverages include sweet/flavored milk and yogurt drinks, fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.

³ Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types that include sweet foods such as cakes, biscuits, cookies, jeri/jalebi, mithai, toffees, and ice cream and fried and salty foods such as chips, kurekure, chisbal, instant noodles (e.g., Wai Wai or Yum Yum), samosa, pakora, puri, and tareko khaja.

⁴ Vegetables or fruits include dark green leafy vegetables such as saag, spinach, mustard greens, fennel greens, pumpkin shoots, taro leaves, amaranth greens, gundruk, braised greens, fenugreek greens, broccoli; ripe yellow pumpkin; carrots; ripe mangoes, papayas, apricot, or persimmon; and other fruits and vegetables such as tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, gourd, eggplant, apple, banana, guava, watermelon, or mulberries.

Table 11.14 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Nepal DHS 2022

| IYCF # | IYCF abbreviation | DHS8 Table# | Indicator | Indicator definition and denominator | Value |
|--------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | EvBF | 11.7 | Ever breastfed | Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed Number of children age 0–23 months | 98.6 1,977 |
| 2 | EIBF | 11.7 | Early initiation of breastfeeding | Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth Number of children age 0–23 months | 54.6 1,977 |
| 3 | EBF2D | 11.7 | Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth | Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth Number of children age 0–23 months | 58.9 1,977 |
| 4 | EBF | 11.8 | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother | 56.4 527 |
| 5 | MixMF | 11.8 | Mixed milk feeding under 6 months | Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk during the previous day Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother | 20.0 527 |
| 6 | CBF | 11.8 | Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months | Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day Number of children age 12–23 months | 93.8 959 |
| 7 | ISSSF | - | Introduction of solid, semisolid, or soft foods 6–8 months | Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–8 months living with their mother | 84.6 236 |
| 8 | MDD | 11.12 | Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 48.2 1,366 |
| 9 | MMF | 11.12 | Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (also including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 81.7 1,366 |
| 10 | MMFF | 11.12 | Minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children 6–23 months | Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who were not breastfed | 68.6 57 |
| 11 | MAD | 11.12 | Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 43.0 1,366 |
| 12 | EFF | 11.13 | Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed eggs and/or flesh food during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 37.1 1,366 |
| 13 | SWB | 11.13 | Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 43.3 1,366 |
| 14 | UFC | 11.13 | Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 68.7 1,366 |
| 15 | ZVF | 11.13 | Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 33.3 1,366 |
| 16 | BoF | 11.8 | Bottle feeding 0–23 months | Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day Number of children age 0–23 months | 22.4 1,926 |

Table 11.15 Infant and young child feeding counseling

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a health care provider or female community health volunteer about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Counseled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child | Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Child's age in months | | |
| 6–11 | 28.8 | 433 |
| 12–23 | 26.5 | 933 |
| Child's sex | | |
| Male | 27.1 | 731 |
| Female | 27.4 | 635 |
| Age | | |
| 15–19 | 28.1 | 126 |
| 20–29 | 26.4 | 955 |
| 30–39 | 28.7 | 269 |
| 40–49 | * | 16 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 24.6 | 881 |
| Rural | 32.1 | 485 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 42.9 | 93 |
| Hill | 35.6 | 460 |
| Terai | 20.7 | 812 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 22.6 | 237 |
| Urban | 18.8 | 152 |
| Rural | 29.5 | 85 |
| Madhesh Province | 13.2 | 349 |
| Urban | 14.1 | 253 |
| Rural | 10.7 | 96 |
| Bagmati Province | 24.7 | 208 |
| Urban | 27.4 | 152 |
| Rural | 17.3 | 56 |
| Gandaki Province | 34.1 | 81 |
| Urban | (28.7) | 51 |
| Rural | 42.9 | 31 |
| Lumbini Province | 32.6 | 253 |
| Urban | 28.4 | 142 |
| Rural | 37.9 | 111 |
| Karnali Province | 36.9 | 114 |
| Urban | 32.7 | 53 |
| Rural | 40.6 | 60 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 55.9 | 124 |
| Urban | 49.0 | 79 |
| Rural | 67.7 | 46 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 18.3 | 261 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 27.1 | 465 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 27.8 | 235 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 26.3 | 230 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 31.3 | 571 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 30.9 | 342 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 32.0 | 229 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | (28.8) | 68 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 36.2 | 321 |
| Second | 28.4 | 300 |
| Middle | 21.0 | 267 |
| Fourth | 24.7 | 272 |
| Highest | 23.2 | 206 |
| Total | 27.3 | 1,366 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11.16 Providers and time when IYCF counseling received

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them and who talked with a health care provider or female community health volunteer (FCHV) in the last 6 months about how or what to feed their child, percentage by type of provider of counseling and percentage by when they received counseling, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Source of counseling: | | | | Occasion when counseling received: | | | | Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them and who received IYCF counseling |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Doctor/nurse/midwife | Other health worker ¹ | FCHV | Other ² | Health facility visit | FCHV home visit | Health Mothers' Group meeting | Other | |
| Child's age in months | | | | | | | | | |
| 6–11 | 61.9 | 13.2 | 52.1 | 2.8 | 76.4 | 21.8 | 18.7 | 0.7 | 125 |
| 12–23 | 42.9 | 10.6 | 64.6 | 7.7 | 60.3 | 27.9 | 22.6 | 4.2 | 247 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 49.4 | 11.9 | 60.0 | 5.7 | 69.3 | 25.3 | 20.3 | 2.7 | 198 |
| Female | 49.1 | 11.0 | 60.7 | 6.4 | 61.6 | 26.6 | 22.4 | 3.4 | 175 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 53.0 | 6.8 | 60.9 | 5.5 | 62.1 | 26.0 | 26.3 | 3.1 | 35 |
| 20–29 | 47.4 | 14.0 | 60.9 | 6.5 | 65.9 | 25.5 | 20.8 | 3.5 | 252 |
| 30–39 | 51.6 | 5.4 | 59.7 | 5.4 | 65.5 | 28.0 | 20.1 | 1.7 | 77 |
| 40–49 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 56.3 | 8.7 | 62.8 | 8.1 | 67.5 | 26.4 | 24.4 | 4.7 | 130 |
| Dalit | 51.0 | 11.5 | 59.1 | 3.4 | 68.3 | 17.5 | 22.8 | 2.4 | 71 |
| Janajati | 46.0 | 11.8 | 60.6 | 5.4 | 63.0 | 28.2 | 21.1 | 2.9 | 121 |
| Madhesi | (36.0) | (19.7) | (54.6) | (6.5) | (60.3) | (34.0) | (12.8) | (0.0) | 45 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 51.9 | 8.1 | 57.0 | 5.7 | 69.0 | 22.6 | 17.7 | 3.0 | 217 |
| Rural | 45.5 | 16.2 | 65.0 | 6.5 | 61.2 | 30.5 | 26.3 | 3.0 | 156 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 56.0 | 12.9 | 65.6 | 1.0 | 67.7 | 33.6 | 20.5 | 2.2 | 40 |
| Hill | 57.0 | 11.4 | 52.6 | 7.2 | 67.9 | 21.8 | 25.1 | 3.6 | 164 |
| Terai | 40.1 | 11.2 | 66.7 | 6.1 | 63.1 | 28.0 | 17.7 | 2.6 | 168 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 51.7 | 9.0 | 65.9 | 6.8 | 63.8 | 31.8 | 21.1 | 1.2 | 48 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 48.9 | 14.1 | 62.4 | 2.8 | 69.3 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 1.3 | 126 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 49.5 | 13.6 | 61.8 | 4.7 | 73.9 | 19.0 | 22.6 | 0.0 | 65 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 48.3 | 14.6 | 63.2 | 0.7 | 64.3 | 26.6 | 22.9 | 2.8 | 60 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 45.0 | 11.6 | 62.0 | 8.8 | 61.3 | 28.0 | 22.4 | 5.0 | 179 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 44.9 | 15.1 | 56.5 | 9.2 | 59.3 | 25.2 | 26.9 | 4.0 | 106 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 45.2 | 6.5 | 69.9 | 8.1 | 64.3 | 32.0 | 15.9 | 6.4 | 73 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 20 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 57.2 | 12.0 | 60.4 | 4.9 | 65.7 | 23.4 | 31.7 | 3.5 | 116 |
| Second | 37.4 | 13.1 | 71.3 | 6.2 | 61.5 | 28.7 | 23.1 | 4.0 | 85 |
| Middle | 38.5 | 9.5 | 64.2 | 11.1 | 52.6 | 36.6 | 18.2 | 4.2 | 56 |
| Fourth | 50.2 | 16.4 | 56.4 | 6.0 | 72.6 | 15.3 | 17.9 | 2.2 | 67 |
| Highest | (62.3) | (2.4) | (42.1) | (2.6) | (79.1) | (29.3) | (1.0) | (0.0) | 48 |
| Total | 49.2 | 11.5 | 60.4 | 6.0 | 65.7 | 25.9 | 21.3 | 3.0 | 372 |

Note: Disaggregation by province is not presented due to few cases. There are no cases for the “other” ethnic group category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes health assistant/auxiliary health worker, maternal and child health worker, and village health worker

² Includes traditional birth attendant, mother's group, social mobilizer, and other

Table 11.17 Topics discussed during IYCF counseling

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them and who received counseling on how and what to feed their child in the last 6 months, percentage who received counseling on various IYCF topics, by residence, Nepal DHS 2022

| Topic | Residence | | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Breastfeeding and not giving water or other liquids before age 6 months | 54.4 | 48.1 | 51.8 |
| Introducing soft or solid food when the baby reaches age 6 months | 62.8 | 64.7 | 63.6 |
| Giving a variety of foods | 70.1 | 60.1 | 65.9 |
| How often to give foods | 41.5 | 41.1 | 41.3 |
| Giving animal-source foods (eggs, milk, meat, fish) | 43.0 | 46.5 | 44.5 |
| Giving fruits and vegetables | 24.1 | 32.4 | 27.6 |
| Not giving sugar-sweetened beverages | 2.8 | 5.7 | 4.0 |
| Other | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Number of women | 217 | 156 | 372 |

Table 11.18 Prevalence of anemia in children

Percentage of children age 6–59 months classified as having anemia, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Anemia status by hemoglobin level | | | | Number of children age 6–59 months |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Any (<11.0 g/dl) | Mild (10.0–10.9 g/dl) | Moderate (7.0–9.9 g/dl) | Severe (<7.0 g/dl) | |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| 6–11 | 69.9 | 30.6 | 38.6 | 0.7 | 214 |
| 12–23 | 63.9 | 32.1 | 30.6 | 1.2 | 493 |
| 24–35 | 43.1 | 24.5 | 18.1 | 0.4 | 573 |
| 36–47 | 31.2 | 20.7 | 10.4 | 0.2 | 540 |
| 48–59 | 26.0 | 19.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 524 |
| 6–23 | 65.7 | 31.6 | 33.1 | 1.0 | 706 |
| 24–59 | 33.7 | 21.6 | 11.8 | 0.2 | 1,637 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 43.9 | 26.1 | 17.3 | 0.4 | 1,206 |
| Female | 42.7 | 23.1 | 19.2 | 0.5 | 1,138 |
| Mother's interview status | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 44.4 | 25.0 | 19.0 | 0.4 | 2,082 |
| Not interviewed but in household | 38.6 | 24.6 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 204 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household ¹ | 22.8 | 12.0 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 57 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 43.7 | 24.2 | 18.9 | 0.5 | 1,506 |
| Rural | 42.7 | 25.4 | 17.0 | 0.4 | 837 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 43.2 | 24.1 | 18.4 | 0.7 | 131 |
| Hill | 33.7 | 20.1 | 13.3 | 0.4 | 826 |
| Terai | 49.1 | 27.4 | 21.2 | 0.5 | 1,387 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 33.9 | 19.9 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 422 |
| Urban | 33.2 | 18.9 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 261 |
| Rural | 35.1 | 21.7 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 161 |
| Madhesh Province | 50.6 | 28.0 | 21.9 | 0.6 | 619 |
| Urban | 50.5 | 27.9 | 21.9 | 0.7 | 463 |
| Rural | 50.8 | 28.4 | 22.0 | 0.4 | 156 |
| Bagmati Province | 42.5 | 23.8 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 359 |
| Urban | 44.4 | 25.1 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 268 |
| Rural | 36.8 | 20.1 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 92 |
| Gandaki Province | 30.7 | 19.6 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 168 |
| Urban | 25.9 | 16.3 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 104 |
| Rural | 38.5 | 25.1 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 64 |
| Lumbini Province | 48.9 | 27.7 | 20.4 | 0.8 | 392 |
| Urban | 49.8 | 25.3 | 23.4 | 1.0 | 198 |
| Rural | 48.0 | 30.2 | 17.3 | 0.5 | 194 |
| Karnali Province | 39.7 | 24.8 | 14.6 | 0.3 | 179 |
| Urban | 38.0 | 26.1 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 86 |
| Rural | 41.2 | 23.6 | 17.1 | 0.5 | 93 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 45.4 | 23.7 | 20.2 | 1.6 | 204 |
| Urban | 47.9 | 23.6 | 22.4 | 1.9 | 126 |
| Rural | 41.4 | 23.7 | 16.5 | 1.1 | 78 |
| Mother's education² | | | | | |
| No education | 52.4 | 28.0 | 23.3 | 1.0 | 506 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 42.4 | 26.0 | 16.3 | 0.2 | 821 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 44.3 | 24.7 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 422 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 40.4 | 27.3 | 12.8 | 0.3 | 399 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 41.2 | 22.9 | 18.1 | 0.2 | 860 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 42.8 | 24.6 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 567 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 38.0 | 19.6 | 17.8 | 0.6 | 293 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 36.0 | 19.2 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 99 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 41.7 | 22.5 | 18.4 | 0.8 | 574 |
| Second | 45.5 | 24.3 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 513 |
| Middle | 45.9 | 29.8 | 15.9 | 0.2 | 485 |
| Fourth | 49.2 | 29.2 | 19.0 | 1.0 | 424 |
| Highest | 32.3 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 0.3 | 349 |
| Total | 43.3 | 24.6 | 18.2 | 0.5 | 2,344 |

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anemia. Prevalence of anemia, based on hemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC 1998 and cutoffs defined in WHO 2017c. Hemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device.

¹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.19 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children

Among children age 6–59 months, percentage who were given multiple micronutrient powders in the last 12 months and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months, and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among children age 6–59 months: | | | Among children age 12–59 months: | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months ^{1,2} | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ³ | Number of children | Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{1,4} | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| 6–8 | 6.5 | 45.8 | 237 | na | na |
| 9–11 | 16.4 | 69.6 | 197 | na | na |
| 12–17 | 32.0 | 84.6 | 501 | 57.9 | 501 |
| 18–23 | 39.3 | 87.7 | 458 | 81.2 | 458 |
| 24–35 | 44.5 | 90.2 | 1,066 | 87.9 | 1,066 |
| 36–47 | 34.4 | 89.6 | 1,048 | 89.7 | 1,048 |
| 48–59 | 29.5 | 86.5 | 1,000 | 88.8 | 1,000 |
| 6–23 | 27.9 | 76.9 | 1,393 | 69.0 | 959 |
| 24–59 | 36.3 | 88.8 | 3,114 | 88.8 | 3,114 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 33.4 | 85.0 | 2,372 | 84.9 | 2,114 |
| Female | 34.0 | 85.3 | 2,135 | 83.4 | 1,959 |
| Breastfeeding status⁵ | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 33.6 | 81.5 | 1,997 | 77.3 | 1,582 |
| Not breastfeeding | 38.2 | 87.3 | 649 | 85.7 | 630 |
| Mother's age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 26.6 | 76.4 | 193 | 72.3 | 136 |
| 20–29 | 35.3 | 84.2 | 3,050 | 82.7 | 2,776 |
| 30–39 | 30.8 | 88.6 | 1,171 | 88.7 | 1,072 |
| 40–49 | 29.7 | 91.5 | 94 | 93.2 | 90 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 32.7 | 84.3 | 2,908 | 83.5 | 2,634 |
| Rural | 35.6 | 86.6 | 1,599 | 85.4 | 1,439 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 28.4 | 89.1 | 285 | 90.2 | 257 |
| Hill | 32.8 | 88.3 | 1,577 | 87.4 | 1,409 |
| Terai | 34.8 | 82.8 | 2,645 | 81.6 | 2,407 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 30.1 | 84.1 | 748 | 81.7 | 676 |
| Urban | 29.0 | 82.1 | 478 | 79.8 | 430 |
| Rural | 32.0 | 87.6 | 270 | 85.1 | 246 |
| Madhesh Province | 38.3 | 79.7 | 1,215 | 80.3 | 1,120 |
| Urban | 37.8 | 80.6 | 909 | 80.8 | 852 |
| Rural | 39.6 | 77.1 | 306 | 78.8 | 268 |
| Bagmati Province | 34.0 | 87.9 | 730 | 83.8 | 655 |
| Urban | 30.4 | 87.8 | 533 | 85.8 | 472 |
| Rural | 43.9 | 88.2 | 196 | 78.7 | 182 |
| Gandaki Province | 24.1 | 94.4 | 296 | 92.4 | 265 |
| Urban | 21.0 | 95.1 | 190 | 93.2 | 166 |
| Rural | 29.6 | 93.4 | 106 | 91.1 | 99 |
| Lumbini Province | 33.2 | 88.2 | 788 | 88.7 | 704 |
| Urban | 33.4 | 85.7 | 410 | 87.4 | 363 |
| Rural | 32.9 | 91.1 | 377 | 90.1 | 342 |
| Karnali Province | 23.3 | 81.9 | 337 | 84.0 | 301 |
| Urban | 21.2 | 79.9 | 158 | 80.6 | 143 |
| Rural | 25.1 | 83.8 | 179 | 87.2 | 158 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 42.9 | 88.3 | 393 | 86.3 | 352 |
| Urban | 41.4 | 87.8 | 230 | 84.0 | 208 |
| Rural | 45.1 | 89.0 | 164 | 89.6 | 144 |
| Mother's education | | | | | |
| No education | 34.2 | 84.3 | 1,023 | 82.7 | 951 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 35.5 | 84.9 | 1,588 | 83.8 | 1,446 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 36.4 | 84.6 | 810 | 81.0 | 737 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 34.6 | 85.1 | 778 | 86.6 | 709 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 32.7 | 85.4 | 1,704 | 85.3 | 1,513 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 32.3 | 85.3 | 1,069 | 84.0 | 957 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 33.2 | 85.4 | 636 | 87.7 | 556 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 24.6 | 90.0 | 192 | 85.2 | 163 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 33.1 | 85.2 | 1,114 | 84.5 | 1,016 |
| Second | 39.2 | 86.0 | 919 | 83.4 | 836 |
| Middle | 36.9 | 85.6 | 939 | 83.1 | 851 |
| Fourth | 26.9 | 83.1 | 861 | 82.2 | 773 |
| Highest | 31.3 | 85.8 | 675 | 88.6 | 598 |
| Total | 33.7 | 85.1 | 4,508 | 84.1 | 4,073 |

na = Not applicable

¹ Based on mother's recall

² The local multiple micronutrient powder is Baal Vita.

³ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.

⁵ Information available for children age 0–35 months only

Table 11.20 Counseling on multiple micronutrient powders

Percentage of women age 15–49 with at least one child age 0–59 months who were counseled on multiple micronutrient powders, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Counseled on multiple micronutrient powders ¹ | Number of women with at least one child age 0–59 months |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Child's age in months | | |
| 0–5 | 11.3 | 527 |
| 6–8 | 20.6 | 236 |
| 9–11 | 19.7 | 197 |
| 12–17 | 38.5 | 498 |
| 18–23 | 46.1 | 435 |
| 24–35 | 48.8 | 913 |
| 36–47 | 47.0 | 768 |
| 48–59 | 39.5 | 643 |
| 6–23 | 35.1 | 1,366 |
| 24–59 | 45.6 | 2,324 |
| Child's sex | | |
| Male | 37.9 | 2,259 |
| Female | 38.0 | 1,958 |
| Age | | |
| 15–19 | 37.2 | 902 |
| 20–29 | 38.7 | 2,647 |
| 30–39 | 35.6 | 620 |
| 40–49 | (40.9) | 47 |
| Ethnic group | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 39.8 | 1,090 |
| Dalit | 38.5 | 737 |
| Janajati | 37.5 | 1,384 |
| Madhesi | 38.6 | 754 |
| Muslim | 28.9 | 249 |
| Other | * | 2 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 35.6 | 2,782 |
| Rural | 42.5 | 1,435 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 34.3 | 261 |
| Hill | 38.3 | 1,529 |
| Terai | 38.1 | 2,426 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 34.4 | 747 |
| Urban | 31.6 | 488 |
| Rural | 39.6 | 259 |
| Madhesh Province | 37.8 | 1,029 |
| Urban | 36.6 | 779 |
| Rural | 41.4 | 250 |
| Bagmati Province | 42.1 | 723 |
| Urban | 36.9 | 544 |
| Rural | 57.9 | 179 |
| Gandaki Province | 32.3 | 303 |
| Urban | 27.1 | 200 |
| Rural | 42.4 | 103 |
| Lumbini Province | 41.5 | 736 |
| Urban | 41.8 | 397 |
| Rural | 41.3 | 339 |
| Karnali Province | 23.4 | 305 |
| Urban | 20.6 | 150 |
| Rural | 26.1 | 155 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 46.8 | 374 |
| Urban | 43.8 | 224 |
| Rural | 51.2 | 150 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 38.5 | 852 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 37.4 | 1,457 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 37.7 | 722 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 37.1 | 735 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 38.5 | 1,700 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 37.8 | 1,045 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 39.5 | 656 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 35.1 | 207 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 38.4 | 956 |
| Second | 38.6 | 847 |
| Middle | 40.4 | 882 |
| Fourth | 32.9 | 830 |
| Highest | 39.4 | 701 |
| Total | 37.9 | 4,216 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The local multiple micronutrient powder is Baal Vita.

Table 11.21.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Short stature | | Body mass index ¹ | | | | | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Height below 145 cm | Number of women | Mean body mass index (BMI) | 18.5–24.9 (total normal) | <18.5 (total thin) | 17.0–18.4 (mildly thin) | <17 (moderately and severely thin) | ≥25.0 (total overweight or obese) | 25.0–29.9 (overweight) | ≥30.0 (obese) | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20–29 | 8.7 | 2,524 | 22.3 | 63.5 | 14.6 | 9.9 | 4.7 | 22.0 | 16.8 | 5.2 | 2,275 |
| 30–39 | 8.8 | 2,088 | 24.4 | 51.2 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 41.7 | 32.7 | 9.0 | 2,029 |
| 40–49 | 13.1 | 1,446 | 24.6 | 48.0 | 7.9 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 44.1 | 31.4 | 12.7 | 1,446 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 7.1 | 1,722 | 23.8 | 55.9 | 8.5 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 35.6 | 26.7 | 8.9 | 1,633 |
| Dalit | 13.8 | 881 | 23.3 | 53.2 | 15.1 | 9.5 | 5.6 | 31.7 | 22.0 | 9.7 | 834 |
| Janajati | 9.5 | 2,257 | 24.3 | 53.6 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 39.8 | 29.7 | 10.1 | 2,178 |
| Madhesi | 11.6 | 946 | 22.3 | 60.5 | 15.9 | 10.8 | 5.2 | 23.5 | 19.9 | 3.7 | 880 |
| Muslim | 10.0 | 247 | 22.3 | 53.3 | 19.2 | 11.1 | 8.1 | 27.5 | 25.3 | 2.2 | 221 |
| Other | * | 4 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.0 | 4,191 | 24.0 | 52.3 | 9.5 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 38.2 | 28.6 | 9.6 | 3,979 |
| Rural | 11.6 | 1,867 | 22.8 | 62.0 | 12.0 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 26.0 | 20.3 | 5.7 | 1,770 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 12.4 | 309 | 22.9 | 65.8 | 9.5 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 24.7 | 20.6 | 4.1 | 284 |
| Hill | 8.6 | 2,451 | 24.5 | 52.5 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 42.1 | 30.2 | 11.9 | 2,356 |
| Terai | 10.4 | 3,298 | 23.0 | 56.5 | 14.0 | 9.1 | 4.9 | 29.6 | 23.4 | 6.2 | 3,110 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 11.5 | 1,048 | 23.4 | 58.5 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 32.9 | 26.6 | 6.3 | 993 |
| Urban | 11.8 | 696 | 23.5 | 56.4 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 34.3 | 28.1 | 6.2 | 666 |
| Rural | 11.0 | 352 | 23.3 | 62.7 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 30.1 | 23.6 | 6.5 | 327 |
| Madhesh Province | 13.2 | 1,163 | 22.1 | 58.7 | 18.5 | 12.1 | 6.4 | 22.8 | 19.8 | 3.0 | 1,074 |
| Urban | 12.4 | 870 | 22.2 | 58.9 | 17.3 | 11.7 | 5.6 | 23.8 | 20.7 | 3.1 | 794 |
| Rural | 15.6 | 292 | 21.6 | 58.0 | 22.0 | 13.3 | 8.7 | 20.0 | 17.3 | 2.8 | 280 |
| Bagmati Province | 7.2 | 1,315 | 25.4 | 45.1 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 50.9 | 35.4 | 15.5 | 1,265 |
| Urban | 5.8 | 1,091 | 25.7 | 42.4 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 53.7 | 37.3 | 16.4 | 1,053 |
| Rural | 13.7 | 224 | 24.2 | 58.4 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 36.9 | 26.2 | 10.7 | 212 |
| Gandaki Province | 9.8 | 575 | 25.0 | 48.6 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 46.9 | 32.7 | 14.2 | 556 |
| Urban | 9.2 | 404 | 25.1 | 47.5 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 48.0 | 32.7 | 15.3 | 389 |
| Rural | 11.2 | 171 | 24.8 | 51.2 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 44.3 | 32.6 | 11.6 | 167 |
| Lumbini Province | 10.1 | 1,107 | 23.5 | 55.9 | 11.8 | 8.3 | 3.5 | 32.3 | 24.2 | 8.1 | 1,060 |
| Urban | 8.5 | 626 | 23.9 | 51.6 | 10.8 | 8.4 | 2.4 | 37.7 | 27.8 | 9.9 | 599 |
| Rural | 12.3 | 481 | 22.9 | 61.4 | 13.1 | 8.1 | 5.0 | 25.5 | 19.7 | 5.8 | 462 |
| Karnali Province | 8.8 | 343 | 22.8 | 66.3 | 10.1 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 23.7 | 18.2 | 5.5 | 321 |
| Urban | 9.2 | 192 | 23.6 | 58.6 | 9.2 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 32.2 | 23.9 | 8.3 | 182 |
| Rural | 8.3 | 150 | 21.7 | 76.3 | 11.2 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 12.4 | 10.7 | 1.8 | 139 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 5.4 | 509 | 22.0 | 66.9 | 15.1 | 11.7 | 3.3 | 18.0 | 15.7 | 2.3 | 480 |
| Urban | 5.3 | 312 | 22.4 | 64.0 | 13.3 | 11.0 | 2.2 | 22.7 | 19.5 | 3.2 | 297 |
| Rural | 5.5 | 196 | 21.3 | 71.6 | 18.0 | 12.9 | 5.1 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 0.9 | 183 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 14.0 | 1,779 | 22.8 | 59.1 | 13.8 | 8.7 | 5.2 | 27.1 | 21.7 | 5.4 | 1,728 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 10.2 | 1,830 | 24.1 | 53.5 | 8.9 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 37.7 | 27.2 | 10.5 | 1,730 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 11.7 | 1,016 | 24.1 | 52.9 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 38.4 | 26.4 | 11.9 | 965 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 8.3 | 813 | 24.0 | 54.2 | 9.1 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 36.8 | 28.1 | 8.7 | 765 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 7.0 | 2,082 | 23.6 | 55.0 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 35.3 | 27.1 | 8.3 | 1,941 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 8.3 | 1,179 | 24.0 | 52.6 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 39.6 | 29.2 | 10.4 | 1,105 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 5.3 | 903 | 23.1 | 58.2 | 12.0 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 29.7 | 24.3 | 5.5 | 836 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 3.8 | 367 | 25.2 | 47.0 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 50.3 | 36.2 | 14.1 | 351 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.0 | 1,013 | 22.2 | 66.5 | 13.9 | 9.6 | 4.3 | 19.6 | 16.3 | 3.2 | 958 |
| Second | 13.5 | 1,166 | 22.5 | 61.1 | 14.2 | 9.3 | 4.9 | 24.6 | 19.7 | 4.9 | 1,112 |
| Middle | 8.3 | 1,224 | 23.0 | 59.3 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 4.6 | 28.4 | 22.8 | 5.6 | 1,158 |
| Fourth | 9.4 | 1,241 | 24.5 | 51.4 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 41.2 | 29.0 | 12.2 | 1,163 |
| Highest | 5.4 | 1,414 | 25.4 | 42.4 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 52.5 | 38.3 | 14.1 | 1,359 |
| Total | 9.8 | 6,058 | 23.6 | 55.3 | 10.3 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 34.5 | 26.0 | 8.4 | 5,750 |

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.21.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below –2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI)-for-age z score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Short stature | | Body mass index-for-age ¹ | | | | | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Height-for-age below –2 SD | Number of women | Mean BMI-for-age z score | –1 SD to +1 SD (total normal) | Below –1 SD (total thin) ² | Below –1 SD to –2 SD (mildly thin) | Below –2 SD (moderately or severely thin) | Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese) ³ | Above +1 SD to +2 SD (overweight) | Above +2 SD (obese) | |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 19.9 | 368 | –0.5 | 68.2 | 27.4 | 22.0 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 356 |
| Dalit | 34.7 | 235 | –0.4 | 71.5 | 23.3 | 20.3 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 216 |
| Janajati | 25.8 | 415 | –0.1 | 75.1 | 15.6 | 12.4 | 3.2 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 0.9 | 387 |
| Madhesi | 32.5 | 221 | –0.8 | 58.5 | 39.1 | 30.3 | 8.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 203 |
| Muslim | 30.2 | 67 | –0.7 | 51.3 | 42.5 | 32.0 | 10.5 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 67 |
| Other | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 26.7 | 868 | –0.4 | 67.0 | 26.5 | 20.5 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 811 |
| Rural | 28.0 | 440 | –0.4 | 71.4 | 24.3 | 20.7 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 419 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 26.6 | 74 | –0.2 | 82.0 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 0.7 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 72 |
| Hill | 23.7 | 512 | –0.2 | 75.6 | 17.6 | 14.6 | 3.0 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 483 |
| Terai | 29.6 | 723 | –0.6 | 61.9 | 33.1 | 26.0 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 676 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 34.4 | 197 | –0.4 | 68.0 | 27.5 | 22.6 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 190 |
| Urban | 33.1 | 114 | –0.4 | 71.3 | 25.4 | 20.5 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 111 |
| Rural | 36.2 | 82 | –0.4 | 63.5 | 30.3 | 25.5 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 79 |
| Madhesh Province | 33.6 | 308 | –0.7 | 64.8 | 32.3 | 26.3 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 282 |
| Urban | 32.4 | 226 | –0.7 | 64.3 | 32.6 | 25.6 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 207 |
| Rural | 36.9 | 83 | –0.6 | 66.2 | 31.7 | 28.2 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 75 |
| Bagmati Province | 20.5 | 242 | –0.1 | 75.6 | 13.8 | 9.8 | 3.9 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 0.4 | 229 |
| Urban | 17.5 | 186 | –0.1 | 73.8 | 14.9 | 10.6 | 4.3 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 174 |
| Rural | 30.5 | 56 | –0.1 | 81.1 | 10.1 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 54 |
| Gandaki Province | 26.1 | 117 | –0.2 | 68.8 | 20.9 | 17.7 | 3.2 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 112 |
| Urban | 25.3 | 85 | –0.2 | 66.7 | 20.3 | 17.2 | 3.2 | 13.0 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 81 |
| Rural | 28.4 | 32 | –0.2 | 74.2 | 22.4 | 19.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 31 |
| Lumbini Province | 24.8 | 209 | –0.6 | 59.0 | 34.3 | 26.7 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 199 |
| Urban | 29.7 | 124 | –0.7 | 51.5 | 41.4 | 30.9 | 10.5 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 115 |
| Rural | 17.8 | 86 | –0.4 | 69.3 | 24.6 | 21.0 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 84 |
| Karnali Province | 26.7 | 107 | –0.4 | 77.8 | 18.8 | 16.6 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 100 |
| Urban | 29.4 | 56 | –0.3 | 74.0 | 20.8 | 17.9 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 51 |
| Rural | 23.7 | 51 | –0.4 | 81.7 | 16.8 | 15.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 49 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 17.7 | 128 | –0.6 | 72.0 | 26.2 | 20.4 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 119 |
| Urban | 17.2 | 78 | –0.6 | 71.5 | 25.5 | 19.1 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 72 |
| Rural | 18.6 | 50 | –0.6 | 72.9 | 27.1 | 22.4 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 48 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | (37.6) | 57 | (–0.7) | (64.7) | (32.5) | (24.6) | (7.9) | (2.8) | (2.8) | (0.0) | 51 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 33.8 | 489 | –0.5 | 67.3 | 28.4 | 23.5 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 453 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 45.0 | 145 | –0.5 | 56.2 | 37.3 | 33.3 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 132 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 29.0 | 344 | –0.5 | 71.9 | 24.7 | 19.5 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 322 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 22.1 | 759 | –0.4 | 69.8 | 23.2 | 18.1 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 723 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 23.5 | 475 | –0.4 | 68.6 | 24.9 | 18.9 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 449 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 19.9 | 284 | –0.3 | 71.6 | 20.6 | 16.9 | 3.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 273 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | 3 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 33.5 | 263 | –0.3 | 79.5 | 18.2 | 16.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 249 |
| Second | 33.0 | 308 | –0.5 | 67.2 | 28.8 | 22.7 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 288 |
| Middle | 26.5 | 271 | –0.6 | 68.3 | 29.4 | 28.3 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 253 |
| Fourth | 24.1 | 243 | –0.4 | 63.1 | 26.2 | 17.2 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 7.8 | 2.8 | 224 |
| Highest | 15.5 | 224 | –0.4 | 63.1 | 25.5 | 17.3 | 8.2 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 216 |
| Total | 27.1 | 1,308 | –0.4 | 68.5 | 25.7 | 20.6 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 1,230 |

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

² Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below –2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

³ Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.21.3 Nutritional status of men age 20–49

Among men age 20–49, mean body mass index (BMI) and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Body mass index | | | | | | | | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Mean body mass index (BMI) | 18.5–24.9 (total normal) | <18.5 (total thin) | 17.0–18.4 (mildly thin) | <17 (moderately and severely thin) | ≥25.0 (total overweight or obese) | 25.0–29.9 (overweight) | ≥30.0 (obese) | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 20–29 | 22.4 | 68.7 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 0.9 | 21.6 | 20.3 | 1.4 | 306 |
| 30–39 | 23.9 | 58.9 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 34.6 | 26.6 | 8.1 | 485 |
| 40–49 | 24.0 | 59.4 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 35.5 | 29.0 | 6.5 | 577 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 23.5 | 60.8 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 31.7 | 26.3 | 5.4 | 380 |
| Dalit | 23.1 | 65.5 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 26.8 | 20.2 | 6.6 | 187 |
| Janajati | 23.9 | 60.0 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 35.1 | 29.1 | 6.0 | 558 |
| Madhesi | 23.5 | 59.7 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 31.6 | 25.4 | 6.2 | 197 |
| Muslim | (23.2) | (72.7) | (5.4) | (2.3) | (3.1) | (21.9) | (16.5) | (5.4) | 43 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.8 | 58.6 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 34.9 | 28.2 | 6.7 | 949 |
| Rural | 23.1 | 67.4 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 25.8 | 21.5 | 4.3 | 419 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 23.4 | 59.4 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 24.0 | 6.6 | 246 |
| Urban | 23.2 | 58.9 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 29.0 | 22.0 | 7.0 | 167 |
| Rural | 23.8 | 60.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 34.1 | 28.1 | 5.9 | 79 |
| Madhesh Province | 23.6 | 60.7 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 31.7 | 26.3 | 5.3 | 223 |
| Urban | 23.7 | 60.8 | 6.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 32.3 | 28.2 | 4.1 | 162 |
| Rural | 23.4 | 60.4 | 9.7 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 29.9 | 21.2 | 8.7 | 61 |
| Bagmati Province | 24.4 | 56.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 38.9 | 30.0 | 8.9 | 326 |
| Urban | 24.5 | 53.9 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 41.1 | 30.9 | 10.2 | 264 |
| Rural | 23.6 | 66.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 26.4 | 3.5 | 63 |
| Gandaki Province | 24.7 | 50.7 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 45.3 | 35.1 | 10.2 | 146 |
| Urban | 24.8 | 47.4 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 47.3 | 36.7 | 10.6 | 101 |
| Rural | 24.4 | 58.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 40.8 | 31.4 | 9.3 | 44 |
| Lumbini Province | 22.9 | 71.8 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 23.4 | 21.7 | 1.7 | 236 |
| Urban | 23.3 | 70.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 27.7 | 25.6 | 2.1 | 139 |
| Rural | 22.3 | 74.5 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 17.3 | 16.1 | 1.1 | 97 |
| Karnali Province | 22.3 | 74.9 | 9.6 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 15.4 | 11.1 | 4.3 | 84 |
| Urban | 23.1 | 69.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 22.8 | 16.0 | 6.8 | 48 |
| Rural | 21.2 | 82.6 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 36 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 22.8 | 62.7 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 30.0 | 28.8 | 1.2 | 107 |
| Urban | 23.2 | 56.6 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 36.6 | 34.7 | 1.8 | 69 |
| Rural | 22.3 | 73.5 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 38 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 22.5 | 71.9 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 1.3 | 19.0 | 12.4 | 6.6 | 148 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 23.3 | 61.1 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 30.9 | 25.6 | 5.3 | 593 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 23.3 | 61.0 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 31.8 | 26.0 | 5.8 | 335 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 23.2 | 61.2 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 1.6 | 29.7 | 25.2 | 4.5 | 259 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 24.2 | 56.8 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 38.5 | 31.9 | 6.6 | 519 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 24.3 | 55.1 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 39.8 | 32.3 | 7.4 | 328 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 24.0 | 59.7 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 36.3 | 31.2 | 5.1 | 190 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 23.9 | 69.3 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 26.7 | 21.0 | 5.6 | 105 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 21.7 | 75.0 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 1.5 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 0.9 | 251 |
| Second | 22.6 | 68.5 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 1.1 | 22.5 | 19.9 | 2.6 | 246 |
| Middle | 22.9 | 72.1 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 22.4 | 18.9 | 3.5 | 241 |
| Fourth | 24.3 | 49.3 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 44.6 | 37.1 | 7.5 | 325 |
| Highest | 25.7 | 48.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 50.1 | 37.1 | 13.0 | 305 |
| Total | 23.6 | 61.3 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 32.1 | 26.2 | 5.9 | 1,367 |

Note: Body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²). Total includes 2 men with missing information on education. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11.21.4 Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15–19

Among men age 15–19, mean body mass index (BMI)-for-age z score and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Body mass index-for-age | | | | | | | | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Mean BMI-for-age z score | –1 SD to +1 SD (total normal) | Below –1 SD (total thin) ¹ | Below –1 SD to –2 SD (mildly thin) | Below –2 SD (moderately or severely thin) | Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese) ² | Above +1 SD to +2 SD (overweight) | Above +2 SD (obese) | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | –0.7 | 48.2 | 45.1 | 32.4 | 12.7 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 98 |
| Rural | –0.8 | 61.8 | 32.0 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 43 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Basic education (1–8) | (–1.0) | (44.9) | (52.7) | (31.7) | (21.1) | (2.4) | (2.4) | (0.0) | 46 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | (–1.0) | (52.6) | (44.4) | (21.7) | (22.8) | (3.0) | (3.0) | (0.0) | 36 |
| Secondary (9–12) | –0.6 | 56.5 | 34.8 | 24.8 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 93 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | –0.5 | 51.7 | 35.8 | 27.5 | 8.3 | 12.5 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 50 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | (–0.7) | (62.1) | (33.6) | (21.7) | (11.9) | (4.3) | (4.3) | (0.0) | 43 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (–0.9) | (64.6) | (35.4) | (26.7) | (8.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 22 |
| Second | (–0.8) | (52.0) | (44.2) | (33.4) | (10.8) | (3.8) | (3.8) | (0.0) | 25 |
| Middle | (–0.8) | (67.5) | (27.4) | (12.1) | (15.3) | (5.1) | (5.1) | (0.0) | 34 |
| Fourth | (–0.6) | (46.2) | (40.3) | (19.8) | (20.4) | (13.5) | (4.5) | (9.1) | 39 |
| Highest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 20 |
| Total | –0.7 | 52.4 | 41.1 | 27.5 | 13.6 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 140 |

Note: Body mass index (BMI)-for-age is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent men age 15–19. Disaggregation by ethnicity, ecological zone, and province is not presented due to few cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes adolescent men age 15–19 who are below –2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

² Includes adolescent men age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.22 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Foods made from grains ¹ | White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains ² | Beans, peas, lentils ³ | Nuts and seeds ⁴ | Milk, tea with milk, lassi, dahi, paneer or cheese | Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats ⁵ | Eggs | Dark green leafy vegetables ⁶ | Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ⁷ | Other fruits ⁸ | Other vegetables ⁹ | Sweet foods such as cakes, biscuits, cookies, jeri/jalebi, mithai, or ice cream | Salty foods such as chips, kurekure, chisbal, instant noodles (e.g., Wai Wai or Yum Yum), samosa, pakora, and tareko khaja | Fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks | Sweetened drinks such as Coke, Fanta, or Sprite or energy drinks as Red Bull | Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened beverages ¹⁰ | Number of women |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 99.3 | 81.2 | 72.1 | 15.3 | 49.6 | 36.7 | 16.6 | 54.3 | 21.1 | 70.0 | | 51.9 | 49.5 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 55.7 | 2,643 |
| 20–29 | 99.3 | 84.3 | 74.7 | 15.6 | 51.3 | 39.9 | 18.4 | 57.3 | 21.6 | 73.6 | | 41.2 | 36.4 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 58.2 | 5,072 |
| 30–39 | 99.2 | 84.0 | 75.4 | 15.6 | 55.3 | 40.5 | 18.2 | 61.0 | 22.1 | 75.9 | | 33.3 | 26.4 | 7.4 | 10.5 | 61.9 | 4,169 |
| 40–49 | 99.3 | 82.4 | 73.4 | 13.3 | 56.1 | 37.9 | 14.6 | 64.7 | 20.8 | 74.0 | | 27.8 | 21.1 | 5.8 | 9.3 | 64.3 | 2,961 |
| Maternity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant | 99.5 | 81.5 | 74.7 | 19.5 | 57.5 | 32.8 | 18.8 | 52.0 | 24.8 | 74.1 | | 40.7 | 31.4 | 13.2 | 8.4 | 56.4 | 587 |
| Not pregnant ¹¹ | 99.3 | 83.4 | 74.2 | 14.9 | 52.9 | 39.4 | 17.2 | 59.6 | 21.4 | 73.6 | | 38.1 | 32.9 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 60.2 | 14,258 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 99.5 | 83.6 | 84.3 | 20.9 | 70.8 | 29.1 | 19.0 | 68.3 | 26.2 | 71.9 | | 42.4 | 33.9 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 72.1 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 99.3 | 78.4 | 73.5 | 9.4 | 38.0 | 40.3 | 12.4 | 52.4 | 15.7 | 68.1 | | 32.4 | 28.7 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 50.3 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 99.3 | 81.3 | 67.4 | 14.1 | 41.3 | 54.0 | 21.8 | 64.5 | 20.4 | 71.5 | | 38.9 | 37.0 | 8.4 | 15.6 | 54.9 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 98.7 | 91.3 | 72.4 | 13.6 | 64.1 | 19.7 | 7.7 | 44.6 | 21.3 | 84.4 | | 35.4 | 28.2 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 60.2 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 99.3 | 85.5 | 74.8 | 10.7 | 49.5 | 45.1 | 19.3 | 34.9 | 20.6 | 83.1 | | 34.8 | 22.5 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 58.3 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.2 | 84.8 | 75.5 | 17.6 | 56.2 | 41.3 | 19.0 | 59.0 | 23.6 | 77.5 | | 39.7 | 33.9 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 61.3 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 99.3 | 79.9 | 71.4 | 9.7 | 46.3 | 34.5 | 13.6 | 59.8 | 16.9 | 65.3 | | 34.9 | 30.6 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 57.2 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 99.9 | 68.2 | 82.3 | 12.4 | 50.8 | 33.8 | 17.0 | 71.6 | 11.7 | 46.7 | | 36.8 | 29.9 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 64.7 | 791 |
| Hill | 99.2 | 81.1 | 78.9 | 15.8 | 55.8 | 42.3 | 23.2 | 65.6 | 26.0 | 71.6 | | 42.0 | 35.5 | 10.8 | 14.9 | 64.8 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 99.2 | 86.4 | 70.0 | 14.9 | 51.3 | 37.4 | 13.0 | 53.6 | 19.2 | 77.8 | | 35.6 | 31.2 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 56.1 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 99.4 | 81.7 | 73.3 | 14.7 | 55.6 | 42.1 | 15.4 | 76.8 | 13.2 | 70.7 | | 38.3 | 37.3 | 6.0 | 10.2 | 64.8 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 99.4 | 81.6 | 74.7 | 15.3 | 55.3 | 42.7 | 15.7 | 76.1 | 13.6 | 72.9 | | 37.9 | 37.2 | 5.9 | 9.8 | 64.3 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 99.4 | 82.0 | 70.6 | 13.5 | 56.1 | 40.9 | 15.0 | 78.1 | 12.3 | 66.5 | | 39.2 | 37.5 | 6.2 | 11.1 | 65.6 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 98.7 | 90.6 | 71.4 | 10.6 | 54.2 | 27.9 | 8.7 | 40.2 | 18.1 | 81.8 | | 29.8 | 24.3 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 48.5 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 98.7 | 90.7 | 72.7 | 10.5 | 55.6 | 28.7 | 8.7 | 39.2 | 19.6 | 82.2 | | 29.2 | 24.6 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 49.6 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 98.8 | 90.4 | 67.7 | 10.8 | 50.1 | 25.7 | 8.7 | 43.0 | 13.7 | 80.4 | | 31.3 | 23.3 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 45.3 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 99.0 | 86.3 | 77.0 | 22.9 | 58.8 | 46.7 | 29.2 | 69.4 | 30.3 | 84.6 | | 49.6 | 37.6 | 11.4 | 16.8 | 70.3 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 99.0 | 87.4 | 79.4 | 26.8 | 63.4 | 47.6 | 31.7 | 68.7 | 33.9 | 87.4 | | 52.1 | 39.0 | 12.3 | 16.4 | 71.6 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 99.0 | 81.8 | 67.3 | 7.2 | 40.0 | 42.9 | 19.1 | 72.3 | 15.5 | 73.0 | | 39.3 | 31.7 | 7.6 | 18.3 | 64.9 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 99.7 | 82.6 | 79.0 | 16.7 | 58.0 | 54.1 | 23.0 | 52.8 | 26.0 | 78.0 | | 44.3 | 38.2 | 13.6 | 18.6 | 67.4 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 99.6 | 82.7 | 79.4 | 20.7 | 60.6 | 57.7 | 24.7 | 53.0 | 30.7 | 83.2 | | 48.3 | 40.0 | 15.2 | 20.5 | 68.8 | 992 |
| Rural | 99.8 | 82.5 | 77.8 | 7.1 | 51.9 | 45.3 | 19.0 | 52.3 | 14.5 | 65.3 | | 34.8 | 33.8 | 9.8 | 14.1 | 63.9 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 99.5 | 80.8 | 70.1 | 14.2 | 44.9 | 39.5 | 15.2 | 48.2 | 26.9 | 73.8 | | 37.0 | 31.5 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 55.8 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 99.5 | 82.5 | 70.9 | 16.7 | 50.6 | 42.7 | 16.2 | 48.7 | 26.6 | 76.6 | | 36.8 | 31.7 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 57.3 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 99.6 | 78.5 | 69.0 | 10.7 | 37.0 | 35.2 | 13.7 | 47.5 | 27.2 | 69.9 | | 37.4 | 31.3 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 53.8 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 99.4 | 68.6 | 83.4 | 10.7 | 42.4 | 30.7 | 15.3 | 68.4 | 17.2 | 43.8 | | 27.4 | 28.6 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 50.1 | 909 |
| Urban | 99.4 | 74.1 | 82.9 | 14.3 | 44.1 | 34.2 | 19.4 | 70.6 | 17.6 | 50.2 | | 29.3 | 31.7 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 50.7 | 507 |
| Rural | 99.4 | 61.6 | 84.0 | 6.2 | 40.3 | 26.3 | 10.0 | 65.6 | 16.7 | 35.8 | | 24.9 | 24.8 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 49.3 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 99.8 | 78.4 | 72.6 | 11.0 | 51.2 | 30.4 | 12.0 | 69.9 | 11.4 | 50.5 | | 34.1 | 33.2 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 61.1 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 100.0 | 81.5 | 71.9 | 13.6 | 50.0 | 34.7 | 13.1 | 69.8 | 12.2 | 55.0 | | 36.5 | 35.5 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 61.2 | 796 |
| Rural | 99.6 | 73.3 | 73.6 | 6.7 | 53.1 | 23.3 | 10.0 | 70.0 | 10.0 | 43.1 | | 30.1 | 29.5 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 61.0 | 484 |

Continued...

Table 11.22—Continued

| Background characteristic | Foods made from grains ¹ | White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains ² | Beans, peas, lentils ³ | Nuts and seeds ⁴ | Milk, tea with milk, lassi, paneer or cheese | Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats ⁵ | Eggs | Dark green leafy vegetables ⁶ | Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ⁷ | Other vegetables ⁸ | Other fruits ⁹ | Sweet foods such as cakes, biscuits, jell/jalebi, cookies, pakora, puri, and tareko khaja | Fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks | Sweetened drinks such as Coke, Fanta, or Sprite or energy drinks as Red Bull | Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other beverages ¹⁰ | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 99.3 | 81.6 | 70.1 | 6.2 | 42.7 | 34.5 | 9.9 | 54.0 | 15.1 | 68.9 | 20.2 | 22.0 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 51.0 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 99.1 | 81.3 | 70.1 | 11.5 | 47.8 | 39.6 | 15.0 | 58.3 | 18.8 | 70.8 | 31.2 | 35.6 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 58.9 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 99.3 | 81.0 | 68.1 | 10.9 | 46.7 | 39.5 | 13.9 | 56.9 | 18.2 | 72.6 | 28.7 | 29.6 | 5.6 | 9.5 | 57.9 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 98.9 | 81.6 | 72.1 | 12.2 | 48.8 | 39.8 | 16.1 | 59.6 | 19.5 | 69.0 | 33.8 | 41.7 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 59.9 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 99.4 | 85.1 | 78.8 | 21.1 | 60.8 | 41.1 | 21.9 | 62.4 | 25.1 | 77.1 | 47.1 | 49.2 | 11.6 | 13.1 | 65.3 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 99.6 | 84.3 | 76.2 | 18.5 | 58.1 | 40.4 | 20.1 | 62.1 | 23.8 | 74.5 | 42.8 | 45.6 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 64.4 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 99.0 | 86.1 | 82.3 | 24.5 | 64.4 | 42.0 | 24.3 | 62.7 | 26.8 | 80.5 | 52.6 | 53.9 | 12.4 | 14.1 | 66.5 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 99.4 | 91.5 | 84.9 | 38.4 | 81.3 | 45.0 | 34.9 | 69.8 | 44.9 | 90.8 | 68.9 | 52.6 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 73.4 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 99.5 | 70.0 | 71.3 | 5.7 | 40.6 | 29.8 | 11.1 | 64.8 | 14.1 | 48.9 | 20.0 | 26.6 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 48.3 | 2,628 |
| Second | 99.1 | 84.3 | 68.5 | 9.1 | 43.2 | 36.5 | 11.4 | 56.4 | 15.1 | 68.7 | 26.2 | 31.8 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 54.0 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 99.2 | 86.4 | 71.1 | 10.0 | 47.5 | 36.6 | 13.6 | 54.0 | 15.7 | 75.8 | 27.7 | 33.9 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 56.9 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 99.5 | 86.0 | 74.7 | 16.8 | 56.8 | 42.8 | 19.9 | 57.9 | 22.9 | 82.1 | 41.1 | 43.4 | 10.0 | 11.6 | 65.9 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 98.9 | 87.8 | 84.2 | 31.5 | 74.1 | 48.1 | 28.6 | 63.8 | 37.8 | 88.2 | 62.5 | 52.6 | 14.1 | 16.5 | 72.3 | 3,135 |
| Total | 99.3 | 83.3 | 74.2 | 15.1 | 53.1 | 39.1 | 17.3 | 59.3 | 21.5 | 73.7 | 36.3 | 38.2 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 60.0 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes rice, paratha, naan, roti, pau, roti, maize, and dhido

² Includes potatoes, yams, wild yams, and white sweet potatoes

³ Includes daal, chickpeas, beans, soybeans, and quanti

⁴ Includes almonds, peanuts, cashews, pistachios, and walnuts

⁵ Includes liver or organ meat, sausages, ham, bacon, canned meat, other meat (e.g., goat, mountain goat, lamb/sheep, pig, yak), chicken, and fresh or dried fish

⁶ Includes saag, spinach, mustard greens, fennel greens, pumpkin shoots, taro leaves, amaranth greens, gundruk, braised greens, fenugreek greens, and broccoli

⁷ Includes ripe yellow pumpkin, carrots, ripe mangoes, papayas, apricot, and persimmon

⁸ Including tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, gourd, and eggplant

⁹ Including Other fruits such as apple, banana, guava, watermelon, and mulberries

¹⁰ Including chiva with sugar, coffee with sugar, sweet lassi, milk with sugar, Horlicks, Bournvita, Viva, and other sweetened beverages

¹¹ Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.23 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Minimum dietary diversity for women ¹ | Sweet beverage consumption ² | Unhealthy food consumption ³ | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 53.1 | 64.1 | 70.9 | 2,643 |
| 20–29 | 56.4 | 65.2 | 58.0 | 5,072 |
| 30–39 | 56.9 | 67.2 | 47.6 | 4,169 |
| 40–49 | 55.4 | 68.5 | 40.4 | 2,961 |
| Maternity status | | | | |
| Pregnant | 58.7 | 64.7 | 54.1 | 587 |
| Not pregnant ⁴ | 55.6 | 66.3 | 53.8 | 14,258 |
| Ethnic group | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 67.0 | 76.3 | 57.7 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 42.8 | 55.6 | 46.5 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 55.9 | 64.3 | 57.5 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 48.7 | 63.7 | 47.8 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 51.3 | 63.2 | 44.7 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 60.4 | 67.8 | 55.7 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 45.6 | 62.6 | 49.9 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | |
| Mountain | 48.2 | 72.2 | 51.3 | 791 |
| Hill | 62.5 | 72.5 | 58.7 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 51.6 | 61.1 | 50.6 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 59.3 | 70.9 | 56.3 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 61.1 | 70.1 | 55.4 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 55.8 | 72.2 | 57.9 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 42.8 | 53.0 | 41.5 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 44.4 | 54.4 | 41.3 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 38.3 | 48.8 | 42.3 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 72.3 | 78.4 | 65.5 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 77.2 | 80.0 | 68.5 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 52.0 | 72.2 | 53.3 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 67.5 | 76.2 | 60.9 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 73.8 | 77.9 | 64.5 | 992 |
| Rural | 52.0 | 72.0 | 52.2 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 51.9 | 63.3 | 53.3 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 56.7 | 65.9 | 54.0 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 45.4 | 59.8 | 52.4 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 43.3 | 53.7 | 44.0 | 909 |
| Urban | 50.4 | 53.9 | 48.5 | 507 |
| Rural | 34.5 | 53.4 | 38.3 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 43.8 | 63.0 | 50.6 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 48.8 | 63.1 | 53.9 | 796 |
| Rural | 35.5 | 62.9 | 45.3 | 484 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 38.6 | 55.0 | 33.3 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 50.2 | 64.7 | 52.2 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 48.0 | 63.3 | 46.0 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 52.4 | 66.1 | 58.6 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 67.6 | 73.1 | 67.0 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 63.9 | 71.5 | 63.7 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 72.5 | 75.3 | 71.2 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 88.9 | 80.4 | 68.0 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 34.7 | 53.5 | 41.3 | 2,628 |
| Second | 43.1 | 59.7 | 46.6 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 48.1 | 61.6 | 49.7 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 64.1 | 72.5 | 60.4 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 83.9 | 80.7 | 68.3 | 3,135 |
| Total | 55.7 | 66.2 | 53.9 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Minimum dietary diversity for women is defined as consuming foods from five or more of the following 10 food groups: a. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy (milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products); e. meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats; f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits.

² Sweet beverages include fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks and energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, sweet lassi, Horlicks, Bournvita, Viva, and other sweetened liquids.

³ Unhealthy foods include sweet foods such as cakes, biscuits, cookies, jeri/jalebi, mithai, toffees, and ice cream and fried and salty foods such as chips, kurekure, chisbal, instant noodles (Wai Wai, Yum Yum), samosa, pakora, puri, and tareko khaja.

⁴ Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.24 Prevalence of anemia in women

Percentage of women age 15–49 classified as having anemia, by pregnancy status, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Anemia status by hemoglobin level | | | | | Number of women |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | | Any | Mild | Moderate | Severe | |
| | Nonpregnant | <12.0 g/dl | 11.0–11.9 g/dl | 8.0–10.9 g/dl | <8.0 g/dl | |
| | Pregnant | <11.0 g/dl | 10.0–10.9 g/dl | 7.0–9.9 g/dl | <7.0 g/dl | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | | 39.4 | 21.3 | 16.2 | 2.0 | 1,305 |
| 20–29 | | 34.5 | 20.4 | 13.4 | 0.7 | 2,514 |
| 30–39 | | 30.2 | 15.9 | 13.4 | 0.8 | 2,070 |
| 40–49 | | 33.5 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 0.9 | 1,440 |
| Number of children ever born | | | | | | |
| 0 | | 36.0 | 19.8 | 14.7 | 1.5 | 2,083 |
| 1 | | 31.3 | 19.3 | 11.2 | 0.8 | 1,329 |
| 2–3 | | 32.9 | 18.2 | 14.1 | 0.7 | 2,915 |
| 4–5 | | 36.3 | 15.5 | 19.4 | 1.3 | 832 |
| 6+ | | 36.2 | 14.7 | 20.9 | 0.6 | 170 |
| Maternity status | | | | | | |
| Pregnant | | 32.7 | 20.2 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 307 |
| Not pregnant ¹ | | 34.0 | 18.4 | 14.6 | 1.0 | 7,022 |
| Using IUCD | | | | | | |
| Yes | | 39.1 | 22.7 | 14.6 | 1.8 | 81 |
| No | | 33.9 | 18.4 | 14.5 | 1.0 | 7,248 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | | 25.6 | 15.9 | 9.2 | 0.5 | 2,082 |
| Dalit | | 36.3 | 20.2 | 15.4 | 0.7 | 1,108 |
| Janajati | | 31.4 | 17.0 | 13.4 | 0.9 | 2,668 |
| Madhesi | | 48.4 | 23.9 | 22.7 | 1.8 | 1,157 |
| Muslim | | 50.0 | 21.2 | 25.7 | 3.0 | 309 |
| Other | | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | | 33.8 | 17.9 | 14.9 | 1.0 | 5,030 |
| Rural | | 34.2 | 19.6 | 13.7 | 1.0 | 2,299 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | | 23.0 | 12.7 | 9.4 | 0.9 | 380 |
| Hill | | 20.0 | 12.7 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 2,950 |
| Terai | | 45.3 | 23.3 | 20.6 | 1.5 | 3,999 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | | 27.6 | 15.3 | 11.4 | 0.9 | 1,235 |
| Urban | | 28.5 | 14.6 | 12.9 | 1.1 | 807 |
| Rural | | 25.8 | 16.8 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 428 |
| Madhesh Province | | 52.4 | 25.2 | 25.3 | 1.9 | 1,458 |
| Urban | | 52.4 | 24.9 | 25.8 | 1.6 | 1,087 |
| Rural | | 52.6 | 26.1 | 23.8 | 2.8 | 371 |
| Bagmati Province | | 23.1 | 14.6 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 1,546 |
| Urban | | 22.6 | 14.0 | 7.9 | 0.7 | 1,266 |
| Rural | | 25.1 | 17.0 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 280 |
| Gandaki Province | | 25.1 | 15.8 | 8.9 | 0.4 | 689 |
| Urban | | 24.1 | 16.1 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 485 |
| Rural | | 27.4 | 15.1 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 203 |
| Lumbini Province | | 44.4 | 23.4 | 19.5 | 1.5 | 1,318 |
| Urban | | 46.0 | 22.6 | 21.7 | 1.6 | 749 |
| Rural | | 42.4 | 24.4 | 16.7 | 1.3 | 569 |
| Karnali Province | | 21.2 | 13.3 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 450 |
| Urban | | 21.8 | 13.3 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 249 |
| Rural | | 20.5 | 13.3 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 201 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | | 27.3 | 14.6 | 12.6 | 0.2 | 634 |
| Urban | | 25.9 | 14.0 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 387 |
| Rural | | 29.6 | 15.4 | 13.8 | 0.4 | 246 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | | 38.3 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 0.9 | 1,819 |
| Basic education (1–8) | | 33.5 | 17.8 | 14.7 | 1.1 | 2,312 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | | 32.3 | 16.1 | 14.7 | 1.4 | 1,163 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | | 34.7 | 19.4 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 1,149 |
| Secondary (9–12) | | 32.8 | 19.5 | 12.2 | 1.1 | 2,829 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | | 34.5 | 20.3 | 13.3 | 0.9 | 1,645 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | | 30.6 | 18.4 | 10.7 | 1.5 | 1,185 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | | 24.3 | 16.5 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 368 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | | 25.7 | 14.8 | 10.2 | 0.7 | 1,273 |
| Second | | 35.4 | 19.1 | 15.8 | 0.5 | 1,464 |
| Middle | | 41.2 | 21.1 | 18.8 | 1.3 | 1,486 |
| Fourth | | 37.1 | 19.1 | 16.6 | 1.4 | 1,475 |
| Highest | | 29.7 | 17.7 | 11.0 | 1.0 | 1,630 |
| Total | | 34.0 | 18.4 | 14.5 | 1.0 | 7,329 |

Note: Prevalence of anemia, based on hemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude and for cigarette smoking, if known, using formulas in CDC 1998 and cutoffs defined in WHO 2017c. Hemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl) using the HemoCue 201+ device. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

Table 11.25 Iron and folic acid supplementation among adolescent women age 15–19

Among women age 15–19, percentage who received iron and folic acid supplementation in the 3 months prior to the survey, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who received iron and folic acid supplementation | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Ethnic group | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 24.9 | 724 |
| Dalit | 18.9 | 471 |
| Janajati | 16.7 | 839 |
| Madhesi | 7.7 | 434 |
| Muslim | 6.7 | 171 |
| Other | * | 3 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 13.9 | 1,758 |
| Rural | 23.7 | 885 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 23.8 | 148 |
| Hill | 22.3 | 1,011 |
| Terai | 13.1 | 1,483 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 11.6 | 409 |
| Urban | 10.5 | 244 |
| Rural | 13.2 | 164 |
| Madhesh Province | 7.4 | 619 |
| Urban | 5.9 | 450 |
| Rural | 11.5 | 168 |
| Bagmati Province | 11.4 | 489 |
| Urban | 7.3 | 377 |
| Rural | 25.0 | 112 |
| Gandaki Province | 22.8 | 238 |
| Urban | 20.3 | 177 |
| Rural | 30.1 | 61 |
| Lumbini Province | 28.0 | 434 |
| Urban | 26.2 | 249 |
| Rural | 30.4 | 185 |
| Karnali Province | 22.5 | 203 |
| Urban | 22.2 | 111 |
| Rural | 22.8 | 92 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 33.7 | 250 |
| Urban | 26.3 | 149 |
| Rural | 44.5 | 101 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 5.6 | 140 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 18.2 | 927 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 8.7 | 278 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 22.2 | 650 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 17.7 | 1,572 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 21.9 | 956 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 11.3 | 616 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | 4 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 27.0 | 535 |
| Second | 19.2 | 568 |
| Middle | 14.7 | 533 |
| Fourth | 14.4 | 571 |
| Highest | 9.3 | 436 |
| Total | 17.2 | 2,643 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11.26 Presence of iodized salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among all households, percentage: | | | | Among households with tested salt: | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | With salt tested | With salt but salt not tested ¹ | With no salt in the household | Number of households | Percentage with iodized salt | Number of households |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 9,244 | 98.4 | 9,148 |
| Rural | 99.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 4,542 | 96.9 | 4,497 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 99.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 843 | 96.4 | 834 |
| Hill | 99.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 6,017 | 98.3 | 5,966 |
| Terai | 98.8 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 6,926 | 97.7 | 6,846 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 99.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 2,441 | 98.5 | 2,416 |
| Urban | 98.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1,589 | 98.9 | 1,571 |
| Rural | 99.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 853 | 97.8 | 845 |
| Madhesh Province | 98.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2,462 | 97.8 | 2,430 |
| Urban | 98.8 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1,796 | 97.6 | 1,775 |
| Rural | 98.4 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 666 | 98.4 | 656 |
| Bagmati Province | 98.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 3,177 | 98.5 | 3,137 |
| Urban | 98.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 2,454 | 99.5 | 2,423 |
| Rural | 98.8 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 723 | 95.2 | 714 |
| Gandaki Province | 99.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1,453 | 98.3 | 1,448 |
| Urban | 99.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 982 | 99.2 | 978 |
| Rural | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 471 | 96.2 | 470 |
| Lumbini Province | 99.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2,332 | 96.8 | 2,312 |
| Urban | 99.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1,281 | 96.6 | 1,269 |
| Rural | 99.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1,051 | 96.9 | 1,042 |
| Karnali Province | 99.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 819 | 97.5 | 810 |
| Urban | 98.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 463 | 98.6 | 458 |
| Rural | 99.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 355 | 96.0 | 352 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 99.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1,102 | 97.2 | 1,092 |
| Urban | 99.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 680 | 97.5 | 674 |
| Rural | 99.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 422 | 96.8 | 418 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 98.9 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 2,868 | 95.5 | 2,836 |
| Second | 99.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2,685 | 97.5 | 2,658 |
| Middle | 99.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 2,647 | 98.1 | 2,624 |
| Fourth | 98.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 2,843 | 99.2 | 2,803 |
| Highest | 99.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2,743 | 99.2 | 2,725 |
| Total | 99.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 13,786 | 97.9 | 13,646 |

Note: Salt was tested for the presence of potassium iodate.

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

Table 11.27 Health Mothers' Group

Percentage of women age 15–49 who report having a Health Mothers' Group in their ward, and among those who report having a Health Mothers' Group, percent distribution by number of meetings they attended in the past 6 months, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who report having a Health Mothers' Group in their ward | Number of women | Number of meetings attended | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | | | 1 to 5 meetings | 6 meetings or more | Did not participate | Total | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 25.5 | 2,643 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 675 |
| 20–29 | 27.9 | 5,072 | 15.2 | 7.2 | 77.6 | 100.0 | 1,418 |
| 30–39 | 30.8 | 4,169 | 11.7 | 7.2 | 81.1 | 100.0 | 1,282 |
| 40–49 | 31.8 | 2,961 | 9.2 | 5.7 | 85.1 | 100.0 | 941 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 36.0 | 4,152 | 10.6 | 7.6 | 81.7 | 100.0 | 1,494 |
| Dalit | 31.5 | 2,240 | 11.4 | 4.4 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 706 |
| Janajati | 29.2 | 5,428 | 11.7 | 6.2 | 82.1 | 100.0 | 1,583 |
| Madhesi | 18.2 | 2,333 | 13.9 | 2.3 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 426 |
| Muslim | 15.3 | 676 | 9.5 | 2.5 | 88.0 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Other | * | 15 | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.4 | 10,178 | 10.2 | 4.4 | 85.5 | 100.0 | 2,386 |
| Rural | 41.4 | 4,667 | 13.0 | 7.8 | 79.2 | 100.0 | 1,930 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 45.9 | 791 | 13.8 | 7.0 | 79.2 | 100.0 | 363 |
| Hill | 33.3 | 5,872 | 10.7 | 7.8 | 81.6 | 100.0 | 1,953 |
| Terai | 24.4 | 8,182 | 11.7 | 3.9 | 84.4 | 100.0 | 2,000 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 17.1 | 2,493 | 13.6 | 3.7 | 82.8 | 100.0 | 427 |
| Urban | 12.9 | 1,640 | 12.3 | 1.6 | 86.1 | 100.0 | 212 |
| Rural | 25.2 | 853 | 14.8 | 5.7 | 79.4 | 100.0 | 215 |
| Madhesh Province | 15.4 | 3,010 | 11.9 | 2.4 | 85.7 | 100.0 | 463 |
| Urban | 12.4 | 2,226 | 11.6 | 2.2 | 86.1 | 100.0 | 276 |
| Rural | 23.8 | 783 | 12.4 | 2.5 | 85.0 | 100.0 | 187 |
| Bagmati Province | 20.1 | 3,062 | 11.5 | 3.8 | 84.7 | 100.0 | 617 |
| Urban | 16.7 | 2,464 | 12.5 | 1.2 | 86.3 | 100.0 | 412 |
| Rural | 34.3 | 599 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 81.4 | 100.0 | 205 |
| Gandaki Province | 31.0 | 1,401 | 9.8 | 3.0 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 435 |
| Urban | 29.5 | 992 | 7.1 | 2.8 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 293 |
| Rural | 34.7 | 409 | 15.5 | 3.6 | 80.9 | 100.0 | 142 |
| Lumbini Province | 41.0 | 2,691 | 11.8 | 7.1 | 81.1 | 100.0 | 1,103 |
| Urban | 35.2 | 1,553 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 85.7 | 100.0 | 546 |
| Rural | 48.9 | 1,138 | 14.6 | 8.8 | 76.6 | 100.0 | 557 |
| Karnali Province | 55.4 | 909 | 9.4 | 6.6 | 84.1 | 100.0 | 504 |
| Urban | 53.4 | 507 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 84.9 | 100.0 | 271 |
| Rural | 57.9 | 402 | 9.6 | 7.3 | 83.1 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 60.1 | 1,279 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 77.9 | 100.0 | 768 |
| Urban | 47.3 | 796 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 377 |
| Rural | 81.0 | 484 | 12.9 | 11.3 | 75.9 | 100.0 | 392 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 30.2 | 3,796 | 10.0 | 4.9 | 85.1 | 100.0 | 1,147 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 30.8 | 4,595 | 12.8 | 7.0 | 80.3 | 100.0 | 1,417 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 28.9 | 2,314 | 12.3 | 6.6 | 81.1 | 100.0 | 669 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 32.8 | 2,281 | 13.1 | 7.3 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 747 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 28.0 | 5,798 | 11.8 | 5.9 | 82.3 | 100.0 | 1,621 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 28.0 | 3,270 | 13.7 | 6.4 | 79.9 | 100.0 | 915 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 27.9 | 2,529 | 9.3 | 5.3 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 706 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 20.0 | 656 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 91.1 | 100.0 | 131 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 43.6 | 2,628 | 11.6 | 9.0 | 79.4 | 100.0 | 1,146 |
| Second | 32.3 | 2,857 | 13.2 | 6.1 | 80.8 | 100.0 | 923 |
| Middle | 29.0 | 3,028 | 12.7 | 5.3 | 82.0 | 100.0 | 878 |
| Fourth | 23.0 | 3,197 | 11.8 | 4.0 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 737 |
| Highest | 20.2 | 3,135 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 90.4 | 100.0 | 632 |
| Total | 29.1 | 14,845 | 11.4 | 5.9 | 82.7 | 100.0 | 4,316 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11.28 Topics discussed during Health Mothers' Group meetings

Among women age 15–49 who attended Health Mothers' Group meetings in the past 6 months, percentage who reported various topics that were discussed during these meetings, by residence, Nepal DHS 2022

| Topic | Residence | | Total |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| Nutrition | | | |
| Received information on child feeding | 61.9 | 68.9 | 65.7 |
| Received information on food/cooking | 36.2 | 37.4 | 36.8 |
| Received information on gardening | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Received information on poultry | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| Received information on processing food | 14.6 | 11.5 | 12.9 |
| Watch demo on cooking | 11.6 | 10.1 | 10.8 |
| Discussed maternal/child nutrition | 48.5 | 54.3 | 51.6 |
| Received information on adolescent nutrition | 3.9 | 7.7 | 5.9 |
| Sanitation | | | |
| Discussed handwashing | 25.5 | 30.2 | 28.0 |
| Discussed toilet | 4.5 | 6.6 | 5.7 |
| Reproductive health | | | |
| Received information on reproductive health/women's health | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.4 |
| Discussed family planning | 28.1 | 40.5 | 34.7 |
| Other topics | | | |
| Discussed gender issues | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Discussed diarrhea | 7.5 | 10.7 | 9.2 |
| Discussed COVID-19 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 17.9 |
| Other | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Number of women | 347 | 402 | 749 |

Table 11.29 Receipt of child grant

Percentage of children under age 5 for whom their mother received a child grant, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage for whom child grant was received | Number of children |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Age in months | | |
| <6 | 5.8 | 533 |
| 6–11 | 18.5 | 434 |
| 12–23 | 26.4 | 959 |
| 24–35 | 28.2 | 1,066 |
| 36–47 | 28.3 | 1,048 |
| 48–59 | 28.9 | 1,000 |
| 0–23 | 18.9 | 1,926 |
| 24–59 | 28.4 | 3,114 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 25.2 | 2,639 |
| Female | 24.4 | 2,401 |
| Mother's age | | |
| 15–19 | 24.6 | 987 |
| 20–29 | 25.1 | 3,286 |
| 30–39 | 23.6 | 716 |
| 40–49 | 25.0 | 52 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 23.1 | 3,276 |
| Rural | 28.0 | 1,764 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 40.7 | 317 |
| Hill | 19.8 | 1,744 |
| Terai | 26.0 | 2,979 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 11.8 | 859 |
| Urban | 10.8 | 553 |
| Rural | 13.6 | 306 |
| Madhesh Province | 38.2 | 1,352 |
| Urban | 38.3 | 1,013 |
| Rural | 37.9 | 338 |
| Bagmati Province | 7.7 | 814 |
| Urban | 7.3 | 596 |
| Rural | 8.8 | 218 |
| Gandaki Province | 18.9 | 331 |
| Urban | 20.2 | 216 |
| Rural | 16.5 | 116 |
| Lumbini Province | 20.8 | 862 |
| Urban | 19.9 | 452 |
| Rural | 21.8 | 410 |
| Karnali Province | 50.1 | 371 |
| Urban | 36.7 | 178 |
| Rural | 62.5 | 193 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 31.4 | 451 |
| Urban | 24.4 | 267 |
| Rural | 41.5 | 184 |
| Mother's education | | |
| No education | 34.5 | 1,103 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 24.0 | 1,767 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 25.7 | 898 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 22.1 | 869 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 21.5 | 1,955 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 21.8 | 1,217 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 20.9 | 738 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 12.3 | 215 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 32.0 | 1,213 |
| Second | 26.8 | 1,037 |
| Middle | 24.7 | 1,048 |
| Fourth | 21.4 | 969 |
| Highest | 15.1 | 774 |
| Total | 24.8 | 5,040 |

Key Findings

- **Prevalence of disability:** 6% of de facto household members age 5 and above have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain.
- **Disability by age:** The percentage of household members with a lot of difficulty or who cannot function at all is highest among those age 60 and above (27%) and those age 50–59 (10%).
- **Disability by sex:** 8% of women and 7% of men age 15 and above have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain.
- **Marital status and disability:** The proportions of both women and men who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain are highest among those who are widowed (31% and 29%, respectively).
- **Disability by domain:** Walking or climbing steps is the primary domain in which both women (4%) and men (3%) have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all. Three percent of women and 2% of men have a lot of difficulty seeing or cannot see at all, and 2% each of women and men have a lot of difficulty hearing or cannot hear at all.

The 2022 NDHS included The DHS Program’s Disability Module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS) questions, which in turn are based on the framework of the World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains—seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care—and provide basic necessary information on disability. The WG-SS focuses on the activity limitations component. This information is comparable to that collected worldwide using the WG-SS disability tools.

The Washington Group (WG) seeks to identify the population of individuals who have difficulties in carrying out basic, universal activities that would place them at greater risk than the general population of social exclusion if their surroundings were unaccommodating (Washington Group on Disability Statistics 2023). The severity scale is used to categorize the full spectrum of functioning from mild to severe. Those who have a lot of difficulty or do not have the ability to function at all are considered to be at the greater risk category than general population.

12.1 DISABILITY BY DOMAIN AND AGE

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all household members and visitors on whether they had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or no ability at all in the specified domain. The results, based on 24,529 de facto household members age 5 and older, are presented in **Table 12.1**.

Functional domains

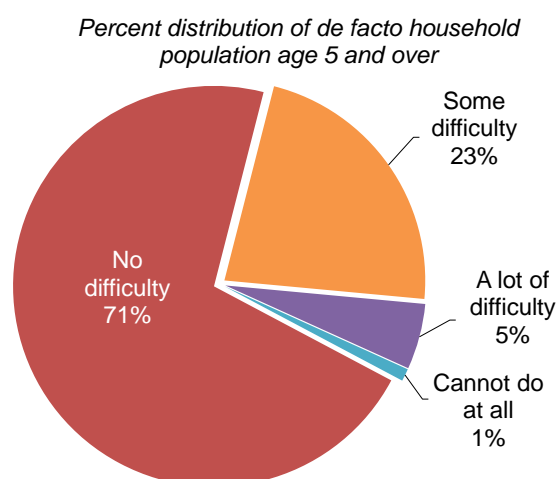
Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 5 and above

Overall, 71% of de facto household members age 5 and above have no difficulty in any of the functional domains. Twenty-three percent have some level of difficulty in at least one domain, 5% have a lot of difficulty in at least one domain, and 1% cannot function at all in at least one domain (**Figure 12.1**). Thus, 6% of de facto household members age 5 and above either have a lot of difficulty functioning or cannot function at all in at least one domain (**Table 12.1**).

- The percentage of de facto household members who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one of the domains is lowest among those below age 40 (4% or less) and highest among those age 60 and above (27%) and those age 50–59 (10%) (**Table 12.1**).
- The most common domain in which household members have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all is walking or climbing (3%), followed by seeing and hearing (2% each) (**Table 12.1**).

Figure 12.1 Degree of difficulty in functional domains



12.2 DISABILITY AMONG ADULTS BY OTHER BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Functional domains

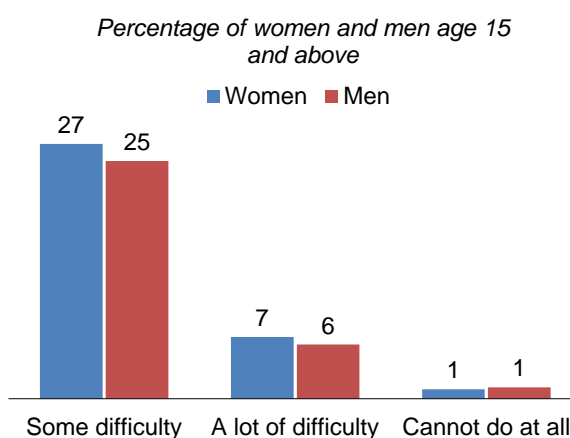
Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 15 and above

Tables 12.2.1 and 12.2.2 present disability data among the de facto household population age 15 and older by background characteristics. Sixty-six percent of women and 68% of men have no difficulty in any domain. Overall, 27% of women and 25% of men have some difficulty in at least one domain, while 7% of women and 6% of men have a lot of difficulty and 1% each cannot function at all in at least one domain (**Figure 12.2**).

Eight percent of women and 7% of men have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain. About 3% each of women and men have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain.

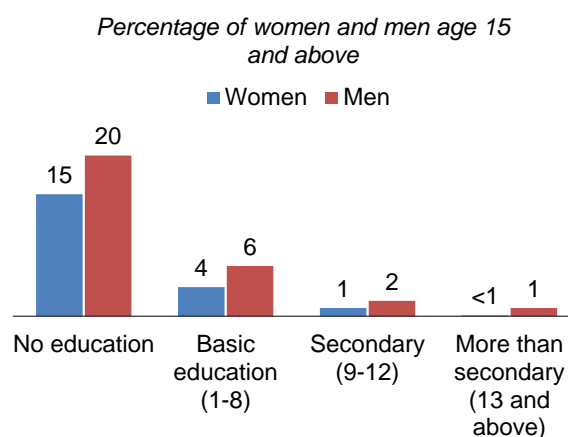
Figure 12.2 Level of difficulty in at least one domain



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentages of both women and men who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain are highest among those who are widowed (31% and 29%, respectively) (**Table 12.2.1** and **Table 12.2.2**).
- The percentage of women and men who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain is highest in Karnali Province (10% each) (**Table 12.2.1** and **Table 12.2.2**).
- The proportions of women and men who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function in at least one domain decrease with increasing education, from 15% among women and 20% among men with no education to less than 1% among women and 1% among men with more than a secondary education (**Figure 12.3**).
- Similarly, the proportions of women and men with difficulty functioning decrease with increasing wealth. Ten percent of women and 12% of men in the lowest wealth quintile have a lot of difficulty or cannot function in at least one domain, as compared with 5% of women and 3% of men in the highest quintile (**Table 12.2.1** and **Table 12.2.2**).

Figure 12.3 A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in at least one domain by education



12.3 FUNCTIONAL DISABILITY ACCORDING TO DOMAIN

Table 12.3.1 and **Table 12.3.2** present information by domain on difficulty functioning among women and men age 15 and above, respectively. Individuals who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in a given domain are most at risk and require attention from a program and policy perspective.

Walking or climbing steps is the primary domain in which both women (4%) and men (3%) have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all. Three percent of women and 2% of men have a lot of difficulty seeing or cannot see at all. Similarly, 2% each of women and men have a lot of difficulty hearing or cannot hear at all.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher percentages of widowed women and men have a lot of difficulty or cannot function in almost all domains. For instance, 20% of both women and men have issues with walking or climbing steps, 12% of women and 9% of men have a lot of difficulty seeing or cannot see at all, 8% each of women and men have a lot of difficulty hearing or cannot hear at all, and 7% of women and 6% of men have a lot of difficulty taking care of themselves (washing all over or dressing) or cannot take care of themselves at all, depicting their vulnerability (**Table 12.3.1** and **Table 12.3.2**).
- The proportions of women and men who have a lot of difficulty seeing or cannot see at all are highest in Karnali Province (5% and 4%, respectively) and higher in the rural areas of the province (5% and 7%, respectively) than in the urban areas (4% and 3%, respectively).
- The proportions of women and men who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in each of the six domains are higher among those with no education than among those with more than a secondary education. A stark difference is seen in the physical mobility domain (walking or climbing steps). Nine percent of women and 10% of men with no education have a lot of difficulty walking or climbing steps

or cannot walk or climb steps, as compared with less than 1% of women and 1% of men with more than a secondary education (**Table 12.3.1** and **Table 12.3.2**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on disability, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1** **Disability by domain and age**
- **Table 12.2.1** **Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women**
- **Table 12.2.2** **Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men**
- **Table 12.3.1** **Functional disability according to domain: Women**
- **Table 12.3.2** **Functional disability according to domain: Men**

Table 12.1 Disability by domain and age

Percent distribution of the de facto household population age 5 and over by degree of difficulty in functioning according to domain, and percent distribution by the highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain by age, Nepal DHS 2022

| Domain and age | Degree of difficulty | | | | | Total | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all | Number of persons |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|-------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | No difficulty | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot do at all | Don't know | | | |
| Domain | | | | | | | | |
| Difficulty seeing | 84.5 | 13.5 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 24,529 |
| Difficulty hearing | 92.3 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 24,529 |
| Difficulty communicating | 96.7 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 24,529 |
| Difficulty remembering or concentrating | 90.9 | 7.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 24,529 |
| Difficulty walking or climbing steps | 88.3 | 8.6 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 24,529 |
| Difficulty washing all over or dressing | 96.1 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 24,529 |
| Difficulty in at least one domain¹ | | | | | | | | |
| 5–9 | 81.4 | 14.5 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 2,704 |
| 10–14 | 91.2 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 2,891 |
| 15–19 | 89.8 | 8.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 2,517 |
| 20–29 | 88.8 | 9.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 4,358 |
| 30–39 | 78.4 | 19.4 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 3,588 |
| 40–49 | 59.3 | 36.4 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 2,777 |
| 50–59 | 47.0 | 43.3 | 8.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 2,680 |
| 60+ | 25.7 | 47.2 | 23.9 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27.1 | 3,014 |
| Age 15 and over | 66.7 | 26.0 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 18,934 |
| Total | 71.2 | 22.5 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 24,529 |

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 12.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women

Percentage of de facto female household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | No difficulty in any domain | Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all | | | | | | Difficulty in at least one domain ¹ | | | | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain | Number of women |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Seeing | Hearing | Communi- cating | Remem- bering or concen- trating | Walking or climbing steps | Washing all over or dressing | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot do at all | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 86.9 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 9.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 1,753 |
| Married/living together | 66.7 | 19.1 | 7.8 | 2.3 | 9.2 | 14.2 | 2.0 | 27.9 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 7,816 |
| Divorced or separated | 56.0 | 29.5 | 12.7 | 5.1 | 19.9 | 14.6 | 3.2 | 37.2 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 6.7 | 4.3 | 115 |
| Widowed | 23.8 | 50.4 | 28.4 | 13.3 | 33.3 | 51.7 | 17.2 | 45.5 | 26.0 | 4.7 | 30.7 | 14.3 | 1,041 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 66.5 | 19.5 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 10.3 | 15.4 | 3.2 | 26.3 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 7,238 |
| Rural | 64.0 | 21.1 | 10.4 | 4.1 | 12.6 | 17.5 | 3.9 | 27.6 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 3,487 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 65.1 | 21.0 | 10.8 | 4.0 | 11.3 | 16.3 | 4.1 | 26.4 | 7.7 | 0.8 | 8.5 | 3.0 | 1,827 |
| Urban | 64.5 | 21.7 | 10.9 | 4.3 | 10.1 | 16.7 | 3.9 | 26.4 | 8.1 | 1.0 | 9.1 | 3.0 | 1,192 |
| Rural | 66.3 | 19.8 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 13.6 | 15.7 | 4.3 | 26.4 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 635 |
| Madhesh Province | 73.8 | 14.5 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 13.1 | 2.6 | 20.2 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 2,157 |
| Urban | 72.8 | 15.2 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 13.6 | 2.7 | 20.9 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 1,611 |
| Rural | 76.7 | 12.6 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 11.8 | 2.4 | 18.2 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 546 |
| Bagmati Province | 67.1 | 18.3 | 8.2 | 3.1 | 11.0 | 14.2 | 3.6 | 25.5 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 2,199 |
| Urban | 69.1 | 16.2 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 12.7 | 2.8 | 24.7 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 1,693 |
| Rural | 60.2 | 25.4 | 11.2 | 5.7 | 16.0 | 19.2 | 6.3 | 28.2 | 9.6 | 2.0 | 11.5 | 4.5 | 505 |
| Gandaki Province | 66.0 | 24.1 | 10.4 | 2.9 | 9.4 | 13.6 | 3.6 | 26.0 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 1,079 |
| Urban | 68.1 | 22.9 | 9.4 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 13.1 | 3.3 | 24.2 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 7.7 | 2.7 | 741 |
| Rural | 61.2 | 26.8 | 12.7 | 4.5 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 4.0 | 30.0 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 8.8 | 2.6 | 338 |
| Lumbini Province | 62.7 | 20.5 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 13.8 | 18.5 | 2.9 | 30.5 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 1,937 |
| Urban | 63.1 | 21.1 | 7.9 | 2.9 | 14.1 | 17.1 | 2.6 | 31.2 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 1,086 |
| Rural | 62.1 | 19.8 | 9.7 | 4.5 | 13.4 | 20.2 | 3.2 | 29.5 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 851 |
| Karnali Province | 57.7 | 27.0 | 14.2 | 4.7 | 16.7 | 18.7 | 4.6 | 31.9 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 10.3 | 3.5 | 609 |
| Urban | 59.0 | 26.2 | 12.7 | 4.6 | 18.3 | 16.8 | 4.2 | 31.8 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 9.3 | 3.5 | 340 |
| Rural | 56.2 | 28.1 | 16.1 | 5.0 | 14.7 | 21.0 | 5.0 | 32.1 | 9.8 | 1.8 | 11.6 | 3.6 | 270 |
| Sudurpashchim | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Province | 55.8 | 24.6 | 12.5 | 6.1 | 17.8 | 23.0 | 4.1 | 35.4 | 7.8 | 0.9 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 918 |
| Urban | 54.0 | 25.4 | 12.9 | 7.6 | 19.4 | 24.6 | 4.7 | 36.4 | 8.6 | 0.9 | 9.5 | 4.0 | 576 |
| Rural | 58.8 | 23.3 | 11.7 | 3.6 | 15.1 | 20.3 | 3.1 | 33.7 | 6.3 | 1.0 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 341 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 46.2 | 33.3 | 16.0 | 7.1 | 18.9 | 29.8 | 7.1 | 38.7 | 13.1 | 2.0 | 15.1 | 5.9 | 4,504 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 72.3 | 14.3 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 1.0 | 24.1 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 2,701 |
| Lower basic | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| education (1–5) | 66.9 | 16.4 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 8.9 | 12.1 | 1.3 | 28.6 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 1,428 |
| Upper basic | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| education (6–8) | 78.4 | 11.9 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 19.1 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1,273 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 85.4 | 7.4 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 13.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 3,162 |
| Lower secondary | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (9–10) | 83.5 | 8.9 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 15.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1,739 |
| Higher secondary | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (11–12) | 87.7 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 11.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1,423 |
| More than secondary | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (13 and above) | 87.6 | 8.6 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 348 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 60.0 | 25.4 | 13.4 | 4.7 | 15.0 | 18.8 | 3.9 | 29.9 | 8.7 | 1.3 | 10.0 | 3.5 | 2,027 |
| Second | 64.1 | 22.4 | 10.0 | 4.3 | 11.4 | 16.6 | 3.7 | 27.0 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 8.9 | 3.4 | 2,003 |
| Middle | 62.7 | 21.1 | 8.8 | 3.7 | 10.8 | 17.9 | 4.1 | 29.5 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 2.8 | 2,145 |
| Fourth | 68.2 | 17.4 | 7.8 | 3.7 | 10.8 | 15.1 | 3.0 | 25.6 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 2.6 | 2,337 |
| Highest | 72.6 | 14.7 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 7.5 | 12.3 | 2.5 | 22.3 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 2,214 |
| Total | 65.7 | 20.0 | 9.2 | 3.6 | 11.0 | 16.1 | 3.4 | 26.8 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 7.5 | 2.8 | 10,725 |

Note: Total includes 11 cases with missing information on level of education.

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 12.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men

Percentage of de facto male household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | No difficulty in any domain | Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all | | | | | | Difficulty in at least one domain ¹ | | | | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Seeing | Hearing | Communi- cating | Remem- bering or concen- trating | Walking or climbing steps | Washing all over or dressing | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot do at all | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 89.4 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1,974 |
| Married/living together | 62.9 | 22.7 | 10.1 | 3.1 | 9.7 | 14.5 | 2.5 | 29.9 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 5,870 |
| Divorced or separated | 44.9 | 24.0 | 23.3 | 16.2 | 32.3 | 19.5 | 8.9 | 45.3 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 9.8 | 5.1 | 66 |
| Widowed | 30.9 | 44.8 | 27.3 | 12.7 | 37.2 | 46.5 | 17.2 | 39.9 | 23.6 | 5.7 | 29.2 | 12.0 | 298 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 70.1 | 17.4 | 8.3 | 3.1 | 8.5 | 11.7 | 2.3 | 24.1 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 5,629 |
| Rural | 63.3 | 22.2 | 11.4 | 4.6 | 11.8 | 15.3 | 4.0 | 27.1 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 9.6 | 3.8 | 2,580 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 66.0 | 20.8 | 10.4 | 4.5 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 3.9 | 25.5 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 8.4 | 3.5 | 1,470 |
| Urban | 67.7 | 20.2 | 10.1 | 4.0 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 3.2 | 24.8 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 959 |
| Rural | 62.8 | 21.8 | 11.0 | 5.3 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 5.3 | 26.7 | 8.7 | 1.8 | 10.5 | 5.1 | 511 |
| Madhesh Province | 73.6 | 15.7 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 11.4 | 1.8 | 20.3 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 1,649 |
| Urban | 73.1 | 15.9 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 11.6 | 1.6 | 21.7 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 1,208 |
| Rural | 75.1 | 15.0 | 8.4 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 16.7 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 441 |
| Bagmati Province | 72.5 | 14.6 | 8.4 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 2.3 | 22.5 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 1,991 |
| Urban | 75.8 | 11.6 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 20.8 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1,611 |
| Rural | 58.4 | 27.4 | 14.6 | 6.1 | 11.8 | 17.1 | 4.7 | 29.6 | 10.5 | 1.3 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 380 |
| Gandaki Province | 64.4 | 23.5 | 11.1 | 4.6 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 3.2 | 27.4 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 8.2 | 2.2 | 732 |
| Urban | 66.3 | 23.1 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 3.1 | 26.3 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 490 |
| Rural | 60.6 | 24.3 | 16.2 | 5.0 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 3.5 | 29.6 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 9.8 | 3.3 | 242 |
| Lumbini Province | 64.9 | 19.4 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 11.2 | 16.0 | 3.5 | 27.7 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 1,347 |
| Urban | 65.9 | 19.0 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 10.4 | 15.2 | 3.1 | 26.7 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 3.5 | 744 |
| Rural | 63.8 | 19.8 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 12.3 | 17.1 | 4.1 | 29.0 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 603 |
| Karnali Province | 58.5 | 27.4 | 14.7 | 4.7 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 4.0 | 31.2 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 415 |
| Urban | 62.1 | 24.4 | 12.7 | 4.8 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 3.4 | 31.7 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 229 |
| Rural | 54.1 | 31.1 | 17.2 | 4.6 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 4.6 | 30.6 | 13.2 | 2.1 | 15.3 | 4.8 | 186 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 60.0 | 24.6 | 11.2 | 5.4 | 14.1 | 16.7 | 2.3 | 32.1 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 605 |
| Urban | 60.4 | 24.3 | 11.3 | 5.6 | 14.3 | 16.8 | 2.3 | 31.5 | 6.8 | 1.3 | 8.1 | 2.4 | 388 |
| Rural | 59.3 | 25.3 | 10.8 | 5.1 | 13.7 | 16.6 | 2.4 | 33.2 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 217 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 42.7 | 36.1 | 21.5 | 9.4 | 22.4 | 31.6 | 8.7 | 37.3 | 15.9 | 4.0 | 19.9 | 8.1 | 1,597 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 65.1 | 21.1 | 8.9 | 3.2 | 8.7 | 12.8 | 2.4 | 28.7 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 3,034 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 56.2 | 28.2 | 11.4 | 3.6 | 10.3 | 17.5 | 3.2 | 35.3 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 2.3 | 1,661 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 75.8 | 12.5 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 20.8 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 1,372 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 81.4 | 9.6 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 16.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 2,987 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 78.2 | 10.9 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 18.9 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 1,781 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 86.2 | 7.7 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 13.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1,205 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 84.0 | 7.9 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 15.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 561 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 55.8 | 30.2 | 14.9 | 5.4 | 15.8 | 18.8 | 4.3 | 32.0 | 10.5 | 1.6 | 12.2 | 4.7 | 1,337 |
| Second | 64.2 | 20.0 | 10.7 | 4.5 | 10.5 | 15.1 | 3.6 | 27.4 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 1,566 |
| Middle | 67.7 | 19.7 | 8.5 | 3.7 | 8.6 | 13.0 | 3.0 | 24.9 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 2.5 | 1,584 |
| Fourth | 72.3 | 15.8 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 7.8 | 11.1 | 2.5 | 22.1 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 1,789 |
| Highest | 75.6 | 12.4 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 21.1 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1,932 |
| Total | 68.0 | 18.9 | 9.3 | 3.6 | 9.6 | 12.8 | 2.9 | 25.0 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 7.0 | 2.5 | 8,209 |

Note: Total includes 31 cases with missing information on level of education.

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 12.3.1 Functional disability according to domain: Women

Percentage of de facto female household members age 15 and over who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all by specific domain, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all | | | | | Number of women | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| | Seeing | Hearing | Communi- cating | Remembering or concentrating | Walking or climbing steps | | Washing all over or dressing |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1,753 |
| Married/living together | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 7,816 |
| Divorced or separated | 3.4 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 115 |
| Widowed | 11.6 | 8.3 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 20.0 | 7.1 | 1,041 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 7,238 |
| Rural | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 3,487 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 1,827 |
| Urban | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 1,192 |
| Rural | 1.9 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 635 |
| Madhesh Province | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 2,157 |
| Urban | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 1,611 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 546 |
| Bagmati Province | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2,199 |
| Urban | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 1,693 |
| Rural | 5.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 505 |
| Gandaki Province | 4.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1,079 |
| Urban | 4.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 741 |
| Rural | 3.4 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 338 |
| Lumbini Province | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 1,937 |
| Urban | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 1,086 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 851 |
| Karnali Province | 4.6 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 609 |
| Urban | 4.3 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 340 |
| Rural | 5.0 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 270 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 3.1 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 918 |
| Urban | 2.8 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 576 |
| Rural | 3.6 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 341 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.3 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 4,504 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 2,701 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1,428 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1,273 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 3,162 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1,739 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1,423 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 348 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.1 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 2,027 |
| Second | 3.6 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 2,003 |
| Middle | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 2,145 |
| Fourth | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 2,337 |
| Highest | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 2,214 |
| Total | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 10,725 |

Note: Total includes 11 cases with missing information on level of education.

Table 12.3.2 Functional disability according to domain: Men

Percentage of de facto male household members age 15 and over who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all by specific domain, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Background characteristic | Seeing | Hearing | Communi- cating | Remembering or concentrating | Walking or climbing steps | Washing all over or dressing | Number of men |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1,974 |
| Married/living together | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 5,870 |
| Divorced or separated | 0.9 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 66 |
| Widowed | 8.8 | 7.9 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 19.8 | 5.5 | 298 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 5,629 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 2,580 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 1,470 |
| Urban | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 959 |
| Rural | 3.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 511 |
| Madhesh Province | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 1,649 |
| Urban | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 1,208 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 441 |
| Bagmati Province | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1,991 |
| Urban | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1,611 |
| Rural | 4.5 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 380 |
| Gandaki Province | 3.2 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 732 |
| Urban | 3.1 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 490 |
| Rural | 3.3 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 242 |
| Lumbini Province | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 1,347 |
| Urban | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 744 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 603 |
| Karnali Province | 4.4 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 415 |
| Urban | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 229 |
| Rural | 6.8 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 186 |
| Sudurpashchim | | | | | | | |
| Province | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 605 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 388 |
| Rural | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 217 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.5 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 10.1 | 3.7 | 1,597 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 3,034 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 1,661 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1,372 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2,987 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1,781 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1,205 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 561 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.7 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 1,337 |
| Second | 2.6 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 1,566 |
| Middle | 2.4 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 1,584 |
| Fourth | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 1,789 |
| Highest | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1,932 |
| Total | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 8,209 |

Note: Total includes 31 cases with missing information on level of education.

Key Findings

- **Knowledge of HIV or AIDS:** 80% of women and 96% of men have heard of HIV or AIDS.
- **Knowledge and attitudes on mother-to-child transmission of HIV:** 37% of women and 33% of men know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, and 47% of women and 37% of men know all three means (during pregnancy, during delivery, and during breastfeeding) through which HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child.
- **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV:** 51% of women and 42% of men expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.
- **HIV testing:** 10% of women and 13% of men have ever been tested for HIV and received the results.
- **Self-reported prevalence of STIs:** 25% of women and 10% of men who had ever had sexual intercourse reported having had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) and/or STI symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- **Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people:** 16% of young women and 27% of young men age 15–24 are knowledgeable about HIV prevention.

This chapter presents information on the current status of HIV knowledge, attitudes, and testing coverage in the general population and the young population. The prevalence of HIV is very low among the general population in Nepal, estimated at 0.12% in the adult population age 15 and above, with an incidence of 0.02%. The HIV epidemic in Nepal remains largely concentrated among key populations (men who have sex with men and transgender people, people who inject drugs, sex workers and their clients, and male labor migrants and their wives) (Ministry of Health and Population 2022d). The national HIV response in Nepal will benefit from the data derived from this survey in terms of HIV policy and programming, and this information will help track progress towards Nepal's commitment to achieving the 95–95–95 targets by 2026 as laid out in the National HIV Strategic Plan 2021–2026.

13.1 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV OR AIDS

Eighty percent of women and 96% of men have heard of HIV or AIDS (Table 13.1). Although knowledge of HIV or AIDS is fairly uniform among men, there are variations among women. This pattern has been observed since 2001.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 15–49 in urban areas are more likely to have heard of HIV or AIDS than those in rural areas (82% versus 77%).
- Knowledge on HIV or AIDS ranges from a high of 95% among women from the Brahmin/Chhetri ethnic group to a low of 33% among women from the Muslim group.

- Only 44% of women in Madhesh Province have heard of HIV or AIDS, as compared with 97% of women in Gandaki Province.
- Knowledge on HIV or AIDS increases with increasing education. Only 54% of women and 82% of men with no education have heard about HIV or AIDS, compared with almost all women and men with more than a secondary education (more than 99%).

13.2 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT MEDICINES TO TREAT OR PREVENT HIV

Antiretroviral medicines, or ARVs, are a powerful tool in the fight against HIV. ARVs are taken by people living with HIV to keep them healthy by preventing the virus from progressing to AIDS and to help them live a normal life. By taking ARVs, individuals living with HIV also greatly reduce the risk of passing the virus on to others. Women living with HIV who take ARVs during pregnancy and breastfeeding reduce the chances of passing the virus on to their children. In addition, people who are HIV negative can take ARVs to reduce their chances of acquiring HIV. This is called preexposure prophylaxis, or PrEP. People with occupational exposure to HIV can also take ARV drugs, which is called postexposure prophylaxis (PEP). Knowledge about and positive attitudes towards these treatment and prevention measures help promote their use and prevent transmission of HIV.

More men (37%) than women (26%) age 15–49 have heard of ARVs that treat HIV, whereas more women (37%) than men (33%) know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs (Table 13.2 and Figure 13.1).

Thirty-seven percent of men and 47% of women know all three means (during pregnancy, during delivery, and during breastfeeding) through which HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child (Table 13.3).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–49 who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs increased from 35% in 2011 to 44% in 2016 before decreasing to 37% in 2022. Among men, the proportion decreased from 44% in 2011 to 36% in 2016 and 33% in 2022 (Figure 13.2). The proportion of respondents who know all three means through which HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child decreased from 55% in 2011 to 47% in 2022 among women and from 52% in 2011 to 37% in 2022 among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentages of women who have heard of ARVs that treat HIV and who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs are lowest in Madhesh Province (10% and 15%, respectively) and highest in Sudurpashchim Province (48% and 51%, respectively) (Table 13.2).

Figure 13.1 Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

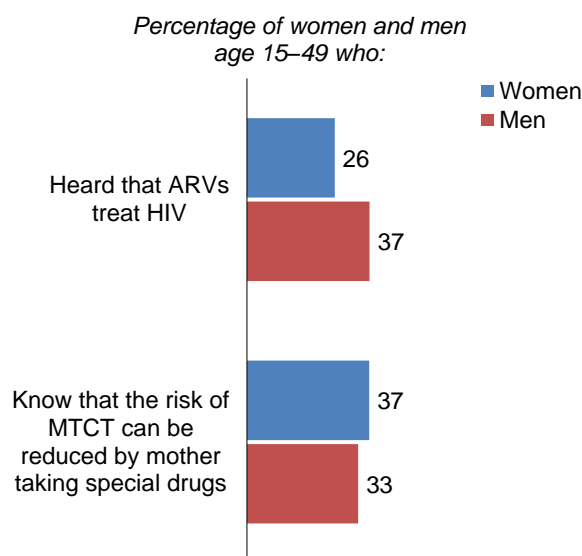
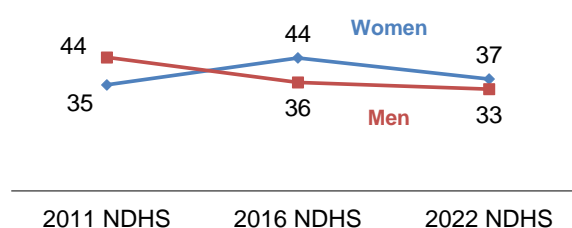


Figure 13.2 Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs



- Knowledge that ARVs can treat HIV and that MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs increases with increasing education. For instance, only 14% of women and 29% of men with no education have heard of ARVs, as compared with 60% of women and 64% of men with more than a secondary education.
- Women age 15–19 are least likely to have heard of ARVs (18%) and also less likely to know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs (35%) (**Table 13.2**). However, a higher proportion of women in this age group (54%) than in other age groups know all three means through which HIV can be transmitted by a mother to her child (during pregnancy, during delivery, and during breastfeeding) (**Table 13.3**).

13.3 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men were asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS

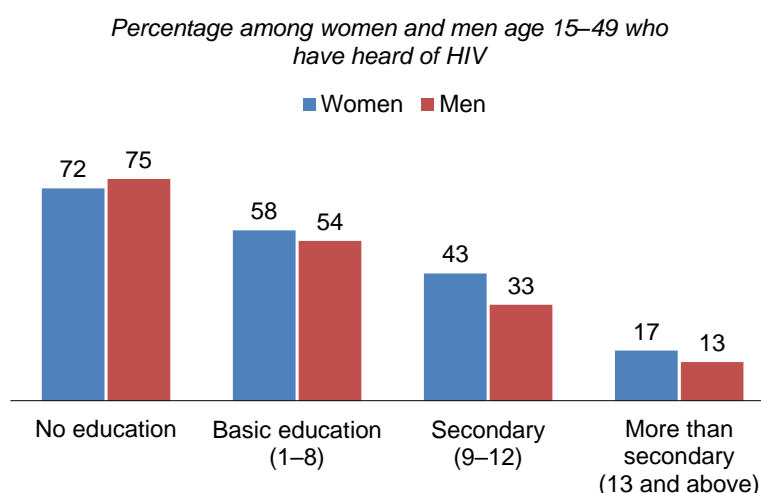
Fifty-one percent of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, as compared with 42% of men (**Table 13.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women (61%) and men (49%) are more likely to have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV than urban women (47%) and men (39%).
- Discriminatory attitudes are more common among women and men in Madhesh Province (70% and 68%, respectively) than in the other provinces.

- Women and men with no education are most likely to have discriminatory attitudes (72% and 75%, respectively), while those with more than a secondary education are least likely to have such attitudes (17% and 13%, respectively) (**Figure 13.3**).
- The percentage of women who have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV decreases with increasing household wealth, from 69% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 32% among those in the highest quintile. However, the pattern among men is not as distinct (**Table 13.4**).

Figure 13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by education

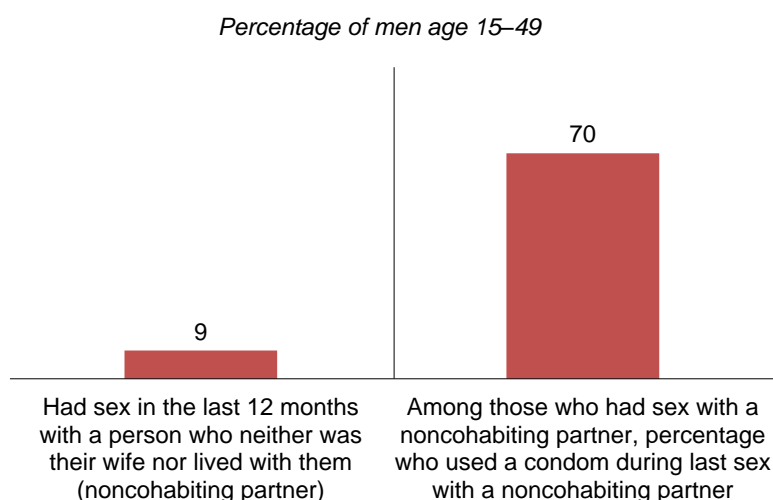


Note: Respondents have discriminatory attitudes if they do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

13.4 MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

Three percent of men had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, and 29% of them used a condom during their last sexual intercourse (**Table 13.5**). Nine percent of men had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, and 70% used a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.4**). The mean lifetime number of sexual partners among men is 2.5.

Figure 13.4 Sex and condom use with noncohabiting partners



Patterns by background characteristics

- Three percent of men with more than a secondary education had two or more partners in the last 12 months, as compared with 1% of men with no education. Similarly, 12% each of men with a secondary education and more than a secondary education had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, compared with 2% of those with no education (**Table 13.5**).
- The percentage of men with two or more partners in the last 12 months who reporting using a condom during their last sexual intercourse is higher in urban (34%) than rural (12%) areas.
- Men in the highest wealth quintile (12%) are more likely to have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them than those in the lowest wealth quintile (6%).

13.5 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

HIV testing programs diagnose people living with HIV so that they can be linked to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals reduce their risk and remain disease free.

13.5.1 Provision of Information and HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Women attending antenatal care (ANC) clinics should be provided information on mother-to-child transmission of HIV, ways to prevent HIV, and the need to get tested for HIV. Only 6% of women reported that they were provided all three types of key information during their ANC visit (**Table 13.6**). The percentages of women provided the three types of information were highest in Sudurpashchim Province (11%) and Lumbini Province (9%) and lowest in Madhesh Province (2%) and Koshi Province (5%).

Only 20% of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey had an HIV test during ANC and received the test results (**Table 13.7**). Similarly, 22% of women who were tested for HIV during either ANC or labor had an HIV test and received the results.

Muslim women (6%) who had an HIV test during ANC were less likely to received their test results than women in the other ethnic groups; Brahmin/Chhetri women most often received their test results (31%). Women with more than a secondary education (52%) were more likely to receive their HIV test results than those with no education (5%).

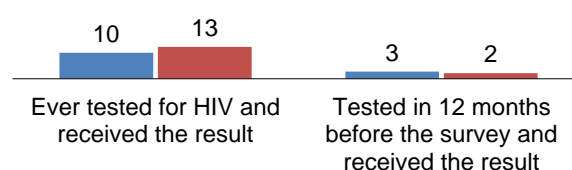
13.5.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing

Ten percent of women and 13% of men have ever been tested for HIV, and almost all of these respondents received their test results (**Table 13.8.1** and **Table 13.8.2**). Only 3% of women and 2% of men were tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and received the results of the last test (**Figure 13.5**). Six percent of women and 7% of men had been tested for HIV only once in their lifetime (**Table 13.9**).

Figure 13.5 HIV testing

*Percentage of women and men
age 15–49*

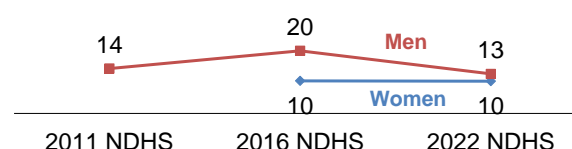
■ Women ■ Men



Trends: The percentage of men who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results decreased from 20% in 2016 to 13% in 2022. Among women, the percentage was 10% in both 2016 and 2022 (Figure 13.6). Over the same period, the percentage of respondents who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results decreased from 8% to 2% among men and from 4% to 3% among women.

Figure 13.6 Trends in HIV testing

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results

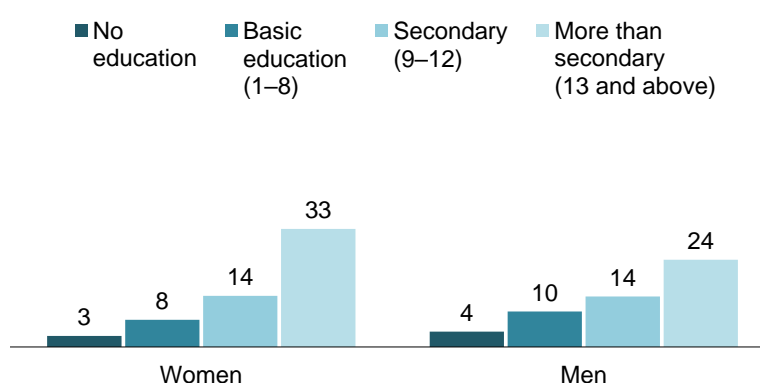


Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men from the Brahmin/Chhetri ethnic group are more likely to have ever been tested for HIV and to have received the results (15% and 16%, respectively) than those from other groups. Only 3% of Muslim women have ever been tested for HIV and received results (Table 13.8.1 and Table 13.8.2).
- The percentage of men who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results ranges from 8% in Madhesh Province to 19% in Gandaki Province. Among women, the proportion ranges from 4% in Madhesh Province to 15% in Bagmati Province (Table 13.8.1 and Table 13.8.2).
- The percentage of women who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results of the last test is highest among those with more than a secondary education and lowest among those with no education (33% and 3%, respectively). The corresponding figures among men are 24% and 4%, respectively (Figure 13.7).

Figure 13.7 HIV testing by education

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received results



Knowledge and Coverage of Self-testing

Six percent of women and 9% of men have ever heard of HIV self-test kits. However, less than 1% of both men and women have used an HIV self-test kit (Table 13.10).

Women and men with more than a secondary education are more likely to have heard about HIV self-test kits (20% and 21%, respectively) than those with no education (2% each). Only 3% of women from Madhesh Province have heard of HIV self-test kits, as compared with 11% of those from Bagmati Province (Table 13.10).

13.6 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have ever had sex

Twenty-five percent of women and 10% of men who had ever had sexual intercourse reported having had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) and/or STI symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.11**).

The percentage of women who reported having had an STI and/or symptoms of an STI is higher (34%) among those who have never been married than among those who are currently married (25%) or divorced, separated, or widowed (22%). Men who have never been married were more likely to report STIs and/or STI symptoms (14%) than men who are currently married (9%).

13.7 KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge among young people age 15–24 and also assesses the extent to which young people engage in behaviors that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

13.7.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention

Knowledge about HIV prevention

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15–24

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infections, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviors.

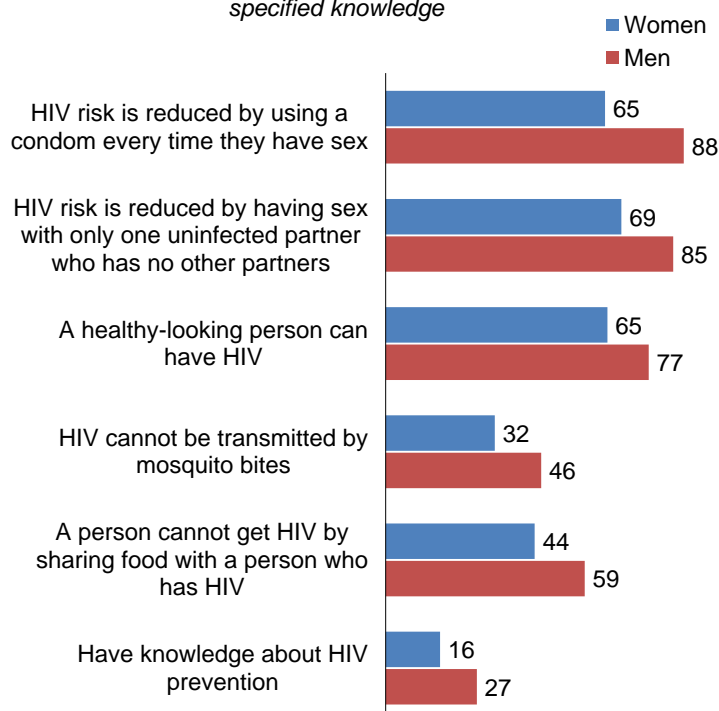
Only 16% of women and 27% of men age 15–24 are knowledgeable about HIV prevention (Table 13.12.1, Table 13.12.2, and Figure 13.8).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge about HIV prevention is lower among young women who have ever been married than among those who have never been married (12% and 19%, respectively).
- Knowledge about HIV prevention is lowest among young women from the Muslim (3%) ethnic group, followed by those from the Madhesi (7%) group. In the case of young men, knowledge about HIV prevention is lowest among those in the Madhesi (15%) and Dalit (17%) groups.
- Among young women, knowledge about HIV prevention increases with increasing education. Only 2% of young women with no education have knowledge about HIV prevention, as compared with 48% of those with more than a secondary education.

Figure 13.8 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

Percentage of women and men age 15–24 with specified knowledge



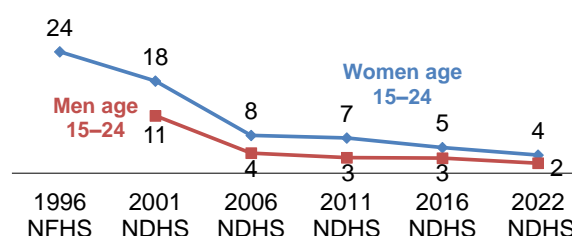
13.7.2 First Sex

Young people who have sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who have sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks. Four percent of women and 2% of men age 15–24 had sexual intercourse before age 15. A higher percentage of young women (32%) than young men (18%) age 18–24 had sexual intercourse before age 18 (Table 13.13).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 decreased from 24% in 1996 to 4% in 2022. The proportion among young men decreased from 11% in 2001 to 2% in 2022 (**Figure 13.9**).

Figure 13.9 Trends in age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by age 15



Patterns by background characteristics

- Eleven percent of young women with no education had their first sexual intercourse before age 15, while no young women with more than a secondary education had sex before that age.
- The percentages of women and men age 18–24 who had their first sexual intercourse before age 18 are higher in rural areas (36% and 28%, respectively) than in urban areas (30% and 15%, respectively).

13.7.3 Premarital Sex

Ninety-eight percent of never-married women and 75% of never-married men age 15–24 have never had sexual intercourse. Overall, more men (25%) engaged in premarital sex than women (2%) (**Table 13.14**).

Trends: The proportion of never-married young women who have had premarital sexual intercourse has increased slightly over time, from less than 1% in 2006 to 1% in 2016 and to 2% in 2022, while the proportion among never-married young men increased from 17% in 2006 to 22% in 2011 and has remained unchanged at 25% since 2016.

13.7.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Three percent of men age 15–24 had two or more partners in the last 12 months, and 15% had sex with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them. Seventy-two percent of young men used a condom during their last sexual intercourse with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them (**Table 13.15**).

13.7.5 Recent HIV Testing

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services.

Six percent of women and 3% of men age 15–24 who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey were tested for HIV and received the results of the last test (**Table 13.16**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to HIV and AIDS, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1** **Knowledge of HIV or AIDS**
- **Table 13.2** **Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission**
- **Table 13.3** **Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
- **Table 13.4** **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 13.5** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men**
- **Table 13.6** **Information on HIV provided during antenatal care visits**
- **Table 13.7** **Pregnant women tested for HIV**
- **Table 13.8.1** **Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 13.8.2** **Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 13.9** **Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime**
- **Table 13.10** **Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV**
- **Table 13.11** **Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
- **Table 13.12.1** **Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women**
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- **Table 13.13** **Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.14** **Premarital sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.15** **Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men**
- **Table 13.16** **Recent HIV tests among young people**

Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | Men | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Has heard of HIV or AIDS | Number of women | Has heard of HIV or AIDS | Number of men |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–24 | 80.2 | 5,280 | 94.7 | 1,842 |
| 15–19 | 78.0 | 2,643 | 93.7 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 82.3 | 2,637 | 95.8 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 83.0 | 2,435 | 97.0 | 716 |
| 30–39 | 81.6 | 4,169 | 98.1 | 1,255 |
| 40–49 | 76.8 | 2,961 | 94.9 | 1,100 |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Never married | 86.7 | 3,203 | 95.2 | 1,768 |
| Ever had sex | 97.1 | 84 | 98.9 | 539 |
| Never had sex | 86.4 | 3,120 | 93.6 | 1,229 |
| Married/living together | 78.5 | 11,180 | 96.4 | 3,101 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 82.2 | 462 | (93.5) | 44 |
| Ethnic group | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 94.9 | 4,152 | 98.5 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 69.5 | 2,240 | 92.5 | 658 |
| Janajati | 91.2 | 5,428 | 97.3 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 53.2 | 2,333 | 92.9 | 917 |
| Muslim | 33.0 | 676 | 93.1 | 228 |
| Other | * | 15 | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 81.7 | 10,178 | 96.6 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 77.3 | 4,667 | 94.5 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | |
| Mountain | 84.9 | 791 | 92.3 | 255 |
| Hill | 94.7 | 5,872 | 98.3 | 1,973 |
| Teraï | 69.6 | 8,182 | 94.5 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 84.9 | 2,493 | 95.6 | 882 |
| Urban | 87.5 | 1,640 | 96.6 | 604 |
| Rural | 79.9 | 853 | 93.4 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 43.7 | 3,010 | 90.4 | 997 |
| Urban | 41.9 | 2,226 | 91.0 | 722 |
| Rural | 48.8 | 783 | 89.0 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 94.5 | 3,062 | 98.4 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 96.6 | 2,464 | 98.8 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 86.2 | 599 | 96.5 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 96.5 | 1,401 | 98.9 | 387 |
| Urban | 97.6 | 992 | 99.6 | 264 |
| Rural | 94.1 | 409 | 97.2 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 85.3 | 2,691 | 97.2 | 812 |
| Urban | 90.2 | 1,553 | 97.2 | 468 |
| Rural | 78.6 | 1,138 | 97.2 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 84.5 | 909 | 97.3 | 266 |
| Urban | 89.8 | 507 | 99.2 | 154 |
| Rural | 77.8 | 402 | 94.8 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 92.6 | 1,279 | 96.9 | 355 |
| Urban | 93.9 | 796 | 97.8 | 233 |
| Rural | 90.5 | 484 | 95.2 | 122 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 54.1 | 3,796 | 81.7 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 78.1 | 4,595 | 94.2 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 72.5 | 2,314 | 92.8 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 83.7 | 2,281 | 95.5 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 97.1 | 5,798 | 99.3 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 95.4 | 3,270 | 98.9 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 99.2 | 2,529 | 99.7 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 99.7 | 656 | 99.6 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 77.3 | 2,628 | 91.2 | 751 |
| Second | 68.6 | 2,857 | 93.5 | 933 |
| Middle | 74.4 | 3,028 | 95.4 | 957 |
| Fourth | 83.7 | 3,197 | 98.4 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 95.9 | 3,135 | 99.1 | 1,137 |
| Total | 80.3 | 14,845 | 95.9 | 4,913 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.2 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV and percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have heard of ARVs that treat HIV | Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs | Number of respondents |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| WOMEN | | | |
| Age | | | |
| 15–24 | 21.1 | 36.3 | 5,280 |
| 15–19 | 17.5 | 35.1 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 24.6 | 37.4 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 28.9 | 37.2 | 2,435 |
| 30–39 | 31.8 | 38.2 | 4,169 |
| 40–49 | 25.6 | 34.6 | 2,961 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Never married | 23.1 | 38.7 | 3,203 |
| Ever had sex | 29.2 | 44.8 | 84 |
| Never had sex | 22.9 | 38.5 | 3,120 |
| Married/living together | 27.2 | 36.0 | 11,180 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 26.7 | 38.0 | 462 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 28.0 | 38.2 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 22.5 | 33.1 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | 24.0 | 49.8 | 791 |
| Hill | 28.2 | 43.0 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 25.1 | 30.8 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 17.6 | 43.4 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 18.7 | 43.8 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 15.7 | 42.4 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 10.1 | 15.4 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 10.0 | 14.8 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 10.3 | 16.9 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 32.0 | 41.2 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 35.4 | 44.2 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 18.3 | 28.6 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 29.6 | 43.5 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 30.3 | 45.3 | 992 |
| Rural | 27.8 | 39.2 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 34.6 | 36.2 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 38.1 | 42.3 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 29.7 | 27.8 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 23.5 | 42.9 | 909 |
| Urban | 28.9 | 44.9 | 507 |
| Rural | 16.8 | 40.4 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 48.0 | 51.4 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 50.9 | 52.3 | 796 |
| Rural | 43.3 | 49.9 | 484 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 13.5 | 22.2 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 21.6 | 35.0 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 20.3 | 31.7 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 22.9 | 38.4 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 34.5 | 45.6 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 30.8 | 44.9 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 39.4 | 46.5 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 59.7 | 51.9 | 656 |
| Total | 26.3 | 36.6 | 14,845 |

(Continued...)

Table 13.2—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have heard of ARVs that treat HIV | Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs | Number of respondents |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| MEN | | | |
| Age | | | |
| 15–24 | 24.6 | 30.2 | 1,842 |
| 15–19 | 19.1 | 28.5 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 30.9 | 32.1 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 41.0 | 36.4 | 716 |
| 30–39 | 45.4 | 36.9 | 1,255 |
| 40–49 | 44.2 | 32.4 | 1,100 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Never married | 27.5 | 31.8 | 1,768 |
| Ever had sex | 34.0 | 37.1 | 539 |
| Never had sex | 24.6 | 29.4 | 1,229 |
| Married/living together | 41.8 | 34.2 | 3,101 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | (47.6) | (34.2) | 44 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 36.7 | 31.9 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 36.6 | 36.7 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | 20.2 | 23.2 | 255 |
| Hill | 34.9 | 30.3 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 39.6 | 36.5 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 35.5 | 34.6 | 882 |
| Urban | 38.4 | 34.0 | 604 |
| Rural | 29.3 | 36.1 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 34.0 | 40.5 | 997 |
| Urban | 33.5 | 40.0 | 722 |
| Rural | 35.2 | 42.0 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 31.6 | 22.9 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 32.6 | 23.0 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 26.3 | 22.4 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 32.0 | 35.4 | 387 |
| Urban | 34.8 | 33.7 | 264 |
| Rural | 25.8 | 39.2 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 52.0 | 35.8 | 812 |
| Urban | 49.6 | 34.7 | 468 |
| Rural | 55.3 | 37.2 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 36.3 | 32.2 | 266 |
| Urban | 36.4 | 31.0 | 154 |
| Rural | 36.2 | 33.7 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 35.1 | 38.2 | 355 |
| Urban | 37.1 | 33.2 | 233 |
| Rural | 31.2 | 47.8 | 122 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 28.7 | 30.2 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 29.4 | 31.5 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 28.1 | 32.7 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 30.7 | 30.4 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 39.7 | 35.0 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 38.5 | 36.0 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 41.2 | 33.6 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 63.8 | 35.7 | 377 |
| Total | 36.7 | 33.3 | 4,913 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.3 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, according to age, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age | Percentage who knows that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | Number of respondents |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | During pregnancy | During delivery | By breast-feeding | By all three means | |
| WOMEN | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 82.2 | 76.3 | 56.2 | 50.5 | 4,232 |
| 15–19 | 82.9 | 77.6 | 59.9 | 54.0 | 2,062 |
| 20–24 | 81.5 | 75.2 | 52.8 | 47.2 | 2,170 |
| 25–29 | 78.4 | 73.0 | 49.4 | 42.4 | 2,021 |
| 30–39 | 79.2 | 74.5 | 51.5 | 45.3 | 3,401 |
| 40–49 | 80.1 | 75.6 | 54.7 | 49.4 | 2,274 |
| Total | 80.3 | 75.1 | 53.4 | 47.4 | 11,927 |
| MEN | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 76.7 | 71.1 | 44.0 | 36.6 | 1,744 |
| 15–19 | 77.8 | 72.2 | 46.4 | 38.9 | 923 |
| 20–24 | 75.4 | 69.8 | 41.3 | 34.0 | 821 |
| 25–29 | 78.5 | 74.0 | 43.9 | 37.3 | 695 |
| 30–39 | 77.4 | 73.2 | 39.2 | 33.8 | 1,230 |
| 40–49 | 80.8 | 75.4 | 45.0 | 39.5 | 1,044 |
| Total | 78.1 | 73.0 | 43.0 | 36.6 | 4,714 |

Table 13.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹ | Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹ | Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 38.1 | 50.2 | 54.9 | 4,232 | 28.1 | 41.7 | 46.4 | 1,744 |
| 15–19 | 39.1 | 54.5 | 58.6 | 2,062 | 29.0 | 47.2 | 51.4 | 923 |
| 20–24 | 37.2 | 46.0 | 51.4 | 2,170 | 27.0 | 35.4 | 40.8 | 821 |
| 25–29 | 36.1 | 43.6 | 47.5 | 2,021 | 34.4 | 38.1 | 42.7 | 695 |
| 30–39 | 36.0 | 42.3 | 46.2 | 3,401 | 27.8 | 32.2 | 36.0 | 1,230 |
| 40–49 | 42.2 | 49.5 | 54.1 | 2,274 | 31.4 | 37.0 | 41.5 | 1,044 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 30.8 | 45.1 | 49.0 | 2,776 | 25.2 | 36.7 | 42.0 | 1,684 |
| Ever had sex | 27.7 | 34.9 | 40.1 | 81 | 21.6 | 31.4 | 36.7 | 533 |
| Never had sex | 30.9 | 45.4 | 49.3 | 2,695 | 26.9 | 39.2 | 44.5 | 1,151 |
| Married/living together | 40.1 | 47.3 | 51.7 | 8,771 | 32.2 | 38.2 | 42.2 | 2,989 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 41.0 | 43.8 | 49.3 | 380 | (29.4) | (32.5) | (37.8) | 41 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 31.6 | 40.7 | 44.4 | 3,942 | 15.6 | 24.2 | 27.8 | 1,214 |
| Dalit | 45.4 | 54.1 | 59.1 | 1,556 | 39.9 | 49.4 | 54.8 | 609 |
| Janajati | 35.5 | 44.0 | 48.8 | 4,951 | 22.7 | 29.2 | 33.5 | 1,819 |
| Madhesi | 53.9 | 62.8 | 66.7 | 1,241 | 50.8 | 59.6 | 64.3 | 852 |
| Muslim | 65.1 | 69.2 | 73.2 | 223 | 56.1 | 63.4 | 71.1 | 213 |
| Other | * | * | * | 13 | * | * | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 33.6 | 42.7 | 46.8 | 8,318 | 27.6 | 34.7 | 39.1 | 3,343 |
| Rural | 48.1 | 55.9 | 60.7 | 3,609 | 34.7 | 44.7 | 49.4 | 1,371 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 50.2 | 54.8 | 60.4 | 672 | 31.0 | 35.7 | 42.3 | 235 |
| Hill | 34.9 | 43.8 | 48.3 | 5,561 | 17.2 | 26.6 | 30.2 | 1,940 |
| Terai | 39.5 | 48.6 | 52.5 | 5,695 | 39.0 | 46.2 | 51.2 | 2,538 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 40.6 | 47.6 | 52.5 | 2,117 | 24.7 | 33.4 | 37.4 | 843 |
| Urban | 39.4 | 45.9 | 51.2 | 1,435 | 25.0 | 32.1 | 36.0 | 584 |
| Rural | 42.9 | 51.0 | 55.3 | 682 | 23.9 | 36.1 | 40.4 | 259 |
| Madhesh Province | 57.2 | 66.0 | 69.7 | 1,314 | 57.3 | 63.1 | 68.4 | 902 |
| Urban | 56.9 | 65.5 | 69.0 | 932 | 57.0 | 62.4 | 68.0 | 657 |
| Rural | 57.9 | 67.3 | 71.4 | 382 | 58.2 | 64.9 | 69.5 | 245 |
| Bagmati Province | 26.8 | 34.6 | 38.8 | 2,895 | 17.8 | 25.6 | 29.4 | 1,195 |
| Urban | 21.5 | 29.8 | 33.6 | 2,379 | 16.2 | 23.7 | 27.6 | 1,003 |
| Rural | 51.4 | 56.9 | 62.9 | 516 | 26.1 | 35.8 | 38.9 | 191 |
| Gandaki Province | 28.4 | 41.0 | 45.0 | 1,353 | 15.1 | 23.1 | 26.2 | 383 |
| Urban | 24.6 | 37.6 | 41.2 | 968 | 13.6 | 18.7 | 21.8 | 263 |
| Rural | 37.8 | 49.5 | 54.5 | 385 | 18.4 | 33.0 | 35.8 | 120 |
| Lumbini Province | 37.2 | 46.3 | 50.6 | 2,295 | 29.7 | 37.5 | 42.9 | 789 |
| Urban | 32.9 | 42.5 | 46.7 | 1,401 | 25.9 | 31.2 | 36.8 | 455 |
| Rural | 43.9 | 52.1 | 56.7 | 894 | 34.8 | 46.2 | 51.3 | 334 |
| Karnali Province | 49.0 | 56.9 | 62.8 | 768 | 31.0 | 40.0 | 46.4 | 259 |
| Urban | 42.6 | 52.6 | 58.3 | 455 | 23.6 | 32.7 | 38.7 | 152 |
| Rural | 58.4 | 63.2 | 69.5 | 313 | 41.5 | 50.3 | 57.4 | 107 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 44.4 | 54.1 | 57.5 | 1,185 | 25.8 | 37.8 | 40.8 | 344 |
| Urban | 38.8 | 50.2 | 53.5 | 748 | 22.1 | 37.4 | 38.6 | 228 |
| Rural | 53.9 | 60.6 | 64.3 | 438 | 32.9 | 38.5 | 45.2 | 116 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 60.8 | 66.1 | 71.9 | 2,055 | 64.5 | 69.6 | 75.1 | 321 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 44.2 | 52.9 | 57.7 | 3,588 | 40.1 | 49.0 | 54.1 | 1,789 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 48.5 | 55.2 | 61.1 | 1,678 | 43.2 | 51.8 | 57.3 | 827 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 40.4 | 50.9 | 54.8 | 1,910 | 37.4 | 46.7 | 51.4 | 962 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 28.7 | 39.5 | 43.1 | 5,630 | 20.0 | 28.5 | 32.5 | 2,228 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 34.5 | 45.0 | 48.7 | 3,121 | 23.1 | 32.4 | 35.2 | 1,271 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 21.6 | 32.7 | 36.0 | 2,509 | 16.0 | 23.3 | 28.9 | 957 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 11.1 | 13.3 | 17.0 | 654 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 13.1 | 376 |

(Continued...)

Table 13.4—Continued

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹ | Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹ | Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 57.3 | 62.9 | 68.7 | 2,032 | 34.4 | 45.2 | 50.3 | 685 |
| Second | 48.2 | 56.6 | 62.4 | 1,960 | 38.5 | 46.0 | 51.1 | 872 |
| Middle | 41.8 | 51.0 | 55.3 | 2,253 | 39.6 | 47.0 | 52.0 | 914 |
| Fourth | 33.0 | 43.5 | 46.6 | 2,675 | 27.0 | 35.0 | 39.1 | 1,117 |
| Highest | 19.7 | 28.9 | 32.3 | 3,007 | 14.7 | 21.6 | 25.0 | 1,126 |
| Total | 38.0 | 46.7 | 51.0 | 11,927 | 29.7 | 37.6 | 42.1 | 4,714 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.5 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | All men | | | Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them | | Men who ever had sexual intercourse ¹ | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 2.8 | 15.1 | 1,842 | (41.3) | 51 | 72.0 | 278 | 2.6 | 721 |
| 15–19 | 1.6 | 10.1 | 985 | * | 16 | 69.0 | 99 | 1.9 | 185 |
| 20–24 | 4.1 | 20.9 | 857 | (51.0) | 35 | 73.6 | 179 | 2.8 | 536 |
| 25–29 | 4.4 | 13.4 | 716 | (31.5) | 32 | 69.1 | 96 | 2.6 | 643 |
| 30–39 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 1,255 | (19.6) | 29 | (74.4) | 43 | 2.7 | 1,222 |
| 40–49 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1,100 | * | 20 | * | 18 | 2.4 | 1,089 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 2.9 | 20.2 | 1,768 | (55.7) | 52 | 72.6 | 358 | 3.5 | 537 |
| Married or living together | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3,101 | 10.1 | 78 | 61.5 | 70 | 2.4 | 3,095 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | (4.6) | (15.5) | 44 | * | 2 | * | 7 | (3.2) | 43 |
| Type of union | | | | | | | | | |
| In polygynous union | (31.0) | (4.6) | 39 | * | 12 | * | 2 | (4.0) | 39 |
| In nonpolygynous union | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3,063 | 10.6 | 66 | 61.8 | 69 | 2.4 | 3,056 |
| Not currently in union | 3.0 | 20.1 | 1,812 | (55.3) | 54 | 71.9 | 364 | 3.4 | 580 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.9 | 9.1 | 3,462 | 33.9 | 99 | 70.4 | 317 | 2.7 | 2,540 |
| Rural | 2.3 | 8.1 | 1,451 | 12.4 | 33 | 69.9 | 118 | 2.2 | 1,135 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 3.9 | 10.6 | 255 | * | 10 | (65.5) | 27 | 3.2 | 212 |
| Hill | 2.5 | 10.3 | 1,973 | (20.6) | 50 | 72.9 | 203 | 2.9 | 1,467 |
| Terai | 2.7 | 7.6 | 2,685 | 37.0 | 72 | 68.3 | 204 | 2.2 | 1,996 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 1.9 | 6.7 | 882 | * | 17 | 58.5 | 59 | 2.1 | 652 |
| Urban | 2.2 | 6.5 | 604 | * | 13 | (55.5) | 39 | 2.1 | 449 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 7.1 | 278 | * | 4 | (64.4) | 20 | 2.1 | 203 |
| Madhesh Province | 1.7 | 4.8 | 997 | * | 17 | (70.0) | 48 | 1.7 | 699 |
| Urban | 1.7 | 5.0 | 722 | * | 13 | * | 36 | 1.5 | 504 |
| Rural | 1.8 | 4.2 | 275 | * | 5 | * | 12 | 2.0 | 196 |
| Bagmati Province | 3.2 | 11.8 | 1,214 | * | 39 | 74.2 | 143 | 3.9 | 873 |
| Urban | 3.6 | 13.2 | 1,016 | * | 36 | 76.3 | 134 | 4.2 | 711 |
| Rural | 1.1 | 4.6 | 198 | * | 2 | * | 9 | 2.3 | 162 |
| Gandaki Province | 3.3 | 11.4 | 387 | * | 13 | 73.2 | 44 | 2.6 | 317 |
| Urban | 3.3 | 10.8 | 264 | * | 9 | (68.0) | 29 | 2.6 | 216 |
| Rural | 3.4 | 12.7 | 123 | * | 4 | (82.5) | 16 | 2.5 | 101 |
| Lumbini Province | 3.1 | 10.3 | 812 | * | 25 | 66.5 | 84 | 2.3 | 647 |
| Urban | 2.8 | 9.0 | 468 | * | 13 | (66.3) | 42 | 2.4 | 365 |
| Rural | 3.5 | 12.2 | 344 | * | 12 | (66.6) | 42 | 2.2 | 282 |
| Karnali Province | 3.4 | 9.1 | 266 | * | 9 | 76.3 | 24 | 2.2 | 221 |
| Urban | 4.1 | 9.5 | 154 | * | 6 | (69.9) | 15 | 2.5 | 127 |
| Rural | 2.5 | 8.5 | 113 | * | 3 | * | 10 | 2.6 | 95 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 3.3 | 9.1 | 355 | * | 12 | 75.4 | 32 | 2.3 | 266 |
| Urban | 3.8 | 9.3 | 233 | * | 9 | (68.2) | 22 | 2.4 | 169 |
| Rural | 2.5 | 8.8 | 122 | * | 3 | * | 11 | 2.1 | 97 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.8 | 2.3 | 393 | * | 3 | * | 9 | 1.6 | 370 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 2.5 | 5.5 | 1,898 | (17.5) | 47 | 62.3 | 103 | 2.7 | 1,528 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 1.9 | 4.4 | 891 | * | 17 | (69.3) | 39 | 2.4 | 815 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 3.0 | 6.4 | 1,007 | (16.1) | 30 | 58.0 | 64 | 3.0 | 713 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 3.1 | 12.3 | 2,244 | 35.3 | 70 | 71.6 | 277 | 2.7 | 1,469 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 2.7 | 8.7 | 1,284 | (31.0) | 35 | 60.8 | 111 | 2.7 | 868 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 3.7 | 17.3 | 959 | (39.5) | 36 | 78.9 | 166 | 2.7 | 601 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 3.1 | 11.9 | 377 | * | 12 | (75.8) | 45 | 2.3 | 307 |

(Continued...)

Table 13.5—Continued

| Background characteristic | All men | | | Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them | | Men who ever had sexual intercourse ¹ | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of men |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.5 | 6.4 | 751 | * | 12 | 69.2 | 48 | 2.2 | 593 |
| Second | 2.5 | 8.3 | 933 | (27.8) | 23 | 63.3 | 77 | 2.5 | 722 |
| Middle | 2.4 | 6.7 | 957 | (33.5) | 23 | 71.6 | 64 | 2.3 | 724 |
| Fourth | 3.3 | 10.0 | 1,135 | (22.8) | 37 | 65.5 | 113 | 2.6 | 829 |
| Highest | 3.3 | 11.7 | 1,137 | (37.5) | 37 | 78.0 | 133 | 3.0 | 808 |
| Total | 2.7 | 8.8 | 4,913 | 28.5 | 132 | 70.2 | 435 | 2.5 | 3,675 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.6 Information on HIV provided during antenatal care visits

Among women age 15–49 who received antenatal care for their last live birth, percentage who were provided information on HIV, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who were provided information on HIV during antenatal care visits: | | | | Number of women who received antenatal care for their last live birth |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Babies can get HIV from their mother | Ways to prevent HIV | Need to get tested for HIV | All three types of information | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 10.6 | 4.9 | 1,267 |
| 15–19 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 2.5 | 232 |
| 20–24 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 11.1 | 5.4 | 1,035 |
| 25–29 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 14.8 | 8.2 | 861 |
| 30–39 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 13.3 | 6.2 | 612 |
| 40–49 | (2.5) | (2.5) | (2.5) | (2.5) | 31 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 12.6 | 12.4 | 20.6 | 9.3 | 711 |
| Dalit | 7.8 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 484 |
| Janajati | 8.5 | 7.8 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 867 |
| Madhesi | 6.2 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 5.3 | 530 |
| Muslim | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 177 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.4 | 8.2 | 12.9 | 5.9 | 1,816 |
| Rural | 9.0 | 8.9 | 11.4 | 6.7 | 955 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 10.9 | 11.8 | 16.0 | 9.4 | 185 |
| Hill | 10.3 | 9.9 | 15.1 | 7.8 | 952 |
| Terai | 7.3 | 7.2 | 10.4 | 4.9 | 1,634 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 7.8 | 6.6 | 10.3 | 5.1 | 484 |
| Urban | 8.6 | 6.4 | 11.0 | 5.3 | 311 |
| Rural | 6.3 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 4.6 | 173 |
| Madhesh Province | 2.7 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 717 |
| Urban | 2.2 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 538 |
| Rural | 4.3 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 179 |
| Bagmati Province | 8.2 | 7.4 | 16.4 | 7.1 | 446 |
| Urban | 9.4 | 8.3 | 17.9 | 7.9 | 338 |
| Rural | 4.4 | 4.4 | 11.6 | 4.4 | 109 |
| Gandaki Province | 12.0 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 8.3 | 179 |
| Urban | 11.4 | 11.3 | 13.4 | 7.2 | 118 |
| Rural | 13.1 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 10.4 | 60 |
| Lumbini Province | 13.1 | 12.9 | 17.5 | 9.3 | 475 |
| Urban | 14.2 | 14.1 | 20.0 | 9.7 | 254 |
| Rural | 11.9 | 11.5 | 14.7 | 8.8 | 221 |
| Karnali Province | 8.5 | 7.7 | 10.4 | 5.7 | 210 |
| Urban | 9.1 | 8.8 | 11.9 | 6.4 | 98 |
| Rural | 8.0 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 5.1 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 16.3 | 15.8 | 19.8 | 11.4 | 259 |
| Urban | 14.7 | 13.2 | 18.7 | 9.3 | 159 |
| Rural | 18.8 | 20.0 | 21.7 | 14.8 | 100 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 523 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 5.8 | 5.1 | 7.9 | 3.6 | 948 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 4.1 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 461 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 7.3 | 6.2 | 9.9 | 4.3 | 487 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 13.1 | 13.0 | 18.3 | 9.9 | 1,152 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 11.0 | 11.7 | 14.4 | 8.6 | 689 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 16.2 | 14.8 | 24.0 | 11.8 | 463 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 9.4 | 11.7 | 26.1 | 7.8 | 149 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.9 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 5.7 | 616 |
| Second | 8.1 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 590 |
| Middle | 5.8 | 5.7 | 10.7 | 4.3 | 574 |
| Fourth | 10.1 | 8.5 | 12.2 | 6.2 | 542 |
| Highest | 11.7 | 13.2 | 22.5 | 9.7 | 448 |
| Total | 8.6 | 8.4 | 12.4 | 6.2 | 2,771 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.7 Pregnant women tested for HIV

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labor for their most recent birth by whether they received their results, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who: | | Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labor and who: ¹ | | Number of women who gave birth in the last 2 years ² |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Received results | Did not receive results | Received results | Did not receive results | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 16.3 | 0.3 | 17.5 | 0.4 | 981 |
| 15–19 | 10.8 | 0.4 | 12.0 | 0.8 | 213 |
| 20–24 | 17.9 | 0.2 | 19.0 | 0.3 | 768 |
| 25–29 | 23.3 | 0.5 | 24.5 | 0.3 | 570 |
| 30–39 | 27.1 | 1.1 | 29.7 | 1.1 | 362 |
| 40–49 | * | * | * | * | 19 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Married or living together | 20.4 | 0.5 | 21.7 | 0.5 | 1,918 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 30.5 | 1.0 | 32.3 | 1.2 | 499 |
| Dalit | 12.8 | 1.0 | 13.4 | 0.8 | 359 |
| Janajati | 23.1 | 0.2 | 25.8 | 0.2 | 588 |
| Madhesi | 14.1 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 354 |
| Muslim | 5.6 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 131 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 22.0 | 0.5 | 23.6 | 0.5 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 17.0 | 0.5 | 18.0 | 0.5 | 666 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 18.7 | 0.5 | 21.0 | 0.5 | 129 |
| Hill | 27.2 | 0.6 | 29.4 | 0.6 | 639 |
| Terai | 16.7 | 0.4 | 17.6 | 0.4 | 1,166 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 19.7 | 0.3 | 23.0 | 0.3 | 358 |
| Urban | 21.0 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 232 |
| Rural | 17.3 | 0.7 | 21.1 | 0.7 | 126 |
| Madhesh Province | 9.7 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 500 |
| Urban | 10.7 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 367 |
| Rural | 7.1 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 32.8 | 0.6 | 35.1 | 0.6 | 295 |
| Urban | 38.2 | 0.0 | 41.4 | 0.0 | 216 |
| Rural | 17.8 | 2.4 | 17.8 | 2.4 | 79 |
| Gandaki Province | 23.8 | 2.4 | 26.3 | 1.4 | 117 |
| Urban | 24.1 | 3.7 | 27.9 | 2.1 | 76 |
| Rural | 23.4 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 0.0 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 25.7 | 0.4 | 26.4 | 0.4 | 329 |
| Urban | 27.2 | 0.6 | 27.9 | 0.6 | 185 |
| Rural | 23.7 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 145 |
| Karnali Province | 12.5 | 1.6 | 13.6 | 2.2 | 149 |
| Urban | 15.7 | 2.8 | 17.4 | 3.6 | 73 |
| Rural | 9.5 | 0.4 | 9.9 | 0.9 | 76 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 24.2 | 0.2 | 25.2 | 0.3 | 185 |
| Urban | 23.9 | 0.2 | 24.7 | 0.5 | 117 |
| Rural | 24.8 | 0.0 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 69 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 4.9 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 357 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 12.4 | 0.3 | 14.0 | 0.2 | 656 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 9.1 | 0.5 | 10.8 | 0.3 | 332 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 15.7 | 0.1 | 17.3 | 0.1 | 325 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 29.7 | 0.9 | 31.3 | 0.9 | 828 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 23.0 | 0.7 | 23.8 | 0.7 | 497 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 39.6 | 1.2 | 42.6 | 1.3 | 332 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 51.7 | 0.0 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.3 | 0.2 | 15.2 | 0.3 | 431 |
| Second | 12.1 | 0.5 | 13.5 | 0.5 | 432 |
| Middle | 14.4 | 0.4 | 16.3 | 0.4 | 381 |
| Fourth | 23.4 | 1.3 | 24.1 | 1.0 | 386 |
| Highest | 43.9 | 0.0 | 46.4 | 0.2 | 303 |
| Total | 20.3 | 0.5 | 21.7 | 0.5 | 1,933 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Women were asked whether they received an HIV test during labor only if they gave birth in a health facility.

² Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past 2 years.

Table 13.8.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested ¹ | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 5,280 |
| 15–19 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 4.0 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 17.5 | 0.3 | 82.2 | 100.0 | 17.8 | 4.8 | 2,435 |
| 30–39 | 13.9 | 0.4 | 85.7 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 3.0 | 4,169 |
| 40–49 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 2,961 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 1.9 | 0.1 | 98.0 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 3,203 |
| Ever had sex | 10.9 | 0.0 | 89.1 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 4.1 | 84 |
| Never had sex | 1.7 | 0.1 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 3,120 |
| Married/living together | 12.5 | 0.3 | 87.2 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 3.5 | 11,180 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 10.8 | 0.3 | 88.9 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 1.8 | 462 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 15.0 | 0.3 | 84.6 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 4.0 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 8.2 | 0.4 | 91.5 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 2.2 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 9.9 | 0.3 | 89.8 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 2.7 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 6.0 | 0.1 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 2.7 | 0.0 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.3 | 0.2 | 88.5 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 3.1 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 0.3 | 91.9 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 2.0 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 7.0 | 0.3 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 791 |
| Hill | 12.5 | 0.4 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 3.7 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 8.8 | 0.2 | 91.0 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 2.2 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 9.7 | 0.2 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 2.6 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 10.5 | 0.1 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 2.7 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 8.3 | 0.3 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 3.6 | 0.0 | 96.4 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 3.9 | 0.0 | 96.1 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 0.0 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 14.5 | 0.2 | 85.3 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 4.0 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 16.6 | 0.2 | 83.3 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 4.6 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 5.8 | 0.5 | 93.6 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 10.6 | 0.4 | 89.0 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 3.0 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 11.7 | 0.6 | 87.8 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 3.5 | 992 |
| Rural | 8.1 | 0.1 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 12.0 | 0.2 | 87.8 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 3.0 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 13.0 | 0.3 | 86.7 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 3.3 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 10.6 | 0.2 | 89.3 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 2.5 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 7.5 | 0.5 | 92.1 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 909 |
| Urban | 9.6 | 0.7 | 89.8 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 3.7 | 507 |
| Rural | 4.8 | 0.3 | 94.9 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 13.8 | 0.7 | 85.5 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 3.6 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 14.1 | 0.6 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 3.2 | 796 |
| Rural | 13.3 | 1.1 | 85.7 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 4.3 | 484 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.1 | 0.2 | 96.7 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 7.6 | 0.2 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 6.5 | 0.2 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 8.7 | 0.2 | 91.1 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 14.3 | 0.3 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 4.1 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 12.1 | 0.3 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 3.0 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 17.1 | 0.4 | 82.5 | 100.0 | 17.5 | 5.6 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 33.0 | 0.4 | 66.6 | 100.0 | 33.4 | 9.7 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 6.9 | 0.3 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 2,628 |
| Second | 5.8 | 0.3 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 8.3 | 0.2 | 91.5 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 1.8 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 10.3 | 0.2 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 2.9 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 18.5 | 0.3 | 81.2 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 5.3 | 3,135 |
| Total | 10.2 | 0.3 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 2.8 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.8.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested ¹ | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 1,842 |
| 15–19 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 91.5 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 2.5 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 18.5 | 0.2 | 81.3 | 100.0 | 18.7 | 3.7 | 716 |
| 30–39 | 18.8 | 0.2 | 81.0 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 2.9 | 1,255 |
| 40–49 | 14.2 | 0.4 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 1.7 | 1,100 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 7.1 | 0.1 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 1.9 | 1,768 |
| Ever had sex | 15.6 | 0.0 | 84.4 | 100.0 | 15.6 | 4.6 | 539 |
| Never had sex | 3.3 | 0.1 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 1,229 |
| Married/living together | 15.6 | 0.3 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 2.2 | 3,101 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | (14.4) | (0.0) | (85.6) | 100.0 | (14.4) | (7.7) | 44 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 15.7 | 0.1 | 84.3 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 3.2 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 9.1 | 0.4 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 1.5 | 658 |
| Janajati | 13.5 | 0.4 | 86.2 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 2.2 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 9.4 | 0.0 | 90.6 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 917 |
| Muslim | 9.0 | 0.0 | 91.0 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14.0 | 0.2 | 85.8 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 2.5 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 8.9 | 0.1 | 91.0 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 1.4 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 9.8 | 0.3 | 89.9 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 0.4 | 255 |
| Hill | 14.0 | 0.2 | 85.9 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 2.6 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 11.7 | 0.2 | 88.1 | 100.0 | 11.9 | 2.0 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 9.5 | 0.0 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 1.2 | 882 |
| Urban | 11.0 | 0.0 | 89.0 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 1.4 | 604 |
| Rural | 6.2 | 0.0 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 8.4 | 0.0 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 1.4 | 997 |
| Urban | 9.0 | 0.0 | 91.0 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 1.3 | 722 |
| Rural | 6.8 | 0.0 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 14.1 | 0.2 | 85.6 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 3.1 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 16.0 | 0.3 | 83.7 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 3.5 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 4.8 | 0.0 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 18.9 | 0.5 | 80.6 | 100.0 | 19.4 | 4.7 | 387 |
| Urban | 21.1 | 0.6 | 78.3 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 5.3 | 264 |
| Rural | 14.0 | 0.4 | 85.6 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 3.2 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 14.1 | 0.5 | 85.5 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 1.8 | 812 |
| Urban | 14.6 | 0.6 | 84.8 | 100.0 | 15.2 | 2.3 | 468 |
| Rural | 13.3 | 0.3 | 86.4 | 100.0 | 13.6 | 1.2 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 10.1 | 0.1 | 89.8 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 1.3 | 266 |
| Urban | 13.0 | 0.0 | 87.0 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 1.1 | 154 |
| Rural | 6.1 | 0.2 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 16.9 | 0.4 | 82.7 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 2.1 | 355 |
| Urban | 19.8 | 0.6 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 2.8 | 233 |
| Rural | 11.4 | 0.0 | 88.6 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 0.9 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.3 | 0.2 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 9.9 | 0.2 | 89.9 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 10.0 | 0.0 | 90.0 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 9.8 | 0.4 | 89.8 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 1.6 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 14.1 | 0.3 | 85.6 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 2.3 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 12.7 | 0.3 | 87.0 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 1.5 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 16.0 | 0.2 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 3.4 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 24.4 | 0.0 | 75.6 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 4.2 | 377 |

(Continued...)

Table 13.8.2—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested ¹ | | | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 6.7 | 0.3 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 751 |
| Second | 7.7 | 0.1 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 1.2 | 933 |
| Middle | 9.5 | 0.1 | 90.4 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 1.9 | 957 |
| Fourth | 14.4 | 0.2 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 2.1 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 20.8 | 0.4 | 78.8 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 4.0 | 1,137 |
| Total | 12.5 | 0.2 | 87.3 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 2.2 | 4,913 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.9 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by number of times they have been tested for HIV in their lifetime, according to age, Nepal DHS 2022

| | Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime | | | | | | Never tested | Total | Number of respondents |
|-------|--------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Age | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 5,280 |
| 15–19 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 10.3 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 82.2 | 100.0 | 2,435 |
| 30–39 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 85.7 | 100.0 | 4,169 |
| 40–49 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 2,961 |
| Total | 6.2 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 14,845 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 1,842 |
| 15–19 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 91.5 | 100.0 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 10.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 81.3 | 100.0 | 716 |
| 30–39 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 81.0 | 100.0 | 1,255 |
| 40–49 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 1,100 |
| Total | 6.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 87.3 | 100.0 | 4,913 |

Table 13.10 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self-test kit, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | Ever heard of HIV self-test kits | Ever used an HIV self-test kit | Number of women | Ever heard of HIV self-test kits | Ever used an HIV self-test kit | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 2,643 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 2,637 | 7.2 | 0.9 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 2,435 | 10.5 | 1.3 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 8.0 | 0.4 | 2,144 | 14.3 | 0.4 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 2,025 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 1,629 | 10.6 | 0.5 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 1,332 | 8.1 | 1.7 | 496 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.8 | 0.4 | 10,178 | 9.3 | 0.8 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 3.6 | 0.2 | 4,667 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 3.2 | 0.1 | 791 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 255 |
| Hill | 8.2 | 0.3 | 5,872 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 4.2 | 0.4 | 8,182 | 8.8 | 0.8 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 5.0 | 0.4 | 2,493 | 11.3 | 0.2 | 882 |
| Urban | 5.3 | 0.4 | 1,640 | 11.7 | 0.3 | 604 |
| Rural | 4.4 | 0.2 | 853 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 2.7 | 0.5 | 3,010 | 9.5 | 0.9 | 997 |
| Urban | 3.0 | 0.7 | 2,226 | 9.4 | 1.1 | 722 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 0.0 | 783 | 9.9 | 0.5 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 10.9 | 0.3 | 3,062 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 12.5 | 0.3 | 2,464 | 8.0 | 0.6 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 4.1 | 0.0 | 599 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 6.5 | 0.6 | 1,401 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 387 |
| Urban | 7.4 | 0.8 | 992 | 11.3 | 1.1 | 264 |
| Rural | 4.4 | 0.4 | 409 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 5.0 | 0.2 | 2,691 | 6.8 | 1.3 | 812 |
| Urban | 5.7 | 0.2 | 1,553 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 468 |
| Rural | 4.0 | 0.3 | 1,138 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 3.7 | 0.2 | 909 | 10.4 | 1.3 | 266 |
| Urban | 4.4 | 0.3 | 507 | 10.2 | 2.0 | 154 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 0.1 | 402 | 10.7 | 0.4 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 4.4 | 0.5 | 1,279 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 355 |
| Urban | 5.0 | 0.4 | 796 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 233 |
| Rural | 3.5 | 0.5 | 484 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.7 | 0.1 | 3,796 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 3.4 | 0.2 | 4,595 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 2.9 | 0.1 | 2,314 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 3.9 | 0.2 | 2,281 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 8.6 | 0.6 | 5,798 | 10.9 | 0.7 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 6.9 | 0.2 | 3,270 | 9.3 | 0.2 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 10.8 | 1.0 | 2,529 | 13.0 | 1.4 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 20.4 | 1.5 | 656 | 21.4 | 3.2 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.3 | 0.2 | 2,628 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 751 |
| Second | 3.1 | 0.2 | 2,857 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 933 |
| Middle | 3.7 | 0.4 | 3,028 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 957 |
| Fourth | 6.3 | 0.4 | 3,197 | 8.3 | 0.3 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 12.5 | 0.8 | 3,135 | 15.1 | 1.8 | 1,137 |
| Total | 5.8 | 0.4 | 14,845 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 4,913 |

Table 13.11 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | | | Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| | STI | Bad-smelling/abnormal genital discharge | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer | Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse | STI | Bad-smelling/abnormal discharge from penis | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/abnormal discharge from penis/sore or ulcer | Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 0.2 | 27.0 | 5.2 | 28.7 | 2,429 | 0.1 | 10.6 | 6.2 | 15.5 | 722 |
| 15–19 | 0.0 | 28.2 | 3.6 | 29.9 | 584 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 7.5 | 20.2 | 185 |
| 20–24 | 0.3 | 26.6 | 5.7 | 28.3 | 1,844 | 0.1 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 13.9 | 537 |
| 25–29 | 0.3 | 25.5 | 6.3 | 28.1 | 2,256 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 11.5 | 645 |
| 30–39 | 0.4 | 22.3 | 4.8 | 24.1 | 4,097 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 1,224 |
| 40–49 | 0.1 | 18.1 | 5.1 | 20.7 | 2,930 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 1,093 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.0 | 31.9 | 12.6 | 33.6 | 84 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 5.1 | 14.4 | 539 |
| Married or living together | 0.3 | 22.8 | 5.2 | 25.0 | 11,168 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 8.8 | 3,101 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 0.1 | 21.3 | 4.0 | 22.2 | 460 | (0.0) | (5.8) | (3.1) | (7.4) | 43 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 0.2 | 21.3 | 6.7 | 24.3 | 3,187 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 8.2 | 929 |
| Dalit | 0.4 | 25.0 | 5.9 | 27.1 | 1,826 | 0.5 | 10.2 | 4.9 | 12.6 | 512 |
| Janajati | 0.2 | 22.7 | 5.0 | 24.7 | 4,265 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 7.2 | 1,455 |
| Madhesi | 0.2 | 23.7 | 3.5 | 25.1 | 1,887 | 0.4 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 13.5 | 621 |
| Muslim | 0.0 | 22.4 | 2.2 | 23.5 | 536 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 3.3 | 15.3 | 159 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 11 | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.2 | 22.9 | 5.6 | 25.2 | 7,934 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 9.2 | 2,547 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 22.7 | 4.5 | 24.4 | 3,777 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 4.0 | 10.6 | 1,136 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 0.0 | 21.5 | 7.1 | 24.8 | 653 | 0.9 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 15.8 | 212 |
| Hill | 0.3 | 22.4 | 6.1 | 24.7 | 4,524 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 1,469 |
| Terai | 0.2 | 23.3 | 4.5 | 25.2 | 6,534 | 0.2 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 11.6 | 2,001 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 0.0 | 22.6 | 7.0 | 25.2 | 1,977 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 4.4 | 12.3 | 655 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 22.6 | 7.2 | 25.5 | 1,302 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 11.6 | 453 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 22.5 | 6.5 | 24.8 | 675 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 4.6 | 13.8 | 203 |
| Madhesh Province | 0.2 | 22.1 | 2.4 | 23.1 | 2,482 | 0.4 | 9.8 | 6.1 | 13.8 | 699 |
| Urban | 0.1 | 22.3 | 2.4 | 23.1 | 1,832 | 0.5 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 13.9 | 504 |
| Rural | 0.6 | 21.8 | 2.4 | 23.0 | 650 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 3.6 | 13.8 | 196 |
| Bagmati Province | 0.4 | 23.0 | 7.3 | 25.8 | 2,285 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 7.7 | 876 |
| Urban | 0.4 | 23.5 | 8.0 | 26.7 | 1,806 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 7.5 | 715 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 21.1 | 4.6 | 22.2 | 480 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 8.9 | 162 |
| Gandaki Province | 0.4 | 24.4 | 5.0 | 26.4 | 1,109 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 317 |
| Urban | 0.5 | 24.8 | 5.5 | 26.8 | 776 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 216 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 23.5 | 3.8 | 25.4 | 333 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 101 |
| Lumbini Province | 0.2 | 22.3 | 4.6 | 24.4 | 2,135 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 7.2 | 648 |
| Urban | 0.1 | 22.0 | 4.6 | 24.1 | 1,203 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 365 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 22.7 | 4.4 | 24.7 | 932 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 8.9 | 283 |
| Karnali Province | 0.3 | 27.8 | 8.6 | 31.4 | 723 | 0.2 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 12.0 | 221 |
| Urban | 0.4 | 27.2 | 10.0 | 31.9 | 401 | 0.3 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 9.4 | 127 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 28.5 | 6.8 | 30.7 | 322 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 9.2 | 15.6 | 95 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 0.3 | 20.4 | 3.6 | 22.3 | 1,000 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 266 |
| Urban | 0.4 | 20.0 | 4.1 | 22.2 | 615 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 8.5 | 169 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 20.8 | 3.0 | 22.3 | 385 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 97 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.1 | 19.6 | 3.8 | 21.3 | 3,690 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 8.5 | 370 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 0.1 | 25.6 | 6.0 | 27.5 | 3,849 | 0.4 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 10.7 | 1,531 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 0.3 | 24.1 | 5.8 | 25.7 | 2,092 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 10.3 | 815 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 0.0 | 27.3 | 6.3 | 29.6 | 1,757 | 0.6 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 11.0 | 716 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 0.4 | 23.5 | 5.8 | 26.2 | 3,677 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 9.8 | 1,473 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 0.3 | 23.6 | 6.1 | 26.4 | 2,282 | 0.3 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 11.3 | 871 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 0.5 | 23.2 | 5.4 | 25.8 | 1,395 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 7.6 | 602 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 1.0 | 20.3 | 5.6 | 23.9 | 495 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 309 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.1 | 22.5 | 4.6 | 24.1 | 2,137 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 9.2 | 593 |
| Second | 0.2 | 21.9 | 4.4 | 23.5 | 2,309 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 9.8 | 722 |
| Middle | 0.2 | 22.6 | 4.4 | 24.6 | 2,445 | 0.3 | 7.8 | 4.2 | 11.6 | 725 |
| Fourth | 0.2 | 25.0 | 6.5 | 27.4 | 2,494 | 0.7 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 832 |
| Highest | 0.5 | 21.9 | 6.1 | 25.1 | 2,327 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 811 |
| Total | 0.2 | 22.8 | 5.2 | 25.0 | 11,711 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 9.6 | 3,683 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.12.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women

Percentages of young women age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know: | | | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹ | |
| | Using a condom every time they have sex | Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 60.8 | 66.2 | 62.7 | 30.8 | 39.5 | 14.1 | 2,643 |
| 15–17 | 59.6 | 65.1 | 62.0 | 29.2 | 36.8 | 12.5 | 1,542 |
| 18–19 | 62.5 | 67.8 | 63.6 | 33.0 | 43.3 | 16.3 | 1,100 |
| 20–24 | 68.2 | 72.4 | 67.7 | 33.3 | 48.1 | 17.8 | 2,637 |
| 20–22 | 67.0 | 71.9 | 67.2 | 31.5 | 46.0 | 15.7 | 1,645 |
| 23–24 | 70.2 | 73.2 | 68.4 | 36.3 | 51.6 | 21.4 | 993 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 68.5 | 74.6 | 71.6 | 37.2 | 49.9 | 19.4 | 2,897 |
| Ever had sex | (92.5) | (91.9) | (75.4) | (43.3) | (70.3) | (21.8) | 54 |
| Never had sex | 68.0 | 74.2 | 71.6 | 37.1 | 49.5 | 19.3 | 2,843 |
| Ever married | 59.7 | 62.9 | 57.3 | 25.9 | 36.4 | 11.8 | 2,383 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 79.7 | 83.9 | 81.7 | 43.9 | 57.1 | 23.9 | 1,394 |
| Dalit | 51.9 | 58.0 | 53.5 | 26.7 | 36.2 | 11.2 | 879 |
| Janajati | 74.3 | 79.7 | 73.7 | 37.2 | 55.1 | 18.6 | 1,791 |
| Madhesi | 47.5 | 51.5 | 48.1 | 16.3 | 20.1 | 7.4 | 922 |
| Muslim | 22.3 | 24.1 | 21.2 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 3.1 | 284 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 66.0 | 70.1 | 66.2 | 34.0 | 46.3 | 17.3 | 3,595 |
| Rural | 61.4 | 67.6 | 62.9 | 28.0 | 38.5 | 13.2 | 1,685 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 73.3 | 80.9 | 75.0 | 38.7 | 55.3 | 24.9 | 276 |
| Hill | 75.3 | 81.3 | 77.0 | 39.6 | 57.4 | 18.9 | 2,010 |
| Terai | 56.5 | 60.2 | 56.3 | 26.4 | 33.6 | 13.2 | 2,994 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 69.0 | 73.0 | 70.7 | 31.1 | 46.5 | 15.3 | 854 |
| Urban | 72.9 | 75.1 | 72.2 | 33.6 | 50.0 | 18.0 | 530 |
| Rural | 62.5 | 69.7 | 68.1 | 26.9 | 40.8 | 10.9 | 324 |
| Madhesh Province | 35.5 | 39.1 | 35.1 | 12.0 | 14.3 | 5.1 | 1,217 |
| Urban | 35.1 | 38.8 | 34.6 | 11.3 | 14.4 | 4.9 | 912 |
| Rural | 36.7 | 40.0 | 36.8 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 6.0 | 306 |
| Bagmati Province | 77.1 | 81.5 | 78.5 | 49.0 | 64.9 | 25.9 | 967 |
| Urban | 80.0 | 84.5 | 82.0 | 51.6 | 67.4 | 27.9 | 755 |
| Rural | 66.6 | 70.8 | 66.3 | 39.8 | 55.9 | 18.7 | 212 |
| Gandaki Province | 75.1 | 84.3 | 77.7 | 37.9 | 59.8 | 18.6 | 463 |
| Urban | 74.9 | 82.5 | 77.2 | 39.1 | 62.3 | 19.7 | 343 |
| Rural | 75.7 | 89.3 | 79.0 | 34.5 | 52.8 | 15.5 | 120 |
| Lumbini Province | 69.7 | 74.5 | 71.0 | 33.9 | 46.7 | 15.9 | 915 |
| Urban | 73.3 | 77.6 | 74.7 | 38.1 | 50.4 | 17.4 | 538 |
| Rural | 64.6 | 70.0 | 65.9 | 27.8 | 41.4 | 13.8 | 377 |
| Karnali Province | 69.1 | 74.9 | 66.1 | 33.1 | 43.7 | 13.4 | 373 |
| Urban | 73.7 | 76.3 | 68.1 | 36.8 | 49.4 | 15.6 | 209 |
| Rural | 63.3 | 73.1 | 63.6 | 28.5 | 36.4 | 10.6 | 165 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 80.9 | 85.7 | 80.2 | 40.4 | 50.4 | 23.8 | 490 |
| Urban | 83.3 | 87.5 | 82.7 | 43.5 | 55.6 | 24.9 | 309 |
| Rural | 76.8 | 82.7 | 75.9 | 35.2 | 41.7 | 22.1 | 182 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 12.8 | 15.2 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 2.2 | 362 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 46.0 | 50.2 | 45.1 | 21.2 | 24.9 | 6.7 | 1,676 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 30.4 | 33.3 | 29.8 | 14.4 | 13.4 | 3.3 | 586 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 54.3 | 59.3 | 53.3 | 24.9 | 31.0 | 8.5 | 1,090 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 79.5 | 85.1 | 81.0 | 39.7 | 56.9 | 21.4 | 3,132 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 74.6 | 81.4 | 75.6 | 33.6 | 48.3 | 14.9 | 1,587 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 84.5 | 88.8 | 86.6 | 46.0 | 65.8 | 28.1 | 1,545 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 92.0 | 90.1 | 91.4 | 60.6 | 77.0 | 48.1 | 109 |

(Continued...)

Table 13.12.1—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know: | | | | | | Number of women |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹ | |
| | Using a condom every time they have sex | Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | | | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 61.8 | 68.1 | 62.4 | 28.9 | 37.6 | 11.7 | 1,012 |
| Second | 54.6 | 59.4 | 53.3 | 22.2 | 34.3 | 10.5 | 1,075 |
| Middle | 59.1 | 64.9 | 57.7 | 28.7 | 38.7 | 13.3 | 1,059 |
| Fourth | 67.5 | 72.7 | 71.2 | 34.4 | 45.0 | 17.7 | 1,183 |
| Highest | 80.9 | 82.5 | 82.2 | 47.4 | 65.6 | 27.3 | 951 |
| Total | 64.5 | 69.3 | 65.2 | 32.1 | 43.8 | 16.0 | 5,280 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.12.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men

Percentages of young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know: | | | | | | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | | | A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹ | |
| | Using a condom every time they have sex | Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 86.8 | 83.5 | 73.6 | 44.1 | 54.8 | 23.4 | 985 |
| 15–17 | 86.9 | 82.6 | 70.5 | 45.1 | 56.3 | 25.0 | 591 |
| 18–19 | 86.7 | 84.9 | 78.2 | 42.6 | 52.7 | 21.1 | 393 |
| 20–24 | 88.6 | 85.6 | 81.5 | 47.6 | 62.7 | 30.7 | 857 |
| 20–22 | 87.9 | 84.1 | 80.9 | 46.9 | 61.1 | 30.9 | 551 |
| 23–24 | 89.8 | 88.4 | 82.6 | 48.9 | 65.5 | 30.2 | 306 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 88.1 | 84.9 | 77.0 | 46.7 | 60.0 | 27.9 | 1,493 |
| Ever had sex | 93.2 | 90.6 | 79.0 | 51.8 | 64.7 | 30.5 | 373 |
| Never had sex | 86.4 | 83.0 | 76.4 | 44.9 | 58.4 | 27.1 | 1,120 |
| Ever married | 85.6 | 82.8 | 78.4 | 41.7 | 52.1 | 22.0 | 349 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 93.9 | 87.8 | 86.8 | 56.1 | 73.4 | 36.6 | 427 |
| Dalit | 83.6 | 77.3 | 67.4 | 40.2 | 47.4 | 17.0 | 270 |
| Janajati | 90.3 | 89.6 | 81.5 | 50.4 | 66.5 | 31.9 | 635 |
| Madhesi | 81.8 | 79.0 | 66.9 | 31.8 | 42.4 | 15.1 | 396 |
| Muslim | 78.3 | 79.6 | 76.9 | 39.8 | 37.9 | 22.8 | 110 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 88.7 | 85.0 | 79.1 | 47.6 | 61.5 | 29.0 | 1,321 |
| Rural | 85.0 | 83.3 | 72.8 | 41.0 | 50.7 | 21.1 | 521 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 85.6 | 76.7 | 74.0 | 31.7 | 54.1 | 13.8 | 79 |
| Hill | 93.7 | 92.0 | 84.7 | 55.5 | 74.3 | 38.6 | 730 |
| Terai | 83.5 | 79.8 | 72.3 | 39.9 | 47.7 | 19.5 | 1,034 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 84.3 | 83.1 | 83.5 | 42.7 | 55.2 | 24.7 | 312 |
| Urban | 85.7 | 83.6 | 85.2 | 42.4 | 57.7 | 24.2 | 207 |
| Rural | 81.5 | 82.2 | 80.2 | 43.3 | 50.2 | 25.7 | 105 |
| Madhesh Province | 77.0 | 74.6 | 63.7 | 27.8 | 29.3 | 10.0 | 430 |
| Urban | 77.6 | 75.8 | 67.4 | 28.4 | 30.7 | 11.4 | 312 |
| Rural | 75.3 | 71.5 | 54.1 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 6.3 | 118 |
| Bagmati Province | 93.4 | 90.1 | 82.4 | 55.3 | 75.1 | 38.0 | 456 |
| Urban | 94.1 | 90.1 | 83.1 | 56.7 | 77.5 | 40.0 | 397 |
| Rural | 88.8 | 90.1 | 77.8 | 45.3 | 58.9 | 24.5 | 59 |
| Gandaki Province | 92.2 | 91.5 | 87.0 | 63.0 | 77.2 | 40.4 | 123 |
| Urban | 93.5 | 93.4 | 88.6 | 63.3 | 77.0 | 43.8 | 86 |
| Rural | 89.0 | 87.3 | 83.2 | 62.5 | 77.7 | 32.3 | 37 |
| Lumbini Province | 91.3 | 88.8 | 73.9 | 48.1 | 62.1 | 25.8 | 277 |
| Urban | 91.8 | 85.6 | 75.7 | 53.6 | 65.5 | 30.1 | 160 |
| Rural | 90.6 | 93.2 | 71.6 | 40.6 | 57.3 | 19.9 | 116 |
| Karnali Province | 91.3 | 81.6 | 76.5 | 55.2 | 68.9 | 27.8 | 104 |
| Urban | 93.4 | 86.6 | 76.6 | 60.8 | 79.7 | 32.0 | 61 |
| Rural | 88.2 | 74.5 | 76.3 | 47.1 | 53.5 | 21.9 | 43 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 95.2 | 87.4 | 87.2 | 49.3 | 70.3 | 36.0 | 140 |
| Urban | 95.8 | 87.3 | 85.7 | 50.5 | 71.9 | 34.6 | 98 |
| Rural | 93.7 | 87.8 | 90.5 | 46.4 | 66.6 | 39.3 | 42 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | (43.1) | (44.6) | (45.8) | (13.8) | (16.5) | (3.3) | 48 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 81.5 | 75.8 | 64.0 | 38.4 | 44.7 | 16.8 | 611 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 74.1 | 64.9 | 56.4 | 30.4 | 33.3 | 7.4 | 169 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 84.3 | 79.9 | 66.9 | 41.4 | 49.1 | 20.4 | 441 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 92.7 | 90.6 | 85.4 | 50.2 | 66.5 | 32.2 | 1,139 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 91.9 | 88.3 | 82.5 | 43.8 | 59.5 | 25.5 | 570 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 93.5 | 93.0 | 88.4 | 56.5 | 73.4 | 38.8 | 569 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | (90.5) | (90.9) | (85.3) | (67.0) | (88.4) | (52.1) | 44 |

(Continued...)

Table 13.12.2—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know: | | | | | | Number of men |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹ | |
| | Using a condom every time they have sex | Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners | | | | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 85.0 | 80.8 | 73.4 | 43.6 | 57.9 | 24.9 | 278 |
| Second | 83.9 | 80.2 | 74.0 | 35.0 | 46.7 | 19.0 | 365 |
| Middle | 86.2 | 78.9 | 73.7 | 40.7 | 48.8 | 18.9 | 355 |
| Fourth | 88.8 | 88.2 | 80.3 | 46.5 | 64.0 | 27.6 | 449 |
| Highest | 92.9 | 91.9 | 82.8 | 60.7 | 72.2 | 41.4 | 396 |
| Total | 87.6 | 84.5 | 77.3 | 45.7 | 58.5 | 26.8 | 1,842 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.13 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age 15–24 | | Women age 18–24 | | Men age 15–24 | | Men age 18–24 | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Number of women | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Number of women | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Number of men | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.4 | 2,643 | na | na | 2.1 | 985 | na | na |
| 15–17 | 1.7 | 1,542 | na | na | 2.2 | 591 | na | na |
| 18–19 | 3.4 | 1,100 | 26.5 | 1,100 | 1.8 | 393 | 20.5 | 393 |
| 20–24 | 4.8 | 2,637 | 33.9 | 2,637 | 1.9 | 857 | 17.2 | 857 |
| 20–22 | 4.5 | 1,645 | 33.4 | 1,645 | 1.9 | 551 | 16.5 | 551 |
| 23–24 | 5.5 | 993 | 34.7 | 993 | 1.8 | 306 | 18.5 | 306 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.6 | 3,595 | 30.0 | 2,601 | 1.9 | 1,321 | 14.5 | 909 |
| Rural | 3.7 | 1,685 | 35.6 | 1,137 | 2.2 | 521 | 28.2 | 341 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11.1 | 362 | 66.9 | 293 | (1.7) | 48 | (17.3) | 42 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 7.5 | 1,676 | 57.5 | 1,032 | 2.6 | 611 | 26.1 | 350 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 9.1 | 586 | 58.9 | 430 | 2.2 | 169 | 26.2 | 133 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 6.6 | 1,090 | 56.4 | 602 | 2.7 | 441 | 26.1 | 217 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 0.8 | 3,132 | 17.0 | 2,303 | 1.7 | 1,139 | 15.2 | 814 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 1.3 | 1,587 | 30.8 | 912 | 2.0 | 570 | 18.8 | 302 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 0.4 | 1,545 | 8.0 | 1,392 | 1.4 | 569 | 13.1 | 512 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 0.0 | 109 | 4.0 | 109 | (1.2) | 44 | (12.6) | 44 |
| Total | 3.6 | 5,280 | 31.7 | 3,738 | 2.0 | 1,842 | 18.3 | 1,251 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 13.14 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15–24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age 15–24 | | Men age 15–24 | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse | Number of never-married women | Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse | Number of never-married men |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 99.1 | 2,071 | 85.2 | 939 |
| 15–17 | 99.5 | 1,386 | 91.3 | 584 |
| 18–19 | 98.2 | 686 | 75.1 | 354 |
| 20–24 | 95.8 | 826 | 57.8 | 555 |
| 20–22 | 97.0 | 615 | 62.5 | 400 |
| 23–24 | 92.0 | 210 | 45.5 | 155 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 97.9 | 2,052 | 75.5 | 1,096 |
| Rural | 98.7 | 845 | 73.8 | 397 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 100.0 | 81 | * | 26 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 99.0 | 706 | 78.3 | 448 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 99.2 | 194 | 68.0 | 106 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 98.9 | 512 | 81.5 | 343 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 97.9 | 2,032 | 74.2 | 981 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 98.9 | 931 | 81.4 | 482 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 97.0 | 1,102 | 67.2 | 500 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 95.3 | 78 | (56.1) | 37 |
| Total | 98.1 | 2,897 | 75.0 | 1,493 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.15 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among young men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; and among young men age who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Men age 15–24 | | | Men age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Men age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.6 | 10.1 | 985 | * | 16 | 69.0 | 99 |
| 15–17 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 591 | * | 8 | (64.8) | 35 |
| 18–19 | 2.0 | 16.3 | 393 | * | 8 | 71.3 | 64 |
| 20–24 | 4.1 | 20.9 | 857 | (51.0) | 35 | 73.6 | 179 |
| 20–22 | 2.8 | 20.1 | 551 | * | 16 | 76.9 | 111 |
| 23–24 | 6.3 | 22.3 | 306 | * | 19 | 68.2 | 68 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 2.4 | 17.3 | 1,493 | (50.4) | 36 | 73.8 | 258 |
| Ever married | 4.3 | 5.7 | 349 | * | 15 | * | 20 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.0 | 14.9 | 1,321 | (48.8) | 40 | 72.6 | 197 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 15.6 | 521 | * | 11 | 70.4 | 81 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | (0.0) | (11.9) | 48 | * | 0 | * | 6 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 2.8 | 10.6 | 611 | * | 17 | 59.6 | 65 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 2.0 | 12.5 | 169 | * | 3 | * | 21 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 3.1 | 9.9 | 441 | * | 14 | (58.2) | 44 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 2.6 | 17.0 | 1,139 | (46.1) | 30 | 75.2 | 193 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 2.9 | 12.6 | 570 | * | 16 | 66.0 | 72 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 2.4 | 21.4 | 569 | * | 14 | 80.6 | 122 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | (9.6) | (31.9) | 44 | * | 4 | * | 14 |
| Total | 2.8 | 15.1 | 1,842 | (41.3) | 51 | 72.0 | 278 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.16 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: | | Men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 4.7 | 547 | 0.0 | 141 |
| 15–17 | 3.9 | 149 | (0.0) | 40 |
| 18–19 | 5.0 | 398 | 0.0 | 101 |
| 20–24 | 5.8 | 1,613 | 3.7 | 460 |
| 20–22 | 4.8 | 923 | 4.6 | 251 |
| 23–24 | 7.3 | 689 | 2.6 | 208 |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Never married | (3.0) | 39 | 4.8 | 258 |
| Ever married | 5.6 | 2,121 | 1.3 | 342 |
| Total | 5.5 | 2,159 | 2.8 | 601 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Key Findings

- **High blood pressure or hypertension:** In Nepal, 18% of women and 23% of men age 15 and older have high blood pressure or hypertension. Among individuals age 60 and older, 46% of women and 42% of men have high blood pressure or hypertension.
- **Trends in hypertension:** The proportion of respondents age 15 and older with hypertension has remained stable since 2016. The proportion among women was 17% in 2016 and 18% in 2022, while the proportion among men was remained 23% in both years.
- **Awareness of hypertension:** 48% of women and 52% of men age 15 and older with hypertension are unaware about their high blood pressure. Nineteen percent of women and 16% of men are aware about their condition, report taking prescribed medication, and have their blood pressure controlled. However, 16% of women and 12% of men are aware about their condition and taking prescribed medication but do not have their high blood pressure controlled. Seventeen percent of women and 20% of men are aware about their condition but have not been treated.

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are a significant and growing burden on the health of individuals and populations worldwide. Screening and prevention are key tools in the control of NCDs. Goal 3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focuses on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all and includes Target 3.4, which is to reduce premature mortality from NCDs by a third by 2030 through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being (National Planning Commission 2020a). The Multi-sectoral Action Plan (MSAP) for NCDs (2021–2025) developed by Nepal focuses on creating actions that are potentially implementable, have high health impact, are politically and culturally acceptable, and are financially feasible across multiple sectors and stakeholders. MSAP II targets for 25% reduction in prevalence of raised blood pressure from 2013 level, i.e., to 19%, by 2025 (Ministry of Health and Population 2022a).

This chapter presents information on blood pressure screening and blood pressure status. In half of the households selected for collection of biomarker information, blood pressure measurements were carried out among all women and men age 15 and older. A total of 6,021 women and 4,601 men were eligible for blood pressure measurements. Among these individuals, 96% of women and 92% of men had their blood pressure measured and almost all had three measurements conducted as per the protocol of the survey (data not shown separately).

14.1 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE OR HYPERTENSION

Blood pressure rises and falls throughout the day. When blood pressure stays elevated over time, it is called high blood pressure. The medical term for high blood pressure is hypertension. Raised or high blood pressure is an established risk factor for developing ischemic heart disease, stroke, and kidney disease.

All eligible and consenting respondents had three measurements of systolic and diastolic blood pressure (measured in millimeters of mercury [mmHg]) taken during the survey, with an interval of at least 5 minutes between measurements, using a digital oscillometric blood pressure measuring device with automatic upper-arm inflation and automatic pressure release. The average of the second and third measurements was used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. Respondents whose blood pressure fell into two different categories based on their average systolic and average diastolic levels were classified according to the highest blood pressure category in which they fell on either of the two measurements. If the third blood pressure measurement was missing, the second measurement was considered the average. If the second and third measurements were missing, the first measurement was considered the average.

Average blood pressure

The average blood pressure is based on the average of the second and third measurements. If there is no third measurement, the average is the second measurement. If there is neither a second nor a third measurement, the average is the first measurement. When a respondent's systolic and diastolic blood pressure fell into disparate categories, the higher category was applied.

Sample: Women and men age 15 and above

Elevated blood pressure was classified as mild, moderate, or severe according to the cut-off points recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO 1999; Whitworth 2003).

| Blood pressure category | Systolic (mmHg) | | Diastolic (mmHg) |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----|------------------|
| Optimal | <120 | AND | <80 |
| Normal | 120–129 | OR | 80–84 |
| High normal | 130–139 | OR | 85–89 |
| Level of hypertension | | | |
| Grade 1, mildly elevated | 140–159 | OR | 90–99 |
| Grade 2, moderately elevated | 160–179 | OR | 100–109 |
| Grade 3, severely elevated | 180+ | OR | 110+ |

The blood pressure measurements taken in the 2022 NDHS were not intended to provide a medical diagnosis of the disease; rather, they provide a cross-sectional assessment to estimate the prevalence of raised blood pressure in the population at the time of the survey. Written results of the blood pressure measurements were returned to respondents at the end of the interview, accompanied by a verbal explanation of their blood pressure category, and those with high blood pressure were told that they should visit their doctor to share the results. Individuals with extremely high blood pressure were told that they should visit their doctor on the same day or immediately.

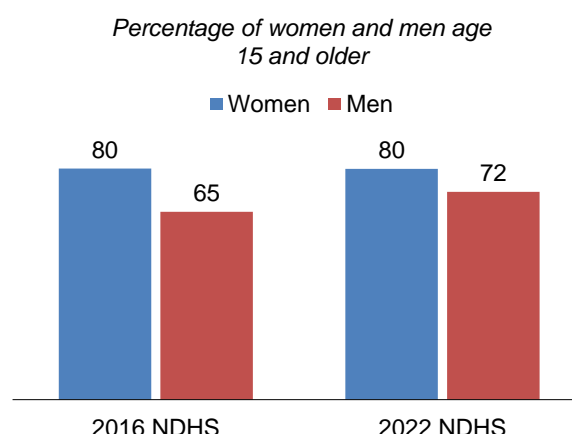
14.2 HISTORY OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE OR HYPERTENSION

Tables 14.1.1 and 14.1.2 show that 80% of women and 72% of men age 15 and older had ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker. Thirteen percent of women and 15% of men were ever told by a doctor or other health worker that they had high blood pressure or hypertension.

Among those who were ever told by a doctor or other health worker that they had high blood pressure or hypertension, 73% of women and 68% of men were informed in the past 12 months. Fifty-nine percent of these women and 55% of men were prescribed medication to control their blood pressure, but only 47% of women and 43% of men reported that they were taking the medication (**Table 14.1.1** and **Table 14.1.2**).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15 and older who had their blood pressure measured prior to the survey remained stable at 80% between 2016 and 2022, while the proportion among men increased from 65% to 72% (**Figure 14.1**).

Figure 14.1 Trends in blood pressure measurement prior to the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirty-three percent of women and 30% of men age 60 and older were ever told by a doctor or other health worker that they had high blood pressure or hypertension (**Table 14.1.1** and **Table 14.1.2**).
- Thirty-two percent of women and 43% of men who are obese were ever told by a doctor or other health worker that they had high blood pressure or hypertension.
- Among those who were told by a doctor or other health worker that they had high blood pressure or hypertension, a higher proportion of women and men in urban areas (62% and 59%, respectively) than in rural areas (53% and 47%, respectively) were prescribed medication to control their blood pressure.
- Compliance with prescribed treatment among women and men who were told by a doctor or other health worker that they had high blood pressure or hypertension is nearly twice as high among those age 60 and older (63% each) than among those age 15–59 (38% and 33%, respectively). Similarly, urban women and men (52% and 49%, respectively) are more compliant with treatment than their rural counterparts (36% and 31%, respectively).

14.3 BLOOD PRESSURE STATUS

High blood pressure or hypertension

A person is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, she or he had an average systolic blood pressure (SBP) level of 140 mmHg or above or an average diastolic blood pressure (DBP) level of 90 mmHg or above or had normal blood pressure and was currently taking antihypertensive medication.

Three blood pressure measurements were taken from each eligible respondent, and the average systolic and diastolic readings of the second and third measurements were used in this calculation. The term hypertension as used in this report is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15 and older with valid blood pressure measurements

Tables 14.2.1 and **14.2.2** show that 18% of women and 23% of men age 15 and older have hypertension. Four percent of both women and men with no elevated blood pressure levels at the time of the survey are taking medications to control their blood pressure. Among individuals age 60 and older, 46% of women and 42% of men have elevated blood pressure or hypertension.

Trends: The proportion of respondents age 15 and older with hypertension remained stable between 2016 and 2022. The proportion among women was 17% in 2016 and 18% in 2022, while the proportion among men was 23% in both years.

Patterns by background characteristics

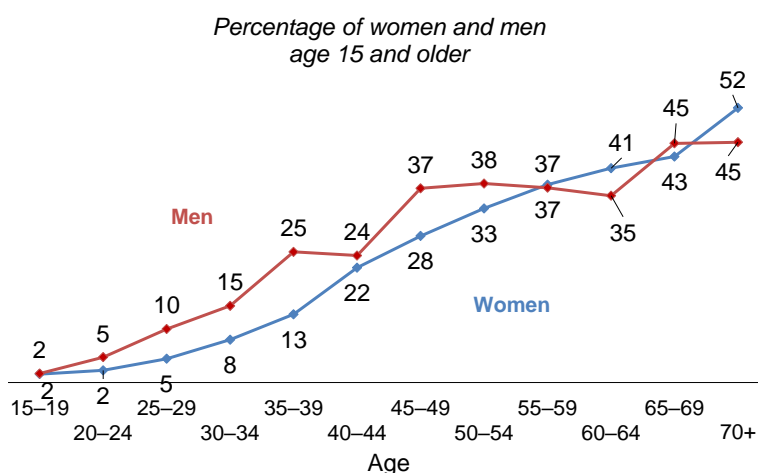
- As expected, the prevalence of hypertension increases with age among both women and men; the rise is smooth for women, while there are spikes among men at age 45–49 and 65–69 (**Table 14.2.1** and **Table 14.2.2**).
- The prevalence of hypertension is consistently higher among men than women until age 55–59, after which the prevalence among women generally exceeds that among men.

- The prevalence of hypertension is twice as high among men age 35–39 (25%) as among women of the same age (13%) (**Figure 14.2**).

- The proportion of women and men with hypertension is higher among those age 60 and older (46% and 42%, respectively) than among those age 15–59 (13% and 19%, respectively) (**Table 14.2.1** and **Table 14.2.2**).
- Ten percent of women and 14% of men who were never previously diagnosed by a doctor or health worker had high blood pressure or hypertension.

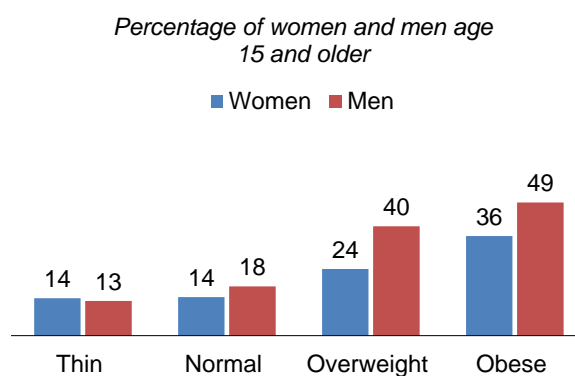
- There are substantial differences in the prevalence of hypertension among women and men according to their nutritional status. Hypertension levels are higher among overweight/obese adults than among those of normal weight. For instance, the prevalence of hypertension is more than double among obese women (36%) than among those who are thin or of normal weight (14% each). Among men, the prevalence increases from 13% among thin men to 49% among obese men (**Figure 14.3**).

Figure 14.2 Hypertension prevalence by age



Note: Hypertension = SBP >140 mmHg or DBP >90 mmHg or taking antihypertensive medication.

Figure 14.3 Prevalence of hypertension by nutritional status



Note: Hypertension = SBP >140 mmHg or DBP >90 mmHg or taking antihypertensive medication.

- The prevalence of hypertension is highest in Koshi Province (25% among women and 27% among men) and lowest in Karnali Province (12% among women and 18% among men) (**Figure 14.4**).
- The prevalence of hypertension is highest among individuals in the highest wealth quintile (21% among women and 29% among men) (**Figure 14.5**).

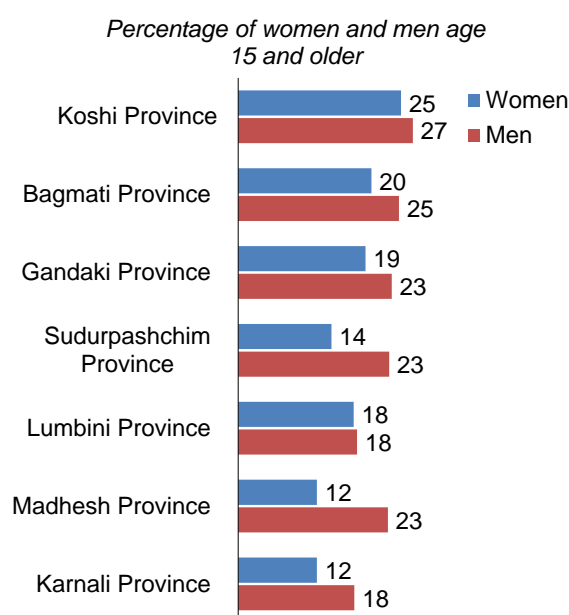
14.4 CONTROLLED BLOOD PRESSURE STATUS

Controlled hypertension is defined as having an SBP less than 140 and DBP less than 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication. Among those with hypertension, almost one in five (19%) women and one in six (17%) men have controlled hypertension (**Table 14.3.1** and **Table 14.3.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

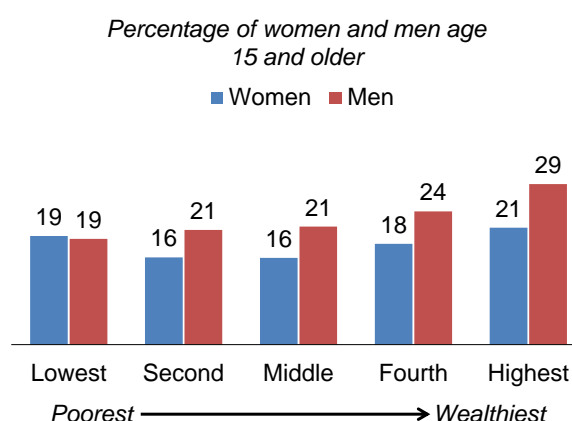
- Controlled hypertension is highest among individuals age 60 and older (25% among women and 27% among men) (**Table 14.3.1** and **Table 14.3.2**).
- Controlled hypertension is highest among women who are overweight (26%) and those who are obese (25%). Among men, controlled hypertension is higher among obese men (25%) than other men.
- The prevalence of controlled hypertension is lowest in Sudurpashchim Province (4% among women and 6% among men) and highest in Bagmati Province (29% among women and 27% among men).
- The prevalence of controlled hypertension among women increases with increasing education, from 18% among those with no education to 26% among those with a secondary education. This pattern is not observed among men.
- The prevalence of controlled hypertension among both women and men is higher in urban areas (22% and 18%, respectively) than in rural areas (14% and 11%, respectively).
- In general, respondents from wealthier households are more compliant with treatment. For example, the prevalence of controlled hypertension is 9% among women in the lowest wealth quintile, as compared with 33% among women in the highest wealth quintile. The corresponding percentages among men are 8% and 29%.

Figure 14.4 Hypertension by province



Note: Hypertension = SBP >140 mmHg or DBP >90 mmHg or taking antihypertensive medication.

Figure 14.5 Hypertension by household wealth

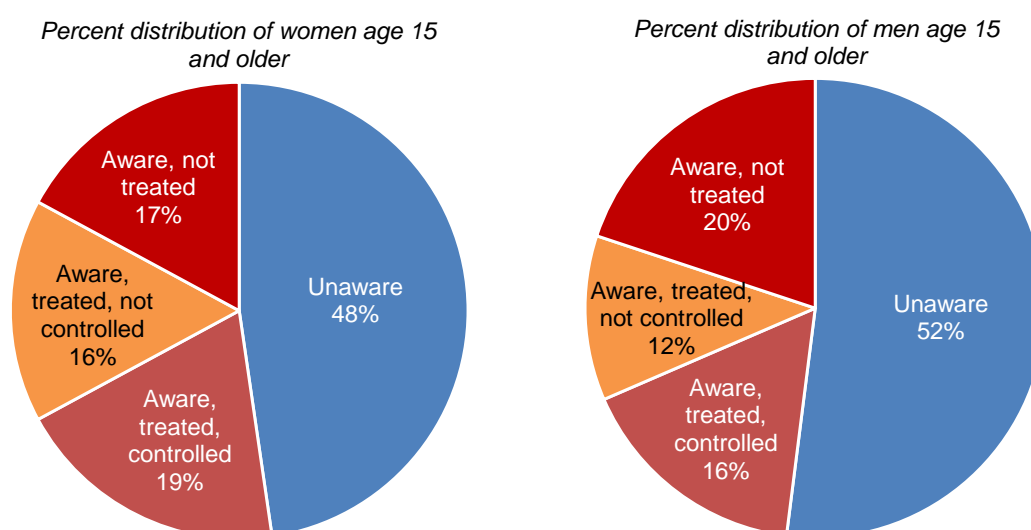


Note: Hypertension = SBP >140 mmHg or DBP >90 mmHg or taking antihypertensive medication.

14.5 AWARENESS, MEDICATION, AND CONTROL OF HYPERTENSION

It is important for individuals to be aware about their condition so that appropriate measures can be taken to bring their blood pressure under control. Data on levels of awareness and treatment status among women and men age 15 and older with raised blood pressure or hypertension are presented in **Figure 14.6**. The results show that 48% of women with raised blood pressure or hypertension are not aware that they have raised blood pressure. Nineteen percent of women with raised blood pressure or hypertension are aware about their condition, report taking medicine, and have their blood pressure controlled within the normal range. Another 16% of women are aware of their condition and taking medication but do not have their blood pressure controlled. Seventeen percent of women are aware about their condition but have not been treated.

Figure 14.6 Awareness of hypertension and treatment status



Similarly, 52% of men with raised blood pressure or hypertension are not aware that they have raised blood pressure. Sixteen percent of men with raised blood pressure or hypertension are aware about their condition, report taking medicine, and have their blood pressure controlled within the normal range. Another 12% of men are aware of their condition and taking medication but do not have their blood pressure controlled. Twenty percent of men are aware about their condition but have not been treated.

Although the overall rate of hypertension among adults has remained stable since 2016 (18% among women and 23% among men), hypertension is a serious health problem among adults age 45 and older and those who are obese. Approximately half of adults with high blood pressure are not aware about their condition and its implications in terms of premature disability and death. Many women and men in Nepal may suffer from hypertension but do not know it; hypertension is often termed the “silent killer” because of the lack of warning signs or symptoms. Educating the population about the adverse effects of hypertension and promoting blood pressure screening, particularly among older individuals, should be an important focus of health programs.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on blood pressure, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1.1** Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken by women
- **Table 14.1.2** Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken by men
- **Table 14.2.1** Blood pressure status of women
- **Table 14.2.2** Blood pressure status of men
- **Table 14.3.1** Prevalence of controlled hypertension among women
- **Table 14.3.2** Prevalence of controlled hypertension among men

Table 14.1.1 Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken by women

Percentage of women age 15 and above who have ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker and percentage who have been told by a doctor or other health worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, and among women who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the last 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control their blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker | Percentage ever told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health worker | Number of women | Among women who have been told by a doctor or other health worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were: | | | Number of women |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Told in the last 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension | Prescribed medication to control their blood pressure | Taking medication to control their blood pressure | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–29 | 68.2 | 3.3 | 2,148 | 60.4 | 24.2 | 3.4 | 71 |
| 15–19 | 38.0 | 1.3 | 717 | * | * | * | 9 |
| 20–24 | 78.7 | 3.5 | 748 | (49.3) | (15.5) | (2.9) | 26 |
| 25–29 | 88.4 | 5.2 | 683 | (68.1) | (34.3) | (4.7) | 36 |
| 30–44 | 89.9 | 9.9 | 1,679 | 70.0 | 40.9 | 32.9 | 166 |
| 30–34 | 89.6 | 5.3 | 642 | (61.8) | (19.4) | (12.8) | 34 |
| 35–39 | 90.0 | 11.8 | 563 | 68.9 | 34.2 | 25.2 | 67 |
| 40–44 | 90.1 | 13.8 | 474 | 75.3 | 58.9 | 51.1 | 66 |
| 45–69 | 84.6 | 25.4 | 1,563 | 73.1 | 66.8 | 54.6 | 398 |
| 45–49 | 86.2 | 20.6 | 347 | 71.0 | 60.0 | 50.6 | 72 |
| 50–54 | 86.0 | 25.0 | 394 | 72.1 | 62.9 | 48.7 | 99 |
| 55–59 | 80.9 | 23.2 | 328 | 77.2 | 73.3 | 53.9 | 76 |
| 60–64 | 87.2 | 31.6 | 286 | 69.1 | 68.9 | 58.6 | 90 |
| 65–69 | 81.1 | 29.4 | 209 | 78.4 | 69.7 | 64.0 | 61 |
| 70+ | 83.3 | 37.1 | 373 | 83.6 | 78.1 | 64.7 | 138 |
| 15–59 | 79.2 | 9.9 | 4,895 | 70.3 | 50.9 | 37.7 | 483 |
| 60+ | 84.1 | 33.4 | 868 | 78.0 | 73.5 | 62.7 | 290 |
| Nutritional status¹ | | | | | | | |
| Thin | 64.4 | 7.2 | 825 | 72.4 | 56.0 | 33.6 | 60 |
| Normal | 77.4 | 9.6 | 3,210 | 68.2 | 55.4 | 40.4 | 309 |
| Overweight | 91.0 | 20.8 | 1,302 | 73.5 | 65.0 | 55.4 | 271 |
| Obese | 96.3 | 31.9 | 406 | 83.9 | 59.2 | 52.5 | 130 |
| Not weighed and measured | * | * | 21 | * | * | * | 4 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.5 | 14.2 | 3,866 | 73.4 | 62.1 | 51.5 | 549 |
| Rural | 76.8 | 11.8 | 1,897 | 72.5 | 52.7 | 36.2 | 224 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 75.1 | 10.5 | 313 | (64.0) | (54.3) | (23.1) | 33 |
| Hill | 81.8 | 13.4 | 2,375 | 77.0 | 58.0 | 50.0 | 319 |
| Terai | 79.0 | 13.7 | 3,076 | 71.0 | 60.8 | 46.7 | 422 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 77.6 | 15.4 | 1,038 | 75.6 | 59.7 | 45.4 | 159 |
| Urban | 77.7 | 15.8 | 672 | 80.4 | 62.9 | 50.9 | 106 |
| Rural | 77.4 | 14.5 | 366 | 66.1 | 53.3 | 34.3 | 53 |
| Madhesh Province | 74.5 | 10.8 | 1,122 | 63.9 | 61.3 | 48.4 | 121 |
| Urban | 75.0 | 11.4 | 829 | 58.4 | 61.4 | 53.3 | 95 |
| Rural | 73.4 | 9.0 | 293 | (83.6) | (60.9) | (30.9) | 26 |
| Bagmati Province | 85.1 | 17.7 | 1,203 | 77.9 | 65.6 | 56.3 | 213 |
| Urban | 88.1 | 18.6 | 947 | 78.1 | 69.0 | 60.8 | 176 |
| Rural | 73.8 | 14.2 | 257 | (76.7) | (49.0) | (34.4) | 36 |
| Gandaki Province | 90.3 | 13.8 | 562 | 79.4 | 59.2 | 50.1 | 78 |
| Urban | 91.3 | 14.7 | 383 | 80.2 | 62.8 | 50.4 | 56 |
| Rural | 88.2 | 12.0 | 180 | (77.2) | (49.8) | (49.2) | 22 |
| Lumbini Province | 81.2 | 14.0 | 1,008 | 73.1 | 54.8 | 44.6 | 141 |
| Urban | 82.6 | 13.7 | 555 | 73.9 | 56.9 | 45.8 | 76 |
| Rural | 79.5 | 14.3 | 454 | 72.2 | 52.4 | 43.3 | 65 |
| Karnali Province | 70.5 | 8.0 | 336 | 58.5 | 34.9 | 18.5 | 27 |
| Urban | 73.6 | 10.4 | 184 | (54.5) | (26.5) | (18.5) | 19 |
| Rural | 66.6 | 5.0 | 151 | * | * | * | 8 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 76.6 | 7.0 | 494 | 63.0 | 50.2 | 19.1 | 35 |
| Urban | 77.1 | 7.0 | 296 | (64.7) | (51.6) | (21.7) | 21 |
| Rural | 76.0 | 7.1 | 198 | (60.3) | (48.2) | (15.2) | 14 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 81.7 | 20.6 | 2,359 | 77.0 | 67.5 | 52.5 | 485 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 76.0 | 10.4 | 1,467 | 68.3 | 46.0 | 34.8 | 153 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 82.0 | 13.8 | 779 | 70.2 | 51.0 | 41.9 | 107 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 69.3 | 6.6 | 688 | (63.6) | (34.2) | (18.0) | 46 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 78.5 | 6.2 | 1,704 | 69.5 | 49.7 | 45.3 | 106 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 76.4 | 8.2 | 996 | 72.4 | 53.4 | 49.5 | 82 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 81.4 | 3.4 | 709 | * | * | * | 24 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 97.8 | 12.6 | 227 | * | * | * | 29 |

Continued...

Table 14.1.1—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage who ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker | Percentage ever told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health worker | Number of women | Among women who have been told by a doctor or other health worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were: | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Told in the last 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension | Prescribed medication to control their blood pressure | Taking medication to control their blood pressure | Number of women |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 68.9 | 9.1 | 1,099 | 65.2 | 52.3 | 30.4 | 100 |
| Second | 74.7 | 11.8 | 1,228 | 70.0 | 50.0 | 36.4 | 145 |
| Middle | 80.1 | 11.2 | 1,086 | 77.7 | 61.4 | 46.2 | 122 |
| Fourth | 84.4 | 15.7 | 1,089 | 74.3 | 55.0 | 43.3 | 171 |
| Highest | 90.5 | 18.6 | 1,262 | 75.3 | 70.2 | 63.9 | 235 |
| Total | 79.9 | 13.4 | 5,763 | 73.2 | 59.4 | 47.1 | 773 |

Note: Total includes 7 women with missing information on education. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for women age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for women age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.21.1 and 11.21.2. Excludes pregnant women.

Table 14.1.2 Blood pressure measured and medication prescribed and taken by men

Percentage of men age 15 and above who have ever had their blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker and percentage who have been told by a doctor or other health worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension, and among men who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage told in the last 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage prescribed medication to control their blood pressure, and percentage taking medication to control their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker | Percentage ever told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health worker | Number of men | Among men who have been told by a doctor or other health worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were: | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Told in the last 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension | Prescribed medication to control their blood pressure | Taking medication to control their blood pressure | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–29 | 51.1 | 2.5 | 1,462 | (53.4) | (23.1) | (3.5) | 37 |
| 15–19 | 26.7 | 0.7 | 613 | * | * | * | 4 |
| 20–24 | 62.6 | 2.2 | 438 | * | * | * | 10 |
| 25–29 | 75.2 | 5.6 | 411 | (55.7) | (32.4) | (5.7) | 23 |
| 30–44 | 85.4 | 14.6 | 1,143 | 61.1 | 40.9 | 23.4 | 166 |
| 30–34 | 83.2 | 8.4 | 391 | (59.1) | (14.2) | (12.9) | 33 |
| 35–39 | 85.4 | 16.5 | 378 | 59.6 | 55.6 | 23.3 | 62 |
| 40–44 | 87.7 | 19.0 | 374 | 63.4 | 40.4 | 28.4 | 71 |
| 45–69 | 79.6 | 23.8 | 1,394 | 70.1 | 60.3 | 51.1 | 331 |
| 45–49 | 84.0 | 20.4 | 314 | 66.9 | 44.6 | 35.3 | 64 |
| 50–54 | 80.7 | 21.7 | 349 | 65.6 | 51.4 | 46.7 | 76 |
| 55–59 | 76.0 | 24.0 | 295 | 65.2 | 66.8 | 52.9 | 71 |
| 60–64 | 81.0 | 26.6 | 241 | 76.5 | 72.2 | 60.7 | 64 |
| 65–69 | 74.7 | 29.1 | 195 | (78.7) | (68.4) | (61.4) | 57 |
| 70+ | 84.7 | 32.1 | 335 | 75.5 | 74.1 | 64.6 | 108 |
| 15–59 | 70.0 | 11.6 | 3,563 | 62.8 | 46.2 | 32.7 | 414 |
| 60+ | 81.0 | 29.6 | 771 | 76.6 | 72.1 | 62.7 | 228 |
| Nutritional status¹ | | | | | | | |
| Thin | 46.3 | 5.6 | 612 | (70.1) | (57.3) | (44.8) | 34 |
| Normal | 71.3 | 11.0 | 2,667 | 67.7 | 57.3 | 42.8 | 295 |
| Overweight | 87.6 | 27.4 | 867 | 67.8 | 53.6 | 42.7 | 237 |
| Obese | 92.9 | 43.1 | 174 | 65.8 | 52.3 | 46.4 | 75 |
| Not weighed and measured | * | * | 13 | * | * | * | 1 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 74.7 | 15.6 | 2,918 | 68.5 | 58.8 | 48.7 | 455 |
| Rural | 66.1 | 13.2 | 1,416 | 65.9 | 47.2 | 30.6 | 187 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 65.4 | 10.4 | 240 | (77.7) | (55.1) | (25.2) | 25 |
| Hill | 77.0 | 17.1 | 1,774 | 59.3 | 51.7 | 42.6 | 304 |
| Terai | 68.7 | 13.5 | 2,320 | 75.1 | 59.1 | 45.6 | 314 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 66.3 | 15.6 | 808 | 65.7 | 51.4 | 35.4 | 126 |
| Urban | 66.0 | 15.5 | 519 | 66.2 | 53.4 | 41.6 | 80 |
| Rural | 66.9 | 15.8 | 289 | 64.9 | 47.7 | 24.5 | 46 |
| Madhesh Province | 65.4 | 12.5 | 781 | 85.3 | 60.1 | 50.3 | 98 |
| Urban | 66.1 | 12.6 | 561 | (87.5) | (62.8) | (55.1) | 71 |
| Rural | 63.5 | 12.3 | 221 | (79.6) | (53.2) | (37.6) | 27 |
| Bagmati Province | 78.1 | 17.5 | 1,005 | 64.1 | 63.6 | 54.2 | 176 |
| Urban | 81.6 | 18.7 | 802 | 62.4 | 66.4 | 58.8 | 150 |
| Rural | 64.2 | 12.7 | 203 | (73.6) | (47.4) | (27.6) | 26 |
| Gandaki Province | 85.1 | 19.3 | 412 | 65.7 | 44.8 | 36.8 | 80 |
| Urban | 84.4 | 16.5 | 286 | (67.9) | (48.1) | (40.7) | 47 |
| Rural | 86.7 | 25.8 | 126 | 62.3 | 40.1 | 31.1 | 32 |
| Lumbini Province | 71.5 | 12.9 | 765 | 69.7 | 53.6 | 43.9 | 99 |
| Urban | 77.9 | 14.3 | 423 | (76.1) | (55.3) | (47.0) | 60 |
| Rural | 63.7 | 11.2 | 342 | (59.6) | (50.8) | (39.0) | 38 |
| Karnali Province | 66.5 | 13.8 | 223 | 47.1 | 48.8 | 24.8 | 31 |
| Urban | 71.8 | 18.7 | 120 | (40.0) | (47.7) | (22.5) | 22 |
| Rural | 60.3 | 8.1 | 103 | * | * | * | 8 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 70.7 | 10.0 | 340 | 60.9 | 50.9 | 28.4 | 34 |
| Urban | 75.6 | 11.9 | 207 | (66.2) | (58.2) | (35.1) | 25 |
| Rural | 63.1 | 7.2 | 133 | * | * | * | 10 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 72.8 | 16.9 | 784 | 67.7 | 59.6 | 44.2 | 132 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 68.2 | 16.3 | 1,667 | 67.7 | 52.6 | 41.3 | 271 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 73.1 | 19.9 | 913 | 66.1 | 56.0 | 45.1 | 182 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 62.4 | 11.9 | 755 | 70.9 | 45.6 | 33.6 | 90 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 71.3 | 11.7 | 1,588 | 70.5 | 55.3 | 44.1 | 186 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 68.4 | 12.8 | 964 | 78.0 | 56.6 | 46.6 | 124 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 75.7 | 9.9 | 624 | 55.6 | 52.8 | 39.0 | 62 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 96.1 | 18.5 | 284 | (57.5) | (59.1) | (49.0) | 53 |

Continued...

Table 14.1.2—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage who ever had blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker | Percentage ever told they have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other health worker | Number of men | Among men who have been told by a doctor or other health worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, percentage who were: | | | Number of men |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Told in the last 12 months they have high blood pressure or hypertension | Prescribed medication to control their blood pressure | Taking medication to control their blood pressure | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 60.0 | 10.6 | 780 | 59.0 | 44.2 | 26.6 | 83 |
| Second | 64.8 | 11.9 | 828 | 64.1 | 45.8 | 36.6 | 99 |
| Middle | 72.9 | 12.7 | 825 | 66.3 | 53.1 | 37.7 | 105 |
| Fourth | 73.4 | 15.4 | 902 | 74.1 | 53.4 | 36.2 | 139 |
| Highest | 85.1 | 21.8 | 999 | 69.3 | 66.5 | 60.2 | 218 |
| Total | 71.9 | 14.8 | 4,334 | 67.7 | 55.4 | 43.4 | 643 |

Note: Total includes 10 men with missing information on education. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for men age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for men age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.21.3 and 11.21.4.

Table 14.2.1 Blood pressure status of women

Among women age 15 and above, percent distribution of blood pressure values, percentage having normal blood pressure and taking antihypertensive medication, and prevalence of hypertension, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Classification of blood pressure | | | | | | Total | Normal blood pressure and taking antihypertensive medication | Prevalence of hypertension ¹ | Number of women ² |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Normal | | | Elevated | | | | | | |
| | Optimal SBP <120 and DBP <80 mmHg | Normal SBP 120–129 and DBP 80–84 mmHg | High normal SBP 130–139 and DBP 85–89 mmHg | Mildly elevated (Grade 1) SBP 140–159 or DBP 90–99 mmHg | Moderately elevated (Grade 2) SBP 160–179 or DBP 100–109 mmHg | Severely elevated (Grade 3) SBP 180+ or DBP 110+ mmHg | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–29 | 80.1 | 12.4 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 2,148 |
| 15–19 | 85.9 | 9.5 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 717 |
| 20–24 | 80.5 | 13.1 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 748 |
| 25–29 | 73.6 | 14.8 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 683 |
| 30–44 | 60.5 | 17.8 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 13.5 | 1,679 |
| 30–34 | 68.2 | 15.5 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 642 |
| 35–39 | 57.0 | 21.4 | 10.9 | 9.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 12.9 | 563 |
| 40–44 | 54.1 | 16.9 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 21.7 | 474 |
| 45–69 | 39.8 | 17.7 | 14.6 | 17.8 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 35.4 | 1,563 |
| 45–49 | 45.6 | 22.6 | 11.0 | 14.7 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 27.7 | 347 |
| 50–54 | 39.2 | 15.5 | 16.2 | 17.8 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 32.9 | 394 |
| 55–59 | 37.8 | 17.7 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 37.4 | 328 |
| 60–64 | 37.1 | 15.9 | 17.8 | 21.3 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 40.5 | 286 |
| 65–69 | 37.6 | 16.4 | 13.1 | 17.7 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 42.7 | 209 |
| 70+ | 30.5 | 16.4 | 13.3 | 21.7 | 12.8 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 51.9 | 373 |
| 15–59 | 64.8 | 15.6 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 13.0 | 4,895 |
| 60+ | 34.4 | 16.2 | 14.8 | 20.6 | 10.2 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 45.9 | 868 |
| Previously diagnosed with high blood pressure by a health provider | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed | 24.6 | 15.2 | 16.2 | 25.9 | 12.8 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 70.0 | 773 |
| Diagnosed in the last 12 months | 20.2 | 14.8 | 17.0 | 28.5 | 13.5 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 76.9 | 566 |
| Not diagnosed in the last 12 months | 36.5 | 16.4 | 14.1 | 19.0 | 10.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 51.2 | 207 |
| Never diagnosed | 65.8 | 15.8 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 4,990 |
| Currently taking antihypertensive medication | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 25.5 | 14.2 | 15.5 | 25.8 | 14.1 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 55.2 | 100.0 | 364 |
| No | 62.6 | 15.8 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 5,399 |
| Nutritional status³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thin | 72.1 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 13.7 | 825 |
| Normal | 64.8 | 15.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 14.1 | 3,210 |
| Overweight | 48.7 | 19.2 | 14.0 | 12.5 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 24.4 | 1,302 |
| Obese | 38.0 | 19.9 | 14.9 | 18.0 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 36.4 | 406 |
| Not weighed and measured | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 19 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 59.6 | 16.1 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 18.3 | 3,866 |
| Rural | 61.5 | 15.0 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 17.2 | 1,897 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 57.9 | 14.0 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 20.2 | 313 |
| Hill | 56.9 | 17.5 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 19.4 | 2,375 |
| Terai | 63.0 | 14.5 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 16.6 | 3,076 |

Continued...

Table 14.2.1—Continued

| Background characteristic | Classification of blood pressure | | | | | | Total | Normal blood pressure and taking antihyper- tensive medication | Prevalence of hyper- tension ¹ | Number of women ² |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Normal | | | Elevated | | | | | | |
| | Optimal SBP <120 and DBP <80 mmHg | Normal SBP 120–129 and DBP 80–84 mmHg | High normal SBP 130– 139 and DBP 85–89 mmHg | Mildly elevated (Grade 1) SBP 140– 159 or DBP 90–99 mmHg | Moderately elevated (Grade 2) SBP 160– 179 or DBP 100–109 mmHg | Severely elevated (Grade 3) SBP 180+ or DBP 110+ mmHg | | | | |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 51.8 | 16.1 | 10.4 | 13.3 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 24.8 | 1,038 |
| Urban | 49.9 | 17.4 | 11.1 | 13.9 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 24.6 | 672 |
| Rural | 55.2 | 13.7 | 9.2 | 12.3 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 25.1 | 366 |
| Madhesh Province | 69.5 | 13.0 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 12.0 | 1,122 |
| Urban | 68.3 | 13.3 | 9.3 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 12.9 | 829 |
| Rural | 72.9 | 12.3 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 9.7 | 293 |
| Bagmati Province | 56.8 | 18.4 | 10.3 | 9.1 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 20.3 | 1,203 |
| Urban | 58.2 | 18.5 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 20.0 | 947 |
| Rural | 51.8 | 18.1 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 21.3 | 256 |
| Gandaki Province | 58.5 | 15.6 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 19.4 | 562 |
| Urban | 56.5 | 17.1 | 11.4 | 9.3 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 19.5 | 383 |
| Rural | 62.8 | 12.5 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 19.1 | 180 |
| Lumbini Province | 62.0 | 14.8 | 9.3 | 10.6 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 17.6 | 1,008 |
| Urban | 63.4 | 12.9 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 18.1 | 555 |
| Rural | 60.2 | 17.1 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 16.9 | 454 |
| Karnali Province | 61.7 | 16.7 | 10.3 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 336 |
| Urban | 56.1 | 18.3 | 12.6 | 7.8 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 14.0 | 184 |
| Rural | 68.6 | 14.7 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 9.6 | 151 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 62.7 | 15.6 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 14.2 | 494 |
| Urban | 61.0 | 16.3 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 14.8 | 296 |
| Rural | 65.4 | 14.7 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 13.4 | 198 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 47.9 | 16.8 | 11.5 | 14.5 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 29.1 | 2,359 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 65.7 | 14.3 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 13.2 | 1,467 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 57.9 | 15.6 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 18.8 | 779 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 74.5 | 12.7 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 688 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 70.9 | 15.5 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 1,704 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 68.5 | 15.8 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 9.3 | 996 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 74.3 | 15.1 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 5.8 | 709 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 72.3 | 14.5 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 8.8 | 227 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 59.6 | 13.7 | 9.0 | 12.3 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 19.4 | 1,099 |
| Second | 61.0 | 16.3 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 15.6 | 1,228 |
| Middle | 62.6 | 14.9 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 15.6 | 1,086 |
| Fourth | 59.1 | 17.0 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 18.0 | 1,089 |
| Highest | 59.1 | 16.4 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 20.9 | 1,262 |
| Total | 60.2 | 15.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 17.9 | 5,763 |

Note: When a respondent's SBP and DBP fall into different classifications, the respondent is classified into the higher classification of blood pressure. If blood pressure was measured 3 times, the average of the 2nd and 3rd blood pressure measurements is used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the 3rd blood pressure measurement is missing, the 2nd measurement is considered the average. If the 2nd and the 3rd blood pressure measurements are missing, the 1st measurement is considered the average. Total includes 7 cases with missing information on education. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, she had an average SBP level of 140 mmHg or above or an average DBP level of 90 mmHg or above or was currently taking antihypertensive medication. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.

² Includes pregnant women

³ Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for women age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for women age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.21.1 and 11.21.2. Excludes pregnant women.

Table 14.2.2 Blood pressure status of men

Among men age 15 and above, percent distribution of blood pressure values, percentage having normal blood pressure and taking antihypertensive medication, and prevalence of hypertension, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Classification of blood pressure | | | | | | Total | Normal blood pressure and taking antihypertensive medication | Prevalence of hypertension ¹ | Number of men |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Normal | | | Elevated | | | | | | |
| | Optimal SBP <120 and DBP <80 mmHg | Normal SBP 120–129 and DBP 80–84 mmHg | High normal SBP 130–139 and DBP 85–89 mmHg | Mildly elevated (Grade 1) SBP 140–159 or DBP 90–99 mmHg | Moderately elevated (Grade 2) SBP 160–179 or DBP 100–109 mmHg | Severely elevated (Grade 3) SBP 180+ or DBP 110+ mmHg | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–29 | 70.0 | 18.3 | 6.8 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 1,466 |
| 15–19 | 81.9 | 12.5 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 613 |
| 20–24 | 67.8 | 20.6 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 438 |
| 25–29 | 54.6 | 24.5 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 10.1 | 411 |
| 30–44 | 45.5 | 21.2 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 21.0 | 1,143 |
| 30–34 | 48.7 | 23.7 | 14.2 | 9.7 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 14.5 | 391 |
| 35–39 | 43.8 | 19.8 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 24.7 | 378 |
| 40–44 | 44.1 | 20.1 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 24.0 | 374 |
| 45–69 | 37.2 | 17.9 | 13.8 | 19.8 | 8.1 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 37.9 | 1,394 |
| 45–49 | 33.0 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 21.4 | 8.3 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 36.7 | 314 |
| 50–54 | 39.1 | 15.8 | 12.6 | 19.2 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 37.6 | 349 |
| 55–59 | 38.1 | 19.6 | 12.6 | 21.1 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 36.8 | 295 |
| 60–64 | 39.9 | 21.2 | 14.1 | 16.0 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 35.3 | 241 |
| 65–69 | 35.9 | 16.3 | 12.5 | 21.2 | 10.5 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 45.2 | 195 |
| 70+ | 33.9 | 17.4 | 15.7 | 19.7 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 45.4 | 335 |
| 15–59 | 53.2 | 19.0 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 18.7 | 3,563 |
| 60+ | 36.3 | 18.3 | 14.4 | 18.9 | 8.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 42.2 | 771 |
| Previously diagnosed with high blood pressure by a health provider | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ever diagnosed | 18.3 | 16.0 | 17.1 | 28.4 | 13.3 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 25.5 | 74.1 | 643 |
| Diagnosed in the last 12 months | 16.8 | 16.1 | 18.5 | 29.8 | 12.7 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 32.3 | 80.9 | 435 |
| Not diagnosed in the last 12 months | 21.5 | 15.8 | 14.3 | 25.4 | 14.6 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 59.8 | 208 |
| Never diagnosed | 55.8 | 19.4 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 3,691 |
| Currently taking antihypertensive medication | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 16.3 | 22.4 | 20.1 | 28.9 | 9.3 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 58.8 | 100.0 | 279 |
| No | 19.9 | 11.1 | 14.8 | 28.0 | 16.4 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 54.2 | 364 |
| Nutritional status² | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thin | 69.8 | 12.7 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 12.7 | 612 |
| Normal | 54.2 | 19.8 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 18.0 | 2,667 |
| Overweight | 28.7 | 21.3 | 16.6 | 21.2 | 8.9 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 40.0 | 867 |
| Obese | 28.2 | 15.2 | 19.8 | 23.3 | 12.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 11.9 | 48.7 | 174 |
| Not weighed and measured | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 13 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 48.6 | 18.8 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 25.3 | 2,918 |
| Rural | 53.4 | 19.2 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 17.9 | 1,416 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 56.1 | 13.7 | 11.1 | 14.3 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 19.9 | 240 |
| Hill | 49.9 | 20.5 | 11.2 | 12.7 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 23.0 | 1,774 |
| Terai | 49.9 | 18.2 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 23.2 | 2,320 |

Continued...

Table 14.2.2—Continued

| Background characteristic | Classification of blood pressure | | | | | | Total | Normal blood pressure and taking antihyper- tensive medication | Prevalence of hyper- tension ¹ | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | Normal | | | Elevated | | | | | | |
| | Optimal SBP <120 and DBP <80 mmHg | Normal SBP 120–129 and DBP 80–84 mmHg | High normal SBP 130– 139 and DBP 85–89 mmHg | Mildly elevated (Grade 1) SBP 140– 159 or DBP 90–99 mmHg | Moderately elevated (Grade 2) SBP 160– 179 or DBP 100–109 mmHg | Severely elevated (Grade 3) SBP 180+ or DBP 110+ mmHg | | | | |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 44.4 | 18.0 | 13.2 | 15.5 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 26.7 | 808 |
| Urban | 43.2 | 17.3 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 7.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 28.2 | 519 |
| Rural | 46.5 | 19.3 | 10.6 | 17.5 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 23.9 | 289 |
| Madhesh Province | 52.8 | 17.2 | 10.4 | 13.3 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 22.8 | 781 |
| Urban | 52.1 | 16.4 | 10.1 | 14.6 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 25.1 | 561 |
| Rural | 54.6 | 19.3 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 16.9 | 221 |
| Bagmati Province | 48.2 | 23.0 | 10.8 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 24.5 | 1,005 |
| Urban | 47.5 | 24.0 | 10.5 | 12.9 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 25.5 | 802 |
| Rural | 50.9 | 19.2 | 12.2 | 10.4 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 20.5 | 203 |
| Gandaki Province | 51.3 | 17.5 | 11.9 | 12.6 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 23.4 | 412 |
| Urban | 52.3 | 15.5 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 24.3 | 286 |
| Rural | 48.8 | 21.8 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 21.4 | 126 |
| Lumbini Province | 55.0 | 18.1 | 12.6 | 9.3 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 18.1 | 765 |
| Urban | 51.5 | 17.5 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 22.5 | 423 |
| Rural | 59.3 | 18.8 | 12.3 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 12.8 | 342 |
| Karnali Province | 54.6 | 17.8 | 12.4 | 10.3 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 17.7 | 223 |
| Urban | 48.3 | 17.9 | 16.4 | 11.0 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 21.3 | 120 |
| Rural | 62.1 | 17.7 | 7.6 | 9.6 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 13.5 | 103 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 49.1 | 17.1 | 12.0 | 16.3 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 23.1 | 340 |
| Urban | 46.6 | 16.3 | 11.3 | 19.2 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 27.7 | 207 |
| Rural | 53.1 | 18.4 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 15.9 | 133 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 42.3 | 18.2 | 12.8 | 15.7 | 8.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 31.6 | 784 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 49.7 | 19.1 | 12.0 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 22.8 | 1,677 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 45.2 | 19.3 | 13.0 | 15.1 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 27.6 | 913 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 55.2 | 18.8 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 17.1 | 755 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 55.4 | 17.8 | 10.5 | 11.8 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 19.2 | 1,588 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 51.5 | 18.5 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 21.2 | 964 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 61.5 | 16.6 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 16.2 | 624 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 46.5 | 26.4 | 14.7 | 10.1 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 18.9 | 284 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 55.4 | 16.2 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 18.9 | 780 |
| Second | 50.4 | 17.7 | 14.1 | 12.3 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 20.5 | 828 |
| Middle | 54.8 | 15.4 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 21.2 | 825 |
| Fourth | 46.8 | 21.2 | 10.3 | 14.4 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 23.8 | 902 |
| Highest | 45.2 | 22.8 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 28.7 | 999 |
| Total | 50.2 | 18.9 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 22.9 | 4,334 |

Note: When a respondent's SBP and DBP fall into different classifications, the respondent is classified into the higher classification of blood pressure. If blood pressure was measured 3 times, the average of the 2nd and 3rd blood pressure measurements is used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the 3rd blood pressure measurement is missing, the 2nd measurement is considered the average. If the 2nd and the 3rd blood pressure measurements are missing, the 1st measurement is considered the average. Total includes 10 cases with missing information on education. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, he had an average SBP level of 140 mmHg or above or an average DBP level of 90 mmHg or above or was currently taking antihypertensive medication. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.

² Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for men age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for men age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.21.3 and 11.21.4.

Table 14.3.1 Prevalence of controlled hypertension among women

Among women age 15 and older with hypertension, percentage with controlled hypertension, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Prevalence of controlled hypertension ¹ | Number of women with hypertension ² |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Age | | |
| 15–29 | 4.1 | 59 |
| 15–19 | * | 12 |
| 20–24 | * | 17 |
| 25–29 | (5.4) | 31 |
| 30–44 | 16.0 | 227 |
| 30–34 | 2.9 | 52 |
| 35–39 | 16.2 | 72 |
| 40–44 | 22.5 | 103 |
| 45–69 | 21.1 | 553 |
| 45–49 | 24.9 | 96 |
| 50–54 | 11.7 | 129 |
| 55–59 | 20.1 | 122 |
| 60–64 | 28.0 | 116 |
| 65–69 | 23.3 | 89 |
| 70+ | 23.3 | 194 |
| 15–59 | 16.2 | 635 |
| 60+ | 24.6 | 399 |
| Previously diagnosed with high blood pressure by a health provider | | |
| Ever diagnosed | 37.1 | 541 |
| Diagnosed in the last 12 months | 37.5 | 435 |
| Not diagnosed in the last 12 months | 35.5 | 106 |
| Never diagnosed | 0.0 | 492 |
| Currently taking antihypertensive medication | | |
| Yes | 55.2 | 364 |
| No | 0.0 | 670 |
| Nutritional status³ | | |
| Thin | 6.6 | 113 |
| Normal | 16.0 | 452 |
| Overweight | 26.3 | 318 |
| Obese | 25.4 | 148 |
| Not weighed and measured | * | 3 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 22.2 | 706 |
| Rural | 13.5 | 327 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 7.9 | 63 |
| Hill | 20.1 | 461 |
| Terai | 20.3 | 510 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 12.3 | 257 |
| Urban | 12.2 | 165 |
| Rural | 12.5 | 92 |
| Madhesh Province | 25.9 | 135 |
| Urban | 28.8 | 107 |
| Rural | (15.3) | 28 |
| Bagmati Province | 28.8 | 244 |
| Urban | 33.7 | 190 |
| Rural | 11.8 | 55 |
| Gandaki Province | 20.5 | 109 |
| Urban | 23.2 | 75 |
| Rural | 14.7 | 34 |
| Lumbini Province | 20.4 | 177 |
| Urban | 21.5 | 100 |
| Rural | 18.9 | 77 |
| Karnali Province | 6.0 | 40 |
| Urban | 6.6 | 26 |
| Rural | (4.9) | 15 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 4.2 | 70 |
| Urban | 3.2 | 44 |
| Rural | 5.8 | 27 |

Continued...

Table 14.3.1—Continued

| Background characteristic | Prevalence of controlled hypertension ¹ | Number of women with hypertension ² |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Education | | |
| No education | 18.3 | 687 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 17.9 | 193 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 19.8 | 147 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | (12.1) | 47 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 25.6 | 134 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 28.8 | 93 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | (18.2) | 41 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | 20 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 9.1 | 213 |
| Second | 13.8 | 192 |
| Middle | 18.4 | 169 |
| Fourth | 19.0 | 196 |
| Highest | 32.9 | 263 |
| Total | 19.4 | 1,033 |

Note: When a respondent's SBP and DBP fall into different classifications, the respondent is classified into the higher classification of blood pressure. If blood pressure was measured 3 times, the average of the 2nd and 3rd blood pressure measurements is used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the 3rd blood pressure measurement is missing, the 2nd measurement is considered the average. If the 2nd and the 3rd blood pressure measurements are missing, the 1st measurement is considered the average. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ Controlled hypertension is measured among persons with hypertension and is defined as having an SBP less than 140 and DBP less than 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication.

² A woman is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, she had an average SBP level of 140 mmHg or above or an average DBP level of 90 mmHg or above or was currently taking antihypertensive medication. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.

³ Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for women age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for women age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.21.1 and 11.21.2. Excludes pregnant women.

Table 14.3.2 Prevalence of controlled hypertension among men

Among men age 15 and older with hypertension, percentage with controlled hypertension, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Prevalence of controlled hypertension ¹ | Number of men with hypertension ² |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Age | | |
| 15–29 | 1.8 | 73 |
| 15–19 | * | 10 |
| 20–24 | * | 21 |
| 25–29 | (3.1) | 42 |
| 30–44 | 10.7 | 240 |
| 30–34 | 7.5 | 57 |
| 35–39 | 10.8 | 93 |
| 40–44 | 12.6 | 90 |
| 45–69 | 18.1 | 528 |
| 45–49 | 10.4 | 115 |
| 50–54 | 13.7 | 131 |
| 55–59 | 19.4 | 108 |
| 60–64 | 29.7 | 85 |
| 65–69 | 22.0 | 88 |
| 70+ | 27.3 | 152 |
| 15–59 | 11.7 | 668 |
| 60+ | 26.5 | 325 |
| Previously diagnosed with high blood pressure by a health provider | | |
| Ever diagnosed | 34.4 | 476 |
| Diagnosed in the last 12 months | 39.9 | 352 |
| Not diagnosed in the last 12 months | 19.0 | 124 |
| Never diagnosed | 0.0 | 517 |
| Currently taking antihypertensive medication | | |
| Yes | 58.8 | 279 |
| No | 0.0 | 197 |
| Nutritional status³ | | |
| Thin | 10.0 | 78 |
| Normal | 16.2 | 479 |
| Overweight | 16.2 | 347 |
| Obese | 24.5 | 85 |
| Not weighed and measured | * | 4 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 18.3 | 739 |
| Rural | 11.3 | 254 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 4.0 | 48 |
| Hill | 20.0 | 408 |
| Terai | 15.0 | 538 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 8.4 | 215 |
| Urban | 11.7 | 146 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 69 |
| Madhesh Province | 13.6 | 178 |
| Urban | 14.3 | 141 |
| Rural | 11.3 | 37 |
| Bagmati Province | 26.8 | 246 |
| Urban | 29.4 | 205 |
| Rural | 13.8 | 42 |
| Gandaki Province | 17.0 | 96 |
| Urban | 15.8 | 69 |
| Rural | 19.9 | 27 |
| Lumbini Province | 21.0 | 139 |
| Urban | 19.3 | 95 |
| Rural | (24.9) | 44 |
| Karnali Province | 14.2 | 39 |
| Urban | (18.4) | 26 |
| Rural | (6.3) | 14 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 5.7 | 78 |
| Urban | 6.8 | 57 |
| Rural | (2.7) | 21 |

Continued...

Table 14.3.2—Continued

| Background characteristic | Prevalence of controlled hypertension ¹ | Number of men with hypertension ² |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Education | | |
| No education | 15.3 | 248 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 16.2 | 381 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 18.5 | 252 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 11.6 | 129 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 15.0 | 305 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 14.8 | 204 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 15.5 | 101 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | (34.5) | 54 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 7.6 | 148 |
| Second | 13.1 | 169 |
| Middle | 15.9 | 174 |
| Fourth | 8.7 | 215 |
| Highest | 29.4 | 287 |
| Total | 16.5 | 993 |

Note: When a respondent's SBP and DBP fall into different classifications, the respondent is classified into the higher classification of blood pressure. If blood pressure was measured 3 times, the average of the 2nd and 3rd blood pressure measurements is used to classify individuals with respect to hypertension. If the 3rd blood pressure measurement is missing, the 2nd measurement is considered the average. If the 2nd and the 3rd blood pressure measurements are missing, the 1st measurement is considered the average. Total includes 5 cases with missing information on education. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure

DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ Controlled hypertension is measured among persons with hypertension and is defined as having an SBP less than 140 and DBP less than 90 mmHg and currently taking antihypertensive medication.

² A man is classified as having hypertension if, at the time of the survey, he had an average SBP level of 140 mmHg or above or an average DBP level of 90 mmHg or above or was currently taking antihypertensive medication. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to represent a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it provides a statistical description of the survey population at the time of the survey.

³ Nutritional status is defined using body mass index (BMI) for men age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for men age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.21.3 and 11.21.4.

Key Findings

- **Employment and control over earnings:** 76% of currently married women age 15–49 were employed at any time in the past 12 months, and 48% earned cash for their work. Forty-four percent of women who received cash earnings made decisions mainly alone about the use of their earnings.
- **Ownership of assets:** 15% of men own a house and 16% own land alone or jointly, as compared with 8% and 11% of women, respectively. The majority of women who own a house or land have a title/deed and have their name on it.
- **Mobile phones and bank accounts:** 80% of women and 92% of men have any type of mobile phone, with 60% of women and 74% of men owning a smartphone. Forty-nine percent of women and 53% of men reported having and using a bank account.
- **Participation in decision making:** 48% of currently married women participate alone or jointly with their husband in decisions regarding their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives.
- **Attitudes towards wife beating:** 19% of women and 17% of men agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason. These percentages are much lower than they were in 2016.
- **Negotiating safer sexual relations:** 84% of women and 73% of men agree that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual relations with her husband if she knows that he has sexual relations with other women, and 90% of women and 94% of men agree that a wife is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows that he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI). Ninety-one percent of currently married women report that they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sex, and 78% report that they can ask their husband to use a condom.
- **Participation in decision making on sexual and reproductive health:** 63% of married women make their own informed decisions on three crucial aspects of their sexual and reproductive health (sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care).

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The chapter also examines women's and men's ownership of assets including houses, land, and mobile phones as well as their use of bank accounts and mobile-money-service providers. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define three different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household

decision making, women's attitudes towards wife beating, and women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labor in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Almost all men (98%) age 15–49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, as compared with 76% of currently married women (**Table 15.1**).

About half (48%) of employed women work for cash (cash only or cash and in-kind), compared with 88% of men. The proportion of employed women who are not paid for the work they do is about 4.5 times that for men (46% of women versus 10% of men).

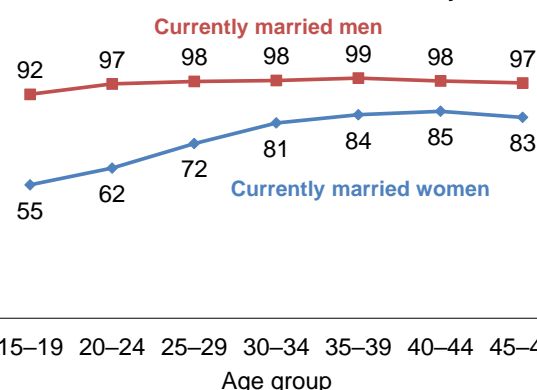
Trends: The proportion of married women who were employed in the last 12 months has increased by 8 percentage points since 2016. Sixty-eight percent of currently married women were employed in 2016, a lower percentage than in 2011 (77%) and 2006 (83%). In contrast, married men's participation in the workforce has remained relatively constant (at over 97%) during the same time period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Married women's participation in employment increases with age, from 55% among those age 15–19 to 85% among those age 40–44 and declines slightly among those age 45–49 to 83%. In contrast, married men's participation in employment is high (92%) even in the youngest age group (**Figure 15.1**).
- Married women age 15–19 and age 20–24 are more likely to not be paid for their work (71% and 56%, respectively) than older women.

Figure 15.1 Employment by age

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey



15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

Forty-four percent of currently married women who receive cash earnings decide for themselves about how their earnings are used, while nearly half (49%) decide how their earnings are used jointly with their husbands (**Figure 15.2**). Overall, 93% of women participate in decision making regarding use of their own earnings. Only 5% of women say that their husbands mainly decide how their earnings are used.

A majority of women (71%) earn less than their husbands. Overall, only 8% of women with cash earnings said that they earn more than their husbands, and 18% said that they earn about the same as their husbands (**Table 15.2.1**).

Trends: The proportion of married women who decide alone how their earnings are used rose from 31% in 2006 to 52%–53% in 2011 and 2016 before declining to 44% in 2022; the proportion who participate alone or jointly with their husband in decisions about how their earnings are used increased from 87% in 2006 to 93% in 2011, dropped again to 87% in 2016, and then increased to 93% in 2022. The proportion of women earning more than their husband has remained unchanged at 8% since 2011.

Patterns by background characteristics

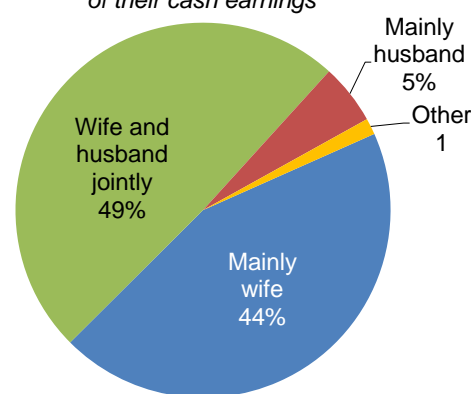
- Fifty-four percent of married women with no living children decide for themselves how their cash earnings are used. This proportion decreases steadily with increasing numbers of living children. Only 34% of women with five or more living children mainly make their own decisions about how their cash earnings are used.
- The proportion of women who mainly decide how their cash earnings are used is higher in urban areas (47%) than in rural areas (37%).
- Women in Karnali Province are less likely than women in the other provinces to decide on their own how their cash earnings are used. Only 33% of women in Karnali Province decide on their own how their earnings are used, as compared with 51% in Bagmati Province.
- Fifty-seven percent of women with more than a secondary education decide on their own how their cash earnings are used, as compared with 41% of women with no education.

15.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Only 32% of currently married men who are employed decide for themselves how their cash earnings are used, while 54% make these decisions jointly with their wives (**Table 15.2.2**). Men's and women's reports

Figure 15.2 Control over women's earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey by who mainly makes the decision about the use of their cash earnings



differ with respect to control over men's cash earnings, with a lower proportion of women than men claiming that the husband alone controls his earnings (20% versus 32%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of married men who make decisions mainly alone on the use of their own earnings varies by province. Nineteen percent of men in Karnali Province make decisions about their own earnings mainly alone, as compared with 41% of men in Bagmati Province.
- The percentage of men who decide mainly alone how their earnings are used tends to increase with increasing wealth. Twenty-eight percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile mainly make decisions on their own the use of their income, compared with 36% of men in the highest wealth quintile.

15.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

15.4.1 Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else.

Documentation of ownership of a house or land

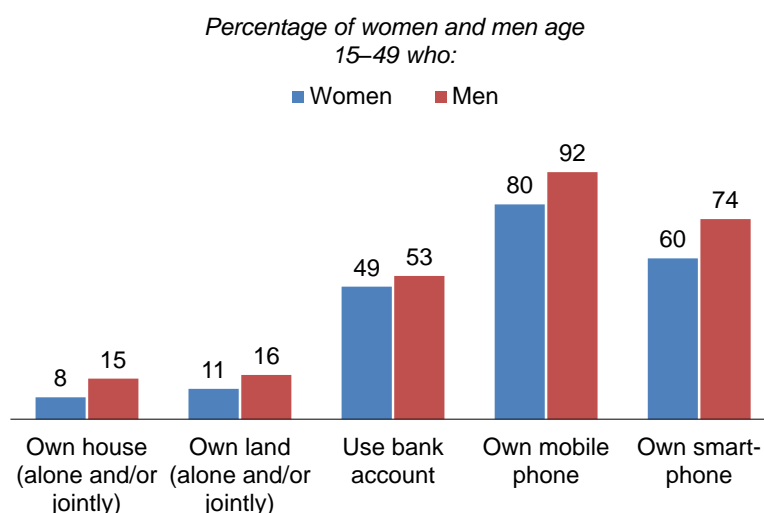
Respondents whose name is on the title/deed or other government-recognized document.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Table 15.3.1 and **Table 15.3.2** show patterns of house and land ownership among women and men age 15–49 by their current marital status. In Nepal, a higher proportion of men than women own a house or land. Fifteen percent of men own a house and 16% own land alone or jointly, as compared with 8% and 11% of women, respectively (**Figure 15.3**).

Eighty percent of women who own a house have a title/deed, and almost all have their name on the title/deed (**Table 15.4.1**). Similarly, among women who own land, 89% have a title/deed and almost all have their name on the title/deed (**Table 15.5.1**). In the case of men who own a house, 88% have a title/deed, and 86% have their name on the title/deed. Among men who own land, 95% have a title/deed and 94% have their name on the title/deed (**Table 15.4.2** and **Table 15.5.2**).

Figure 15.3 Ownership of assets



Patterns by background characteristics

- Ownership of a house or land increases with age. For example, 1% each of women and men age 15–19 own a house, as compared with 22% of women and 48% of men age 45–49 (**Table 15.4.1** and **Table 15.4.2**).
- Only 7% of women from the Dalit ethnic group own a house and only 69% of these women have a title/deed, with 67% having their name on the title/deed. These percentages are the lowest among all of

the ethnic groups (**Table 15.4.1**). A similar pattern is observed regarding land ownership among women, although Muslim women are somewhat less likely than Dalit women to own land (**Table 15.5.1**).

- The proportion of women who have a title/deed for the house they own ranges from a low of 46% among those in Karnali Province to a high of 96% among those in Lumbini Province (**Table 15.4.1**). However, men in Karnali Province (98%) are more likely to have a title/deed for their house than those in the other provinces (**Table 15.4.2**).
- Women's possession of a title/deed for the house they own varies according to wealth; 88% of women in the highest wealth quintile who own a house have a title/deed for the house, compared with 59% of women in the lowest wealth quintile (**Table 15.4.1**). In contrast, there are only slight variations across wealth quintiles among men (**Table 15.4.2**).
- The proportion of women who have a title/deed for land is lower among those in the lowest wealth quintile (71%) than among those in the other quintiles (89% or higher) (**Table 15.5.1**). Among men who own land, possession of a title/deed varies only minimally by wealth (**Table 15.5.2**).

15.4.2 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

Use of bank accounts or mobile-money-service providers

Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Nationally, 80% of women own any type of mobile phone, including 60% who own a smartphone (**Table 15.6.1**). Ownership of a mobile phone is higher among men than women, with 92% of men owning a mobile phone and 74% owning a smartphone (**Table 15.6.2**). Only 9% of women reported that they used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, as compared with 20% of men.

Nearly half (49%) of women reported having and using a bank account (**Figure 15.3**), and 40% reported that they deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months. The percentages among men are slightly higher (53% and 43%, respectively).

Overall, 50% of women and 55% of men have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Possession of any type of mobile phone is highest among women age 25–29 (91%) and men age 20–29 (97%) (**Table 15.6.1** and **Table 15.6.2**). Possession of a smartphone is less common among women and men age 45–49 (37% and 47%, respectively) than among those age 20–24 (73% and 90%, respectively).
- There are considerable differences in possession of any type of mobile phone by province, and the variations are more distinct among women than men. The proportion of women who possess a mobile phone range from a low of 64% in Madhesh Province to a high of 92% in Gandaki Province.
- Use of a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months varies by education among both women and men. For instance, 63% of women and 76% of men with more than a secondary education used a mobile phone for financial transactions, as compared with 1% each of women and men with no education.

- The proportion of women who have and use a bank account increases from 16% among those age 15–19 to 65% among those age 30–34 before declining slightly to 61% among those age 45–49.
- Brahmin/Chhetri women and men are more likely (60% and 69%, respectively) than women and men in the other ethnic groups to have and use a bank account.
- The proportion of women and men who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months varies greatly by province. The proportion among women varies from a low of 34% in Madhesh Province to a high of 66% each in Bagmati Province and Gandaki Province (**Table 15.6.1**), while the proportion among men ranges from 42% in Madhesh Province to 69% in Bagmati Province (**Table 15.6.2**).

15.5 PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) their own health care and (2) major household purchases.

Sample: Currently married men age 15–49

Half (50%) of currently married women usually make decisions about their own health care in joint consultation with their husband (**Table 15.7**). Only about one in five women (22%) make independent decisions about their own health care, while 21% report that such decisions are mainly made by their husband. By contrast, 49% of married men say that they make decisions mainly alone about their own health care.

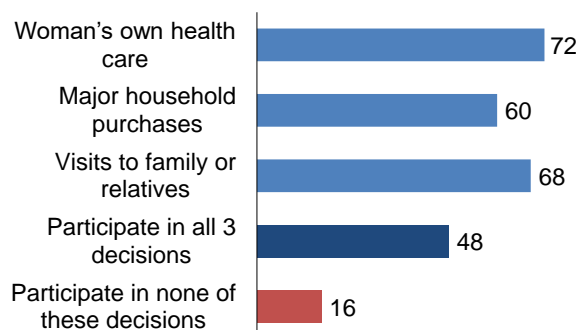
Overall, 48% of married women participate in all three specified household decisions alone or jointly with their husband; 72% participate in decisions about their own health care, 68% participate in decisions about visiting family or relatives, and 60% participate in decisions about major household purchases (**Table 15.8.1** and **Figure 15.4**). Two-thirds (66%) of married men participate in both of the specified household decisions; 90% participate in decisions about their own health care, and 67% participate in decisions about major household purchases (**Table 15.8.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Married women's and men's participation in household decision making tends to increase with age. For example, 15% of women age 15–19 participate in all three decisions, as compared with more than one in every two women age 30 or older (**Table 15.8.1**). Similarly, the percentage of men who participate in both specified decisions increase from 30% among those age 15–19 to 74% or more among those age 35 or older (**Table 15.8.2**).

Figure 15.4 Women's participation in decision making

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 participating in specific decisions



- Women's participation in all three decisions alone or jointly with their husband increases with number of living children. Only 28% of women with no children participate in all three decisions, while this proportion increases to 49% or more among those with one or more children (**Table 15.8.1**). A similar pattern is observed among men; only 44% of men with no children participate in both decisions, compared with 87% of those with five or more children (**Table 15.8.2**).
- The percentage of women who participate in all three decisions is lowest in the Madhesi (38%) and Muslim (37%) ethnic groups and highest in the Brahmin/Chhetri group (54%) (**Table 15.8.1**).
- Madhesh Province has the lowest proportion of women (39%) who participate in all three decisions, while Gandaki Province has the highest (59%).
- The percentage of women who participate in all three decisions is much higher among those with more than a secondary education (62%) than among those with no education (49%), a basic education (47%), or a secondary education (46%) (**Table 15.8.1**).

15.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer "yes" in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Nationally, 19% of women and 17% of men agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason (**Table 15.9.1** and **Table 15.9.2**). The most common reason for which wife beating was justified by both women and men was neglecting the children (15% and 13%, respectively).

Trends: The proportion of women and men who justify wife beating has been declining over time. The proportion declined from 29% in 2016 to 19% in 2022 among women and from 23% in 2016 to 17% in 2022 among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men age 15–19 are more likely to agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason (21% and 24%, respectively) than those age 45–49 (16% and 14%, respectively).
- Women (22%) and men (21%) from the Dalit ethnic group are more likely to agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife than women and men in other ethnic groups.
- Women and men in Karnali Province are more likely to justify wife beating (25% each) than women and men in the other provinces.
- Women's and men's justification of wife beating declines with increasing education. For example, 18% of women and 23% of men with no education agree that wife beating is justified for at least one reason, as compared with only 6% of women and 3% of men with more than a secondary education.

15.7 NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she

knows he has sex with other women and asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Overall, 84% of women and 73% of men agree that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual relations with her husband if she knows that he has sexual relations with other women, and 90% of women and 94% of men agree that a wife is justified in asking that her husband use a condom if she knows that he has an STI (**Table 15.10**).

Ability to Negotiate Sexual Relations with Husband

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husband, currently married women were asked whether they could say no to their husband if they did not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they could ask their husband to use a condom.

Nationally, 91% of currently married women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sex, and 78% can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 15.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportions of women who can refuse sex and negotiate condom use are lower among those in the Muslim ethnic group than among those in the other groups. For example, 76% of Muslim women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sex and 42% can negotiate condom use, as compared with 95% and 90%, respectively, of Brahmin/Chhetri women.
- Women's ability to refuse sex and negotiate condom use varies by education. Eighty-five percent of women with no education can refuse sex and 62% can ask their husband to use a condom, compared with 98% and 96%, respectively, of women with more than a secondary education.

15.8 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING REGARDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health

Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Table 15.12 presents the proportion of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, which corresponds to SDG 5.6.1.

Nationally, 63% of currently married women make informed decisions on all three crucial aspects of their sexual and reproductive health.

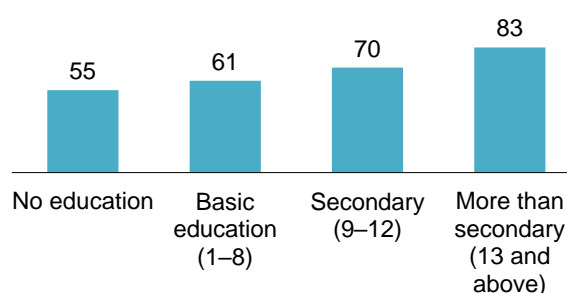
Patterns by background characteristics

- Only 37% of currently married women age 15–19 make all three informed decisions about their sexual and reproductive health, as compared with 61%–70% of women age 25 and above.

- Muslim women are less likely to make all three of these informed decisions than women in other ethnic groups. For example, 38% of Muslim women make these decisions, compared with 71% of Brahmin/Chhetri women and 69% of Janajati women.
- The proportion of women who make all three informed decisions is lowest in Madhesh Province (43%) and highest in Gandaki Province (74%).
- Women's ability to make informed decisions about their own sexual and reproductive health is more a function of their educational attainment than their household wealth status. The proportion of women who make all three decisions increases with increasing education, from 55% among those with no education to 83% among those with more than a secondary education (**Figure 15.5**), while the proportion varies inconsistently by household wealth.

Figure 15.5 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health by education

Percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care



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Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age | Among currently married respondents: | | Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the last 12 months, by type of earnings | | | | | Number of respondents |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Percentage employed in last 12 months | Number of respondents | Cash only | Cash and in-kind | In-kind only | Not paid | Total | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 55.0 | 563 | 18.9 | 3.3 | 6.9 | 70.9 | 100.0 | 310 |
| 20–24 | 61.9 | 1,783 | 31.6 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 55.5 | 100.0 | 1,103 |
| 25–29 | 72.0 | 2,198 | 43.0 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 1,583 |
| 30–34 | 80.5 | 2,027 | 45.4 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 41.6 | 100.0 | 1,632 |
| 35–39 | 83.9 | 1,906 | 44.0 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 1,599 |
| 40–44 | 85.3 | 1,515 | 40.1 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 44.6 | 100.0 | 1,291 |
| 45–49 | 82.8 | 1,188 | 35.8 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 46.1 | 100.0 | 983 |
| Total | 76.1 | 11,180 | 40.0 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 8,502 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 92.3 | 46 | (75.0) | (2.8) | (0.0) | (22.2) | 100.0 | 42 |
| 20–24 | 96.6 | 301 | 80.7 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 291 |
| 25–29 | 97.6 | 514 | 83.0 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 502 |
| 30–34 | 98.0 | 561 | 82.6 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 550 |
| 35–39 | 99.0 | 609 | 79.5 | 8.6 | 1.8 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 603 |
| 40–44 | 97.8 | 586 | 77.7 | 11.6 | 1.2 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 573 |
| 45–49 | 97.0 | 485 | 66.2 | 17.0 | 3.6 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 470 |
| Total | 97.7 | 3,101 | 78.3 | 9.7 | 1.9 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 3,031 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: | | | | | Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings: | | | | | Total | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Total | More | Less | About the same | Husband has no earnings | Don't know | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 50.7 | 32.5 | 3.3 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 82.5 | 9.7 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 69 |
| 20–24 | 39.8 | 50.1 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 77.9 | 10.2 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 407 |
| 25–29 | 46.0 | 48.3 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 76.2 | 14.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 781 |
| 30–34 | 47.8 | 47.5 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 74.2 | 16.5 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 871 |
| 35–39 | 44.2 | 50.1 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 69.4 | 20.2 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 843 |
| 40–44 | 41.5 | 51.3 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 65.7 | 18.2 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 638 |
| 45–49 | 41.4 | 50.6 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 60.7 | 27.0 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 455 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 53.7 | 41.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 72.0 | 16.8 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 352 |
| 1–2 | 44.1 | 49.1 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 71.5 | 17.7 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,450 |
| 3–4 | 43.1 | 50.3 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 70.3 | 17.1 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,083 |
| 5+ | 34.2 | 58.9 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 72.8 | 19.3 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 179 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 42.0 | 51.1 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 63.6 | 25.3 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,183 |
| Dalit | 49.8 | 43.1 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 83.5 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 601 |
| Janajati | 43.9 | 49.2 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 69.7 | 17.8 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,736 |
| Madhesi | 43.8 | 51.7 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 76.4 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 435 |
| Muslim | 45.5 | 51.4 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 89.9 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 47.0 | 46.9 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 71.9 | 17.1 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,930 |
| Rural | 37.0 | 55.1 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 69.5 | 18.7 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,134 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 42.7 | 49.3 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 71.3 | 17.4 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 227 |
| Hill | 44.3 | 50.2 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 64.1 | 23.2 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,736 |
| Terai | 44.3 | 48.3 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 77.1 | 12.8 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,101 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 41.0 | 51.3 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 71.3 | 20.1 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 802 |
| Urban | 43.1 | 49.3 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 73.6 | 18.4 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 533 |
| Rural | 36.8 | 55.4 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 66.8 | 23.4 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 269 |
| Madhesh Province | 47.1 | 47.1 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 84.1 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 607 |
| Urban | 48.6 | 46.9 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 84.9 | 6.8 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 445 |
| Rural | 43.0 | 47.8 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 81.9 | 8.7 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Bagmati Province | 50.7 | 44.5 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 66.6 | 22.5 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,143 |
| Urban | 53.7 | 42.1 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 67.6 | 21.2 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 943 |
| Rural | 36.6 | 55.8 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 62.1 | 28.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 201 |
| Gandaki Province | 46.5 | 49.2 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 67.2 | 18.3 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 386 |
| Urban | 48.6 | 47.5 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 68.9 | 17.9 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Rural | 39.4 | 54.7 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 61.6 | 19.3 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Lumbini Province | 39.4 | 50.4 | 8.3 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 71.9 | 16.4 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 655 |
| Urban | 40.5 | 47.3 | 10.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 70.5 | 17.4 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 417 |
| Rural | 37.5 | 55.9 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 74.4 | 14.6 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 238 |
| Karnali Province | 32.7 | 60.2 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 67.1 | 15.3 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 207 |
| Urban | 40.9 | 55.4 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 66.6 | 14.7 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Rural | 21.4 | 66.9 | 9.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 67.7 | 16.1 | 7.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 37.2 | 56.0 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 69.2 | 15.3 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 264 |
| Urban | 36.5 | 57.4 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 69.7 | 16.1 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Rural | 38.5 | 53.1 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 68.2 | 13.6 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 88 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 40.5 | 50.5 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 74.9 | 14.6 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,196 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 45.5 | 48.0 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 72.2 | 16.4 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,269 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 45.8 | 47.5 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 71.7 | 16.1 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 703 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 45.0 | 48.6 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 72.9 | 16.9 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 566 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 43.7 | 50.5 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 67.5 | 20.7 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,301 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 41.7 | 51.2 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 71.6 | 19.1 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 745 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 46.3 | 49.5 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 62.1 | 22.7 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 556 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 56.6 | 43.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 68.7 | 20.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 36.6 | 55.4 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 70.8 | 15.8 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 590 |
| Second | 38.4 | 52.4 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 75.8 | 14.0 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 735 |
| Middle | 42.7 | 48.9 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 73.6 | 15.3 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 790 |
| Fourth | 47.9 | 46.7 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 71.9 | 15.9 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 931 |
| Highest | 50.7 | 45.7 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 65.7 | 24.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,017 |
| Total | 44.2 | 49.2 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 71.2 | 17.5 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4,064 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Men | | | | | | Women | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------|-------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| | Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used: | | | | | Number of men | Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used: | | | | | Number of women |
| | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Total | | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Total | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | (9.4) | (49.5) | (19.9) | (21.1) | 100.0 | 33 | 4.1 | 43.1 | 19.7 | 33.1 | 100.0 | 526 |
| 20–24 | 2.0 | 43.0 | 33.5 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 251 | 6.8 | 53.2 | 21.0 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 1,738 |
| 25–29 | 4.5 | 51.3 | 33.1 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 451 | 11.3 | 58.8 | 20.9 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 2,160 |
| 30–34 | 7.8 | 53.5 | 32.8 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 499 | 14.5 | 64.7 | 17.2 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 1,987 |
| 35–39 | 10.2 | 57.7 | 29.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 531 | 14.3 | 65.0 | 19.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,869 |
| 40–44 | 10.6 | 54.1 | 33.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 512 | 13.2 | 63.6 | 22.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,457 |
| 45–49 | 10.0 | 58.3 | 31.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 392 | 12.3 | 64.2 | 22.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,132 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 3.5 | 46.7 | 32.9 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 308 | 6.4 | 53.8 | 21.2 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 1,002 |
| 1–2 | 6.8 | 57.4 | 30.1 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 1,530 | 11.7 | 61.3 | 19.1 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 6,306 |
| 3–4 | 12.2 | 49.9 | 34.9 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 709 | 13.3 | 60.8 | 21.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 3,035 |
| 5+ | 11.1 | 47.8 | 39.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 121 | 12.4 | 61.7 | 25.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 525 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 4.6 | 60.5 | 30.9 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 654 | 9.3 | 66.5 | 20.5 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 2,933 |
| Dalit | 8.3 | 49.9 | 34.9 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 393 | 14.4 | 55.8 | 18.6 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 1,692 |
| Janajati | 7.1 | 62.4 | 26.5 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 1,012 | 12.8 | 65.3 | 17.8 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 3,945 |
| Madhesi | 12.3 | 36.3 | 40.8 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 484 | 10.1 | 48.9 | 26.1 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 1,775 |
| Muslim | 16.8 | 29.3 | 39.6 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 120 | 13.0 | 44.5 | 22.1 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 513 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 11 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.4 | 54.7 | 31.1 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 1,854 | 12.0 | 60.3 | 20.2 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 7,367 |
| Rural | 7.3 | 51.6 | 34.4 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 814 | 11.1 | 60.9 | 20.4 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 3,502 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 4.0 | 62.4 | 27.1 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 161 | 7.6 | 67.4 | 22.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 605 |
| Hill | 5.8 | 60.7 | 31.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 969 | 10.8 | 67.2 | 19.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 4,148 |
| Terai | 9.9 | 48.4 | 33.2 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 1,538 | 12.7 | 55.2 | 20.6 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 6,116 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 8.5 | 56.4 | 30.7 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 470 | 12.6 | 61.6 | 22.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 1,858 |
| Urban | 8.2 | 55.8 | 33.6 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 337 | 12.0 | 63.8 | 20.5 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 1,231 |
| Rural | 9.0 | 58.2 | 23.2 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 132 | 13.7 | 57.2 | 24.7 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 627 |
| Madhesh Province | 15.3 | 35.1 | 36.8 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 540 | 13.7 | 44.3 | 23.6 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 2,345 |
| Urban | 14.7 | 35.0 | 36.4 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 388 | 13.5 | 43.7 | 23.1 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 1,737 |
| Rural | 16.7 | 35.3 | 37.8 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 152 | 14.3 | 46.2 | 24.9 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 608 |
| Bagmati Province | 7.1 | 47.9 | 41.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 590 | 11.5 | 65.3 | 21.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 2,114 |
| Urban | 7.1 | 52.4 | 36.8 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 482 | 11.5 | 66.2 | 21.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,671 |
| Rural | 7.4 | 27.9 | 59.3 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 109 | 11.5 | 62.0 | 24.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 443 |
| Gandaki Province | 6.9 | 67.8 | 24.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 221 | 14.8 | 66.9 | 14.6 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 1,011 |
| Urban | 7.8 | 68.2 | 22.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 153 | 15.8 | 67.3 | 14.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 707 |
| Rural | 4.9 | 66.7 | 26.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 67 | 12.6 | 65.7 | 15.2 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 304 |
| Lumbini Province | 5.3 | 62.0 | 26.8 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 491 | 10.6 | 62.0 | 19.0 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 1,965 |
| Urban | 5.5 | 68.4 | 20.9 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 279 | 10.4 | 61.0 | 21.6 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 1,090 |
| Rural | 5.2 | 53.5 | 34.4 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 211 | 10.9 | 63.3 | 15.8 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 875 |
| Karnali Province | 2.6 | 75.7 | 18.5 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 148 | 8.5 | 70.5 | 16.7 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 664 |
| Urban | 4.4 | 74.2 | 17.9 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 87 | 11.2 | 71.0 | 14.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 369 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 77.9 | 19.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 61 | 5.1 | 69.8 | 19.9 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 2.6 | 62.6 | 28.9 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 208 | 6.4 | 70.8 | 16.3 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 913 |
| Urban | 4.3 | 60.2 | 28.2 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 128 | 7.6 | 68.4 | 16.4 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 563 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 66.4 | 29.9 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 81 | 4.5 | 74.5 | 16.2 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 350 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 15.2 | 43.6 | 37.1 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 312 | 12.7 | 57.3 | 23.1 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 3,356 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 10.4 | 54.4 | 29.6 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 1,159 | 13.8 | 58.3 | 19.5 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 3,610 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 12.4 | 54.9 | 28.7 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 626 | 14.5 | 57.4 | 21.2 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 1,953 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 8.2 | 53.8 | 30.7 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 533 | 13.0 | 59.3 | 17.5 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 1,657 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 3.9 | 53.8 | 34.7 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 965 | 9.1 | 64.9 | 18.1 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 3,440 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 4.5 | 53.5 | 34.1 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 616 | 9.4 | 63.9 | 18.8 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 2,152 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 2.9 | 54.2 | 35.8 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 349 | 8.5 | 66.7 | 16.9 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 1,288 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 3.8 | 64.0 | 27.2 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 231 | 7.4 | 67.4 | 22.1 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 463 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 6.1 | 63.5 | 27.5 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 410 | 8.7 | 64.5 | 22.2 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 1,956 |
| Second | 9.2 | 53.8 | 30.3 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 508 | 11.2 | 58.0 | 20.9 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 2,159 |
| Middle | 8.6 | 48.8 | 34.9 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 541 | 14.2 | 56.4 | 20.2 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 2,258 |
| Fourth | 8.3 | 54.5 | 30.3 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 612 | 12.6 | 58.8 | 19.3 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 2,320 |
| Highest | 7.7 | 50.7 | 36.2 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 597 | 11.3 | 65.3 | 19.1 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 2,175 |
| Total | 8.1 | 53.7 | 32.1 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 2,668 | 11.7 | 60.5 | 20.3 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 10,869 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.3.1 House and land ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by current marital status, according to house ownership status and land ownership status, Nepal DHS 2022

| Ownership status | Marital status | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------|
| | Never married | Married/ living together | Divorced/ separated | Widowed | |
| HOUSE OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 0.5 | 7.9 | 12.0 | 25.6 | 6.7 |
| Jointly with husband only | na | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 0.8 |
| Jointly with husband and someone else | na | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Does not own | 98.5 | 90.6 | 87.3 | 72.1 | 91.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 3,203 | 11,180 | 170 | 292 | 14,845 |
| LAND OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 0.9 | 11.8 | 10.3 | 26.6 | 9.7 |
| Jointly with husband only | na | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| Jointly with husband and someone else | na | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Does not own | 98.0 | 86.6 | 88.1 | 71.5 | 88.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 3,203 | 11,180 | 170 | 292 | 14,845 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

na = Not applicable

Table 15.3.2 House and land ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by current marital status, according to house ownership status and land ownership status, Nepal DHS 2022

| Ownership status | Marital status | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Never married | Married/ living together | Divorced/ separated | Widowed | |
| HOUSE OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 1.1 | 21.0 | (26.1) | * | 13.8 |
| Jointly with wife only | na | 0.8 | (0.0) | * | 0.5 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 0.3 | 0.3 | (0.0) | * | 0.3 |
| Jointly with wife and someone else | na | 0.4 | (0.0) | * | 0.2 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.0 | 0.2 | (0.0) | * | 0.1 |
| Does not own | 98.6 | 77.3 | (73.9) | * | 85.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 1,768 | 3,101 | 31 | 12 | 4,913 |
| LAND OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 1.1 | 23.3 | (15.6) | * | 15.3 |
| Jointly with wife only | na | 0.4 | (0.0) | * | 0.3 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 0.3 | 0.5 | (0.0) | * | 0.4 |
| Jointly with wife and someone else | na | 0.1 | (0.0) | * | 0.1 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.1 | 0.5 | (0.0) | * | 0.3 |
| Does not own | 98.6 | 75.1 | (84.4) | * | 83.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 1,768 | 3,101 | 31 | 12 | 4,913 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

Table 15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among women who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own a house: | | | Percent- age who do not own a house | Total | Number of women | House has a title/deed ¹ : | | | | Total | Number of women who own a house ⁴ |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | | | | Woman's name is on title/deed ¹ | Woman's name is not on title/deed ¹ | Does not have a title/deed ¹ | Don't know ³ | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 2,643 | (9.9) | (0.0) | (90.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 33 |
| 20–24 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 2,637 | 42.4 | 0.0 | 57.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42 |
| 25–29 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 2,435 | 59.9 | 0.7 | 39.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| 30–34 | 7.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 90.7 | 100.0 | 2,144 | 78.9 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 199 |
| 35–39 | 11.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 87.4 | 100.0 | 2,025 | 85.4 | 0.6 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 255 |
| 40–44 | 16.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 82.0 | 100.0 | 1,629 | 86.8 | 0.9 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 293 |
| 45–49 | 19.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 78.0 | 100.0 | 1,332 | 87.7 | 0.6 | 11.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 293 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 8.5 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 89.5 | 100.0 | 4,152 | 80.7 | 0.2 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 437 |
| Dalit | 5.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 2,240 | 67.4 | 1.3 | 31.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 162 |
| Janajati | 5.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 5,428 | 76.8 | 0.9 | 22.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 397 |
| Madhesi | 6.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 2,333 | 92.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Muslim | 5.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 676 | (100.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 44 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 15 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 90.7 | 100.0 | 10,178 | 80.7 | 0.5 | 18.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 945 |
| Rural | 4.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 4,667 | 76.6 | 0.7 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 255 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 5.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 791 | 86.1 | 1.4 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Hill | 6.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 90.7 | 100.0 | 5,872 | 69.2 | 1.0 | 29.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 549 |
| Terai | 6.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 92.6 | 100.0 | 8,182 | 89.0 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 605 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 7.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 91.5 | 100.0 | 2,493 | 87.1 | 0.3 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Urban | 9.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 1,640 | 84.8 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Rural | 5.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 853 | 94.5 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Madhesh Province | 6.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 3,010 | 92.5 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Urban | 6.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 2,226 | 94.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Rural | 6.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 783 | 88.4 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Bagmati Province | 7.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 91.9 | 100.0 | 3,062 | 89.0 | 1.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 248 |
| Urban | 7.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 2,464 | 88.7 | 0.9 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 215 |
| Rural | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 599 | (91.0) | (2.0) | (6.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 33 |
| Gandaki Province | 8.8 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 84.3 | 100.0 | 1,401 | 55.5 | 0.7 | 43.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 219 |
| Urban | 10.3 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 83.2 | 100.0 | 992 | 60.2 | 0.7 | 39.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Rural | 5.3 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 87.2 | 100.0 | 409 | 40.5 | 1.0 | 58.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Lumbini Province | 5.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 2,691 | 96.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Urban | 8.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 91.8 | 100.0 | 1,553 | 97.2 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 1,138 | (92.0) | (0.0) | (8.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 27 |
| Karnali Province | 6.6 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 909 | 45.3 | 0.8 | 53.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Urban | 8.2 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 84.3 | 100.0 | 507 | 40.5 | 1.2 | 58.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Rural | 4.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 91.7 | 100.0 | 402 | 56.8 | 0.0 | 43.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 1,279 | 84.3 | 1.5 | 12.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 43 |
| Urban | 4.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 796 | (82.4) | (1.7) | (13.6) | (2.3) | 100.0 | 39 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 484 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 9.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 89.2 | 100.0 | 3,796 | 81.1 | 0.8 | 17.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 410 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 5.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 4,595 | 81.7 | 0.9 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 321 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 7.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 91.7 | 100.0 | 2,314 | 85.3 | 0.6 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 192 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 4.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 2,281 | 76.3 | 1.3 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 129 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 5.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 5,798 | 75.4 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 404 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 6.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 91.9 | 100.0 | 3,270 | 78.9 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 266 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 3.9 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 2,529 | 68.6 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 138 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 8.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 656 | (90.4) | (0.0) | (9.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 64 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 95.7 | 100.0 | 2,628 | 58.3 | 1.1 | 40.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 112 |
| Second | 4.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 2,857 | 77.4 | 0.3 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 172 |
| Middle | 5.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 3,028 | 75.5 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 202 |
| Fourth | 7.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 91.9 | 100.0 | 3,197 | 79.7 | 1.3 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 259 |
| Highest | 12.5 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 85.5 | 100.0 | 3,135 | 88.0 | 0.2 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 455 |
| Total | 6.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 91.9 | 100.0 | 14,845 | 79.8 | 0.5 | 19.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,200 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Title/deed or other government-recognized document

² Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognized document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognized document for the house

⁴ Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house, and among men who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own a house: | | | Percent- age who do not own a house | Total | Number of men | House has a title/deed ¹ : | | Does not have a title/deed ¹ | Don't know ³ | Total | Number of men who own a house ⁴ |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | | | | Man's name is on title/deed ¹ | Man's name is not on title/deed ¹ | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 985 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| 20–24 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 857 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 24 |
| 25–29 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 716 | (65.6) | (3.5) | (24.1) | (6.7) | 100.0 | 39 |
| 30–34 | 12.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 86.6 | 100.0 | 616 | 86.7 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| 35–39 | 22.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 75.6 | 100.0 | 639 | 86.4 | 3.8 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 156 |
| 40–44 | 29.9 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 67.7 | 100.0 | 604 | 89.2 | 0.5 | 9.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 195 |
| 45–49 | 43.9 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 496 | 88.5 | 2.8 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 237 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 16.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 82.6 | 100.0 | 1,232 | 85.8 | 1.7 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 215 |
| Dalit | 11.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 88.0 | 100.0 | 658 | 87.3 | 0.6 | 8.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Janajati | 13.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 85.1 | 100.0 | 1,869 | 82.7 | 1.8 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 278 |
| Madhesi | 13.6 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 84.7 | 100.0 | 917 | 89.0 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 140 |
| Muslim | 9.4 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 88.5 | 100.0 | 228 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 26 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 85.5 | 100.0 | 3,462 | 85.1 | 2.8 | 11.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 502 |
| Rural | 15.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 83.7 | 100.0 | 1,451 | 86.7 | 1.4 | 11.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 236 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 19.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 255 | 90.4 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Hill | 14.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 85.2 | 100.0 | 1,973 | 82.8 | 0.6 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 293 |
| Terai | 13.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 85.3 | 100.0 | 2,685 | 87.1 | 4.0 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 394 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 19.6 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 78.9 | 100.0 | 882 | 81.1 | 4.9 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 187 |
| Urban | 20.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 77.5 | 100.0 | 604 | 81.6 | 6.0 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Rural | 17.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 81.8 | 100.0 | 278 | 79.6 | 1.9 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Madhesh Province | 12.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 86.3 | 100.0 | 997 | 91.0 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Urban | 11.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 87.0 | 100.0 | 722 | 90.0 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Rural | 13.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 84.7 | 100.0 | 275 | 93.3 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Bagmati Province | 12.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 86.9 | 100.0 | 1,214 | 81.4 | 0.4 | 16.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Urban | 11.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 88.1 | 100.0 | 1,016 | 82.2 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Rural | 18.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 80.9 | 100.0 | 198 | 79.0 | 1.8 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Gandaki Province | 14.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 387 | 76.8 | 0.8 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Urban | 14.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 84.4 | 100.0 | 264 | (75.7) | (0.0) | (24.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 41 |
| Rural | 13.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 83.6 | 100.0 | 123 | (79.0) | (2.5) | (18.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 20 |
| Lumbini Province | 12.9 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 85.5 | 100.0 | 812 | 90.6 | 2.3 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Urban | 11.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 86.7 | 100.0 | 468 | (90.7) | (2.6) | (6.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 62 |
| Rural | 14.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 344 | 90.4 | 1.9 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Karnali Province | 15.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 83.5 | 100.0 | 266 | 98.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44 |
| Urban | 14.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 84.0 | 100.0 | 154 | 97.8 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25 |
| Rural | 16.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 82.9 | 100.0 | 113 | (98.2) | (0.0) | (1.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 19 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 9.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 90.4 | 100.0 | 355 | 91.3 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34 |
| Urban | 9.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 233 | (89.2) | (0.0) | (10.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 23 |
| Rural | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.2 | 100.0 | 122 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 11 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 20.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 79.2 | 100.0 | 393 | 87.9 | 3.7 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 16.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 82.1 | 100.0 | 1,898 | 85.5 | 1.5 | 12.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 340 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 20.6 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 76.6 | 100.0 | 891 | 81.5 | 1.6 | 16.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 208 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 12.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 86.9 | 100.0 | 1,007 | 91.7 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 131 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 10.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 88.5 | 100.0 | 2,244 | 85.7 | 1.6 | 11.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 11.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 86.9 | 100.0 | 1,284 | 86.9 | 0.9 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 168 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 8.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 90.6 | 100.0 | 959 | 83.4 | 3.0 | 9.9 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 90 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 14.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 84.4 | 100.0 | 377 | 83.0 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 13.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 86.5 | 100.0 | 751 | 87.5 | 1.6 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Second | 13.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 85.1 | 100.0 | 933 | 85.2 | 0.4 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Middle | 14.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 84.3 | 100.0 | 957 | 85.5 | 2.0 | 11.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 151 |
| Fourth | 12.8 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 85.9 | 100.0 | 1,135 | 89.1 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Highest | 14.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 83.6 | 100.0 | 1,137 | 82.0 | 4.4 | 12.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 187 |
| Total | 13.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 85.0 | 100.0 | 4,913 | 85.6 | 2.4 | 11.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 738 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Title/deed or other government-recognized document

² Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have a house with a title/deed or other government-recognized document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognized document for the house

⁴ Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.1 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among women who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own land: | | | Percent- age who do not own land | Total | Number of women | Land has a title/deed ¹ : | | | | Total | Number of women who own land ⁴ |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | | | | Woman's name is on title/deed ¹ | Woman's name is not on title/deed ¹ | Does not have a title/deed ¹ | Don't know ³ | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 2,643 | (26.0) | (0.0) | (74.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 35 |
| 20–24 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 2,637 | 54.6 | 0.0 | 45.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59 |
| 25–29 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 2,435 | 84.9 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 174 |
| 30–34 | 12.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 85.2 | 100.0 | 2,144 | 91.5 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 318 |
| 35–39 | 17.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 80.7 | 100.0 | 2,025 | 92.8 | 0.5 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 391 |
| 40–44 | 20.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 78.0 | 100.0 | 1,629 | 93.4 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 359 |
| 45–49 | 21.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 75.6 | 100.0 | 1,332 | 90.0 | 0.3 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 12.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 85.6 | 100.0 | 4,152 | 88.4 | 0.2 | 11.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 599 |
| Dalit | 6.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 2,240 | 76.1 | 0.6 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 179 |
| Janajati | 8.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 5,428 | 87.9 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 574 |
| Madhesi | 10.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 2,333 | 97.2 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 260 |
| Muslim | 6.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 676 | (97.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.7) | 100.0 | 49 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 15 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 88.0 | 100.0 | 10,178 | 88.8 | 0.2 | 10.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,224 |
| Rural | 8.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 90.6 | 100.0 | 4,667 | 87.7 | 0.2 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 438 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 7.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 791 | 95.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Hill | 9.8 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 87.5 | 100.0 | 5,872 | 80.8 | 0.4 | 18.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 736 |
| Terai | 9.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 89.5 | 100.0 | 8,182 | 94.6 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 863 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 12.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 87.1 | 100.0 | 2,493 | 97.7 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 323 |
| Urban | 13.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 86.0 | 100.0 | 1,640 | 97.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 229 |
| Rural | 10.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 89.0 | 100.0 | 853 | 99.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Madhesh Province | 10.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 3,010 | 98.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 320 |
| Urban | 10.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 89.8 | 100.0 | 2,226 | 98.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 227 |
| Rural | 11.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 88.2 | 100.0 | 783 | 98.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Bagmati Province | 9.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 3,062 | 97.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 319 |
| Urban | 10.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 89.2 | 100.0 | 2,464 | 98.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 267 |
| Rural | 8.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 599 | 94.7 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Gandaki Province | 9.9 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 83.2 | 100.0 | 1,401 | 59.4 | 0.0 | 40.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 236 |
| Urban | 10.3 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 82.9 | 100.0 | 992 | 61.0 | 0.0 | 39.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 170 |
| Rural | 8.7 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 409 | 55.3 | 0.0 | 43.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Lumbini Province | 8.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 2,691 | 95.9 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 255 |
| Urban | 10.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 88.4 | 100.0 | 1,553 | 96.7 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Rural | 5.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 93.4 | 100.0 | 1,138 | 93.8 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Karnali Province | 10.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 83.9 | 100.0 | 909 | 60.9 | 1.4 | 37.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 146 |
| Urban | 11.5 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 80.4 | 100.0 | 507 | 57.6 | 2.0 | 40.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Rural | 8.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 88.4 | 100.0 | 402 | 67.9 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 4.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 1,279 | 90.9 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Urban | 6.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 796 | 88.7 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Rural | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 484 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 12 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 86.7 | 100.0 | 3,796 | 90.8 | 0.1 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 503 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 9.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 89.9 | 100.0 | 4,595 | 88.5 | 0.2 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 464 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 9.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 2,314 | 89.3 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 245 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 8.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 90.4 | 100.0 | 2,281 | 87.6 | 0.5 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 219 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 8.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 5,798 | 84.9 | 0.2 | 14.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 571 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 8.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 89.2 | 100.0 | 3,270 | 84.7 | 0.3 | 14.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 355 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 7.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 2,529 | 85.2 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 216 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 17.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 81.2 | 100.0 | 656 | 96.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 93.6 | 100.0 | 2,628 | 70.7 | 0.0 | 29.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Second | 8.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 2,857 | 89.3 | 0.2 | 9.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 280 |
| Middle | 10.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 88.9 | 100.0 | 3,028 | 92.0 | 0.3 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 335 |
| Fourth | 10.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 88.4 | 100.0 | 3,197 | 89.2 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 372 |
| Highest | 14.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 3,135 | 91.2 | 0.2 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 508 |
| Total | 9.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 14,845 | 88.5 | 0.2 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,661 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Title/deed or other government-recognized document

² Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have land with a title/deed or other government-recognized document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title/deed or other government-recognized document for the land

⁴ Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.2 Land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of land, and among men who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title/deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title/deed, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own land: | | | Percent-age who do not own land | Total | Number of men | Land has a title/deed ¹ : | | | Total | Number of men who own land ³ |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | | | | Man's name is on title/deed ¹ | Man's name is not on title/deed ¹ | Does not have a title/deed ¹ | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 985 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 7 |
| 20–24 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 857 | (78.2) | (2.1) | (19.8) | 100.0 | 25 |
| 25–29 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 93.4 | 100.0 | 716 | 89.2 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 47 |
| 30–34 | 15.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 84.1 | 100.0 | 616 | 97.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 98 |
| 35–39 | 27.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 71.0 | 100.0 | 639 | 94.5 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 185 |
| 40–44 | 33.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 65.7 | 100.0 | 604 | 94.3 | 0.2 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 207 |
| 45–49 | 42.8 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 52.0 | 100.0 | 496 | 93.8 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 238 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 20.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 77.9 | 100.0 | 1,232 | 93.3 | 1.3 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 273 |
| Dalit | 10.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 88.6 | 100.0 | 658 | 92.8 | 0.7 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Janajati | 15.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 83.4 | 100.0 | 1,869 | 92.5 | 0.5 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 310 |
| Madhesi | 13.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 85.8 | 100.0 | 917 | 98.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 130 |
| Muslim | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 228 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 19 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 84.4 | 100.0 | 3,462 | 93.3 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 542 |
| Rural | 16.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 81.7 | 100.0 | 1,451 | 94.7 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 266 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 22.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 77.7 | 100.0 | 255 | 93.5 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 57 |
| Hill | 17.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 81.7 | 100.0 | 1,973 | 89.9 | 0.9 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 362 |
| Terai | 13.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 85.5 | 100.0 | 2,685 | 97.4 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 389 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 19.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 79.1 | 100.0 | 882 | 92.5 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Urban | 20.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 78.8 | 100.0 | 604 | 93.5 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Rural | 18.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 278 | 90.2 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 57 |
| Madhesh Province | 11.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 997 | 97.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Urban | 10.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 88.7 | 100.0 | 722 | 96.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Rural | 13.5 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 84.7 | 100.0 | 275 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Bagmati Province | 16.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 81.9 | 100.0 | 1,214 | 93.2 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 220 |
| Urban | 15.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 83.7 | 100.0 | 1,016 | 90.9 | 2.0 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 166 |
| Rural | 26.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 72.5 | 100.0 | 198 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Gandaki Province | 12.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 86.3 | 100.0 | 387 | 81.3 | 1.0 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Urban | 10.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 264 | (82.7) | (0.0) | (17.3) | 100.0 | 30 |
| Rural | 16.5 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 81.1 | 100.0 | 123 | (79.6) | (2.2) | (18.2) | 100.0 | 23 |
| Lumbini Province | 15.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 83.6 | 100.0 | 812 | 97.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 133 |
| Urban | 15.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 83.3 | 100.0 | 468 | 99.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Rural | 14.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 83.9 | 100.0 | 344 | 94.8 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Karnali Province | 19.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 266 | 98.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Urban | 20.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 78.7 | 100.0 | 154 | 98.6 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 33 |
| Rural | 18.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 80.9 | 100.0 | 113 | 97.8 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 22 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 10.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 89.3 | 100.0 | 355 | 89.9 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Urban | 10.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 88.9 | 100.0 | 233 | (87.1) | (4.7) | (8.2) | 100.0 | 26 |
| Rural | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 122 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 12 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 17.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 82.3 | 100.0 | 393 | 94.7 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 18.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 80.5 | 100.0 | 1,898 | 93.2 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 371 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 23.7 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 74.0 | 100.0 | 891 | 91.7 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 232 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 13.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 86.2 | 100.0 | 1,007 | 95.8 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 140 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 12.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 86.8 | 100.0 | 2,244 | 93.8 | 0.3 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 13.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 85.7 | 100.0 | 1,284 | 93.1 | 0.3 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 184 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 10.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 88.2 | 100.0 | 959 | 94.9 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 113 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 16.1 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 81.7 | 100.0 | 377 | 95.8 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 16.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 83.7 | 100.0 | 751 | 94.9 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Second | 15.4 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 82.8 | 100.0 | 933 | 90.2 | 1.5 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Middle | 14.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 84.1 | 100.0 | 957 | 95.9 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Fourth | 13.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 85.2 | 100.0 | 1,135 | 94.1 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 168 |
| Highest | 17.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 82.1 | 100.0 | 1,137 | 94.1 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Total | 15.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 83.6 | 100.0 | 4,913 | 93.8 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 807 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Title/deed or other government-recognized document

² Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else

³ Includes men who own land alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months; and percentage of women who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Mobile phone ownership: | | Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months ¹ | Bank account ownership and use: | | Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Percentage who own any mobile phone | Percentage who own a smartphone | | Percentage who have and use a bank account | Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 61.7 | 52.8 | 5.6 | 16.1 | 10.2 | 17.7 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 87.3 | 73.1 | 14.6 | 39.1 | 32.0 | 40.3 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 90.8 | 72.8 | 13.4 | 53.5 | 45.0 | 53.9 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 88.5 | 67.8 | 10.9 | 64.7 | 53.7 | 65.1 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 82.3 | 53.9 | 7.7 | 63.5 | 52.1 | 63.7 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 72.8 | 43.5 | 5.4 | 63.9 | 52.8 | 64.0 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 70.0 | 37.4 | 2.5 | 61.3 | 48.3 | 61.3 | 1,332 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 88.6 | 68.5 | 15.7 | 59.9 | 49.2 | 60.6 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 71.0 | 48.8 | 3.1 | 38.4 | 29.5 | 38.9 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 84.5 | 64.6 | 10.0 | 52.8 | 43.9 | 53.6 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 65.9 | 45.3 | 3.9 | 37.4 | 28.6 | 37.9 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 61.7 | 50.3 | 1.9 | 30.0 | 23.5 | 30.2 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.5 | 64.9 | 12.0 | 53.1 | 43.8 | 53.9 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 75.6 | 48.0 | 3.3 | 40.5 | 31.3 | 40.8 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 80.7 | 40.7 | 3.6 | 41.3 | 34.2 | 41.6 | 791 |
| Hill | 88.5 | 68.6 | 14.6 | 55.9 | 46.7 | 56.7 | 5,872 |
| Terai | 73.2 | 55.0 | 6.0 | 45.0 | 35.5 | 45.6 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 80.0 | 59.0 | 6.8 | 45.0 | 35.8 | 45.8 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 80.4 | 61.5 | 7.8 | 47.7 | 38.4 | 48.6 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 79.1 | 54.3 | 4.8 | 39.8 | 30.8 | 40.4 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 64.0 | 44.7 | 2.8 | 33.3 | 25.4 | 33.6 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 64.5 | 46.4 | 3.3 | 33.4 | 25.7 | 33.7 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 62.5 | 39.9 | 1.3 | 33.2 | 24.5 | 33.2 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 90.1 | 75.7 | 21.7 | 64.5 | 55.1 | 65.8 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 92.7 | 82.2 | 25.6 | 70.4 | 61.1 | 71.9 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 79.7 | 49.0 | 5.7 | 40.0 | 30.3 | 40.7 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 92.4 | 80.8 | 14.4 | 65.1 | 55.3 | 65.7 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 94.3 | 85.1 | 18.3 | 69.7 | 60.0 | 70.6 | 992 |
| Rural | 87.8 | 70.2 | 4.8 | 53.8 | 43.9 | 53.9 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 79.9 | 61.3 | 6.7 | 51.9 | 40.8 | 52.4 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 83.7 | 68.1 | 9.2 | 56.4 | 44.7 | 57.2 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 74.8 | 52.1 | 3.3 | 45.6 | 35.5 | 45.9 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 81.5 | 43.2 | 3.4 | 37.5 | 30.2 | 37.8 | 909 |
| Urban | 83.2 | 50.9 | 4.6 | 42.8 | 36.0 | 43.0 | 507 |
| Rural | 79.4 | 33.5 | 1.8 | 30.7 | 23.0 | 31.2 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 74.8 | 42.2 | 3.3 | 42.4 | 33.4 | 42.8 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 75.2 | 48.0 | 4.6 | 44.5 | 35.0 | 45.1 | 796 |
| Rural | 74.1 | 32.8 | 1.0 | 39.1 | 30.8 | 39.1 | 484 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 63.7 | 30.6 | 0.7 | 43.3 | 33.3 | 43.4 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 78.0 | 55.3 | 2.4 | 42.2 | 33.9 | 42.7 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 78.4 | 51.4 | 1.6 | 44.1 | 35.6 | 44.7 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 77.6 | 59.1 | 3.2 | 40.3 | 32.1 | 40.6 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 89.2 | 78.0 | 14.2 | 53.4 | 43.7 | 54.7 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 84.8 | 70.0 | 6.2 | 46.2 | 36.6 | 46.8 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 94.9 | 88.3 | 24.6 | 62.7 | 52.9 | 64.8 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 98.7 | 95.3 | 63.0 | 92.8 | 85.9 | 92.9 | 656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 71.8 | 36.0 | 1.5 | 27.2 | 21.2 | 27.5 | 2,628 |
| Second | 71.8 | 44.5 | 1.7 | 36.2 | 27.2 | 36.4 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 75.2 | 53.7 | 3.6 | 45.3 | 36.0 | 45.9 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 83.6 | 70.3 | 8.9 | 55.7 | 45.4 | 56.6 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 93.6 | 87.9 | 28.4 | 76.1 | 65.3 | 77.4 | 3,135 |
| Total | 79.6 | 59.6 | 9.2 | 49.1 | 39.9 | 49.8 | 14,845 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.6.2 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account and percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own bank account in the last 12 months; and percentage of men who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Mobile phone ownership: | | Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months ¹ | Bank account ownership and use: | | Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage who own any mobile phone | Percentage who own a smartphone | | Percentage who have and use a bank account | Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 82.8 | 77.5 | 10.9 | 15.5 | 10.4 | 18.9 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 96.5 | 89.9 | 30.0 | 51.5 | 42.5 | 53.8 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 97.0 | 83.0 | 28.6 | 60.8 | 50.4 | 61.7 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 94.7 | 79.9 | 26.1 | 68.9 | 57.2 | 69.2 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 94.1 | 69.2 | 19.6 | 66.1 | 54.1 | 66.6 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 89.7 | 58.1 | 13.2 | 66.1 | 53.6 | 66.5 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 87.7 | 46.8 | 10.5 | 66.8 | 52.6 | 66.8 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 94.3 | 79.6 | 33.6 | 68.9 | 60.2 | 69.9 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 87.0 | 63.7 | 6.7 | 38.3 | 27.6 | 39.1 | 658 |
| Janajati | 91.9 | 75.8 | 19.0 | 51.5 | 42.0 | 53.3 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 90.6 | 70.6 | 15.5 | 47.6 | 34.6 | 49.3 | 917 |
| Muslim | 91.1 | 76.7 | 10.6 | 42.8 | 33.3 | 43.9 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.9 | 77.2 | 24.2 | 56.4 | 46.4 | 57.9 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 90.7 | 67.0 | 10.3 | 45.2 | 34.6 | 46.3 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 90.2 | 65.3 | 16.9 | 54.5 | 44.2 | 55.3 | 255 |
| Hill | 94.3 | 79.7 | 28.2 | 60.3 | 51.9 | 62.3 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 89.6 | 71.0 | 14.4 | 47.6 | 36.2 | 48.6 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 85.7 | 68.2 | 13.2 | 48.9 | 40.2 | 50.0 | 882 |
| Urban | 84.2 | 67.5 | 14.1 | 50.6 | 42.6 | 51.2 | 604 |
| Rural | 89.1 | 69.8 | 11.2 | 45.2 | 35.0 | 47.5 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 88.3 | 68.2 | 11.4 | 40.4 | 28.1 | 41.6 | 997 |
| Urban | 88.2 | 70.0 | 12.1 | 41.5 | 28.9 | 42.9 | 722 |
| Rural | 88.7 | 63.5 | 9.5 | 37.4 | 25.9 | 38.2 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 96.3 | 83.5 | 37.2 | 67.0 | 56.5 | 69.3 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 97.4 | 87.4 | 42.2 | 70.4 | 59.8 | 72.8 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 90.8 | 63.4 | 11.5 | 49.6 | 39.2 | 51.2 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 96.1 | 84.2 | 20.9 | 59.4 | 51.6 | 60.6 | 387 |
| Urban | 96.5 | 86.3 | 25.5 | 63.1 | 56.5 | 64.9 | 264 |
| Rural | 95.0 | 79.7 | 10.9 | 51.4 | 41.0 | 51.4 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 92.7 | 74.5 | 16.0 | 52.7 | 43.1 | 53.4 | 812 |
| Urban | 93.4 | 78.0 | 20.2 | 55.8 | 46.4 | 56.8 | 468 |
| Rural | 91.8 | 69.8 | 10.3 | 48.4 | 38.6 | 48.7 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 92.2 | 65.9 | 14.1 | 50.5 | 41.8 | 51.6 | 266 |
| Urban | 92.6 | 71.1 | 19.4 | 56.9 | 49.6 | 57.5 | 154 |
| Rural | 91.5 | 58.7 | 6.9 | 41.8 | 31.2 | 43.4 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 91.0 | 68.6 | 16.3 | 47.4 | 36.3 | 48.8 | 355 |
| Urban | 91.1 | 72.7 | 19.1 | 49.6 | 38.6 | 50.9 | 233 |
| Rural | 90.8 | 60.8 | 10.9 | 43.1 | 31.9 | 44.7 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 75.5 | 37.3 | 0.5 | 28.0 | 14.5 | 28.0 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 87.5 | 61.6 | 4.2 | 41.7 | 30.7 | 41.9 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 86.8 | 52.0 | 2.8 | 41.6 | 28.9 | 41.8 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 88.1 | 70.0 | 5.4 | 41.8 | 32.2 | 42.0 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 96.4 | 87.7 | 27.7 | 59.6 | 49.6 | 62.3 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 94.6 | 83.5 | 16.1 | 52.2 | 41.6 | 54.2 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 98.9 | 93.4 | 43.3 | 69.5 | 60.4 | 73.2 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 99.7 | 95.9 | 75.5 | 97.6 | 94.4 | 98.6 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 82.3 | 52.0 | 3.6 | 29.1 | 21.6 | 29.8 | 751 |
| Second | 86.7 | 62.7 | 6.4 | 36.8 | 25.9 | 37.5 | 933 |
| Middle | 91.6 | 69.0 | 9.1 | 44.5 | 33.7 | 45.2 | 957 |
| Fourth | 94.8 | 83.2 | 19.4 | 61.2 | 48.3 | 63.4 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 98.4 | 93.7 | 52.2 | 81.3 | 73.4 | 83.5 | 1,137 |
| Total | 91.6 | 74.2 | 20.1 | 53.1 | 42.9 | 54.5 | 4,913 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.7 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Nepal DHS 2022

| Decision | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Someone else | Other | Total | Number |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|-------|--------|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | |
| Own health care | 22.2 | 49.5 | 20.5 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 11,180 |
| Major household purchases | 25.1 | 34.8 | 20.1 | 18.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 11,180 |
| Visits to her family or relatives | 29.3 | 38.9 | 16.8 | 13.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 11,180 |
| MEN | | | | | | | |
| Own health care | 5.4 | 41.0 | 48.7 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 3,101 |
| Major household purchases | 13.9 | 36.5 | 30.7 | 16.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 3,101 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.8.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Specific decisions | | | All three decisions | None of the three decisions | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Woman's own health care | Making major household purchases | Visits to her family or relatives | | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 44.2 | 20.6 | 33.8 | 14.8 | 47.0 | 563 |
| 20–24 | 60.2 | 35.6 | 46.0 | 26.5 | 30.3 | 1,783 |
| 25–29 | 70.5 | 55.8 | 64.9 | 43.0 | 17.2 | 2,198 |
| 30–34 | 79.3 | 69.3 | 77.0 | 58.1 | 9.9 | 2,027 |
| 35–39 | 78.8 | 73.8 | 78.6 | 59.0 | 8.6 | 1,906 |
| 40–44 | 76.5 | 72.0 | 79.1 | 58.8 | 9.7 | 1,515 |
| 45–49 | 73.9 | 68.6 | 78.8 | 54.7 | 8.9 | 1,188 |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 63.9 | 49.6 | 59.7 | 40.1 | 25.6 | 2,677 |
| Employed for cash | 79.4 | 71.2 | 77.4 | 57.5 | 8.4 | 4,064 |
| Employed not for cash | 69.4 | 55.8 | 65.1 | 43.6 | 17.4 | 4,439 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | |
| 0 | 61.9 | 33.8 | 49.5 | 27.7 | 29.7 | 1,055 |
| 1–2 | 73.6 | 61.0 | 69.5 | 48.8 | 14.6 | 6,449 |
| 3–4 | 70.6 | 65.7 | 71.4 | 51.9 | 15.2 | 3,133 |
| 5+ | 74.7 | 64.6 | 72.5 | 51.8 | 13.3 | 543 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 78.6 | 64.7 | 75.6 | 53.6 | 9.5 | 3,031 |
| Dalit | 66.7 | 60.7 | 63.6 | 46.5 | 21.0 | 1,734 |
| Janajati | 76.9 | 63.2 | 74.7 | 50.2 | 9.6 | 4,042 |
| Madhesi | 58.8 | 47.6 | 52.6 | 37.7 | 31.0 | 1,835 |
| Muslim | 55.1 | 47.7 | 47.6 | 36.7 | 35.8 | 528 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 72.3 | 61.2 | 69.2 | 48.8 | 15.5 | 7,553 |
| Rural | 70.6 | 57.2 | 66.4 | 45.7 | 17.5 | 3,627 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 74.1 | 62.3 | 76.2 | 51.2 | 11.6 | 629 |
| Hill | 78.0 | 65.9 | 75.9 | 53.1 | 9.1 | 4,275 |
| Terai | 67.2 | 55.6 | 62.3 | 43.9 | 21.4 | 6,276 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 73.2 | 59.8 | 74.9 | 46.2 | 10.7 | 1,887 |
| Urban | 74.9 | 61.7 | 76.8 | 48.5 | 9.4 | 1,242 |
| Rural | 69.9 | 56.3 | 71.1 | 41.9 | 13.2 | 645 |
| Madhesh Province | 55.3 | 49.5 | 51.9 | 38.8 | 34.4 | 2,419 |
| Urban | 55.2 | 48.6 | 51.3 | 38.3 | 35.0 | 1,789 |
| Rural | 55.7 | 51.8 | 53.6 | 40.1 | 32.9 | 630 |
| Bagmati Province | 79.4 | 68.7 | 80.2 | 56.3 | 7.2 | 2,156 |
| Urban | 80.7 | 71.2 | 82.2 | 58.6 | 6.0 | 1,700 |
| Rural | 74.8 | 59.2 | 72.9 | 47.7 | 11.5 | 456 |
| Gandaki Province | 82.4 | 71.7 | 78.5 | 59.0 | 6.0 | 1,046 |
| Urban | 84.2 | 73.0 | 80.2 | 60.5 | 4.8 | 729 |
| Rural | 78.5 | 68.5 | 74.5 | 55.7 | 9.0 | 317 |
| Lumbini Province | 73.7 | 57.4 | 63.9 | 45.9 | 15.8 | 2,020 |
| Urban | 73.4 | 58.3 | 63.6 | 44.8 | 14.7 | 1,119 |
| Rural | 74.2 | 56.3 | 64.3 | 47.3 | 17.3 | 900 |
| Karnali Province | 74.0 | 64.3 | 69.2 | 51.5 | 14.5 | 691 |
| Urban | 76.9 | 65.6 | 69.6 | 53.0 | 12.4 | 381 |
| Rural | 70.4 | 62.7 | 68.7 | 49.7 | 17.1 | 310 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 75.3 | 55.9 | 67.0 | 43.5 | 13.3 | 960 |
| Urban | 74.3 | 57.4 | 66.5 | 43.3 | 12.9 | 591 |
| Rural | 76.8 | 53.5 | 67.8 | 43.9 | 13.9 | 369 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 68.0 | 62.0 | 67.2 | 48.6 | 19.1 | 3,475 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 69.1 | 59.5 | 67.0 | 47.3 | 17.9 | 3,701 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 69.0 | 59.6 | 67.6 | 46.8 | 17.5 | 2,004 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 69.2 | 59.3 | 66.2 | 47.8 | 18.3 | 1,696 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 75.6 | 57.1 | 69.0 | 45.8 | 13.0 | 3,536 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 73.8 | 57.0 | 67.4 | 45.1 | 14.8 | 2,208 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 78.6 | 57.4 | 71.5 | 46.8 | 9.9 | 1,328 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 90.9 | 68.8 | 81.4 | 61.6 | 3.7 | 468 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 71.9 | 59.9 | 67.6 | 47.4 | 15.8 | 2,031 |
| Second | 67.1 | 55.6 | 63.3 | 42.7 | 20.2 | 2,217 |
| Middle | 68.4 | 58.1 | 65.7 | 46.7 | 19.1 | 2,323 |
| Fourth | 71.5 | 60.0 | 67.6 | 47.8 | 16.7 | 2,381 |
| Highest | 79.9 | 65.9 | 77.1 | 54.4 | 8.5 | 2,228 |
| Total | 71.7 | 59.9 | 68.3 | 47.8 | 16.1 | 11,180 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.8.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Specific decisions | | | Neither of the two decisions | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Man's own health care | Making major household purchases | Both decisions | | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 78.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 21.2 | 46 |
| 20–24 | 81.8 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 17.3 | 301 |
| 25–29 | 87.8 | 55.6 | 54.0 | 10.6 | 514 |
| 30–34 | 90.4 | 66.8 | 65.5 | 8.4 | 561 |
| 35–39 | 93.4 | 75.1 | 74.0 | 5.5 | 609 |
| 40–44 | 89.7 | 77.4 | 74.6 | 7.5 | 586 |
| 45–49 | 92.3 | 77.2 | 76.0 | 6.4 | 485 |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | | | | |
| Not employed | 84.9 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 15.1 | 71 |
| Employed for cash | 90.6 | 68.1 | 66.4 | 7.8 | 2,668 |
| Employed not for cash | 84.3 | 65.3 | 64.6 | 15.0 | 363 |
| Number of living children | | | | | |
| 0 | 84.1 | 45.4 | 44.2 | 14.7 | 371 |
| 1–2 | 90.8 | 65.2 | 64.0 | 8.0 | 1,727 |
| 3–4 | 89.2 | 77.4 | 74.9 | 8.3 | 854 |
| 5+ | 93.9 | 86.6 | 86.6 | 6.1 | 150 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 97.1 | 70.9 | 70.2 | 2.3 | 771 |
| Dalit | 85.7 | 65.9 | 64.0 | 12.3 | 437 |
| Janajati | 92.3 | 67.3 | 66.2 | 6.5 | 1,191 |
| Madhesi | 79.1 | 64.7 | 61.8 | 17.9 | 561 |
| Muslim | 80.9 | 58.7 | 56.5 | 16.9 | 136 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.0 | 67.3 | 66.1 | 7.8 | 2,119 |
| Rural | 86.9 | 67.1 | 64.9 | 10.9 | 982 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 95.1 | 69.8 | 68.8 | 3.9 | 186 |
| Hill | 95.2 | 70.0 | 69.3 | 4.0 | 1,194 |
| Terai | 85.3 | 65.0 | 62.9 | 12.6 | 1,722 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 90.3 | 71.0 | 69.0 | 7.7 | 558 |
| Urban | 93.3 | 74.7 | 73.1 | 5.2 | 390 |
| Rural | 83.5 | 62.6 | 59.6 | 13.6 | 168 |
| Madhesh Province | 76.6 | 63.4 | 60.7 | 20.7 | 631 |
| Urban | 76.8 | 62.5 | 59.7 | 20.4 | 453 |
| Rural | 76.0 | 65.7 | 63.2 | 21.6 | 178 |
| Bagmati Province | 95.3 | 71.4 | 70.8 | 4.0 | 686 |
| Urban | 96.4 | 71.1 | 70.8 | 3.3 | 543 |
| Rural | 91.5 | 72.5 | 70.6 | 6.6 | 143 |
| Gandaki Province | 95.0 | 61.8 | 61.5 | 4.8 | 263 |
| Urban | 95.1 | 59.1 | 59.1 | 4.9 | 182 |
| Rural | 94.6 | 67.9 | 67.0 | 4.5 | 81 |
| Lumbini Province | 89.0 | 62.5 | 60.5 | 9.1 | 551 |
| Urban | 91.9 | 61.5 | 60.2 | 6.8 | 310 |
| Rural | 85.2 | 63.7 | 60.9 | 12.0 | 241 |
| Karnali Province | 96.6 | 72.7 | 71.3 | 2.1 | 185 |
| Urban | 96.4 | 71.1 | 69.0 | 1.6 | 103 |
| Rural | 96.8 | 74.6 | 74.2 | 2.8 | 82 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 97.5 | 69.4 | 69.0 | 2.0 | 226 |
| Urban | 98.1 | 68.4 | 68.4 | 1.9 | 138 |
| Rural | 96.7 | 71.0 | 69.8 | 2.1 | 88 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 82.9 | 73.3 | 69.7 | 13.6 | 353 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 89.6 | 69.4 | 68.0 | 9.0 | 1,368 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 89.5 | 73.8 | 72.3 | 9.0 | 738 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 89.7 | 64.4 | 63.0 | 8.9 | 630 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 90.9 | 63.4 | 62.3 | 8.0 | 1,133 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 90.3 | 65.3 | 64.2 | 8.6 | 733 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 92.1 | 59.8 | 58.7 | 6.9 | 400 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 94.6 | 64.1 | 63.2 | 4.5 | 247 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 93.8 | 75.4 | 73.7 | 4.6 | 525 |
| Second | 88.2 | 68.9 | 66.7 | 9.6 | 608 |
| Middle | 86.1 | 65.4 | 62.6 | 11.2 | 631 |
| Fourth | 88.8 | 65.4 | 65.0 | 10.8 | 682 |
| Highest | 92.3 | 62.7 | 62.0 | 7.0 | 655 |
| Total | 89.7 | 67.2 | 65.7 | 8.8 | 3,101 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Brings less or no dowry | Does not complete everyday routine work on time | Talks to other men | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Argues with him | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Burns the food | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 3.7 | 18.5 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 20.8 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 12.0 | 2,643 |
| 20–24 | 5.3 | 14.7 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 17.8 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 10.5 | 2,637 |
| 25–29 | 5.5 | 16.1 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 19.5 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 11.2 | 2,435 |
| 30–34 | 6.0 | 14.9 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 18.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 10.2 | 2,144 |
| 35–39 | 6.8 | 13.5 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 17.6 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 10.7 | 2,025 |
| 40–44 | 7.0 | 14.9 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 18.3 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 10.5 | 1,629 |
| 45–49 | 5.8 | 12.5 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 16.2 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 9.8 | 1,332 |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 4.3 | 14.5 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 17.6 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 11.3 | 4,147 |
| Employed for cash | 6.0 | 15.1 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 18.2 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 9.4 | 5,194 |
| Employed not for cash | 6.2 | 16.0 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 19.6 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 11.8 | 5,504 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 3.5 | 15.5 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 18.1 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 9.9 | 4,288 |
| 1–2 | 6.3 | 16.2 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 19.5 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 10.2 | 6,708 |
| 3–4 | 6.3 | 13.4 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 17.3 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 12.6 | 3,279 |
| 5+ | 8.5 | 13.9 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 18.2 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 14.2 | 570 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 3.1 | 16.9 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 19.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 9.8 | 3,203 |
| Married or living together | 6.3 | 14.6 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 18.3 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 11.2 | 11,180 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 6.6 | 19.4 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 22.0 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 9.4 | 462 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 5.5 | 15.1 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 17.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 7.9 | 4,152 |
| Dalit | 7.7 | 18.1 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 21.8 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 2,240 |
| Janajati | 5.3 | 16.6 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 19.7 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 8.2 | 5,428 |
| Madhesi | 4.4 | 10.6 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 14.7 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 15.3 | 2,333 |
| Muslim | 5.7 | 12.9 | 8.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 18.0 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 20.8 | 676 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.2 | 15.0 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 18.2 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 10.5 | 10,178 |
| Rural | 6.4 | 15.9 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 19.4 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 11.4 | 4,667 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 6.0 | 16.1 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 19.5 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 791 |
| Hill | 5.9 | 15.6 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 18.3 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 8.7 | 5,872 |
| Tera | 5.4 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 18.6 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 12.7 | 8,182 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 6.9 | 19.7 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 24.0 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 10.7 | 2,493 |
| Urban | 6.9 | 20.3 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 24.7 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 10.7 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 6.9 | 18.4 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 22.6 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 10.7 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 4.1 | 9.9 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 16.9 | 3,010 |
| Urban | 3.7 | 9.8 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 13.7 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 17.4 | 2,226 |
| Rural | 5.1 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 13.1 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 15.4 | 783 |
| Bagmati Province | 4.8 | 13.6 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 3,062 |
| Urban | 4.2 | 12.9 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 15.2 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 2,464 |
| Rural | 7.1 | 16.2 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 18.7 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 9.4 | 599 |
| Gandaki Province | 4.1 | 13.9 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 10.0 | 1,401 |
| Urban | 3.9 | 14.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 15.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 10.2 | 992 |
| Rural | 4.6 | 13.6 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 16.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 9.4 | 409 |
| Lumbini Province | 6.7 | 17.6 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 21.2 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 11.1 | 2,691 |
| Urban | 6.1 | 17.3 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 20.4 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 1,553 |
| Rural | 7.5 | 17.9 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 22.4 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 12.5 | 1,138 |
| Karnali Province | 9.3 | 21.3 | 7.3 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 25.4 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 17.0 | 909 |
| Urban | 9.7 | 22.7 | 8.4 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 27.0 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 19.4 | 507 |
| Rural | 8.7 | 19.4 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 23.4 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 14.0 | 402 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 5.3 | 16.0 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 18.6 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 1,279 |
| Urban | 5.9 | 16.8 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 19.6 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 796 |
| Rural | 4.4 | 14.7 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 17.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 484 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 7.0 | 13.9 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 18.1 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 13.9 | 3,796 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 6.9 | 17.1 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 21.2 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 12.3 | 4,595 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 7.1 | 15.6 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 20.3 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 12.5 | 2,314 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 6.8 | 18.5 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 22.1 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 12.2 | 2,281 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 4.1 | 16.0 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 18.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 5,798 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 5.3 | 19.0 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 21.7 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 10.1 | 3,270 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 2.5 | 12.2 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 2,529 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 1.8 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 656 |

(Continued...)

Table 15.9.1—Continued

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Brings less or no dowry | Does not complete everyday routine work on time | Talks to other men | Number of women |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Argues with him | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Burns the food | | | | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.6 | 17.5 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 21.9 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 10.8 | 2,628 |
| Second | 6.4 | 16.4 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 20.7 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 14.2 | 2,857 |
| Middle | 6.0 | 16.8 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 19.3 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 12.3 | 3,028 |
| Fourth | 5.8 | 15.3 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 19.0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 10.9 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 2.6 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 12.7 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 6.2 | 3,135 |
| Total | 5.6 | 15.3 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 18.6 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 10.8 | 14,845 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | Percent-age who agree with at least one specified reason | Brings less or no dowry | Does not complete everyday routine household work on time | Talks to other men | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Argues with him | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Burns the food | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 5.2 | 20.2 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 24.2 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 10.2 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 4.4 | 13.9 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 18.1 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 8.9 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 4.7 | 14.0 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 16.7 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 5.3 | 12.3 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 17.3 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 4.0 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 12.6 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 4.3 | 10.2 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 12.3 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 5.8 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 4.6 | 9.2 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 496 |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 4.2 | 16.0 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 18.4 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 6.2 | 672 |
| Employed for cash | 4.7 | 12.8 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 16.8 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 3,548 |
| Employed not for cash | 4.8 | 13.7 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 17.6 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 7.7 | 693 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 4.4 | 15.3 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 18.9 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 8.1 | 2,150 |
| 1–2 | 4.2 | 11.7 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 15.1 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 1,746 |
| 3–4 | 6.0 | 12.0 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 17.3 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 864 |
| 5+ | 5.8 | 12.1 | 10.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 16.4 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 9.3 | 153 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 4.2 | 16.0 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 19.5 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 7.8 | 1,768 |
| Married or living together | 4.9 | 11.9 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 15.8 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 6.4 | 3,101 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | (5.1) | (13.3) | (5.9) | (5.4) | (2.3) | (20.8) | (0.0) | (6.5) | (2.6) | 44 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 3.9 | 12.9 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 15.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 6.9 | 16.3 | 6.9 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 20.7 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 11.0 | 658 |
| Janajati | 3.5 | 14.5 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 17.6 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 6.0 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 16.3 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 12.2 | 917 |
| Muslim | 6.7 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 17.8 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 12.8 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.0 | 12.2 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 15.9 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 6.2 | 16.2 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 20.2 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 9.3 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 5.7 | 15.8 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 19.8 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 7.2 | 255 |
| Hill | 3.7 | 11.8 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 14.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 5.3 | 14.3 | 7.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 18.9 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 9.5 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 4.7 | 13.7 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 16.6 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 882 |
| Urban | 5.6 | 14.3 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 17.3 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 604 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 12.4 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 15.1 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 4.8 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 15.1 | 0.8 | 4.6 | 13.1 | 997 |
| Urban | 4.5 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 14.5 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 12.5 | 722 |
| Rural | 5.4 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 16.6 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 14.7 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 2.9 | 9.4 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 12.4 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 2.4 | 7.8 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 10.9 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 5.3 | 17.9 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 20.4 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 6.4 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 3.5 | 12.6 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 15.9 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 387 |
| Urban | 2.1 | 12.0 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 16.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 264 |
| Rural | 6.6 | 14.1 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 6.4 | 19.9 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 22.7 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 8.2 | 812 |
| Urban | 5.6 | 18.5 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 21.7 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 468 |
| Rural | 7.4 | 21.9 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 11.1 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 6.6 | 20.0 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 24.8 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 266 |
| Urban | 4.1 | 17.6 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 23.8 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 7.0 | 154 |
| Rural | 9.9 | 23.3 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 26.3 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 11.3 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 6.1 | 19.5 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 23.7 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 355 |
| Urban | 4.1 | 17.9 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 21.3 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 233 |
| Rural | 10.1 | 22.6 | 9.7 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 28.2 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 7.9 | 15.6 | 12.8 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 23.3 | 1.0 | 7.1 | 11.1 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 6.7 | 16.6 | 8.2 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 21.3 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 10.2 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 6.3 | 17.4 | 8.9 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 21.7 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 11.5 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 7.0 | 15.9 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 20.9 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 9.0 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 3.1 | 12.0 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 14.9 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 4.1 | 13.3 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 16.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 1.6 | 10.3 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 377 |

(Continued...)

Table 15.9.2—Continued

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | Percent-age who agree with at least one specified reason | Brings less or no dowry | Does not complete everyday routine household work on time | Talks to other men | Number of men |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Argues with him | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Burns the food | | | | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.5 | 19.6 | 8.3 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 22.6 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 8.2 | 751 |
| Second | 5.8 | 15.8 | 8.8 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 20.8 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 933 |
| Middle | 5.1 | 12.3 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 17.7 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 9.4 | 957 |
| Fourth | 3.9 | 13.9 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 17.2 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 2.2 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 1,137 |
| Total | 4.7 | 13.4 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 17.2 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 6.9 | 4,913 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Woman is justified in: | | Number of women | Woman is justified in: | | Number of men |
| | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI | | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 84.6 | 86.0 | 5,280 | 72.8 | 93.9 | 1,842 |
| 15–19 | 83.6 | 81.6 | 2,643 | 71.3 | 92.9 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 85.6 | 90.5 | 2,637 | 74.6 | 95.1 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 84.1 | 92.8 | 2,435 | 73.3 | 95.1 | 716 |
| 30–39 | 82.4 | 92.4 | 4,169 | 72.2 | 94.0 | 1,255 |
| 40–49 | 82.9 | 90.2 | 2,961 | 73.9 | 91.1 | 1,100 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 85.5 | 83.6 | 3,203 | 71.9 | 93.5 | 1,768 |
| Ever had sex | 79.9 | 94.8 | 84 | 71.9 | 94.6 | 539 |
| Never had sex | 85.6 | 83.3 | 3,120 | 71.9 | 93.0 | 1,229 |
| Married/living together | 83.0 | 91.6 | 11,180 | 73.8 | 93.6 | 3,101 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 83.3 | 89.1 | 462 | (59.3) | (86.5) | 44 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 88.4 | 93.0 | 4,152 | 78.4 | 96.2 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 84.4 | 86.8 | 2,240 | 70.6 | 91.6 | 658 |
| Janajati | 80.3 | 91.1 | 5,428 | 72.6 | 94.7 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 83.0 | 86.4 | 2,333 | 69.1 | 90.2 | 917 |
| Muslim | 79.0 | 80.6 | 676 | 69.7 | 88.8 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | 15 | * | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.7 | 90.6 | 10,178 | 74.2 | 93.4 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 81.1 | 87.9 | 4,667 | 70.0 | 93.8 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 84.9 | 89.9 | 791 | 76.7 | 91.4 | 255 |
| Hill | 86.2 | 90.2 | 5,872 | 76.8 | 95.0 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 81.5 | 89.5 | 8,182 | 69.8 | 92.6 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 83.0 | 92.3 | 2,493 | 76.4 | 93.1 | 882 |
| Urban | 82.7 | 92.3 | 1,640 | 80.4 | 93.5 | 604 |
| Rural | 83.7 | 92.3 | 853 | 67.7 | 92.2 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 81.9 | 85.1 | 3,010 | 67.1 | 89.8 | 997 |
| Urban | 82.9 | 85.6 | 2,226 | 66.8 | 90.2 | 722 |
| Rural | 78.9 | 83.9 | 783 | 67.8 | 88.7 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 86.6 | 89.9 | 3,062 | 79.8 | 94.7 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 88.2 | 91.9 | 2,464 | 79.3 | 94.2 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 79.9 | 81.7 | 599 | 82.2 | 97.7 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 83.4 | 90.3 | 1,401 | 78.1 | 95.0 | 387 |
| Urban | 83.8 | 90.6 | 992 | 79.7 | 95.5 | 264 |
| Rural | 82.5 | 89.4 | 409 | 74.4 | 94.1 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 82.1 | 91.1 | 2,691 | 65.6 | 94.8 | 812 |
| Urban | 83.3 | 92.6 | 1,553 | 66.0 | 93.2 | 468 |
| Rural | 80.5 | 89.0 | 1,138 | 65.1 | 97.1 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 86.1 | 86.8 | 909 | 72.7 | 92.0 | 266 |
| Urban | 88.1 | 89.2 | 507 | 71.2 | 92.4 | 154 |
| Rural | 83.6 | 83.8 | 402 | 74.7 | 91.5 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 82.6 | 94.3 | 1,279 | 69.3 | 97.0 | 355 |
| Urban | 84.5 | 94.4 | 796 | 71.6 | 97.8 | 233 |
| Rural | 79.6 | 94.1 | 484 | 65.1 | 95.6 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 78.1 | 85.2 | 3,796 | 61.2 | 84.2 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 81.2 | 87.8 | 4,595 | 68.8 | 92.4 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 81.1 | 87.4 | 2,314 | 67.2 | 90.2 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 81.2 | 88.3 | 2,281 | 70.2 | 94.4 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 88.1 | 93.5 | 5,798 | 76.9 | 96.1 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 86.2 | 92.2 | 3,270 | 77.3 | 96.1 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 90.5 | 95.1 | 2,529 | 76.5 | 96.1 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 91.9 | 97.5 | 656 | 82.9 | 93.1 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 82.4 | 85.4 | 2,628 | 69.1 | 92.0 | 751 |
| Second | 79.8 | 88.0 | 2,857 | 70.8 | 92.3 | 933 |
| Middle | 80.8 | 88.9 | 3,028 | 69.9 | 94.6 | 957 |
| Fourth | 84.8 | 91.3 | 3,197 | 73.5 | 94.5 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 89.4 | 94.5 | 3,135 | 79.4 | 93.5 | 1,137 |
| Total | 83.6 | 89.8 | 14,845 | 73.0 | 93.5 | 4,913 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse | Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | |
| 15–24 | 88.6 | 72.1 | 2,346 |
| 15–19 | 84.6 | 63.6 | 563 |
| 20–24 | 89.9 | 74.8 | 1,783 |
| 25–29 | 92.7 | 82.0 | 2,198 |
| 30–39 | 91.7 | 79.4 | 3,933 |
| 40–49 | 89.5 | 76.4 | 2,703 |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 94.8 | 90.4 | 3,031 |
| Dalit | 87.1 | 68.3 | 1,734 |
| Janajati | 94.2 | 85.7 | 4,042 |
| Madhesi | 84.0 | 58.0 | 1,835 |
| Muslim | 76.0 | 41.6 | 528 |
| Other | * | * | 11 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 91.3 | 78.5 | 7,553 |
| Rural | 89.5 | 75.9 | 3,627 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | 93.8 | 84.5 | 629 |
| Hill | 93.5 | 86.0 | 4,275 |
| Terai | 88.5 | 71.3 | 6,276 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 93.6 | 85.0 | 1,887 |
| Urban | 94.0 | 85.3 | 1,242 |
| Rural | 93.0 | 84.4 | 645 |
| Madhesh Province | 81.4 | 50.9 | 2,419 |
| Urban | 82.4 | 50.6 | 1,789 |
| Rural | 78.7 | 51.8 | 630 |
| Bagmati Province | 94.5 | 87.6 | 2,156 |
| Urban | 95.1 | 90.1 | 1,700 |
| Rural | 92.0 | 78.2 | 456 |
| Gandaki Province | 92.9 | 86.2 | 1,046 |
| Urban | 93.6 | 87.9 | 729 |
| Rural | 91.4 | 82.3 | 317 |
| Lumbini Province | 92.0 | 80.6 | 2,020 |
| Urban | 93.9 | 84.5 | 1,119 |
| Rural | 89.8 | 75.7 | 900 |
| Karnali Province | 90.9 | 82.2 | 691 |
| Urban | 90.1 | 82.6 | 381 |
| Rural | 91.8 | 81.6 | 310 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 94.6 | 89.4 | 960 |
| Urban | 94.8 | 89.7 | 591 |
| Rural | 94.1 | 89.0 | 369 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 84.5 | 61.5 | 3,475 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 90.8 | 77.7 | 3,701 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 89.0 | 73.9 | 2,004 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 93.0 | 82.2 | 1,696 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 95.7 | 91.1 | 3,536 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 95.0 | 89.5 | 2,208 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 96.9 | 93.7 | 1,328 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 97.6 | 95.8 | 468 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 89.1 | 73.8 | 2,031 |
| Second | 87.1 | 69.6 | 2,217 |
| Middle | 90.0 | 74.3 | 2,323 |
| Fourth | 91.9 | 79.7 | 2,381 |
| Highest | 95.3 | 90.4 | 2,228 |
| Total | 90.7 | 77.6 | 11,180 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.12 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care ¹ | Number of currently married women |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Age | | |
| 15–19 | 37.2 | 563 |
| 20–24 | 53.1 | 1,783 |
| 25–29 | 63.9 | 2,198 |
| 30–34 | 69.6 | 2,027 |
| 35–39 | 68.8 | 1,906 |
| 40–44 | 65.6 | 1,515 |
| 45–49 | 61.1 | 1,188 |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | |
| Not employed | 54.9 | 2,677 |
| Employed for cash | 70.4 | 4,064 |
| Employed not for cash | 60.2 | 4,439 |
| Ethnic group | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 70.5 | 3,031 |
| Dalit | 56.9 | 1,734 |
| Janajati | 69.2 | 4,042 |
| Madhesi | 47.6 | 1,835 |
| Muslim | 38.1 | 528 |
| Other | * | 11 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 63.5 | 7,553 |
| Rural | 60.8 | 3,627 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 65.3 | 629 |
| Hill | 69.4 | 4,275 |
| Terai | 57.7 | 6,276 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 66.0 | 1,887 |
| Urban | 68.6 | 1,242 |
| Rural | 61.1 | 645 |
| Madhesh Province | 43.0 | 2,419 |
| Urban | 43.5 | 1,789 |
| Rural | 41.5 | 630 |
| Bagmati Province | 70.1 | 2,156 |
| Urban | 71.6 | 1,700 |
| Rural | 64.5 | 456 |
| Gandaki Province | 74.3 | 1,046 |
| Urban | 76.2 | 729 |
| Rural | 70.2 | 317 |
| Lumbini Province | 65.9 | 2,020 |
| Urban | 66.4 | 1,119 |
| Rural | 65.3 | 900 |
| Karnali Province | 64.2 | 691 |
| Urban | 66.1 | 381 |
| Rural | 61.8 | 310 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 67.9 | 960 |
| Urban | 67.0 | 591 |
| Rural | 69.2 | 369 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 54.6 | 3,475 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 60.9 | 3,701 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 58.9 | 2,004 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 63.2 | 1,696 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 69.6 | 3,536 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 67.4 | 2,208 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 73.3 | 1,328 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 83.0 | 468 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 61.7 | 2,031 |
| Second | 56.5 | 2,217 |
| Middle | 60.2 | 2,323 |
| Fourth | 63.1 | 2,381 |
| Highest | 71.6 | 2,228 |
| Total | 62.6 | 11,180 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Percentages of currently married women who make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 15.11, Table 7.15, and Table 15.8.1, respectively.

Key Findings

- **Drinking water:** In Nepal, almost all of the population (98%) has access to at least basic drinking water service.
- **Treatment of drinking water:** 25% of the population uses drinking water treated with appropriate methods (boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfection).
- **Sanitation:** 73% of the population has access to at least basic sanitation service.
- **Appropriate management of excreta:** 83% of the population lives in households that appropriately manage household excreta.
- **Handwashing:** 72% of the population has a basic handwashing facility, while 27% has a limited handwashing facility.
- **Menstrual hygiene:** 61% of women were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during their last menstruation.

The extent to which households have access to and use of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and engage in hygienic practices has profound implications for the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population. This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, disposal of excreta (including disposal of young children's stools), handwashing, and menstrual hygiene.

16.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES, AVAILABILITY, AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction. They include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, water delivered via a tanker truck, and bottled water.

Sample: Households and de jure population

In Nepal, almost every household and the household population (98%) uses an improved source of drinking water (**Table 16.1**). Eighty-six percent of de jure household members have drinking water on their premises, whereas 14% have to fetch water (with most spending 30 minutes or less round trip). Forty-three percent of de jure household members have piped water in their dwelling or yard or in a neighbor's dwelling or yard, while 8% use a public standpipe. Thirty-eight percent of de jure household members use a tube well or borehole.

Trends: The percentage of households using an improved source of drinking water has increased over time, from 65% in 1996 to 98% in 2022. The percentage of households using piped water in their dwelling, yard, or plot doubled from 22% to 44% between 2011 and 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is minimal variation between the urban and rural populations in use of an improved source of drinking water (99% and 97%, respectively).
- The rural population more often relies on a public tap or standpipe than the urban population (13% versus 5%).
- Access to water on the premises is higher among urban residents (89%) than among rural residents (80%).
- Bottled water is more often used by the urban population than the rural population (10% versus less than 1%).

16.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

Drinking water service ladder

Safely managed

Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on the premises, available when needed, and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination.

Basic

Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

Limited

Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes.

Unimproved

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.

Surface water

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.

Sample: De jure population

Building off the classification of drinking water sources as improved or unimproved, the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP) has devised a five-rung drinking water service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving SDG targets (WHO/UNICEF 2018). The 2022 NDHS captured information on four of the five rungs. Because the survey did not include testing drinking water for fecal or priority chemical contamination, safely managed and basic drinking water services cannot be distinguished and are grouped together in **Table 16.2** as “at least basic service.”

At least basic service

Drinking water from an improved water source that can be safely managed or basic service. As the survey did not include testing drinking water for fecal or priority chemical contamination, safely managed and basic drinking water services cannot be distinguished and are grouped together as “at least basic service.”

Sample: De jure population

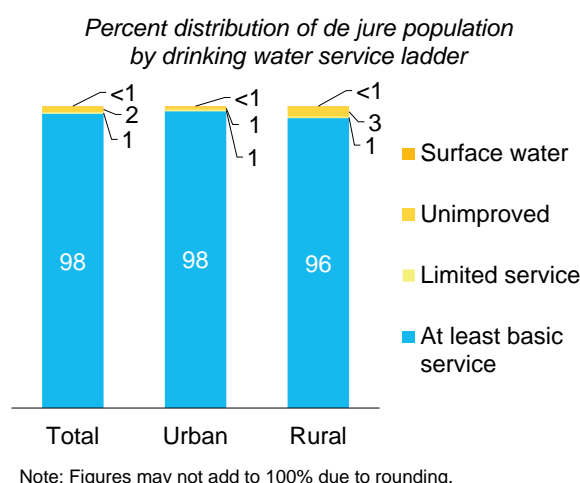
Nearly the entire population (98%) in Nepal has access to at least basic drinking water service (Figure 16.1).

Trends: The proportion of the population using an unimproved drinking water source declined from 34% in 1996 to 4% in 2016 and 2% in 2022. Use of surface water also decreased over the same period, from 7% to less than 1%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of the population with access to at least basic drinking water service differs little by province. The proportion ranges from 95% each in Lumbini Province and Karnali Province to more than 99% in Madhesh Province.
- Similarly, only minimal differences are seen by household wealth, with a range of 95% in the lowest wealth quintile to 99% in the fourth and highest quintiles.

Figure 16.1 Household population drinking water service by residence



16.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

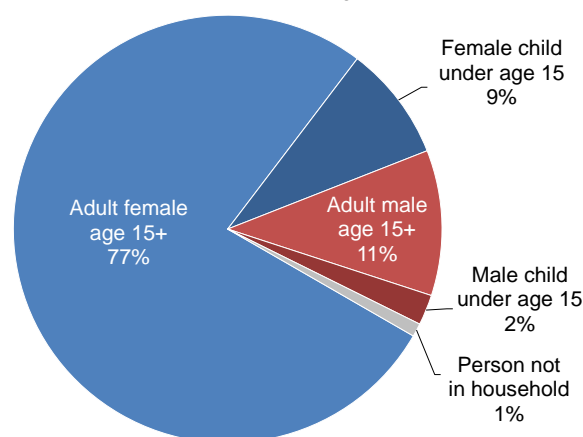
Fifteen percent of de jure household members do not have drinking water on their premises. In households without drinking water, the individual collecting water is more often an adult female age 15 or older (77%) than an adult male (11%). Similarly, female children under age 15 (9%) are more likely to be responsible for collecting water than male children (2%) (Table 16.3 and Figure 16.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- In the population without drinking water on the premises, water collection by children under age 15 is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. For instance, 10% of female children in rural areas collect water, as compared with 3% of male children.
- Adult male participation in collecting drinking water is higher in the hill zone (14%) than in the mountain (7%) and terai (8%) zones. In contrast, participation among women and girls is higher in the terai zone (91%) than in the hill (81%) and mountain (89%) zones.
- In the population without drinking water on the premises, water collection by women and girls is highest in Madhesh Province (94%) and lowest in Bagmati Province (75%).

Figure 16.2 Person collecting drinking water

Among the de jure household population without drinking water on premises, percent distribution by person who usually collects drinking water



16.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month.

Sample: De jure population

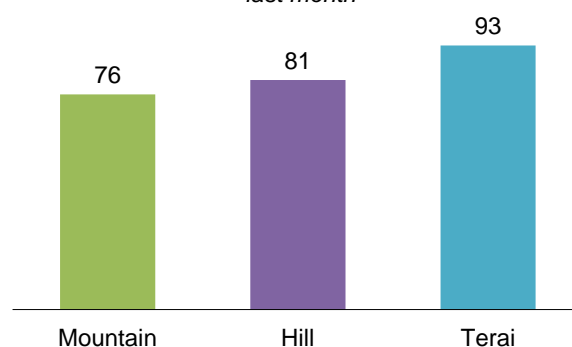
Eighty-eight percent of the population had sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed in the month before the survey (**Table 16.4**). The availability of sufficient drinking water ranges from 76% in the mountain zone to 93% in the terai zone (**Figure 16.3**) and from 74% in Karnali Province to 94% in Madhesh Province.

16.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

In Nepal, only one-fourth (25%) of the population uses drinking water treated with appropriate methods (boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfection). Ceramic, sand, or other filters are the most common (15%) method of water treatment, followed by boiling (13%). More than one-fourth (28%) of the urban population treats drinking water with an appropriate method, as compared with about one-fifth (19%) of the rural population. The percentage of the population treating drinking water with appropriate methods is highest in Bagmati Province (39%) and lowest in Madhesh Province (7%) (**Table 16.5**).

Figure 16.3 Availability of sufficient quantities of drinking water by ecological zone

Percentage of household population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month



16.2 SANITATION

Improved sanitation facilities

Those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact. They include flush/pour flush toilets that flush water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Ninety-two percent of the de jure population uses an improved sanitation facility. Among de jure household members with a toilet or latrine facility, 27% have a facility in their own dwelling and 67% in their own yard or plot (**Table 16.6**).

Trends: The proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities increased from 3% in 1996 to 83% in 2016 and 92% in 2022.

16.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

Sanitation service ladder

Safely managed

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated off-site.

Basic

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Limited

Use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.

Unimproved

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform or bucket latrines.

Open defecation

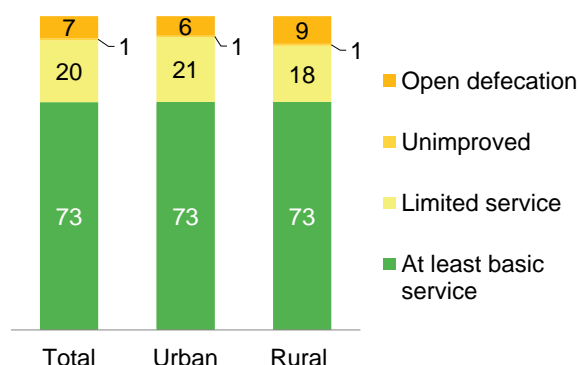
Disposal of human feces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, or other open spaces or with solid waste.

Sample: De jure population

The JMP has devised a five-rung sanitation service ladder to benchmark and compare progress towards achieving the SDG targets related to sanitation. The 2022 NDHS captured information about all five rungs. Containment of excreta in septic tanks or pits and containment in improved toilets not shared with other households are considered safely managed sanitation services. According to the 2022 NDHS results, 50% of the de jure population has access to such sanitation services (data not shown). However, the survey did not collect information on “containment” effectiveness for on-site facilities or wastewater/sludge treatment effectiveness; thus, for those households whose excreta were taken off-site, it is not possible to know if they were treated appropriately. As a result, safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together in **Table 16.7** and **Figure 16.4** as “at least basic service.”

Figure 16.4 Household population sanitation service by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by sanitation service ladder



At least basic service

Sanitation service that can be safely managed or basic service. For households whose excreta were taken off-site, it is not possible to know if they were treated appropriately, and therefore safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together as “at least basic service.”

Sample: De jure population

About three-quarters of the population (73%) has access to at least basic sanitation services, while one-fifth of the population has access to limited sanitation services. One percent of the population uses an unimproved sanitation facility and 7% uses open defecation (**Table 16.7** and **Figure 16.4**).

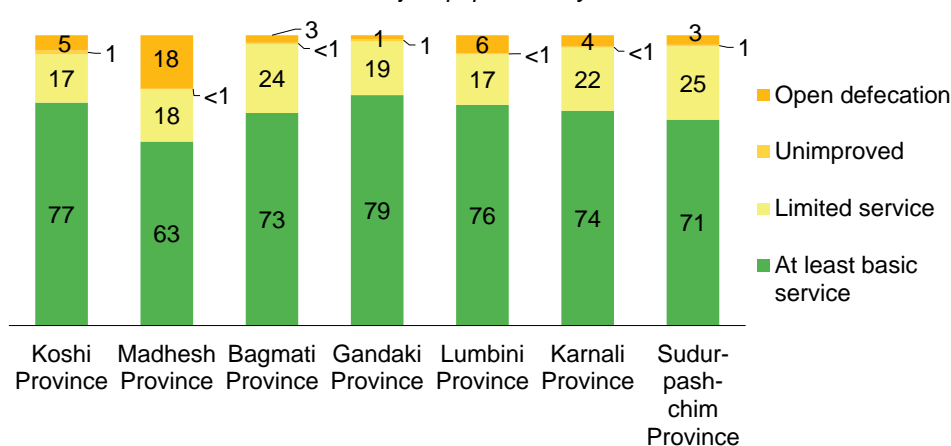
Trends: The percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation service increased from 40% in 2011 to 73% in 2022. Over this same period, the percentage with limited sanitation service increased from 15% to 20%, while the percentage using an unimproved sanitation facility decreased from 7% to 1%. Similarly, the percentage of the population practicing open defecation decreased from 77% in 1996 to 16% in 2016 and 7% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the population with at least basic sanitation service is highest in Gandaki Province (79%) and lowest in Madhesh Province (63%) (**Figure 16.5**).
- The proportion of the population with at least basic service increases with increasing wealth, from 66% in the lowest wealth quintile to 87% in the highest quintile.
- Open defecation is more often practiced in rural areas than in urban areas (9% versus 6%).
- Open defecation is more common in the terai zone (10%) than in the hill zone (3%) or the mountain zone (4%).
- The practice of open defecation ranges from 1% in Gandaki Province to 18% in Madhesh Province. In the rural areas of Madhesh Province, 21% of the population practices open defecation.

Figure 16.5 Household population sanitation service by province

Percent distribution of de jure population by sanitation service ladder



16.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities

Excreta safely disposed of in situ

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is buried in a covered pit, waste is never emptied, and it is unknown if waste is ever emptied.

Excreta disposed of unsafely

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is emptied in uncovered pits, open ground, a water body, or other locations.

Excreta removed for treatment

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste is removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or is removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location.

Sample: De jure population with on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

Information on the disposal of excreta from sanitation facilities that are not connected to a sewer system is essential for assessing the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services.

Overall, 80% of the population with improved, on-site sanitation facilities not connected to a sewer system had excreta safely disposed of in situ. For 16% of the population with on-site sanitation facilities, excreta were removed for treatment, while 4% had excreta disposed of unsafely (Table 16.8).

Table 16.9 presents information on appropriate management of household excreta. Eighty-three percent of residents live in households that appropriately manage household excreta; 68% safely dispose of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities in situ, 8% have sanitation facilities connected to a sewer system, and 7% have excreta removed for treatment off-site (Figure 16.6).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The practice of excreta being removed for treatment is more common in urban areas than in rural areas. For instance, 19% of the population with improved on-site sanitation facilities had excreta removed for treatment in urban areas, as compared with 11% in rural areas (Table 16.8).
- The proportion of the population practicing appropriate management of household excreta is higher in the hill (91%) and mountain (89%) zones than in the terai zone (77%) (Table 16.9).
- Appropriate management of household excreta generally increases with increasing household wealth. Ninety-four percent of the population in the highest wealth quintile appropriately manages household excreta, compared with 77%–78% of the population in the lowest two wealth quintiles (Figure 16.7).

Figure 16.6 Appropriate management of household excreta

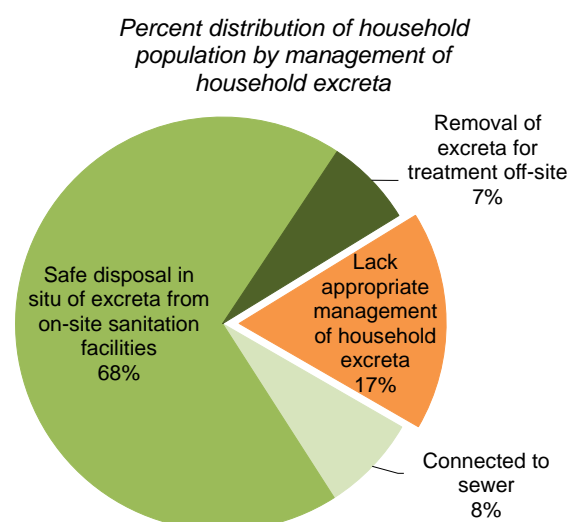
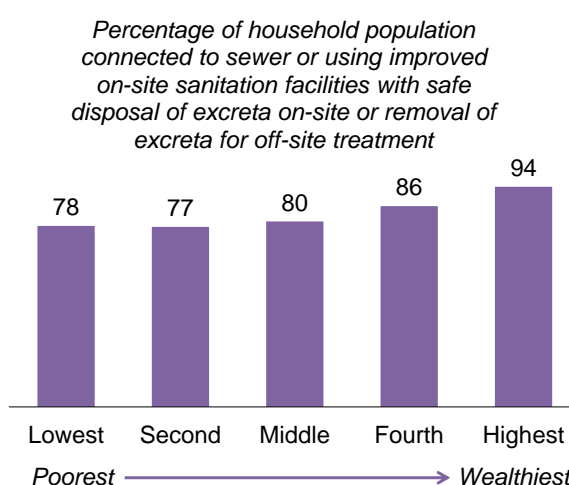


Figure 16.7 Appropriate management of household excreta by wealth



16.3 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Forty-five percent of children under age 2 had their stools disposed of appropriately (Table 16.10).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older children are more likely to have their stools disposed of appropriately than younger children. For instance, 56% of children age 18–23 months had their stools disposed of appropriately, as compared with 22% of children age 2–3 months and 26% of children age 0–1 month.

- Appropriate disposal of stools is more common among children in households with an improved sanitation facility than among those in households that practice open defecation (50% versus 3%).
- Appropriate disposal of children's stools is highest in Bagmati Province (60%) and lowest in Madhesh Province (23%).

16.4 HANDWASHING

Handwashing facilities

Basic

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises with soap and water.

Limited

Availability of a handwashing facility on the premises without soap and water.

Sample: De jure population for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in dwelling, yard, or plot; excludes the de jure population for whom permission to see the facility was not granted

Handwashing is an important step in monitoring hygiene and preventing the spread of disease. Rather than asking direct questions on the practice of handwashing, which can be subject to overreporting, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands. A place for washing hands was observed for nearly 100% of the de jure population (**Table 16.11**). Of the handwashing places observed, 94% were in a fixed location and 6% were mobile. Three-fourths (72%) of the population had a basic handwashing facility, while 27% had a limited handwashing facility.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the population with a basic handwashing facility is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (77% versus 63%).
- The population in the hill zone is more likely to have a basic handwashing facility than the population in the mountain zone (78% versus 57%).
- Access to basic handwashing facilities increases with increasing wealth. Only 45% of the population in the lowest wealth quintile has basic handwashing facilities, as compared with 97% of the population in the highest quintile.

16.5 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

Appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year

Privacy and use of appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year who were home during their last menstrual period

The most common materials used during menstruation among Nepalese women age 15–49 are disposable sanitary pads (60%) and cloth (48%) (**Table 16.12**). Almost all women report that they were able to wash and change in privacy during their last menstruation. Overall, 61% of women were able to wash and

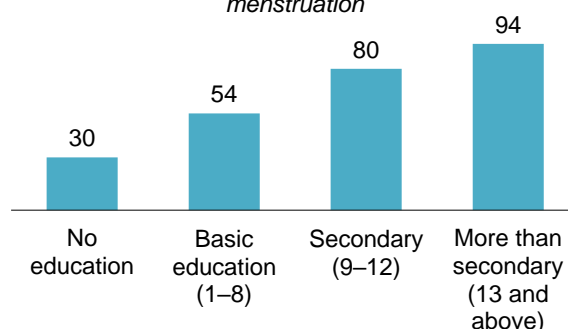
change in privacy and used appropriate materials during their last menstruation. The 2022 NDHS did not consider cloth an appropriate material due to unhygienic practices related to its use (Morrison et al. 2018).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation is higher among those age 15–19 (81%) than among those age 45–49 (34%) (Table 16.12).
- There were marked differences by province in the percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation; 74% of women in Bagmati Province were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, as compared with only 46% of women in Karnali Province.
- Women with more than a secondary education more often were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during their last menstruation than those with no education (94% versus 30%) (Figure 16.8).
- The percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation increases with increasing wealth, from 40% among those in the lowest quintile to 87% among those in the highest quintile (Table 16.12).

Figure 16.8 Menstrual hygiene by education

Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation



16.5.1 Restrictions on Activities during Menstruation

Menstruation is a natural part of the reproductive cycle, but it remains a taboo and is stigmatized in Nepal. Although it has been outlawed by the Nepal Supreme Court since 2005, malpractice surrounding menstruation continues (Morrison et al. 2018). The 2022 NDHS asked women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year if they were excluded from performing any activities during their last menstruation.

Overall, 65% each of women were excluded from entering a temple and from involvement in religious activities. One-third of women (34%) were excluded from touching or cooking food. Only 15% of women reported that they were not excluded from performing any activities during their last menstruation (Table 16.13).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Although common among women in all ethnic groups, exclusion from performing specific activities during last menstruation is more common among those in the Brahmin/Chhetri ethnic group than among those in the Muslim or Janajati group. For instance, only 4% of Brahmin/Chhetri women were not excluded from performing any activities, as compared with 26% of Muslim women and 24% of Janajati women.
- The practice of *chhaupadi* (seclusion), whereby women are not allowed to stay in the main house during their menstrual period, is most prevalent in Karnali Province (26%) and Sudurpashchim Province (20%).

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Table 16.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, according to residence, Nepal DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Households | | | Population | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | |
| Improved source | 98.8 | 96.4 | 98.0 | 98.8 | 96.5 | 98.0 |
| Piped into dwelling/yard/plot | 42.8 | 45.7 | 43.7 | 41.0 | 42.6 | 41.5 |
| Piped to neighbor | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 5.6 | 13.8 | 8.3 | 5.2 | 13.2 | 7.9 |
| Tube well or borehole | 34.1 | 33.1 | 33.8 | 38.8 | 37.4 | 38.4 |
| Protected dug well | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Protected spring | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Tanker truck | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Bottled water | 11.9 | 0.2 | 8.0 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 6.6 |
| Unimproved source | 1.0 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 1.8 |
| Unprotected dug well | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| Unprotected spring | 0.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Surface water | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Time to obtain drinking water (round trip) | | | | | | |
| Water on premises ¹ | 88.0 | 78.9 | 85.0 | 88.5 | 79.7 | 85.5 |
| 30 minutes or less | 11.4 | 20.2 | 14.3 | 10.9 | 19.5 | 13.8 |
| More than 30 minutes | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Don't know | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population | 9,244 | 4,542 | 13,786 | 36,218 | 18,102 | 54,320 |

¹ Includes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | At least basic service ¹ | Limited service ² | Unimproved ³ | Surface water | Total | Number of persons |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 36,218 |
| Rural | 95.9 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 18,102 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 96.9 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,193 |
| Hill | 96.3 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 21,443 |
| Terai | 98.4 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29,683 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 98.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,406 |
| Urban | 99.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,081 |
| Rural | 95.8 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,325 |
| Madhesh Province | 99.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11,511 |
| Urban | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,542 |
| Rural | 98.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,968 |
| Bagmati Province | 97.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 11,131 |
| Urban | 97.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,617 |
| Rural | 97.6 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,514 |
| Gandaki Province | 98.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,865 |
| Urban | 98.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,272 |
| Rural | 97.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,593 |
| Lumbini Province | 94.9 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,462 |
| Urban | 96.3 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,156 |
| Rural | 93.2 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,306 |
| Karnali Province | 94.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,334 |
| Urban | 96.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,755 |
| Rural | 93.4 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,579 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 97.1 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 4,611 |
| Urban | 97.2 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2,794 |
| Rural | 96.9 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,817 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 94.7 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 10,866 |
| Second | 97.8 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10,862 |
| Middle | 96.9 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10,861 |
| Fourth | 99.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,865 |
| Highest | 99.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,866 |
| Total | 97.5 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 54,320 |

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

² Drinking water from an improved source, and round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown

³ Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises ¹ | Number of persons | Person who usually collects drinking water | | | | | Total | Number of persons without drinking water on premises ¹ |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Adult female age 15 or older | Adult male age 15 or older | Female child under age 15 | Male child under age 15 | Person not in household | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.5 | 36,218 | 77.6 | 11.7 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 4,177 |
| Rural | 20.3 | 18,102 | 76.4 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,676 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 29.7 | 3,193 | 74.9 | 6.8 | 14.1 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 948 |
| Hill | 17.5 | 21,443 | 73.7 | 14.4 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 3,749 |
| Terai | 10.6 | 29,683 | 81.7 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,156 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 8.4 | 9,406 | 77.1 | 17.9 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 791 |
| Urban | 7.2 | 6,081 | 75.8 | 20.3 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 439 |
| Rural | 10.6 | 3,325 | 78.8 | 15.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 353 |
| Madhesh Province | 14.8 | 11,511 | 84.2 | 6.1 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,699 |
| Urban | 12.9 | 8,542 | 85.3 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,100 |
| Rural | 20.2 | 2,968 | 82.2 | 5.8 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 599 |
| Bagmati Province | 11.0 | 11,131 | 69.8 | 17.5 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 1,221 |
| Urban | 10.7 | 8,617 | 67.2 | 18.7 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 926 |
| Rural | 11.7 | 2,514 | 77.9 | 13.8 | 5.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Gandaki Province | 17.1 | 4,865 | 77.9 | 15.5 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 830 |
| Urban | 14.2 | 3,272 | 79.9 | 18.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 464 |
| Rural | 23.0 | 1,593 | 75.4 | 12.1 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 366 |
| Lumbini Province | 12.0 | 9,462 | 77.1 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,134 |
| Urban | 7.9 | 5,156 | 83.7 | 1.9 | 11.6 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 410 |
| Rural | 16.8 | 4,306 | 73.3 | 14.3 | 8.9 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 725 |
| Karnali Province | 33.6 | 3,334 | 74.2 | 8.0 | 13.6 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,120 |
| Urban | 22.3 | 1,755 | 73.7 | 9.2 | 14.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 391 |
| Rural | 46.1 | 1,579 | 74.5 | 7.4 | 13.0 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 728 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 22.9 | 4,611 | 76.1 | 6.8 | 11.8 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,057 |
| Urban | 16.0 | 2,794 | 77.4 | 6.7 | 11.6 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 446 |
| Rural | 33.6 | 1,817 | 75.2 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 611 |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 13.1 | 53,245 | 77.5 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6,970 |
| Unimproved | 80.4 | 964 | 72.7 | 14.8 | 8.7 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 775 |
| Surface | 96.6 | 111 | 77.7 | 10.6 | 2.8 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 107 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 31.7 | 10,866 | 76.4 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,441 |
| Second | 15.3 | 10,862 | 81.3 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,658 |
| Middle | 12.6 | 10,861 | 79.8 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,371 |
| Fourth | 8.3 | 10,865 | 78.0 | 15.1 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 902 |
| Highest | 4.4 | 10,866 | 57.0 | 29.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Total | 14.5 | 54,320 | 77.0 | 11.0 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 7,852 |

¹ Excludes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹ | Number of persons |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 87.7 | 36,218 |
| Rural | 87.4 | 18,102 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 76.1 | 3,193 |
| Hill | 81.2 | 21,443 |
| Terai | 93.4 | 29,683 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 88.3 | 9,406 |
| Urban | 89.3 | 6,081 |
| Rural | 86.4 | 3,325 |
| Madhesh Province | 94.1 | 11,511 |
| Urban | 95.0 | 8,542 |
| Rural | 91.3 | 2,968 |
| Bagmati Province | 81.4 | 11,131 |
| Urban | 80.6 | 8,617 |
| Rural | 83.9 | 2,514 |
| Gandaki Province | 82.6 | 4,865 |
| Urban | 81.8 | 3,272 |
| Rural | 84.3 | 1,593 |
| Lumbini Province | 92.6 | 9,462 |
| Urban | 92.1 | 5,156 |
| Rural | 93.3 | 4,306 |
| Karnali Province | 74.4 | 3,334 |
| Urban | 75.0 | 1,755 |
| Rural | 73.7 | 1,579 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 89.6 | 4,611 |
| Urban | 90.3 | 2,794 |
| Rural | 88.3 | 1,817 |
| Source of drinking water² | | |
| Improved | 87.6 | 53,245 |
| Unimproved | 85.4 | 964 |
| Surface | 87.4 | 111 |
| Time to obtain drinking water (round trip) | | |
| Water on premises ¹ | 88.5 | 46,467 |
| 30 minutes or less | 82.6 | 7,497 |
| More than 30 minutes | 72.6 | 295 |
| Don't know | 100.0 | 60 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 82.4 | 10,866 |
| Second | 88.6 | 10,862 |
| Middle | 91.3 | 10,861 |
| Fourth | 89.8 | 10,865 |
| Highest | 85.8 | 10,866 |
| Total | 87.6 | 54,320 |

¹ Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month

² Includes water piped to a neighbor and those reporting a round-trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Boiled | Bleach/ chlorine added | Strained through cloth | Ceramic, sand, or other filter | Solar disinfection | Let stand and settle | Other | No treatment | Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ¹ | Number of persons |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14.6 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 17.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 70.1 | 27.9 | 36,218 |
| Rural | 11.0 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 9.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 77.9 | 18.9 | 18,102 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 16.1 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 13.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 71.4 | 26.4 | 3,193 |
| Hill | 20.9 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 18.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 62.4 | 34.1 | 21,443 |
| Terai | 7.6 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 12.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 80.3 | 18.1 | 29,683 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 17.6 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 19.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 63.5 | 34.1 | 9,406 |
| Urban | 17.8 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 22.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 60.6 | 37.3 | 6,081 |
| Rural | 17.2 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 12.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 69.0 | 28.1 | 3,325 |
| Madhesh Province | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 92.8 | 6.7 | 11,511 |
| Urban | 3.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 91.5 | 7.9 | 8,542 |
| Rural | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 96.5 | 3.2 | 2,968 |
| Bagmati Province | 21.8 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 23.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 58.4 | 38.5 | 11,131 |
| Urban | 24.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 25.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 55.6 | 42.3 | 8,617 |
| Rural | 12.5 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 15.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 67.7 | 25.6 | 2,514 |
| Gandaki Province | 18.7 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 67.4 | 29.2 | 4,865 |
| Urban | 21.8 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 17.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.2 | 33.5 | 3,272 |
| Rural | 12.5 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 9.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 76.1 | 20.4 | 1,593 |
| Lumbini Province | 12.5 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 13.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 72.4 | 24.0 | 9,462 |
| Urban | 11.6 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 17.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 70.7 | 26.1 | 5,156 |
| Rural | 13.7 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 74.4 | 21.4 | 4,306 |
| Karnali Province | 13.1 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 68.3 | 28.3 | 3,334 |
| Urban | 16.2 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 60.4 | 36.3 | 1,755 |
| Rural | 9.6 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 77.1 | 19.4 | 1,579 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 7.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 85.5 | 13.9 | 4,611 |
| Urban | 7.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 83.4 | 15.9 | 2,794 |
| Rural | 7.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 88.7 | 10.7 | 1,817 |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 13.4 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 14.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 72.9 | 25.1 | 53,245 |
| Unimproved | 11.2 | 2.2 | 21.6 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 61.3 | 18.2 | 964 |
| Surface | 10.4 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 66.1 | 14.0 | 111 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.8 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 84.0 | 12.4 | 10,866 |
| Second | 10.6 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 81.0 | 16.2 | 10,862 |
| Middle | 8.8 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 10.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 78.5 | 18.3 | 10,861 |
| Fourth | 12.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 17.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 72.4 | 26.4 | 10,865 |
| Highest | 26.6 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 34.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 47.7 | 51.3 | 10,866 |
| Total | 13.4 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 14.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 72.7 | 24.9 | 54,320 |

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%. Total includes 6 cases for which it is not known if the water was treated.

¹ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Nepal DHS 2022

| Type and location of toilet/latrine facility | Households | | | Population | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Improved sanitation facility | 93.9 | 90.5 | 92.8 | 93.3 | 90.5 | 92.4 |
| Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system | 13.2 | 0.2 | 8.9 | 11.4 | 0.2 | 7.6 |
| Flush/pour flush to septic tank | 44.1 | 30.8 | 39.7 | 43.2 | 29.8 | 38.7 |
| Flush/pour flush to pit latrine | 30.3 | 51.4 | 37.2 | 32.3 | 52.3 | 39.0 |
| Flush/pour flush, don't know where | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| Composting toilet | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Biogas attached flush toilet | 2.5 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| Unimproved sanitation facility | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Pit latrine without slab/open pit | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Open defecation (no facility/ bush/field) | 5.5 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 7.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population | 9,244 | 4,542 | 13,786 | 36,218 | 18,102 | 54,320 |
| Location of toilet facility | | | | | | |
| In own dwelling | 37.4 | 7.7 | 27.8 | 35.8 | 7.9 | 26.7 |
| In own yard/plot | 57.7 | 82.6 | 65.7 | 59.4 | 83.1 | 67.2 |
| Elsewhere | 4.9 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 9.0 | 6.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility | 8,738 | 4,143 | 12,881 | 33,980 | 16,500 | 50,480 |

Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | At least basic service ¹ | Limited service ² | Unimproved ³ | Open defecation | Total | Number of persons |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 72.6 | 20.6 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 36,218 |
| Rural | 72.6 | 17.9 | 0.6 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 18,102 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 77.2 | 17.7 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 3,193 |
| Hill | 76.5 | 20.0 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 21,443 |
| Terai | 69.4 | 19.8 | 0.4 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 29,683 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 76.8 | 16.6 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 9,406 |
| Urban | 76.9 | 16.2 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 6,081 |
| Rural | 76.7 | 17.1 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 3,325 |
| Madhesh Province | 63.4 | 18.0 | 0.2 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 11,511 |
| Urban | 64.8 | 17.5 | 0.2 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 8,542 |
| Rural | 59.5 | 19.3 | 0.2 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 2,968 |
| Bagmati Province | 73.2 | 23.8 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 11,131 |
| Urban | 72.6 | 26.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 8,617 |
| Rural | 75.2 | 14.5 | 0.8 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 2,514 |
| Gandaki Province | 79.4 | 18.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 4,865 |
| Urban | 79.2 | 19.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,272 |
| Rural | 79.8 | 16.1 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 1,593 |
| Lumbini Province | 76.0 | 17.4 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 9,462 |
| Urban | 76.7 | 17.9 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 5,156 |
| Rural | 75.1 | 16.8 | 0.5 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 4,306 |
| Karnali Province | 74.0 | 21.7 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 3,334 |
| Urban | 72.5 | 25.0 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1,755 |
| Rural | 75.7 | 18.0 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 1,579 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 70.9 | 25.3 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 4,611 |
| Urban | 72.7 | 25.1 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2,794 |
| Rural | 68.1 | 25.6 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 1,817 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 65.5 | 18.1 | 1.2 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 10,866 |
| Second | 67.0 | 19.5 | 0.9 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 10,862 |
| Middle | 70.9 | 22.2 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 10,861 |
| Fourth | 72.7 | 26.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 10,865 |
| Highest | 87.2 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10,866 |
| Total | 72.6 | 19.7 | 0.6 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 54,320 |

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.

² Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households

³ Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine; pit latrine without a slab/open pit; or bucket

Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of waste from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of the population with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was safely disposed of in situ, percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was disposed of unsafely, and percentage with on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of waste from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | | | Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which: | | | Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Removed by a service provider to treatment plant | Removed by a service provider, don't know where | Buried in a covered pit | Emptied to uncovered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where waste was taken | Never emptied | Don't know if ever emptied | Total | Excreta was safely disposed of in situ ¹ | Excreta was disposed of unsafely ² | Excreta was removed for treatment ³ | |
| Sanitation facility type | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flush to septic tank | 3.4 | 9.1 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 79.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 1.8 | 13.0 | 21,038 |
| Latrines and other improved facilities | 2.5 | 16.2 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 68.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 75.9 | 5.4 | 18.8 | 23,333 |
| Flush to pit latrine | 2.8 | 16.1 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 69.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 75.8 | 5.2 | 19.0 | 21,164 |
| Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine | 0.0 | 24.1 | 13.9 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 55.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 5.9 | 24.1 | 522 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 0.0 | 14.2 | 12.4 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 65.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 78.7 | 7.1 | 14.2 | 1,614 |
| Composting toilet | 0.0 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 80.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 33 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.8 | 14.7 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 71.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 77.8 | 3.3 | 18.9 | 28,688 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 9.3 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 78.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 4.4 | 10.8 | 15,682 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 0.5 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 86.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 2,993 |
| Hill | 0.8 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 88.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 15,980 |
| Terai | 4.5 | 21.2 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 63.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 3.8 | 26.2 | 25,398 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 1.7 | 15.8 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 71.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 1.4 | 18.9 | 8,660 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 17.8 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 68.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 77.1 | 1.5 | 21.4 | 5,572 |
| Rural | 1.6 | 12.2 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 77.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 1.1 | 14.3 | 3,088 |
| Madhesh Province | 7.4 | 21.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 68.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 70.2 | 0.9 | 28.9 | 9,257 |
| Urban | 8.3 | 21.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 69.2 | 0.7 | 30.0 | 6,929 |
| Rural | 4.9 | 20.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 71.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 1.3 | 25.7 | 2,328 |
| Bagmati Province | 2.1 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 80.7 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 6,407 |
| Urban | 3.2 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 75.5 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 2.9 | 11.8 | 4,235 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 90.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2,172 |
| Gandaki Province | 0.7 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 4,530 |
| Urban | 1.1 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 3,107 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 1,423 |
| Lumbini Province | 2.9 | 15.6 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 68.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 75.4 | 6.0 | 18.6 | 8,451 |
| Urban | 4.4 | 18.7 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 65.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 71.6 | 5.3 | 23.1 | 4,642 |
| Rural | 1.1 | 12.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 72.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 7.0 | 13.1 | 3,809 |
| Karnali Province | 0.2 | 2.4 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 83.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 3,179 |
| Urban | 0.4 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 83.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 1,698 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 1.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 83.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 1,481 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 0.9 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 66.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 77.8 | 12.1 | 10.0 | 3,886 |
| Urban | 1.3 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 60.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 73.8 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 2,505 |
| Rural | 0.1 | 2.9 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 75.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 11.7 | 3.1 | 1,381 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.1 | 2.5 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 84.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 9,016 |
| Second | 2.5 | 12.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 75.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 4.5 | 14.8 | 9,147 |
| Middle | 3.0 | 16.4 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 69.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 76.3 | 4.1 | 19.5 | 9,429 |
| Fourth | 4.3 | 18.2 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 66.3 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 2.7 | 22.8 | 9,320 |
| Highest | 5.0 | 14.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 73.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 1.3 | 20.8 | 7,458 |
| Total | 2.9 | 12.8 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 73.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 80.3 | 3.7 | 16.0 | 44,370 |

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet. Those using biogas attached toilets are excluded.

¹ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied

² Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations

³ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which waste was removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or was removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 16.9 Management of household excreta

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Connected to sewer | Using improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown | Using unimproved sanitation facilities | Practicing open defecation | Total | Percentage connected to sewer, with safe disposal on-site, or with removal for treatment off-site | Number of persons |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 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 off-site | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.4 | 65.0 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 36,218 |
| Rural | 0.2 | 75.4 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 18,102 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 0.2 | 88.0 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 3,193 |
| Hill | 19.0 | 70.7 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 21,443 |
| Terai | 0.2 | 64.7 | 9.1 | 11.8 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 76.7 | 29,683 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 0.3 | 81.9 | 3.5 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 9,406 |
| Urban | 0.3 | 80.0 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 6,081 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 85.3 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 3,325 |
| Madhesh Province | 0.2 | 57.6 | 7.6 | 15.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 11,511 |
| Urban | 0.2 | 57.4 | 7.0 | 16.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 74.3 | 8,542 |
| Rural | 0.1 | 58.3 | 9.3 | 10.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 69.3 | 2,968 |
| Bagmati Province | 35.8 | 52.3 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 11,131 |
| Urban | 46.2 | 43.4 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 8,617 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 83.1 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 84.0 | 2,514 |
| Gandaki Province | 0.2 | 87.9 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 4,865 |
| Urban | 0.2 | 89.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 3,272 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 84.3 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 1,593 |
| Lumbini Province | 0.8 | 70.2 | 10.3 | 8.8 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 9,462 |
| Urban | 1.5 | 68.7 | 9.0 | 12.3 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 5,156 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 71.9 | 12.0 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 76.4 | 4,306 |
| Karnali Province | 0.1 | 88.2 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 3,334 |
| Urban | 0.1 | 89.8 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 1,755 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 86.4 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 1,579 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 0.4 | 68.7 | 14.3 | 1.3 | 11.5 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 70.4 | 4,611 |
| Urban | 0.4 | 70.5 | 17.1 | 2.0 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 2,794 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 65.8 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 17.4 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 66.4 | 1,817 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.1 | 77.0 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 77.6 | 10,866 |
| Second | 0.3 | 71.2 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 77.2 | 10,862 |
| Middle | 1.1 | 71.2 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 10,861 |
| Fourth | 7.3 | 68.1 | 7.0 | 10.7 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 10,865 |
| Highest | 29.4 | 54.8 | 3.6 | 10.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 10,866 |
| Total | 7.6 | 68.4 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 83.0 | 54,320 |

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 16.10 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Manner of disposal of children's stools | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately ¹ | Number of children |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Child used toilet or latrine | Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine | Buried | Put/rinsed into drain or ditch | Thrown into garbage | Left in the open | Other | | | |
| Age of child in months | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | 1.2 | 24.5 | 1.0 | 35.0 | 22.7 | 13.9 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 25.6 | 165 |
| 2–3 | 0.4 | 21.1 | 3.7 | 35.0 | 29.4 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 21.5 | 161 |
| 4–5 | 1.2 | 28.8 | 2.3 | 28.3 | 27.6 | 8.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 30.0 | 201 |
| 6–8 | 0.9 | 41.1 | 2.9 | 15.6 | 30.4 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 42.0 | 236 |
| 9–11 | 2.1 | 47.9 | 0.7 | 11.6 | 23.9 | 12.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 197 |
| 12–17 | 2.8 | 51.7 | 2.4 | 9.5 | 23.4 | 9.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 54.5 | 498 |
| 18–23 | 5.1 | 51.2 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 23.6 | 11.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 56.3 | 435 |
| 6–23 | 3.1 | 49.2 | 1.9 | 9.7 | 24.7 | 10.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 52.3 | 1,366 |
| Type of toilet facility² | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved sanitation facility | 2.8 | 46.7 | 1.9 | 16.1 | 22.5 | 8.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 49.5 | 1,694 |
| Unimproved facility | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 15 |
| Open defecation | 0.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 14.7 | 52.1 | 22.3 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 184 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.1 | 42.1 | 2.3 | 15.1 | 25.5 | 10.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 45.1 | 1,243 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 43.2 | 1.6 | 17.9 | 24.8 | 9.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 44.6 | 650 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 1.6 | 45.3 | 2.1 | 17.6 | 20.3 | 11.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 46.9 | 345 |
| Urban | 2.1 | 44.2 | 1.4 | 16.0 | 19.8 | 14.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 46.3 | 225 |
| Rural | 0.7 | 47.3 | 3.4 | 20.5 | 21.4 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 48.0 | 120 |
| Madhesh Province | 4.6 | 18.2 | 2.1 | 16.1 | 37.3 | 18.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 22.8 | 486 |
| Urban | 4.6 | 19.7 | 2.4 | 16.1 | 36.1 | 17.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 24.3 | 358 |
| Rural | 4.6 | 13.9 | 1.2 | 15.9 | 40.7 | 21.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 128 |
| Bagmati Province | 0.7 | 58.8 | 1.4 | 10.9 | 21.5 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 290 |
| Urban | 0.9 | 57.6 | 1.9 | 8.6 | 25.2 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.6 | 212 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 62.0 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 11.4 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 62.0 | 78 |
| Gandaki Province | 3.6 | 54.2 | 0.7 | 19.0 | 15.9 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 57.8 | 117 |
| Urban | 4.9 | 48.3 | 1.1 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.2 | 76 |
| Rural | 1.2 | 65.5 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 66.6 | 40 |
| Lumbini Province | 2.5 | 49.6 | 1.2 | 14.5 | 28.6 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 52.0 | 327 |
| Urban | 3.6 | 53.6 | 0.9 | 12.7 | 24.5 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 57.2 | 183 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 44.5 | 1.6 | 16.7 | 34.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 45.5 | 143 |
| Karnali Province | 0.8 | 54.5 | 0.6 | 20.4 | 14.1 | 9.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 55.3 | 147 |
| Urban | 0.6 | 59.3 | 0.0 | 22.2 | 12.1 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59.9 | 73 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 49.7 | 1.2 | 18.5 | 16.1 | 12.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 50.8 | 74 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 2.3 | 45.9 | 6.5 | 18.6 | 17.4 | 8.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 48.2 | 181 |
| Urban | 3.6 | 45.4 | 8.9 | 17.9 | 18.3 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 49.0 | 115 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 46.8 | 2.3 | 19.8 | 15.8 | 13.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 46.8 | 66 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.3 | 16.9 | 1.7 | 19.1 | 37.3 | 19.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 20.1 | 341 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 2.1 | 37.0 | 2.4 | 19.8 | 27.3 | 10.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 39.1 | 645 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 1.4 | 33.7 | 2.4 | 19.5 | 30.2 | 11.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 35.0 | 324 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 2.7 | 40.4 | 2.5 | 20.1 | 24.4 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 43.2 | 321 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 2.3 | 57.7 | 1.8 | 12.9 | 17.0 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 60.0 | 816 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 2.2 | 54.0 | 1.5 | 14.8 | 17.1 | 8.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 56.1 | 487 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 2.5 | 63.3 | 2.3 | 10.2 | 17.0 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 65.8 | 329 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 4.7 | 40.2 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 39.2 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 44.9 | 91 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.3 | 42.2 | 2.9 | 18.3 | 20.4 | 13.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 43.5 | 420 |
| Second | 1.1 | 35.1 | 2.9 | 19.7 | 25.0 | 13.5 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 36.2 | 417 |
| Middle | 3.7 | 39.6 | 0.4 | 19.5 | 23.7 | 12.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 43.4 | 374 |
| Fourth | 3.4 | 44.9 | 2.5 | 14.2 | 27.4 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 48.4 | 379 |
| Highest | 3.6 | 53.3 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 31.6 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 56.8 | 303 |
| Total | 2.5 | 42.5 | 2.0 | 16.0 | 25.3 | 10.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 45.0 | 1,893 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.

² See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

Table 16.11 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility; and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed and: | | | Number of persons | Place for handwashing observed and: | | | Number of persons for whom place for handwashing was observed | Percentage of de jure population with a basic handwashing facility ³ | Percentage of de jure population with a limited handwashing facility ⁴ | Number of persons for whom place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Place for handwashing was a fixed place | Place for handwashing was mobile | Total | | Water available | Soap available ¹ | Cleansing agent other than soap available ² | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.1 | 4.6 | 99.7 | 36,218 | 94.4 | 78.2 | 15.9 | 36,107 | 77.3 | 22.5 | 36,198 |
| Rural | 91.5 | 8.2 | 99.7 | 18,102 | 88.4 | 64.1 | 30.9 | 18,044 | 62.8 | 36.9 | 18,097 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 86.1 | 13.6 | 99.8 | 3,193 | 77.8 | 59.0 | 18.9 | 3,185 | 57.1 | 42.7 | 3,191 |
| Hill | 96.1 | 3.8 | 99.8 | 21,443 | 92.5 | 79.2 | 17.0 | 21,409 | 77.9 | 22.0 | 21,432 |
| Tera | 93.2 | 6.4 | 99.6 | 29,683 | 93.9 | 71.0 | 23.9 | 29,557 | 70.2 | 29.4 | 29,671 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 96.5 | 3.2 | 99.7 | 9,406 | 95.6 | 74.2 | 26.1 | 9,376 | 73.1 | 26.6 | 9,404 |
| Urban | 96.9 | 2.9 | 99.8 | 6,081 | 96.5 | 76.1 | 20.6 | 6,066 | 75.2 | 24.6 | 6,081 |
| Rural | 95.9 | 3.7 | 99.6 | 3,325 | 93.9 | 70.7 | 36.2 | 3,310 | 69.3 | 30.3 | 3,323 |
| Madhesh Province | 88.0 | 11.5 | 99.5 | 11,511 | 90.2 | 60.3 | 24.1 | 11,456 | 59.3 | 40.2 | 11,510 |
| Urban | 90.2 | 9.3 | 99.5 | 8,542 | 92.1 | 64.1 | 22.8 | 8,503 | 63.2 | 36.3 | 8,542 |
| Rural | 81.7 | 17.8 | 99.5 | 2,968 | 84.8 | 49.5 | 28.0 | 2,953 | 48.1 | 51.4 | 2,968 |
| Bagmati Province | 97.5 | 2.2 | 99.7 | 11,131 | 96.4 | 86.8 | 9.5 | 11,100 | 86.0 | 13.8 | 11,125 |
| Urban | 98.7 | 1.0 | 99.7 | 8,617 | 97.9 | 91.9 | 5.2 | 8,590 | 91.0 | 8.8 | 8,611 |
| Rural | 93.6 | 6.2 | 99.8 | 2,514 | 91.2 | 69.2 | 24.2 | 2,509 | 68.7 | 31.2 | 2,514 |
| Gandaki Province | 96.3 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 4,865 | 95.0 | 86.0 | 8.5 | 4,864 | 85.2 | 14.7 | 4,865 |
| Urban | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 3,272 | 97.4 | 91.5 | 6.5 | 3,272 | 90.8 | 9.2 | 3,272 |
| Rural | 91.9 | 8.0 | 99.9 | 1,593 | 90.1 | 74.7 | 12.5 | 1,592 | 73.9 | 26.1 | 1,593 |
| Lumbini Province | 95.1 | 4.7 | 99.8 | 9,462 | 93.7 | 76.2 | 29.8 | 9,444 | 75.2 | 24.7 | 9,453 |
| Urban | 94.4 | 5.4 | 99.8 | 5,156 | 93.5 | 79.9 | 19.6 | 5,147 | 79.0 | 21.0 | 5,147 |
| Rural | 96.0 | 3.8 | 99.8 | 4,306 | 94.0 | 71.9 | 41.9 | 4,297 | 70.7 | 29.1 | 4,306 |
| Karnali Province | 85.2 | 14.6 | 99.8 | 3,334 | 74.9 | 56.7 | 17.0 | 3,329 | 54.2 | 45.7 | 3,332 |
| Urban | 88.3 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 1,755 | 80.2 | 65.2 | 14.0 | 1,755 | 62.7 | 37.3 | 1,755 |
| Rural | 81.8 | 17.9 | 99.7 | 1,579 | 69.1 | 47.1 | 20.3 | 1,574 | 44.8 | 55.0 | 1,577 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 95.6 | 3.8 | 99.4 | 4,611 | 88.5 | 66.6 | 27.2 | 4,583 | 65.0 | 34.4 | 4,607 |
| Urban | 96.7 | 2.6 | 99.3 | 2,794 | 92.6 | 73.7 | 22.5 | 2,775 | 72.4 | 27.1 | 2,790 |
| Rural | 93.9 | 5.6 | 99.5 | 1,817 | 82.2 | 55.7 | 34.4 | 1,808 | 53.8 | 45.8 | 1,817 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 85.7 | 13.8 | 99.5 | 10,866 | 78.2 | 46.9 | 26.2 | 10,809 | 44.6 | 54.9 | 10,859 |
| Second | 91.8 | 7.7 | 99.5 | 10,862 | 91.2 | 64.0 | 32.0 | 10,813 | 62.9 | 36.7 | 10,857 |
| Middle | 94.2 | 5.6 | 99.8 | 10,861 | 95.3 | 73.0 | 27.1 | 10,838 | 72.2 | 27.6 | 10,860 |
| Fourth | 98.0 | 1.8 | 99.7 | 10,865 | 97.4 | 86.8 | 15.4 | 10,833 | 85.8 | 14.0 | 10,860 |
| Highest | 99.7 | 0.2 | 99.9 | 10,866 | 99.7 | 96.9 | 3.8 | 10,859 | 96.7 | 3.3 | 10,859 |
| Total | 93.9 | 5.8 | 99.7 | 54,320 | 92.4 | 73.5 | 20.9 | 54,151 | 72.4 | 27.3 | 54,295 |

¹ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.

² Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.

³ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water

⁴ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 16.12 Menstrual hygiene

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period, and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period | | | | | | | | | | Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Reusable sanitary pads | Disposable sanitary pads | Tampons | Menstrual cup | Cloth | Toilet paper | Cotton wool | Under-wear only | Nothing | Number of women | Percentage able to wash and change in privacy | Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation ¹ | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.2 | 80.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 31.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2,520 | 97.9 | 81.2 | 2,508 |
| 20–24 | 1.5 | 70.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 41.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2,338 | 98.7 | 71.7 | 2,329 |
| 25–29 | 1.0 | 61.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 48.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 2,148 | 98.7 | 62.8 | 2,145 |
| 30–34 | 0.9 | 56.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 51.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1,937 | 98.6 | 57.2 | 1,933 |
| 35–39 | 0.8 | 47.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 1,852 | 99.2 | 48.3 | 1,847 |
| 40–44 | 0.8 | 39.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 1,389 | 99.2 | 40.4 | 1,384 |
| 45–49 | 1.4 | 32.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 61.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 882 | 99.0 | 34.2 | 880 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.4 | 63.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 44.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 8,985 | 98.7 | 64.6 | 8,956 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 52.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 53.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 4,081 | 98.5 | 52.3 | 4,071 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 0.9 | 57.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2,193 | 99.5 | 58.2 | 2,191 |
| Urban | 1.3 | 57.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1,443 | 99.7 | 58.8 | 1,443 |
| Rural | 0.1 | 56.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 750 | 99.2 | 57.0 | 748 |
| Madhesh Province | 0.1 | 50.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 59.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2,467 | 95.5 | 50.0 | 2,451 |
| Urban | 0.1 | 50.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 59.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1,835 | 95.4 | 50.2 | 1,821 |
| Rural | 0.1 | 49.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 59.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 632 | 95.9 | 49.7 | 631 |
| Bagmati Province | 2.5 | 70.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 37.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2,763 | 99.9 | 73.5 | 2,761 |
| Urban | 3.0 | 76.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 31.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2,228 | 99.9 | 79.4 | 2,227 |
| Rural | 0.8 | 48.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 63.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 535 | 99.8 | 49.1 | 535 |
| Gandaki Province | 0.4 | 70.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1,292 | 99.8 | 71.1 | 1,280 |
| Urban | 0.2 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 32.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 922 | 99.7 | 75.4 | 913 |
| Rural | 0.9 | 59.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 44.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 370 | 99.8 | 60.3 | 367 |
| Lumbini Province | 0.1 | 61.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 45.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2,456 | 98.9 | 61.4 | 2,454 |
| Urban | 0.1 | 66.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1,418 | 99.4 | 66.1 | 1,416 |
| Rural | 0.1 | 55.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 52.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1,039 | 98.1 | 54.9 | 1,038 |
| Karnali Province | 1.3 | 45.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 8.1 | 781 | 99.3 | 46.3 | 778 |
| Urban | 1.6 | 51.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 442 | 99.2 | 52.3 | 441 |
| Rural | 1.1 | 37.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 12.0 | 339 | 99.5 | 38.5 | 337 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 2.6 | 52.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 1,113 | 99.0 | 54.4 | 1,111 |
| Urban | 3.6 | 54.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 698 | 99.0 | 57.3 | 696 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 49.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 48.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 11.2 | 416 | 99.0 | 49.5 | 416 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.6 | 29.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 67.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 3,037 | 97.8 | 29.7 | 3,026 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 0.9 | 53.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 53.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 4,084 | 98.5 | 54.4 | 4,073 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 1.1 | 45.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 2,021 | 97.9 | 45.9 | 2,016 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 0.7 | 62.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 47.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2,062 | 99.1 | 62.7 | 2,056 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 1.4 | 78.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 5,322 | 99.2 | 79.5 | 5,306 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 1.2 | 73.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 2,966 | 99.0 | 74.0 | 2,955 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 1.5 | 85.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 28.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2,356 | 99.4 | 86.3 | 2,351 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 2.0 | 91.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 623 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 622 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.0 | 39.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 2,280 | 98.2 | 39.7 | 2,275 |
| Second | 0.7 | 43.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 63.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2,442 | 97.4 | 43.6 | 2,437 |
| Middle | 0.6 | 56.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 54.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2,636 | 98.7 | 56.7 | 2,621 |
| Fourth | 1.3 | 68.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 42.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 2,868 | 99.2 | 70.2 | 2,859 |
| Highest | 1.7 | 84.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 22.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 2,839 | 99.7 | 86.7 | 2,835 |
| Total | 1.1 | 59.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 47.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 13,065 | 98.7 | 60.7 | 13,027 |

¹ Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, toilet paper, and/or cotton wool

Table 16.13 Restrictions on activities during menstrual period

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who were excluded from participating in specific activities during their most recent menstrual period, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Entering temple | Getting involved in religious activities | Touching or cooking food | Eating with family members | Staying in the main house | Touching plants | Touching other people | Touching cattle | Fetching water | Sleeping with husband | Other | Not excluded from performing any activities | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 36.4 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 14.8 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 17.2 | 2,520 |
| 20–24 | 63.0 | 62.1 | 32.3 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 14.4 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 16.2 | 2,338 |
| 25–29 | 63.5 | 63.0 | 30.8 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 13.2 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 16.2 | 2,148 |
| 30–34 | 66.7 | 66.2 | 33.6 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 13.9 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 14.3 | 1,937 |
| 35–39 | 67.1 | 67.1 | 34.9 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 13.8 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 14.3 | 1,852 |
| 40–44 | 68.0 | 68.8 | 35.7 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 15.1 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 12.3 | 1,389 |
| 45–49 | 69.6 | 68.7 | 40.9 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 16.7 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 10.0 | 882 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 77.9 | 68.0 | 73.8 | 17.8 | 12.2 | 7.3 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 34.6 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 3,735 |
| Dalit | 60.3 | 62.1 | 33.0 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 14.5 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 17.6 | 1,934 |
| Janajati | 61.5 | 56.5 | 14.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 23.9 | 4,879 |
| Madhesi | 65.0 | 81.6 | 17.9 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 8.1 | 1,942 |
| Muslim | 29.2 | 67.4 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 25.9 | 562 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 66.5 | 65.9 | 34.1 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 12.9 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 14.2 | 8,985 |
| Rural | 62.1 | 62.4 | 34.8 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 17.4 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 16.8 | 4,081 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 71.8 | 75.8 | 31.3 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 15.2 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 15.8 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 13.6 | 2,193 |
| Urban | 71.2 | 77.0 | 34.5 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 15.5 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 16.4 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 12.8 | 1,443 |
| Rural | 72.9 | 73.5 | 25.1 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 14.8 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 14.8 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 15.0 | 750 |
| Madhesh Province | 54.4 | 80.6 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 13.0 | 2,467 |
| Urban | 54.0 | 80.0 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 13.9 | 1,835 |
| Rural | 55.8 | 82.5 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 10.7 | 632 |
| Bagmati Province | 68.7 | 50.1 | 33.9 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 9.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 21.0 | 2,763 |
| Urban | 73.2 | 55.0 | 34.4 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 16.5 | 2,228 |
| Rural | 50.1 | 29.7 | 31.9 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 14.6 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 39.8 | 535 |
| Gandaki Province | 64.7 | 61.6 | 36.6 | 8.6 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 19.7 | 1,292 |
| Urban | 67.0 | 63.5 | 37.1 | 8.8 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 18.9 | 922 |
| Rural | 58.8 | 56.7 | 35.5 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 9.8 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 21.8 | 370 |
| Lumbini Province | 61.6 | 60.3 | 37.5 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 16.0 | 2,456 |
| Urban | 63.2 | 59.9 | 41.1 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 12.1 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 15.6 | 1,418 |
| Rural | 59.5 | 60.8 | 32.6 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 10.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 16.4 | 1,039 |
| Karnali Province | 74.7 | 69.3 | 62.4 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 14.3 | 39.9 | 19.0 | 3.1 | 8.2 | 781 |
| Urban | 77.2 | 68.4 | 56.2 | 21.2 | 18.7 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 9.2 | 34.5 | 18.0 | 2.1 | 8.8 | 442 |
| Rural | 71.5 | 70.6 | 70.6 | 32.8 | 35.6 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 20.9 | 47.0 | 20.4 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 339 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 68.4 | 55.3 | 69.7 | 21.0 | 19.6 | 3.5 | 16.7 | 15.5 | 46.8 | 11.3 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 1,113 |
| Urban | 67.7 | 54.9 | 67.4 | 17.3 | 15.7 | 4.4 | 16.1 | 12.4 | 44.1 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 5.0 | 698 |
| Rural | 69.5 | 55.9 | 73.5 | 27.1 | 26.0 | 2.1 | 17.7 | 20.6 | 51.3 | 15.7 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 416 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 60.5 | 68.8 | 25.1 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 13.1 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 14.8 | 3,037 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 62.1 | 62.6 | 31.3 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 13.7 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 16.7 | 4,084 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 60.6 | 62.6 | 29.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 12.1 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 17.6 | 2,021 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 63.4 | 62.7 | 33.3 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 15.2 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 16.0 | 2,062 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 68.5 | 64.2 | 40.0 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 16.0 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 14.5 | 5,322 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 67.9 | 65.5 | 38.7 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 16.3 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 14.6 | 2,966 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 69.3 | 62.4 | 41.7 | 8.8 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 15.7 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 14.5 | 2,356 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 78.9 | 65.6 | 50.8 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 10.4 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 8.5 | 623 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 57.9 | 58.8 | 43.3 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 11.1 | 28.5 | 9.1 | 2.1 | 17.9 | 2,280 |
| Second | 63.1 | 67.7 | 29.4 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 14.3 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 14.8 | 2,442 |
| Middle | 63.1 | 66.9 | 27.7 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 11.0 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 15.8 | 2,636 |
| Fourth | 67.2 | 66.1 | 30.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 11.2 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 14.6 | 2,868 |
| Highest | 72.4 | 63.9 | 42.1 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 9.3 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 12.6 | 2,839 |
| Total | 65.1 | 64.8 | 34.3 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 14.3 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 15.0 | 13,065 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Key Findings

- **Experience of violence:** 23% of women in Nepal age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 8% have ever experienced sexual violence. Six percent of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced violence during pregnancy.
- **Controlling behaviors:** 35% of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner have experienced controlling behaviors, and 29% experienced such behaviors in the 12 months preceding the survey. Eight percent of women have a husband/intimate partner who displays three or more of the specified controlling behaviors.
- **Intimate partner violence:** 27% of women have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from their current or most recent husband/intimate partner.
- **Trends in intimate partner violence in the last 12 months:** The percentage of ever-married women who experienced spousal violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months increased from 14% in 2016 to 17% in 2022.
- **Injuries due to intimate partner violence:** 53% of women who have ever experienced violence by their husband/intimate partner have sustained injuries. The most commonly reported injuries are cuts, bruises, or aches.
- **Help seeking:** Only 28% of women who have ever experienced any type of physical or sexual violence have sought help to stop the violence.

Gender-based violence against women is acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006).

A common form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence, which refers to behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual, or psychological harm and includes acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behavior. This definition of intimate partner violence covers violence by both current and former spouses and intimate partners.¹ This chapter focuses on intimate partner violence and other types of domestic violence.

Historically, The DHS Program has collected detailed information only on intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women, defined as women who are currently married or living with a man as if married and women who were formerly married or lived with a man as if married. More recently, the

¹ <https://apps.who.int/violence-info/intimate-partner-violence>

questionnaire module used to capture intimate partner violence in a DHS survey was revised to also capture intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner. In the 2022 NDHS, the revised version of the domestic violence questionnaire module was used for the first time, and therefore indicators on intimate partner violence are reported for women who have ever had a husband or other intimate partner. In the context of the revised questionnaire module and this report, the term “boyfriend” excludes anyone reported as an intimate partner. With respect to assessing trends in intimate partner violence, only the estimates provided separately for ever-married women and women living with a man as if married should be compared with corresponding estimates from previous surveys.

The module on domestic violence was implemented in a subsample of households selected for the men’s survey. In accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence, only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for the module, and the module was not implemented if privacy could not be obtained (WHO 2001). Of the 14,845 women age 15–49 who were eligible for the module, 5,177 were selected and interviewed. Only seven women were selected for the module but were not interviewed with the Woman’s Questionnaire, and six who were selected and interviewed with the Woman’s Questionnaire could not complete the module due to privacy concerns. Special weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

17.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

Terminology for this chapter

Husband: a man with whom a woman is married or living as if married.

Intimate partner: a man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined for the purposes of this chapter, an intimate partner is not a husband or a man a woman is living with and is also not a boyfriend with whom her relationship is casual or a man with whom she has a one-time encounter.

Husband/intimate partner: the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Boyfriend: a man with whom a woman has a casual relationship and who she did not mention as an intimate partner.

In the 2022 NDHS, information was obtained from women age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former husbands or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands, and, if applicable, never-married women were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners. More specifically, intimate partner violence was measured by asking women if their current or former husband/intimate partner ever did the following to them:

- **Physical violence:** push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon
- **Sexual violence:** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to do, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to do

- **Emotional violence:** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from all women about physical violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, women were asked if they had experienced sexual violence committed by anyone other than any husband/intimate partner. Specifically, they were asked if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts which they did not want to do.

17.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Twenty-three percent of women age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, including 11% who experienced physical violence often or sometimes in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 17.1**).

Trends: In the last decade, the percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 has remained at 22%–23%. However, there has been a slight increase over time in the percentage of women who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months, from 9% in 2011 and 2016 to 11% in 2022.

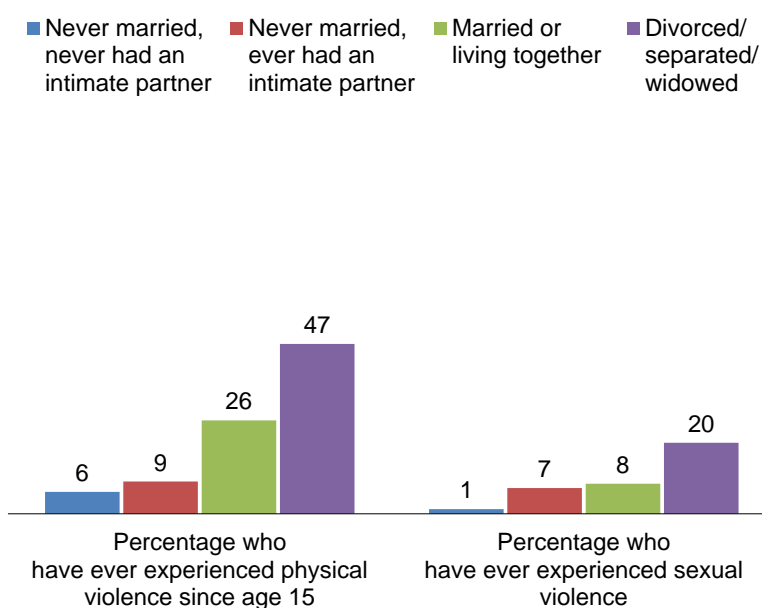
Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's experience of physical violence increases sharply with age, from 12% among those age 15–19 to 29% among those age 40–49 (**Table 17.1**).
- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence ranges from a low of 14% in the Brahmin/Chhetri ethnic group to a high of 42% in the Muslim group.
- Women's experience of physical violence varies from a low of 15% in Gandaki Province to a high of 37% in Madhesh Province.

- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely to have experienced physical violence since age 15 (47%) than women who have never been married and never had an intimate partner (6%) (Figure 17.1).

- Women's experience of physical violence declines sharply with increasing education, from 36% among those with no education to 4% among those with more than a secondary education.

Figure 17.1 Women's experience of violence by marital status



17.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among women who had ever been married or had an intimate partner and who had experienced physical violence since age 15, 81% reported their current husband or intimate partner as the perpetrator of the violence; 14% named their former husband/intimate partner, and 5% each named their mother-in-law or another in-law (Table 17.2).

17.2.2 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

Physical violence during pregnancy

Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

Six percent of women who have ever been pregnant experienced violence during a pregnancy (Table 17.3).

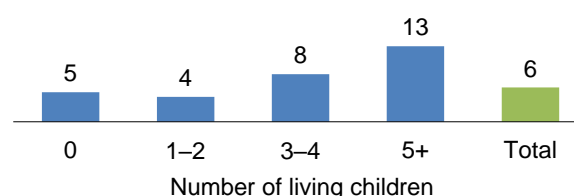
Patterns by background characteristics

- Women below age 30 (7%), women from the Muslim ethnic group (14%), and women in Madhesh Province (10%) are more likely than their counterparts to have experienced physical violence during pregnancy (Table 17.3).

- The prevalence of violence during pregnancy is twice as high among women with three or four children (8%) as among women with one or two children (4%). Thirteen percent of women with five or more children have experienced violence during pregnancy (**Figure 17.2**).
- Women with no education or a basic education are more likely (7%) to experience violence during pregnancy than women with more than a secondary education (1%).

Figure 17.2 Experience of physical violence during pregnancy by number of living children

Percentage who experienced physical violence when pregnant among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant



17.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

17.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Eight percent of women age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence, and 4% experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 17.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence declined from 12% in 2011 to 7% in 2016 before increasing slightly to 8% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Three percent of women age 15–19 have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator, compared with 10% of women age 40–49 (**Table 17.4**).
- Thirteen percent of Muslim women have experienced sexual violence, compared with 10% of Dalit women, 9% of Madhesi women, and 6% each of Janajati and Brahmin/Chhetri women.
- Women in Madhesh Province (11%) and Karnali Province (10%) are more likely to have experienced sexual violence than women in the other provinces. Women in Sudurpashchim Province are least likely to have experienced sexual violence (4%).
- The percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence is twice as high (20%) among those who are divorced, separated, or widowed as among those who are currently married or living with a man as if married (8%) and those who have never been married but have had an intimate partner (7%).
- Women with no education are more likely to experience sexual violence (11%) than women with more than a secondary education (3%).

17.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among women who had ever been married or had an intimate partner and who had experienced sexual violence, 82% reported their current husbands/intimate partners as perpetrators and 11% named former husbands/intimate partners. Among all women age 15–49 who had experienced sexual violence, 4% reported strangers and 5% reported friends/acquaintances as perpetrators (**Table 17.5**).

17.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner

Two percent of women age 15–49 report having ever experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner, and less than 1% report having experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 17.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Muslim women (3%) are more likely to have ever experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner than women in any other ethnic group (**Table 17.6**).
- The percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner is higher in the rural areas of Madhesh Province (4%) than in any other area of the country.
- Five percent of women who have never been married but have had an intimate partner report having ever experienced sexual violence from a non-intimate partner, as compared with 2% or less of women in other marital status categories.

17.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence

Overall, 3% of women age 15–49 had experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator by age 18, and 5% had experienced sexual violence by age 22. Looking exclusively at sexual violence committed by a non-intimate partner, the results show that 1% each of women age 15–49 had experienced such violence by age 15 and by age 22 (**Table 17.7**).

17.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Physical violence or sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of forms of violence, and these combinations of violence can have a long-lasting negative effect on women's lives, health, and well-being. Among all women, 16% have experienced physical violence only, 1% have experienced sexual violence only, and 6% have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Overall, 24% of women have ever experienced physical or sexual violence. The percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence increases sharply with age, from 13% among those age 15–19 to 30% among those age 40–49 (**Table 17.8**).

17.5 FORMS OF CONTROLLING BEHAVIORS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Controlling behavior

Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner has demonstrated one or more controlling behaviors.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

17.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviors and Intimate Partner Violence

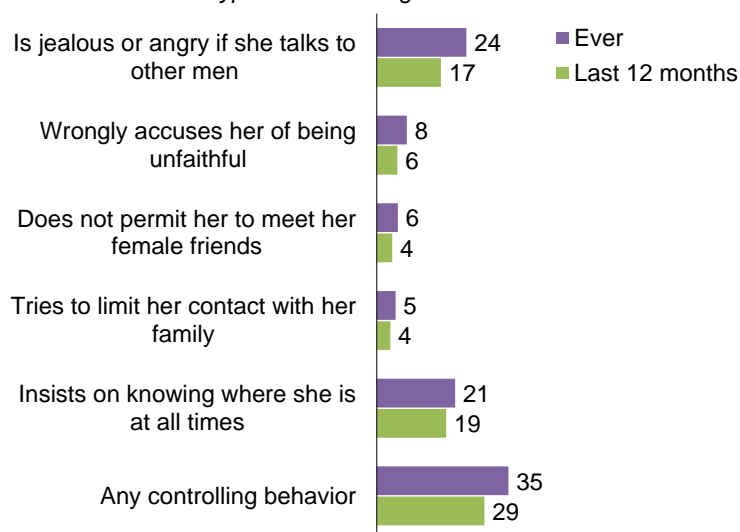
Controlling Behaviors

Controlling behaviors can be important warning signs and correlates of violence in intimate relationships. The concentration of behaviors is more significant than the display of any single behavior and should be assessed.

The 2022 NDHS results show that 35% of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner have experienced controlling behaviors from their husband/intimate partner (**Table 17.9**). Twenty-four percent of women reported that their husband/intimate partner is jealous or angry if they talk to other men, 21% reported that he insists on knowing where they are at all times, 8% said that he wrongly accuses them of being unfaithful, 6% reported that he does not permit them to meet their female friends, and 5% said that he tries to limit their contact with their family (**Figure 17.3**). Overall, 8% of women reported that their husband/intimate partner displays at least three of the specified behaviors (**Table 17.10**).

Figure 17.3 Forms of controlling behaviors

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced specific types of controlling behaviors



Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who have experienced three or more controlling behaviors from their current or most recent husband/partner was 8% in 2011, 9% in 2016, and 8% in 2022.

Patterns of controlling behaviors by background characteristics

- In Nepal, a higher percentage of women from the Dalit (11%), Muslim (10%), and Madhesi (10%) ethnic groups have husbands/intimate partners who display three or more of the specified controlling behaviors than women from the Janajati (7%) and Brahmin/Chhetri (5%) groups (**Table 17.10**).

- Women in Madhesh Province (10%) and Lumbini Province (9%) are more likely to report that their husband/intimate partner displays three or more of the specified controlling behaviors than women in the other provinces. Women in Sudurpashchim Province are least likely to report that their husband/intimate partner displays three or more controlling behaviors (4%).
- Never-married women are more likely (13%) to report that their partner displays three or more of the specified controlling behaviors than ever-married women (7%).
- Women who are afraid of their husbands/intimate partners most of the time are more likely to have experienced three or more of the specified controlling behaviors than those who are never afraid (30% versus 2%).

Violence by Current or Most Recent Husband/Intimate Partner

Twenty-three percent of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner reported having experienced physical violence from their current or most recent husband/partner, including 11% who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months; 7% reported having experienced sexual violence, including 4% who experienced such violence in the last 12 months; and 13% reported having experienced emotional violence, including 10% who experienced such violence in the last 12 months. Overall, 27% of women have experienced one or more forms of physical, sexual, or emotional violence from their current or most recent husband/intimate partner (**Table 17.9**).

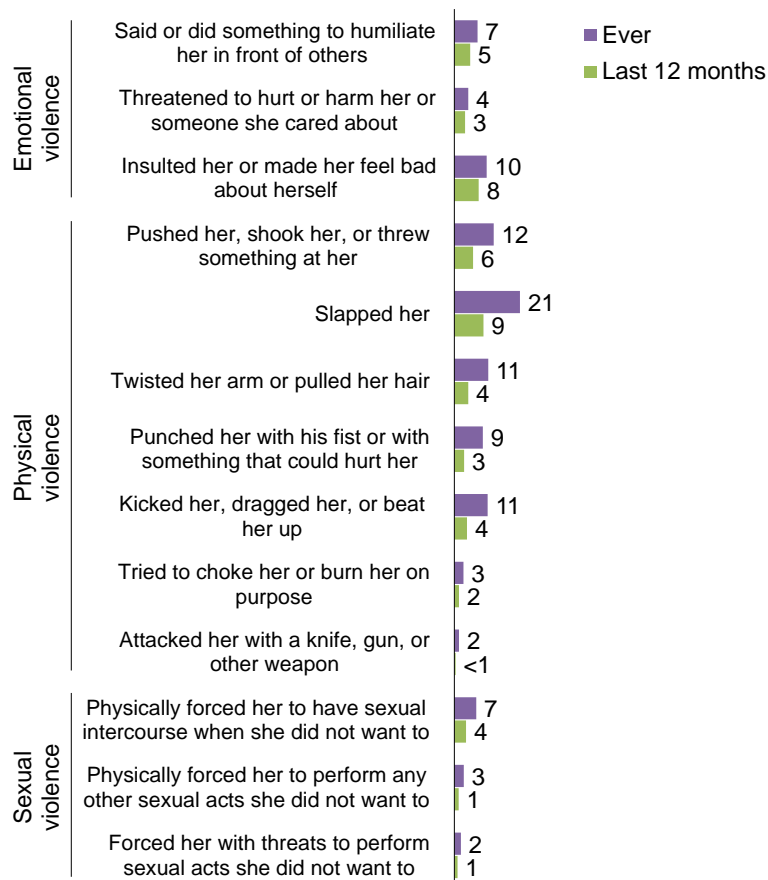
Women who had experienced physical violence most commonly reported being slapped (21%), those who had experienced sexual violence most often reported being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (7%), and those who had experienced emotional violence most commonly reported being insulted or made to feel bad about themselves (10%) (**Figure 17.4**).

The percentage of ever-married/partnered women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence increases to 28% if any current or previous husband/intimate partner is also taken into consideration (**Table 17.9**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence fell from 32% in 2011 to 26% in 2016 before increasing slightly to 27% in 2022.

Figure 17.4 Forms of intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced specific acts of violence by their husband/intimate partner

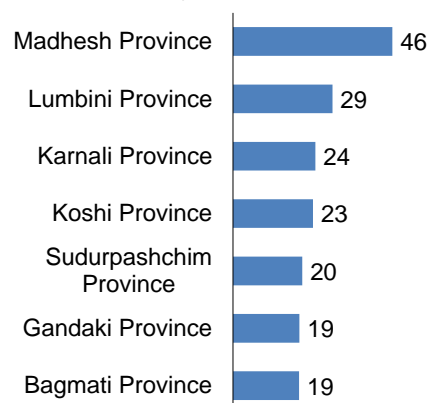


Patterns of intimate partner violence by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner is higher among those in the Muslim (55%), Madhesi (43%), and Dalit (36%) ethnic groups than among those in the Janajati (21%) and Brahmin/Chhetri groups (18%) (**Table 17.11**).
- Women in Madhesh Province (46%) are more than twice as likely to experience physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner as women in Sudurpashchim Province (20%), Bagmati Province (19%), and Gandaki Province (19%) (**Figure 17.5**).
- The percentage of women who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner is highest among those with no education (39%) and lowest among those with more than a secondary education (5%) (**Table 17.11**).

Figure 17.5 Intimate partner violence by province

Percentage of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their husband/intimate partner

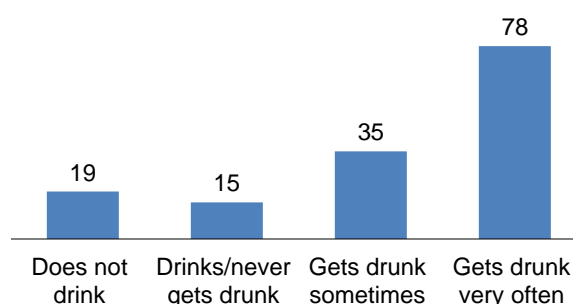


Patterns of intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

- Women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner is often drunk are more likely (78%) to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence than women whose husband/intimate partner does not drink alcohol (19%) or drinks but never gets drunk (15%) (**Figure 17.6** and **Table 17.12**).
- Forty-one percent of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner does not have any education have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence, as compared with 9% of women whose husband/intimate partner has more than a secondary education (9%).
- Women whose fathers beat their mothers are much more likely to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence than women whose fathers did not beat their mothers (44% versus 23%).
- Seventy-two percent of women who are afraid of their husband/intimate partner most of the time report having experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence, compared with 28% of women who are sometimes afraid and 15% who are never afraid.

Figure 17.6 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption

Percentage of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their husband/intimate partner



17.5.2 Intimate Partner Violence in the Last 12 Months Perpetrated by a Husband/Intimate Partner

Intimate partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women who experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by a husband/intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Seventeen percent of women who have ever had one or more husbands/intimate partners experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by a husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months; 10% experienced emotional violence, 12% experienced physical violence, and 4% experienced sexual violence (**Table 17.13**).

Trends: The percentage of ever-married women who experienced physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence by a husband/partner in the last 12 months increased from 14% in 2016 to 17% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the last 12 months by a husband/partner generally declines from 21% among those age 15–19 to 14% among those age 40–49 (**Table 17.13**).
- Women in the Muslim (38%), Madhesi (28%), and Dalit (24%) ethnic groups are more likely to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional intimate partner violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months than women in the Janajati and Brahmin/Chhetri groups (12% each).

17.6 INJURIES TO WOMEN DUE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Injuries due to intimate partner violence

Percentage of women who experienced the following types of injuries from intimate partner violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner

Fifty-three percent of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner have sustained injuries. The most commonly reported injuries are cuts, bruises, or aches (51%), followed by eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (13%) and deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (11%) (**Table 17.14**).

17.7 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST HUSBANDS/INTIMATE PARTNERS

Initiation of physical violence by women

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent husband/intimate partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Two percent of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner have ever initiated physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them. One percent initiated such violence in the last 12 months (**Table 17.15**).

Trends: Instances of women initiating physical violence against their spouse are not common in Nepal, with 3% of ever-married women initiating physical violence against their spouse in 2011 and 2% in 2016 and 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have ever experienced intimate partner violence are more likely than women who have never experienced such violence to have initiated violence against their husband/intimate partner. Six percent of women who have experienced intimate partner violence also perpetrated such violence against their husband/intimate partner, as compared with 1% who have never themselves experienced intimate partner violence (**Table 17.15**).
- Women’s initiation of physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner varies with age. Women age 15–19 are more likely to initiate husband/intimate partner violence (4%) than those age 40–49 (2%).
- Women’s initiation of physical violence varies with their current or most recent husband’s/intimate partner’s alcohol consumption. Only 1% of women whose husbands/intimate partners never drink alcohol have ever initiated physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, compared with 7% of women whose husbands/intimate partners are often drunk (**Table 17.16**).

17.8 FORMS OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Emotional violence in the household

Percentage of women who have not been given enough food to eat, not been cared for when ill during pregnancy and the postpartum period, asked to go for a forced abortion, threatened with divorce by their husband or in-laws, asked to go for a forced divorce, abused for not bearing a son, abused for using a family planning method, forced to get married, and forced to seclude during menstruation.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15–49

The 2022 NDHS asked ever-married women age 15–49 if they had ever experienced any of the specified acts of emotional violence in their households. Twelve percent of women reported that they were not cared for when ill during pregnancy, delivery, or the postpartum period; 8% each were forced to get married and threatened with divorce by their husband or in-laws; 7% were asked to go for a forced divorce; 6% were not given enough food to eat; 5% each were forced to seclude during menstruation and abused for not bearing a son; 2% were asked to go for a forced abortion; and 1% were abused for using a family planning method (**Table 17.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The specified forms of emotional violence in the household seem to be most common in the Muslim and Dalit ethnic groups. For instance, Muslim women are most likely to mention being forced to get married (23%), being threatened with divorce by their husband or in-laws (14%), and being abused for using a family planning method (6%), while Dalit women are most likely to report not being cared for when ill during pregnancy, delivery, or the postpartum period (11%) and being asked to go for a forced divorce (11%) (**Table 17.17**).

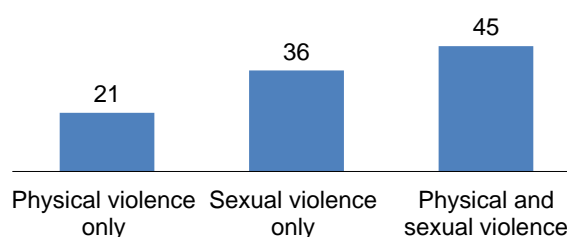
- The proportion of women who reported being forced to get married is highest in Madhesh Province (20%).
- Women with no education or a basic education are more likely to face all of the specified types of emotional violence in the household than women with more than a secondary education.

17.9 HELP SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

Overall, only 28% of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help to stop the violence. Women are more likely to seek help when they have experienced both physical and sexual violence (45%) than when they have experienced only sexual violence (36%) or only physical violence (21%) (**Table 17.18** and **Figure 17.7**).

Figure 17.7 Help seeking by type of violence experienced

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help



Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of Brahmin/Chhetri women (34%) than Dalit and Muslim women (22% each) have sought help (**Table 17.18**).
- Women from the mountain zone are more likely (41%) to seek help than women from the hill (31%) and terai (26%) zones.
- Help-seeking behavior varies greatly by province: 33% of women in Bagmati Province have ever sought help, as compared with only 16% of women in Sudurpashchim Province.
- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely (48%) to seek help than women who are married or living with a man as if married (27%).

Source for Help

Women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help are most likely to ask for help from their own family (63%), followed by neighbors (35%), friends (25%), and their husband/intimate partner's family (10%). Few women seek help from the police (7%) or social service organizations (1%), and less than 1% each of women went to a religious leader or lawyer to seek help (**Table 17.19**).

The proportion of women seeking help from the police increased from 3% in 2016 to 7% in 2022. However, there has been no improvement in the proportion of women seeking help from social service organizations.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1** Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator
- **Table 17.2** Persons committing physical violence
- **Table 17.3** Experience of violence during pregnancy
- **Table 17.4** Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator
- **Table 17.5** Persons committing sexual violence
- **Table 17.6** Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner
- **Table 17.7** Age at first experience of sexual violence
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- **Table 17.9** **Forms of controlling behaviors and intimate partner violence**
- **Table 17.10** **Controlling behaviors of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics**
- **Table 17.11** **Intimate partner violence by background characteristics**
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- **Table 17.13** **Violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months**
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- **Table 17.16** **Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators**
- **Table 17.17** **Forms of emotional violence in the household**
- **Table 17.18** **Help seeking to stop violence**
- **Table 17.19** **Sources for help to stop the violence**

Table 17.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹ | Percentage who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Often | Sometimes | Often or sometimes ² | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 11.5 | 0.8 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 957 |
| 20–24 | 16.3 | 1.5 | 7.6 | 9.1 | 921 |
| 25–29 | 24.5 | 2.5 | 10.1 | 13.0 | 847 |
| 30–39 | 28.3 | 1.4 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 1,404 |
| 40–49 | 28.5 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 9.1 | 1,048 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 14.3 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 1,436 |
| Dalit | 30.3 | 3.2 | 12.6 | 16.1 | 783 |
| Janajati | 18.4 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 1,910 |
| Madhesi | 33.3 | 1.3 | 15.9 | 17.3 | 807 |
| Muslim | 42.3 | 2.7 | 19.9 | 22.7 | 235 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.9 | 1.6 | 8.7 | 10.7 | 3,530 |
| Rural | 23.7 | 1.1 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 1,647 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 15.6 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 290 |
| Hill | 16.2 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 2,028 |
| Terai | 27.6 | 1.9 | 11.9 | 14.1 | 2,858 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 20.5 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 877 |
| Urban | 20.8 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 8.9 | 581 |
| Rural | 19.9 | 0.6 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 297 |
| Madhesh Province | 36.5 | 2.6 | 17.6 | 20.2 | 1,042 |
| Urban | 34.1 | 2.9 | 17.1 | 20.0 | 765 |
| Rural | 42.9 | 1.7 | 19.1 | 20.9 | 277 |
| Bagmati Province | 17.4 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 1,037 |
| Urban | 17.4 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 813 |
| Rural | 17.4 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 224 |
| Gandaki Province | 15.0 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 496 |
| Urban | 15.8 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 349 |
| Rural | 12.9 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 147 |
| Lumbini Province | 23.4 | 1.6 | 8.1 | 10.2 | 947 |
| Urban | 20.5 | 1.9 | 6.9 | 9.5 | 555 |
| Rural | 27.5 | 1.3 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 392 |
| Karnali Province | 16.7 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 324 |
| Urban | 18.2 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 182 |
| Rural | 14.9 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 141 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 16.1 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 8.8 | 455 |
| Urban | 16.9 | 1.2 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 286 |
| Rural | 14.9 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 170 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 6.6 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 1,146 |
| Never had intimate partner | 6.1 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 932 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 9.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 214 |
| Ever married | 27.0 | 1.8 | 10.2 | 12.4 | 4,031 |
| Married/living together | 26.0 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 12.7 | 3,853 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 47.3 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 5.6 | 178 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 35.5 | 2.4 | 13.2 | 15.9 | 1,364 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 26.3 | 1.7 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 1,579 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 29.7 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 12.7 | 795 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 22.9 | 1.5 | 9.8 | 11.6 | 784 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 12.4 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 2,055 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 15.4 | 1.1 | 7.2 | 8.8 | 1,123 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 8.8 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 932 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 179 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 23.8 | 1.6 | 8.4 | 10.4 | 955 |
| Second | 28.0 | 3.0 | 12.6 | 15.9 | 960 |
| Middle | 25.4 | 1.8 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 1,048 |
| Fourth | 23.1 | 0.9 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 1,173 |
| Highest | 12.5 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 1,041 |
| Total | 22.5 | 1.5 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 5,177 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never-married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes women for whom frequency in the last 12 months is not known

Table 17.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, by respondent's partnership status, Nepal DHS 2022

| Person | Partnership status | | Total |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------|
| | Ever married/ ever had intimate partner | Never married/ never had intimate partner | |
| Current husband/intimate partner | 81.2 | na | 77.2 |
| Former husband/intimate partner | 14.0 | na | 13.3 |
| Current boyfriend | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Former boyfriend | 0.1 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Father/stepfather | 1.9 | (16.9) | 2.6 |
| Mother/stepmother | 2.5 | (50.6) | 4.8 |
| Sister/brother | 1.7 | (37.1) | 3.4 |
| Daughter/son | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Other relative | 4.2 | (3.4) | 4.2 |
| Mother-in-law | 4.6 | na | 4.4 |
| Father-in-law | 1.9 | na | 1.8 |
| Other in-law | 5.2 | na | 4.9 |
| Teacher | 0.0 | (6.7) | 0.3 |
| Schoolmate/classmate | 0.5 | (7.0) | 0.8 |
| Employer/someone at work | 0.4 | (0.0) | 0.4 |
| Police/soldier | 0.1 | (0.0) | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.7 | (4.2) | 0.9 |
| Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 | 1,106 | 57 | 1,163 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages add to more than 100% because women can report more than one perpetrator. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 17.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have experienced violence during pregnancy | Number of women who have ever been pregnant |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Age | | |
| 15–19 | 6.9 | 141 |
| 20–24 | 6.6 | 553 |
| 25–29 | 7.1 | 734 |
| 30–39 | 4.9 | 1,344 |
| 40–49 | 5.8 | 1,031 |
| Ethnic group | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 3.6 | 1,026 |
| Dalit | 7.9 | 578 |
| Janajati | 4.3 | 1,405 |
| Madhesi | 9.3 | 622 |
| Muslim | 14.0 | 168 |
| Other | * | 6 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 5.7 | 2,535 |
| Rural | 6.3 | 1,268 |
| Ecological zone | | |
| Mountain | 4.5 | 232 |
| Hill | 4.9 | 1,464 |
| Terai | 6.8 | 2,108 |
| Province | | |
| Koshi Province | 5.5 | 633 |
| Urban | 4.4 | 418 |
| Rural | 7.6 | 215 |
| Madhesh Province | 10.0 | 821 |
| Urban | 9.4 | 601 |
| Rural | 11.4 | 220 |
| Bagmati Province | 4.5 | 713 |
| Urban | 4.3 | 535 |
| Rural | 5.1 | 178 |
| Gandaki Province | 5.2 | 359 |
| Urban | 5.8 | 245 |
| Rural | 3.9 | 114 |
| Lumbini Province | 4.5 | 684 |
| Urban | 4.2 | 380 |
| Rural | 4.8 | 304 |
| Karnali Province | 4.8 | 250 |
| Urban | 5.2 | 141 |
| Rural | 4.3 | 109 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 4.1 | 343 |
| Urban | 4.0 | 215 |
| Rural | 4.3 | 127 |
| Marital status | | |
| Never married | * | 0 |
| Never had intimate partner | * | 0 |
| Ever had intimate partner | * | 0 |
| Ever married | 5.9 | 3,804 |
| Married/living together | 5.6 | 3,636 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 11.8 | 167 |
| Number of living children | | |
| 0 | 5.1 | 156 |
| 1–2 | 4.3 | 2,353 |
| 3–4 | 8.2 | 1,094 |
| 5+ | 13.0 | 201 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 7.3 | 1,284 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 6.6 | 1,289 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 8.6 | 707 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 4.2 | 583 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 3.9 | 1,114 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 4.9 | 697 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 2.4 | 417 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 1.2 | 118 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 8.6 | 740 |
| Second | 7.8 | 754 |
| Middle | 7.0 | 782 |
| Fourth | 3.4 | 807 |
| Highest | 2.6 | 721 |
| Total | 5.9 | 3,804 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator: | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Ever ¹ | In the last 12 months | |
| Age | | | |
| 15–19 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 957 |
| 20–24 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 921 |
| 25–29 | 8.6 | 3.8 | 847 |
| 30–39 | 8.1 | 4.4 | 1,404 |
| 40–49 | 10.0 | 4.1 | 1,048 |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 6.2 | 2.3 | 1,436 |
| Dalit | 9.7 | 4.5 | 783 |
| Janajati | 6.3 | 3.1 | 1,910 |
| Madhesi | 8.8 | 4.3 | 807 |
| Muslim | 13.2 | 9.1 | 235 |
| Other | * | * | 6 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 7.3 | 3.4 | 3,530 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 3.8 | 1,647 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | 7.0 | 2.7 | 290 |
| Hill | 7.3 | 3.0 | 2,028 |
| Terai | 7.7 | 4.0 | 2,858 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 7.4 | 3.9 | 877 |
| Urban | 7.5 | 3.5 | 581 |
| Rural | 7.1 | 4.6 | 297 |
| Madhesh Province | 10.6 | 5.5 | 1,042 |
| Urban | 10.2 | 5.9 | 765 |
| Rural | 11.7 | 4.5 | 277 |
| Bagmati Province | 6.9 | 2.9 | 1,037 |
| Urban | 7.0 | 2.8 | 813 |
| Rural | 6.8 | 3.0 | 224 |
| Gandaki Province | 6.1 | 2.3 | 496 |
| Urban | 5.5 | 1.7 | 349 |
| Rural | 7.5 | 3.7 | 147 |
| Lumbini Province | 6.3 | 2.4 | 947 |
| Urban | 5.9 | 2.1 | 555 |
| Rural | 6.9 | 2.8 | 392 |
| Karnali Province | 9.5 | 4.5 | 324 |
| Urban | 8.7 | 3.6 | 182 |
| Rural | 10.5 | 5.8 | 141 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 4.4 | 3.0 | 455 |
| Urban | 4.4 | 2.8 | 286 |
| Rural | 4.5 | 3.3 | 170 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Never married | 2.4 | 0.2 | 1,146 |
| Never had intimate partner | 1.3 | 0.0 | 932 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 7.2 | 0.9 | 214 |
| Ever married | 8.9 | 4.5 | 4,031 |
| Married/living together | 8.4 | 4.6 | 3,853 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 19.8 | 2.3 | 178 |
| Employment | | | |
| Employed for cash | 8.9 | 3.9 | 1,813 |
| Employed not for cash | 7.5 | 3.8 | 1,930 |
| Not employed | 5.7 | 2.8 | 1,434 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 10.7 | 4.9 | 1,364 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 8.8 | 5.1 | 1,579 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 10.3 | 5.8 | 795 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 7.3 | 4.5 | 784 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 4.8 | 1.8 | 2,055 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 5.1 | 1.9 | 1,123 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 4.5 | 1.7 | 932 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 2.5 | 0.0 | 179 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 9.0 | 4.5 | 955 |
| Second | 10.2 | 5.2 | 960 |
| Middle | 7.1 | 3.6 | 1,048 |
| Fourth | 6.7 | 3.4 | 1,173 |
| Highest | 4.9 | 1.3 | 1,041 |
| Total | 7.5 | 3.5 | 5,177 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

Table 17.5 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15–49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons committed the violence, by respondent's partnership status, Nepal DHS 2022

| Person | Partnership status | | Total |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------|
| | Ever married/ ever had intimate partner | Never married/ never had intimate partner | |
| Current husband/intimate partner | 82.1 | na | 79.6 |
| Former husband/intimate partner | 10.7 | na | 10.4 |
| Current/former boyfriend | 1.0 | * | 1.0 |
| Father/stepfather | 0.6 | * | 1.8 |
| Brother/stepbrother | 0.5 | * | 0.5 |
| Other relative | 2.3 | * | 3.3 |
| In-law | 0.3 | na | 0.3 |
| Own friend/acquaintance | 3.8 | * | 5.2 |
| Family friend | 1.4 | * | 1.3 |
| Teacher | 2.3 | * | 2.3 |
| Schoolmate/classmate | 1.4 | * | 1.8 |
| Employer/someone at work | 1.2 | * | 1.2 |
| Police/soldier | 0.3 | * | 0.3 |
| Priest/religious leader | 0.1 | * | 0.1 |
| Stranger | 3.5 | * | 3.8 |
| Other | 0.3 | * | 0.3 |
| Number of women who have experienced sexual violence | 376 | 12 | 388 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages add to more than 100% because women can report more than one perpetrator. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 17.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband/intimate partner and percentage who experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband/intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone other than a husband/intimate partner | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Ever ¹ | In the last 12 months | |
| Age | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 957 |
| 20–24 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 921 |
| 25–29 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 847 |
| 30–39 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1,404 |
| 40–49 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1,048 |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1,436 |
| Dalit | 1.9 | 0.1 | 783 |
| Janajati | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1,910 |
| Madhesi | 0.9 | 0.0 | 807 |
| Muslim | 3.0 | 0.0 | 235 |
| Other | * | * | 6 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 1.4 | 0.1 | 3,530 |
| Rural | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1,647 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | 1.2 | 0.0 | 290 |
| Hill | 1.8 | 0.0 | 2,028 |
| Terai | 1.3 | 0.1 | 2,858 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 1.2 | 0.0 | 877 |
| Urban | 1.0 | 0.0 | 581 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 0.0 | 297 |
| Madhesh Province | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1,042 |
| Urban | 1.1 | 0.0 | 765 |
| Rural | 3.5 | 0.0 | 277 |
| Bagmati Province | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1,037 |
| Urban | 2.2 | 0.0 | 813 |
| Rural | 1.9 | 0.0 | 224 |
| Gandaki Province | 1.6 | 0.1 | 496 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 0.0 | 349 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 0.2 | 147 |
| Lumbini Province | 1.2 | 0.2 | 947 |
| Urban | 1.3 | 0.3 | 555 |
| Rural | 1.1 | 0.0 | 392 |
| Karnali Province | 0.9 | 0.0 | 324 |
| Urban | 0.5 | 0.0 | 182 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 0.0 | 141 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 0.7 | 0.3 | 455 |
| Urban | 0.8 | 0.2 | 286 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 0.5 | 170 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Never married | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1,146 |
| Never had intimate partner | 1.3 | 0.0 | 932 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 4.9 | 0.0 | 214 |
| Ever married | 1.3 | 0.1 | 4,031 |
| Married/living together | 1.3 | 0.1 | 3,853 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 0.8 | 0.2 | 178 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1,364 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1,579 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 1.7 | 0.1 | 795 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 1.7 | 0.1 | 784 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 1.8 | 0.0 | 2,055 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1,123 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 2.3 | 0.0 | 932 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 1.1 | 0.0 | 179 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 1.1 | 0.0 | 955 |
| Second | 1.5 | 0.2 | 960 |
| Middle | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1,048 |
| Fourth | 2.2 | 0.0 | 1,173 |
| Highest | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1,041 |
| Total | 1.5 | 0.1 | 5,177 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

Table 17.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and type of perpetrator, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age: | | | | | Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence | Number of women |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 10 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 22 | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | na | na | 96.7 | 957 |
| 20–24 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 4.7 | na | 92.9 | 921 |
| 25–29 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 91.4 | 847 |
| 30–39 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 91.9 | 1,404 |
| 40–49 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 90.0 | 1,048 |
| 18–29 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 4.0 | na | 92.9 | 2,190 |
| Total | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 92.5 | 5,177 |
| Type of perpetrator | | | | | | | |
| Any husband/intimate partner ¹ | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 91.1 | 4,245 |
| Any non-intimate partner ² | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 98.3 | 5,177 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes only ever-married women and never-married women who have ever had an intimate partner

² Includes all women

Table 17.8 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced various forms of violence by current age, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age | Physical violence only | Sexual violence only | Physical and sexual violence | Physical or sexual violence | Number of women |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 15–19 | 9.4 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 12.6 | 957 |
| 15–17 | 8.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 11.0 | 535 |
| 18–19 | 10.7 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 14.8 | 422 |
| 20–24 | 10.9 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 18.0 | 921 |
| 25–29 | 17.5 | 1.6 | 7.0 | 26.0 | 847 |
| 30–39 | 21.2 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 29.3 | 1,404 |
| 40–49 | 19.7 | 1.1 | 8.8 | 29.6 | 1,048 |
| Total | 16.3 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 23.8 | 5,177 |

Table 17.9 Forms of controlling behaviors and intimate partner violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced controlling behaviors and various forms of intimate partner violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey perpetrated by a husband/intimate partner, Nepal DHS 2022

| Type of violence experienced | Ever experienced | Experienced in the last 12 months | Frequency in the last 12 months | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Often | Sometimes |
| Controlling behavior | | | | |
| Any controlling behavior | 35.1 | 28.7 | 7.9 | 20.8 |
| Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men | 23.9 | 17.1 | 3.6 | 13.5 |
| Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful | 8.0 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 4.1 |
| Does not permit her to meet her female friends | 5.6 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 2.8 |
| Tries to limit her contact with her family | 5.0 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 2.9 |
| Insists on knowing where she is at all times | 20.9 | 18.5 | 5.5 | 13.1 |
| Physical violence | | | | |
| Any physical violence | 23.1 | 11.2 | 1.7 | 9.6 |
| Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her | 12.4 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 5.1 |
| Slapped her | 20.7 | 9.2 | 1.1 | 8.1 |
| Twisted her arm or pulled her hair | 10.7 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her | 9.0 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 2.7 |
| Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up | 10.5 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 3.5 |
| Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Sexual violence | | | | |
| Any sexual violence | 7.3 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 3.4 |
| Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to | 6.9 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 3.1 |
| Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Emotional violence | | | | |
| Any emotional violence | 13.4 | 10.1 | 1.8 | 8.2 |
| Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others | 7.3 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 4.0 |
| Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about | 4.4 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 2.8 |
| Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself | 10.2 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 6.4 |
| At least three forms of controlling behaviors | 7.6 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| Any form of physical and/or sexual violence | 24.0 | 12.4 | 2.0 | 10.5 |
| Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence | 27.3 | 16.9 | 3.0 | 13.9 |
| Intimate partner violence perpetrated by any current or previous husband/intimate partner | | | | |
| Physical violence | 24.1 | 11.6 | na | na |
| Sexual violence | 7.9 | 4.3 | na | na |
| Emotional violence | 14.3 | 10.4 | na | na |
| Any form of physical or sexual violence | 25.1 | 12.9 | na | na |
| Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence | 28.3 | 17.2 | na | na |
| Number of ever-married or never-married women who ever had an intimate partner | 4,245 | 4,245 | 4,245 | 4,245 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

na = Not available

Table 17.10 Controlling behaviors of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner, percentage whose husband/intimate partner has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner: | | | | | | | Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men | Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful | Does not permit her to meet her female friends | Tries to limit her contact with her family | Insists on knowing where she is at all times | Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors | Displays none of the specific behaviors | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 37.6 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 4.8 | 29.7 | 8.9 | 48.9 | 295 |
| 20–24 | 29.0 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 25.9 | 8.4 | 57.7 | 716 |
| 25–29 | 26.1 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 25.4 | 8.8 | 62.0 | 804 |
| 30–39 | 21.4 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 18.2 | 6.7 | 67.4 | 1,388 |
| 40–49 | 18.1 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 15.1 | 6.9 | 73.3 | 1,042 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 17.2 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 14.9 | 5.3 | 73.9 | 1,143 |
| Dalit | 30.6 | 12.0 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 27.4 | 11.1 | 55.8 | 660 |
| Janajati | 20.6 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 21.8 | 6.6 | 66.4 | 1,601 |
| Madhesi | 32.9 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 19.7 | 9.8 | 59.0 | 659 |
| Muslim | 38.5 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 32.7 | 10.0 | 48.1 | 176 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 24.6 | 8.1 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 21.4 | 8.1 | 64.4 | 2,860 |
| Rural | 22.4 | 7.9 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 19.9 | 6.5 | 65.9 | 1,384 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 10.9 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 13.6 | 3.8 | 74.4 | 244 |
| Hill | 20.0 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 18.2 | 6.6 | 69.6 | 1,673 |
| Terai | 28.0 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 23.6 | 8.7 | 60.6 | 2,328 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 23.2 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 24.6 | 7.0 | 62.1 | 728 |
| Urban | 23.1 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 25.1 | 7.1 | 62.2 | 486 |
| Rural | 23.5 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 23.7 | 6.8 | 61.9 | 242 |
| Madhesh Province | 36.6 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 24.2 | 10.2 | 54.2 | 871 |
| Urban | 34.7 | 8.9 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 23.1 | 10.3 | 56.3 | 638 |
| Rural | 41.7 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 4.6 | 27.0 | 10.0 | 48.7 | 233 |
| Bagmati Province | 16.6 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 19.7 | 7.4 | 71.7 | 837 |
| Urban | 17.9 | 8.9 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 20.5 | 8.7 | 71.4 | 639 |
| Rural | 12.3 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 17.1 | 3.1 | 72.5 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 22.3 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 16.7 | 5.3 | 69.7 | 417 |
| Urban | 24.9 | 7.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 15.6 | 5.0 | 68.4 | 290 |
| Rural | 16.2 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 19.4 | 6.0 | 72.7 | 127 |
| Lumbini Province | 23.8 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 21.8 | 8.6 | 62.6 | 753 |
| Urban | 24.1 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 5.6 | 23.0 | 9.0 | 61.4 | 423 |
| Rural | 23.5 | 9.7 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 20.4 | 8.1 | 64.1 | 331 |
| Karnali Province | 23.5 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 16.7 | 6.0 | 67.0 | 272 |
| Urban | 28.1 | 9.4 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 19.4 | 6.8 | 61.6 | 157 |
| Rural | 17.3 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 13.0 | 5.0 | 74.4 | 115 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 14.1 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 14.6 | 4.4 | 78.0 | 367 |
| Urban | 16.8 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 17.1 | 5.2 | 75.2 | 229 |
| Rural | 9.5 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 10.4 | 3.2 | 82.7 | 138 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 43.8 | 12.3 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 44.5 | 13.4 | 39.4 | 214 |
| Never had intimate partner | 44.5 | 9.6 | 7.8 | 2.6 | 43.2 | 11.2 | 38.5 | 165 |
| Ever had intimate partner | (41.6) | (21.8) | (5.3) | (0.0) | (48.9) | (20.8) | (42.6) | 49 |
| Ever married | 22.8 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 19.7 | 7.3 | 66.3 | 4,031 |
| Married/living together | 22.4 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 19.5 | 6.8 | 66.8 | 3,853 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 32.0 | 24.7 | 18.2 | 14.3 | 23.8 | 17.4 | 54.2 | 178 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 25.0 | 9.4 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 19.3 | 9.1 | 65.5 | 1,315 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 25.2 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 20.7 | 8.6 | 62.7 | 1,371 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 23.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 19.0 | 8.4 | 64.6 | 730 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 27.6 | 8.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 22.5 | 8.9 | 60.6 | 641 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 23.1 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 23.6 | 5.7 | 64.7 | 1,400 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 24.2 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 23.7 | 6.1 | 64.0 | 825 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 21.5 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 23.5 | 5.1 | 65.7 | 575 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 10.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 12.6 | 2.8 | 81.1 | 158 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 20.9 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 18.1 | 7.8 | 66.3 | 792 |
| Second | 27.7 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 22.4 | 8.9 | 61.5 | 813 |
| Middle | 28.5 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 22.0 | 8.3 | 59.5 | 881 |
| Fourth | 25.0 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 22.5 | 6.7 | 64.6 | 924 |
| Highest | 16.9 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 19.3 | 6.3 | 72.9 | 836 |

(Continued...)

Table 17.10—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner: | | | | | | | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| | Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men | Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful | Does not permit her to meet her female friends | Tries to limit her contact with her family | Insists on knowing where she is at all times | Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors | Displays none of the specific behaviors | |
| Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner | | | | | | | | |
| Afraid most of the time | 58.3 | 29.2 | 22.9 | 19.2 | 46.2 | 29.6 | 26.2 | 500 |
| Sometimes afraid | 26.3 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 22.0 | 7.1 | 62.3 | 1,854 |
| Never afraid | 12.4 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 13.1 | 2.2 | 77.7 | 1,890 |
| Total | 23.9 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 20.9 | 7.6 | 64.9 | 4,245 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.11 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual violence | Physical and sexual and emotional violence | Physical or sexual violence | Physical or sexual or emotional violence | Number of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 11.2 | 15.4 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 15.8 | 21.7 | 295 |
| 20–24 | 12.1 | 17.1 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 18.1 | 22.7 | 716 |
| 25–29 | 12.3 | 23.2 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 24.4 | 26.3 | 804 |
| 30–39 | 14.2 | 25.6 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 26.4 | 29.7 | 1,388 |
| 40–49 | 14.7 | 26.2 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 26.9 | 29.5 | 1,042 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 9.7 | 14.8 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 15.7 | 18.0 | 1,143 |
| Dalit | 17.3 | 31.7 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 5.7 | 32.6 | 35.7 | 660 |
| Janajati | 9.1 | 17.8 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 18.7 | 21.0 | 1,601 |
| Madhesi | 22.9 | 35.1 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 5.8 | 36.2 | 42.9 | 659 |
| Muslim | 27.3 | 48.8 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 9.2 | 48.8 | 55.0 | 176 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.5 | 23.1 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 23.8 | 27.1 | 2,860 |
| Rural | 13.2 | 23.2 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 24.5 | 27.7 | 1,384 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 10.0 | 14.7 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 16.5 | 19.3 | 244 |
| Hill | 10.6 | 16.3 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 17.3 | 19.8 | 1,673 |
| Terai | 15.8 | 28.9 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 4.3 | 29.6 | 33.5 | 2,328 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 9.9 | 20.2 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 20.8 | 23.0 | 728 |
| Urban | 9.9 | 20.4 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 20.9 | 23.1 | 486 |
| Rural | 10.1 | 19.6 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 20.5 | 22.9 | 242 |
| Madhesh Province | 24.8 | 39.0 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 7.4 | 39.6 | 45.8 | 871 |
| Urban | 23.6 | 37.6 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 7.7 | 37.9 | 43.9 | 638 |
| Rural | 28.1 | 42.8 | 10.6 | 9.4 | 6.5 | 44.0 | 50.8 | 233 |
| Bagmati Province | 9.7 | 16.2 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 837 |
| Urban | 10.2 | 17.1 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 17.6 | 19.6 | 639 |
| Rural | 8.2 | 13.5 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 14.8 | 17.2 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 9.3 | 15.3 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 16.3 | 19.1 | 417 |
| Urban | 9.7 | 16.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 16.8 | 20.8 | 290 |
| Rural | 8.4 | 12.9 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 127 |
| Lumbini Province | 13.2 | 24.6 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 25.4 | 28.6 | 753 |
| Urban | 12.3 | 22.0 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 23.1 | 25.8 | 423 |
| Rural | 14.3 | 27.9 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 28.3 | 32.2 | 331 |
| Karnali Province | 12.7 | 17.4 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 19.7 | 23.7 | 272 |
| Urban | 15.9 | 19.5 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 21.1 | 25.5 | 157 |
| Rural | 8.4 | 14.5 | 9.2 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 17.7 | 21.3 | 115 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 7.3 | 17.2 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 18.6 | 19.9 | 367 |
| Urban | 7.7 | 18.3 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 19.3 | 21.1 | 229 |
| Rural | 6.6 | 15.5 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 138 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 8.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 9.2 | 214 |
| Currently has intimate partner | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 165 |
| Had intimate partner | (24.3) | (5.6) | (9.7) | (5.6) | (5.6) | (9.7) | (24.3) | 49 |
| Ever married | 13.7 | 24.2 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 25.1 | 28.2 | 4,031 |
| Currently married/living together | 12.8 | 23.2 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 24.1 | 27.2 | 3,853 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 33.9 | 46.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 15.4 | 46.0 | 51.3 | 178 |
| Employment | | | | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 12.9 | 24.6 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 25.4 | 28.2 | 1,583 |
| Employed not for cash | 13.9 | 22.5 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 23.7 | 26.9 | 1,663 |
| Not employed | 13.3 | 21.7 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 22.3 | 26.4 | 999 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 18.8 | 34.0 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 5.7 | 34.9 | 39.2 | 1,315 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 12.8 | 24.6 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 25.8 | 28.3 | 1,371 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 14.5 | 26.8 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 6.3 | 27.6 | 29.9 | 730 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 10.9 | 22.1 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 23.9 | 26.4 | 641 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 10.1 | 13.5 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 14.1 | 17.6 | 1,400 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 10.5 | 15.8 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 16.4 | 19.2 | 825 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 9.6 | 10.2 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 10.9 | 15.3 | 575 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 3.1 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 158 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 12.6 | 23.4 | 9.5 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 25.5 | 27.6 | 792 |
| Second | 16.8 | 30.1 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 5.5 | 31.1 | 34.5 | 813 |
| Middle | 15.7 | 25.2 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 25.7 | 30.7 | 881 |
| Fourth | 13.6 | 23.7 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 24.4 | 27.3 | 924 |
| Highest | 8.2 | 13.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 13.5 | 16.2 | 836 |
| Total | 13.4 | 23.1 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 24.0 | 27.3 | 4,245 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.12 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual violence | Physical and sexual and emotional violence | Physical or sexual violence | Physical or sexual or emotional violence | Number of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption | | | | | | | | |
| Does not drink alcohol | 8.6 | 15.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 16.4 | 19.2 | 2,069 |
| Drinks alcohol but is never drunk | 5.7 | 10.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 11.8 | 14.8 | 675 |
| Is sometimes drunk | 17.6 | 29.9 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 5.1 | 31.0 | 35.4 | 1,199 |
| Is often drunk | 47.3 | 73.9 | 33.3 | 31.8 | 24.9 | 75.4 | 77.9 | 301 |
| Husband's education¹ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.5 | 34.5 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 6.8 | 35.4 | 41.2 | 561 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 13.3 | 27.5 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 4.6 | 28.7 | 31.1 | 1,539 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 14.2 | 29.8 | 10.1 | 8.5 | 5.0 | 31.4 | 34.0 | 753 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 12.4 | 25.3 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 26.0 | 28.3 | 786 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 9.5 | 16.3 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 17.0 | 19.8 | 1,447 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 10.7 | 18.0 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 18.7 | 21.4 | 937 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 7.3 | 13.0 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 13.8 | 16.8 | 509 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 3.6 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 257 |
| Spousal education difference¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Husband better educated | 11.8 | 23.5 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 24.4 | 26.9 | 1,989 |
| Wife better educated | 12.5 | 20.9 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 22.2 | 25.0 | 852 |
| Both equally educated | 7.9 | 13.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 13.8 | 17.2 | 516 |
| Neither educated | 20.6 | 34.7 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 5.9 | 35.7 | 41.0 | 446 |
| Spousal age difference¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Wife older | 9.8 | 18.0 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 19.4 | 21.7 | 298 |
| Wife is same age | 8.1 | 19.5 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 287 |
| Wife 1–4 years younger | 12.7 | 22.6 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 23.6 | 27.1 | 1,766 |
| Wife 5–9 years younger | 13.2 | 25.5 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 26.1 | 28.9 | 1,118 |
| Wife 10 or more years younger | 17.5 | 26.4 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 7.9 | 26.9 | 30.2 | 385 |
| Number of decisions in which women participate² | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 20.3 | 27.3 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 7.7 | 28.0 | 34.2 | 627 |
| 1–2 | 10.4 | 21.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 22.1 | 24.7 | 1,428 |
| 3+ | 12.0 | 23.5 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 24.4 | 26.7 | 1,798 |
| Number of controlling behaviors displayed by husband/intimate partner³ | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 4.3 | 12.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 12.8 | 14.5 | 2,755 |
| 1–2 | 21.9 | 35.6 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 6.7 | 36.7 | 42.1 | 1,168 |
| 3–4 | 56.3 | 67.1 | 36.0 | 31.9 | 23.8 | 71.2 | 80.4 | 275 |
| 5 | 85.6 | 84.6 | 57.0 | 54.9 | 48.9 | 86.7 | 95.7 | 47 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴ | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 13.2 | 21.6 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 22.4 | 26.0 | 3,433 |
| 1 | 14.0 | 28.7 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 5.1 | 29.9 | 32.1 | 710 |
| 2 | 14.3 | 33.6 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 33.6 | 35.1 | 90 |
| 3 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| Woman's father beat mother | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 22.3 | 38.6 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 8.2 | 40.3 | 43.6 | 732 |
| No | 11.3 | 19.4 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 20.1 | 23.3 | 3,408 |
| Don't know | 20.9 | 36.8 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 6.8 | 37.2 | 42.0 | 105 |
| Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner | | | | | | | | |
| Afraid most of the time | 46.7 | 65.3 | 27.9 | 27.0 | 20.9 | 66.1 | 71.8 | 500 |
| Sometimes afraid | 12.0 | 23.6 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 24.7 | 28.2 | 1,854 |
| Never afraid | 5.9 | 11.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 12.1 | 14.5 | 1,890 |
| Total | 13.4 | 23.1 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 24.0 | 27.3 | 4,245 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Total includes 49 women who do not know about their husband's education. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes only currently married women

² According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

³ According to the woman's report. See Table 17.9 for list of behaviors.

⁴ According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 17.13 Violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical and sexual violence | Physical and sexual and emotional violence | Physical or sexual violence | Physical or sexual or emotional violence | Number of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 11.1 | 14.4 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 15.4 | 21.4 | 295 |
| 20–24 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 12.5 | 18.2 | 716 |
| 25–29 | 9.5 | 13.2 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 14.4 | 17.3 | 804 |
| 30–39 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 13.6 | 18.0 | 1,388 |
| 40–49 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 10.2 | 14.4 | 1,042 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 6.9 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 8.3 | 11.5 | 1,143 |
| Dalit | 13.1 | 17.3 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 18.4 | 23.5 | 660 |
| Janajati | 6.8 | 8.5 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 9.8 | 12.0 | 1,601 |
| Madhesi | 19.2 | 17.8 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 18.7 | 27.9 | 659 |
| Muslim | 23.4 | 26.8 | 12.1 | 10.3 | 5.9 | 28.6 | 38.2 | 176 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.2 | 11.9 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 13.0 | 17.2 | 2,860 |
| Rural | 10.8 | 11.0 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 12.6 | 17.3 | 1,384 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 7.7 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 11.9 | 244 |
| Hill | 6.9 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 8.8 | 11.6 | 1,673 |
| Terai | 13.2 | 15.4 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 16.4 | 21.8 | 2,328 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 8.3 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 10.7 | 14.4 | 728 |
| Urban | 8.3 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 10.7 | 14.5 | 486 |
| Rural | 8.2 | 9.2 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 10.8 | 14.1 | 242 |
| Madhesh Province | 20.9 | 21.5 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 22.5 | 31.8 | 871 |
| Urban | 20.1 | 22.0 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 22.7 | 30.9 | 638 |
| Rural | 23.1 | 20.1 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 21.7 | 34.5 | 233 |
| Bagmati Province | 5.7 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 837 |
| Urban | 5.5 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 639 |
| Rural | 6.4 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 8.2 | 10.1 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 6.8 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 8.6 | 11.7 | 417 |
| Urban | 7.1 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 9.1 | 13.0 | 290 |
| Rural | 6.2 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 127 |
| Lumbini Province | 9.4 | 11.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 12.5 | 15.9 | 753 |
| Urban | 8.1 | 11.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 12.2 | 14.6 | 423 |
| Rural | 11.2 | 12.2 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 12.8 | 17.5 | 331 |
| Karnali Province | 11.6 | 8.6 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 10.8 | 16.5 | 272 |
| Urban | 13.6 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 10.3 | 17.1 | 157 |
| Rural | 8.8 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 11.4 | 15.7 | 115 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 5.8 | 10.3 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 12.1 | 14.6 | 367 |
| Urban | 5.8 | 10.9 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 12.4 | 15.4 | 229 |
| Rural | 5.8 | 9.4 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 11.5 | 13.3 | 138 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 5.8 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 7.8 | 214 |
| Never had intimate partner | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 165 |
| Ever had intimate partner | (14.6) | (4.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (4.4) | (14.6) | 49 |
| Ever married | 10.7 | 12.1 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 13.4 | 17.7 | 4,031 |
| Married/living together | 10.9 | 12.5 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 13.8 | 18.3 | 3,853 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 4.5 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 178 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 13.9 | 15.8 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 17.1 | 23.3 | 1,315 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 10.9 | 12.2 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 13.8 | 17.9 | 1,371 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 12.5 | 12.6 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 13.7 | 18.4 | 730 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 9.1 | 11.9 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 13.9 | 17.4 | 641 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 7.6 | 8.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 9.2 | 12.5 | 1,400 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 8.0 | 10.1 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 10.9 | 14.0 | 825 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 7.0 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 10.4 | 575 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 158 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.0 | 11.2 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 13.5 | 17.5 | 792 |
| Second | 13.3 | 17.4 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 18.3 | 23.5 | 813 |
| Middle | 12.3 | 12.1 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 13.0 | 19.3 | 881 |
| Fourth | 11.1 | 12.1 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 13.2 | 16.8 | 924 |
| Highest | 5.3 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 6.4 | 9.1 | 836 |
| Total | 10.4 | 11.6 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 12.9 | 17.2 | 4,245 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never-married women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.14 Injuries to women due to intimate partner violence

Among women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Nepal DHS 2022

| Type of violence experienced | Cuts, bruises, or aches | Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns | Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury | Any of these injuries | Number of women who have experienced specified type of violence |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Physical violence¹ | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 52.4 | 13.9 | 11.7 | 54.4 | 982 |
| Last 12 months | 51.7 | 15.4 | 11.1 | 54.1 | 477 |
| Sexual violence | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 60.5 | 23.1 | 18.1 | 63.8 | 309 |
| Last 12 months | 54.9 | 20.3 | 13.4 | 57.7 | 172 |
| Physical or sexual violence¹ | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 50.6 | 13.4 | 11.2 | 52.6 | 1,018 |
| Last 12 months | 49.6 | 14.7 | 10.7 | 51.8 | 527 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes in the last 12 months

Table 17.15 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's own experience of intimate partner violence and background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner | | Number of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Ever ¹ | Last 12 months | |
| Women's experience of physical intimate partner violence | | | |
| Ever ¹ | 5.9 | 3.6 | 982 |
| In the last 12 months | 6.9 | 6.0 | 477 |
| Never | 1.1 | 0.6 | 3,263 |
| Age | | | |
| 15–19 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 295 |
| 20–24 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 716 |
| 25–29 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 804 |
| 30–39 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1,388 |
| 40–49 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1,042 |
| Ethnic group | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1,143 |
| Dalit | 3.6 | 2.2 | 660 |
| Janajati | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1,601 |
| Madhesi | 0.1 | 0.1 | 659 |
| Muslim | 2.3 | 2.3 | 176 |
| Other | * | * | 6 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2,860 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1,384 |
| Ecological zone | | | |
| Mountain | 1.0 | 0.4 | 244 |
| Hill | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1,673 |
| Terai | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2,328 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 2.0 | 0.9 | 728 |
| Urban | 2.7 | 1.0 | 486 |
| Rural | 0.7 | 0.7 | 242 |
| Madhesh Province | 1.0 | 0.9 | 871 |
| Urban | 0.7 | 0.7 | 638 |
| Rural | 1.6 | 1.2 | 233 |
| Bagmati Province | 2.2 | 1.6 | 837 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 1.5 | 639 |
| Rural | 3.6 | 1.8 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 4.0 | 1.4 | 417 |
| Urban | 5.0 | 1.7 | 290 |
| Rural | 1.8 | 0.8 | 127 |
| Lumbini Province | 2.7 | 1.3 | 753 |
| Urban | 2.3 | 0.9 | 423 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 1.8 | 331 |
| Karnali Province | 4.1 | 3.1 | 272 |
| Urban | 5.2 | 4.3 | 157 |
| Rural | 2.5 | 1.5 | 115 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 1.3 | 1.0 | 367 |
| Urban | 0.9 | 0.7 | 229 |
| Rural | 1.9 | 1.6 | 138 |
| Marital status | | | |
| Never married | 3.6 | 1.8 | 214 |
| Never had intimate partner | 2.6 | 1.9 | 165 |
| Ever had intimate partner | (7.0) | (1.4) | 49 |
| Ever married | 2.1 | 1.3 | 4,031 |
| Married/living together | 2.1 | 1.3 | 3,853 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 3.2 | 0.9 | 178 |
| Employment | | | |
| Employed for cash | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1,583 |
| Employed not for cash | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1,663 |
| Not employed | 2.5 | 2.0 | 999 |
| Education | | | |
| No education | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1,315 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1,371 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 3.0 | 1.5 | 730 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 2.7 | 1.9 | 641 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1,400 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 2.2 | 1.3 | 825 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 2.7 | 2.2 | 575 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 158 |

(Continued...)

Table 17.15—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner | | Number of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Ever ¹ | Last 12 months | |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 3.0 | 1.5 | 792 |
| Second | 2.1 | 1.2 | 813 |
| Middle | 1.6 | 0.9 | 881 |
| Fourth | 3.2 | 2.1 | 924 |
| Highest | 1.2 | 0.7 | 836 |
| Total | 2.2 | 1.3 | 4,245 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes in the last 12 months

Table 17.16 Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner and have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the last 12 months, according to their husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner | | Number of women who have ever had a husband/intimate partner |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Ever ¹ | Last 12 months | |
| Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption | | | |
| Does not drink alcohol | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2,069 |
| Drinks alcohol but is never drunk | 2.1 | 0.3 | 675 |
| Is sometimes drunk | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1,199 |
| Is often drunk | 7.1 | 4.3 | 301 |
| Husband's education² | | | |
| No education | 1.8 | 1.3 | 561 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1,539 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 2.7 | 1.3 | 753 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 2.8 | 1.8 | 786 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1,447 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 1.8 | 1.0 | 937 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 1.9 | 1.5 | 509 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 0.9 | 0.6 | 257 |
| Spousal education difference² | | | |
| Husband better educated | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1,989 |
| Wife better educated | 2.3 | 1.6 | 852 |
| Both equally educated | 3.4 | 1.9 | 516 |
| Neither educated | 1.8 | 1.1 | 446 |
| Spousal age difference² | | | |
| Wife older | 3.2 | 1.4 | 298 |
| Wife is same age | 2.7 | 1.7 | 287 |
| Wife 1–4 years younger | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1,766 |
| Wife 5–9 years younger | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1,118 |
| Wife 10 or more years younger | 2.1 | 1.2 | 385 |
| Number of decisions in which women participate³ | | | |
| 0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 627 |
| 1–2 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1,428 |
| 3+ | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1,798 |
| Number of controlling behaviors displayed by husband/intimate partner⁴ | | | |
| 0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 2,755 |
| 1–2 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 1,168 |
| 3–4 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 275 |
| 5 | 18.5 | 15.8 | 47 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁵ | | | |
| 0 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 3,433 |
| 1 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 710 |
| 2 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 90 |
| 3 | * | * | 12 |
| Woman's father beat mother | | | |
| Yes | 5.5 | 3.1 | 732 |
| No | 1.6 | 0.9 | 3,408 |
| Don't know | 0.9 | 0.9 | 105 |
| Woman afraid of husband/intimate partner | | | |
| Afraid most of the time | 3.4 | 2.9 | 500 |
| Sometimes afraid | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1,854 |
| Never afraid | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1,890 |
| Total | 2.2 | 1.3 | 4,245 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never-married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never-married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Total includes 49 women who do not know about their husband's education. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes in the last 12 months

² Includes only currently married women

³ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

⁴ According to the woman's report. See Table 17.9 for list of behaviors.

⁵ According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 17.17 Forms of emotional violence in the household

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 who have faced various forms of emotional violence in their households, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Not given enough food to eat | Not cared for when ill during pregnancy, or postpartum period | Asked to go for forced abortion | Threatened with divorce by husband or in-laws | Asked to go for forced divorce | Abused for not bearing a son | Abused for using a family planning method | Forced to get married | Forced to seclude during menstruation | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.3 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 4.0 | 200 |
| 20–24 | 5.1 | 8.2 | 1.8 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 9.6 | 5.3 | 631 |
| 25–29 | 3.5 | 10.0 | 1.7 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 784 |
| 30–39 | 5.2 | 12.9 | 1.6 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 7.5 | 5.3 | 1,374 |
| 40–49 | 8.4 | 14.6 | 1.9 | 8.7 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 8.7 | 5.2 | 1,042 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 5.4 | 11.9 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 8.3 | 1,089 |
| Dalit | 8.1 | 15.4 | 1.8 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 10.7 | 9.1 | 624 |
| Janajati | 4.2 | 10.7 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 1,492 |
| Madhesi | 5.7 | 11.0 | 1.8 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 15.1 | 3.8 | 646 |
| Muslim | 6.9 | 9.3 | 1.9 | 13.8 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 6.0 | 22.7 | 0.7 | 174 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.9 | 11.8 | 1.6 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 2,698 |
| Rural | 6.7 | 11.7 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 8.1 | 5.0 | 1,332 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 6.2 | 11.3 | 1.6 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 240 |
| Hill | 5.4 | 12.9 | 2.3 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 1,554 |
| Terai | 5.4 | 11.0 | 1.4 | 8.7 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 10.5 | 5.1 | 2,237 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 5.2 | 9.9 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 678 |
| Urban | 3.9 | 9.3 | 0.9 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 450 |
| Rural | 7.7 | 11.3 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 229 |
| Madhesh Province | 6.1 | 11.5 | 1.9 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 19.6 | 3.6 | 866 |
| Urban | 5.4 | 11.4 | 1.4 | 9.7 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 18.1 | 3.0 | 636 |
| Rural | 8.2 | 11.6 | 3.2 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 11.6 | 2.6 | 24.0 | 5.3 | 230 |
| Bagmati Province | 4.5 | 13.0 | 1.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 755 |
| Urban | 3.6 | 13.3 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 569 |
| Rural | 6.9 | 12.0 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 186 |
| Gandaki Province | 4.9 | 11.1 | 2.1 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 386 |
| Urban | 4.5 | 11.2 | 2.7 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 265 |
| Rural | 5.9 | 11.0 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 121 |
| Lumbini Province | 6.2 | 12.8 | 1.6 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 730 |
| Urban | 6.5 | 12.9 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 410 |
| Rural | 5.8 | 12.8 | 2.2 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 320 |
| Karnali Province | 7.3 | 16.5 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 6.2 | 10.6 | 260 |
| Urban | 7.9 | 18.1 | 2.3 | 10.6 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 148 |
| Rural | 6.4 | 14.5 | 3.6 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 10.8 | 112 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 4.3 | 8.0 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 355 |
| Urban | 3.9 | 8.4 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 11.9 | 222 |
| Rural | 4.9 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 133 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 7.5 | 15.1 | 1.6 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 12.8 | 4.9 | 1,308 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 6.7 | 13.0 | 2.2 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 1,345 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 7.9 | 14.7 | 2.6 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 726 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 5.3 | 10.9 | 1.8 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 619 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 2.6 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 1,241 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 2.4 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 761 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 2.8 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 480 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 0.4 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 137 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.1 | 16.4 | 3.3 | 10.9 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 768 |
| Second | 7.6 | 13.8 | 1.9 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 10.3 | 5.3 | 784 |
| Middle | 5.5 | 11.0 | 1.7 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 8.7 | 4.1 | 842 |
| Fourth | 4.1 | 11.1 | 0.8 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 863 |
| Highest | 2.2 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 774 |
| Total | 5.5 | 11.7 | 1.7 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 4,031 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.18 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behavior, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Type of violence/ background characteristic | Sought help to stop violence | Never sought help but told someone | Never sought help, never told anyone | Total | Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Type of violence experienced | | | | | |
| Physical only | 21.0 | 15.8 | 63.2 | 100.0 | 842 |
| Sexual only | 36.1 | 6.7 | 57.2 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Both physical and sexual | 44.8 | 11.9 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 320 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 58.8 | 100.0 | 121 |
| 20–24 | 31.7 | 12.3 | 56.0 | 100.0 | 166 |
| 25–29 | 24.1 | 17.2 | 58.6 | 100.0 | 220 |
| 30–39 | 27.7 | 12.2 | 60.1 | 100.0 | 412 |
| 40–49 | 32.1 | 13.7 | 54.2 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 34.1 | 13.8 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 224 |
| Dalit | 21.5 | 20.2 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 250 |
| Janajati | 31.5 | 14.4 | 54.1 | 100.0 | 376 |
| Madhesi | 26.2 | 10.5 | 63.3 | 100.0 | 277 |
| Muslim | 22.3 | 11.1 | 66.6 | 100.0 | 102 |
| Other | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 27.8 | 14.7 | 57.5 | 100.0 | 807 |
| Rural | 28.5 | 13.5 | 57.9 | 100.0 | 423 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 40.6 | 9.8 | 49.5 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Hill | 30.9 | 16.9 | 52.3 | 100.0 | 362 |
| Terai | 26.0 | 13.5 | 60.6 | 100.0 | 817 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 32.1 | 8.5 | 59.3 | 100.0 | 191 |
| Urban | 26.8 | 8.2 | 64.9 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Rural | 42.8 | 9.1 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Madhesh Province | 25.6 | 12.0 | 62.5 | 100.0 | 390 |
| Urban | 25.5 | 12.9 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 263 |
| Rural | 25.6 | 10.1 | 64.3 | 100.0 | 127 |
| Bagmati Province | 32.9 | 17.6 | 49.5 | 100.0 | 194 |
| Urban | 33.6 | 18.4 | 48.0 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Rural | 30.7 | 15.0 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 44 |
| Gandaki Province | 27.3 | 19.5 | 53.1 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Urban | 27.9 | 16.2 | 55.9 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Rural | 25.7 | 28.9 | 45.4 | 100.0 | 22 |
| Lumbini Province | 28.9 | 16.2 | 54.9 | 100.0 | 230 |
| Urban | 31.4 | 15.8 | 52.8 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Rural | 26.3 | 16.6 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 112 |
| Karnali Province | 27.9 | 13.6 | 58.5 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Urban | 27.9 | 19.0 | 53.0 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Rural | 27.8 | 6.1 | 66.1 | 100.0 | 27 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 16.4 | 21.5 | 62.2 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Urban | 15.5 | 22.4 | 62.1 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Rural | 17.9 | 19.7 | 62.3 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 27.7 | 21.8 | 50.6 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Never had intimate partner | (29.1) | (20.5) | (50.5) | 100.0 | 64 |
| Ever had intimate partner | * | * | * | 100.0 | 31 |
| Ever married | 28.0 | 13.7 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 1,135 |
| Married/living together | 26.5 | 13.4 | 60.2 | 100.0 | 1,051 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 47.8 | 17.8 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Employment | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 30.7 | 13.4 | 55.9 | 100.0 | 496 |
| Employed not for cash | 26.8 | 15.9 | 57.2 | 100.0 | 464 |
| Not employed | 25.1 | 13.3 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 270 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 27.7 | 13.0 | 59.3 | 100.0 | 499 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 26.8 | 15.6 | 57.6 | 100.0 | 435 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 26.1 | 15.8 | 58.1 | 100.0 | 241 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 27.6 | 15.4 | 57.0 | 100.0 | 194 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 29.7 | 15.1 | 55.2 | 100.0 | 288 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 29.6 | 17.0 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 191 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 30.0 | 11.1 | 58.9 | 100.0 | 96 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |

(Continued...)

Table 17.18—Continued

| Type of violence/ background characteristic | Sought help to stop violence | Never sought help but told someone | Never sought help, never told anyone | Total | Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 29.8 | 12.9 | 57.3 | 100.0 | 247 |
| Second | 27.2 | 13.1 | 59.7 | 100.0 | 284 |
| Middle | 25.6 | 14.0 | 60.4 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Fourth | 29.7 | 17.0 | 53.3 | 100.0 | 280 |
| Highest | 27.8 | 14.6 | 57.6 | 100.0 | 144 |
| Total | 28.0 | 14.3 | 57.7 | 100.0 | 1,230 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 17.19 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, and by type of violence experienced, Nepal DHS 2022

| Source | Type of violence experienced | | | Physical or sexual violence |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Physical only | Sexual only | Both physical and sexual | |
| Own family | 61.4 | * | 65.8 | 62.6 |
| Husband's/intimate partner's family | 10.6 | * | 10.0 | 10.2 |
| Current/former husband/intimate partner | 0.8 | * | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Friend | 21.5 | * | 23.4 | 25.3 |
| Neighbor | 35.4 | * | 39.4 | 35.1 |
| Religious leader | 0.4 | * | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Police | 9.3 | * | 5.8 | 7.2 |
| Lawyer | 0.3 | * | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Social service organization | 0.7 | * | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Other | 3.3 | * | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Number of women who have sought help | 177 | 24 | 144 | 345 |

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Key Findings

- **Road traffic injuries:** There are 14 deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population in Nepal. More males (11 deaths per 100,000) than females (3 deaths per 100,000) die due to road traffic injuries.
- **Types of road traffic accidents:** Motorcycle accidents are the most common road traffic accidents or crashes in Nepal, accounting for 68% of those killed or injured in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- **Incidents other than road traffic injuries:** There are 38 deaths due to incidents other than road traffic accidents per 100,000 population. The likelihood of these deaths is the same among males and females (19 deaths per 100,000).
- **Mechanisms of death or injury:** The majority of deaths or injuries in the last 12 months that were not due to road traffic accidents were accidental (82%), while 10% occurred as a result of self-harm.
- **Types of other accidents:** Among the types of incidents other than road traffic accidents, 74% of deaths or injuries are due to falls, while 5% are due to occupation-related agricultural accidents.

The 2022 NDHS included The DHS Program’s Accident and Injury Module. The respondent to the Household Questionnaire first reported whether any usual residents of the household had been involved in a road traffic accident in the past 12 months, whether the victims were alive or dead, and, if alive, what types of injuries they suffered and what types of health problems arose because of the accident. Next, the respondent reported on any other deaths or injuries experienced by household members in the last 12 months that were not caused by road traffic accidents. These deaths and injuries were further classified by type of incident, cause, type of injury, and whether those who survived continue to experience health problems.

18.1 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OR CRASHES

Worldwide, road traffic injuries are the eighth leading cause of death among people of all ages and the leading cause of death among children and young adults age 5–29. The burden of road traffic deaths is disproportionately high among low- and middle-income countries in relation to the size of their populations and the number of motor vehicles in circulation (WHO 2018b). Road traffic crashes claim approximately 1.3 million lives worldwide every year (WHO 2018b). Injuries caused by road traffic accidents cause considerable economic losses to individuals, their families, and nations. Nations also suffer social losses as a result of accidents. The estimated road traffic death rate in Nepal is 15.9 deaths per 100,000 population (National Planning Commission 2020a). Overall, there were 14,736 injuries and 2,789 deaths related to road traffic crashes in fiscal year 2018–19 (National Planning Commission 2020b). In addition, a recently released report from the Nepal Police indicates that a total of 2,883 individuals died and 7,282 others were severely injured due to road traffic crashes during the last fiscal year (2021–22) (Nepal Police 2022). As part of a global commitment, Nepal has adopted SDG Target 3.6 on road safety

with the aim of halving the number of road traffic fatalities and injuries by 2030 (National Planning Commission 2020a).

18.1.1 Deaths and Injuries from Road Traffic Accidents or Crashes

Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.

Sample: De facto population

Table 18.1 presents results on deaths and injuries due to road traffic accidents or crashes among the de facto household population in the 12 months preceding the survey. Nationally, the number of deaths due to road traffic injuries is 14 deaths per 100,000 population. More males (11 deaths per 100,000) than females (3 deaths per 100,000) die due to road traffic injuries in Nepal.

A large proportion of household members are involved in road traffic accidents and have nonfatal injuries. Overall, 1,088 individuals per 100,000 population (301 per 100,000 females and 787 per 100,000 males) sustain nonfatal injuries due to road traffic accidents or crashes. There were 1,102 deaths and injuries for every 100,000 people due to road traffic accidents and injuries in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 18.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Females and males age 15–24 are more prone to road traffic accidents that might lead to death or a nonfatal injury (1,659 individuals dead or injured per 100,000 population) than those in other age groups.
- Deaths and injuries due to road traffic accidents are higher in urban areas (1,236 per 100,000 population) than in rural areas (833 per 100,000 population).
- Deaths and injuries due to road traffic accidents are higher in the terai zone (1,316 per 100,000 population) than in the mountain zone (495 per 100,000 population) and the hill zone (892 per 100,000 population).
- Road traffic accidents or crashes cause the most deaths and injuries in Madhesh Province (1,430 per 100,000 population), followed by Bagmati Province (1,156 per 100,000 population), Sudurpashchim Province (1,112 per 100,000 population), and Lumbini Province (1,017 per 100,000 population).
- Deaths and injuries due to road traffic accidents or crashes increase with increasing household wealth, from 590 per 100,000 population in the lowest wealth quintile to 1,511 per 100,000 population in the highest wealth quintile.

18.1.2 Types of Road Traffic Accidents or Crashes

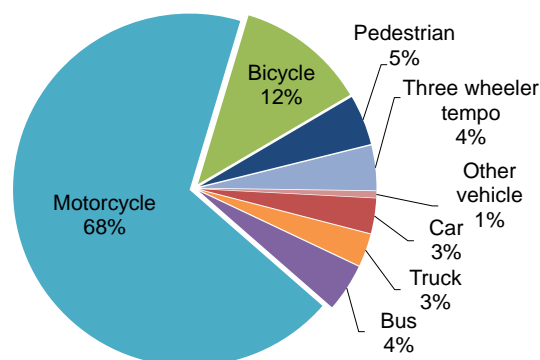
Motorcycle accidents are the most common road traffic accidents or crashes in Nepal, accounting for 68% of those killed or injured in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 18.2**). Twelve percent of individuals were involved in a bicycle accident, 4% in a bus accident, and another 4% in a three wheeler tempo accident. Five percent were involved in a pedestrian road accident or crash (**Figure 18.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The younger population (less than age 15) is more prone to accidents involving bicycles (35%), while about three quarters of those age 15–44 are involved in motorcycle accidents (**Table 18.2**).
- Motorcycle accidents are most prevalent in Bagmati Province (75%), while bicycle accidents are most prevalent in Madhesh Province (21%) (**Table 18.2**).
- Motorcycle accidents are most prevalent (84%) among those in the highest wealth quintile and least prevalent among those in the lowest wealth quintile (52%). However, pedestrian accidents are most prevalent in the lowest wealth quintile (10%) (**Table 18.2**).

Figure 18.1 Types of road traffic accidents or crashes

Percent distribution of persons killed or injured in road traffic accidents or crashes in the last 12 months



18.1.3 Types of Injuries due to Road Traffic Accidents or Crashes

Table 18.3 shows the types of injuries experienced by household members who survived road traffic accidents. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of those who were injured in road traffic accidents in the last 12 months had a cut or open wound, while 28% had broken bones, 23% had internal injuries, and 13% had head injuries.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older household members involved in road traffic accidents more often had internal injuries than younger household members. For example, 29% of household members age 45–49 suffered from internal injuries, as compared with only 10% of those less than age 15 (**Table 18.3**).
- The proportions of household members experiencing head injuries (12%) and internal injuries (20%) are lowest in Madhesh Province, which could be related to the types of accidents in which they were involved (bicycle accidents).

18.1.4 Continuing Health Problems due to Road Traffic Accidents or Crashes

On average, 79% of those who were severely injured in road traffic accidents in the last 12 months had chronic pain. One-fifth (21%) of severely injured individuals lost limb function, while 5% suffered brain damage (**Table 18.4**).

18.2 OTHER INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

Nepal has a high rate of accidents that are not related to road traffic accidents or crashes. These include falls caused by the region's geographical terrain and cuts caused by agricultural activities, fires, and natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and landslides. The 2022 NDHS solicited information on deaths or

injuries experienced by household members in the last 12 months that were not caused by road traffic accidents.

18.2.1 Deaths and Injuries from Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

Death rate due to non-road traffic accidents

Number of fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population excluding deaths caused by road traffic accidents.

Sample: De facto population

Table 18.5 shows that the number of deaths due to incidents other than road traffic accidents is 38 deaths per 100,000 population. The likelihood of these deaths is the same among women and men (19 deaths per 100,000). However, men more often experience nonfatal injuries from this type of accident than women (818 per 100,000 men and 669 per 100,000 women). Overall, among the total de facto population, the number of deaths and injuries due to non-road traffic accidents is 1,525 per 100,000 people (688 for women and 837 for men).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Deaths and injuries due to non-road accidents are most prevalent in Karnali Province (2,508 per 100,000 population) and the mountain zone (2,434 per 100,000 population) (**Table 18.5**).
- The prevalence of non-road traffic accident deaths and injuries is higher among those in the lowest wealth quintile (2,117 per 100,000) than among those in the highest wealth quintile (1,082 per 100,000 population). Deaths due to non-road traffic accidents are higher among women (51 deaths per 100,000) than men (34 deaths per 100,000) in the lowest wealth quintile (**Table 18.5**).

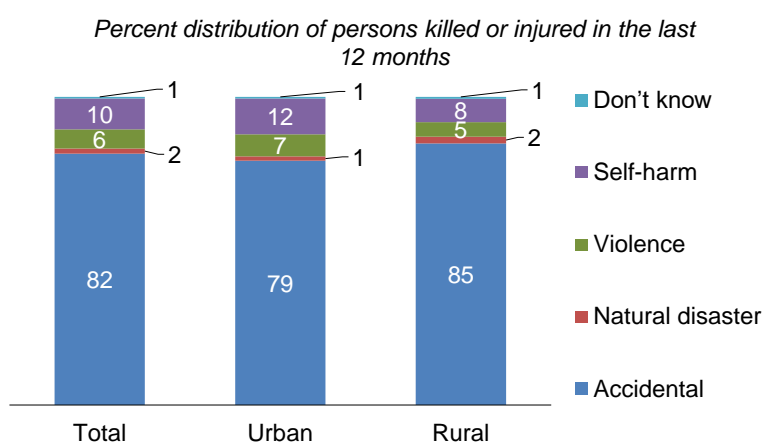
18.2.2 Mechanism of Deaths and Injuries from Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

The majority of deaths or injuries in the last 12 months that were not due to road traffic accidents were accidental (82%), while 10% occurred as a result of self-harm. Six percent of deaths or injuries were due to violence, and 2% were due to natural disasters (**Table 18.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of deaths or injuries that are accidental is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (85% versus 79%), while self-harm is more prevalent in urban areas (12% versus 8%) (**Figure 18.2**).
- The proportion of deaths or injuries due to self-harm is highest in Koshi Province (19%) and lowest in Lumbini Province (5%).
- Among those who were injured and survived, 10% had attempted self-harm.

Figure 18.2 Mechanism of death or injury other than road traffic accidents by residence



- Those in the lowest wealth quintile are less prone to have been killed or injured due to violence (1%) than those in the higher quintiles (9% each in the second and middle quintiles, 7% in the fourth quintile, and 6% in the highest quintile).

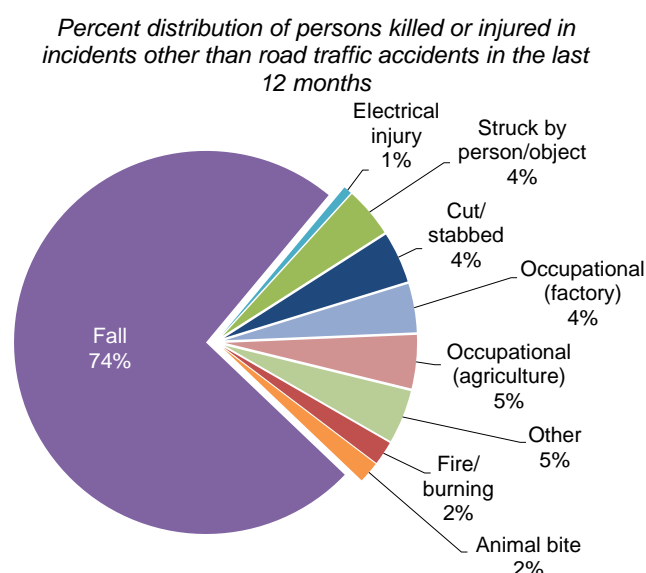
18.2.3 Types of Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

Among the types of incidents other than road traffic accidents, 74% of deaths or injuries are due to falls, while 5% are due to occupation-related agricultural accidents (**Table 18.7** and **Figure 18.3**). Two percent each of deaths and injuries are due to fire/burning and animal bites.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women are more prone to be killed or injured due to falls than men (81% versus 68%), while men are more often impacted by occupational accidents (7% in factories and 6% in agricultural occupations) than women (less than 1% in factories and 3% in agricultural occupations).
- Falls are more prominent in the hill zone (80%) than in the terai zone (67%).

Figure 18.3 Types of incidents other than road traffic accidents



18.2.4 Types of Injuries due to Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

Among individuals who survived injuries due to non-road traffic accidents in the last 12 months, 40% had broken bones, 33% had cuts/bites/open wounds, and 29% experienced suffocation. Eight percent had internal injuries and 2% had burns (**Table 18.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Broken bones were the most common type of injury among individuals less than age 15 who survived injuries due to non-road traffic accidents (57%) (**Table 18.8**).
- The percentages of individuals who had broken bones as a result of non-road traffic accidents are 40% or higher in Madhesh Province (40%), Bagmati Province (40%), Lumbini Province (41%), and Karnali Province (46%).

18.2.5 Continuing Health Problems due to Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

On average, 79% of those who were severely injured in non-road traffic accidents in the last 12 months had continuing chronic pain. About one-fourth (24%) of severely injured individuals had continuing loss of limb function, while 3% each had continuing brain damage and emotional trauma (**Table 18.9**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on accidents and injuries, see the following tables:

- **Table 18.1** Deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents or crashes
- **Table 18.2** Types of road traffic accidents or crashes
- **Table 18.3** Injuries due to road traffic accidents or crashes
- **Table 18.4** Continuing health problems due to road traffic accidents or crashes
- **Table 18.5** Deaths and injuries from incidents other than road traffic accidents
- **Table 18.6** Mechanism of death or injury other than road traffic accidents
- **Table 18.7** Types of incidents other than road traffic accidents
- **Table 18.8** Types of non-road traffic injuries
- **Table 18.9** Continuing health problems due to incidents other than road traffic accidents

Table 18.1 Deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents or crashes

Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population, number of persons who had nonfatal injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, and number of deaths and injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, by sex, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population ¹ | | | Number of persons who had nonfatal injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population | | | Number of deaths and injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population | | | De facto household population |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| | Females | Males | Total | Females | Males | Total | Females | Males | Total | |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 353 | 471 | 824 | 353 | 471 | 824 | 9,213 |
| 15–24 | 0 | 23 | 23 | 381 | 1,255 | 1,636 | 381 | 1,278 | 1,659 | 8,223 |
| 25–34 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 396 | 1,121 | 1,518 | 396 | 1,132 | 1,528 | 8,852 |
| 35–44 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 399 | 901 | 1,301 | 399 | 918 | 1,318 | 8,423 |
| 45–59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 198 | 698 | 896 | 198 | 698 | 896 | 10,738 |
| 60+ | 22 | 23 | 45 | 128 | 414 | 541 | 149 | 437 | 586 | 7,614 |
| Don't know | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,314 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5 | 14 | 19 | 341 | 876 | 1,217 | 346 | 890 | 1,236 | 36,349 |
| Rural | 0 | 5 | 5 | 219 | 609 | 828 | 219 | 614 | 833 | 18,036 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 391 | 495 | 103 | 391 | 495 | 3,119 |
| Hill | 0 | 10 | 10 | 239 | 643 | 882 | 239 | 653 | 892 | 21,403 |
| Terai | 6 | 13 | 18 | 366 | 932 | 1,298 | 371 | 945 | 1,316 | 29,863 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 0 | 0 | 0 | 249 | 660 | 909 | 249 | 660 | 909 | 9,388 |
| Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 294 | 626 | 920 | 294 | 626 | 920 | 6,088 |
| Rural | 0 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 722 | 888 | 165 | 722 | 888 | 3,300 |
| Madhesh Province | 0 | 12 | 12 | 347 | 1,071 | 1,418 | 347 | 1,083 | 1,430 | 11,640 |
| Urban | 0 | 17 | 17 | 366 | 1,062 | 1,428 | 366 | 1,079 | 1,444 | 8,632 |
| Rural | 0 | 0 | 0 | 294 | 1,095 | 1,389 | 294 | 1,095 | 1,389 | 3,008 |
| Bagmati Province | 0 | 12 | 12 | 294 | 849 | 1,144 | 294 | 861 | 1,156 | 11,095 |
| Urban | 0 | 15 | 15 | 319 | 983 | 1,303 | 319 | 998 | 1,318 | 8,601 |
| Rural | 0 | 0 | 0 | 208 | 389 | 597 | 208 | 389 | 597 | 2,495 |
| Gandaki Province | 34 | 0 | 34 | 382 | 384 | 766 | 416 | 384 | 800 | 4,897 |
| Urban | 50 | 0 | 50 | 486 | 405 | 892 | 536 | 405 | 942 | 3,299 |
| Rural | 0 | 0 | 0 | 166 | 339 | 505 | 166 | 339 | 505 | 1,598 |
| Lumbini Province | 0 | 25 | 25 | 243 | 749 | 993 | 243 | 774 | 1,017 | 9,505 |
| Urban | 0 | 45 | 45 | 198 | 854 | 1,051 | 198 | 899 | 1,097 | 5,189 |
| Rural | 0 | 0 | 0 | 298 | 624 | 922 | 298 | 624 | 922 | 4,316 |
| Karnali Province | 0 | 14 | 14 | 298 | 684 | 982 | 298 | 698 | 996 | 3,289 |
| Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 382 | 1,048 | 1,430 | 382 | 1,048 | 1,430 | 1,749 |
| Rural | 0 | 30 | 30 | 203 | 270 | 473 | 203 | 300 | 503 | 1,540 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 0 | 10 | 10 | 339 | 763 | 1,101 | 339 | 773 | 1,112 | 4,570 |
| Urban | 0 | 0 | 0 | 505 | 1,002 | 1,507 | 505 | 1,002 | 1,507 | 2,791 |
| Rural | 0 | 27 | 27 | 78 | 387 | 465 | 78 | 414 | 492 | 1,778 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0 | 31 | 31 | 148 | 411 | 559 | 148 | 442 | 590 | 10,760 |
| Second | 0 | 0 | 0 | 195 | 580 | 775 | 195 | 580 | 775 | 10,886 |
| Middle | 0 | 13 | 13 | 394 | 869 | 1,263 | 394 | 882 | 1,275 | 10,890 |
| Fourth | 15 | 0 | 15 | 290 | 1,047 | 1,337 | 305 | 1,047 | 1,352 | 10,998 |
| Highest | 0 | 12 | 12 | 475 | 1,024 | 1,499 | 475 | 1,036 | 1,511 | 10,851 |
| Total | 3 | 11 | 14 | 301 | 787 | 1,088 | 304 | 798 | 1,102 | 54,384 |

Note: Total includes 7 individuals with missing information on age.

¹ SDG 3.6.1

² For those who died, age is their age at death.

Table 18.2 Types of road traffic accidents or crashes

Percent distribution of persons killed or injured in a road traffic accident in the last 12 months, by type of road traffic accident, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Type of road traffic accident | | | | | | | | Total | Number killed or injured |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------|-------------|---------|------------|---------------------|---------------|-------|--------------------------|
| | Car | Truck | Bus | Motor-cycle | Bicycle | Pedestrian | Three wheeler tempo | Other vehicle | | |
| Age¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 44.4 | 34.6 | 10.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| 15–24 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 73.5 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 136 |
| 25–34 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 74.8 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 135 |
| 35–44 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 74.5 | 8.7 | 1.5 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 111 |
| 45–59 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 69.2 | 11.7 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 96 |
| 60+ | (0.0) | (0.0) | (7.8) | (54.7) | (20.2) | (10.6) | (6.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 45 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 70.4 | 10.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 434 |
| Female | 2.8 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 62.4 | 15.4 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 165 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 70.3 | 11.2 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 449 |
| Rural | 4.6 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 61.9 | 14.1 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 15 |
| Hill | 5.4 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 68.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 191 |
| Terai | 2.1 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 68.2 | 15.1 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 393 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 3.8 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 68.0 | 10.9 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Urban | (2.1) | (0.0) | (6.4) | (75.1) | (3.5) | (7.6) | (5.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 56 |
| Rural | (7.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (54.6) | (25.0) | (4.4) | (8.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 29 |
| Madhesh | | | | | | | | | | |
| Province | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 65.3 | 21.3 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 166 |
| Urban | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 65.5 | 21.3 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 64.7 | 21.4 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Bagmati Province | 5.3 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 75.2 | 6.5 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Urban | 4.6 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 77.6 | 6.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Rural | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 15 |
| Gandaki Province | (3.2) | (1.8) | (18.5) | (69.6) | (4.9) | (1.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 39 |
| Urban | (2.4) | (2.3) | (21.5) | (65.1) | (6.2) | (2.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 31 |
| Rural | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Lumbini Province | 1.5 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 69.0 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 10.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 97 |
| Urban | (0.0) | (4.0) | (6.3) | (70.9) | (4.7) | (2.4) | (9.5) | (2.2) | 100.0 | 57 |
| Rural | (3.6) | (2.6) | (5.2) | (66.3) | (8.3) | (2.4) | (11.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 40 |
| Karnali Province | 3.7 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 55.1 | 4.4 | 15.7 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 33 |
| Urban | (2.0) | (5.0) | (2.3) | (62.2) | (5.8) | (14.9) | (5.5) | (2.3) | 100.0 | 25 |
| Rural | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Sudurpashchim | | | | | | | | | | |
| Province | 2.8 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 66.2 | 17.3 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Urban | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 66.5 | 18.4 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Rural | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Survival status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Killed in incident | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Injured in incident, survived | 3.2 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 69.1 | 12.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 592 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.8 | 11.0 | 9.5 | 51.8 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Second | 5.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 60.5 | 19.6 | 2.6 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Middle | 3.7 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 58.6 | 16.2 | 4.9 | 8.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Fourth | 1.1 | 2.1 | 6.6 | 70.9 | 12.5 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Highest | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 84.2 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Total | 3.2 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 68.2 | 11.9 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 599 |

Note: Table includes only the most recent road traffic accident for those with more than one road traffic accident. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
¹ For those who died, age is their age at death.

Table 18.3 Injuries due to road traffic accidents or crashes

Among persons who were injured in a road traffic accident in the last 12 months, percentage with various types of injuries, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Type of injury | | | | | | | Number injured ¹ |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | Cut or open wound | Broken bone | Burn | Head injury | Internal injury | Suffocation | Other | |
| Age² | | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 61.1 | 33.4 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 9.9 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 76 |
| 15–24 | 77.9 | 28.1 | 1.0 | 11.6 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 135 |
| 25–34 | 64.2 | 25.9 | 0.3 | 5.3 | 26.6 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 134 |
| 35–44 | 55.9 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 27.7 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 110 |
| 45–59 | 61.2 | 26.6 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 29.0 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 96 |
| 60+ | (37.9) | (52.0) | (0.0) | (20.1) | (35.2) | (3.9) | (6.6) | 41 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 66.7 | 28.9 | 0.1 | 13.0 | 21.9 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 428 |
| Female | 53.6 | 26.6 | 0.8 | 12.8 | 26.3 | 2.3 | 10.0 | 164 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 64.9 | 28.3 | 0.3 | 12.1 | 22.8 | 1.5 | 5.8 | 442 |
| Rural | 57.6 | 27.9 | 0.2 | 15.3 | 24.0 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 149 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Hill | 63.7 | 29.6 | 0.9 | 11.6 | 25.4 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 189 |
| Terai | 62.9 | 27.5 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 21.8 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 388 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 55.2 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 23.7 | 2.6 | 9.2 | 85 |
| Madhesh Province | 58.1 | 26.0 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 19.8 | 3.2 | 9.7 | 165 |
| Bagmati Province | 73.8 | 28.0 | 1.0 | 13.2 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 127 |
| Gandaki Province | (64.6) | (26.3) | (0.0) | (1.4) | (22.4) | (1.8) | (1.8) | 37 |
| Lumbini Province | 63.6 | 27.5 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 23.3 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 94 |
| Karnali Province | 57.6 | 29.2 | 1.1 | 13.4 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 66.7 | 26.6 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 50 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 61.6 | 30.3 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 60 |
| Second | 49.7 | 32.5 | 0.4 | 19.2 | 25.1 | 1.3 | 7.1 | 84 |
| Middle | 71.6 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 137 |
| Fourth | 63.8 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 25.0 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 147 |
| Highest | 62.6 | 34.6 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 24.4 | 2.3 | 6.5 | 163 |
| Total | 63.1 | 28.2 | 0.3 | 12.9 | 23.1 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 592 |

Note: Table includes only the most recent road traffic accident for those with more than one road traffic accident. Percentages add to more than 100 because multiple responses were allowed. Disaggregation by residence for province is not shown due to few cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Injured persons do not include persons who died as a result of the road traffic accident.

² For those who died but not as a result of the accident, age is their age at death.

Table 18.4 Continuing health problems due to road traffic accidents or crashes

Among persons who were severely injured in a road traffic accident in the last 12 months, percentage with various types of continuing health problems, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Continuing health problem | | | | | | | Number injured ¹ |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Paralysis | Brain damage | Disfigurement | Loss of limb function | Loss of hearing | Chronic pain | Emotional trauma | |
| Age² | | | | | | | | |
| <15 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 20 |
| 15–24 | (1.5) | (3.4) | (3.0) | (15.8) | (5.7) | (75.7) | (4.7) | 47 |
| 25–34 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 81.9 | 0.0 | 47 |
| 35–44 | (0.0) | (7.6) | (0.0) | (13.6) | (0.0) | (77.4) | (1.3) | 42 |
| 45–59 | (0.0) | (5.7) | (0.0) | (25.3) | (0.0) | (89.4) | (7.4) | 41 |
| 60+ | (0.0) | (5.5) | (5.6) | (39.0) | (0.0) | (85.1) | (2.5) | 28 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.0 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 20.8 | 1.9 | 80.2 | 3.6 | 146 |
| Female | 0.9 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 77.0 | 3.0 | 80 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 22.1 | 1.7 | 77.9 | 3.6 | 165 |
| Rural | 1.2 | 11.6 | 0.7 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 82.3 | 2.9 | 61 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Hill | 0.9 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 19.4 | 3.5 | 84.3 | 2.8 | 77 |
| Terai | 0.0 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 76.3 | 3.9 | 141 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 25 |
| Madhesh Province | (0.0) | (11.5) | (7.5) | (22.9) | (0.0) | (82.3) | (0.0) | 64 |
| Bagmati Province | (1.7) | (4.4) | (0.0) | (15.5) | (6.6) | (84.9) | (1.7) | 42 |
| Gandaki Province | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Lumbini Province | (0.0) | (5.7) | (0.0) | (8.4) | (0.0) | (90.0) | (2.7) | 39 |
| Karnali Province | (0.0) | (2.3) | (2.2) | (11.1) | (0.0) | (83.4) | (7.1) | 20 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (27.3) | (0.0) | (74.4) | (0.0) | 20 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (0.0) | (3.4) | (7.1) | (13.6) | (0.0) | (77.1) | (0.0) | 26 |
| Second | (0.0) | (19.8) | (0.0) | (24.9) | (0.0) | (79.5) | (1.0) | 40 |
| Middle | (0.0) | (1.5) | (3.6) | (24.1) | (0.0) | (74.3) | (5.4) | 49 |
| Fourth | 1.2 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 87.5 | 5.0 | 58 |
| Highest | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.1) | (29.3) | (5.3) | (74.9) | (3.2) | 52 |
| Total | 0.3 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 20.5 | 1.2 | 79.1 | 3.4 | 226 |

Note: Table includes only the most recent road traffic accident for those with more than one road traffic accident. Percentages add to more than 100 because multiple responses were allowed. Disaggregation by residence for province is not shown due to few cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Injured persons who are still alive and continue to have health problems as a result of the road traffic accident

² For those who died but not as a result of the accident, age is their age at death.

Table 18.5 Deaths and injuries from incidents other than road traffic accidents

Number of deaths due to non-road traffic injuries per 100,000 population, number of persons who had nonfatal injuries due to non-road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, and number of deaths and injuries due to non-road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, by sex, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of deaths due to non-road traffic injuries per 100,000 population | | | Number of persons who had nonfatal injuries due to non-road traffic accidents per 100,000 population | | | Number of deaths and injuries due to non-road traffic accidents per 100,000 population | | | De facto household population |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| | Women | Men | Total | Women | Men | Total | Women | Men | Total | |
| Age¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 519 | 1,268 | 1,787 | 531 | 1,281 | 1,812 | 9,142 |
| 15–24 | 27 | 34 | 61 | 317 | 617 | 933 | 343 | 651 | 994 | 8,308 |
| 25–34 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 476 | 616 | 1,092 | 476 | 628 | 1,105 | 9,028 |
| 35–44 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 761 | 570 | 1,331 | 765 | 582 | 1,347 | 8,440 |
| 45–59 | 36 | 18 | 54 | 885 | 747 | 1,632 | 920 | 766 | 1,686 | 10,749 |
| 60+ | 35 | 33 | 67 | 948 | 905 | 1,853 | 982 | 938 | 1,921 | 7,496 |
| Don't know | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,385 | 2,103 | 3,488 | 1,385 | 2,103 | 3,488 | 1,213 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16 | 18 | 34 | 579 | 771 | 1,350 | 595 | 789 | 1,384 | 36,349 |
| Rural | 24 | 22 | 46 | 851 | 911 | 1,762 | 875 | 933 | 1,808 | 18,036 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 33 | 77 | 110 | 843 | 1,481 | 2,324 | 877 | 1,557 | 2,434 | 3,119 |
| Hill | 16 | 16 | 31 | 899 | 911 | 1,810 | 915 | 926 | 1,841 | 21,403 |
| Terai | 19 | 16 | 35 | 486 | 681 | 1,167 | 505 | 698 | 1,203 | 29,863 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 12 | 21 | 33 | 548 | 941 | 1,489 | 560 | 962 | 1,522 | 9,388 |
| Urban | 18 | 0 | 18 | 460 | 1,002 | 1,462 | 479 | 1,002 | 1,481 | 6,088 |
| Rural | 0 | 61 | 61 | 710 | 828 | 1,538 | 710 | 889 | 1,599 | 3,300 |
| Madhesh Province | 39 | 5 | 45 | 483 | 566 | 1,049 | 522 | 571 | 1,093 | 11,640 |
| Urban | 36 | 0 | 36 | 509 | 546 | 1,056 | 545 | 546 | 1,091 | 8,632 |
| Rural | 49 | 21 | 70 | 408 | 621 | 1,030 | 457 | 642 | 1,099 | 3,008 |
| Bagmati Province | 0 | 22 | 22 | 737 | 930 | 1,667 | 737 | 952 | 1,689 | 11,095 |
| Urban | 0 | 28 | 28 | 557 | 789 | 1,346 | 557 | 818 | 1,375 | 8,601 |
| Rural | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,358 | 1,415 | 2,773 | 1,358 | 1,415 | 2,773 | 2,495 |
| Gandaki Province | 0 | 38 | 38 | 711 | 703 | 1,414 | 711 | 741 | 1,452 | 4,897 |
| Urban | 0 | 56 | 56 | 671 | 690 | 1,362 | 671 | 746 | 1,418 | 3,299 |
| Rural | 0 | 0 | 0 | 792 | 730 | 1,522 | 792 | 730 | 1,522 | 1,598 |
| Lumbini Province | 23 | 8 | 32 | 739 | 749 | 1,487 | 762 | 757 | 1,519 | 9,505 |
| Urban | 23 | 15 | 38 | 537 | 766 | 1,303 | 559 | 781 | 1,341 | 5,189 |
| Rural | 24 | 0 | 24 | 982 | 727 | 1,709 | 1,006 | 727 | 1,733 | 4,316 |
| Karnali Province | 67 | 64 | 131 | 1,062 | 1,315 | 2,377 | 1,129 | 1,379 | 2,508 | 3,289 |
| Urban | 24 | 46 | 70 | 1,162 | 1,171 | 2,332 | 1,186 | 1,216 | 2,402 | 1,749 |
| Rural | 116 | 85 | 201 | 949 | 1,479 | 2,428 | 1,064 | 1,564 | 2,629 | 1,540 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 0 | 16 | 16 | 755 | 841 | 1,595 | 755 | 856 | 1,611 | 4,570 |
| Urban | 0 | 26 | 26 | 722 | 762 | 1,484 | 722 | 787 | 1,509 | 2,791 |
| Rural | 0 | 0 | 0 | 806 | 965 | 1,771 | 806 | 965 | 1,771 | 1,778 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 51 | 34 | 86 | 874 | 1,158 | 2,031 | 925 | 1,192 | 2,117 | 10,760 |
| Second | 0 | 9 | 9 | 765 | 822 | 1,587 | 765 | 831 | 1,596 | 10,886 |
| Middle | 15 | 14 | 29 | 711 | 896 | 1,607 | 727 | 910 | 1,636 | 10,890 |
| Fourth | 13 | 17 | 31 | 428 | 742 | 1,170 | 441 | 759 | 1,201 | 10,998 |
| Highest | 13 | 23 | 36 | 572 | 473 | 1,046 | 586 | 496 | 1,082 | 10,851 |
| Total | 19 | 19 | 38 | 669 | 818 | 1,487 | 688 | 837 | 1,525 | 54,384 |

Note: Total includes 8 individuals with missing information on age.

¹ For those who died, age is their age at death.

Table 18.6 Mechanism of death or injury other than road traffic accidents

Percent distribution of persons killed or injured in the last 12 months in incidents other than road traffic accidents, by mechanism of the death or injury, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Mechanism of death or injury | | | | | Total | Number killed or injured |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | Accidental | Natural disaster | Violence | Self-harm | Don't know | | |
| Age¹ | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 76.0 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 15.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 166 |
| 15–24 | 82.7 | 0.9 | 7.2 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| 25–34 | 78.4 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 13.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 100 |
| 35–44 | 82.4 | 1.4 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 114 |
| 45–59 | 88.1 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 181 |
| 60+ | 83.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 11.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 144 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 80.1 | 1.3 | 6.8 | 11.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 455 |
| Female | 83.3 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 374 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 79.3 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 11.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 503 |
| Rural | 85.0 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 73.9 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Hill | 87.9 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 394 |
| Terai | 76.2 | 1.7 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 359 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 70.8 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Urban | 67.0 | 2.0 | 8.3 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Rural | 77.2 | 2.0 | 7.2 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Madhesh Province | 68.3 | 4.2 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 127 |
| Urban | 67.3 | 3.7 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Rural | (71.1) | (5.7) | (8.4) | (14.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 33 |
| Bagmati Province | 87.6 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 187 |
| Urban | 84.4 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 8.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Rural | 93.0 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Gandaki Province | 91.0 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Urban | (92.5) | (1.5) | (2.3) | (3.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 47 |
| Rural | 88.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Lumbini Province | 87.8 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 144 |
| Urban | 83.8 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Rural | 91.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Karnali Province | 90.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Urban | 91.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Rural | 89.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 78.6 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Urban | 83.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Rural | 71.7 | 10.9 | 5.1 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Survival status | | | | | | | |
| Killed in incident | (64.3) | (3.1) | (0.0) | (20.8) | (11.9) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Injured in incident, survived | 82.0 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 9.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 809 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 84.7 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Second | 81.3 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 174 |
| Middle | 82.9 | 1.7 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 178 |
| Fourth | 78.3 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Highest | 77.1 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 12.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Total | 81.5 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 829 |

Note: Table includes only the most recent incident for those with more than one incident. Total includes 42 individuals with missing information on age. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ For those who died, age is their age at death.

Table 18.7 Types of incidents other than road traffic accidents

Percent distribution of persons killed or injured in the last 12 months in incidents other than road traffic accidents, by type of incident, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Type of incident | | | | | | | | | Total | Number killed or injured |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------------|
| | Fire/burning | Animal bite | Fall | Electrical injury | Struck by person/object | Cut or stabbed | Occupational accident (factory) | Occupational accident (agriculture) | Other | | |
| Age¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 79.4 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 166 |
| 15–24 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 4.7 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 83 |
| 25–34 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 64.1 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 11.8 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 100 |
| 35–44 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 69.3 | 1.6 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 114 |
| 45–59 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 74.4 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 181 |
| 60+ | 1.0 | 0.4 | 84.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 144 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1.3 | 1.7 | 68.1 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 455 |
| Female | 2.8 | 2.0 | 81.0 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 374 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.0 | 2.0 | 71.5 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 503 |
| Rural | 1.9 | 1.6 | 77.6 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 1.2 | 2.3 | 72.8 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Hill | 1.1 | 1.5 | 80.0 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 394 |
| Terai | 3.1 | 2.2 | 67.4 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 359 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 1.3 | 2.0 | 70.8 | 0.9 | 7.1 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 1.2 | 73.3 | 1.5 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Rural | 3.4 | 3.4 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Madhesh Province | 5.2 | 1.9 | 66.2 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 8.1 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 127 |
| Urban | 6.4 | 1.9 | 64.9 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Rural | (1.8) | (1.7) | (69.8) | (5.7) | (4.4) | (3.9) | (0.0) | (8.3) | (4.3) | 100.0 | 33 |
| Bagmati Province | 0.7 | 1.8 | 74.4 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 187 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 1.7 | 72.8 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Rural | 1.9 | 1.8 | 77.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Gandaki Province | 1.4 | 2.7 | 79.4 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Urban | (2.1) | (4.1) | (77.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (1.5) | (8.9) | (1.5) | (4.0) | 100.0 | 47 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 0.0 | 82.4 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Lumbini Province | 1.8 | 2.1 | 80.7 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 144 |
| Urban | 3.7 | 4.3 | 73.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87.5 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Karnali Province | 1.5 | 1.1 | 73.6 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 1.1 | 71.3 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Rural | 3.1 | 1.1 | 76.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 2.6 | 1.3 | 73.6 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Urban | 1.5 | 0.0 | 69.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Rural | 4.2 | 3.0 | 79.9 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Survival status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Killed in incident | (6.9) | (4.7) | (34.5) | (3.3) | (2.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (48.5) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Injured in incident, survived | 1.9 | 1.8 | 74.9 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 809 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.5 | 1.4 | 78.2 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Second | 1.2 | 1.2 | 72.7 | 0.8 | 7.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 174 |
| Middle | 2.3 | 3.4 | 73.7 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 178 |
| Fourth | 0.5 | 0.0 | 68.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 9.5 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Highest | 5.6 | 3.5 | 74.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Total | 2.0 | 1.8 | 73.9 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 829 |

Note: Table includes only the most recent incident for those with more than one incident. Total includes 42 individuals with missing information on age. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ For those who died, age is their age at death.

Table 18.8 Types of non-road traffic injuries

Among persons who were injured in incidents other than road traffic accidents in the last 12 months, percentage with various types of injuries, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Type of injury | | | | | | | | Number injured ¹ |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | Cut/bite/ open wound | Broken bone | Burn | Poisoning | Head injury | Internal injury | Suffocation | Other | |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 32.4 | 57.4 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 11.3 | 1.7 | 163 |
| 15–24 | 43.0 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 41.2 | 2.3 | 78 |
| 25–34 | 40.2 | 30.8 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 18.6 | 9.6 | 99 |
| 35–44 | 33.5 | 33.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 35.5 | 2.0 | 112 |
| 45–59 | 27.2 | 40.3 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 9.9 | 33.6 | 5.5 | 175 |
| 60+ | 28.9 | 41.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 41.5 | 2.3 | 139 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 40.1 | 37.8 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 10.4 | 26.6 | 2.7 | 445 |
| Female | 24.2 | 41.5 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 33.0 | 4.9 | 364 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 33.7 | 40.0 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 9.0 | 26.7 | 2.8 | 491 |
| Rural | 31.8 | 38.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 7.3 | 33.7 | 5.0 | 318 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 36.8 | 34.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 15.2 | 29.2 | 4.2 | 72 |
| Hill | 31.7 | 41.0 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 33.3 | 3.0 | 387 |
| Terai | 33.7 | 38.9 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 8.4 | 25.2 | 4.3 | 349 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 30.5 | 39.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 14.2 | 30.7 | 5.6 | 140 |
| Urban | 36.4 | 38.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 14.7 | 28.5 | 3.5 | 89 |
| Rural | 20.1 | 40.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 13.4 | 34.7 | 9.4 | 51 |
| Madhesh Province | 33.4 | 40.3 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 26.8 | 5.4 | 122 |
| Urban | 33.5 | 41.9 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 25.4 | 6.6 | 91 |
| Rural | (33.1) | (35.8) | (3.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (7.1) | (30.8) | (2.1) | 31 |
| Bagmati Province | 33.0 | 39.5 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 26.2 | 1.3 | 185 |
| Urban | 31.9 | 43.8 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 116 |
| Rural | 34.9 | 32.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 35.7 | 3.5 | 69 |
| Gandaki Province | 31.6 | 30.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 41.3 | 3.9 | 69 |
| Urban | (33.1) | (28.1) | (2.2) | (2.1) | (0.0) | (3.7) | (41.9) | (2.2) | 45 |
| Rural | 29.0 | 35.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 40.1 | 7.0 | 24 |
| Lumbini Province | 36.4 | 40.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 26.9 | 4.7 | 141 |
| Urban | 32.8 | 40.6 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 21.1 | 2.0 | 68 |
| Rural | 39.8 | 41.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 32.2 | 7.2 | 74 |
| Karnali Province | 32.8 | 45.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 34.1 | 2.6 | 78 |
| Urban | 35.5 | 44.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 38.8 | 2.0 | 41 |
| Rural | 30.0 | 47.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 29.0 | 3.3 | 37 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 31.6 | 37.9 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 28.5 | 2.1 | 73 |
| Urban | 34.0 | 36.4 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 23.5 | 3.8 | 41 |
| Rural | 28.5 | 39.9 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 31 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 32.8 | 41.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 9.8 | 36.0 | 3.4 | 219 |
| Second | 33.6 | 37.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 7.2 | 33.3 | 5.7 | 173 |
| Middle | 33.3 | 32.9 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 31.4 | 4.8 | 175 |
| Fourth | 34.8 | 43.6 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 15.3 | 2.4 | 129 |
| Highest | 29.7 | 43.4 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 24.1 | 0.9 | 113 |
| Total | 33.0 | 39.5 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 8.4 | 29.4 | 3.7 | 809 |

Note: Percentages add to more than 100 because multiple responses were allowed. Total includes 42 individuals with missing information on age. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Injured persons do not include persons who died as a result of the incident.

² For those who died but not as a result of the incident, age is their age at death.

Table 18.9 Continuing health problems due to incidents other than road traffic accidents

Among persons who were injured in incidents other than road traffic accidents in the last 12 months, percentage with various types of continuing health problems, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Continuing health problem | | | | | | | | | | Number injured ¹ |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | Paralysis | Brain damage | Disfigurement | Loss of limb function | Loss of eyesight | Loss of hearing | Chronic pain | Emotional trauma | Other | Don't know | |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 73.5 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 53 |
| 15–24 | (3.3) | (2.9) | (1.2) | (19.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (77.2) | (1.2) | (5.9) | (0.0) | 36 |
| 25–34 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 25.4 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 80.4 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 52 |
| 35–44 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 79.5 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 68 |
| 45–59 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 82.2 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 123 |
| 60+ | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 33.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 75.7 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 104 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 1.6 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 25.6 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 75.1 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 207 |
| Female | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 21.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 82.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 244 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.7 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 23.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 78.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 250 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 23.9 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 80.0 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 201 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 0.0 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 90.2 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45 |
| Hill | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 23.3 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 83.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 248 |
| Terai | 1.6 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 27.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 69.7 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 157 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 2.3 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 23.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 76.0 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 81 |
| Madhesh Province | (0.0) | (6.2) | (4.3) | (21.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (69.6) | (4.1) | (1.9) | (0.0) | 58 |
| Bagmati Province | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 24.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 81.7 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 95 |
| Gandaki Province | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 18.4 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 78.4 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 42 |
| Lumbini Province | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 25.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 79.4 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 80 |
| Karnali Province | 0.9 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 17.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 91.0 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 58 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 37.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 74.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.8 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 24.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 84.0 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 146 |
| Second | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 83.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 95 |
| Middle | 1.2 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 73.9 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100 |
| Fourth | (2.5) | (0.0) | (1.3) | (33.3) | (4.9) | (0.0) | (66.8) | (0.0) | (6.3) | (0.0) | 54 |
| Highest | (0.0) | (1.8) | (0.0) | (25.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (80.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 56 |
| Total | 1.0 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 23.6 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 79.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 450 |

Note: Percentages add to more than 100 because multiple responses were allowed. Disaggregation by residence for province is not shown due to few cases. Total includes 15 individuals with missing information on age. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Injured persons who are still alive

² For those who died but not as a result of the incident, age is their age at death.

Key Findings

- **Prevalence of symptoms of anxiety according to a standard definition:** 22% of women and 11% of men age 15–49 have symptoms of anxiety.
- **Prevalence of symptoms of depression according to a standard definition:** 5% of women and 2% of men age 15–49 have symptoms of depression.
- **Anxiety and depression according to the national definition:** 13% of young women and 7% of young men age 15–19 have symptoms of anxiety, while 4% of young women and 1% of young men have symptoms of depression. Among adults age 20–49, 10% of women and 3% of men have symptoms of anxiety and 6% of women and 2% of men have symptoms of depression.
- **Diagnosis of anxiety or depression:** 4% of women were ever told that they had symptoms of anxiety and 3% were ever told that they had symptoms of depression.
- **Care seeking and providers:** 19% of women and 13% of men who had any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey reported that they had ever sought help. Among those who sought help, 7% of women and 8% of men sought help from health care providers.
- **Treatment:** Among women who had a score of 6 or more on the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale (GAD-7), 3% took medicine and 4% received counseling in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Seven percent of women who had a score of 10 or more on the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) took medicine and 9% received counseling in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Similarly, 3% each of men with a GAD-7 score of 6 or more took medicine and received counseling, while 9% with a PHQ-9 score of 10 or more took medicine and 6% received counseling.

Mental health is an integral component of overall health and well-being. Globally, around one in eight people live with a mental disorder, and anxiety disorders and depression are among the most common mental health conditions (Risal 2011; WHO 2022). Measuring the burden of mental health conditions helps to highlight the need for increased investment in mental health services. Lack of awareness, prevailing stigma and discrimination against mental health, and poor accessibility of services are major barriers to seeking care in Nepal (Ministry of Health and Population 2020b). A number of screening tools are available to measure mental health conditions at the population level. The 2022 NDHS included a module on mental health comprising two commonly used tools to screen for symptoms of anxiety and depression along with questions on care seeking and treatment.

To assess symptoms of anxiety, the Mental Health Module includes the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale (GAD-7), a series of seven items designed to measure the main feature of anxiety: persistent and impairing worry (Spitzer et al. 2006a). The GAD-7 also captures characteristics of three other common anxiety disorders: panic disorder, social anxiety disorder, and posttraumatic stress disorder. The scale has

good reliability as well as criterion, construct, factorial, and procedural validity (Spitzer et al. 2006b). Moreover, it has a sensitivity of 89% and a specificity of 82% for general anxiety disorder using the threshold score of 10 (Kroenke et al. 2007).

To assess symptoms of depression, the module includes nine items from the Patient Health Questionnaire, or PHQ-9 (Kroenke and Spitzer 2002). The questions in the PHQ-9 are based on the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)* criteria for diagnosis of depression. The PHQ-9 is a reliable and valid measure of depression severity. A score of 10 or more has a sensitivity of 88% and a specificity of 88% for major depression (Kroenke et al. 2001).

Both scales focus on symptoms experienced in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Severity of symptoms for both tools is depicted using a Likert scale in which scores of 0, 1, 2, and 3 are assigned to the response categories “not at all” (never), “several days” (rarely), “more than half the days” (often), and “nearly every day” (always), respectively. A total score is generated by adding together the scores of individual items. In the 2022 NDHS, severity of symptoms was assessed using the validated Water Glass Pictorial Scale, whereby an empty glass indicates “never,” a glass one-fourth filled indicates “rarely,” a half-filled glass indicates “often,” and a glass three-fourths filled indicates “always.” This visual chart was helpful in capturing the perceptions of respondents and contextualizing reported severity of symptoms; diagnostic screening was not performed.

One of the key elements in implementing the Mental Health Module was the effort to use a validated set of translated questionnaires for the GAD-7 and PHQ-9 in the local languages. The PHQ-9 has already been validated in the adult population of Nepal (Kohrt et al. 2016), and the tool has been widely used in the country. The 2022 NDHS adopted the validated PHQ-9 translation and made some minimal adjustments based on experiences from the survey pretest. This was done in consultation with the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) Nepal, and experts from TPO Nepal supported the pretest training and the training of the field interviewers. The Nepali versions of the questionnaires were then translated to the Maithili and Bhojpuri languages and pretested before finalization.

In the 2022 NDHS, the Mental Health Module was implemented in a subsample of the households selected for the men’s survey. In these households, all women and men age 15–49 were eligible for the module. Upon completion of the module, respondents who had a score of 10 or higher on the PHQ-9 and/or answered “rarely,” “often,” or “always” on the PHQ-9 suicidal ideation question were provided with a referral for mental health services. TPO Nepal provided information on the helpline that has coverage throughout the country for referrals.

19.1 SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY

Table 19.1 shows the distribution of responses to each individual item in the GAD-7: (a) feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge; (b) not being able to stop or control worrying; (c) worrying too much about different things; (d) trouble relaxing; (e) being so restless that it is hard to sit still; (f) becoming easily annoyed or irritable; and (g) feeling afraid as if something awful might happen.

The most common symptoms of anxiety that women and men reported having experienced “often” or “always” were becoming easily annoyed or irritable (14% and 7%, respectively); feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge (13% and 6%, respectively); and worrying too much about different things (12% and 7%, respectively).

19.1.1 Severity of Symptoms of Anxiety

GAD-7 score

The sum of the scores on each of the seven items in the GAD-7 forms the overall score. Each symptom in the GAD-7 is assigned a score of 0, 1, 2, or 3 depending on how frequently the respondent reported experiencing the symptom in the 2 weeks preceding the survey:

0 – Never

1 – Rarely

2 – Often

3 – Always

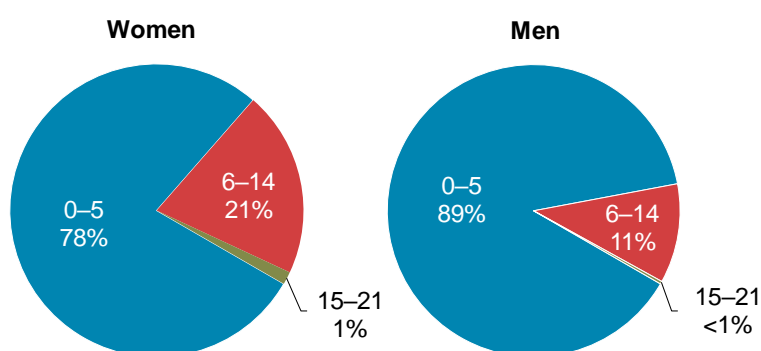
GAD-7 scores range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 21. Higher scores are associated with more severe symptoms of anxiety.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Tables 19.2.1 and 19.2.2 show the distributions of women and men, respectively, according to the severity of symptoms of anxiety. A GAD-7 score of 0–5 is considered mild, while a score of 6–14 is considered moderate and 15–21 is considered severe (Spitzer et al. 2006b). Twenty-one percent of women and 11% of men age 15–49 had a GAD score of 6–14, and 1% of women and less than 1% of men had a score of 15–21 (Figure 19.1).

Figure 19.1 Severity of anxiety (GAD-7)

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49



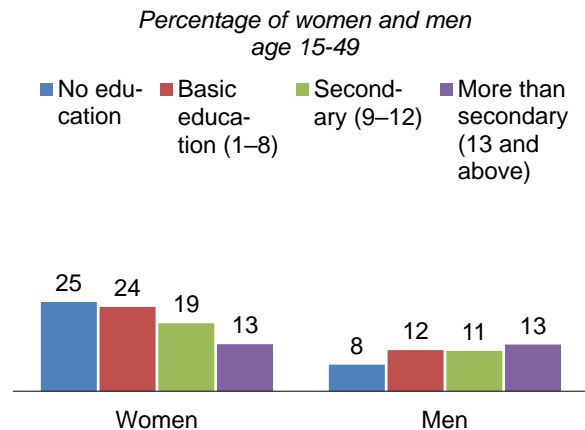
For the purpose of international comparison, in this report respondents age 15–49 are considered to have symptoms of anxiety if their GAD-7 score is 6 or higher. Overall, 22% of women and 11% of men reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (Table 19.2.1 and Table 19.2.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 40–44 were most likely to have symptoms of anxiety, while women age 15–19 were least likely to have symptoms (27% versus 18%). There is no consistent pattern in symptoms of anxiety by age among men.
- Women (28%) and men (16%) from the Dalit ethnic group experience symptoms of anxiety more often than those from other ethnic groups.
- Women (28%) and men (18%) in Karnali Province are more likely to experience symptoms of anxiety than those in the other provinces. Women (18%) in Gandaki Province and men (7%) in Madhesh Province are least likely to experience symptoms of anxiety.

- The proportion of women experiencing symptoms of anxiety is higher among those with no education than among those with more than a secondary education (25% versus 13%). In contrast, men with no education less often exhibit symptoms of anxiety than those with more than a secondary education (8% versus 13%) (Figure 19.2).

Figure 19.2 Symptoms of anxiety by education



19.2 SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION

Table 19.3 shows the distribution of responses to each individual item in the PHQ-9: (a) little interest or pleasure in doing things; (b) feeling down, depressed, or hopeless; (c) trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much; (d) feeling tired or having little energy; (e) poor appetite or overeating; (f) feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down; (g) trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television; (h) moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed or the opposite (being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual); and (i) thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way.

The most common symptoms of depression that women and men reported having experienced “often” or “always” were feeling tired or having little energy (9% and 2%, respectively); feeling down, depressed, or hopeless (8% and 3%, respectively); trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much (7% and 4%, respectively); and little interest or pleasure in doing things (7% and 3%, respectively).

19.2.1 Severity of Symptoms of Depression

PHQ-9 score

The sum of the scores on each of the nine items in the PHQ-9 forms the overall score. Each symptom in the PHQ-9 is assigned a score of 0, 1, 2, or 3 depending on how frequently the respondent reported experiencing the symptom in the 2 weeks preceding the survey:

- 0 – Never
- 1 – Rarely
- 2 – Often
- 3 – Always

PHQ-9 scores range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 27. Higher scores are associated with more severe symptoms of depression.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Tables 19.4.1 and 19.4.2 show the distributions of women and men, respectively, according to the severity of symptoms of depression. A PHQ-9 score of 0–4 is considered minimal symptoms or no symptoms, while a score of 5–9 is considered mild, 10–14 is considered moderate, 15–19 is considered moderately severe, and 20–27 is considered severe (Kroenke et al. 2001).

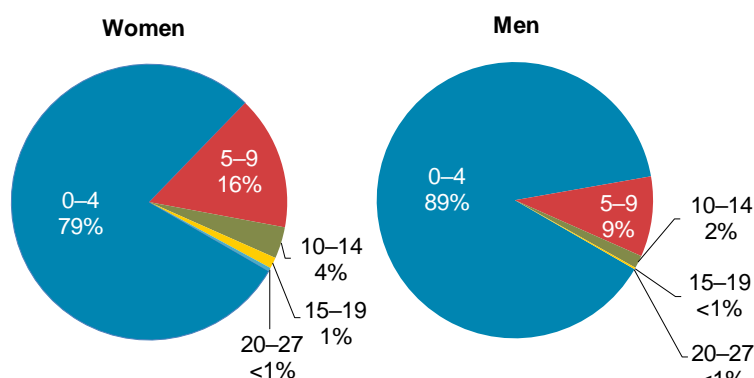
Sixteen percent of women and 9% of men age 15–49 had a PHQ-9 score of 5–9, and 4% of women and 2% of men had a score of 10–14 (**Figure 19.3**). One percent or less of women and men had a PHQ-9 score of 15–19 or higher.

For the purpose of international comparison, in this report respondents are considered to have symptoms of depression if their PHQ-9 score is 10 or higher.

Overall, 5% of women and 2% of men age 15–49 reported experiencing symptoms of depression during the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 19.4.1** and **Table 19.4.2**).

Figure 19.3 Severity of depression (PHQ-9)

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 40–44 (8%) more often reported experiencing symptoms of depression than those in other age cohorts. Among men, those age 20–24 most often reported experiencing symptoms (3%).
- Women and men in Karnali Province most often report experiencing symptoms of depression (9% and 4%, respectively).
- Women and men in the highest wealth quintile are generally less likely than those in the other quintiles to report experiencing symptoms of depression. One percent of men in the highest wealth quintile report symptoms of depression, as compared with 3% in the lowest quintile. Among women, 3% of those in the highest wealth quintile report symptoms, compared with 6% each of those in the lowest three quintiles.

19.3 SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION AMONG WOMEN AND MEN (USING COUNTRY-SPECIFIC CUTOFFS FOR SYMPTOMS)

A validation study conducted in Nepal by TPO Nepal has identified cutoffs specific to adolescents and adults. The study recommends that, to derive a realistic estimate based on the context of Nepal, the results of the 2022 NDHS should be presented based on the cutoff values recommended for the country.¹

The cutoff values recommended by the validation study for use in Nepal are as follows:

| Tool | Cutoff score | |
|-------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Adolescents (up to 19 years) | Adults (20 years and above) |
| GAD-7 | 7 or more | 9 or more |
| PHQ-9 | 11 or more | 10 or more |

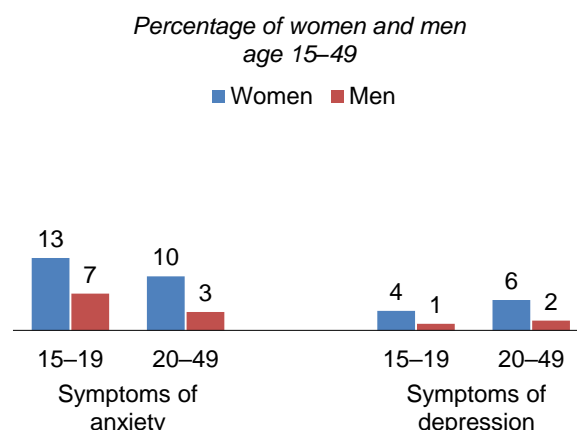
¹ The manuscript on validation of the GAD-7 among adults and the GAD-7 and PHQ-9 among adolescents in Nepal is yet to be published.

The 2022 NDHS results regarding the prevalence of symptoms of anxiety and depression according to these national cutoffs are presented in **Table 19.5**.

Based on the national cutoff values for adolescents, 13% of young women and 7% of young men age 15–19 have symptoms of anxiety, while 4% of young women and 1% of young men have symptoms of depression (**Table 19.5** and **Figure 19.4**).

Based on the national cutoff values for individuals age 20–49, 10% of women and 3% of men have symptoms of anxiety. Similarly, 6% of women and 2% of men have symptoms of depression.

Figure 19.4 Symptoms of anxiety and depression according to cutoffs used in Nepal



19.4 TREATMENT FOR SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

Regardless of their scores on the GAD-7 or PHQ-9, all respondents were asked (a) if a health care provider had ever told them that they had anxiety or depression, (b) if they had taken medicine in the 2 weeks before the survey that was prescribed by a health care provider for anxiety or depression, or (c) if they had received counseling for their mental health condition in the 2 weeks before the survey.

Four percent of women and 1% of men age 15–49 were ever told by a health care provider that they had anxiety, while 3% of women and 2% of men were ever told by a health care provider that they had depression. One percent of women and less than 1% of men reported taking medicine prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety in the past 2 weeks. Similarly, 2% of women and 1% of men received counseling for their mental health condition in the 2 weeks before the survey (**Table 19.6.1** and **Table 19.6.2**).

One percent of women and less than 1% of men took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for any other mental health conditions (data not shown).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ten percent of women and 4% of men with a GAD-7 score of 6 or more were ever told by a health care provider that they had anxiety. Among women and men with scores of 6 or more, 3% each took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, while 4% of women and 3% of men received counseling (**Table 19.6.1** and **Table 19.6.2**).
- Among respondents with a PHQ-9 score of 10 or more, 15% of women and 10% of men were ever told by a health care provider that they had depression. Seven percent of women and 9% of men with a score of 10 or more took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for depression or anxiety in the 2 weeks before the survey, and 9% of women and 6% of men received counseling for their mental health condition (**Table 19.6.1** and **Table 19.6.2**).

19.5 CARE SEEKING FOR SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

Respondents who said that they had experienced any symptoms of anxiety or depression during the 2 weeks before the survey, regardless of frequency (i.e., respondents with a score of 1 or higher on either the GAD-7 or PHQ-9), were asked if they had ever sought help and the type of provider from whom they sought help.

Nineteen percent of women and 13% of men who experienced any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey sought help (**Table 19.7.1** and **Table 19.7.2**). Among those who sought help, 7% of women and 8% of men sought help from a health care provider.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty-five percent of Muslim women who had symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey sought help, but only 4% sought help from a health care provider. In contrast, 18% of Brahmin/Chhetri women sought help, and 12% sought help from a health care provider (**Table 19.7.1**). Muslim men were less likely to seek help than men in the other ethnic groups (**Table 19.7.2**).
- Forty-four percent of women and 38% of men with a PHQ-9 score of 10 or more had ever sought help, as compared with only 17% of women and 13% of men with a score of 0–9 (**Table 19.7.1** and **Table 19.7.2**).
- Among men who had symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, those with no education were less likely to have ever sought for help than those with more than a secondary education (8% versus 17%). This pattern was not observed among women (**Table 19.7.1** and **Table 19.7.2**).

19.6 SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY OR DEPRESSION ADJUSTED FOR TREATMENT

People with anxiety or depression who are receiving treatment may experience fewer symptoms or no symptoms at all. In order to better understand the burden of anxiety and depression at the population level, including individuals whose symptoms may be effectively managed through medicine or counseling, **Table 19.8** shows the percentages of women and men (a) who were experiencing symptoms of either anxiety or depression and (b) who were experiencing symptoms of anxiety or depression and taking medicine prescribed by a health care provider.

In Nepal, 23% of women and 12% of men are suffering from anxiety or depression and receiving medicine.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The burden of anxiety or depression is higher among women age 40–44 (28%) than among women in other age cohorts. This pattern is not observed among men.
- The burden of anxiety and/or depression is disproportionately felt by Dalit women (29%) and men (16%).
- A higher proportion of women and men in Karnali Province experience anxiety or depression (29% and 18%, respectively) than women and men in other provinces. Anxiety or depression is least common among women in Gandaki Province (18%) and men in Madhesh Province (7%) (**Table 19.8**).
- Women with no education have a higher burden of anxiety or depression (26%) than women with more than a secondary education (13%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on mental health, see the following tables:

- **Table 19.1** **Symptoms of anxiety**
- **Table 19.2.1** **Severity of symptoms of anxiety: Women**
- **Table 19.2.2** **Severity of symptoms of anxiety: Men**
- **Table 19.3** **Symptoms of depression**
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Table 19.1 Symptoms of anxiety

Percent distributions of women and men age 15–49 by frequency of symptoms of anxiety in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, according to specific symptoms included in the Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 (GAD-7) scale, Nepal DHS 2022

| Symptom of anxiety | Never | Rarely | Often | Always | Total | Number of respondents |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------|
| WOMEN 15–49 | | | | | | |
| Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge | 50.9 | 36.4 | 9.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Not being able to stop or control worrying | 77.8 | 16.2 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Worrying too much about different things | 55.3 | 33.0 | 9.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Trouble relaxing | 69.2 | 23.5 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Being so restless that it is hard to sit still | 78.5 | 16.2 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Becoming easily annoyed or irritable | 43.9 | 42.5 | 10.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen | 67.1 | 25.5 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| MEN 15–49 | | | | | | |
| Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge | 62.5 | 31.3 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Not being able to stop or control worrying | 88.2 | 9.9 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Worrying too much about different things | 64.2 | 28.6 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Trouble relaxing | 80.4 | 16.0 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Being so restless that it is hard to sit still | 83.9 | 12.7 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Becoming easily annoyed or irritable | 60.9 | 32.2 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen | 75.7 | 20.3 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 4,913 |

Table 19.2.1 Severity of symptoms of anxiety: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by their Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 (GAD-7) score, and percentage with symptoms of anxiety, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | GAD-7 score | | | Total | Percentage with symptoms of anxiety ¹ | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 0–5 | 6–14 | 15–21 | | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 81.7 | 17.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 18.3 | 1,322 |
| 20–24 | 77.2 | 21.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 22.8 | 1,289 |
| 25–29 | 78.1 | 21.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 21.9 | 1,230 |
| 30–34 | 78.5 | 20.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 21.5 | 1,062 |
| 35–39 | 79.1 | 18.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 20.9 | 1,005 |
| 40–44 | 72.9 | 24.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 27.1 | 804 |
| 45–49 | 76.6 | 22.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 23.4 | 698 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 79.3 | 19.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 20.7 | 2,049 |
| Dalit | 71.9 | 26.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 28.1 | 1,115 |
| Janajati | 80.4 | 18.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 19.6 | 2,735 |
| Madhesi | 76.2 | 21.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 1,149 |
| Muslim | 77.0 | 21.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 23.0 | 351 |
| Other | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 11 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 78.3 | 20.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 5,064 |
| Rural | 77.5 | 20.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 22.5 | 2,347 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 78.1 | 19.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 21.9 | 408 |
| Hill | 80.3 | 18.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 19.7 | 2,896 |
| Terai | 76.5 | 21.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 23.5 | 4,106 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 75.6 | 21.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 1,241 |
| Urban | 75.1 | 22.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 24.9 | 823 |
| Rural | 76.6 | 21.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 23.4 | 418 |
| Madhesh Province | 77.9 | 20.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 22.1 | 1,512 |
| Urban | 78.5 | 20.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 21.5 | 1,113 |
| Rural | 76.5 | 21.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 23.5 | 400 |
| Bagmati Province | 81.0 | 18.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 1,493 |
| Urban | 80.7 | 18.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 1,175 |
| Rural | 82.1 | 16.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 17.9 | 318 |
| Gandaki Province | 82.2 | 17.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 17.8 | 704 |
| Urban | 82.3 | 17.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 499 |
| Rural | 82.1 | 17.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 17.9 | 205 |
| Lumbini Province | 78.1 | 20.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 21.9 | 1,360 |
| Urban | 79.4 | 20.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 793 |
| Rural | 76.3 | 21.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 23.7 | 568 |
| Karnali Province | 72.2 | 26.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 458 |
| Urban | 75.3 | 23.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 24.7 | 257 |
| Rural | 68.2 | 30.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 31.8 | 201 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 75.8 | 22.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 24.2 | 641 |
| Urban | 72.2 | 26.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 404 |
| Rural | 81.8 | 16.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 237 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 74.8 | 23.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 25.2 | 1,944 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 76.2 | 21.9 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 2,256 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 76.1 | 21.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 23.9 | 1,139 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 76.3 | 22.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 23.7 | 1,117 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 80.8 | 18.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 19.2 | 2,931 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 80.9 | 18.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 19.1 | 1,603 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 80.7 | 18.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 1,328 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 86.7 | 12.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 280 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 78.2 | 20.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 21.8 | 1,344 |
| Second | 74.5 | 23.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 25.5 | 1,372 |
| Middle | 75.4 | 22.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 24.6 | 1,512 |
| Fourth | 78.7 | 20.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 1,704 |
| Highest | 83.3 | 15.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 1,479 |
| Total | 78.1 | 20.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 21.9 | 7,410 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Respondents with a GAD-7 score of 6 or higher

Table 19.2.2 Severity of symptoms of anxiety: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by their Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 (GAD-7) score, and percentage with symptoms of anxiety, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | GAD-7 score | | | Total | Percentage with symptoms of anxiety ¹ | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 0–5 | 6–14 | 15–21 | | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 90.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 86.6 | 12.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 87.7 | 11.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 90.1 | 9.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 89.7 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 89.0 | 10.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 88.0 | 11.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 86.1 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 84.3 | 15.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 658 |
| Janajati | 89.4 | 10.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 92.4 | 7.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 917 |
| Muslim | 95.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 88.5 | 11.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 89.3 | 10.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 82.3 | 17.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 255 |
| Hill | 88.9 | 10.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 89.1 | 10.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 86.3 | 13.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 882 |
| Urban | 85.4 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 604 |
| Rural | 88.1 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 11.9 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 93.5 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 997 |
| Urban | 93.5 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 722 |
| Rural | 93.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 86.5 | 13.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 86.7 | 13.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 85.3 | 14.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 91.8 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 387 |
| Urban | 92.8 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 264 |
| Rural | 89.7 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 88.3 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 812 |
| Urban | 86.6 | 12.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 468 |
| Rural | 90.5 | 9.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 82.2 | 17.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 17.8 | 266 |
| Urban | 82.8 | 16.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 17.2 | 154 |
| Rural | 81.3 | 18.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 18.7 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 91.5 | 8.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 355 |
| Urban | 91.1 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 233 |
| Rural | 92.4 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 92.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 88.4 | 11.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 86.4 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 13.6 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 90.2 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 88.6 | 11.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 89.4 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 87.6 | 12.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 86.8 | 12.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 86.1 | 13.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 751 |
| Second | 86.6 | 13.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 933 |
| Middle | 91.2 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 957 |
| Fourth | 89.0 | 10.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 89.7 | 10.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 1,137 |
| Total | 88.7 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 4,913 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Respondents with a GAD-7 score of 6 or higher

Table 19.3 Symptoms of depression

Percent distributions of women and men age 15–49 by frequency of symptoms of depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, according to specific symptoms included in the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), Nepal DHS 2022

| Symptom of depression | Never | Rarely | Often | Always | Don't know/ no answer | Total | Number of respondents |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| WOMEN 15–49 | | | | | | | |
| Little interest or pleasure in doing things | 72.6 | 20.4 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless | 66.1 | 26.1 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Trouble falling asleep or staying asleep or sleeping too much | 69.3 | 23.4 | 5.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Feeling tired or having little energy | 62.0 | 29.4 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Poor appetite or overeating | 71.7 | 23.0 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down | 87.8 | 9.2 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television | 79.5 | 16.3 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed or the opposite (being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual) | 89.2 | 8.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way | 93.2 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,410 |
| MEN 15–49 | | | | | | | |
| Little interest or pleasure in doing things | 78.6 | 18.0 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless | 78.6 | 18.1 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much | 77.6 | 18.5 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Feeling tired or having little energy | 79.8 | 18.0 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Poor appetite or overeating | 84.6 | 13.1 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down | 88.2 | 9.2 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Trouble concentrating on things such as reading the newspaper or watching television | 86.2 | 12.2 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed or the opposite (being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual) | 93.1 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,913 |
| Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way | 97.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,913 |

Table 19.4.1 Severity of symptoms of depression: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by their Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) score, and percentage with symptoms of depression, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | PHQ-9 score | | | | | Total | Percentage with symptoms of depression ¹ | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 0–4 | 5–9 | 10–14 | 15–19 | 20–27 | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 81.7 | 13.8 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 1,322 |
| 20–24 | 78.3 | 16.2 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 1,289 |
| 25–29 | 79.3 | 15.2 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 1,230 |
| 30–34 | 79.0 | 15.7 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 1,062 |
| 35–39 | 79.8 | 14.8 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 1,005 |
| 40–44 | 76.3 | 16.2 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 804 |
| 45–49 | 75.6 | 19.6 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 698 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 79.0 | 15.6 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 2,049 |
| Dalit | 75.1 | 17.6 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 1,115 |
| Janajati | 80.0 | 15.3 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 2,735 |
| Madhesi | 80.1 | 14.8 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 1,149 |
| Muslim | 76.9 | 15.5 | 5.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 351 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 11 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 79.5 | 15.5 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 5,064 |
| Rural | 77.6 | 16.0 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 2,347 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 76.2 | 16.6 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 408 |
| Hill | 79.3 | 15.7 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 2,896 |
| Terai | 78.9 | 15.5 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 4,106 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 74.2 | 19.3 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 1,241 |
| Urban | 74.4 | 19.8 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 823 |
| Rural | 73.9 | 18.3 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 418 |
| Madhesh Province | 80.0 | 15.0 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 1,512 |
| Urban | 81.0 | 15.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 1,113 |
| Rural | 77.1 | 14.7 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 400 |
| Bagmati Province | 81.5 | 14.2 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 1,493 |
| Urban | 81.2 | 14.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 1,175 |
| Rural | 82.5 | 12.3 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 318 |
| Gandaki Province | 82.8 | 13.2 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 704 |
| Urban | 81.8 | 13.9 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 499 |
| Rural | 85.2 | 11.5 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 205 |
| Lumbini Province | 80.3 | 14.7 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 1,360 |
| Urban | 82.7 | 12.9 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 793 |
| Rural | 77.0 | 17.3 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 568 |
| Karnali Province | 71.0 | 19.7 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 458 |
| Urban | 74.2 | 16.8 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 257 |
| Rural | 66.8 | 23.3 | 7.3 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 201 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 77.7 | 15.5 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 641 |
| Urban | 75.1 | 16.7 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 404 |
| Rural | 82.1 | 13.6 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 237 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 76.3 | 17.4 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 1,944 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 78.3 | 15.2 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 2,256 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 77.6 | 15.8 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 1,139 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 79.0 | 14.6 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 1,117 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 80.3 | 15.3 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 2,931 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 80.7 | 14.7 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 1,603 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 79.7 | 16.1 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 1,328 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 87.9 | 10.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 280 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 77.1 | 16.5 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 1,344 |
| Second | 74.3 | 19.4 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 1,372 |
| Middle | 78.2 | 15.4 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 1,512 |
| Fourth | 80.8 | 14.3 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 1,704 |
| Highest | 83.3 | 13.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 1,479 |
| Total | 78.9 | 15.7 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 7,410 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Respondents with a PHQ-9 score of 10 or higher

Table 19.4.2 Severity of symptoms of depression: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by their Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) score, and percentage with symptoms of depression, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | PHQ-9 score | | | | | Total | Percentage with symptoms of depression ¹ | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 0–4 | 5–9 | 10–14 | 15–19 | 20–27 | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 89.0 | 9.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 86.8 | 10.1 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 87.0 | 11.8 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 91.4 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 90.4 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 90.7 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 87.9 | 9.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 88.0 | 9.6 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 86.8 | 10.9 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 658 |
| Janajati | 87.1 | 11.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 93.4 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 917 |
| Muslim | 96.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 88.9 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 88.8 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 79.7 | 17.3 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 255 |
| Hill | 88.5 | 9.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 90.0 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 87.4 | 10.3 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 882 |
| Urban | 88.0 | 9.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 604 |
| Rural | 86.1 | 11.5 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 95.3 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 997 |
| Urban | 95.0 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 722 |
| Rural | 96.2 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 85.5 | 12.6 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 86.5 | 11.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 80.5 | 16.2 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 91.2 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 387 |
| Urban | 90.3 | 7.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 264 |
| Rural | 93.2 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 88.0 | 9.9 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 812 |
| Urban | 86.4 | 11.3 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 468 |
| Rural | 90.2 | 8.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 81.1 | 15.3 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 266 |
| Urban | 81.9 | 15.5 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 154 |
| Rural | 80.0 | 15.0 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 91.2 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 355 |
| Urban | 91.3 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 233 |
| Rural | 91.2 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 92.6 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 88.3 | 9.5 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 86.6 | 10.8 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 89.9 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 88.6 | 9.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 89.7 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 87.1 | 11.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 89.6 | 8.9 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 86.2 | 10.8 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 751 |
| Second | 87.2 | 11.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 933 |
| Middle | 90.3 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 957 |
| Fourth | 89.2 | 9.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 90.5 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 1,137 |
| Total | 88.9 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 4,913 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Respondents with a PHQ-9 score of 10 or higher

Table 19.5 Symptoms of anxiety and depression among women and men

Percentages of women and men with symptoms of anxiety and depression, according to age group, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age group | Women | | | Men | | | Total | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Percentage with symptoms of anxiety ¹ | Percentage with symptoms of depression ² | Number of women | Percentage with symptoms of anxiety ¹ | Percentage with symptoms of depression ² | Number of men | Percentage with symptoms of anxiety ¹ | Percentage with symptoms of depression ² | Number of women and men |
| 15–19 | 13.4 | 3.6 | 1,322 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 985 | 10.6 | 2.6 | 2,307 |
| 20–49 | 10.0 | 5.6 | 6,088 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 3,928 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 10,016 |

¹ Respondents with a score of 7 or higher on GAD-7 for age group 15–19; Respondents with a score of 9 or higher on GAD-7 for age group 20–49.

² Respondents with a score of 11 or higher on PHQ-9 for age group 15–19; Respondents with a score of 10 or higher on PHQ-9 for age group 20–49.

Table 19.6.1 Treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been told by a health care provider that they have anxiety or depression, percentage who took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and percentage who received counseling from a health care provider for their mental health condition in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Ever told had anxiety | Ever told had depression | Took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for anxiety or depression in past 2 weeks | Received counseling from a health care provider for mental health condition in past 2 weeks | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1,322 |
| 20–24 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1,289 |
| 25–29 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1,230 |
| 30–34 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1,062 |
| 35–39 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1,005 |
| 40–44 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 804 |
| 45–49 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 698 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 4.5 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2,049 |
| Dalit | 4.4 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1,115 |
| Janajati | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 2,735 |
| Madhesi | 4.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1,149 |
| Muslim | 6.1 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 351 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| GAD-7 score | | | | | |
| 0–5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 5,785 |
| 6+ | 10.3 | 7.2 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 1,626 |
| PHQ-9 score | | | | | |
| 0–9 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 7,008 |
| 10+ | 18.4 | 15.0 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 403 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.8 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 5,064 |
| Rural | 4.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2,347 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 5.1 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 408 |
| Hill | 3.7 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2,896 |
| Terai | 3.8 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 4,106 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 3.4 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1,241 |
| Urban | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 823 |
| Rural | 3.4 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 418 |
| Madhesh Province | 3.9 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1,512 |
| Urban | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1,113 |
| Rural | 5.1 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 400 |
| Bagmati Province | 3.5 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1,493 |
| Urban | 3.6 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1,175 |
| Rural | 3.1 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 318 |
| Gandaki Province | 3.7 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 704 |
| Urban | 4.2 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 499 |
| Rural | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 205 |
| Lumbini Province | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1,360 |
| Urban | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 793 |
| Rural | 5.8 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 568 |
| Karnali Province | 6.2 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 458 |
| Urban | 7.0 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 257 |
| Rural | 5.2 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 201 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 641 |
| Urban | 3.5 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 404 |
| Rural | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 237 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 4.9 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1,944 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 3.8 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2,256 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 4.5 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1,139 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1,117 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 3.3 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2,931 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 3.3 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1,603 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 3.2 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1,328 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 3.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 280 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.7 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1,344 |
| Second | 3.8 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1,372 |
| Middle | 5.5 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1,512 |
| Fourth | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1,704 |
| Highest | 4.2 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1,479 |
| Total | 3.9 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 7,410 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

GAD-7 = Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale

PHQ-9 = Patient Health Questionnaire

Table 19.6.2 Treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever been told by a health care provider that they have anxiety or depression, percentage who took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and percentage who received counseling from a health care provider for their mental health condition in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Ever told had anxiety | Ever told had depression | Took medicine prescribed by a health care provider for anxiety or depression in past 2 weeks | Received counseling from a health care provider for mental health condition in past 2 weeks | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 658 |
| Janajati | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 917 |
| Muslim | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| GAD-7 score | | | | | |
| 0–5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 4,358 |
| 6+ | 3.6 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 555 |
| PHQ-9 score | | | | | |
| 0–9 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 4,827 |
| 10+ | 13.3 | 10.2 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 86 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 255 |
| Hill | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 882 |
| Urban | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 604 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 997 |
| Urban | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 722 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 387 |
| Urban | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 264 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 812 |
| Urban | 1.1 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 468 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 266 |
| Urban | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 154 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 355 |
| Urban | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 233 |
| Rural | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 1.4 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 751 |
| Second | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 933 |
| Middle | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 957 |
| Fourth | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 1.4 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1,137 |
| Total | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 4,913 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

GAD-7 = Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale

PHQ-9 = Patient Health Questionnaire

Table 19.7.1 Care seeking and providers: Women

Among women with any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who have ever sought help, and among those who sought help, type of provider from whom the help was sought, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among women with any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey ¹ | | Among those who sought help by type of provider | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| | Ever sought help | Number of women | Health care provider | Other | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 17.1 | 1,069 | 1.2 | 98.8 | 183 |
| 20–24 | 19.5 | 1,063 | 4.5 | 95.5 | 207 |
| 25–29 | 21.3 | 970 | 5.6 | 94.4 | 207 |
| 30–34 | 18.8 | 857 | 8.8 | 91.2 | 161 |
| 35–39 | 18.1 | 793 | 9.6 | 90.4 | 143 |
| 40–44 | 16.4 | 680 | 10.4 | 89.6 | 111 |
| 45–49 | 18.5 | 560 | 15.2 | 84.8 | 104 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 17.5 | 1,642 | 11.8 | 88.2 | 287 |
| Dalit | 17.1 | 938 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 161 |
| Janajati | 18.9 | 2,174 | 4.9 | 95.1 | 411 |
| Madhesi | 19.3 | 948 | 3.5 | 96.5 | 183 |
| Muslim | 24.9 | 280 | 4.1 | 95.9 | 70 |
| Other | * | 9 | * | * | 4 |
| GAD-7 score | | | | | |
| 0–5 | 12.9 | 4,366 | 4.9 | 95.1 | 562 |
| 6+ | 34.1 | 1,626 | 9.1 | 90.9 | 554 |
| PHQ-9 score | | | | | |
| 0–9 | 16.8 | 5,589 | 5.5 | 94.5 | 940 |
| 10+ | 43.8 | 403 | 15.1 | 84.9 | 176 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.0 | 4,099 | 8.0 | 92.0 | 780 |
| Rural | 17.8 | 1,892 | 4.7 | 95.3 | 336 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 13.1 | 339 | 12.7 | 87.3 | 44 |
| Hill | 17.3 | 2,264 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 392 |
| Terai | 20.0 | 3,389 | 5.7 | 94.3 | 679 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 19.1 | 1,054 | 4.8 | 95.2 | 201 |
| Urban | 18.6 | 704 | 6.0 | 94.0 | 131 |
| Rural | 20.1 | 350 | 2.4 | 97.6 | 70 |
| Madhesh Province | 19.1 | 1,239 | 2.8 | 97.2 | 237 |
| Urban | 19.1 | 898 | 3.6 | 96.4 | 172 |
| Rural | 19.1 | 341 | 0.7 | 99.3 | 65 |
| Bagmati Province | 15.4 | 1,198 | 12.6 | 87.4 | 185 |
| Urban | 16.9 | 953 | 12.6 | 87.4 | 161 |
| Rural | 9.7 | 245 | (12.6) | (87.4) | 24 |
| Gandaki Province | 19.0 | 522 | 5.1 | 94.9 | 99 |
| Urban | 20.9 | 373 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 78 |
| Rural | 14.2 | 149 | (7.5) | (92.5) | 21 |
| Lumbini Province | 20.6 | 1,074 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 221 |
| Urban | 19.6 | 617 | 10.7 | 89.3 | 121 |
| Rural | 21.9 | 457 | 6.1 | 93.9 | 100 |
| Karnali Province | 18.4 | 378 | 11.5 | 88.5 | 70 |
| Urban | 21.0 | 213 | 13.9 | 86.1 | 45 |
| Rural | 15.1 | 165 | 7.3 | 92.7 | 25 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 19.6 | 527 | 6.4 | 93.6 | 103 |
| Urban | 21.1 | 341 | 7.3 | 92.7 | 72 |
| Rural | 16.9 | 186 | 4.3 | 95.7 | 31 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 17.4 | 1,610 | 9.8 | 90.2 | 280 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 17.6 | 1,820 | 5.9 | 94.1 | 320 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 17.0 | 918 | 8.8 | 91.2 | 156 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 18.2 | 903 | 3.3 | 96.7 | 165 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 20.3 | 2,345 | 6.4 | 93.6 | 475 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 19.0 | 1,272 | 6.4 | 93.6 | 242 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 21.8 | 1,073 | 6.4 | 93.6 | 234 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 18.6 | 217 | (3.3) | (96.7) | 40 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.0 | 1,087 | 4.0 | 96.0 | 153 |
| Second | 19.8 | 1,114 | 9.1 | 90.9 | 221 |
| Middle | 18.6 | 1,237 | 4.0 | 96.0 | 230 |
| Fourth | 21.4 | 1,422 | 6.8 | 93.2 | 304 |
| Highest | 18.5 | 1,133 | 10.7 | 89.3 | 209 |
| Total | 18.6 | 5,992 | 7.0 | 93.0 | 1,116 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

GAD-7 = Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale

PHQ-9 = Patient Health Questionnaire

¹ Includes respondents who said that they experienced any symptom of anxiety or depression during the 2 weeks before the survey, regardless of frequency (i.e., respondents with a score of 1 or higher on either the GAD-7 or PHQ-9)

Table 19.7.2 Care seeking and providers: Men

Among men with any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who have ever sought help, and among those who sought help, type of provider from whom the help was sought, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among men with any symptoms of anxiety or depression in the 2 weeks preceding the survey ¹ | | Among those who sought help by type of provider | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| | Ever sought help | Number of men | Health care provider | Other | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 11.5 | 761 | 5.6 | 94.4 | 88 |
| 20–24 | 15.0 | 654 | 3.8 | 96.2 | 98 |
| 25–29 | 15.4 | 540 | 6.2 | 93.8 | 83 |
| 30–34 | 13.8 | 442 | 13.9 | 86.1 | 61 |
| 35–39 | 11.7 | 439 | 8.0 | 92.0 | 51 |
| 40–44 | 11.8 | 379 | 9.8 | 90.2 | 45 |
| 45–49 | 13.1 | 347 | 13.8 | 86.2 | 46 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 14.5 | 918 | 11.8 | 88.2 | 133 |
| Dalit | 13.6 | 485 | 4.7 | 95.3 | 66 |
| Janajati | 13.7 | 1,404 | 5.3 | 94.7 | 192 |
| Madhesi | 11.1 | 613 | 11.6 | 88.4 | 68 |
| Muslim | 8.6 | 136 | * | * | 12 |
| Other | * | 5 | * | * | 0 |
| GAD-7 score | | | | | |
| 0–5 | 10.3 | 3,007 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 308 |
| 6+ | 29.4 | 555 | 10.2 | 89.8 | 163 |
| PHQ-9 score | | | | | |
| 0–9 | 12.6 | 3,476 | 7.6 | 92.4 | 439 |
| 10+ | 37.5 | 86 | (11.2) | (88.8) | 32 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.9 | 2,519 | 6.9 | 93.1 | 326 |
| Rural | 14.0 | 1,042 | 10.0 | 90.0 | 146 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | |
| Mountain | 14.1 | 210 | (2.9) | (97.1) | 30 |
| Hill | 14.6 | 1,489 | 6.5 | 93.5 | 217 |
| Terai | 12.1 | 1,862 | 9.8 | 90.2 | 224 |
| Province | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 14.9 | 632 | 2.6 | 97.4 | 94 |
| Urban | 15.2 | 417 | (3.8) | (96.2) | 63 |
| Rural | 14.4 | 215 | (0.0) | (100.0) | 31 |
| Madhesh Province | 7.5 | 627 | (4.7) | (95.3) | 47 |
| Urban | 7.3 | 463 | * | * | 34 |
| Rural | 8.2 | 163 | * | * | 13 |
| Bagmati Province | 10.8 | 964 | 5.2 | 94.8 | 104 |
| Urban | 11.0 | 803 | (4.8) | (95.2) | 88 |
| Rural | 9.8 | 161 | * | * | 16 |
| Gandaki Province | 12.9 | 290 | 8.4 | 91.6 | 37 |
| Urban | 14.2 | 198 | (8.4) | (91.6) | 28 |
| Rural | 10.0 | 92 | * | * | 9 |
| Lumbini Province | 20.9 | 550 | 13.5 | 86.5 | 115 |
| Urban | 20.5 | 325 | 10.4 | 89.6 | 67 |
| Rural | 21.3 | 226 | (17.8) | (82.2) | 48 |
| Karnali Province | 18.7 | 220 | 11.0 | 89.0 | 41 |
| Urban | 20.8 | 124 | 7.0 | 93.0 | 26 |
| Rural | 16.0 | 96 | (17.8) | (82.2) | 15 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 11.8 | 279 | 11.4 | 88.6 | 33 |
| Urban | 10.5 | 189 | (16.6) | (83.4) | 20 |
| Rural | 14.4 | 90 | (3.5) | (96.5) | 13 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 7.7 | 239 | * | * | 18 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 12.3 | 1,395 | 8.2 | 91.8 | 172 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 10.9 | 666 | 7.1 | 92.9 | 73 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 13.6 | 728 | 9.0 | 91.0 | 99 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 14.2 | 1,661 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 236 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 14.8 | 942 | 8.0 | 92.0 | 139 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 13.5 | 719 | 4.6 | 95.4 | 97 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 16.9 | 266 | (12.9) | (87.1) | 45 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.0 | 570 | 3.5 | 96.5 | 80 |
| Second | 15.3 | 691 | 6.9 | 93.1 | 105 |
| Middle | 11.3 | 664 | 9.5 | 90.5 | 75 |
| Fourth | 11.3 | 797 | 7.7 | 92.3 | 90 |
| Highest | 14.4 | 839 | 10.7 | 89.3 | 121 |
| Total | 13.2 | 3,562 | 7.8 | 92.2 | 471 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

GAD-7 = Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale

PHQ-9 = Patient Health Questionnaire

¹ Includes respondents who said that they experienced any symptom of anxiety or depression during the 2 weeks before the survey, regardless of frequency (i.e., respondents with a score of 1 or higher on either the GAD-7 or PHQ-9)

Table 19.8 Prevalence of symptoms of anxiety and/or depression unadjusted and adjusted for treatment

Among women and men age 15–49, percentage with symptoms of anxiety and/or depression and percentage with symptoms of anxiety and/or depression who are receiving treatment, Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage with symptoms of anxiety and/or depression ¹ | Percentage with symptoms of anxiety and/or depression who are receiving treatment ² | Number of women | Percentage with symptoms of anxiety and/or depression ¹ | Percentage with symptoms of anxiety and/or depression who are receiving treatment ² | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 1,322 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 985 |
| 20–24 | 23.6 | 24.0 | 1,289 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 857 |
| 25–29 | 22.1 | 22.3 | 1,230 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 716 |
| 30–34 | 21.7 | 22.3 | 1,062 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 616 |
| 35–39 | 21.1 | 21.9 | 1,005 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 639 |
| 40–44 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 804 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 604 |
| 45–49 | 24.0 | 25.0 | 698 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 496 |
| Ethnic group | | | | | | |
| Brahmin/Chhetri | 21.0 | 21.7 | 2,049 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 1,232 |
| Dalit | 28.7 | 29.0 | 1,115 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 658 |
| Janajati | 19.9 | 20.4 | 2,735 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 1,869 |
| Madhesi | 24.3 | 24.5 | 1,149 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 917 |
| Muslim | 23.2 | 24.3 | 351 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 228 |
| Other | * | * | 11 | * | * | 8 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.9 | 22.5 | 5,064 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 3,462 |
| Rural | 23.1 | 23.5 | 2,347 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 1,451 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 22.2 | 22.8 | 408 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 255 |
| Hill | 20.2 | 20.6 | 2,896 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 1,973 |
| Terai | 23.8 | 24.4 | 4,106 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 2,685 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 24.6 | 25.1 | 1,241 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 882 |
| Urban | 24.9 | 25.6 | 823 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 604 |
| Rural | 23.8 | 24.1 | 418 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 278 |
| Madhesh Province | 22.5 | 22.9 | 1,512 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 997 |
| Urban | 21.8 | 22.2 | 1,113 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 722 |
| Rural | 24.3 | 24.8 | 400 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 275 |
| Bagmati Province | 19.5 | 20.2 | 1,493 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 1,214 |
| Urban | 19.7 | 20.3 | 1,175 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 1,016 |
| Rural | 19.0 | 19.6 | 318 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 198 |
| Gandaki Province | 17.8 | 17.9 | 704 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 387 |
| Urban | 17.7 | 17.7 | 499 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 264 |
| Rural | 18.1 | 18.3 | 205 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 123 |
| Lumbini Province | 22.3 | 23.0 | 1,360 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 812 |
| Urban | 20.7 | 21.6 | 793 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 468 |
| Rural | 24.5 | 24.9 | 568 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 344 |
| Karnali Province | 28.5 | 28.9 | 458 | 18.2 | 18.3 | 266 |
| Urban | 25.5 | 25.8 | 257 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 154 |
| Rural | 32.3 | 32.9 | 201 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 113 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 24.6 | 25.0 | 641 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 355 |
| Urban | 28.3 | 28.8 | 404 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 233 |
| Rural | 18.4 | 18.4 | 237 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 122 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 25.4 | 26.2 | 1,944 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 393 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 24.2 | 24.6 | 2,256 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 1,898 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 24.3 | 24.4 | 1,139 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 891 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 24.2 | 24.8 | 1,117 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 1,007 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 19.6 | 20.1 | 2,931 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 2,244 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 19.5 | 20.0 | 1,603 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 1,284 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 19.8 | 20.2 | 1,328 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 959 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 13.3 | 13.3 | 280 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 377 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 22.4 | 22.6 | 1,344 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 751 |
| Second | 26.0 | 26.3 | 1,372 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 933 |
| Middle | 24.8 | 25.5 | 1,512 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 957 |
| Fourth | 21.5 | 21.8 | 1,704 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 1,135 |
| Highest | 17.2 | 18.1 | 1,479 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 1,137 |
| Total | 22.3 | 22.8 | 7,410 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 4,913 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

GAD-7 = Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7 scale

PHQ-9 = Patient Health Questionnaire

¹ Respondents with a score of 6 or higher on the GAD-7 or 10 or higher on the PHQ-9

² Respondents with a score of 6 or higher on the GAD-7 or 10 or higher on the PHQ-9 who reported taking medicine prescribed by a doctor or other health care worker for depression or anxiety during the last 2 weeks

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A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2022 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (2022 NDHS) is the sixth survey of its kind following the 1996 Nepal Family Health Survey and the 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 NDHS surveys. The 2022 NDHS incorporated a nationally representative sample of 14,280 households from 476 clusters. All women age 15–49 who were usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the survey. The survey was expected to result in about 14,924 interviews of women age 15–49. As with the prior surveys, the main objectives of the 2022 NDHS were to provide up-to-date information on fertility and childhood mortality levels; fertility preferences; awareness, approval, and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health; knowledge and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STI); and domestic violence against women. The sample was designed to yield representative results for most indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, for the three ecological zones (mountain, hill, and terai), and for each of the seven provinces and their urban and rural areas.

In half of the selected households, all men age 15–49 who were usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the survey. The survey collected information on their basic demographic and social status, on their knowledge and use of family planning methods, and on their knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other STIs. The survey was expected to result in about 5,064 interviews of men age 15–49. In this subsample, a module on domestic violence against women was administered to one woman per household randomly selected from all eligible women from the household. Also in this subsample, a module on disability among the household population was administered to collect disability information on household members age 5 and above, and a module on mental health was implemented among all eligible women and men in these households. In the other 50% of households not selected for the men’s survey, (1) all women who were eligible for the survey and all children under age 5 were eligible for height and weight measurements and (2) all women who were eligible for the survey and all children age 6–59 months were eligible for anemia testing. Measurement of blood pressure among adults (age 15 or older) was carried out in half of the households selected for biomarkers.

A.2 SAMPLE FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2022 NDHS is the most recent Nepal Population and Housing Census, which was conducted in 2011 (with major updates in 2016). The sampling frame is a complete list of 36,020 sub-wards covering the entire country provided by the National Statistical Office (NSO). Each sub-ward has a residence type (urban or rural) and a measure of size in number of households. Nepal’s Constituent Assembly declared a major administrative unit change and a redefinition of urban and rural areas in the country in September 2015. Nepal is divided into seven provinces (Koshi Province, Madhesh Province, Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, Lumbini Province, Karnali Province, and Sudurpashchim Province); each province is subdivided into districts, districts into municipalities, municipalities into wards, and wards into sub-wards. Overall, the country is divided into 77 districts and 753 municipalities. The change resulted in a major increase in the percentage of the population residing in urban areas. According to the new definition, the country is mainly urban, with an urban percentage of 65%.

Table A.1 shows the distribution of households by province and by urban and rural residence. The most populated province is Bagmati Province, accounting for about 23% of the households in the country; the smallest province is Karnali Province, which represents only about 6% of households. Bagmati Province is

also the most urbanized province, with an urban percentage of approximately 75%. The country's capital city of Kathmandu is in Bagmati Province.

Table A.1 Distribution of households by province and type of residence

| Province | Number of households | | | Percentage | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Province |
| Koshi Province | 599,210 | 392,540 | 991,750 | 60.4 | 18.3 |
| Madhesh Province | 681,239 | 250,848 | 932,087 | 73.1 | 17.2 |
| Bagmati Province | 954,405 | 314,739 | 1,269,144 | 75.2 | 23.4 |
| Gandaki Province | 361,252 | 216,430 | 577,682 | 62.5 | 10.7 |
| Lumbini Province | 479,270 | 405,487 | 884,757 | 54.2 | 16.3 |
| Karnali Province | 155,748 | 142,426 | 298,174 | 52.2 | 5.5 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 284,421 | 185,282 | 469,703 | 60.6 | 8.7 |
| Nepal | 3,515,545 | 1,907,752 | 5,423,297 | 64.8 | 100.0 |

Source: The 2011 Nepal Population and Housing Census updated sampling frame provided by the National Statistical Office.

Table A.2 shows the distribution of sub-wards by province and by urban-rural residence. Among the 36,020 sub-wards, 16,102 are in urban areas and 19,918 are in rural areas. The urban sub-wards are relatively large, with an average size of 218 households, while the rural sub-wards have an average size of 96 households; the overall average is 151 households per sub-ward. It was decided that sub-wards would serve as the primary sampling units (PSUs) for the 2022 NDHS. Urban sub-wards are large in size and were subdivided into enumeration areas (EAs). NSO provided a list of EAs for each of the urban sub-wards.

Table A.2 Distribution of sub-wards by province and type of residence

| Province | Number of sub-wards | | | Average sub-ward size | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Koshi Province | 2,354 | 3,856 | 6,210 | 255 | 102 | 160 |
| Madhesh Province | 4,652 | 2,406 | 7,058 | 146 | 104 | 132 |
| Bagmati Province | 2,602 | 3,442 | 6,044 | 367 | 91 | 210 |
| Gandaki Province | 1,884 | 2,684 | 4,568 | 192 | 81 | 126 |
| Lumbini Province | 2,004 | 3,512 | 5,516 | 239 | 115 | 160 |
| Karnali Province | 1,160 | 1,948 | 3,108 | 134 | 73 | 96 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 1,446 | 2,070 | 3,516 | 197 | 90 | 134 |
| Nepal | 16,102 | 19,918 | 36,020 | 218 | 96 | 151 |

Source: The 2011 Nepal Population and Housing Census updated sampling frame provided by the National Statistical Office.

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The sample for the 2022 NDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages. Stratification was achieved by separating each province into urban and rural areas, with the urban and rural areas of each province forming a sampling stratum. In total, 14 sampling strata were created. Implicit stratification with proportional allocation was achieved at each of the lower administrative unit levels by sorting the sampling frame within the explicit stratum according to administrative unit in different levels before sample selection and by using a probability proportional to size selection procedure at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 476 PSUs were selected with probability proportional to PSU size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum. The sample allocation is given in **Table A.3**. Among the 476 PSUs, 248 were from urban areas and 228 were from rural areas. With a fixed number of 30 households to be selected per cluster, the total number of households was 14,280, 7,440 from urban areas and 6,840 from rural areas. As noted, the survey was expected to result in about 14,924 interviews of women age 15–49 (8,010 in urban areas and 6,914 in rural areas) (**Table A.4**), with a minimum sample of about 910 women interviewed per survey domain. The sample allocation for the 2022 NDHS was a power allocation with small adjustments to control the minimum sample size at the survey domain level.

A household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected PSUs before the main survey. The household listing operation consisted of visiting each of the 476 selected PSUs, drawing a location map and a detailed sketch map, and recording on the household listing forms all residential households found in the PSU with the address and the name of the head of the household. The resulting list of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. In the household listing operation, some of the selected sub-wards were found to be large in size. Sub-wards with an estimated number of households greater than 300 were segmented. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to segment size.

In the second stage, a fixed number of 30 households were selected from each PSU using the newly updated household listing. The interviewers were asked to interview only the preselected households; to prevent bias, no replacement was allowed for nonresponding households. In the event of nonresponse, the interviewers were asked to make at least three callbacks to reduce the nonresponse rate.

Table A.3 Sample allocation of clusters and households by province and type of residence

| Province | Allocation of PSUs | | | Allocation of households | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Koshi Province | 37 | 36 | 73 | 1,110 | 1,080 | 2,190 |
| Madhesh Province | 39 | 31 | 70 | 1,170 | 930 | 2,100 |
| Bagmati Province | 43 | 35 | 78 | 1,290 | 1,050 | 2,340 |
| Gandaki Province | 32 | 31 | 63 | 960 | 930 | 1,890 |
| Lumbini Province | 35 | 34 | 69 | 1,050 | 1,020 | 2,070 |
| Karnali Province | 30 | 31 | 61 | 900 | 930 | 1,830 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 32 | 30 | 62 | 960 | 900 | 1,860 |
| Nepal | 248 | 228 | 476 | 7,440 | 6,840 | 14,280 |

Table A.4 Sample allocation of expected number of interviews by province and type of residence

| Province | Women age 15–49 | | | Men age 15–49 | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Koshi Province | 1,194 | 1,092 | 2,286 | 393 | 383 | 776 |
| Madhesh Province | 1,260 | 940 | 2,200 | 415 | 330 | 745 |
| Bagmati Province | 1,389 | 1,061 | 2,450 | 457 | 373 | 830 |
| Gandaki Province | 1,034 | 940 | 1,974 | 340 | 330 | 670 |
| Lumbini Province | 1,131 | 1,031 | 2,162 | 373 | 362 | 735 |
| Karnali Province | 968 | 940 | 1,908 | 319 | 330 | 649 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 1,034 | 910 | 1,944 | 340 | 319 | 659 |
| Nepal | 8,010 | 6,914 | 14,924 | 2,637 | 2,427 | 5,064 |

Note: Men's interviews were conducted in 50% of the households.

The above sample calculation used the survey results from the 2016 NDHS. The survey results showed that there were on average 1.15 women age 15–49 per household in urban areas and 1.05 in rural areas. The household completion rate was 96% in urban areas and 97% in rural areas, while the individual response rate for women was 98% in urban areas and 99% in rural areas. There were on average 0.76 men age 15–49 per household, and the individual response rate for men was 96%.

Tables A.5 and A.6 present response rates for women and men, respectively, by urban and rural areas and by province. The men's subsample constituted one in two of the households selected for the women's sample.

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women age 15–49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, and overall women response rates, according to residence and province (unweighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| | Residence | | Province | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Koshi Province | Madhesh Province | Bagmati Province | Gandaki Province | Lumbini Province | Karnali Province | Sudur-pashchim Province | Total |
| Result | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selected households | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (C) | 96.6 | 97.0 | 97.7 | 96.6 | 97.0 | 96.5 | 96.3 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 96.8 |
| Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Refused (R) | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Dwelling not found (DNF) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Household absent (HA) | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling (DV) | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other (O) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 7,447 | 6,796 | 2,205 | 2,115 | 2,336 | 1,871 | 2,070 | 1,818 | 1,828 | 14,243 |
| Household response rate (HRR) ¹ | 99.6 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 99.7 |
| Eligible women | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (EWC) | 97.1 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 97.9 | 96.3 | 97.4 | 98.8 | 97.4 |
| Not at home (EWNH) | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| Refused (EWR) | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Incapacitated (EWI) | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Other (EWO) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 8,260 | 6,978 | 2,257 | 2,580 | 2,168 | 1,718 | 2,353 | 2,031 | 2,131 | 15,238 |
| Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ² | 97.1 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 97.9 | 96.3 | 97.4 | 98.8 | 97.4 |
| Overall women response rate (OWRR) ³ | 96.7 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 96.5 | 97.0 | 97.3 | 96.0 | 96.9 | 98.5 | 97.1 |

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).

³ The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men age 15–49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men, and overall men response rates, according to residence and province (unweighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| Result | Residence | | Province | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Koshi Province | Madhesh Province | Bagmati Province | Gandaki Province | Lumbini Province | Karnali Province | Sudur-pashchim Province | |
| Selected households | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (C) | 96.5 | 96.7 | 97.5 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 95.7 | 96.2 | 95.9 | 96.3 | 96.6 |
| Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Refused (R) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Dwelling not found (DNF) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Household absent (HA) | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling (DV) | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other (O) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 3,721 | 3,399 | 1,102 | 1,059 | 1,167 | 934 | 1,034 | 909 | 915 | 7,120 |
| Household response rate (HRR) ¹ | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.7 |
| Eligible men | | | | | | | | | | |
| Completed (EMC) | 93.7 | 96.1 | 94.2 | 94.6 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 94.8 | 97.1 | 93.4 | 94.8 |
| Not at home (EMNH) | 4.9 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 3.9 |
| Refused (EMR) | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Incapacitated (EMI) | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Other (EMO) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 2,901 | 2,284 | 844 | 932 | 877 | 534 | 757 | 622 | 619 | 5,185 |
| Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ² | 93.7 | 96.1 | 94.2 | 94.6 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 94.8 | 97.1 | 93.4 | 94.8 |
| Overall men response rate (OMRR) ³ | 93.3 | 95.9 | 94.0 | 94.6 | 94.7 | 93.9 | 94.7 | 96.3 | 93.0 | 94.5 |

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).

³ The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

A.4 SAMPLE PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sample to the different provinces and to their urban and rural areas and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weights are required for any analysis using the 2022 NDHS data to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at the national level and as well as at the domain level. Since the 2022 NDHS sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used:

- P_{1hi} : first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
 P_{2hi} : second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (household selection)

Let n_h be the number of clusters selected in stratum h , M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} cluster, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} cluster in the 2022 NDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let s_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segment relative to the total number of households in sub-ward i in stratum h if the sub-ward is segmented; otherwise, $s_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster i in stratum h in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times s_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h , and let m_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{m_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the product of the two-stage selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and for individual nonresponse to obtain the sampling weights for households and for women, respectively. Similar weights were calculated for the male survey. The differences between the household sampling weights and the individual sampling weights are introduced by individual nonresponse. The weight for domestic violence against women took the number of eligible women in the household into account. The final sampling weights were normalized so that the total number of unweighted cases was equal to the total number of

weighted cases at the national level for both household weights and individual weights. Several sets of weights were calculated:

- one set for all households selected for the survey
- one set for the women's individual survey
- one set for all households selected for the men's survey
- one set for the men's individual survey
- one set for domestic violence against women

It is important to note that normalized weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios but not valid for estimating population totals or for pooled data. Also, the number of weighted cases using the normalized weight has no direct relation with survey precision because it is relative—especially for oversampled areas, where the number of weighted cases is much smaller than the number of unweighted cases and only the latter are directly related to survey precision.

Sampling errors were calculated for selected indicators for the national sample, for urban and rural areas separately, for the three ecological zones, and for each of the seven provinces and their urban and rural areas.

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors result from mistakes made in implementing data collection and in data processing, such as failing to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and entering the data incorrectly. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2022 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (2022 NDHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2022 NDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the selected sample. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the exact degree of variability is unknown, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, and so on), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2022 NDHS sample is the result of a multistage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed through the SAS program. This program uses the Taylor linearization method to estimate variances for estimated means, proportions, and ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[(1 - f_h) \frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ;
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum;
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum;
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum; and
 f_h is the sampling fraction of PSU in the h^{th} stratum.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2022 NDHS, there were 476 non-empty clusters. Hence, 476 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 476 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 475 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded),
and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design (e.g., multistage and cluster sampling). Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2022 NDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for the survey. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, for the three ecological zones, and for each of the seven provinces and their urban and rural areas. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2 to B.28** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49*) can be interpreted as follows: the sample estimate from the national sample is 1.770 (R), and its standard error is 0.022 (SE). Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, $1.770 \pm 2 \times 0.022$. There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 is between 1.725 and 1.814.

For the total sample, the value of the design effect (DEFT), averaged over all variables for the women's survey, is 1.496. This means that, due to multistage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.496 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Estimate | Base population |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | |
| Electricity primary source of lighting | Proportion | De jure household population |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking | Proportion | De jure household population |
| Births registered with civil authority | Proportion | De jure household population under 5 |
| Improved drinking water source | Proportion | De jure household population |
| At least basic drinking water service | Proportion | De jure household population |
| Water available when needed | Proportion | De jure household population |
| Improved sanitation facility | Proportion | De jure household population |
| At least basic sanitation service | Proportion | De jure household population |
| Using open defecation | Proportion | De jure household population |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | Proportion | De jure household population for whom handwashing place was observed or with no on-site place for handwashing |
| WOMEN | | |
| Urban residence | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| No education | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Secondary education or higher | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Literacy | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Current tobacco use | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Currently married/in union | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Married before age 15 | Proportion | Women 20–49 |
| Married before age 18 | Proportion | Women 20–49 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Proportion | Women 20–49 |
| Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (last 3 years) | Rate | Woman-years of exposure to childbearing at age 15–19 in the 3 years preceding the survey |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | Rate | Woman-years of exposure to childbearing |
| Currently pregnant | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | Mean | Women 40–49 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 | Mean | Women 15–49 |
| Mean number of living children born to women age 15–49 | Mean | Women 15–49 |
| Median birth interval | Median | Non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey |
| Mean age at menarche | Mean | Women 15–49 |
| First birth before age 18 | Proportion | Women 20–49 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Want no more children | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Ideal number of children | Mean | Women 15–49 with numeric responses |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | Rate | Woman-years of exposure to childbearing |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Currently using any modern method | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Currently using female sterilization | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Currently using male sterilization | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Currently using pill | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Currently using injectables | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Currently using implants | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Currently using male condoms | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Currently using any traditional method | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| 12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure | Rate | Women 15–49 |
| 12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason | Rate | Women 15–49 |
| 12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method | Rate | Women 15–49 |
| Unmet need for spacing | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Unmet need for limiting | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Unmet need total | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Neonatal mortality rate ¹ | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Postneonatal mortality rate ¹ | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Infant mortality rate ¹ | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Child mortality rate ¹ | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Under-5 mortality rate ¹ | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Perinatal mortality rate | Rate | Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey |
| Stillbirth rate | Rate | Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey |
| Early neonatal death rate | Rate | Pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women 15–49 in the 5 years preceding the survey |
| In any avoidable high-risk category | Proportion | Children born in the 5 years preceding the survey to women 15–49 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | Proportion | Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| 4+ ANC visits | Proportion | Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| 8+ ANC visits | Proportion | Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | Proportion | Women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | Proportion | Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | Proportion | Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | Proportion | Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | Proportion | Live births in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | Proportion | Women 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |

(Continued...)

Table B.1—Continued

| Variable | Estimate | Base population |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| WOMEN | | |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | Proportion | Most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| Any problem accessing health care | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Ever had vaccination card | Proportion | Children 12–23 months |
| Received BCG vaccination | Proportion | Children 12–23 months |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | Proportion | Children 12–23 months |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | Proportion | Children 12–23 months |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | Proportion | Children 12–23 months |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | Proportion | Children 12–23 months |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | Proportion | Children under 5 with diarrhea in last 2 weeks |
| Treated with ORS | Proportion | Children under 5 with diarrhea in last 2 weeks |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | Proportion | Children under 5 who were measured |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | Proportion | Children under 5 who were measured |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | Proportion | Children under 5 who were measured |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | Proportion | Children under 5 who were measured |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | Proportion | Children under 5 who were measured |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | Proportion | Youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | Proportion | Youngest children 6–23 months living with their mother |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | Proportion | Children 6–59 months who were tested |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | Proportion | Women 20–49 who were measured |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25 | Proportion | Women 20–49 who were measured |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | Proportion | Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | Proportion | Adolescent women 15–19 who were measured |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | Proportion | Women 15–49 who were tested |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) (hemoglobin <12.0 g/dl) | Proportion | Nonpregnant women 15–49 who were tested |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | Proportion | Pregnant women 15–49 who were tested |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | Proportion | Child under 5 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | Proportion | Women 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Employed in last 12 months | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Employed in last 12 months but not paid | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 employed in last 12 months |
| Mobile phone ownership | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | Proportion | Women 15–49 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | Proportion | Currently married women 15–49 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | Proportion | All women 15–49 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | Proportion | All women 15–49 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | Proportion | All women 15–50 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | Proportion | Ever-married women 15–49 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner ever | Proportion | Ever-married women 15–49 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the past 12 months | Proportion | Ever-married women 15–49 |
| MEN | | |
| Urban residence | Proportion | Men 15–49 |
| No education | Proportion | Men 15–49 |
| Secondary education or higher | Proportion | Men 15–49 |
| Literacy | Proportion | Men 15–49 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | Proportion | Men 15–49 |
| Current tobacco use | Proportion | Men 15–49 |
| Currently married/in union | Proportion | Men 15–49 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Proportion | Men 20–49 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | Proportion | Currently married men 15–49 |
| Want no more children | Proportion | Currently married men 15–49 |
| Ideal number of children | Mean | Men 15–49 with numeric responses |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | Proportion | Men 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS |
| Condom use at last sex | Proportion | Men 15–49 with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | Proportion | Men 15–49 |
| Mobile phone ownership | Proportion | Men 15–49 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | Proportion | Men 15–49 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | Proportion | Men 15–49 |

¹ Mortality rates are calculated for the 5 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for the zonal and provincial samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity primary source of lighting | 0.913 | 0.008 | 54,456 | 54,320 | 2.916 | 0.009 | 0.897 | 0.929 |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking | 0.415 | 0.016 | 54,381 | 54,223 | 3.356 | 0.037 | 0.384 | 0.446 |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.732 | 0.011 | 5,245 | 5,121 | 1.556 | 0.015 | 0.710 | 0.754 |
| Improved drinking water source | 0.980 | 0.004 | 54,456 | 54,320 | 2.961 | 0.004 | 0.972 | 0.988 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.975 | 0.004 | 54,456 | 54,320 | 2.802 | 0.004 | 0.967 | 0.983 |
| Water available when needed | 0.876 | 0.006 | 54,456 | 54,320 | 1.983 | 0.007 | 0.864 | 0.888 |
| Improved sanitation facility | 0.924 | 0.006 | 54,456 | 54,320 | 2.300 | 0.006 | 0.912 | 0.936 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.726 | 0.008 | 54,456 | 54,320 | 1.866 | 0.011 | 0.711 | 0.742 |
| Using open defecation | 0.071 | 0.006 | 54,456 | 54,320 | 2.369 | 0.085 | 0.059 | 0.083 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.747 | 0.016 | 14,779 | 17,598 | 1.971 | 0.021 | 0.715 | 0.779 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.686 | 0.007 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 1.852 | 0.010 | 0.671 | 0.700 |
| No education | 0.256 | 0.008 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 2.153 | 0.030 | 0.240 | 0.271 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.435 | 0.010 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 2.397 | 0.022 | 0.415 | 0.454 |
| Literacy | 0.744 | 0.008 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 2.306 | 0.011 | 0.727 | 0.760 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.646 | 0.010 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 2.436 | 0.015 | 0.627 | 0.665 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.074 | 0.004 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 1.684 | 0.049 | 0.067 | 0.081 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.753 | 0.005 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 1.438 | 0.007 | 0.743 | 0.763 |
| Married before age 15 | 0.103 | 0.004 | 12,068 | 12,202 | 1.442 | 0.039 | 0.095 | 0.111 |
| Married before age 18 | 0.442 | 0.007 | 12,068 | 12,202 | 1.646 | 0.017 | 0.427 | 0.457 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.439 | 0.007 | 12,068 | 12,202 | 1.584 | 0.016 | 0.425 | 0.454 |
| Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (last 3 years) | 71.220 | 3.698 | 8,333 | 8,164 | 1.287 | 0.052 | 63.823 | 78.617 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.103 | 0.057 | 41,921 | 42,140 | 1.437 | 0.027 | 1.990 | 2.217 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.040 | 0.002 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 1.156 | 0.047 | 0.036 | 0.043 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.263 | 0.048 | 3,017 | 2,961 | 1.621 | 0.015 | 3.167 | 3.359 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 15–49 | 1.770 | 0.022 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 1.687 | 0.013 | 1.725 | 1.814 |
| Mean number of living children born to women age 15–49 | 1.661 | 0.020 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 1.651 | 0.012 | 1.621 | 1.701 |
| Median birth interval | 40.685 | 0.958 | 3,172 | 3,055 | 1.654 | 0.024 | 38.770 | 42.601 |
| Mean age at menarche | 13.643 | 0.019 | 14,349 | 14,308 | 1.573 | 0.001 | 13.604 | 13.682 |
| First birth before age 18 | 0.191 | 0.005 | 12,068 | 12,202 | 1.411 | 0.026 | 0.180 | 0.201 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.132 | 0.004 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.203 | 0.029 | 0.125 | 0.140 |
| Want no more children | 0.695 | 0.007 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.511 | 0.009 | 0.682 | 0.708 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.044 | 0.013 | 14,790 | 14,770 | 2.169 | 0.006 | 2.018 | 2.070 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.660 | 0.045 | 4,1921 | 42,140 | 1.348 | 0.027 | 1.569 | 1.750 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.572 | 0.008 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.629 | 0.013 | 0.557 | 0.588 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.427 | 0.008 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.681 | 0.018 | 0.411 | 0.442 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.134 | 0.006 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 2.001 | 0.048 | 0.121 | 0.147 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.036 | 0.003 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.640 | 0.080 | 0.030 | 0.041 |
| Currently using pill | 0.045 | 0.002 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.241 | 0.054 | 0.040 | 0.050 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.093 | 0.004 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.383 | 0.041 | 0.086 | 0.101 |
| Currently using implants | 0.061 | 0.003 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.489 | 0.055 | 0.054 | 0.067 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.045 | 0.003 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.379 | 0.060 | 0.039 | 0.050 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.146 | 0.005 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.518 | 0.035 | 0.136 | 0.156 |
| 12-month discontinuation rate due to any reason | 48.714 | 1.069 | 8,404 | 7,998 | 1.409 | 0.022 | 46.576 | 50.852 |
| 12-month discontinuation rate due to method failure | 2.471 | 0.239 | 8,404 | 7,998 | 1.330 | 0.097 | 1.992 | 2.949 |
| 12-month discontinuation rate due to switching to another method | 7.583 | 0.499 | 8,404 | 7,998 | 1.335 | 0.066 | 6.585 | 8.581 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.074 | 0.003 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.314 | 0.044 | 0.067 | 0.080 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.133 | 0.005 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.436 | 0.035 | 0.124 | 0.142 |
| Unmet need total | 0.207 | 0.006 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.462 | 0.027 | 0.196 | 0.218 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.547 | 0.008 | 8,851 | 8,712 | 1.594 | 0.015 | 0.530 | 0.564 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.907 | 0.004 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.479 | 0.004 | 0.899 | 0.915 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.339 | 0.008 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 2.102 | 0.024 | 0.323 | 0.356 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years) | 20.792 | 2.334 | 5,371 | 5,194 | 1.148 | 0.112 | 16.124 | 25.461 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years) | 7.591 | 1.204 | 5,387 | 5,210 | 1.007 | 0.159 | 5.183 | 9.998 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–4 years) | 28.383 | 2.688 | 5,377 | 5,199 | 1.124 | 0.095 | 23.008 | 33.759 |
| Child mortality (last 0–4 years) | 4.742 | 1.033 | 5,446 | 5,264 | 1.052 | 0.218 | 2.676 | 6.809 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years) | 32.991 | 3.009 | 5,390 | 5,211 | 1.177 | 0.091 | 26.974 | 39.009 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 26.801 | 2.509 | 5,435 | 5,244 | 1.087 | 0.094 | 21.782 | 31.820 |
| Stillbirth rate | 10.283 | 1.352 | 5,435 | 5,244 | 0.961 | 0.132 | 7.578 | 12.988 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 16.680 | 2.144 | 5,372 | 5,193 | 1.167 | 0.129 | 12.392 | 20.968 |
| In any avoidable high-risk category | 0.287 | 0.010 | 5,372 | 5,193 | 1.451 | 0.034 | 0.267 | 0.306 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.943 | 0.006 | 2,007 | 1,933 | 1.223 | 0.007 | 0.931 | 0.956 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.805 | 0.013 | 2,007 | 1,933 | 1.415 | 0.016 | 0.780 | 0.830 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.058 | 0.008 | 2,007 | 1,933 | 1.537 | 0.138 | 0.042 | 0.075 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.961 | 0.006 | 2,007 | 1,933 | 1.411 | 0.006 | 0.948 | 0.973 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.927 | 0.007 | 2,007 | 1,933 | 1.173 | 0.007 | 0.913 | 0.941 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.794 | 0.013 | 2,054 | 1,977 | 1.412 | 0.016 | 0.768 | 0.820 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.801 | 0.013 | 2,054 | 1,977 | 1.393 | 0.016 | 0.776 | 0.826 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.182 | 0.012 | 2,054 | 1,977 | 1.355 | 0.066 | 0.158 | 0.206 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.702 | 0.014 | 2,007 | 1,933 | 1.341 | 0.019 | 0.675 | 0.730 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.697 | 0.014 | 2,007 | 1,933 | 1.358 | 0.020 | 0.669 | 0.725 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.663 | 0.009 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 2.398 | 0.014 | 0.644 | 0.682 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.988 | 0.004 | 1,001 | 959 | 1.097 | 0.004 | 0.981 | 0.996 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.952 | 0.008 | 1,001 | 959 | 1.166 | 0.008 | 0.936 | 0.968 |

(Continued...)

Table B.2—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.891 | 0.013 | 1,001 | 959 | 1.267 | 0.014 | 0.866 | 0.916 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.805 | 0.017 | 1,001 | 959 | 1.306 | 0.021 | 0.771 | 0.838 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.885 | 0.013 | 1,001 | 959 | 1.266 | 0.015 | 0.859 | 0.911 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.521 | 0.020 | 1,001 | 959 | 1.220 | 0.038 | 0.481 | 0.560 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.571 | 0.026 | 522 | 524 | 1.201 | 0.046 | 0.518 | 0.623 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.384 | 0.029 | 522 | 524 | 1.332 | 0.075 | 0.327 | 0.441 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.060 | 0.006 | 2,687 | 2,630 | 1.154 | 0.092 | 0.049 | 0.071 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.248 | 0.011 | 2,687 | 2,630 | 1.251 | 0.044 | 0.226 | 0.270 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.077 | 0.007 | 2,687 | 2,628 | 1.212 | 0.086 | 0.064 | 0.091 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.013 | 0.003 | 2,687 | 2,628 | 1.225 | 0.217 | 0.007 | 0.018 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.187 | 0.010 | 2,696 | 2,643 | 1.285 | 0.055 | 0.166 | 0.207 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.564 | 0.027 | 540 | 527 | 1.267 | 0.048 | 0.510 | 0.618 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.482 | 0.016 | 1,423 | 1,366 | 1.238 | 0.034 | 0.450 | 0.515 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.433 | 0.013 | 2,404 | 2,344 | 1.219 | 0.030 | 0.408 | 0.459 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.103 | 0.005 | 5,648 | 5,750 | 1.254 | 0.049 | 0.093 | 0.113 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.345 | 0.009 | 5,648 | 5,750 | 1.511 | 0.027 | 0.326 | 0.364 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.051 | 0.008 | 1,309 | 1,230 | 1.231 | 0.151 | 0.036 | 0.067 |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.058 | 0.009 | 1,309 | 1,230 | 1.342 | 0.154 | 0.040 | 0.076 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.557 | 0.009 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 2.194 | 0.016 | 0.540 | 0.575 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.340 | 0.009 | 7,317 | 7,329 | 1.670 | 0.027 | 0.321 | 0.358 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) (hemoglobin <12.0 g/dl) | 0.340 | 0.009 | 7,013 | 7,022 | 1.670 | 0.028 | 0.321 | 0.359 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.327 | 0.030 | 304 | 307 | 1.109 | 0.091 | 0.268 | 0.387 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.230 | 0.008 | 5,205 | 5,040 | 1.241 | 0.033 | 0.215 | 0.245 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.510 | 0.009 | 12,116 | 11,927 | 1.985 | 0.018 | 0.492 | 0.528 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.028 | 0.002 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 1.235 | 0.060 | 0.024 | 0.031 |
| Employed in last 12 months | 0.761 | 0.010 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 2.403 | 0.013 | 0.741 | 0.780 |
| Employed in last 12 months but not paid | 0.455 | 0.012 | 9,043 | 8,502 | 2.344 | 0.027 | 0.431 | 0.480 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.796 | 0.007 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 2.154 | 0.009 | 0.782 | 0.811 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.498 | 0.009 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 2.192 | 0.018 | 0.480 | 0.516 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.478 | 0.008 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.747 | 0.017 | 0.462 | 0.494 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.186 | 0.005 | 14,845 | 14,845 | 1.542 | 0.027 | 0.176 | 0.195 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.626 | 0.008 | 11,258 | 11,180 | 1.851 | 0.013 | 0.609 | 0.643 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.225 | 0.008 | 5,178 | 5,177 | 1.465 | 0.038 | 0.208 | 0.242 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.075 | 0.005 | 5,178 | 5,177 | 1.393 | 0.068 | 0.065 | 0.085 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.015 | 0.002 | 5,178 | 5,177 | 1.280 | 0.146 | 0.010 | 0.019 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.240 | 0.009 | 4,523 | 4,245 | 1.455 | 0.039 | 0.221 | 0.258 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner ever | 0.283 | 0.010 | 4,523 | 4,245 | 1.489 | 0.035 | 0.263 | 0.303 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.172 | 0.009 | 4,523 | 4,245 | 1.574 | 0.051 | 0.155 | 0.190 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.705 | 0.009 | 4,913 | 4,913 | 1.453 | 0.013 | 0.686 | 0.724 |
| No education | 0.080 | 0.006 | 4,913 | 4,913 | 1.628 | 0.079 | 0.067 | 0.093 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.533 | 0.012 | 4,913 | 4,913 | 1.720 | 0.023 | 0.509 | 0.558 |
| Literacy | 0.894 | 0.007 | 4,913 | 4,913 | 1.666 | 0.008 | 0.879 | 0.908 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.758 | 0.010 | 4,913 | 4,913 | 1.667 | 0.013 | 0.737 | 0.778 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.496 | 0.011 | 4,913 | 4,913 | 1.483 | 0.021 | 0.475 | 0.517 |
| Currently married/in union | 0.631 | 0.010 | 4,913 | 4,913 | 1.486 | 0.016 | 0.611 | 0.652 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.198 | 0.009 | 3,902 | 3,928 | 1.437 | 0.046 | 0.180 | 0.217 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | 0.158 | 0.007 | 3,187 | 3,101 | 1.153 | 0.047 | 0.143 | 0.173 |
| Want no more children | 0.669 | 0.010 | 3,187 | 3,101 | 1.188 | 0.015 | 0.650 | 0.689 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.176 | 0.015 | 4,908 | 4,903 | 1.443 | 0.007 | 2.147 | 2.206 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.421 | 0.012 | 4,705 | 4,714 | 1.634 | 0.028 | 0.397 | 0.444 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.702 | 0.025 | 416 | 435 | 1.123 | 0.036 | 0.652 | 0.753 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.022 | 0.003 | 4,913 | 4,913 | 1.385 | 0.133 | 0.016 | 0.027 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.916 | 0.006 | 4,913 | 4,913 | 1.399 | 0.006 | 0.904 | 0.927 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.545 | 0.011 | 4,913 | 4,913 | 1.546 | 0.020 | 0.523 | 0.567 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.172 | 0.007 | 4,913 | 4,913 | 1.326 | 0.042 | 0.157 | 0.186 |

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity primary source of lighting | 0.951 | 0.008 | 28,300 | 36,218 | 2.673 | 0.008 | 0.935 | 0.966 |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking | 0.526 | 0.021 | 28,237 | 36,129 | 3.235 | 0.041 | 0.483 | 0.569 |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.730 | 0.015 | 2,589 | 3,286 | 1.496 | 0.020 | 0.701 | 0.760 |
| Improved drinking water source | 0.988 | 0.003 | 28,300 | 36,218 | 2.409 | 0.003 | 0.981 | 0.995 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.983 | 0.004 | 28,300 | 36,218 | 2.259 | 0.004 | 0.975 | 0.990 |
| Water available when needed | 0.877 | 0.008 | 28,300 | 36,218 | 1.930 | 0.009 | 0.861 | 0.893 |
| Improved sanitation facility | 0.933 | 0.007 | 28,300 | 36,218 | 2.153 | 0.008 | 0.918 | 0.948 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.726 | 0.010 | 28,300 | 36,218 | 1.751 | 0.014 | 0.707 | 0.746 |
| Using open defecation | 0.062 | 0.007 | 28,300 | 36,218 | 2.223 | 0.120 | 0.047 | 0.077 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.825 | 0.016 | 9,309 | 13,734 | 1.823 | 0.019 | 0.793 | 0.857 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.229 | 0.010 | 8,019 | 10,178 | 2.159 | 0.044 | 0.209 | 0.249 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.478 | 0.013 | 8,019 | 10,178 | 2.353 | 0.027 | 0.452 | 0.505 |
| Literacy | 0.769 | 0.011 | 8,019 | 10,178 | 2.268 | 0.014 | 0.748 | 0.791 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.706 | 0.012 | 8,019 | 10,178 | 2.392 | 0.017 | 0.682 | 0.731 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.064 | 0.004 | 8,019 | 10,178 | 1.471 | 0.063 | 0.056 | 0.072 |
| Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (last 3 years) | 64.499 | 4.783 | 4,523 | 5,607 | 1.278 | 0.074 | 54.934 | 74.064 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.972 | 0.073 | 22,776 | 29,007 | 1.395 | 0.037 | 1.826 | 2.118 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.039 | 0.002 | 8,019 | 10,178 | 1.086 | 0.060 | 0.035 | 0.044 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.087 | 0.064 | 1,577 | 1,996 | 1.596 | 0.021 | 2.960 | 3.214 |
| Median birth interval | 42.662 | 1.605 | 1,530 | 1,941 | 1.600 | 0.038 | 39.452 | 45.871 |
| Want no more children | 0.683 | 0.009 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.468 | 0.013 | 0.666 | 0.701 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.017 | 0.017 | 7,980 | 10,112 | 2.065 | 0.008 | 1.983 | 2.050 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.583 | 0.060 | 22,776 | 29,007 | 1.332 | 0.038 | 1.463 | 1.704 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.569 | 0.010 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.543 | 0.017 | 0.549 | 0.588 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.407 | 0.010 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.580 | 0.025 | 0.386 | 0.427 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.137 | 0.008 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.832 | 0.059 | 0.121 | 0.154 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.034 | 0.004 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.608 | 0.110 | 0.027 | 0.042 |
| Currently using pill | 0.044 | 0.003 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.184 | 0.072 | 0.038 | 0.050 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.080 | 0.005 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.301 | 0.057 | 0.071 | 0.089 |
| Currently using implants | 0.046 | 0.004 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.443 | 0.085 | 0.038 | 0.054 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.051 | 0.004 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.298 | 0.072 | 0.044 | 0.059 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.162 | 0.007 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.452 | 0.043 | 0.148 | 0.176 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.075 | 0.004 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.292 | 0.059 | 0.066 | 0.084 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.131 | 0.006 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.382 | 0.046 | 0.119 | 0.143 |
| Unmet need total | 0.206 | 0.007 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.403 | 0.036 | 0.191 | 0.220 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.525 | 0.011 | 4,654 | 5,848 | 1.509 | 0.021 | 0.503 | 0.547 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.908 | 0.005 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.435 | 0.006 | 0.898 | 0.919 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.325 | 0.011 | 8,019 | 10,178 | 2.050 | 0.033 | 0.303 | 0.346 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years) | 18.579 | 3.152 | 2,686 | 3,368 | 1.140 | 0.170 | 12.275 | 24.883 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years) | 6.657 | 1.625 | 2,692 | 3,378 | 1.032 | 0.244 | 3.408 | 9.906 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–4 years) | 25.236 | 3.657 | 2,687 | 3,369 | 1.125 | 0.145 | 17.923 | 32.549 |
| Child mortality (last 0–4 years) | 5.102 | 1.476 | 2,720 | 3,424 | 1.008 | 0.289 | 2.150 | 8.054 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years) | 30.209 | 4.183 | 2,694 | 3,379 | 1.188 | 0.138 | 21.842 | 38.576 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 21.438 | 3.420 | 2,700 | 3,383 | 1.172 | 0.160 | 14.598 | 28.278 |
| Stillbirth rate | 6.440 | 1.557 | 2,700 | 3,383 | 1.008 | 0.242 | 3.326 | 9.553 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 15.072 | 2.954 | 2,686 | 3,367 | 1.172 | 0.196 | 9.164 | 20.979 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.942 | 0.008 | 1,029 | 1,266 | 1.104 | 0.009 | 0.926 | 0.958 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.795 | 0.017 | 1,029 | 1,266 | 1.351 | 0.021 | 0.761 | 0.829 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.066 | 0.012 | 1,029 | 1,266 | 1.500 | 0.177 | 0.042 | 0.089 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.960 | 0.009 | 1,029 | 1,266 | 1.409 | 0.009 | 0.943 | 0.977 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.928 | 0.009 | 1,029 | 1,266 | 1.134 | 0.010 | 0.910 | 0.946 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.809 | 0.017 | 1,052 | 1,295 | 1.373 | 0.021 | 0.775 | 0.843 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.814 | 0.017 | 1,052 | 1,295 | 1.355 | 0.020 | 0.781 | 0.848 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.215 | 0.017 | 1,052 | 1,295 | 1.290 | 0.079 | 0.181 | 0.249 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.716 | 0.018 | 1,029 | 1,266 | 1.260 | 0.025 | 0.681 | 0.751 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.700 | 0.019 | 1,029 | 1,266 | 1.313 | 0.027 | 0.663 | 0.738 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.629 | 0.012 | 8,019 | 10,178 | 2.275 | 0.020 | 0.605 | 0.654 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.994 | 0.003 | 511 | 623 | 0.870 | 0.003 | 0.988 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.948 | 0.010 | 511 | 623 | 1.015 | 0.011 | 0.927 | 0.968 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.890 | 0.017 | 511 | 623 | 1.189 | 0.019 | 0.857 | 0.924 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.811 | 0.022 | 511 | 623 | 1.271 | 0.027 | 0.767 | 0.856 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.891 | 0.017 | 511 | 623 | 1.179 | 0.019 | 0.858 | 0.924 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.526 | 0.025 | 511 | 623 | 1.134 | 0.048 | 0.475 | 0.576 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.565 | 0.033 | 278 | 364 | 1.121 | 0.059 | 0.498 | 0.632 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.394 | 0.039 | 278 | 364 | 1.312 | 0.098 | 0.317 | 0.471 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.048 | 0.007 | 1,353 | 1,707 | 1.149 | 0.141 | 0.035 | 0.062 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.215 | 0.014 | 1,353 | 1,707 | 1.211 | 0.065 | 0.187 | 0.242 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.079 | 0.009 | 1,352 | 1,706 | 1.128 | 0.112 | 0.061 | 0.097 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.015 | 0.004 | 1,352 | 1,706 | 1.173 | 0.264 | 0.007 | 0.022 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.169 | 0.013 | 1,357 | 1,715 | 1.213 | 0.078 | 0.143 | 0.196 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.568 | 0.035 | 297 | 362 | 1.228 | 0.062 | 0.497 | 0.639 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.510 | 0.022 | 716 | 881 | 1.162 | 0.043 | 0.466 | 0.553 |

(Continued...)

Table B.3—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.437 | 0.018 | 1,197 | 1,506 | 1.179 | 0.040 | 0.402 | 0.472 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.095 | 0.006 | 3,084 | 3,979 | 1.194 | 0.066 | 0.082 | 0.107 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.382 | 0.012 | 3,084 | 3,979 | 1.438 | 0.033 | 0.357 | 0.407 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.060 | 0.011 | 667 | 811 | 1.176 | 0.185 | 0.038 | 0.082 |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.066 | 0.013 | 667 | 811 | 1.292 | 0.193 | 0.040 | 0.091 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.604 | 0.011 | 8,019 | 10,178 | 2.088 | 0.019 | 0.581 | 0.627 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.338 | 0.012 | 3,946 | 5,030 | 1.532 | 0.034 | 0.315 | 0.361 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.233 | 0.010 | 2,614 | 3,276 | 1.116 | 0.041 | 0.214 | 0.253 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.468 | 0.012 | 6,697 | 8,318 | 1.894 | 0.025 | 0.445 | 0.491 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.031 | 0.002 | 8,019 | 10,178 | 1.140 | 0.071 | 0.026 | 0.035 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.815 | 0.009 | 8,019 | 10,178 | 2.110 | 0.011 | 0.797 | 0.833 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.539 | 0.012 | 8,019 | 10,178 | 2.149 | 0.022 | 0.515 | 0.563 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.488 | 0.011 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.725 | 0.023 | 0.466 | 0.510 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.182 | 0.006 | 8,019 | 10,178 | 1.400 | 0.033 | 0.170 | 0.194 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.635 | 0.011 | 5,969 | 7,553 | 1.731 | 0.017 | 0.613 | 0.656 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.219 | 0.011 | 2,745 | 3,530 | 1.376 | 0.050 | 0.197 | 0.241 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.073 | 0.007 | 2,745 | 3,530 | 1.354 | 0.092 | 0.060 | 0.087 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.014 | 0.003 | 2,745 | 3,530 | 1.220 | 0.197 | 0.008 | 0.019 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever | 0.238 | 0.012 | 2,371 | 2,860 | 1.336 | 0.049 | 0.214 | 0.261 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.172 | 0.011 | 2,371 | 2,860 | 1.411 | 0.064 | 0.150 | 0.194 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.073 | 0.008 | 2,717 | 3,462 | 1.570 | 0.107 | 0.058 | 0.089 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.570 | 0.016 | 2,717 | 3,462 | 1.679 | 0.028 | 0.538 | 0.602 |
| Literacy | 0.906 | 0.009 | 2,717 | 3,462 | 1.605 | 0.010 | 0.888 | 0.924 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.797 | 0.013 | 2,717 | 3,462 | 1.688 | 0.016 | 0.771 | 0.823 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.484 | 0.014 | 2,717 | 3,462 | 1.418 | 0.028 | 0.457 | 0.511 |
| Want no more children | 0.658 | 0.013 | 1,703 | 2,119 | 1.114 | 0.019 | 0.633 | 0.684 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.141 | 0.019 | 2,713 | 3,452 | 1.358 | 0.009 | 2.103 | 2.178 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.391 | 0.015 | 2,629 | 3,343 | 1.533 | 0.037 | 0.362 | 0.420 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.704 | 0.032 | 238 | 317 | 1.077 | 0.045 | 0.640 | 0.768 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.025 | 0.004 | 2,717 | 3,462 | 1.317 | 0.158 | 0.017 | 0.033 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.919 | 0.007 | 2,717 | 3,462 | 1.392 | 0.008 | 0.905 | 0.934 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.579 | 0.015 | 2,717 | 3,462 | 1.537 | 0.025 | 0.550 | 0.608 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.159 | 0.009 | 2,717 | 3,462 | 1.274 | 0.056 | 0.141 | 0.177 |

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| | | | | | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity primary source of lighting | 0.838 | 0.018 | 26,156 | 18,102 | 3.469 | 0.021 | 0.802 | 0.874 |
| Primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking | 0.193 | 0.015 | 26,144 | 18,093 | 2.825 | 0.077 | 0.163 | 0.222 |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.735 | 0.015 | 2,656 | 1,835 | 1.543 | 0.021 | 0.704 | 0.766 |
| Improved drinking water source | 0.965 | 0.009 | 26,156 | 18,102 | 3.756 | 0.010 | 0.946 | 0.984 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.959 | 0.010 | 26,156 | 18,102 | 3.604 | 0.010 | 0.940 | 0.979 |
| Water available when needed | 0.874 | 0.008 | 26,156 | 18,102 | 1.849 | 0.009 | 0.858 | 0.891 |
| Improved sanitation facility | 0.905 | 0.010 | 26,156 | 18,102 | 2.482 | 0.011 | 0.885 | 0.925 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.726 | 0.012 | 26,156 | 18,102 | 1.946 | 0.016 | 0.703 | 0.750 |
| Using open defecation | 0.088 | 0.010 | 26,156 | 18,102 | 2.546 | 0.113 | 0.068 | 0.109 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.468 | 0.027 | 5,470 | 3,864 | 1.766 | 0.057 | 0.415 | 0.522 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.314 | 0.010 | 6,826 | 4,667 | 1.823 | 0.033 | 0.293 | 0.334 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.340 | 0.011 | 6,826 | 4,667 | 1.982 | 0.033 | 0.317 | 0.363 |
| Literacy | 0.688 | 0.012 | 6,826 | 4,667 | 2.136 | 0.017 | 0.664 | 0.712 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.514 | 0.013 | 6,826 | 4,667 | 2.191 | 0.026 | 0.488 | 0.541 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.095 | 0.007 | 6,826 | 4,667 | 2.086 | 0.078 | 0.081 | 0.110 |
| Age-specific fertility rate 15–19 (last 3 years) | 85.954 | 5.529 | 3,810 | 2,557 | 1.204 | 0.064 | 74.896 | 97.012 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.400 | 0.079 | 19,146 | 13,133 | 1.368 | 0.033 | 2.243 | 2.557 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.040 | 0.003 | 6,826 | 4,667 | 1.207 | 0.071 | 0.035 | 0.046 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.627 | 0.062 | 1,440 | 965 | 1.405 | 0.017 | 3.503 | 3.750 |
| Median birth interval | 37.472 | 1.152 | 1,642 | 1,115 | 1.532 | 0.031 | 35.168 | 39.775 |
| Want no more children | 0.719 | 0.008 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.317 | 0.011 | 0.703 | 0.735 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.102 | 0.019 | 6,810 | 4,658 | 2.130 | 0.009 | 2.065 | 2.139 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.829 | 0.055 | 19,146 | 13,133 | 1.169 | 0.030 | 1.720 | 1.939 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.580 | 0.011 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.628 | 0.019 | 0.558 | 0.602 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.468 | 0.012 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.702 | 0.025 | 0.445 | 0.492 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.128 | 0.010 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 2.223 | 0.080 | 0.107 | 0.148 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.038 | 0.004 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.493 | 0.103 | 0.030 | 0.046 |
| Currently using pill | 0.047 | 0.004 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.240 | 0.077 | 0.040 | 0.054 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.121 | 0.007 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.489 | 0.055 | 0.108 | 0.134 |
| Currently using implants | 0.091 | 0.006 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.562 | 0.068 | 0.079 | 0.104 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.032 | 0.003 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.272 | 0.097 | 0.025 | 0.038 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.112 | 0.006 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.333 | 0.052 | 0.100 | 0.123 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.071 | 0.004 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.109 | 0.055 | 0.064 | 0.079 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.138 | 0.007 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.388 | 0.048 | 0.125 | 0.151 |
| Unmet need total | 0.210 | 0.008 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.412 | 0.038 | 0.194 | 0.225 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.593 | 0.012 | 4,197 | 2,864 | 1.574 | 0.020 | 0.569 | 0.617 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.904 | 0.006 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.386 | 0.006 | 0.893 | 0.915 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.371 | 0.011 | 6,826 | 4,667 | 1.911 | 0.030 | 0.349 | 0.393 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–4 years) | 24.876 | 3.271 | 2,685 | 1,827 | 1.088 | 0.132 | 18.334 | 31.419 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–4 years) | 9.315 | 1.671 | 2,695 | 1,832 | 0.915 | 0.179 | 5.973 | 12.656 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–4 years) | 34.191 | 3.676 | 2,690 | 1,829 | 1.044 | 0.108 | 26.838 | 41.543 |
| Child mortality (last 0–4 years) | 4.071 | 1.088 | 2,726 | 1,840 | 0.895 | 0.267 | 1.895 | 6.248 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–4 years) | 38.123 | 3.824 | 2,696 | 1,832 | 1.033 | 0.100 | 30.475 | 45.771 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 36.554 | 3.424 | 2,735 | 1,860 | 0.925 | 0.094 | 29.706 | 43.403 |
| Stillbirth rate | 17.272 | 2.538 | 2,735 | 1,860 | 1.000 | 0.147 | 12.195 | 22.349 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 19.646 | 2.766 | 2,686 | 1,826 | 1.042 | 0.141 | 14.113 | 25.178 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.946 | 0.010 | 978 | 666 | 1.391 | 0.011 | 0.926 | 0.966 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.824 | 0.017 | 978 | 666 | 1.364 | 0.020 | 0.790 | 0.857 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.045 | 0.008 | 978 | 666 | 1.143 | 0.169 | 0.030 | 0.060 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.962 | 0.007 | 978 | 666 | 1.129 | 0.007 | 0.948 | 0.976 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.925 | 0.009 | 978 | 666 | 1.120 | 0.010 | 0.906 | 0.944 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.765 | 0.019 | 1,002 | 683 | 1.405 | 0.025 | 0.727 | 0.803 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.776 | 0.018 | 1,002 | 683 | 1.374 | 0.024 | 0.739 | 0.813 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.120 | 0.011 | 1,002 | 683 | 1.100 | 0.095 | 0.097 | 0.142 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.676 | 0.021 | 978 | 666 | 1.409 | 0.031 | 0.634 | 0.718 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.692 | 0.019 | 978 | 666 | 1.286 | 0.027 | 0.654 | 0.730 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.737 | 0.012 | 6,826 | 4,667 | 2.233 | 0.016 | 0.713 | 0.761 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.978 | 0.009 | 490 | 336 | 1.366 | 0.009 | 0.959 | 0.996 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.959 | 0.013 | 490 | 336 | 1.454 | 0.014 | 0.933 | 0.985 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.892 | 0.019 | 490 | 336 | 1.332 | 0.021 | 0.854 | 0.929 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.792 | 0.023 | 490 | 336 | 1.261 | 0.029 | 0.746 | 0.838 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.874 | 0.021 | 490 | 336 | 1.383 | 0.024 | 0.832 | 0.915 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.511 | 0.030 | 490 | 336 | 1.322 | 0.059 | 0.451 | 0.571 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.583 | 0.041 | 244 | 161 | 1.252 | 0.070 | 0.501 | 0.665 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.362 | 0.035 | 244 | 161 | 1.094 | 0.096 | 0.292 | 0.432 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.082 | 0.009 | 1,334 | 923 | 1.161 | 0.111 | 0.064 | 0.100 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.310 | 0.017 | 1,334 | 923 | 1.246 | 0.053 | 0.277 | 0.343 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.075 | 0.010 | 1,335 | 922 | 1.284 | 0.128 | 0.055 | 0.094 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.009 | 0.003 | 1,335 | 922 | 1.084 | 0.350 | 0.003 | 0.015 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.219 | 0.016 | 1,339 | 927 | 1.341 | 0.073 | 0.187 | 0.251 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.555 | 0.038 | 243 | 165 | 1.198 | 0.069 | 0.478 | 0.631 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.432 | 0.024 | 707 | 485 | 1.286 | 0.055 | 0.384 | 0.480 |

(Continued...)

Table B.4—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.427 | 0.017 | 1,207 | 837 | 1.160 | 0.039 | 0.394 | 0.461 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.120 | 0.008 | 2,564 | 1,770 | 1.286 | 0.068 | 0.103 | 0.136 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.260 | 0.011 | 2,564 | 1,770 | 1.317 | 0.044 | 0.237 | 0.283 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.035 | 0.008 | 642 | 419 | 1.006 | 0.212 | 0.020 | 0.051 |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.043 | 0.009 | 642 | 419 | 1.116 | 0.212 | 0.025 | 0.062 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.456 | 0.013 | 6,826 | 4,667 | 2.091 | 0.028 | 0.430 | 0.481 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.342 | 0.015 | 3,371 | 2,299 | 1.859 | 0.044 | 0.312 | 0.373 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.223 | 0.012 | 2,591 | 1,764 | 1.444 | 0.055 | 0.199 | 0.248 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.607 | 0.012 | 5,419 | 3,609 | 1.784 | 0.020 | 0.583 | 0.631 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.020 | 0.002 | 6,826 | 4,667 | 1.247 | 0.105 | 0.016 | 0.025 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.756 | 0.010 | 6,826 | 4,667 | 1.987 | 0.014 | 0.735 | 0.777 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.408 | 0.011 | 6,826 | 4,667 | 1.813 | 0.026 | 0.387 | 0.430 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.457 | 0.010 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.461 | 0.022 | 0.437 | 0.477 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.194 | 0.009 | 6,826 | 4,667 | 1.779 | 0.044 | 0.177 | 0.211 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.608 | 0.013 | 5,289 | 3,627 | 1.954 | 0.022 | 0.582 | 0.635 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.237 | 0.013 | 2,433 | 1,647 | 1.519 | 0.055 | 0.210 | 0.263 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.078 | 0.007 | 2,433 | 1,647 | 1.273 | 0.088 | 0.065 | 0.092 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.016 | 0.003 | 2,433 | 1,647 | 1.294 | 0.203 | 0.010 | 0.023 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband or intimate partner ever | 0.245 | 0.015 | 2,152 | 1,384 | 1.600 | 0.061 | 0.215 | 0.275 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.173 | 0.015 | 2,152 | 1,384 | 1.834 | 0.086 | 0.143 | 0.203 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.096 | 0.010 | 2,196 | 1,451 | 1.608 | 0.105 | 0.076 | 0.117 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.446 | 0.015 | 2,196 | 1,451 | 1.440 | 0.034 | 0.416 | 0.477 |
| Literacy | 0.865 | 0.012 | 2,196 | 1,451 | 1.694 | 0.014 | 0.840 | 0.890 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.664 | 0.014 | 2,196 | 1,451 | 1.371 | 0.021 | 0.636 | 0.691 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.525 | 0.015 | 2,196 | 1,451 | 1.393 | 0.028 | 0.495 | 0.554 |
| Want no more children | 0.693 | 0.014 | 1,484 | 982 | 1.204 | 0.021 | 0.665 | 0.722 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.262 | 0.023 | 2,195 | 1,451 | 1.482 | 0.010 | 2.217 | 2.307 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.494 | 0.018 | 2,076 | 1,371 | 1.683 | 0.037 | 0.457 | 0.531 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.699 | 0.035 | 178 | 118 | 1.026 | 0.051 | 0.628 | 0.770 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.014 | 0.002 | 2,196 | 1,451 | 0.999 | 0.181 | 0.009 | 0.019 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.907 | 0.007 | 2,196 | 1,451 | 1.142 | 0.008 | 0.893 | 0.921 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.463 | 0.013 | 2,196 | 1,451 | 1.197 | 0.028 | 0.438 | 0.489 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.202 | 0.011 | 2,196 | 1,451 | 1.264 | 0.054 | 0.180 | 0.224 |

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Mountain sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.831 | 0.027 | 582 | 342 | 1.499 | 0.032 | 0.777 | 0.884 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.969 | 0.011 | 5,090 | 3,193 | 1.837 | 0.011 | 0.948 | 0.990 |
| Water available when needed | 0.761 | 0.023 | 5,090 | 3,193 | 1.784 | 0.031 | 0.714 | 0.807 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.772 | 0.014 | 5,090 | 3,193 | 1.095 | 0.018 | 0.744 | 0.800 |
| Using open defecation | 0.043 | 0.007 | 5,090 | 3,193 | 1.137 | 0.164 | 0.029 | 0.057 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.417 | 0.142 | 1,322 | 861 | 4.461 | 0.340 | 0.133 | 0.701 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.339 | 0.029 | 1,262 | 791 | 2.188 | 0.086 | 0.281 | 0.397 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.344 | 0.028 | 1,262 | 791 | 2.124 | 0.083 | 0.287 | 0.401 |
| Literacy | 0.710 | 0.030 | 1,262 | 791 | 2.341 | 0.042 | 0.650 | 0.770 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.388 | 0.062 | 1,262 | 791 | 4.519 | 0.161 | 0.263 | 0.513 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.134 | 0.021 | 1,262 | 791 | 2.157 | 0.154 | 0.093 | 0.176 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.685 | 0.185 | 3,497 | 2,223 | 1.351 | 0.069 | 2.315 | 3.054 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.042 | 0.006 | 1,262 | 791 | 1.082 | 0.146 | 0.030 | 0.054 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.887 | 0.132 | 268 | 174 | 1.223 | 0.034 | 3.624 | 4.151 |
| Median birth interval | 40.011 | 2.964 | 375 | 214 | 1.381 | 0.074 | 34.082 | 45.940 |
| Want no more children | 0.740 | 0.017 | 978 | 629 | 1.208 | 0.023 | 0.706 | 0.774 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.105 | 0.026 | 1,258 | 787 | 1.224 | 0.012 | 2.052 | 2.157 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.027 | 0.145 | 3,497 | 2,223 | 0.948 | 0.072 | 1.737 | 2.317 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.627 | 0.020 | 978 | 629 | 1.304 | 0.032 | 0.587 | 0.668 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.501 | 0.041 | 978 | 629 | 2.581 | 0.083 | 0.418 | 0.584 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.032 | 0.009 | 978 | 629 | 1.518 | 0.266 | 0.015 | 0.049 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.110 | 0.018 | 978 | 629 | 1.751 | 0.160 | 0.075 | 0.145 |
| Currently using pill | 0.028 | 0.009 | 978 | 629 | 1.675 | 0.317 | 0.010 | 0.045 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.178 | 0.032 | 978 | 629 | 2.643 | 0.182 | 0.113 | 0.243 |
| Currently using implants | 0.101 | 0.017 | 978 | 629 | 1.785 | 0.171 | 0.066 | 0.135 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.034 | 0.008 | 978 | 629 | 1.344 | 0.228 | 0.019 | 0.050 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.126 | 0.027 | 978 | 629 | 2.501 | 0.211 | 0.073 | 0.180 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.080 | 0.010 | 978 | 629 | 1.200 | 0.130 | 0.059 | 0.101 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.111 | 0.014 | 978 | 629 | 1.361 | 0.123 | 0.084 | 0.138 |
| Unmet need total | 0.191 | 0.018 | 978 | 629 | 1.417 | 0.093 | 0.155 | 0.227 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.612 | 0.049 | 786 | 515 | 2.815 | 0.080 | 0.515 | 0.709 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.913 | 0.008 | 978 | 629 | 0.888 | 0.009 | 0.897 | 0.929 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.263 | 0.021 | 1,262 | 791 | 1.661 | 0.078 | 0.222 | 0.304 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 32.339 | 7.215 | 1,159 | 686 | 1.534 | 0.223 | 17.909 | 46.769 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 14.267 | 4.213 | 1,169 | 695 | 0.964 | 0.295 | 5.842 | 22.692 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 46.606 | 7.611 | 1,161 | 687 | 1.356 | 0.163 | 31.383 | 61.828 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 8.984 | 3.748 | 1,195 | 696 | 1.298 | 0.417 | 1.489 | 16.479 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 55.171 | 8.900 | 1,164 | 688 | 1.370 | 0.161 | 37.371 | 72.970 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 38.248 | 9.700 | 581 | 336 | 1.068 | 0.254 | 18.849 | 57.647 |
| Stillbirth rate | 17.236 | 5.006 | 581 | 336 | 0.799 | 0.290 | 7.224 | 27.248 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 21.497 | 9.186 | 567 | 329 | 1.461 | 0.427 | 3.125 | 39.869 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.935 | 0.022 | 205 | 129 | 1.253 | 0.023 | 0.892 | 0.978 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.905 | 0.022 | 205 | 129 | 1.062 | 0.024 | 0.861 | 0.948 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.021 | 0.013 | 205 | 129 | 1.298 | 0.614 | 0.000 | 0.048 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.986 | 0.007 | 205 | 129 | 0.836 | 0.007 | 0.972 | 0.999 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.920 | 0.032 | 205 | 129 | 1.653 | 0.034 | 0.857 | 0.983 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.753 | 0.061 | 211 | 132 | 2.022 | 0.082 | 0.630 | 0.876 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.765 | 0.061 | 211 | 132 | 2.020 | 0.079 | 0.644 | 0.886 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.105 | 0.055 | 211 | 132 | 2.540 | 0.519 | 0.000 | 0.215 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.638 | 0.061 | 205 | 129 | 1.788 | 0.095 | 0.517 | 0.759 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.639 | 0.056 | 205 | 129 | 1.663 | 0.088 | 0.526 | 0.751 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.749 | 0.038 | 1,262 | 791 | 3.065 | 0.050 | 0.673 | 0.824 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.993 | 0.007 | 111 | 68 | 0.821 | 0.007 | 0.980 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.993 | 0.007 | 111 | 68 | 0.857 | 0.007 | 0.979 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.953 | 0.014 | 111 | 68 | 0.692 | 0.015 | 0.924 | 0.982 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.874 | 0.029 | 111 | 68 | 0.899 | 0.033 | 0.816 | 0.932 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.944 | 0.019 | 111 | 68 | 0.830 | 0.020 | 0.906 | 0.981 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.603 | 0.036 | 111 | 68 | 0.739 | 0.059 | 0.531 | 0.674 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.508 | 0.124 | 40 | 22 | 1.438 | 0.243 | 0.261 | 0.755 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.546 | 0.122 | 40 | 22 | 1.428 | 0.223 | 0.302 | 0.791 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.102 | 0.018 | 265 | 148 | 0.812 | 0.177 | 0.066 | 0.139 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.417 | 0.032 | 265 | 148 | 0.909 | 0.076 | 0.353 | 0.481 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.037 | 0.014 | 265 | 148 | 1.111 | 0.374 | 0.009 | 0.065 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.019 | 0.011 | 265 | 148 | 1.163 | 0.567 | 0.000 | 0.040 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.191 | 0.025 | 266 | 149 | 0.879 | 0.132 | 0.140 | 0.241 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.511 | 0.066 | 50 | 32 | 0.931 | 0.130 | 0.378 | 0.644 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.512 | 0.052 | 152 | 93 | 1.283 | 0.102 | 0.407 | 0.616 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.432 | 0.036 | 236 | 131 | 1.042 | 0.084 | 0.359 | 0.504 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.095 | 0.016 | 443 | 284 | 1.152 | 0.167 | 0.063 | 0.127 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.247 | 0.029 | 443 | 284 | 1.424 | 0.117 | 0.189 | 0.305 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.007 | 0.007 | 123 | 72 | 0.870 | 0.995 | 0.000 | 0.020 |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.072 | 0.033 | 123 | 72 | 1.369 | 0.458 | 0.006 | 0.138 |

(Continued...)

Table B.5—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.482 | 0.042 | 1,262 | 791 | 2.985 | 0.087 | 0.398 | 0.566 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.230 | 0.026 | 607 | 380 | 1.516 | 0.113 | 0.178 | 0.281 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.203 | 0.024 | 549 | 317 | 1.265 | 0.116 | 0.156 | 0.250 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.604 | 0.040 | 1,045 | 672 | 2.652 | 0.067 | 0.524 | 0.685 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.019 | 0.009 | 1,262 | 791 | 2.368 | 0.480 | 0.001 | 0.037 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.807 | 0.020 | 1,262 | 791 | 1.756 | 0.024 | 0.768 | 0.846 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.416 | 0.058 | 1,262 | 791 | 4.121 | 0.138 | 0.301 | 0.531 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.512 | 0.026 | 978 | 629 | 1.612 | 0.050 | 0.460 | 0.563 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.195 | 0.013 | 1,262 | 791 | 1.126 | 0.064 | 0.170 | 0.220 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.653 | 0.031 | 978 | 629 | 2.032 | 0.047 | 0.591 | 0.715 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.156 | 0.018 | 473 | 290 | 1.083 | 0.116 | 0.120 | 0.192 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.070 | 0.017 | 473 | 290 | 1.411 | 0.237 | 0.037 | 0.103 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.012 | 0.006 | 473 | 290 | 1.117 | 0.468 | 0.001 | 0.023 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.165 | 0.018 | 419 | 244 | 1.015 | 0.112 | 0.128 | 0.202 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.119 | 0.023 | 419 | 244 | 1.465 | 0.196 | 0.072 | 0.165 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.063 | 0.018 | 407 | 255 | 1.477 | 0.283 | 0.027 | 0.099 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.456 | 0.037 | 407 | 255 | 1.477 | 0.080 | 0.383 | 0.529 |
| Literacy | 0.911 | 0.018 | 407 | 255 | 1.281 | 0.020 | 0.875 | 0.947 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.613 | 0.055 | 407 | 255 | 2.279 | 0.090 | 0.502 | 0.724 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.458 | 0.022 | 407 | 255 | 0.890 | 0.048 | 0.414 | 0.503 |
| Want no more children | 0.724 | 0.027 | 302 | 186 | 1.043 | 0.037 | 0.671 | 0.778 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.230 | 0.036 | 407 | 255 | 1.035 | 0.016 | 2.159 | 2.301 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.423 | 0.024 | 369 | 235 | 0.935 | 0.057 | 0.375 | 0.471 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.655 | 0.049 | 37 | 27 | 0.624 | 0.075 | 0.557 | 0.753 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.004 | 0.003 | 407 | 255 | 0.932 | 0.708 | 0.000 | 0.010 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.902 | 0.013 | 407 | 255 | 0.871 | 0.014 | 0.877 | 0.928 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.553 | 0.039 | 407 | 255 | 1.558 | 0.070 | 0.476 | 0.630 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.198 | 0.022 | 407 | 255 | 1.089 | 0.109 | 0.155 | 0.242 |

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Hill sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.752 | 0.015 | 2,133 | 1,743 | 1.437 | 0.020 | 0.722 | 0.783 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.963 | 0.006 | 24,393 | 21,443 | 2.272 | 0.006 | 0.951 | 0.974 |
| Water available when needed | 0.812 | 0.012 | 24,393 | 21,443 | 2.199 | 0.014 | 0.789 | 0.835 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.765 | 0.011 | 24,393 | 21,443 | 1.999 | 0.014 | 0.743 | 0.786 |
| Using open defecation | 0.028 | 0.005 | 24,393 | 21,443 | 2.230 | 0.178 | 0.018 | 0.038 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.842 | 0.016 | 6,539 | 7,891 | 1.725 | 0.019 | 0.810 | 0.875 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.183 | 0.009 | 6,606 | 5,872 | 1.889 | 0.049 | 0.165 | 0.201 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.522 | 0.013 | 6,606 | 5,872 | 2.171 | 0.026 | 0.495 | 0.549 |
| Literacy | 0.843 | 0.008 | 6,606 | 5,872 | 1.762 | 0.009 | 0.827 | 0.859 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.665 | 0.015 | 6,606 | 5,872 | 2.548 | 0.022 | 0.635 | 0.694 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.092 | 0.005 | 6,606 | 5,872 | 1.417 | 0.055 | 0.082 | 0.102 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.833 | 0.078 | 18,659 | 16,732 | 1.385 | 0.042 | 1.678 | 1.989 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.030 | 0.002 | 6,606 | 5,872 | 1.028 | 0.071 | 0.026 | 0.035 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.118 | 0.075 | 1,386 | 1,215 | 1.655 | 0.024 | 2.968 | 3.267 |
| Median birth interval | 48.944 | 1.465 | 1,238 | 974 | 1.397 | 0.030 | 46.014 | 51.875 |
| Want no more children | 0.722 | 0.010 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.588 | 0.014 | 0.702 | 0.742 |
| Ideal number of children | 1.917 | 0.013 | 6,588 | 5,847 | 1.525 | 0.007 | 1.891 | 1.943 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.448 | 0.063 | 18,659 | 16,732 | 1.344 | 0.044 | 1.321 | 1.575 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.591 | 0.010 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.362 | 0.016 | 0.572 | 0.610 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.411 | 0.011 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.520 | 0.026 | 0.390 | 0.432 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.047 | 0.004 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.460 | 0.094 | 0.038 | 0.055 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.055 | 0.006 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.862 | 0.110 | 0.043 | 0.067 |
| Currently using pill | 0.047 | 0.004 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.373 | 0.088 | 0.039 | 0.056 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.111 | 0.006 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.391 | 0.056 | 0.099 | 0.124 |
| Currently using implants | 0.084 | 0.006 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.484 | 0.070 | 0.072 | 0.095 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.051 | 0.005 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.508 | 0.093 | 0.042 | 0.061 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.180 | 0.007 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.364 | 0.042 | 0.165 | 0.195 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.066 | 0.004 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.125 | 0.060 | 0.058 | 0.074 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.160 | 0.007 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.309 | 0.043 | 0.147 | 0.174 |
| Unmet need total | 0.226 | 0.008 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.270 | 0.034 | 0.211 | 0.241 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.503 | 0.011 | 3,996 | 3,493 | 1.451 | 0.023 | 0.480 | 0.526 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.920 | 0.005 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.390 | 0.006 | 0.909 | 0.931 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.267 | 0.010 | 6,606 | 5,872 | 1.767 | 0.036 | 0.248 | 0.286 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 18.922 | 2.333 | 4,485 | 3,637 | 1.002 | 0.123 | 14.256 | 23.588 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 8.160 | 1.554 | 4,481 | 3,640 | 1.068 | 0.190 | 5.051 | 11.268 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 27.082 | 2.839 | 4,488 | 3,640 | 1.000 | 0.105 | 21.404 | 32.760 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 4.362 | 1.035 | 4,536 | 3,693 | 1.081 | 0.237 | 2.293 | 6.431 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 31.326 | 3.058 | 4,491 | 3,643 | 1.006 | 0.098 | 25.210 | 37.442 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 20.815 | 3.417 | 2,221 | 1,798 | 1.057 | 0.164 | 13.982 | 27.649 |
| Stillbirth rate | 9.857 | 2.254 | 2,221 | 1,798 | 1.032 | 0.229 | 5.348 | 14.366 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 11.066 | 2.331 | 2,198 | 1,780 | 1.003 | 0.211 | 6.404 | 15.727 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.940 | 0.010 | 802 | 639 | 1.231 | 0.011 | 0.920 | 0.961 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.865 | 0.015 | 802 | 639 | 1.248 | 0.017 | 0.835 | 0.895 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.081 | 0.018 | 802 | 639 | 1.856 | 0.221 | 0.045 | 0.117 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.961 | 0.008 | 802 | 639 | 1.132 | 0.008 | 0.946 | 0.977 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.897 | 0.012 | 802 | 639 | 1.141 | 0.014 | 0.872 | 0.921 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.816 | 0.018 | 816 | 648 | 1.257 | 0.022 | 0.780 | 0.852 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.810 | 0.019 | 816 | 648 | 1.278 | 0.023 | 0.773 | 0.847 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.183 | 0.020 | 816 | 648 | 1.382 | 0.107 | 0.144 | 0.222 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.701 | 0.023 | 802 | 639 | 1.407 | 0.032 | 0.656 | 0.747 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.687 | 0.023 | 802 | 639 | 1.426 | 0.034 | 0.640 | 0.734 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.670 | 0.015 | 6,606 | 5,872 | 2.638 | 0.023 | 0.640 | 0.701 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.988 | 0.005 | 389 | 301 | 0.845 | 0.005 | 0.978 | 0.998 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.936 | 0.016 | 389 | 301 | 1.240 | 0.017 | 0.904 | 0.969 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.903 | 0.019 | 389 | 301 | 1.210 | 0.021 | 0.864 | 0.941 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.853 | 0.021 | 389 | 301 | 1.088 | 0.024 | 0.812 | 0.894 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.906 | 0.020 | 389 | 301 | 1.288 | 0.022 | 0.866 | 0.946 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.587 | 0.031 | 389 | 301 | 1.167 | 0.052 | 0.525 | 0.648 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.532 | 0.039 | 206 | 166 | 1.047 | 0.072 | 0.455 | 0.609 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.473 | 0.038 | 206 | 166 | 1.035 | 0.080 | 0.398 | 0.549 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.052 | 0.009 | 1,115 | 922 | 1.186 | 0.169 | 0.034 | 0.070 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.224 | 0.016 | 1,115 | 922 | 1.200 | 0.073 | 0.191 | 0.256 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.039 | 0.007 | 1,116 | 922 | 1.134 | 0.173 | 0.026 | 0.053 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.012 | 0.004 | 1,116 | 922 | 1.092 | 0.331 | 0.004 | 0.020 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.134 | 0.013 | 1,118 | 926 | 1.197 | 0.097 | 0.108 | 0.160 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.619 | 0.039 | 211 | 166 | 1.151 | 0.062 | 0.542 | 0.696 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.537 | 0.024 | 574 | 460 | 1.170 | 0.045 | 0.488 | 0.586 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.337 | 0.017 | 1,007 | 826 | 1.058 | 0.049 | 0.304 | 0.371 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.055 | 0.005 | 2,545 | 2,356 | 1.100 | 0.089 | 0.045 | 0.064 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.421 | 0.014 | 2,545 | 2,356 | 1.461 | 0.033 | 0.393 | 0.449 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.030 | 0.010 | 601 | 483 | 1.363 | 0.333 | 0.010 | 0.050 |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.068 | 0.014 | 601 | 483 | 1.269 | 0.202 | 0.040 | 0.095 |

(Continued...)

Table B.6—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.625 | 0.013 | 6,606 | 5,872 | 2.147 | 0.020 | 0.599 | 0.651 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.200 | 0.010 | 3,292 | 2,950 | 1.466 | 0.051 | 0.180 | 0.221 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.261 | 0.012 | 2,142 | 1,744 | 1.173 | 0.045 | 0.237 | 0.284 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.483 | 0.012 | 6,164 | 5,561 | 1.815 | 0.024 | 0.460 | 0.506 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.037 | 0.003 | 6,606 | 5,872 | 1.304 | 0.082 | 0.031 | 0.043 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.885 | 0.006 | 6,606 | 5,872 | 1.640 | 0.007 | 0.872 | 0.898 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.567 | 0.013 | 6,606 | 5,872 | 2.154 | 0.023 | 0.541 | 0.593 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.531 | 0.013 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.829 | 0.025 | 0.505 | 0.557 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.183 | 0.007 | 6,606 | 5,872 | 1.421 | 0.037 | 0.170 | 0.197 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.694 | 0.010 | 4,913 | 4,275 | 1.468 | 0.014 | 0.675 | 0.714 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.162 | 0.009 | 2,384 | 2,028 | 1.159 | 0.054 | 0.144 | 0.179 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.073 | 0.007 | 2,384 | 2,028 | 1.382 | 0.101 | 0.058 | 0.088 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.018 | 0.004 | 2,384 | 2,028 | 1.341 | 0.205 | 0.010 | 0.025 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.173 | 0.010 | 2,087 | 1,673 | 1.208 | 0.058 | 0.153 | 0.193 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.116 | 0.009 | 2,087 | 1,673 | 1.308 | 0.079 | 0.098 | 0.135 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.029 | 0.004 | 2,150 | 1,973 | 1.192 | 0.148 | 0.021 | 0.038 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.622 | 0.016 | 2,150 | 1,973 | 1.575 | 0.026 | 0.589 | 0.655 |
| Literacy | 0.964 | 0.005 | 2,150 | 1,973 | 1.136 | 0.005 | 0.955 | 0.973 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.788 | 0.015 | 2,150 | 1,973 | 1.702 | 0.019 | 0.758 | 0.818 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.450 | 0.016 | 2,150 | 1,973 | 1.468 | 0.035 | 0.418 | 0.481 |
| Want no more children | 0.679 | 0.014 | 1,368 | 1,194 | 1.134 | 0.021 | 0.650 | 0.707 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.078 | 0.019 | 2,147 | 1,966 | 1.334 | 0.009 | 2.040 | 2.116 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.302 | 0.012 | 2,114 | 1,940 | 1.197 | 0.040 | 0.278 | 0.325 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.729 | 0.036 | 199 | 203 | 1.139 | 0.049 | 0.657 | 0.801 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.026 | 0.004 | 2,150 | 1,973 | 1.276 | 0.168 | 0.017 | 0.035 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.943 | 0.006 | 2,150 | 1,973 | 1.189 | 0.006 | 0.932 | 0.955 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.623 | 0.016 | 2,150 | 1,973 | 1.536 | 0.026 | 0.591 | 0.655 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.144 | 0.010 | 2,150 | 1,973 | 1.271 | 0.067 | 0.125 | 0.163 |

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Terai sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.709 | 0.016 | 2,530 | 3,036 | 1.509 | 0.022 | 0.677 | 0.741 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.984 | 0.006 | 24,973 | 29,683 | 3.273 | 0.006 | 0.972 | 0.996 |
| Water available when needed | 0.934 | 0.005 | 24,973 | 29,683 | 1.573 | 0.006 | 0.923 | 0.945 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.694 | 0.011 | 24,973 | 29,683 | 1.713 | 0.016 | 0.671 | 0.716 |
| Using open defecation | 0.104 | 0.010 | 24,973 | 29,683 | 2.209 | 0.096 | 0.084 | 0.124 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.694 | 0.025 | 6,918 | 8,846 | 1.951 | 0.036 | 0.643 | 0.744 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.300 | 0.012 | 6,977 | 8,182 | 2.110 | 0.039 | 0.277 | 0.323 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.381 | 0.014 | 6,977 | 8,182 | 2.420 | 0.037 | 0.353 | 0.409 |
| Literacy | 0.676 | 0.013 | 6,977 | 8,182 | 2.313 | 0.019 | 0.650 | 0.702 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.658 | 0.012 | 6,977 | 8,182 | 2.194 | 0.019 | 0.633 | 0.683 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.055 | 0.005 | 6,977 | 8,182 | 1.825 | 0.090 | 0.045 | 0.065 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.234 | 0.078 | 19,765 | 23,184 | 1.399 | 0.035 | 2.077 | 2.391 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.046 | 0.003 | 6,977 | 8,182 | 1.150 | 0.063 | 0.040 | 0.052 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.306 | 0.065 | 1,363 | 1,572 | 1.540 | 0.020 | 3.176 | 3.436 |
| Median birth interval | 37.210 | 1.023 | 1,559 | 1,867 | 1.592 | 0.027 | 35.164 | 39.256 |
| Want no more children | 0.672 | 0.009 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.438 | 0.014 | 0.654 | 0.691 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.129 | 0.021 | 6,944 | 8,136 | 2.342 | 0.010 | 2.088 | 2.170 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.769 | 0.062 | 19,765 | 23,184 | 1.295 | 0.035 | 1.645 | 1.893 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.554 | 0.012 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.701 | 0.021 | 0.531 | 0.577 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.430 | 0.011 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.633 | 0.026 | 0.408 | 0.452 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.204 | 0.010 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.867 | 0.050 | 0.183 | 0.225 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.015 | 0.002 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.151 | 0.129 | 0.011 | 0.018 |
| Currently using pill | 0.045 | 0.003 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.100 | 0.069 | 0.039 | 0.051 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.072 | 0.004 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.229 | 0.060 | 0.064 | 0.081 |
| Currently using implants | 0.041 | 0.004 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.462 | 0.097 | 0.033 | 0.049 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.042 | 0.003 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.281 | 0.084 | 0.035 | 0.048 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.124 | 0.007 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.531 | 0.055 | 0.111 | 0.138 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.078 | 0.005 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.338 | 0.063 | 0.069 | 0.088 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.117 | 0.006 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.439 | 0.054 | 0.104 | 0.130 |
| Unmet need total | 0.195 | 0.008 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.497 | 0.041 | 0.179 | 0.212 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.573 | 0.012 | 4,069 | 4,705 | 1.511 | 0.021 | 0.550 | 0.597 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.898 | 0.006 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.452 | 0.007 | 0.886 | 0.910 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.398 | 0.013 | 6,977 | 8,182 | 2.148 | 0.032 | 0.373 | 0.424 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 23.392 | 2.443 | 5,210 | 6,136 | 1.064 | 0.104 | 18.507 | 28.278 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 9.397 | 1.448 | 5,215 | 6,148 | 1.069 | 0.154 | 6.502 | 12.292 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 32.789 | 3.085 | 5,210 | 6,136 | 1.136 | 0.094 | 26.620 | 38.958 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 6.617 | 1.250 | 5,243 | 6,192 | 1.068 | 0.189 | 4.117 | 9.116 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 39.189 | 3.250 | 5,218 | 6,146 | 1.113 | 0.083 | 32.689 | 45.689 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 29.023 | 3.597 | 2,633 | 3,110 | 1.069 | 0.124 | 21.828 | 36.218 |
| Stillbirth rate | 9.777 | 1.791 | 2,633 | 3,110 | 0.940 | 0.183 | 6.195 | 13.360 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 19.407 | 3.209 | 2,607 | 3,084 | 1.136 | 0.165 | 12.989 | 25.825 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.946 | 0.009 | 1,000 | 1,166 | 1.197 | 0.009 | 0.929 | 0.963 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.760 | 0.018 | 1,000 | 1,166 | 1.353 | 0.024 | 0.724 | 0.797 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.050 | 0.009 | 1,000 | 1,166 | 1.234 | 0.170 | 0.033 | 0.067 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.958 | 0.009 | 1,000 | 1,166 | 1.443 | 0.010 | 0.939 | 0.976 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.944 | 0.008 | 1,000 | 1,166 | 1.136 | 0.009 | 0.928 | 0.961 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.786 | 0.018 | 1,027 | 1,197 | 1.356 | 0.022 | 0.751 | 0.822 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.800 | 0.017 | 1,027 | 1,197 | 1.322 | 0.021 | 0.766 | 0.833 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.190 | 0.016 | 1,027 | 1,197 | 1.237 | 0.082 | 0.158 | 0.221 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.710 | 0.018 | 1,000 | 1,166 | 1.233 | 0.025 | 0.674 | 0.745 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.709 | 0.018 | 1,000 | 1,166 | 1.262 | 0.026 | 0.673 | 0.745 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.650 | 0.012 | 6,977 | 8,182 | 2.088 | 0.018 | 0.626 | 0.673 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.988 | 0.006 | 501 | 591 | 1.144 | 0.006 | 0.977 | 0.999 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.955 | 0.010 | 501 | 591 | 1.075 | 0.010 | 0.935 | 0.975 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.878 | 0.018 | 501 | 591 | 1.227 | 0.020 | 0.842 | 0.913 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.772 | 0.024 | 501 | 591 | 1.298 | 0.031 | 0.724 | 0.820 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.868 | 0.018 | 501 | 591 | 1.208 | 0.021 | 0.832 | 0.904 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.477 | 0.027 | 501 | 591 | 1.230 | 0.057 | 0.423 | 0.532 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.594 | 0.035 | 276 | 336 | 1.187 | 0.059 | 0.524 | 0.664 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.329 | 0.038 | 276 | 336 | 1.326 | 0.115 | 0.254 | 0.405 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.061 | 0.007 | 1,307 | 1,561 | 1.109 | 0.119 | 0.047 | 0.076 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.247 | 0.015 | 1,307 | 1,561 | 1.229 | 0.061 | 0.217 | 0.277 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.104 | 0.010 | 1,306 | 1,558 | 1.108 | 0.096 | 0.084 | 0.123 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.012 | 0.004 | 1,306 | 1,558 | 1.210 | 0.299 | 0.005 | 0.020 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.217 | 0.015 | 1,312 | 1,568 | 1.245 | 0.069 | 0.187 | 0.247 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.541 | 0.036 | 279 | 328 | 1.191 | 0.066 | 0.470 | 0.613 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.448 | 0.022 | 697 | 812 | 1.190 | 0.050 | 0.403 | 0.493 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.491 | 0.018 | 1,161 | 1,387 | 1.225 | 0.038 | 0.454 | 0.528 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.140 | 0.008 | 2,660 | 3,110 | 1.187 | 0.057 | 0.124 | 0.156 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.296 | 0.013 | 2,660 | 3,110 | 1.483 | 0.044 | 0.270 | 0.322 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.071 | 0.012 | 585 | 676 | 1.100 | 0.165 | 0.048 | 0.095 |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.050 | 0.013 | 585 | 676 | 1.460 | 0.266 | 0.023 | 0.076 |

(Continued...)

Table B.7—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.516 | 0.012 | 6,977 | 8,182 | 2.042 | 0.024 | 0.492 | 0.541 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.453 | 0.013 | 3,418 | 3,999 | 1.513 | 0.028 | 0.427 | 0.479 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.215 | 0.010 | 2,514 | 2,979 | 1.238 | 0.049 | 0.194 | 0.235 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.525 | 0.014 | 4,907 | 5,695 | 1.957 | 0.027 | 0.498 | 0.553 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.022 | 0.002 | 6,977 | 8,182 | 1.134 | 0.091 | 0.018 | 0.026 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.732 | 0.011 | 6,977 | 8,182 | 2.106 | 0.015 | 0.710 | 0.754 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.456 | 0.012 | 6,977 | 8,182 | 2.029 | 0.027 | 0.432 | 0.480 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.439 | 0.011 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.621 | 0.025 | 0.417 | 0.461 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.186 | 0.007 | 6,977 | 8,182 | 1.526 | 0.038 | 0.172 | 0.201 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.577 | 0.013 | 5,367 | 6,276 | 1.873 | 0.022 | 0.552 | 0.602 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.276 | 0.014 | 2,321 | 2,858 | 1.489 | 0.050 | 0.248 | 0.304 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.077 | 0.007 | 2,321 | 2,858 | 1.327 | 0.095 | 0.062 | 0.092 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.013 | 0.003 | 2,321 | 2,858 | 1.191 | 0.218 | 0.007 | 0.018 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.296 | 0.015 | 2,017 | 2,328 | 1.443 | 0.050 | 0.267 | 0.325 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.218 | 0.014 | 2,017 | 2,328 | 1.525 | 0.064 | 0.190 | 0.246 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.119 | 0.011 | 2,356 | 2,685 | 1.619 | 0.091 | 0.097 | 0.141 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.476 | 0.017 | 2,356 | 2,685 | 1.637 | 0.035 | 0.442 | 0.509 |
| Literacy | 0.840 | 0.012 | 2,356 | 2,685 | 1.633 | 0.015 | 0.816 | 0.865 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.749 | 0.014 | 2,356 | 2,685 | 1.529 | 0.018 | 0.722 | 0.776 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.533 | 0.015 | 2,356 | 2,685 | 1.455 | 0.028 | 0.504 | 0.563 |
| Want no more children | 0.657 | 0.014 | 1,517 | 1,722 | 1.164 | 0.022 | 0.629 | 0.685 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.244 | 0.022 | 2,354 | 2,682 | 1.404 | 0.010 | 2.200 | 2.288 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.512 | 0.020 | 2,222 | 2,538 | 1.841 | 0.038 | 0.472 | 0.551 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.683 | 0.041 | 180 | 204 | 1.176 | 0.060 | 0.601 | 0.765 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.020 | 0.004 | 2,356 | 2,685 | 1.418 | 0.204 | 0.012 | 0.028 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.896 | 0.009 | 2,356 | 2,685 | 1.426 | 0.010 | 0.878 | 0.914 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.486 | 0.014 | 2,356 | 2,685 | 1.371 | 0.029 | 0.458 | 0.515 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.189 | 0.011 | 2,356 | 2,685 | 1.307 | 0.056 | 0.168 | 0.210 |

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Koshi Province sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.656 | 0.024 | 761 | 857 | 1.254 | 0.036 | 0.609 | 0.704 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.982 | 0.008 | 8,289 | 9,406 | 2.842 | 0.008 | 0.967 | 0.998 |
| Water available when needed | 0.883 | 0.015 | 8,289 | 9,406 | 1.972 | 0.017 | 0.853 | 0.912 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.768 | 0.017 | 8,289 | 9,406 | 1.719 | 0.022 | 0.735 | 0.801 |
| Using open defecation | 0.052 | 0.011 | 8,289 | 9,406 | 2.167 | 0.213 | 0.030 | 0.074 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.748 | 0.037 | 1,927 | 2,420 | 1.827 | 0.049 | 0.674 | 0.822 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.184 | 0.016 | 2,209 | 2,493 | 1.912 | 0.086 | 0.153 | 0.216 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.482 | 0.021 | 2,209 | 2,493 | 1.991 | 0.044 | 0.440 | 0.524 |
| Literacy | 0.813 | 0.018 | 2,209 | 2,493 | 2.141 | 0.022 | 0.778 | 0.849 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.587 | 0.021 | 2,209 | 2,493 | 2.032 | 0.036 | 0.545 | 0.630 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.104 | 0.010 | 2,209 | 2,493 | 1.543 | 0.097 | 0.084 | 0.124 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.200 | 0.127 | 6,310 | 7,129 | 1.360 | 0.058 | 1.947 | 2.454 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.030 | 0.004 | 2,209 | 2,493 | 1.214 | 0.146 | 0.022 | 0.039 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 2.936 | 0.103 | 462 | 518 | 1.484 | 0.035 | 2.730 | 3.142 |
| Median birth interval | 48.831 | 3.229 | 438 | 492 | 1.554 | 0.066 | 42.374 | 55.288 |
| Want no more children | 0.660 | 0.015 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.308 | 0.023 | 0.630 | 0.690 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.027 | 0.028 | 2,203 | 2,485 | 1.590 | 0.014 | 1.971 | 2.082 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.722 | 0.114 | 6,310 | 7,129 | 1.387 | 0.066 | 1.495 | 1.949 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.615 | 0.013 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.086 | 0.021 | 0.590 | 0.641 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.435 | 0.017 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.407 | 0.039 | 0.401 | 0.470 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.120 | 0.020 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 2.456 | 0.163 | 0.081 | 0.159 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.013 | 0.004 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.352 | 0.286 | 0.006 | 0.021 |
| Currently using pill | 0.056 | 0.006 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.142 | 0.115 | 0.043 | 0.068 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.121 | 0.009 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.136 | 0.075 | 0.102 | 0.139 |
| Currently using implants | 0.077 | 0.010 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.593 | 0.135 | 0.056 | 0.098 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.036 | 0.005 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.020 | 0.130 | 0.026 | 0.045 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.180 | 0.014 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.499 | 0.078 | 0.152 | 0.208 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.079 | 0.008 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.213 | 0.101 | 0.063 | 0.095 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.095 | 0.007 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.043 | 0.079 | 0.080 | 0.110 |
| Unmet need total | 0.174 | 0.010 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.100 | 0.059 | 0.154 | 0.194 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.552 | 0.021 | 1,325 | 1,490 | 1.512 | 0.038 | 0.510 | 0.593 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.929 | 0.009 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.355 | 0.009 | 0.912 | 0.946 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.341 | 0.019 | 2,209 | 2,493 | 1.882 | 0.056 | 0.303 | 0.379 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 19.690 | 4.341 | 1,562 | 1,755 | 1.082 | 0.220 | 11.008 | 28.371 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 8.312 | 2.731 | 1,560 | 1,752 | 1.107 | 0.329 | 2.849 | 13.775 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 28.002 | 5.322 | 1,564 | 1,757 | 1.139 | 0.190 | 17.358 | 38.645 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 5.826 | 2.195 | 1,547 | 1,733 | 1.001 | 0.377 | 1.436 | 10.217 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 33.665 | 6.320 | 1,564 | 1,757 | 1.251 | 0.188 | 21.026 | 46.304 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 28.493 | 7.387 | 805 | 898 | 1.106 | 0.259 | 13.719 | 43.267 |
| Stillbirth rate | 5.003 | 2.576 | 805 | 898 | 1.030 | 0.515 | 0.000 | 10.155 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 23.614 | 6.812 | 800 | 894 | 1.087 | 0.288 | 9.990 | 37.238 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.904 | 0.018 | 314 | 358 | 1.053 | 0.019 | 0.869 | 0.939 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.788 | 0.026 | 314 | 358 | 1.121 | 0.033 | 0.736 | 0.840 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.063 | 0.016 | 314 | 358 | 1.131 | 0.246 | 0.032 | 0.095 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.967 | 0.011 | 314 | 358 | 1.048 | 0.011 | 0.946 | 0.988 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.904 | 0.019 | 314 | 358 | 1.172 | 0.022 | 0.866 | 0.943 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.815 | 0.029 | 322 | 368 | 1.313 | 0.036 | 0.757 | 0.873 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.818 | 0.028 | 322 | 368 | 1.267 | 0.034 | 0.762 | 0.874 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.273 | 0.033 | 322 | 368 | 1.318 | 0.122 | 0.207 | 0.340 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.773 | 0.028 | 314 | 358 | 1.170 | 0.036 | 0.718 | 0.829 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.719 | 0.034 | 314 | 358 | 1.346 | 0.048 | 0.650 | 0.787 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.742 | 0.018 | 2,209 | 2,493 | 1.934 | 0.024 | 0.706 | 0.778 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.989 | 0.007 | 147 | 168 | 0.867 | 0.007 | 0.975 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.943 | 0.021 | 147 | 168 | 1.130 | 0.023 | 0.901 | 0.986 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.919 | 0.023 | 147 | 168 | 1.018 | 0.025 | 0.874 | 0.965 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.757 | 0.049 | 147 | 168 | 1.398 | 0.065 | 0.659 | 0.856 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.918 | 0.023 | 147 | 168 | 1.025 | 0.025 | 0.872 | 0.964 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.450 | 0.050 | 147 | 168 | 1.214 | 0.110 | 0.351 | 0.549 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.487 | 0.061 | 81 | 95 | 1.090 | 0.125 | 0.365 | 0.609 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.380 | 0.066 | 81 | 95 | 1.185 | 0.172 | 0.249 | 0.511 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.043 | 0.013 | 426 | 481 | 1.248 | 0.295 | 0.017 | 0.068 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.200 | 0.023 | 426 | 481 | 1.178 | 0.116 | 0.153 | 0.246 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.038 | 0.009 | 425 | 480 | 0.910 | 0.225 | 0.021 | 0.056 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.021 | 0.007 | 425 | 480 | 1.025 | 0.339 | 0.007 | 0.035 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.130 | 0.020 | 431 | 487 | 1.190 | 0.151 | 0.091 | 0.169 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.527 | 0.064 | 93 | 109 | 1.232 | 0.122 | 0.399 | 0.656 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.518 | 0.037 | 208 | 237 | 1.075 | 0.072 | 0.443 | 0.593 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.339 | 0.027 | 377 | 422 | 1.085 | 0.079 | 0.285 | 0.393 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.086 | 0.013 | 877 | 993 | 1.389 | 0.153 | 0.060 | 0.113 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.329 | 0.021 | 877 | 993 | 1.307 | 0.063 | 0.288 | 0.371 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.049 | 0.016 | 177 | 190 | 0.986 | 0.337 | 0.016 | 0.081 |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.045 | 0.016 | 177 | 190 | 0.977 | 0.346 | 0.014 | 0.077 |

(Continued...)

Table B.8—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.593 | 0.018 | 2,209 | 2,493 | 1.693 | 0.030 | 0.558 | 0.628 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.276 | 0.021 | 1,101 | 1,235 | 1.523 | 0.074 | 0.235 | 0.317 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.257 | 0.021 | 766 | 859 | 1.309 | 0.083 | 0.215 | 0.300 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.525 | 0.025 | 1,877 | 2,117 | 2.149 | 0.047 | 0.475 | 0.575 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.026 | 0.004 | 2,209 | 2,493 | 1.091 | 0.143 | 0.018 | 0.033 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.800 | 0.016 | 2,209 | 2,493 | 1.839 | 0.020 | 0.768 | 0.831 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.458 | 0.018 | 2,209 | 2,493 | 1.725 | 0.040 | 0.422 | 0.495 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.462 | 0.017 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.433 | 0.038 | 0.427 | 0.497 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.240 | 0.011 | 2,209 | 2,493 | 1.188 | 0.045 | 0.218 | 0.261 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.660 | 0.021 | 1,674 | 1,887 | 1.789 | 0.031 | 0.619 | 0.702 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.205 | 0.022 | 804 | 877 | 1.546 | 0.108 | 0.161 | 0.249 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.074 | 0.014 | 804 | 877 | 1.501 | 0.188 | 0.046 | 0.101 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.012 | 0.004 | 804 | 877 | 1.027 | 0.335 | 0.004 | 0.019 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.208 | 0.023 | 703 | 728 | 1.518 | 0.112 | 0.161 | 0.254 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.144 | 0.019 | 703 | 728 | 1.437 | 0.133 | 0.106 | 0.182 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.065 | 0.013 | 795 | 882 | 1.428 | 0.192 | 0.040 | 0.090 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.526 | 0.024 | 795 | 882 | 1.327 | 0.045 | 0.479 | 0.573 |
| Literacy | 0.900 | 0.016 | 795 | 882 | 1.488 | 0.018 | 0.868 | 0.932 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.712 | 0.024 | 795 | 882 | 1.494 | 0.034 | 0.664 | 0.760 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.542 | 0.017 | 795 | 882 | 0.964 | 0.031 | 0.508 | 0.576 |
| Want no more children | 0.676 | 0.025 | 496 | 558 | 1.206 | 0.038 | 0.625 | 0.727 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.145 | 0.026 | 794 | 881 | 1.183 | 0.012 | 2.092 | 2.197 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.374 | 0.030 | 758 | 843 | 1.681 | 0.079 | 0.315 | 0.433 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.585 | 0.070 | 58 | 59 | 1.078 | 0.120 | 0.444 | 0.726 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.012 | 0.005 | 795 | 882 | 1.337 | 0.427 | 0.002 | 0.023 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.857 | 0.017 | 795 | 882 | 1.387 | 0.020 | 0.823 | 0.892 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.500 | 0.024 | 795 | 882 | 1.366 | 0.048 | 0.452 | 0.549 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.166 | 0.015 | 795 | 882 | 1.162 | 0.092 | 0.135 | 0.196 |

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Madhesh Province sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.709 | 0.027 | 1,117 | 1,388 | 1.622 | 0.038 | 0.656 | 0.762 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.995 | 0.003 | 9,442 | 11,511 | 1.845 | 0.003 | 0.990 | 1.000 |
| Water available when needed | 0.941 | 0.008 | 9,442 | 11,511 | 1.470 | 0.009 | 0.924 | 0.957 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.634 | 0.019 | 9,442 | 11,511 | 1.606 | 0.029 | 0.597 | 0.672 |
| Using open defecation | 0.184 | 0.020 | 9,442 | 11,511 | 2.109 | 0.108 | 0.145 | 0.224 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.517 | 0.047 | 3,001 | 3,552 | 2.154 | 0.091 | 0.423 | 0.611 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.459 | 0.023 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 2.261 | 0.049 | 0.413 | 0.504 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.249 | 0.022 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 2.506 | 0.087 | 0.206 | 0.293 |
| Literacy | 0.465 | 0.023 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 2.334 | 0.050 | 0.418 | 0.512 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.619 | 0.023 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 2.340 | 0.037 | 0.574 | 0.665 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.020 | 0.003 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 1.167 | 0.164 | 0.013 | 0.026 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.657 | 0.117 | 7,015 | 8,457 | 1.326 | 0.044 | 2.422 | 2.891 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.067 | 0.006 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 1.164 | 0.087 | 0.055 | 0.078 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.977 | 0.111 | 484 | 561 | 1.482 | 0.028 | 3.755 | 4.200 |
| Median birth interval | 31.350 | 1.431 | 767 | 956 | 1.508 | 0.046 | 28.488 | 34.211 |
| Want no more children | 0.647 | 0.018 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.731 | 0.029 | 0.610 | 0.684 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.381 | 0.036 | 2,486 | 2,989 | 2.606 | 0.015 | 2.310 | 2.453 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.056 | 0.087 | 7,015 | 8,457 | 1.207 | 0.042 | 1.883 | 2.229 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.490 | 0.020 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.820 | 0.041 | 0.449 | 0.530 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.405 | 0.019 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.763 | 0.048 | 0.367 | 0.444 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.283 | 0.019 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.881 | 0.067 | 0.245 | 0.321 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.005 | 0.002 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.418 | 0.451 | 0.000 | 0.009 |
| Currently using pill | 0.026 | 0.003 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 0.969 | 0.133 | 0.019 | 0.033 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.048 | 0.006 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.339 | 0.133 | 0.035 | 0.061 |
| Currently using implants | 0.018 | 0.004 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.208 | 0.199 | 0.011 | 0.025 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.017 | 0.005 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.819 | 0.306 | 0.007 | 0.028 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.085 | 0.008 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.293 | 0.095 | 0.069 | 0.101 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.099 | 0.010 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.440 | 0.097 | 0.080 | 0.119 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.111 | 0.010 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.481 | 0.093 | 0.091 | 0.132 |
| Unmet need total | 0.211 | 0.015 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.596 | 0.069 | 0.182 | 0.240 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.578 | 0.021 | 1,435 | 1,695 | 1.624 | 0.037 | 0.536 | 0.621 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.861 | 0.012 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.534 | 0.014 | 0.837 | 0.884 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.577 | 0.023 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 2.357 | 0.040 | 0.530 | 0.624 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 27.178 | 3.862 | 2,271 | 2,769 | 1.054 | 0.142 | 19.455 | 34.901 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 11.090 | 2.579 | 2,284 | 2,789 | 1.199 | 0.233 | 5.931 | 16.249 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 38.268 | 5.229 | 2,271 | 2,769 | 1.230 | 0.137 | 27.811 | 48.725 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 5.162 | 1.805 | 2,337 | 2,857 | 1.228 | 0.350 | 1.552 | 8.772 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 43.233 | 5.306 | 2,274 | 2,773 | 1.187 | 0.123 | 32.621 | 53.844 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 35.025 | 5.532 | 1,158 | 1,419 | 1.049 | 0.158 | 23.960 | 46.090 |
| Stillbirth rate | 10.253 | 2.529 | 1,158 | 1,419 | 0.867 | 0.247 | 5.194 | 15.311 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 25.009 | 4.821 | 1,143 | 1,406 | 1.079 | 0.193 | 15.367 | 34.650 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.960 | 0.012 | 414 | 500 | 1.193 | 0.012 | 0.937 | 0.983 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.684 | 0.034 | 414 | 500 | 1.475 | 0.049 | 0.616 | 0.751 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.047 | 0.015 | 414 | 500 | 1.435 | 0.318 | 0.017 | 0.077 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.935 | 0.019 | 414 | 500 | 1.537 | 0.020 | 0.898 | 0.972 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.954 | 0.011 | 414 | 500 | 1.090 | 0.012 | 0.931 | 0.976 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.668 | 0.028 | 427 | 514 | 1.242 | 0.043 | 0.611 | 0.724 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.680 | 0.028 | 427 | 514 | 1.217 | 0.041 | 0.625 | 0.736 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.139 | 0.019 | 427 | 514 | 1.130 | 0.140 | 0.100 | 0.178 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.578 | 0.030 | 414 | 500 | 1.231 | 0.052 | 0.518 | 0.638 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.643 | 0.031 | 414 | 500 | 1.305 | 0.048 | 0.582 | 0.705 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.729 | 0.016 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 1.823 | 0.022 | 0.696 | 0.761 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.988 | 0.008 | 220 | 269 | 1.140 | 0.008 | 0.972 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.950 | 0.015 | 220 | 269 | 1.021 | 0.016 | 0.920 | 0.980 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.824 | 0.032 | 220 | 269 | 1.251 | 0.039 | 0.760 | 0.887 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.704 | 0.038 | 220 | 269 | 1.260 | 0.054 | 0.628 | 0.781 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.809 | 0.032 | 220 | 269 | 1.223 | 0.040 | 0.745 | 0.873 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.419 | 0.038 | 220 | 269 | 1.154 | 0.090 | 0.344 | 0.495 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.568 | 0.057 | 112 | 135 | 1.188 | 0.101 | 0.454 | 0.682 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.359 | 0.062 | 112 | 135 | 1.328 | 0.174 | 0.234 | 0.483 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.066 | 0.010 | 554 | 687 | 0.980 | 0.154 | 0.046 | 0.086 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.293 | 0.024 | 554 | 687 | 1.217 | 0.081 | 0.246 | 0.341 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.101 | 0.014 | 555 | 687 | 1.048 | 0.141 | 0.073 | 0.130 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 555 | 687 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.268 | 0.024 | 557 | 691 | 1.224 | 0.091 | 0.219 | 0.316 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.650 | 0.057 | 111 | 137 | 1.256 | 0.088 | 0.536 | 0.765 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.359 | 0.035 | 291 | 349 | 1.244 | 0.098 | 0.289 | 0.429 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.506 | 0.027 | 499 | 619 | 1.163 | 0.053 | 0.452 | 0.560 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.185 | 0.015 | 889 | 1,074 | 1.129 | 0.079 | 0.156 | 0.215 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.228 | 0.021 | 889 | 1,074 | 1.489 | 0.092 | 0.186 | 0.270 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.061 | 0.018 | 237 | 282 | 1.169 | 0.300 | 0.024 | 0.098 |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.028 | 0.011 | 237 | 282 | 1.054 | 0.403 | 0.006 | 0.051 |

(Continued...)

Table B.9—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.428 | 0.018 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 1.861 | 0.043 | 0.391 | 0.465 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.524 | 0.021 | 1,203 | 1,458 | 1.445 | 0.040 | 0.483 | 0.566 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.197 | 0.015 | 1,097 | 1,352 | 1.166 | 0.074 | 0.168 | 0.226 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.697 | 0.030 | 1,123 | 1,314 | 2.207 | 0.044 | 0.636 | 0.757 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.010 | 0.002 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 0.945 | 0.184 | 0.007 | 0.014 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.640 | 0.020 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 2.093 | 0.031 | 0.600 | 0.680 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.336 | 0.017 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 1.770 | 0.050 | 0.303 | 0.370 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.388 | 0.019 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.756 | 0.049 | 0.349 | 0.426 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.136 | 0.010 | 2,499 | 3,010 | 1.493 | 0.075 | 0.115 | 0.156 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.430 | 0.022 | 2,010 | 2,419 | 1.959 | 0.050 | 0.387 | 0.473 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.365 | 0.022 | 819 | 1,042 | 1.285 | 0.059 | 0.321 | 0.408 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.106 | 0.014 | 819 | 1,042 | 1.297 | 0.132 | 0.078 | 0.134 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.018 | 0.006 | 819 | 1,042 | 1.341 | 0.350 | 0.005 | 0.030 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.396 | 0.025 | 727 | 871 | 1.381 | 0.063 | 0.346 | 0.446 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.318 | 0.026 | 727 | 871 | 1.506 | 0.082 | 0.266 | 0.370 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.191 | 0.023 | 882 | 997 | 1.698 | 0.118 | 0.146 | 0.236 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.423 | 0.027 | 882 | 997 | 1.634 | 0.064 | 0.368 | 0.477 |
| Literacy | 0.758 | 0.025 | 882 | 997 | 1.739 | 0.033 | 0.707 | 0.808 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.721 | 0.025 | 882 | 997 | 1.674 | 0.035 | 0.671 | 0.772 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.515 | 0.023 | 882 | 997 | 1.356 | 0.044 | 0.470 | 0.561 |
| Want no more children | 0.681 | 0.022 | 560 | 631 | 1.091 | 0.032 | 0.638 | 0.724 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.424 | 0.043 | 882 | 997 | 1.553 | 0.018 | 2.338 | 2.510 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.684 | 0.027 | 793 | 902 | 1.626 | 0.039 | 0.631 | 0.738 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.700 | 0.090 | 40 | 48 | 1.221 | 0.129 | 0.520 | 0.881 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.014 | 0.005 | 882 | 997 | 1.202 | 0.343 | 0.004 | 0.023 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.883 | 0.016 | 882 | 997 | 1.474 | 0.018 | 0.851 | 0.915 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.416 | 0.023 | 882 | 997 | 1.367 | 0.055 | 0.371 | 0.461 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.151 | 0.018 | 882 | 997 | 1.496 | 0.120 | 0.115 | 0.187 |
| na = not applicable | | | | | | | | |

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Bagmati Province sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.707 | 0.032 | 610 | 825 | 1.563 | 0.045 | 0.643 | 0.770 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.975 | 0.007 | 7,920 | 11,131 | 1.824 | 0.007 | 0.962 | 0.989 |
| Water available when needed | 0.814 | 0.019 | 7,920 | 11,131 | 2.113 | 0.024 | 0.775 | 0.852 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.732 | 0.019 | 7,920 | 11,131 | 1.888 | 0.026 | 0.694 | 0.769 |
| Using open defecation | 0.026 | 0.008 | 7,920 | 11,131 | 2.154 | 0.327 | 0.009 | 0.043 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.927 | 0.013 | 3,230 | 5,695 | 1.460 | 0.014 | 0.901 | 0.953 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.169 | 0.015 | 2,106 | 3,062 | 1.893 | 0.092 | 0.138 | 0.200 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.573 | 0.026 | 2,106 | 3,062 | 2.390 | 0.045 | 0.522 | 0.625 |
| Literacy | 0.868 | 0.013 | 2,106 | 3,062 | 1.754 | 0.015 | 0.842 | 0.894 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.758 | 0.024 | 2,106 | 3,062 | 2.532 | 0.031 | 0.711 | 0.806 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.084 | 0.010 | 2,106 | 3,062 | 1.636 | 0.118 | 0.064 | 0.103 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.631 | 0.119 | 6,000 | 8,783 | 1.354 | 0.073 | 1.393 | 1.868 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.025 | 0.003 | 2,106 | 3,062 | 0.957 | 0.129 | 0.019 | 0.032 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 2.682 | 0.111 | 468 | 653 | 1.623 | 0.041 | 2.461 | 2.904 |
| Median birth interval | 54.883 | 2.336 | 333 | 437 | 1.144 | 0.043 | 50.210 | 59.556 |
| Want no more children | 0.714 | 0.018 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.511 | 0.025 | 0.679 | 0.750 |
| Ideal number of children | 1.846 | 0.025 | 2,092 | 3,031 | 1.806 | 0.014 | 1.795 | 1.896 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.337 | 0.105 | 6,000 | 8,783 | 1.335 | 0.078 | 1.127 | 1.546 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.662 | 0.019 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.516 | 0.028 | 0.625 | 0.699 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.446 | 0.019 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.490 | 0.043 | 0.408 | 0.485 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.057 | 0.007 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.187 | 0.125 | 0.043 | 0.071 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.064 | 0.010 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.653 | 0.163 | 0.043 | 0.085 |
| Currently using pill | 0.050 | 0.007 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.328 | 0.150 | 0.035 | 0.065 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.123 | 0.012 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.414 | 0.097 | 0.099 | 0.147 |
| Currently using implants | 0.071 | 0.009 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.363 | 0.127 | 0.053 | 0.089 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.067 | 0.008 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.306 | 0.126 | 0.050 | 0.084 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.215 | 0.014 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.322 | 0.065 | 0.187 | 0.243 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.043 | 0.005 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 0.980 | 0.120 | 0.032 | 0.053 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.117 | 0.010 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.221 | 0.086 | 0.097 | 0.138 |
| Unmet need total | 0.160 | 0.011 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.137 | 0.067 | 0.138 | 0.181 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.543 | 0.019 | 1,253 | 1,771 | 1.315 | 0.034 | 0.506 | 0.581 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.913 | 0.009 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.227 | 0.010 | 0.895 | 0.931 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.246 | 0.015 | 2,106 | 3,062 | 1.599 | 0.061 | 0.216 | 0.276 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 18.042 | 4.276 | 1,245 | 1,665 | 1.039 | 0.237 | 9.491 | 26.594 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 3.266 | 1.389 | 1,252 | 1,677 | 0.770 | 0.425 | 0.487 | 6.045 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 21.309 | 4.570 | 1,245 | 1,665 | 1.026 | 0.214 | 12.168 | 30.450 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 2.944 | 1.513 | 1,259 | 1,677 | 0.955 | 0.514 | 0.000 | 5.970 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 24.190 | 4.805 | 1,247 | 1,668 | 1.030 | 0.199 | 14.580 | 33.800 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 17.158 | 5.279 | 621 | 830 | 0.905 | 0.308 | 6.599 | 27.716 |
| Stillbirth rate | 6.066 | 2.367 | 621 | 830 | 0.731 | 0.390 | 1.332 | 10.799 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 11.159 | 4.760 | 614 | 825 | 1.079 | 0.427 | 1.639 | 20.680 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.934 | 0.019 | 216 | 295 | 1.135 | 0.021 | 0.896 | 0.972 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.888 | 0.029 | 216 | 295 | 1.334 | 0.032 | 0.831 | 0.946 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.136 | 0.037 | 216 | 295 | 1.586 | 0.274 | 0.061 | 0.210 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.963 | 0.013 | 216 | 295 | 1.036 | 0.014 | 0.936 | 0.990 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.886 | 0.023 | 216 | 295 | 1.063 | 0.026 | 0.840 | 0.932 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.883 | 0.028 | 219 | 299 | 1.286 | 0.032 | 0.827 | 0.940 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.866 | 0.031 | 219 | 299 | 1.311 | 0.035 | 0.805 | 0.928 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.328 | 0.041 | 219 | 299 | 1.250 | 0.126 | 0.246 | 0.411 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.739 | 0.042 | 216 | 295 | 1.397 | 0.057 | 0.655 | 0.823 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.667 | 0.043 | 216 | 295 | 1.320 | 0.064 | 0.582 | 0.752 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.568 | 0.024 | 2,106 | 3,062 | 2.183 | 0.042 | 0.521 | 0.615 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.988 | 0.008 | 107 | 134 | 0.724 | 0.008 | 0.972 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.907 | 0.031 | 107 | 134 | 1.047 | 0.035 | 0.844 | 0.969 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.879 | 0.037 | 107 | 134 | 1.102 | 0.042 | 0.805 | 0.953 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.841 | 0.040 | 107 | 134 | 1.051 | 0.047 | 0.762 | 0.920 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.850 | 0.042 | 107 | 134 | 1.146 | 0.050 | 0.766 | 0.934 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.603 | 0.059 | 107 | 134 | 1.164 | 0.097 | 0.486 | 0.720 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.588 | 0.059 | 69 | 106 | 1.036 | 0.101 | 0.469 | 0.706 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.396 | 0.075 | 69 | 106 | 1.326 | 0.191 | 0.245 | 0.546 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.047 | 0.014 | 304 | 417 | 1.048 | 0.298 | 0.019 | 0.075 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.176 | 0.024 | 304 | 417 | 1.039 | 0.135 | 0.129 | 0.224 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.045 | 0.013 | 304 | 417 | 1.069 | 0.281 | 0.020 | 0.071 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.032 | 0.013 | 304 | 417 | 1.196 | 0.406 | 0.006 | 0.058 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.105 | 0.021 | 305 | 420 | 1.142 | 0.199 | 0.063 | 0.147 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.426 | 0.072 | 61 | 82 | 1.129 | 0.169 | 0.282 | 0.571 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.517 | 0.042 | 151 | 208 | 1.040 | 0.082 | 0.432 | 0.602 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.425 | 0.035 | 264 | 359 | 1.087 | 0.083 | 0.354 | 0.495 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.040 | 0.007 | 841 | 1,265 | 1.075 | 0.180 | 0.025 | 0.054 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.509 | 0.021 | 841 | 1,265 | 1.223 | 0.041 | 0.468 | 0.551 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.039 | 0.020 | 167 | 229 | 1.260 | 0.496 | 0.000 | 0.079 |

(Continued...)

Table B.10—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.107 | 0.034 | 167 | 229 | 1.362 | 0.314 | 0.040 | 0.174 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.723 | 0.018 | 2,106 | 3,062 | 1.879 | 0.025 | 0.686 | 0.759 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.231 | 0.018 | 1,047 | 1,546 | 1.396 | 0.079 | 0.195 | 0.267 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.214 | 0.018 | 605 | 814 | 1.067 | 0.086 | 0.177 | 0.251 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.388 | 0.018 | 1,949 | 2,895 | 1.636 | 0.047 | 0.352 | 0.424 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.040 | 0.005 | 2,106 | 3,062 | 1.147 | 0.123 | 0.030 | 0.050 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.901 | 0.011 | 2,106 | 3,062 | 1.738 | 0.013 | 0.879 | 0.924 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.658 | 0.023 | 2,106 | 3,062 | 2.174 | 0.034 | 0.613 | 0.703 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.563 | 0.022 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.733 | 0.039 | 0.519 | 0.608 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.159 | 0.011 | 2,106 | 3,062 | 1.440 | 0.072 | 0.136 | 0.182 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.701 | 0.016 | 1,503 | 2,156 | 1.336 | 0.023 | 0.669 | 0.732 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.174 | 0.019 | 767 | 1,037 | 1.393 | 0.110 | 0.136 | 0.212 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.069 | 0.012 | 767 | 1,037 | 1.353 | 0.179 | 0.044 | 0.094 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.021 | 0.006 | 767 | 1,037 | 1.210 | 0.296 | 0.009 | 0.034 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.170 | 0.018 | 666 | 837 | 1.237 | 0.106 | 0.134 | 0.206 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.098 | 0.014 | 666 | 837 | 1.206 | 0.142 | 0.071 | 0.126 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.031 | 0.006 | 831 | 1,214 | 0.965 | 0.188 | 0.019 | 0.042 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.616 | 0.030 | 831 | 1,214 | 1.751 | 0.048 | 0.557 | 0.675 |
| Literacy | 0.954 | 0.010 | 831 | 1,214 | 1.373 | 0.010 | 0.934 | 0.974 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.847 | 0.022 | 831 | 1,214 | 1.734 | 0.026 | 0.804 | 0.890 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.455 | 0.028 | 831 | 1,214 | 1.644 | 0.063 | 0.398 | 0.512 |
| Want no more children | 0.662 | 0.023 | 505 | 686 | 1.110 | 0.035 | 0.615 | 0.708 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.037 | 0.030 | 828 | 1,206 | 1.314 | 0.015 | 1.977 | 2.097 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.294 | 0.022 | 815 | 1,195 | 1.389 | 0.075 | 0.250 | 0.338 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.742 | 0.046 | 82 | 143 | 0.953 | 0.062 | 0.650 | 0.835 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.031 | 0.009 | 831 | 1,214 | 1.426 | 0.275 | 0.014 | 0.049 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.963 | 0.007 | 831 | 1,214 | 1.070 | 0.007 | 0.949 | 0.977 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.693 | 0.029 | 831 | 1,214 | 1.779 | 0.041 | 0.636 | 0.750 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.124 | 0.013 | 831 | 1,214 | 1.130 | 0.104 | 0.098 | 0.150 |

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Gandaki Province sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.687 | 0.030 | 393 | 324 | 1.245 | 0.044 | 0.626 | 0.748 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.982 | 0.006 | 6,011 | 4,865 | 1.821 | 0.006 | 0.970 | 0.994 |
| Water available when needed | 0.826 | 0.021 | 6,011 | 4,865 | 2.060 | 0.025 | 0.785 | 0.867 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.794 | 0.016 | 6,011 | 4,865 | 1.565 | 0.020 | 0.763 | 0.826 |
| Using open defecation | 0.013 | 0.006 | 6,011 | 4,865 | 2.350 | 0.475 | 0.001 | 0.026 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.873 | 0.034 | 1,584 | 1,581 | 2.122 | 0.039 | 0.805 | 0.942 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.133 | 0.013 | 1,682 | 1,401 | 1.537 | 0.096 | 0.107 | 0.158 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.533 | 0.024 | 1,682 | 1,401 | 1.970 | 0.045 | 0.485 | 0.581 |
| Literacy | 0.880 | 0.013 | 1,682 | 1,401 | 1.609 | 0.015 | 0.854 | 0.905 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.804 | 0.018 | 1,682 | 1,401 | 1.910 | 0.023 | 0.767 | 0.841 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.078 | 0.008 | 1,682 | 1,401 | 1.233 | 0.104 | 0.062 | 0.094 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.388 | 0.100 | 4,799 | 4,012 | 1.185 | 0.072 | 1.188 | 1.588 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.031 | 0.004 | 1,682 | 1,401 | 0.955 | 0.131 | 0.023 | 0.039 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 2.921 | 0.101 | 383 | 294 | 1.450 | 0.035 | 2.718 | 3.124 |
| Median birth interval | 54.835 | 2.537 | 219 | 173 | 1.155 | 0.046 | 49.760 | 59.909 |
| Want no more children | 0.737 | 0.014 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.145 | 0.019 | 0.709 | 0.765 |
| Ideal number of children | 1.876 | 0.020 | 1,677 | 1,396 | 1.205 | 0.011 | 1.836 | 1.916 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.169 | 0.084 | 4,799 | 4,012 | 1.113 | 0.072 | 1.002 | 1.336 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.515 | 0.019 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.366 | 0.037 | 0.477 | 0.553 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.351 | 0.023 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.740 | 0.066 | 0.305 | 0.398 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.054 | 0.009 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.494 | 0.176 | 0.035 | 0.073 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.063 | 0.010 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.475 | 0.159 | 0.043 | 0.084 |
| Currently using pill | 0.050 | 0.007 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.144 | 0.140 | 0.036 | 0.064 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.062 | 0.008 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.197 | 0.130 | 0.046 | 0.079 |
| Currently using implants | 0.061 | 0.009 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.288 | 0.142 | 0.044 | 0.078 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.047 | 0.008 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.416 | 0.179 | 0.030 | 0.064 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.164 | 0.013 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.275 | 0.081 | 0.137 | 0.190 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.074 | 0.008 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.140 | 0.113 | 0.057 | 0.091 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.204 | 0.016 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.378 | 0.076 | 0.173 | 0.235 |
| Unmet need total | 0.278 | 0.017 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.339 | 0.061 | 0.244 | 0.312 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.443 | 0.027 | 1,025 | 830 | 1.725 | 0.061 | 0.389 | 0.497 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.941 | 0.008 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.229 | 0.009 | 0.925 | 0.957 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.253 | 0.017 | 1,682 | 1,401 | 1.583 | 0.066 | 0.219 | 0.286 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 8.459 | 3.487 | 955 | 762 | 0.831 | 0.412 | 1.485 | 15.433 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 10.289 | 3.251 | 952 | 758 | 0.904 | 0.316 | 3.786 | 16.792 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 18.748 | 5.505 | 956 | 763 | 0.939 | 0.294 | 7.739 | 29.758 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 4.567 | 2.679 | 988 | 784 | 1.267 | 0.587 | 0.000 | 9.925 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 23.230 | 5.892 | 956 | 763 | 0.929 | 0.254 | 11.447 | 35.014 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 13.424 | 5.174 | 420 | 338 | 0.909 | 0.385 | 3.075 | 23.773 |
| Stillbirth rate | 13.424 | 5.174 | 420 | 338 | 0.909 | 0.385 | 3.075 | 23.773 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 0.000 | 0.000 | 414 | 334 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.967 | 0.017 | 144 | 117 | 1.159 | 0.018 | 0.932 | 1.000 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.846 | 0.031 | 144 | 117 | 1.030 | 0.037 | 0.783 | 0.908 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.099 | 0.026 | 144 | 117 | 1.049 | 0.265 | 0.047 | 0.152 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.975 | 0.013 | 144 | 117 | 0.991 | 0.013 | 0.949 | 1.000 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.925 | 0.022 | 144 | 117 | 0.992 | 0.024 | 0.881 | 0.968 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.877 | 0.031 | 144 | 117 | 1.118 | 0.035 | 0.815 | 0.938 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.892 | 0.030 | 144 | 117 | 1.163 | 0.034 | 0.832 | 0.952 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.203 | 0.039 | 144 | 117 | 1.156 | 0.191 | 0.125 | 0.280 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.764 | 0.042 | 144 | 117 | 1.189 | 0.055 | 0.679 | 0.848 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.791 | 0.040 | 144 | 117 | 1.183 | 0.051 | 0.710 | 0.871 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.616 | 0.031 | 1,682 | 1,401 | 2.640 | 0.051 | 0.553 | 0.678 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 1.000 | 0.000 | 69 | 51 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 1.000 | 0.000 | 69 | 51 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.990 | 0.010 | 69 | 51 | 0.774 | 0.010 | 0.971 | 1.000 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.935 | 0.024 | 69 | 51 | 0.774 | 0.026 | 0.887 | 0.983 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.976 | 0.017 | 69 | 51 | 0.868 | 0.017 | 0.942 | 1.000 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.792 | 0.047 | 69 | 51 | 0.921 | 0.060 | 0.697 | 0.886 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.487 | 0.111 | 33 | 26 | 1.191 | 0.228 | 0.264 | 0.709 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.231 | 0.097 | 33 | 26 | 1.128 | 0.422 | 0.036 | 0.426 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.069 | 0.020 | 222 | 182 | 1.209 | 0.292 | 0.029 | 0.109 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.197 | 0.042 | 222 | 182 | 1.481 | 0.212 | 0.114 | 0.281 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.040 | 0.016 | 222 | 182 | 1.190 | 0.392 | 0.009 | 0.071 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.008 | 0.005 | 222 | 182 | 0.772 | 0.583 | 0.000 | 0.017 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.181 | 0.033 | 222 | 182 | 1.278 | 0.184 | 0.114 | 0.247 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.637 | 0.076 | 42 | 35 | 1.017 | 0.120 | 0.484 | 0.790 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.565 | 0.061 | 102 | 81 | 1.225 | 0.107 | 0.444 | 0.686 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.307 | 0.038 | 205 | 168 | 1.197 | 0.123 | 0.232 | 0.382 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.045 | 0.008 | 669 | 556 | 0.942 | 0.167 | 0.030 | 0.061 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.469 | 0.025 | 669 | 556 | 1.301 | 0.054 | 0.418 | 0.519 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.032 | 0.017 | 134 | 112 | 1.110 | 0.527 | 0.000 | 0.066 |

(Continued...)

Table B.11—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.104 | 0.032 | 134 | 112 | 1.221 | 0.311 | 0.039 | 0.168 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.675 | 0.024 | 1,682 | 1,401 | 2.110 | 0.036 | 0.626 | 0.723 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.251 | 0.026 | 828 | 689 | 1.746 | 0.105 | 0.198 | 0.304 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.258 | 0.027 | 410 | 331 | 1.220 | 0.104 | 0.205 | 0.312 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.450 | 0.023 | 1,620 | 1,353 | 1.862 | 0.051 | 0.404 | 0.496 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.030 | 0.006 | 1,682 | 1,401 | 1.467 | 0.204 | 0.018 | 0.042 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.924 | 0.010 | 1,682 | 1,401 | 1.531 | 0.011 | 0.904 | 0.943 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.657 | 0.022 | 1,682 | 1,401 | 1.906 | 0.034 | 0.613 | 0.702 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.590 | 0.018 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.284 | 0.030 | 0.555 | 0.626 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.158 | 0.013 | 1,682 | 1,401 | 1.422 | 0.080 | 0.132 | 0.183 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.743 | 0.015 | 1,273 | 1,046 | 1.229 | 0.020 | 0.713 | 0.774 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.150 | 0.014 | 610 | 496 | 0.967 | 0.093 | 0.122 | 0.177 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.061 | 0.013 | 610 | 496 | 1.300 | 0.206 | 0.036 | 0.086 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.016 | 0.006 | 610 | 496 | 1.167 | 0.375 | 0.004 | 0.027 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.163 | 0.017 | 548 | 417 | 1.058 | 0.103 | 0.129 | 0.196 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.117 | 0.016 | 548 | 417 | 1.159 | 0.136 | 0.085 | 0.149 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.029 | 0.011 | 505 | 387 | 1.465 | 0.376 | 0.007 | 0.051 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.618 | 0.032 | 505 | 387 | 1.488 | 0.052 | 0.554 | 0.683 |
| Literacy | 0.966 | 0.008 | 505 | 387 | 1.011 | 0.008 | 0.950 | 0.982 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.821 | 0.021 | 505 | 387 | 1.206 | 0.025 | 0.780 | 0.862 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.448 | 0.029 | 505 | 387 | 1.313 | 0.065 | 0.390 | 0.506 |
| Want no more children | 0.695 | 0.028 | 338 | 263 | 1.126 | 0.041 | 0.638 | 0.751 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.036 | 0.030 | 504 | 385 | 1.111 | 0.015 | 1.976 | 2.095 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.262 | 0.026 | 498 | 383 | 1.321 | 0.100 | 0.210 | 0.314 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.732 | 0.064 | 59 | 44 | 1.090 | 0.087 | 0.605 | 0.859 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.047 | 0.011 | 505 | 387 | 1.157 | 0.233 | 0.025 | 0.068 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.961 | 0.009 | 505 | 387 | 1.081 | 0.010 | 0.942 | 0.979 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.606 | 0.030 | 505 | 387 | 1.360 | 0.049 | 0.547 | 0.665 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.159 | 0.018 | 505 | 387 | 1.104 | 0.113 | 0.123 | 0.195 |
| na = not applicable | | | | | | | | |

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Lumbini Province sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.771 | 0.020 | 751 | 880 | 1.155 | 0.026 | 0.731 | 0.812 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.949 | 0.019 | 8,028 | 9,462 | 3.325 | 0.020 | 0.911 | 0.987 |
| Water available when needed | 0.926 | 0.012 | 8,028 | 9,462 | 2.030 | 0.013 | 0.902 | 0.951 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.760 | 0.020 | 8,028 | 9,462 | 1.919 | 0.026 | 0.720 | 0.799 |
| Using open defecation | 0.062 | 0.016 | 8,028 | 9,462 | 2.556 | 0.260 | 0.030 | 0.095 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.770 | 0.039 | 2,285 | 2,861 | 1.894 | 0.051 | 0.692 | 0.849 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.223 | 0.016 | 2,266 | 2,691 | 1.869 | 0.073 | 0.190 | 0.256 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.411 | 0.023 | 2,266 | 2,691 | 2.217 | 0.056 | 0.365 | 0.457 |
| Literacy | 0.788 | 0.019 | 2,266 | 2,691 | 2.210 | 0.024 | 0.750 | 0.826 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.672 | 0.022 | 2,266 | 2,691 | 2.183 | 0.032 | 0.629 | 0.715 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.077 | 0.011 | 2,266 | 2,691 | 1.975 | 0.144 | 0.055 | 0.099 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.949 | 0.114 | 6,454 | 7,657 | 1.288 | 0.058 | 1.721 | 2.177 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.035 | 0.004 | 2,266 | 2,691 | 1.034 | 0.114 | 0.027 | 0.043 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.179 | 0.107 | 435 | 515 | 1.492 | 0.034 | 2.966 | 3.392 |
| Median birth interval | 44.306 | 2.576 | 418 | 494 | 1.332 | 0.058 | 39.155 | 49.457 |
| Want no more children | 0.708 | 0.011 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.043 | 0.016 | 0.685 | 0.731 |
| Ideal number of children | 1.993 | 0.032 | 2,264 | 2,688 | 2.221 | 0.016 | 1.929 | 2.058 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.546 | 0.086 | 6,454 | 7,657 | 1.156 | 0.056 | 1.374 | 1.718 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.565 | 0.020 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.668 | 0.035 | 0.525 | 0.606 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.430 | 0.020 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.638 | 0.046 | 0.391 | 0.469 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.128 | 0.016 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.948 | 0.123 | 0.097 | 0.160 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.016 | 0.004 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.272 | 0.243 | 0.008 | 0.024 |
| Currently using pill | 0.055 | 0.006 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.097 | 0.110 | 0.043 | 0.067 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.082 | 0.009 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.343 | 0.109 | 0.064 | 0.100 |
| Currently using implants | 0.071 | 0.009 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.441 | 0.126 | 0.053 | 0.089 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.058 | 0.007 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.156 | 0.112 | 0.045 | 0.072 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.136 | 0.013 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.627 | 0.099 | 0.109 | 0.163 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.068 | 0.007 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.174 | 0.105 | 0.054 | 0.082 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.164 | 0.014 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.539 | 0.084 | 0.136 | 0.192 |
| Unmet need total | 0.232 | 0.016 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.581 | 0.070 | 0.200 | 0.264 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.539 | 0.021 | 1,362 | 1,611 | 1.541 | 0.039 | 0.497 | 0.581 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.918 | 0.009 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.355 | 0.010 | 0.900 | 0.936 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.270 | 0.018 | 2,266 | 2,691 | 1.946 | 0.067 | 0.234 | 0.306 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 23.739 | 4.511 | 1,545 | 1,813 | 1.065 | 0.190 | 14.717 | 32.761 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 10.216 | 2.387 | 1,545 | 1,814 | 0.944 | 0.234 | 5.442 | 14.990 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 33.955 | 4.734 | 1,545 | 1,813 | 0.941 | 0.139 | 24.487 | 43.422 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 7.665 | 2.398 | 1,559 | 1,829 | 1.072 | 0.313 | 2.869 | 12.462 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 41.360 | 4.586 | 1,549 | 1,819 | 0.842 | 0.111 | 32.189 | 50.531 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 31.970 | 6.166 | 772 | 904 | 0.983 | 0.193 | 19.638 | 44.302 |
| Stillbirth rate | 20.707 | 5.179 | 772 | 904 | 1.012 | 0.250 | 10.350 | 31.065 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 11.487 | 4.366 | 757 | 886 | 1.128 | 0.380 | 2.756 | 20.219 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.968 | 0.014 | 278 | 329 | 1.299 | 0.014 | 0.940 | 0.995 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.869 | 0.022 | 278 | 329 | 1.072 | 0.025 | 0.826 | 0.913 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.033 | 0.010 | 278 | 329 | 0.924 | 0.302 | 0.013 | 0.052 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.972 | 0.011 | 278 | 329 | 1.059 | 0.011 | 0.950 | 0.993 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.957 | 0.014 | 278 | 329 | 1.162 | 0.015 | 0.929 | 0.985 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.844 | 0.032 | 283 | 335 | 1.430 | 0.037 | 0.781 | 0.907 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.869 | 0.029 | 283 | 335 | 1.436 | 0.033 | 0.811 | 0.927 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.136 | 0.022 | 283 | 335 | 1.097 | 0.164 | 0.092 | 0.181 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.772 | 0.028 | 278 | 329 | 1.123 | 0.037 | 0.716 | 0.829 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.751 | 0.029 | 278 | 329 | 1.109 | 0.038 | 0.693 | 0.808 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.603 | 0.028 | 2,266 | 2,691 | 2.681 | 0.046 | 0.547 | 0.658 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.988 | 0.012 | 144 | 172 | 1.325 | 0.012 | 0.964 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.966 | 0.017 | 144 | 172 | 1.109 | 0.017 | 0.933 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.908 | 0.028 | 144 | 172 | 1.154 | 0.031 | 0.852 | 0.963 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.886 | 0.029 | 144 | 172 | 1.086 | 0.032 | 0.829 | 0.943 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.925 | 0.024 | 144 | 172 | 1.093 | 0.026 | 0.877 | 0.973 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.576 | 0.048 | 144 | 172 | 1.181 | 0.084 | 0.479 | 0.673 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.650 | 0.065 | 74 | 84 | 1.123 | 0.100 | 0.520 | 0.780 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.369 | 0.063 | 74 | 84 | 1.122 | 0.171 | 0.243 | 0.495 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.074 | 0.017 | 370 | 435 | 1.223 | 0.225 | 0.041 | 0.107 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.251 | 0.029 | 370 | 435 | 1.273 | 0.116 | 0.193 | 0.310 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.162 | 0.025 | 367 | 431 | 1.214 | 0.153 | 0.112 | 0.211 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.003 | 0.003 | 367 | 431 | 1.078 | 0.998 | 0.000 | 0.009 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.233 | 0.031 | 370 | 435 | 1.355 | 0.131 | 0.172 | 0.295 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.363 | 0.070 | 63 | 73 | 1.140 | 0.192 | 0.223 | 0.502 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.523 | 0.042 | 213 | 253 | 1.226 | 0.081 | 0.438 | 0.607 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.489 | 0.035 | 334 | 392 | 1.259 | 0.071 | 0.420 | 0.558 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.118 | 0.014 | 899 | 1,060 | 1.255 | 0.115 | 0.091 | 0.145 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.323 | 0.025 | 899 | 1,060 | 1.584 | 0.077 | 0.274 | 0.373 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.076 | 0.024 | 171 | 199 | 1.171 | 0.316 | 0.028 | 0.124 |

(Continued...)

Table B.12—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.067 | 0.024 | 171 | 199 | 1.243 | 0.358 | 0.019 | 0.115 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.519 | 0.025 | 2,266 | 2,691 | 2.417 | 0.049 | 0.468 | 0.570 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.444 | 0.027 | 1,120 | 1,318 | 1.845 | 0.062 | 0.389 | 0.499 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.230 | 0.020 | 737 | 862 | 1.276 | 0.089 | 0.189 | 0.271 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.506 | 0.020 | 1,935 | 2,295 | 1.788 | 0.040 | 0.465 | 0.547 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.030 | 0.004 | 2,266 | 2,691 | 1.019 | 0.122 | 0.022 | 0.037 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.799 | 0.021 | 2,266 | 2,691 | 2.491 | 0.026 | 0.757 | 0.841 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.524 | 0.025 | 2,266 | 2,691 | 2.339 | 0.047 | 0.475 | 0.573 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.459 | 0.019 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.609 | 0.042 | 0.420 | 0.498 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.212 | 0.016 | 2,266 | 2,691 | 1.806 | 0.073 | 0.181 | 0.243 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.659 | 0.021 | 1,709 | 2,020 | 1.825 | 0.032 | 0.617 | 0.701 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.234 | 0.021 | 777 | 947 | 1.410 | 0.092 | 0.191 | 0.277 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.063 | 0.010 | 777 | 947 | 1.091 | 0.151 | 0.044 | 0.082 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.012 | 0.004 | 777 | 947 | 0.960 | 0.315 | 0.004 | 0.019 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.254 | 0.022 | 670 | 753 | 1.329 | 0.088 | 0.209 | 0.299 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.159 | 0.022 | 670 | 753 | 1.530 | 0.136 | 0.116 | 0.202 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.069 | 0.016 | 718 | 812 | 1.700 | 0.234 | 0.037 | 0.101 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.495 | 0.032 | 718 | 812 | 1.710 | 0.065 | 0.431 | 0.559 |
| Literacy | 0.905 | 0.018 | 718 | 812 | 1.635 | 0.020 | 0.870 | 0.941 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.746 | 0.025 | 718 | 812 | 1.517 | 0.033 | 0.697 | 0.795 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.541 | 0.027 | 718 | 812 | 1.464 | 0.050 | 0.487 | 0.596 |
| Want no more children | 0.640 | 0.025 | 487 | 551 | 1.139 | 0.039 | 0.590 | 0.690 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.198 | 0.041 | 718 | 812 | 1.397 | 0.019 | 2.115 | 2.280 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.429 | 0.033 | 697 | 789 | 1.738 | 0.076 | 0.364 | 0.495 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.665 | 0.052 | 75 | 84 | 0.940 | 0.078 | 0.561 | 0.768 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.018 | 0.005 | 718 | 812 | 1.009 | 0.275 | 0.008 | 0.029 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.927 | 0.011 | 718 | 812 | 1.137 | 0.012 | 0.905 | 0.949 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.534 | 0.026 | 718 | 812 | 1.399 | 0.049 | 0.482 | 0.586 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.227 | 0.021 | 718 | 812 | 1.321 | 0.091 | 0.185 | 0.268 |

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Karnali Province sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.887 | 0.018 | 856 | 387 | 1.467 | 0.020 | 0.851 | 0.922 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.949 | 0.012 | 7,301 | 3,334 | 2.062 | 0.013 | 0.925 | 0.973 |
| Water available when needed | 0.744 | 0.023 | 7,301 | 3,334 | 2.002 | 0.031 | 0.698 | 0.790 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.740 | 0.019 | 7,301 | 3,334 | 1.748 | 0.026 | 0.702 | 0.779 |
| Using open defecation | 0.039 | 0.007 | 7,301 | 3,334 | 1.433 | 0.187 | 0.024 | 0.053 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.384 | 0.070 | 1,694 | 856 | 2.614 | 0.183 | 0.244 | 0.525 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.282 | 0.018 | 1,978 | 909 | 1.788 | 0.064 | 0.245 | 0.318 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.408 | 0.023 | 1,978 | 909 | 2.106 | 0.057 | 0.361 | 0.455 |
| Literacy | 0.732 | 0.022 | 1,978 | 909 | 2.222 | 0.030 | 0.688 | 0.776 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.422 | 0.033 | 1,978 | 909 | 2.984 | 0.079 | 0.356 | 0.489 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.107 | 0.011 | 1,978 | 909 | 1.537 | 0.100 | 0.085 | 0.128 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.570 | 0.176 | 5,456 | 2,515 | 1.483 | 0.069 | 2.218 | 2.922 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.051 | 0.004 | 1,978 | 909 | 0.848 | 0.082 | 0.043 | 0.060 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 4.319 | 0.155 | 366 | 164 | 1.528 | 0.036 | 4.008 | 4.629 |
| Median birth interval | 39.821 | 1.706 | 539 | 237 | 1.310 | 0.043 | 36.408 | 43.233 |
| Want no more children | 0.730 | 0.013 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.123 | 0.018 | 0.705 | 0.756 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.139 | 0.031 | 1,972 | 907 | 1.750 | 0.015 | 2.076 | 2.201 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.767 | 0.114 | 5,456 | 2,515 | 1.254 | 0.064 | 1.540 | 1.994 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.553 | 0.015 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.184 | 0.027 | 0.522 | 0.583 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.459 | 0.016 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.280 | 0.036 | 0.427 | 0.492 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.035 | 0.006 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.185 | 0.161 | 0.024 | 0.046 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.101 | 0.012 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.601 | 0.123 | 0.076 | 0.126 |
| Currently using pill | 0.041 | 0.007 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.274 | 0.158 | 0.028 | 0.054 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.154 | 0.014 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.460 | 0.088 | 0.126 | 0.181 |
| Currently using implants | 0.082 | 0.012 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.656 | 0.143 | 0.059 | 0.106 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.033 | 0.007 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.450 | 0.202 | 0.020 | 0.046 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.093 | 0.012 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.614 | 0.130 | 0.069 | 0.117 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.084 | 0.009 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.227 | 0.104 | 0.067 | 0.102 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.148 | 0.011 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.233 | 0.076 | 0.125 | 0.170 |
| Unmet need total | 0.232 | 0.014 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.254 | 0.059 | 0.204 | 0.259 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.586 | 0.018 | 1,184 | 542 | 1.279 | 0.031 | 0.549 | 0.623 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.901 | 0.009 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.117 | 0.010 | 0.884 | 0.919 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.330 | 0.017 | 1,978 | 909 | 1.593 | 0.051 | 0.296 | 0.364 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 25.788 | 4.138 | 1,697 | 756 | 1.011 | 0.160 | 17.512 | 34.064 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 10.536 | 3.273 | 1,704 | 760 | 1.167 | 0.311 | 3.990 | 17.083 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 36.325 | 5.945 | 1,698 | 757 | 1.194 | 0.164 | 24.435 | 48.215 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 9.945 | 3.446 | 1,711 | 765 | 1.473 | 0.346 | 3.053 | 16.836 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 45.908 | 7.951 | 1,701 | 758 | 1.422 | 0.173 | 30.006 | 61.810 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 24.139 | 4.919 | 867 | 385 | 0.812 | 0.204 | 14.302 | 33.976 |
| Stillbirth rate | 11.542 | 3.642 | 867 | 385 | 0.853 | 0.316 | 4.258 | 18.826 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 12.744 | 3.253 | 856 | 381 | 0.843 | 0.255 | 6.239 | 19.249 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.910 | 0.018 | 334 | 149 | 1.133 | 0.019 | 0.875 | 0.946 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.791 | 0.025 | 334 | 149 | 1.141 | 0.032 | 0.740 | 0.842 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.017 | 0.009 | 334 | 149 | 1.261 | 0.526 | 0.000 | 0.035 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.954 | 0.014 | 334 | 149 | 1.209 | 0.015 | 0.926 | 0.982 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.918 | 0.015 | 334 | 149 | 0.989 | 0.016 | 0.889 | 0.948 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.724 | 0.040 | 341 | 152 | 1.644 | 0.056 | 0.643 | 0.804 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.722 | 0.039 | 341 | 152 | 1.596 | 0.054 | 0.643 | 0.800 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.041 | 0.013 | 341 | 152 | 1.236 | 0.328 | 0.014 | 0.068 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.579 | 0.040 | 334 | 149 | 1.483 | 0.069 | 0.499 | 0.660 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.606 | 0.038 | 334 | 149 | 1.422 | 0.063 | 0.529 | 0.682 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.826 | 0.021 | 1,978 | 909 | 2.455 | 0.025 | 0.784 | 0.868 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.974 | 0.013 | 173 | 79 | 1.064 | 0.013 | 0.948 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.965 | 0.018 | 173 | 79 | 1.264 | 0.018 | 0.930 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.921 | 0.024 | 173 | 79 | 1.173 | 0.026 | 0.873 | 0.969 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.839 | 0.031 | 173 | 79 | 1.124 | 0.037 | 0.777 | 0.902 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.919 | 0.024 | 173 | 79 | 1.175 | 0.027 | 0.870 | 0.967 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.558 | 0.038 | 173 | 79 | 1.005 | 0.069 | 0.481 | 0.634 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.564 | 0.069 | 87 | 38 | 1.264 | 0.122 | 0.426 | 0.702 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.539 | 0.061 | 87 | 38 | 1.115 | 0.113 | 0.417 | 0.662 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.086 | 0.016 | 432 | 195 | 1.094 | 0.192 | 0.053 | 0.119 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.358 | 0.026 | 432 | 195 | 1.057 | 0.072 | 0.306 | 0.410 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.038 | 0.009 | 432 | 195 | 0.938 | 0.229 | 0.021 | 0.055 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.007 | 0.004 | 432 | 195 | 0.992 | 0.584 | 0.000 | 0.015 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.177 | 0.024 | 432 | 195 | 1.186 | 0.135 | 0.129 | 0.224 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.738 | 0.059 | 78 | 34 | 1.166 | 0.079 | 0.621 | 0.855 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.498 | 0.040 | 251 | 114 | 1.266 | 0.080 | 0.418 | 0.579 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.397 | 0.028 | 397 | 179 | 1.183 | 0.071 | 0.340 | 0.453 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.101 | 0.015 | 688 | 321 | 1.278 | 0.145 | 0.071 | 0.130 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.237 | 0.027 | 688 | 321 | 1.670 | 0.114 | 0.183 | 0.290 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.022 | 0.010 | 223 | 100 | 0.987 | 0.448 | 0.002 | 0.041 |

(Continued...)

Table B.13—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.034 | 0.014 | 223 | 100 | 1.133 | 0.408 | 0.006 | 0.062 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.433 | 0.027 | 1,978 | 909 | 2.427 | 0.062 | 0.379 | 0.488 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.212 | 0.017 | 973 | 450 | 1.303 | 0.081 | 0.178 | 0.246 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.280 | 0.015 | 831 | 371 | 0.923 | 0.054 | 0.250 | 0.311 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.628 | 0.024 | 1,659 | 768 | 2.052 | 0.039 | 0.580 | 0.677 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.025 | 0.005 | 1,978 | 909 | 1.486 | 0.209 | 0.015 | 0.035 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.815 | 0.013 | 1,978 | 909 | 1.521 | 0.016 | 0.789 | 0.842 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.378 | 0.027 | 1,978 | 909 | 2.429 | 0.070 | 0.324 | 0.431 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.515 | 0.023 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.770 | 0.044 | 0.469 | 0.561 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.254 | 0.013 | 1,978 | 909 | 1.300 | 0.050 | 0.229 | 0.280 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.642 | 0.018 | 1,506 | 691 | 1.433 | 0.028 | 0.606 | 0.677 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.167 | 0.016 | 701 | 324 | 1.129 | 0.095 | 0.136 | 0.199 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.095 | 0.014 | 701 | 324 | 1.252 | 0.146 | 0.067 | 0.123 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.009 | 0.004 | 701 | 324 | 1.196 | 0.479 | 0.000 | 0.017 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.197 | 0.018 | 615 | 272 | 1.118 | 0.091 | 0.161 | 0.232 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.165 | 0.019 | 615 | 272 | 1.285 | 0.117 | 0.126 | 0.203 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.051 | 0.013 | 604 | 266 | 1.403 | 0.246 | 0.026 | 0.076 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.572 | 0.034 | 604 | 266 | 1.672 | 0.059 | 0.505 | 0.640 |
| Literacy | 0.932 | 0.013 | 604 | 266 | 1.315 | 0.014 | 0.905 | 0.959 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.655 | 0.034 | 604 | 266 | 1.758 | 0.052 | 0.587 | 0.724 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.438 | 0.026 | 604 | 266 | 1.296 | 0.060 | 0.386 | 0.491 |
| Want no more children | 0.690 | 0.027 | 425 | 185 | 1.189 | 0.039 | 0.637 | 0.744 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.267 | 0.033 | 604 | 266 | 1.122 | 0.015 | 2.201 | 2.334 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.464 | 0.033 | 587 | 259 | 1.609 | 0.071 | 0.398 | 0.531 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.763 | 0.077 | 52 | 24 | 1.288 | 0.101 | 0.608 | 0.917 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.013 | 0.005 | 604 | 266 | 1.143 | 0.412 | 0.002 | 0.023 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.922 | 0.012 | 604 | 266 | 1.064 | 0.013 | 0.898 | 0.945 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.516 | 0.037 | 604 | 266 | 1.825 | 0.072 | 0.441 | 0.590 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.248 | 0.023 | 604 | 266 | 1.287 | 0.091 | 0.203 | 0.294 |

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Sudurpashchim Province sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.815 | 0.026 | 757 | 460 | 1.622 | 0.031 | 0.764 | 0.866 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.971 | 0.011 | 7,465 | 4,611 | 2.629 | 0.011 | 0.949 | 0.993 |
| Water available when needed | 0.896 | 0.011 | 7,465 | 4,611 | 1.395 | 0.012 | 0.873 | 0.918 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.709 | 0.022 | 7,465 | 4,611 | 1.943 | 0.031 | 0.665 | 0.754 |
| Using open defecation | 0.033 | 0.007 | 7,465 | 4,611 | 1.585 | 0.213 | 0.019 | 0.047 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.482 | 0.071 | 1,058 | 633 | 2.094 | 0.147 | 0.341 | 0.624 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.311 | 0.015 | 2,105 | 1,279 | 1.461 | 0.047 | 0.281 | 0.340 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.410 | 0.022 | 2,105 | 1,279 | 2.008 | 0.053 | 0.367 | 0.453 |
| Literacy | 0.736 | 0.016 | 2,105 | 1,279 | 1.683 | 0.022 | 0.703 | 0.768 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.487 | 0.027 | 2,105 | 1,279 | 2.490 | 0.056 | 0.433 | 0.541 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.088 | 0.009 | 2,105 | 1,279 | 1.522 | 0.107 | 0.069 | 0.107 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.265 | 0.125 | 5,887 | 3,586 | 1.327 | 0.055 | 2.016 | 2.515 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.038 | 0.005 | 2,105 | 1,279 | 1.202 | 0.131 | 0.028 | 0.049 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.724 | 0.119 | 419 | 256 | 1.552 | 0.032 | 3.485 | 3.963 |
| Median birth interval | 38.468 | 2.122 | 458 | 267 | 1.667 | 0.055 | 34.224 | 42.712 |
| Want no more children | 0.742 | 0.012 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.077 | 0.016 | 0.718 | 0.766 |
| Ideal number of children | 1.977 | 0.020 | 2,096 | 1,273 | 1.475 | 0.010 | 1.938 | 2.017 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.778 | 0.094 | 5,887 | 3,586 | 1.160 | 0.053 | 1.591 | 1.966 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.586 | 0.018 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.489 | 0.031 | 0.549 | 0.623 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.470 | 0.019 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.531 | 0.041 | 0.431 | 0.508 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.131 | 0.015 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.734 | 0.112 | 0.102 | 0.161 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.056 | 0.013 | 1,583 | 960 | 2.303 | 0.237 | 0.030 | 0.083 |
| Currently using pill | 0.036 | 0.006 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.276 | 0.165 | 0.024 | 0.048 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.097 | 0.009 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.272 | 0.097 | 0.078 | 0.116 |
| Currently using implants | 0.074 | 0.008 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.239 | 0.110 | 0.058 | 0.091 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.060 | 0.008 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.275 | 0.127 | 0.045 | 0.075 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.116 | 0.012 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.533 | 0.106 | 0.091 | 0.141 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.072 | 0.007 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.023 | 0.092 | 0.059 | 0.086 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.148 | 0.014 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.534 | 0.093 | 0.120 | 0.175 |
| Unmet need total | 0.220 | 0.016 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.503 | 0.071 | 0.189 | 0.251 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.583 | 0.022 | 1,267 | 774 | 1.589 | 0.038 | 0.539 | 0.627 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.911 | 0.010 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.363 | 0.011 | 0.891 | 0.930 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.247 | 0.014 | 2,105 | 1,279 | 1.498 | 0.057 | 0.219 | 0.275 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 27.380 | 4.500 | 1,579 | 938 | 1.004 | 0.164 | 18.381 | 36.380 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 12.813 | 2.668 | 1,568 | 932 | 0.864 | 0.208 | 7.477 | 18.150 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 40.194 | 5.409 | 1,580 | 938 | 0.936 | 0.135 | 29.377 | 51.011 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 8.939 | 2.160 | 1,573 | 935 | 0.935 | 0.242 | 4.620 | 13.258 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 48.773 | 5.765 | 1,582 | 940 | 0.916 | 0.118 | 37.244 | 60.303 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 17.607 | 4.902 | 792 | 470 | 1.046 | 0.278 | 7.804 | 27.411 |
| Stillbirth rate | 4.571 | 2.168 | 792 | 470 | 0.896 | 0.474 | 0.235 | 8.907 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 13.088 | 4.491 | 788 | 468 | 1.105 | 0.343 | 4.105 | 22.071 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.959 | 0.017 | 307 | 185 | 1.505 | 0.018 | 0.925 | 0.993 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.900 | 0.020 | 307 | 185 | 1.181 | 0.023 | 0.859 | 0.940 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.009 | 0.006 | 307 | 185 | 1.049 | 0.616 | 0.000 | 0.021 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.991 | 0.005 | 307 | 185 | 0.916 | 0.005 | 0.982 | 1.000 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.919 | 0.022 | 307 | 185 | 1.411 | 0.024 | 0.875 | 0.963 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.868 | 0.024 | 318 | 192 | 1.225 | 0.028 | 0.820 | 0.916 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.878 | 0.024 | 318 | 192 | 1.259 | 0.027 | 0.830 | 0.926 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.073 | 0.017 | 318 | 192 | 1.096 | 0.233 | 0.039 | 0.107 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.777 | 0.026 | 307 | 185 | 1.072 | 0.033 | 0.726 | 0.828 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.769 | 0.027 | 307 | 185 | 1.124 | 0.035 | 0.715 | 0.823 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.645 | 0.023 | 2,105 | 1,279 | 2.206 | 0.036 | 0.599 | 0.691 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.995 | 0.005 | 141 | 87 | 0.841 | 0.005 | 0.985 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.972 | 0.013 | 141 | 87 | 0.966 | 0.014 | 0.945 | 0.999 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.945 | 0.018 | 141 | 87 | 0.950 | 0.019 | 0.908 | 0.981 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.883 | 0.030 | 141 | 87 | 1.106 | 0.034 | 0.823 | 0.942 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.950 | 0.021 | 141 | 87 | 1.128 | 0.022 | 0.909 | 0.991 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.540 | 0.047 | 141 | 87 | 1.117 | 0.087 | 0.446 | 0.634 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.626 | 0.056 | 66 | 40 | 0.909 | 0.089 | 0.515 | 0.737 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.430 | 0.074 | 66 | 40 | 1.194 | 0.172 | 0.282 | 0.578 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.050 | 0.014 | 379 | 233 | 1.181 | 0.288 | 0.021 | 0.079 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.284 | 0.028 | 379 | 233 | 1.117 | 0.097 | 0.229 | 0.339 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.051 | 0.012 | 382 | 236 | 1.051 | 0.239 | 0.027 | 0.076 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.024 | 0.010 | 382 | 236 | 1.266 | 0.417 | 0.004 | 0.043 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.139 | 0.020 | 379 | 233 | 1.028 | 0.144 | 0.099 | 0.179 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.738 | 0.048 | 92 | 57 | 1.046 | 0.065 | 0.642 | 0.835 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.553 | 0.044 | 207 | 124 | 1.272 | 0.080 | 0.465 | 0.641 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.454 | 0.035 | 328 | 204 | 1.259 | 0.078 | 0.383 | 0.525 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.151 | 0.016 | 785 | 480 | 1.230 | 0.104 | 0.119 | 0.182 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.180 | 0.020 | 785 | 480 | 1.483 | 0.113 | 0.139 | 0.221 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.058 | 0.019 | 200 | 119 | 1.159 | 0.335 | 0.019 | 0.096 |

(Continued...)

Table B.14—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.018 | 0.010 | 200 | 119 | 1.060 | 0.558 | 0.000 | 0.038 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.438 | 0.027 | 2,105 | 1,279 | 2.516 | 0.062 | 0.383 | 0.492 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.273 | 0.027 | 1,045 | 634 | 1.932 | 0.098 | 0.220 | 0.326 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.241 | 0.018 | 759 | 451 | 1.123 | 0.075 | 0.205 | 0.278 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.575 | 0.022 | 1,953 | 1,185 | 1.988 | 0.039 | 0.530 | 0.619 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.036 | 0.006 | 2,105 | 1,279 | 1.548 | 0.174 | 0.024 | 0.049 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.748 | 0.013 | 2,105 | 1,279 | 1.323 | 0.017 | 0.723 | 0.773 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.428 | 0.023 | 2,105 | 1,279 | 2.156 | 0.054 | 0.381 | 0.474 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.435 | 0.019 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.522 | 0.044 | 0.397 | 0.473 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.186 | 0.012 | 2,105 | 1,279 | 1.461 | 0.067 | 0.162 | 0.211 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.679 | 0.017 | 1,583 | 960 | 1.465 | 0.025 | 0.644 | 0.713 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.161 | 0.021 | 700 | 455 | 1.506 | 0.130 | 0.119 | 0.203 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.044 | 0.009 | 700 | 455 | 1.181 | 0.207 | 0.026 | 0.063 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.007 | 0.004 | 700 | 455 | 1.178 | 0.535 | 0.000 | 0.014 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.186 | 0.025 | 594 | 367 | 1.568 | 0.135 | 0.136 | 0.236 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.146 | 0.021 | 594 | 367 | 1.475 | 0.147 | 0.103 | 0.189 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.075 | 0.015 | 578 | 355 | 1.406 | 0.205 | 0.044 | 0.106 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.547 | 0.041 | 578 | 355 | 1.951 | 0.074 | 0.466 | 0.628 |
| Literacy | 0.919 | 0.015 | 578 | 355 | 1.362 | 0.017 | 0.889 | 0.950 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.702 | 0.026 | 578 | 355 | 1.343 | 0.036 | 0.651 | 0.754 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.457 | 0.026 | 578 | 355 | 1.264 | 0.057 | 0.405 | 0.510 |
| Want no more children | 0.670 | 0.026 | 376 | 226 | 1.067 | 0.039 | 0.618 | 0.722 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.070 | 0.032 | 578 | 355 | 1.182 | 0.015 | 2.006 | 2.134 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.408 | 0.034 | 557 | 344 | 1.653 | 0.085 | 0.339 | 0.477 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.754 | 0.063 | 50 | 32 | 1.020 | 0.083 | 0.629 | 0.880 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.021 | 0.008 | 578 | 355 | 1.323 | 0.374 | 0.005 | 0.037 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.910 | 0.014 | 578 | 355 | 1.138 | 0.015 | 0.883 | 0.937 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.488 | 0.028 | 578 | 355 | 1.355 | 0.058 | 0.431 | 0.544 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.237 | 0.026 | 578 | 355 | 1.481 | 0.111 | 0.184 | 0.289 |

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Koshi Province urban sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.669 | 0.029 | 373 | 542 | 1.122 | 0.044 | 0.611 | 0.727 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.995 | 0.002 | 4,195 | 6,081 | 1.028 | 0.002 | 0.992 | 0.999 |
| Water available when needed | 0.893 | 0.019 | 4,195 | 6,081 | 1.951 | 0.022 | 0.854 | 0.931 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.769 | 0.023 | 4,195 | 6,081 | 1.671 | 0.029 | 0.724 | 0.814 |
| Using open defecation | 0.053 | 0.016 | 4,195 | 6,081 | 2.157 | 0.296 | 0.022 | 0.084 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.793 | 0.041 | 1,210 | 1,819 | 1.721 | 0.052 | 0.710 | 0.875 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.164 | 0.019 | 1,135 | 1,640 | 1.769 | 0.119 | 0.125 | 0.203 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.512 | 0.027 | 1,135 | 1,640 | 1.814 | 0.053 | 0.459 | 0.566 |
| Literacy | 0.831 | 0.023 | 1,135 | 1,640 | 2.035 | 0.027 | 0.786 | 0.876 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.622 | 0.028 | 1,135 | 1,640 | 1.972 | 0.046 | 0.565 | 0.679 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.106 | 0.013 | 1,135 | 1,640 | 1.448 | 0.125 | 0.079 | 0.132 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.158 | 0.175 | 3,259 | 4,710 | 1.342 | 0.081 | 1.808 | 2.508 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.028 | 0.006 | 1,135 | 1,640 | 1.263 | 0.222 | 0.015 | 0.040 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 2.783 | 0.130 | 251 | 354 | 1.457 | 0.047 | 2.523 | 3.042 |
| Median birth interval | 52.168 | 3.864 | 221 | 317 | 1.459 | 0.074 | 44.440 | 59.897 |
| Want no more children | 0.662 | 0.018 | 857 | 1,242 | 1.094 | 0.027 | 0.627 | 0.698 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.001 | 0.038 | 1,132 | 1,635 | 1.519 | 0.019 | 1.925 | 2.077 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.665 | 0.159 | 3,259 | 4,710 | 1.390 | 0.096 | 1.347 | 1.984 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.623 | 0.015 | 857 | 1,242 | 0.922 | 0.025 | 0.592 | 0.654 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.429 | 0.021 | 857 | 1,242 | 1.265 | 0.050 | 0.386 | 0.471 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.128 | 0.023 | 857 | 1,242 | 2.036 | 0.182 | 0.081 | 0.174 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.015 | 0.005 | 857 | 1,242 | 1.298 | 0.354 | 0.005 | 0.026 |
| Currently using pill | 0.055 | 0.008 | 857 | 1,242 | 1.056 | 0.150 | 0.038 | 0.071 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.106 | 0.011 | 857 | 1,242 | 1.038 | 0.103 | 0.085 | 0.128 |
| Currently using implants | 0.071 | 0.013 | 857 | 1,242 | 1.535 | 0.190 | 0.044 | 0.097 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.042 | 0.006 | 857 | 1,242 | 0.872 | 0.143 | 0.030 | 0.054 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.194 | 0.019 | 857 | 1,242 | 1.395 | 0.097 | 0.157 | 0.232 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.078 | 0.010 | 857 | 1,242 | 1.140 | 0.134 | 0.057 | 0.099 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.088 | 0.010 | 857 | 1,242 | 1.037 | 0.114 | 0.068 | 0.109 |
| Unmet need total | 0.166 | 0.013 | 857 | 1,242 | 1.013 | 0.078 | 0.140 | 0.192 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.543 | 0.027 | 677 | 980 | 1.399 | 0.049 | 0.490 | 0.597 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.940 | 0.010 | 857 | 1,242 | 1.273 | 0.011 | 0.920 | 0.961 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.344 | 0.026 | 1,135 | 1,640 | 1.817 | 0.075 | 0.292 | 0.395 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 14.450 | 5.628 | 788 | 1,147 | 1.086 | 0.389 | 3.195 | 25.706 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 7.126 | 3.683 | 787 | 1,144 | 1.235 | 0.517 | 0.000 | 14.491 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 21.576 | 7.029 | 789 | 1,148 | 1.185 | 0.326 | 7.519 | 35.634 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 7.314 | 3.246 | 778 | 1,129 | 0.888 | 0.444 | 0.823 | 13.806 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 28.733 | 8.798 | 789 | 1,148 | 1.285 | 0.306 | 11.137 | 46.328 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 25.308 | 10.661 | 398 | 576 | 1.099 | 0.421 | 3.986 | 46.630 |
| Stillbirth rate | 3.098 | 3.055 | 398 | 576 | 1.096 | 0.986 | 0.000 | 9.209 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 22.217 | 9.648 | 398 | 575 | 1.035 | 0.434 | 2.920 | 41.514 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.896 | 0.023 | 159 | 232 | 0.930 | 0.025 | 0.851 | 0.941 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.772 | 0.035 | 159 | 232 | 1.042 | 0.045 | 0.702 | 0.841 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.055 | 0.020 | 159 | 232 | 1.099 | 0.363 | 0.015 | 0.095 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.954 | 0.016 | 159 | 232 | 0.966 | 0.017 | 0.922 | 0.986 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.898 | 0.027 | 159 | 232 | 1.101 | 0.030 | 0.845 | 0.951 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.837 | 0.039 | 166 | 242 | 1.275 | 0.046 | 0.759 | 0.914 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.845 | 0.037 | 166 | 242 | 1.221 | 0.043 | 0.772 | 0.918 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.296 | 0.047 | 166 | 242 | 1.282 | 0.158 | 0.202 | 0.389 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.785 | 0.035 | 159 | 232 | 1.080 | 0.045 | 0.715 | 0.856 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.710 | 0.047 | 159 | 232 | 1.295 | 0.066 | 0.616 | 0.803 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.707 | 0.024 | 1,135 | 1,640 | 1.768 | 0.034 | 0.660 | 0.755 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 1.000 | 0.000 | 72 | 106 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.939 | 0.031 | 72 | 106 | 1.110 | 0.033 | 0.876 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.926 | 0.032 | 72 | 106 | 1.050 | 0.035 | 0.861 | 0.990 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.748 | 0.073 | 72 | 106 | 1.435 | 0.097 | 0.602 | 0.894 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.915 | 0.033 | 72 | 106 | 1.019 | 0.036 | 0.849 | 0.982 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.496 | 0.071 | 72 | 106 | 1.220 | 0.144 | 0.353 | 0.638 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.520 | 0.076 | 48 | 71 | 1.041 | 0.147 | 0.367 | 0.673 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.423 | 0.078 | 48 | 71 | 1.067 | 0.185 | 0.267 | 0.579 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.045 | 0.018 | 207 | 303 | 1.261 | 0.406 | 0.008 | 0.081 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.203 | 0.032 | 207 | 303 | 1.142 | 0.156 | 0.140 | 0.267 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.037 | 0.012 | 207 | 303 | 0.884 | 0.312 | 0.014 | 0.060 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.028 | 0.011 | 207 | 303 | 0.934 | 0.381 | 0.007 | 0.049 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.141 | 0.027 | 208 | 305 | 1.107 | 0.189 | 0.088 | 0.195 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.525 | 0.084 | 50 | 74 | 1.174 | 0.160 | 0.357 | 0.693 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.510 | 0.051 | 104 | 152 | 1.038 | 0.100 | 0.408 | 0.613 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.332 | 0.039 | 179 | 261 | 1.088 | 0.116 | 0.254 | 0.409 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.093 | 0.018 | 466 | 666 | 1.332 | 0.194 | 0.057 | 0.129 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.343 | 0.028 | 466 | 666 | 1.284 | 0.083 | 0.286 | 0.400 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.049 | 0.024 | 78 | 111 | 0.966 | 0.487 | 0.001 | 0.096 |

(Continued...)

Table B.15—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.033 | 0.022 | 78 | 111 | 1.059 | 0.652 | 0.000 | 0.077 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.611 | 0.022 | 1,135 | 1,640 | 1.553 | 0.037 | 0.566 | 0.656 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.285 | 0.029 | 563 | 807 | 1.495 | 0.100 | 0.228 | 0.342 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.271 | 0.027 | 382 | 553 | 1.138 | 0.098 | 0.218 | 0.324 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.512 | 0.033 | 991 | 1,435 | 2.085 | 0.065 | 0.445 | 0.578 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.027 | 0.005 | 1,135 | 1,640 | 1.028 | 0.182 | 0.017 | 0.037 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.804 | 0.020 | 1,135 | 1,640 | 1.683 | 0.025 | 0.765 | 0.844 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.486 | 0.025 | 1,135 | 1,640 | 1.713 | 0.052 | 0.435 | 0.537 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.485 | 0.024 | 857 | 1,242 | 1.426 | 0.050 | 0.436 | 0.534 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.247 | 0.012 | 1,135 | 1,640 | 0.970 | 0.050 | 0.222 | 0.272 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.686 | 0.027 | 857 | 1,242 | 1.698 | 0.039 | 0.632 | 0.740 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.208 | 0.030 | 422 | 581 | 1.527 | 0.146 | 0.147 | 0.268 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.075 | 0.018 | 422 | 581 | 1.387 | 0.238 | 0.039 | 0.111 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.010 | 0.005 | 422 | 581 | 0.971 | 0.465 | 0.001 | 0.020 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.209 | 0.029 | 368 | 486 | 1.384 | 0.141 | 0.150 | 0.267 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.145 | 0.024 | 368 | 486 | 1.300 | 0.165 | 0.097 | 0.193 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.072 | 0.017 | 431 | 604 | 1.396 | 0.242 | 0.037 | 0.107 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.530 | 0.030 | 431 | 604 | 1.262 | 0.057 | 0.469 | 0.591 |
| Literacy | 0.898 | 0.021 | 431 | 604 | 1.456 | 0.024 | 0.855 | 0.940 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.725 | 0.032 | 431 | 604 | 1.475 | 0.044 | 0.661 | 0.789 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.549 | 0.020 | 431 | 604 | 0.814 | 0.036 | 0.510 | 0.588 |
| Want no more children | 0.715 | 0.033 | 275 | 390 | 1.211 | 0.046 | 0.649 | 0.781 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.110 | 0.033 | 431 | 604 | 1.151 | 0.016 | 2.043 | 2.176 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.360 | 0.037 | 417 | 584 | 1.586 | 0.104 | 0.286 | 0.435 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.555 | 0.093 | 30 | 39 | 1.003 | 0.167 | 0.370 | 0.741 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.014 | 0.007 | 431 | 604 | 1.300 | 0.534 | 0.000 | 0.028 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.842 | 0.023 | 431 | 604 | 1.330 | 0.028 | 0.795 | 0.889 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.512 | 0.033 | 431 | 604 | 1.370 | 0.065 | 0.446 | 0.578 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.173 | 0.021 | 431 | 604 | 1.129 | 0.119 | 0.132 | 0.214 |
| na = not applicable | | | | | | | | |

na = not applicable

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Koshi Province rural sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.634 | 0.040 | 388 | 315 | 1.448 | 0.064 | 0.553 | 0.714 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.958 | 0.022 | 4,094 | 3,325 | 3.636 | 0.023 | 0.914 | 1.000 |
| Water available when needed | 0.864 | 0.023 | 4,094 | 3,325 | 1.936 | 0.026 | 0.819 | 0.909 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.767 | 0.023 | 4,094 | 3,325 | 1.622 | 0.030 | 0.721 | 0.812 |
| Using open defecation | 0.051 | 0.013 | 4,094 | 3,325 | 1.781 | 0.252 | 0.025 | 0.076 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.612 | 0.062 | 717 | 601 | 1.650 | 0.101 | 0.489 | 0.736 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.223 | 0.025 | 1,074 | 853 | 1.984 | 0.113 | 0.172 | 0.273 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.423 | 0.031 | 1,074 | 853 | 2.085 | 0.074 | 0.360 | 0.486 |
| Literacy | 0.779 | 0.027 | 1,074 | 853 | 2.117 | 0.034 | 0.726 | 0.833 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.520 | 0.027 | 1,074 | 853 | 1.788 | 0.052 | 0.466 | 0.575 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.100 | 0.015 | 1,074 | 853 | 1.590 | 0.146 | 0.071 | 0.129 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.264 | 0.155 | 3,051 | 2,419 | 1.183 | 0.068 | 1.954 | 2.574 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.035 | 0.005 | 1,074 | 853 | 0.934 | 0.149 | 0.025 | 0.046 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.266 | 0.155 | 211 | 164 | 1.394 | 0.047 | 2.956 | 3.576 |
| Median birth interval | 42.435 | 3.267 | 217 | 176 | 1.481 | 0.077 | 35.902 | 48.969 |
| Want no more children | 0.656 | 0.028 | 817 | 645 | 1.705 | 0.043 | 0.599 | 0.713 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.076 | 0.036 | 1,071 | 851 | 1.511 | 0.017 | 2.004 | 2.148 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.809 | 0.129 | 3,051 | 2,419 | 1.147 | 0.071 | 1.551 | 2.068 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.601 | 0.024 | 817 | 645 | 1.377 | 0.039 | 0.554 | 0.648 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.449 | 0.028 | 817 | 645 | 1.611 | 0.063 | 0.392 | 0.505 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.105 | 0.036 | 817 | 645 | 3.301 | 0.339 | 0.034 | 0.177 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.009 | 0.003 | 817 | 645 | 0.965 | 0.357 | 0.003 | 0.015 |
| Currently using pill | 0.057 | 0.010 | 817 | 645 | 1.225 | 0.174 | 0.037 | 0.077 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.148 | 0.016 | 817 | 645 | 1.255 | 0.106 | 0.116 | 0.179 |
| Currently using implants | 0.090 | 0.016 | 817 | 645 | 1.631 | 0.182 | 0.057 | 0.123 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.024 | 0.007 | 817 | 645 | 1.297 | 0.292 | 0.010 | 0.037 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.152 | 0.019 | 817 | 645 | 1.501 | 0.124 | 0.115 | 0.190 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.082 | 0.012 | 817 | 645 | 1.260 | 0.148 | 0.058 | 0.106 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.107 | 0.010 | 817 | 645 | 0.921 | 0.093 | 0.087 | 0.127 |
| Unmet need total | 0.189 | 0.017 | 817 | 645 | 1.211 | 0.088 | 0.156 | 0.222 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.568 | 0.031 | 648 | 509 | 1.605 | 0.055 | 0.505 | 0.630 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.907 | 0.014 | 817 | 645 | 1.396 | 0.016 | 0.878 | 0.935 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.336 | 0.026 | 1,074 | 853 | 1.771 | 0.076 | 0.285 | 0.387 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 29.561 | 6.764 | 774 | 608 | 1.069 | 0.229 | 16.033 | 43.089 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 10.512 | 3.828 | 773 | 607 | 0.884 | 0.364 | 2.857 | 18.168 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 40.073 | 7.851 | 775 | 609 | 1.048 | 0.196 | 24.371 | 55.776 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 3.043 | 1.578 | 769 | 604 | 0.925 | 0.519 | 0.000 | 6.200 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 42.995 | 8.190 | 775 | 609 | 1.059 | 0.190 | 26.614 | 59.376 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 34.175 | 8.181 | 407 | 323 | 0.921 | 0.239 | 17.812 | 50.537 |
| Stillbirth rate | 8.400 | 4.691 | 407 | 323 | 1.037 | 0.558 | 0.000 | 17.781 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 26.140 | 7.987 | 402 | 318 | 1.015 | 0.306 | 10.166 | 42.114 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.918 | 0.028 | 155 | 126 | 1.252 | 0.030 | 0.862 | 0.973 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.818 | 0.037 | 155 | 126 | 1.175 | 0.045 | 0.744 | 0.891 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.079 | 0.024 | 155 | 126 | 1.123 | 0.309 | 0.030 | 0.128 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.991 | 0.006 | 155 | 126 | 0.850 | 0.007 | 0.978 | 1.000 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.917 | 0.026 | 155 | 126 | 1.170 | 0.028 | 0.865 | 0.969 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.773 | 0.044 | 156 | 126 | 1.331 | 0.057 | 0.686 | 0.861 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.766 | 0.045 | 156 | 126 | 1.345 | 0.058 | 0.677 | 0.856 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.230 | 0.035 | 156 | 126 | 1.064 | 0.154 | 0.160 | 0.301 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.751 | 0.046 | 155 | 126 | 1.303 | 0.061 | 0.660 | 0.842 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.735 | 0.044 | 155 | 126 | 1.232 | 0.060 | 0.648 | 0.823 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.809 | 0.023 | 1,074 | 853 | 1.893 | 0.028 | 0.764 | 0.855 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.971 | 0.019 | 75 | 61 | 0.988 | 0.019 | 0.934 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.952 | 0.023 | 75 | 61 | 0.946 | 0.024 | 0.905 | 0.998 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.908 | 0.027 | 75 | 61 | 0.820 | 0.030 | 0.854 | 0.961 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.774 | 0.046 | 75 | 61 | 0.962 | 0.059 | 0.683 | 0.865 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.923 | 0.026 | 75 | 61 | 0.862 | 0.028 | 0.871 | 0.975 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.372 | 0.051 | 75 | 61 | 0.939 | 0.138 | 0.269 | 0.475 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.387 | 0.086 | 33 | 23 | 0.928 | 0.223 | 0.214 | 0.560 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.250 | 0.105 | 33 | 23 | 1.225 | 0.421 | 0.040 | 0.459 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.039 | 0.014 | 219 | 178 | 1.011 | 0.361 | 0.011 | 0.067 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.194 | 0.032 | 219 | 178 | 1.141 | 0.163 | 0.131 | 0.257 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.041 | 0.013 | 218 | 177 | 0.904 | 0.309 | 0.016 | 0.066 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.009 | 0.007 | 218 | 177 | 1.022 | 0.710 | 0.000 | 0.022 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.111 | 0.027 | 223 | 182 | 1.241 | 0.245 | 0.057 | 0.165 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.531 | 0.092 | 43 | 35 | 1.195 | 0.174 | 0.347 | 0.716 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.531 | 0.049 | 104 | 85 | 1.002 | 0.093 | 0.433 | 0.630 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.351 | 0.031 | 198 | 161 | 0.918 | 0.088 | 0.289 | 0.413 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.073 | 0.016 | 411 | 327 | 1.229 | 0.216 | 0.041 | 0.104 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.301 | 0.024 | 411 | 327 | 1.079 | 0.081 | 0.252 | 0.349 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.048 | 0.021 | 99 | 79 | 0.964 | 0.430 | 0.007 | 0.090 |

(Continued...)

Table B.16—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.062 | 0.023 | 99 | 79 | 0.952 | 0.372 | 0.016 | 0.108 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.558 | 0.028 | 1,074 | 853 | 1.852 | 0.050 | 0.502 | 0.614 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.258 | 0.025 | 538 | 428 | 1.316 | 0.096 | 0.208 | 0.308 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.232 | 0.035 | 384 | 306 | 1.582 | 0.152 | 0.161 | 0.303 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.553 | 0.032 | 886 | 682 | 1.883 | 0.057 | 0.490 | 0.616 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.023 | 0.005 | 1,074 | 853 | 1.052 | 0.211 | 0.013 | 0.032 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.791 | 0.025 | 1,074 | 853 | 2.008 | 0.032 | 0.741 | 0.841 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.404 | 0.020 | 1,074 | 853 | 1.349 | 0.050 | 0.364 | 0.445 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.419 | 0.020 | 817 | 645 | 1.141 | 0.047 | 0.379 | 0.458 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.226 | 0.020 | 1,074 | 853 | 1.597 | 0.090 | 0.185 | 0.267 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.611 | 0.031 | 817 | 645 | 1.789 | 0.050 | 0.550 | 0.672 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.199 | 0.027 | 382 | 297 | 1.336 | 0.138 | 0.144 | 0.253 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.071 | 0.021 | 382 | 297 | 1.628 | 0.303 | 0.028 | 0.114 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.014 | 0.007 | 382 | 297 | 1.088 | 0.465 | 0.001 | 0.027 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.205 | 0.038 | 335 | 242 | 1.695 | 0.183 | 0.130 | 0.281 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.141 | 0.031 | 335 | 242 | 1.635 | 0.222 | 0.078 | 0.203 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.051 | 0.013 | 364 | 278 | 1.097 | 0.248 | 0.026 | 0.076 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.518 | 0.035 | 364 | 278 | 1.318 | 0.067 | 0.449 | 0.587 |
| Literacy | 0.905 | 0.019 | 364 | 278 | 1.260 | 0.021 | 0.866 | 0.944 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.684 | 0.032 | 364 | 278 | 1.295 | 0.046 | 0.621 | 0.747 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.527 | 0.033 | 364 | 278 | 1.274 | 0.063 | 0.460 | 0.593 |
| Want no more children | 0.585 | 0.037 | 221 | 168 | 1.100 | 0.062 | 0.512 | 0.659 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.221 | 0.042 | 363 | 277 | 1.160 | 0.019 | 2.138 | 2.304 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.404 | 0.046 | 341 | 259 | 1.739 | 0.115 | 0.311 | 0.497 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.644 | 0.101 | 28 | 20 | 1.092 | 0.157 | 0.442 | 0.846 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.009 | 0.005 | 364 | 278 | 0.973 | 0.530 | 0.000 | 0.019 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.891 | 0.018 | 364 | 278 | 1.090 | 0.020 | 0.855 | 0.927 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.475 | 0.028 | 364 | 278 | 1.052 | 0.058 | 0.420 | 0.530 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.151 | 0.019 | 364 | 278 | 1.026 | 0.128 | 0.112 | 0.189 |

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Madhesh Province urban sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.697 | 0.034 | 651 | 1,034 | 1.543 | 0.049 | 0.629 | 0.765 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.999 | 0.001 | 5,415 | 8,542 | 0.999 | 0.001 | 0.997 | 1.000 |
| Water available when needed | 0.950 | 0.008 | 5,415 | 8,542 | 1.206 | 0.009 | 0.934 | 0.966 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.648 | 0.022 | 5,415 | 8,542 | 1.438 | 0.034 | 0.603 | 0.692 |
| Using open defecation | 0.176 | 0.024 | 5,415 | 8,542 | 1.917 | 0.136 | 0.128 | 0.223 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.574 | 0.059 | 1,564 | 2,531 | 1.966 | 0.103 | 0.456 | 0.693 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.464 | 0.029 | 1,422 | 2,226 | 2.222 | 0.063 | 0.405 | 0.523 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.254 | 0.028 | 1,422 | 2,226 | 2.430 | 0.111 | 0.198 | 0.311 |
| Literacy | 0.463 | 0.030 | 1,422 | 2,226 | 2.280 | 0.065 | 0.403 | 0.523 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.635 | 0.029 | 1,422 | 2,226 | 2.283 | 0.046 | 0.576 | 0.693 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.015 | 0.003 | 1,422 | 2,226 | 0.991 | 0.212 | 0.009 | 0.022 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.637 | 0.144 | 4,005 | 6,266 | 1.212 | 0.055 | 2.349 | 2.924 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.070 | 0.007 | 1,422 | 2,226 | 1.029 | 0.099 | 0.056 | 0.084 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 4.110 | 0.140 | 259 | 401 | 1.385 | 0.034 | 3.830 | 4.391 |
| Median birth interval | 32.719 | 1.756 | 449 | 711 | 1.461 | 0.054 | 29.207 | 36.230 |
| Want no more children | 0.633 | 0.024 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.663 | 0.037 | 0.585 | 0.680 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.406 | 0.045 | 1,409 | 2,206 | 2.436 | 0.019 | 2.317 | 2.495 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.076 | 0.109 | 4,005 | 6,266 | 1.122 | 0.053 | 1.858 | 2.294 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.465 | 0.025 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.708 | 0.054 | 0.415 | 0.515 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.381 | 0.024 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.669 | 0.063 | 0.333 | 0.429 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.275 | 0.024 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.795 | 0.086 | 0.228 | 0.323 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.006 | 0.003 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.306 | 0.502 | 0.000 | 0.012 |
| Currently using pill | 0.018 | 0.004 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 0.910 | 0.199 | 0.011 | 0.025 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.037 | 0.007 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.265 | 0.191 | 0.023 | 0.051 |
| Currently using implants | 0.015 | 0.004 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.190 | 0.288 | 0.006 | 0.023 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.020 | 0.007 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.700 | 0.351 | 0.006 | 0.034 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.084 | 0.010 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.248 | 0.122 | 0.064 | 0.105 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.108 | 0.012 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.354 | 0.115 | 0.083 | 0.133 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.114 | 0.013 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.412 | 0.116 | 0.088 | 0.141 |
| Unmet need total | 0.222 | 0.019 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.524 | 0.084 | 0.185 | 0.260 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.554 | 0.028 | 791 | 1,230 | 1.573 | 0.050 | 0.499 | 0.610 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.860 | 0.015 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.452 | 0.017 | 0.830 | 0.889 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.583 | 0.030 | 1,422 | 2,226 | 2.279 | 0.051 | 0.523 | 0.642 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 22.176 | 4.527 | 1,297 | 2,032 | 1.011 | 0.204 | 13.123 | 31.229 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 10.619 | 3.293 | 1,305 | 2,048 | 1.165 | 0.310 | 4.032 | 17.206 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 32.795 | 6.398 | 1,297 | 2,032 | 1.198 | 0.195 | 19.998 | 45.592 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 5.764 | 2.368 | 1,344 | 2,109 | 1.110 | 0.411 | 1.029 | 10.500 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 38.370 | 6.564 | 1,300 | 2,036 | 1.160 | 0.171 | 25.242 | 51.498 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 28.601 | 6.957 | 675 | 1,055 | 1.113 | 0.243 | 14.688 | 42.514 |
| Stillbirth rate | 5.678 | 2.714 | 675 | 1,055 | 0.941 | 0.478 | 0.249 | 11.107 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 23.029 | 6.017 | 672 | 1,050 | 1.063 | 0.261 | 10.996 | 35.063 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.953 | 0.015 | 236 | 367 | 1.100 | 0.016 | 0.923 | 0.984 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.669 | 0.044 | 236 | 367 | 1.424 | 0.065 | 0.582 | 0.757 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.044 | 0.019 | 236 | 367 | 1.459 | 0.447 | 0.005 | 0.082 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.936 | 0.024 | 236 | 367 | 1.527 | 0.026 | 0.887 | 0.985 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.952 | 0.015 | 236 | 367 | 1.036 | 0.015 | 0.923 | 0.981 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.666 | 0.036 | 242 | 377 | 1.187 | 0.054 | 0.594 | 0.738 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.676 | 0.035 | 242 | 377 | 1.163 | 0.052 | 0.606 | 0.746 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.142 | 0.025 | 242 | 377 | 1.077 | 0.175 | 0.092 | 0.192 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.551 | 0.037 | 236 | 367 | 1.141 | 0.067 | 0.476 | 0.625 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.613 | 0.039 | 236 | 367 | 1.231 | 0.064 | 0.534 | 0.691 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.745 | 0.020 | 1,422 | 2,226 | 1.742 | 0.027 | 0.705 | 0.785 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.993 | 0.007 | 133 | 206 | 0.983 | 0.007 | 0.978 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.951 | 0.017 | 133 | 206 | 0.901 | 0.018 | 0.917 | 0.985 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.843 | 0.037 | 133 | 206 | 1.176 | 0.044 | 0.768 | 0.917 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.724 | 0.045 | 133 | 206 | 1.176 | 0.063 | 0.633 | 0.815 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.834 | 0.037 | 133 | 206 | 1.131 | 0.044 | 0.761 | 0.907 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.424 | 0.044 | 133 | 206 | 1.028 | 0.104 | 0.336 | 0.511 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.593 | 0.067 | 64 | 99 | 1.060 | 0.113 | 0.459 | 0.728 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.404 | 0.086 | 64 | 99 | 1.357 | 0.214 | 0.231 | 0.577 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.066 | 0.013 | 328 | 515 | 0.909 | 0.192 | 0.041 | 0.091 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.272 | 0.029 | 328 | 515 | 1.176 | 0.107 | 0.214 | 0.331 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.105 | 0.018 | 328 | 515 | 0.981 | 0.174 | 0.068 | 0.141 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 328 | 515 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.241 | 0.029 | 330 | 518 | 1.133 | 0.121 | 0.183 | 0.299 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.722 | 0.068 | 67 | 105 | 1.226 | 0.094 | 0.586 | 0.858 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.391 | 0.042 | 163 | 253 | 1.104 | 0.108 | 0.306 | 0.476 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.505 | 0.033 | 295 | 463 | 1.092 | 0.066 | 0.438 | 0.572 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.173 | 0.017 | 505 | 794 | 1.028 | 0.100 | 0.138 | 0.207 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.238 | 0.027 | 505 | 794 | 1.419 | 0.113 | 0.184 | 0.292 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.070 | 0.024 | 133 | 207 | 1.065 | 0.337 | 0.023 | 0.117 |

(Continued...)

Table B.17—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.031 | 0.015 | 133 | 207 | 0.978 | 0.475 | 0.002 | 0.061 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.444 | 0.024 | 1,422 | 2,226 | 1.819 | 0.054 | 0.396 | 0.492 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.524 | 0.026 | 694 | 1,087 | 1.374 | 0.050 | 0.471 | 0.576 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.185 | 0.017 | 648 | 1,013 | 1.058 | 0.092 | 0.151 | 0.219 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.690 | 0.041 | 589 | 932 | 2.120 | 0.059 | 0.609 | 0.771 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.011 | 0.002 | 1,422 | 2,226 | 0.864 | 0.219 | 0.006 | 0.016 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.645 | 0.027 | 1,422 | 2,226 | 2.086 | 0.041 | 0.592 | 0.698 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.337 | 0.021 | 1,422 | 2,226 | 1.672 | 0.062 | 0.296 | 0.379 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.383 | 0.024 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.662 | 0.062 | 0.335 | 0.431 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.137 | 0.012 | 1,422 | 2,226 | 1.348 | 0.090 | 0.113 | 0.162 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.435 | 0.027 | 1,147 | 1,789 | 1.836 | 0.062 | 0.381 | 0.489 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.341 | 0.026 | 452 | 765 | 1.177 | 0.077 | 0.289 | 0.394 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.102 | 0.018 | 452 | 765 | 1.248 | 0.175 | 0.066 | 0.137 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.011 | 0.007 | 452 | 765 | 1.391 | 0.617 | 0.000 | 0.025 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.379 | 0.031 | 401 | 638 | 1.277 | 0.082 | 0.317 | 0.441 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.309 | 0.032 | 401 | 638 | 1.373 | 0.103 | 0.245 | 0.372 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.201 | 0.030 | 487 | 722 | 1.641 | 0.149 | 0.141 | 0.260 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.437 | 0.036 | 487 | 722 | 1.590 | 0.082 | 0.365 | 0.509 |
| Literacy | 0.757 | 0.032 | 487 | 722 | 1.633 | 0.042 | 0.693 | 0.820 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.743 | 0.033 | 487 | 722 | 1.674 | 0.045 | 0.676 | 0.809 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.497 | 0.028 | 487 | 722 | 1.239 | 0.057 | 0.440 | 0.553 |
| Want no more children | 0.682 | 0.026 | 306 | 453 | 0.985 | 0.039 | 0.629 | 0.734 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.419 | 0.056 | 487 | 722 | 1.445 | 0.023 | 2.307 | 2.530 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.680 | 0.035 | 442 | 657 | 1.572 | 0.051 | 0.611 | 0.750 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.725 | 0.111 | 22 | 36 | 1.129 | 0.153 | 0.504 | 0.947 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.013 | 0.006 | 487 | 722 | 1.174 | 0.461 | 0.001 | 0.025 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.882 | 0.021 | 487 | 722 | 1.454 | 0.024 | 0.839 | 0.924 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.429 | 0.030 | 487 | 722 | 1.328 | 0.070 | 0.369 | 0.488 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.145 | 0.023 | 487 | 722 | 1.426 | 0.157 | 0.099 | 0.191 |

na = not applicable

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Madhesh Province rural sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.744 | 0.031 | 466 | 354 | 1.275 | 0.042 | 0.682 | 0.806 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.985 | 0.010 | 4,027 | 2,968 | 2.501 | 0.011 | 0.964 | 1.000 |
| Water available when needed | 0.913 | 0.021 | 4,027 | 2,968 | 2.051 | 0.023 | 0.871 | 0.956 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.595 | 0.034 | 4,027 | 2,968 | 1.905 | 0.057 | 0.527 | 0.663 |
| Using open defecation | 0.210 | 0.035 | 4,027 | 2,968 | 2.361 | 0.167 | 0.140 | 0.280 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.374 | 0.052 | 1,437 | 1,021 | 1.713 | 0.139 | 0.270 | 0.478 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.443 | 0.022 | 1,077 | 783 | 1.454 | 0.050 | 0.398 | 0.487 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.235 | 0.024 | 1,077 | 783 | 1.883 | 0.104 | 0.186 | 0.284 |
| Literacy | 0.471 | 0.025 | 1,077 | 783 | 1.665 | 0.054 | 0.420 | 0.522 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.574 | 0.028 | 1,077 | 783 | 1.827 | 0.048 | 0.519 | 0.630 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.033 | 0.009 | 1,077 | 783 | 1.563 | 0.256 | 0.016 | 0.051 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.744 | 0.189 | 3,010 | 2,191 | 1.486 | 0.069 | 2.366 | 3.123 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.056 | 0.010 | 1,077 | 783 | 1.455 | 0.181 | 0.036 | 0.077 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.643 | 0.156 | 225 | 160 | 1.407 | 0.043 | 3.330 | 3.956 |
| Median birth interval | 29.107 | 1.683 | 318 | 245 | 1.295 | 0.058 | 25.741 | 32.472 |
| Want no more children | 0.689 | 0.020 | 863 | 630 | 1.257 | 0.029 | 0.649 | 0.728 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.312 | 0.051 | 1,077 | 783 | 2.546 | 0.022 | 2.210 | 2.415 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.020 | 0.117 | 3,010 | 2,191 | 1.207 | 0.058 | 1.786 | 2.254 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.560 | 0.029 | 863 | 630 | 1.729 | 0.052 | 0.501 | 0.618 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.474 | 0.028 | 863 | 630 | 1.664 | 0.060 | 0.417 | 0.531 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.305 | 0.027 | 863 | 630 | 1.747 | 0.090 | 0.251 | 0.360 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.002 | 0.001 | 863 | 630 | 0.955 | 0.704 | 0.000 | 0.005 |
| Currently using pill | 0.048 | 0.008 | 863 | 630 | 1.167 | 0.177 | 0.031 | 0.065 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.080 | 0.014 | 863 | 630 | 1.511 | 0.175 | 0.052 | 0.108 |
| Currently using implants | 0.027 | 0.006 | 863 | 630 | 1.118 | 0.228 | 0.015 | 0.039 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.009 | 0.004 | 863 | 630 | 1.107 | 0.387 | 0.002 | 0.017 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.086 | 0.010 | 863 | 630 | 1.076 | 0.120 | 0.065 | 0.106 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.076 | 0.009 | 863 | 630 | 1.044 | 0.124 | 0.057 | 0.095 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.103 | 0.013 | 863 | 630 | 1.284 | 0.129 | 0.076 | 0.129 |
| Unmet need total | 0.178 | 0.016 | 863 | 630 | 1.237 | 0.090 | 0.146 | 0.211 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.642 | 0.025 | 644 | 465 | 1.320 | 0.039 | 0.592 | 0.692 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.863 | 0.017 | 863 | 630 | 1.426 | 0.019 | 0.830 | 0.897 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.562 | 0.028 | 1,077 | 783 | 1.858 | 0.050 | 0.505 | 0.618 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 40.996 | 6.340 | 974 | 736 | 0.999 | 0.155 | 28.316 | 53.676 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 12.403 | 3.540 | 979 | 741 | 1.037 | 0.285 | 5.323 | 19.483 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 53.398 | 7.643 | 974 | 736 | 1.074 | 0.143 | 38.111 | 68.685 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 3.429 | 1.600 | 993 | 748 | 0.977 | 0.466 | 0.230 | 6.629 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 56.645 | 7.787 | 974 | 736 | 1.013 | 0.137 | 41.070 | 72.219 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 53.629 | 7.781 | 483 | 364 | 0.770 | 0.145 | 38.067 | 69.192 |
| Stillbirth rate | 23.503 | 6.286 | 483 | 364 | 0.937 | 0.267 | 10.932 | 36.074 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 30.851 | 6.786 | 471 | 356 | 0.885 | 0.220 | 17.279 | 44.424 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.979 | 0.011 | 178 | 132 | 1.027 | 0.011 | 0.956 | 1.000 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.723 | 0.039 | 178 | 132 | 1.165 | 0.054 | 0.645 | 0.802 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.058 | 0.018 | 178 | 132 | 1.015 | 0.309 | 0.022 | 0.093 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.933 | 0.019 | 178 | 132 | 1.001 | 0.020 | 0.896 | 0.971 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.960 | 0.014 | 178 | 132 | 0.921 | 0.014 | 0.933 | 0.987 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.673 | 0.040 | 185 | 137 | 1.133 | 0.059 | 0.593 | 0.753 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.691 | 0.038 | 185 | 137 | 1.094 | 0.055 | 0.615 | 0.767 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.130 | 0.025 | 185 | 137 | 1.000 | 0.195 | 0.080 | 0.181 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.654 | 0.045 | 178 | 132 | 1.263 | 0.069 | 0.564 | 0.745 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.727 | 0.040 | 178 | 132 | 1.203 | 0.055 | 0.647 | 0.808 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.683 | 0.023 | 1,077 | 783 | 1.633 | 0.034 | 0.636 | 0.729 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.974 | 0.026 | 87 | 63 | 1.490 | 0.026 | 0.923 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.948 | 0.031 | 87 | 63 | 1.286 | 0.033 | 0.886 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.760 | 0.060 | 87 | 63 | 1.295 | 0.079 | 0.641 | 0.880 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.639 | 0.069 | 87 | 63 | 1.332 | 0.109 | 0.500 | 0.778 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.728 | 0.067 | 87 | 63 | 1.386 | 0.092 | 0.594 | 0.861 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.405 | 0.076 | 87 | 63 | 1.418 | 0.188 | 0.253 | 0.558 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.499 | 0.091 | 48 | 36 | 1.263 | 0.183 | 0.316 | 0.681 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.235 | 0.045 | 48 | 36 | 0.740 | 0.193 | 0.144 | 0.326 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.066 | 0.014 | 226 | 172 | 0.937 | 0.219 | 0.037 | 0.095 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.356 | 0.035 | 226 | 172 | 1.067 | 0.099 | 0.285 | 0.427 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.091 | 0.017 | 227 | 173 | 0.890 | 0.187 | 0.057 | 0.126 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 227 | 173 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.348 | 0.038 | 227 | 173 | 1.196 | 0.110 | 0.271 | 0.425 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.417 | 0.090 | 44 | 32 | 1.195 | 0.217 | 0.236 | 0.597 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.274 | 0.058 | 128 | 96 | 1.467 | 0.213 | 0.158 | 0.391 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.508 | 0.041 | 204 | 156 | 1.114 | 0.081 | 0.426 | 0.590 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.220 | 0.028 | 384 | 280 | 1.307 | 0.125 | 0.165 | 0.275 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.200 | 0.026 | 384 | 280 | 1.261 | 0.128 | 0.149 | 0.252 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.035 | 0.017 | 104 | 75 | 0.952 | 0.491 | 0.001 | 0.070 |

(Continued...)

Table B.18—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.021 | 0.014 | 104 | 75 | 0.988 | 0.666 | 0.000 | 0.049 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.383 | 0.020 | 1,077 | 783 | 1.347 | 0.052 | 0.343 | 0.423 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.526 | 0.029 | 509 | 371 | 1.320 | 0.056 | 0.468 | 0.585 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.233 | 0.028 | 449 | 338 | 1.323 | 0.118 | 0.178 | 0.288 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.714 | 0.032 | 534 | 382 | 1.617 | 0.044 | 0.650 | 0.777 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.009 | 0.003 | 1,077 | 783 | 1.023 | 0.321 | 0.003 | 0.015 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.625 | 0.018 | 1,077 | 783 | 1.197 | 0.028 | 0.590 | 0.660 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.332 | 0.024 | 1,077 | 783 | 1.676 | 0.072 | 0.284 | 0.381 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.401 | 0.028 | 863 | 630 | 1.659 | 0.069 | 0.345 | 0.456 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.131 | 0.018 | 1,077 | 783 | 1.734 | 0.136 | 0.096 | 0.167 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.415 | 0.033 | 863 | 630 | 1.971 | 0.080 | 0.349 | 0.481 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.429 | 0.039 | 367 | 277 | 1.493 | 0.090 | 0.351 | 0.506 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.117 | 0.019 | 367 | 277 | 1.110 | 0.159 | 0.080 | 0.155 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.035 | 0.013 | 367 | 277 | 1.323 | 0.361 | 0.010 | 0.061 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.440 | 0.041 | 326 | 233 | 1.493 | 0.094 | 0.358 | 0.522 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.345 | 0.045 | 326 | 233 | 1.694 | 0.130 | 0.255 | 0.434 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.167 | 0.023 | 395 | 275 | 1.219 | 0.137 | 0.121 | 0.213 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.386 | 0.029 | 395 | 275 | 1.187 | 0.076 | 0.327 | 0.444 |
| Literacy | 0.760 | 0.036 | 395 | 275 | 1.682 | 0.048 | 0.688 | 0.833 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.664 | 0.028 | 395 | 275 | 1.173 | 0.042 | 0.608 | 0.720 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.565 | 0.036 | 395 | 275 | 1.422 | 0.063 | 0.494 | 0.636 |
| Want no more children | 0.678 | 0.037 | 254 | 178 | 1.250 | 0.054 | 0.604 | 0.751 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.438 | 0.054 | 395 | 275 | 1.434 | 0.022 | 2.330 | 2.546 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.695 | 0.031 | 351 | 245 | 1.272 | 0.045 | 0.632 | 0.758 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.622 | 0.102 | 18 | 12 | 0.875 | 0.164 | 0.418 | 0.826 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.015 | 0.006 | 395 | 275 | 1.007 | 0.405 | 0.003 | 0.028 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.887 | 0.015 | 395 | 275 | 0.920 | 0.017 | 0.857 | 0.916 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.382 | 0.025 | 395 | 275 | 1.014 | 0.065 | 0.333 | 0.432 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.166 | 0.026 | 395 | 275 | 1.400 | 0.158 | 0.114 | 0.219 |

na = not applicable

Table B.19 Sampling errors: Bagmati Province urban sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.731 | 0.037 | 296 | 596 | 1.381 | 0.051 | 0.657 | 0.805 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.975 | 0.008 | 4,424 | 8,617 | 1.648 | 0.008 | 0.959 | 0.991 |
| Water available when needed | 0.806 | 0.024 | 4,424 | 8,617 | 1.917 | 0.029 | 0.759 | 0.854 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.726 | 0.022 | 4,424 | 8,617 | 1.656 | 0.030 | 0.682 | 0.769 |
| Using open defecation | 0.006 | 0.003 | 4,424 | 8,617 | 1.305 | 0.521 | 0.000 | 0.012 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.960 | 0.011 | 2,738 | 5,324 | 1.504 | 0.011 | 0.939 | 0.981 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.134 | 0.018 | 1,274 | 2,464 | 1.900 | 0.136 | 0.097 | 0.170 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.635 | 0.032 | 1,274 | 2,464 | 2.333 | 0.050 | 0.572 | 0.698 |
| Literacy | 0.902 | 0.014 | 1,274 | 2,464 | 1.736 | 0.016 | 0.873 | 0.931 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.833 | 0.027 | 1,274 | 2,464 | 2.577 | 0.032 | 0.779 | 0.887 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.073 | 0.012 | 1,274 | 2,464 | 1.633 | 0.163 | 0.050 | 0.097 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.459 | 0.129 | 3,678 | 7,112 | 1.276 | 0.088 | 1.201 | 1.717 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.025 | 0.004 | 1,274 | 2,464 | 0.874 | 0.153 | 0.017 | 0.033 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 2.454 | 0.133 | 267 | 510 | 1.654 | 0.054 | 2.188 | 2.720 |
| Median birth interval | 59.928 | 2.221 | 150 | 306 | 0.978 | 0.037 | 55.486 | 64.370 |
| Want no more children | 0.703 | 0.022 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.390 | 0.031 | 0.660 | 0.746 |
| Ideal number of children | 1.807 | 0.030 | 1,261 | 2,433 | 1.705 | 0.016 | 1.748 | 1.866 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.229 | 0.118 | 3,678 | 7,112 | 1.258 | 0.096 | 0.994 | 1.465 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.659 | 0.023 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.415 | 0.035 | 0.614 | 0.705 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.423 | 0.023 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.365 | 0.054 | 0.377 | 0.468 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.063 | 0.009 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.033 | 0.135 | 0.046 | 0.080 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.059 | 0.013 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.592 | 0.216 | 0.033 | 0.084 |
| Currently using pill | 0.057 | 0.009 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.180 | 0.163 | 0.038 | 0.075 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.105 | 0.014 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.316 | 0.131 | 0.078 | 0.132 |
| Currently using implants | 0.045 | 0.009 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.332 | 0.207 | 0.027 | 0.064 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.079 | 0.011 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.173 | 0.136 | 0.058 | 0.101 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.236 | 0.017 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.196 | 0.073 | 0.202 | 0.271 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.036 | 0.006 | 869 | 1,700 | 0.937 | 0.164 | 0.024 | 0.048 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.124 | 0.012 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.099 | 0.099 | 0.099 | 0.148 |
| Unmet need total | 0.160 | 0.013 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.014 | 0.079 | 0.135 | 0.185 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.516 | 0.022 | 723 | 1,393 | 1.198 | 0.044 | 0.471 | 0.561 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.914 | 0.011 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.135 | 0.012 | 0.893 | 0.936 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.215 | 0.016 | 1,274 | 2,464 | 1.392 | 0.075 | 0.183 | 0.247 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 16.856 | 5.633 | 617 | 1,217 | 1.016 | 0.334 | 5.589 | 28.122 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 621 | 1,226 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 16.856 | 5.633 | 617 | 1,217 | 1.016 | 0.334 | 5.589 | 28.122 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 1.682 | 1.687 | 624 | 1,225 | 0.998 | 1.003 | 0.000 | 5.057 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 18.509 | 5.644 | 618 | 1,219 | 0.982 | 0.305 | 7.222 | 29.797 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 13.241 | 6.443 | 306 | 604 | 0.997 | 0.487 | 0.356 | 26.126 |
| Stillbirth rate | 2.059 | 2.090 | 306 | 604 | 0.816 | 1.015 | 0.000 | 6.240 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 11.205 | 6.199 | 305 | 603 | 1.039 | 0.553 | 0.000 | 23.603 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.959 | 0.018 | 109 | 216 | 0.956 | 0.019 | 0.922 | 0.995 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.925 | 0.029 | 109 | 216 | 1.152 | 0.032 | 0.866 | 0.983 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.167 | 0.049 | 109 | 216 | 1.367 | 0.295 | 0.068 | 0.265 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.982 | 0.012 | 109 | 216 | 0.981 | 0.013 | 0.958 | 1.000 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.894 | 0.027 | 109 | 216 | 0.915 | 0.030 | 0.840 | 0.948 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.919 | 0.032 | 110 | 219 | 1.229 | 0.034 | 0.856 | 0.983 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.907 | 0.033 | 110 | 219 | 1.199 | 0.036 | 0.842 | 0.973 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.407 | 0.051 | 110 | 219 | 1.087 | 0.126 | 0.304 | 0.509 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.813 | 0.044 | 109 | 216 | 1.163 | 0.054 | 0.726 | 0.901 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.733 | 0.050 | 109 | 216 | 1.182 | 0.069 | 0.632 | 0.834 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.515 | 0.027 | 1,274 | 2,464 | 1.959 | 0.053 | 0.460 | 0.570 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 1.000 | 0.000 | 47 | 90 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.921 | 0.034 | 47 | 90 | 0.866 | 0.037 | 0.852 | 0.989 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.903 | 0.038 | 47 | 90 | 0.871 | 0.042 | 0.827 | 0.978 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.868 | 0.046 | 47 | 90 | 0.925 | 0.053 | 0.776 | 0.960 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.875 | 0.050 | 47 | 90 | 1.042 | 0.058 | 0.774 | 0.976 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.621 | 0.075 | 47 | 90 | 1.056 | 0.121 | 0.471 | 0.772 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.600 | 0.066 | 43 | 88 | 0.912 | 0.111 | 0.467 | 0.732 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.387 | 0.087 | 43 | 88 | 1.206 | 0.225 | 0.212 | 0.561 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.039 | 0.016 | 157 | 313 | 1.067 | 0.410 | 0.007 | 0.070 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.131 | 0.025 | 157 | 313 | 0.939 | 0.190 | 0.081 | 0.181 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.054 | 0.016 | 157 | 313 | 0.933 | 0.304 | 0.021 | 0.086 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.033 | 0.016 | 157 | 313 | 1.155 | 0.500 | 0.000 | 0.065 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.095 | 0.026 | 158 | 316 | 1.188 | 0.277 | 0.042 | 0.147 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.338 | 0.084 | 31 | 60 | 0.975 | 0.249 | 0.169 | 0.506 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.544 | 0.052 | 76 | 152 | 0.907 | 0.096 | 0.440 | 0.648 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.444 | 0.044 | 135 | 268 | 0.989 | 0.099 | 0.356 | 0.532 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.038 | 0.008 | 542 | 1,053 | 0.997 | 0.215 | 0.022 | 0.055 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.537 | 0.024 | 542 | 1,053 | 1.109 | 0.044 | 0.490 | 0.585 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.043 | 0.025 | 91 | 174 | 1.158 | 0.573 | 0.000 | 0.093 |

(Continued...)

Table B.19—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.113 | 0.043 | 91 | 174 | 1.283 | 0.379 | 0.027 | 0.198 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.772 | 0.020 | 1,274 | 2,464 | 1.715 | 0.026 | 0.732 | 0.812 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.226 | 0.022 | 653 | 1,266 | 1.319 | 0.096 | 0.183 | 0.270 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.230 | 0.023 | 302 | 596 | 0.961 | 0.101 | 0.184 | 0.276 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.336 | 0.021 | 1,234 | 2,379 | 1.533 | 0.061 | 0.295 | 0.377 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.046 | 0.006 | 1,274 | 2,464 | 1.013 | 0.129 | 0.034 | 0.058 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.927 | 0.013 | 1,274 | 2,464 | 1.760 | 0.014 | 0.901 | 0.952 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.719 | 0.026 | 1,274 | 2,464 | 2.089 | 0.037 | 0.666 | 0.771 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.586 | 0.027 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.609 | 0.046 | 0.533 | 0.640 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.152 | 0.014 | 1,274 | 2,464 | 1.349 | 0.089 | 0.125 | 0.179 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.716 | 0.019 | 869 | 1,700 | 1.213 | 0.026 | 0.678 | 0.753 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.174 | 0.024 | 439 | 813 | 1.299 | 0.135 | 0.127 | 0.221 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.070 | 0.015 | 439 | 813 | 1.268 | 0.221 | 0.039 | 0.101 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.022 | 0.007 | 439 | 813 | 1.069 | 0.342 | 0.007 | 0.037 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.176 | 0.022 | 367 | 639 | 1.129 | 0.128 | 0.131 | 0.221 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.098 | 0.018 | 367 | 639 | 1.130 | 0.179 | 0.063 | 0.133 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.019 | 0.006 | 535 | 1,016 | 0.959 | 0.300 | 0.008 | 0.030 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.660 | 0.034 | 535 | 1,016 | 1.672 | 0.052 | 0.591 | 0.728 |
| Literacy | 0.967 | 0.011 | 535 | 1,016 | 1.443 | 0.012 | 0.945 | 0.989 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.887 | 0.024 | 535 | 1,016 | 1.740 | 0.027 | 0.839 | 0.934 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.449 | 0.033 | 535 | 1,016 | 1.533 | 0.074 | 0.383 | 0.515 |
| Want no more children | 0.630 | 0.029 | 294 | 543 | 1.014 | 0.045 | 0.573 | 0.688 |
| Ideal number of children | 1.998 | 0.034 | 532 | 1,008 | 1.235 | 0.017 | 1.930 | 2.065 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.276 | 0.026 | 529 | 1,003 | 1.316 | 0.093 | 0.225 | 0.327 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.763 | 0.047 | 69 | 134 | 0.918 | 0.062 | 0.668 | 0.857 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.035 | 0.010 | 535 | 1,016 | 1.284 | 0.292 | 0.015 | 0.055 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.974 | 0.007 | 535 | 1,016 | 0.998 | 0.007 | 0.960 | 0.987 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.728 | 0.034 | 535 | 1,016 | 1.740 | 0.046 | 0.661 | 0.795 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.109 | 0.014 | 535 | 1,016 | 1.068 | 0.132 | 0.080 | 0.137 |
| na = not applicable | | | | | | | | |

na = not applicable

Table B.20 Sampling errors: Bagmati Province rural sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.645 | 0.059 | 314 | 230 | 1.957 | 0.091 | 0.527 | 0.762 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.976 | 0.011 | 3,496 | 2,514 | 1.889 | 0.011 | 0.955 | 0.997 |
| Water available when needed | 0.839 | 0.024 | 3,496 | 2,514 | 1.887 | 0.029 | 0.791 | 0.887 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.752 | 0.036 | 3,496 | 2,514 | 2.314 | 0.048 | 0.680 | 0.824 |
| Using open defecation | 0.095 | 0.035 | 3,496 | 2,514 | 3.171 | 0.369 | 0.025 | 0.166 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.460 | 0.094 | 492 | 371 | 2.048 | 0.204 | 0.272 | 0.648 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.313 | 0.026 | 832 | 599 | 1.597 | 0.082 | 0.262 | 0.365 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.319 | 0.031 | 832 | 599 | 1.920 | 0.098 | 0.257 | 0.381 |
| Literacy | 0.728 | 0.029 | 832 | 599 | 1.905 | 0.040 | 0.669 | 0.787 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.453 | 0.040 | 832 | 599 | 2.308 | 0.088 | 0.373 | 0.533 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.126 | 0.012 | 832 | 599 | 1.041 | 0.095 | 0.102 | 0.150 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.403 | 0.179 | 2,323 | 1,671 | 1.236 | 0.074 | 2.046 | 2.761 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.027 | 0.006 | 832 | 599 | 1.052 | 0.220 | 0.015 | 0.039 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.497 | 0.145 | 201 | 143 | 1.197 | 0.041 | 3.207 | 3.787 |
| Median birth interval | 42.018 | 3.489 | 183 | 132 | 1.420 | 0.083 | 35.041 | 48.996 |
| Want no more children | 0.757 | 0.020 | 634 | 456 | 1.159 | 0.026 | 0.718 | 0.797 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.003 | 0.039 | 831 | 598 | 1.559 | 0.019 | 1.925 | 2.080 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.786 | 0.150 | 2,323 | 1,671 | 1.122 | 0.084 | 1.487 | 2.085 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.671 | 0.020 | 634 | 456 | 1.088 | 0.030 | 0.630 | 0.712 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.535 | 0.023 | 634 | 456 | 1.175 | 0.044 | 0.489 | 0.582 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.033 | 0.010 | 634 | 456 | 1.410 | 0.305 | 0.013 | 0.053 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.084 | 0.014 | 634 | 456 | 1.258 | 0.165 | 0.056 | 0.112 |
| Currently using pill | 0.023 | 0.008 | 634 | 456 | 1.256 | 0.324 | 0.008 | 0.038 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.193 | 0.024 | 634 | 456 | 1.501 | 0.122 | 0.145 | 0.240 |
| Currently using implants | 0.168 | 0.020 | 634 | 456 | 1.374 | 0.122 | 0.127 | 0.209 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.020 | 0.005 | 634 | 456 | 0.897 | 0.248 | 0.010 | 0.030 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.136 | 0.016 | 634 | 456 | 1.209 | 0.121 | 0.103 | 0.169 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.065 | 0.010 | 634 | 456 | 0.984 | 0.148 | 0.046 | 0.085 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.093 | 0.014 | 634 | 456 | 1.194 | 0.148 | 0.066 | 0.121 |
| Unmet need total | 0.159 | 0.019 | 634 | 456 | 1.318 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.197 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.645 | 0.025 | 530 | 378 | 1.200 | 0.039 | 0.595 | 0.695 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.907 | 0.013 | 634 | 456 | 1.135 | 0.014 | 0.881 | 0.934 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.374 | 0.034 | 832 | 599 | 2.018 | 0.091 | 0.306 | 0.441 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 21.264 | 4.921 | 628 | 449 | 0.857 | 0.231 | 11.423 | 31.105 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 12.212 | 4.659 | 631 | 451 | 1.062 | 0.382 | 2.893 | 21.530 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 33.475 | 7.677 | 628 | 449 | 1.081 | 0.229 | 18.122 | 48.829 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 6.485 | 3.229 | 635 | 453 | 1.110 | 0.498 | 0.026 | 12.944 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 39.743 | 9.232 | 629 | 449 | 1.254 | 0.232 | 21.278 | 58.208 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 27.648 | 9.221 | 315 | 226 | 0.858 | 0.334 | 9.205 | 46.091 |
| Stillbirth rate | 16.796 | 6.405 | 315 | 226 | 0.888 | 0.381 | 3.986 | 29.606 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 11.037 | 5.404 | 309 | 222 | 0.909 | 0.490 | 0.228 | 21.846 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.866 | 0.050 | 107 | 79 | 1.505 | 0.058 | 0.766 | 0.967 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.788 | 0.068 | 107 | 79 | 1.709 | 0.087 | 0.652 | 0.925 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.052 | 0.023 | 107 | 79 | 1.066 | 0.444 | 0.006 | 0.098 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.910 | 0.034 | 107 | 79 | 1.221 | 0.037 | 0.842 | 0.978 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.862 | 0.043 | 107 | 79 | 1.267 | 0.049 | 0.777 | 0.947 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.786 | 0.054 | 109 | 81 | 1.399 | 0.069 | 0.678 | 0.893 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.755 | 0.061 | 109 | 81 | 1.519 | 0.081 | 0.632 | 0.877 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.116 | 0.033 | 109 | 81 | 1.082 | 0.283 | 0.050 | 0.181 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.536 | 0.085 | 107 | 79 | 1.731 | 0.158 | 0.366 | 0.705 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.486 | 0.064 | 107 | 79 | 1.307 | 0.131 | 0.359 | 0.614 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.784 | 0.023 | 832 | 599 | 1.639 | 0.030 | 0.737 | 0.831 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.963 | 0.023 | 60 | 44 | 0.951 | 0.024 | 0.918 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.878 | 0.064 | 60 | 44 | 1.530 | 0.073 | 0.750 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.831 | 0.079 | 60 | 44 | 1.651 | 0.096 | 0.672 | 0.990 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.785 | 0.071 | 60 | 44 | 1.352 | 0.091 | 0.642 | 0.927 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.798 | 0.072 | 60 | 44 | 1.396 | 0.090 | 0.655 | 0.942 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.566 | 0.088 | 60 | 44 | 1.379 | 0.155 | 0.390 | 0.741 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.528 | 0.126 | 26 | 18 | 1.213 | 0.238 | 0.277 | 0.779 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.440 | 0.112 | 26 | 18 | 1.096 | 0.256 | 0.215 | 0.665 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.071 | 0.029 | 147 | 105 | 1.084 | 0.407 | 0.013 | 0.129 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.311 | 0.050 | 147 | 105 | 1.222 | 0.161 | 0.211 | 0.412 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.020 | 0.011 | 147 | 105 | 0.953 | 0.549 | 0.000 | 0.042 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.030 | 0.018 | 147 | 105 | 0.999 | 0.578 | 0.000 | 0.065 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.137 | 0.031 | 147 | 105 | 0.908 | 0.224 | 0.076 | 0.199 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.673 | 0.089 | 30 | 22 | 1.020 | 0.132 | 0.495 | 0.851 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.445 | 0.069 | 75 | 56 | 1.196 | 0.156 | 0.307 | 0.584 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.368 | 0.045 | 129 | 92 | 1.020 | 0.123 | 0.278 | 0.459 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.047 | 0.012 | 299 | 212 | 1.014 | 0.267 | 0.022 | 0.072 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.369 | 0.032 | 299 | 212 | 1.138 | 0.087 | 0.305 | 0.433 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.027 | 0.019 | 76 | 54 | 1.034 | 0.716 | 0.000 | 0.065 |

(Continued...)

Table B.20—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.088 | 0.031 | 76 | 54 | 0.949 | 0.351 | 0.026 | 0.150 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.520 | 0.032 | 832 | 599 | 1.845 | 0.062 | 0.455 | 0.584 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.251 | 0.024 | 394 | 280 | 1.084 | 0.094 | 0.204 | 0.299 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.170 | 0.026 | 303 | 218 | 1.172 | 0.152 | 0.118 | 0.222 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.629 | 0.030 | 715 | 516 | 1.681 | 0.048 | 0.569 | 0.690 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.013 | 0.003 | 832 | 599 | 0.854 | 0.255 | 0.006 | 0.020 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.797 | 0.022 | 832 | 599 | 1.541 | 0.027 | 0.754 | 0.840 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.407 | 0.036 | 832 | 599 | 2.104 | 0.088 | 0.335 | 0.478 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.477 | 0.029 | 634 | 456 | 1.453 | 0.061 | 0.419 | 0.534 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.187 | 0.019 | 832 | 599 | 1.372 | 0.099 | 0.150 | 0.225 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.645 | 0.028 | 634 | 456 | 1.467 | 0.043 | 0.589 | 0.701 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.174 | 0.022 | 328 | 224 | 1.067 | 0.129 | 0.129 | 0.219 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.068 | 0.013 | 328 | 224 | 0.932 | 0.191 | 0.042 | 0.094 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.019 | 0.011 | 328 | 224 | 1.426 | 0.564 | 0.000 | 0.041 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.148 | 0.022 | 299 | 198 | 1.079 | 0.150 | 0.104 | 0.193 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.101 | 0.016 | 299 | 198 | 0.927 | 0.160 | 0.068 | 0.133 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.092 | 0.020 | 296 | 198 | 1.201 | 0.219 | 0.052 | 0.133 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.391 | 0.044 | 296 | 198 | 1.538 | 0.112 | 0.304 | 0.479 |
| Literacy | 0.889 | 0.023 | 296 | 198 | 1.234 | 0.025 | 0.844 | 0.934 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.645 | 0.044 | 296 | 198 | 1.558 | 0.067 | 0.558 | 0.732 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.486 | 0.040 | 296 | 198 | 1.367 | 0.082 | 0.406 | 0.566 |
| Want no more children | 0.780 | 0.026 | 211 | 143 | 0.918 | 0.034 | 0.727 | 0.832 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.238 | 0.072 | 296 | 198 | 1.655 | 0.032 | 2.094 | 2.382 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.389 | 0.040 | 286 | 191 | 1.393 | 0.104 | 0.308 | 0.470 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.444 | 0.119 | 13 | 9 | 0.837 | 0.267 | 0.207 | 0.681 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.012 | 0.007 | 296 | 198 | 1.013 | 0.525 | 0.000 | 0.026 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.908 | 0.020 | 296 | 198 | 1.205 | 0.022 | 0.868 | 0.949 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.512 | 0.042 | 296 | 198 | 1.455 | 0.083 | 0.427 | 0.597 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.204 | 0.025 | 296 | 198 | 1.058 | 0.122 | 0.155 | 0.254 |

Table B.21 Sampling errors: Gandaki Province urban sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.682 | 0.044 | 179 | 207 | 1.250 | 0.064 | 0.594 | 0.769 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.985 | 0.007 | 2,981 | 3,272 | 1.749 | 0.008 | 0.970 | 1.000 |
| Water available when needed | 0.818 | 0.029 | 2,981 | 3,272 | 1.996 | 0.035 | 0.760 | 0.875 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.792 | 0.021 | 2,981 | 3,272 | 1.521 | 0.027 | 0.749 | 0.835 |
| Using open defecation | 0.003 | 0.002 | 2,981 | 3,272 | 0.937 | 0.754 | 0.000 | 0.006 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.949 | 0.023 | 998 | 1,258 | 1.735 | 0.024 | 0.903 | 0.996 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.103 | 0.014 | 897 | 992 | 1.365 | 0.135 | 0.075 | 0.130 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.584 | 0.029 | 897 | 992 | 1.746 | 0.049 | 0.527 | 0.642 |
| Literacy | 0.908 | 0.014 | 897 | 992 | 1.428 | 0.015 | 0.881 | 0.936 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.854 | 0.021 | 897 | 992 | 1.774 | 0.025 | 0.812 | 0.896 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.069 | 0.008 | 897 | 992 | 0.977 | 0.120 | 0.052 | 0.085 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.236 | 0.117 | 2,566 | 2,848 | 1.125 | 0.095 | 1.001 | 1.471 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.032 | 0.005 | 897 | 992 | 0.830 | 0.153 | 0.022 | 0.041 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 2.746 | 0.122 | 179 | 188 | 1.316 | 0.044 | 2.503 | 2.990 |
| Median birth interval | 57.233 | 2.905 | 92 | 104 | 0.986 | 0.051 | 51.423 | 63.043 |
| Want no more children | 0.715 | 0.019 | 663 | 729 | 1.067 | 0.026 | 0.677 | 0.752 |
| Ideal number of children | 1.838 | 0.025 | 894 | 988 | 1.063 | 0.014 | 1.788 | 1.888 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.068 | 0.101 | 2,566 | 2,848 | 1.050 | 0.094 | 0.866 | 1.269 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.499 | 0.024 | 663 | 729 | 1.247 | 0.049 | 0.450 | 0.547 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.327 | 0.030 | 663 | 729 | 1.658 | 0.093 | 0.266 | 0.387 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.062 | 0.013 | 663 | 729 | 1.370 | 0.207 | 0.036 | 0.088 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.052 | 0.012 | 663 | 729 | 1.335 | 0.221 | 0.029 | 0.075 |
| Currently using pill | 0.042 | 0.008 | 663 | 729 | 1.019 | 0.189 | 0.026 | 0.058 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.048 | 0.009 | 663 | 729 | 1.030 | 0.178 | 0.031 | 0.065 |
| Currently using implants | 0.055 | 0.010 | 663 | 729 | 1.167 | 0.188 | 0.034 | 0.076 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.055 | 0.012 | 663 | 729 | 1.319 | 0.213 | 0.032 | 0.078 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.172 | 0.018 | 663 | 729 | 1.207 | 0.103 | 0.136 | 0.207 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.076 | 0.011 | 663 | 729 | 1.092 | 0.148 | 0.053 | 0.098 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.204 | 0.021 | 663 | 729 | 1.348 | 0.104 | 0.162 | 0.246 |
| Unmet need total | 0.280 | 0.023 | 663 | 729 | 1.301 | 0.081 | 0.234 | 0.325 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.420 | 0.036 | 520 | 567 | 1.672 | 0.087 | 0.347 | 0.493 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.942 | 0.011 | 663 | 729 | 1.164 | 0.011 | 0.921 | 0.964 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.225 | 0.020 | 897 | 992 | 1.412 | 0.088 | 0.186 | 0.265 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 2.037 | 2.049 | 442 | 488 | 0.956 | 1.006 | 0.000 | 6.134 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 2.704 | 2.716 | 439 | 485 | 1.058 | 1.004 | 0.000 | 8.136 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 4.741 | 3.309 | 442 | 488 | 0.991 | 0.698 | 0.000 | 11.359 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 2.499 | 1.937 | 456 | 501 | 0.913 | 0.775 | 0.000 | 6.374 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 7.228 | 3.712 | 442 | 488 | 0.943 | 0.514 | 0.000 | 14.653 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 11.974 | 6.770 | 196 | 218 | 0.876 | 0.565 | 0.000 | 25.515 |
| Stillbirth rate | 11.974 | 6.770 | 196 | 218 | 0.876 | 0.565 | 0.000 | 25.515 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 0.000 | 0.000 | 194 | 217 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 1.000 | 0.000 | 69 | 76 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.847 | 0.038 | 69 | 76 | 0.868 | 0.045 | 0.772 | 0.923 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.124 | 0.038 | 69 | 76 | 0.954 | 0.308 | 0.047 | 0.200 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.987 | 0.013 | 69 | 76 | 0.967 | 0.013 | 0.961 | 1.000 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.945 | 0.028 | 69 | 76 | 1.009 | 0.030 | 0.889 | 1.000 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.949 | 0.025 | 69 | 76 | 0.936 | 0.026 | 0.900 | 0.998 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.966 | 0.022 | 69 | 76 | 0.994 | 0.022 | 0.922 | 1.000 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.238 | 0.055 | 69 | 76 | 1.071 | 0.229 | 0.129 | 0.348 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.816 | 0.050 | 69 | 76 | 1.056 | 0.061 | 0.717 | 0.915 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.832 | 0.043 | 69 | 76 | 0.957 | 0.052 | 0.746 | 0.919 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.602 | 0.041 | 897 | 992 | 2.512 | 0.068 | 0.519 | 0.684 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 1.000 | 0.000 | 26 | 27 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 1.000 | 0.000 | 26 | 27 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 1.000 | 0.000 | 26 | 27 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 1.000 | 0.000 | 26 | 27 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 1.000 | 0.000 | 26 | 27 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.820 | 0.072 | 26 | 27 | 0.927 | 0.087 | 0.677 | 0.963 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.398 | 0.179 | 14 | 15 | 1.233 | 0.450 | 0.040 | 0.756 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.213 | 0.149 | 14 | 15 | 1.082 | 0.701 | 0.000 | 0.511 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.040 | 0.020 | 97 | 113 | 1.041 | 0.490 | 0.001 | 0.079 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.150 | 0.047 | 97 | 113 | 1.274 | 0.312 | 0.056 | 0.243 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.035 | 0.021 | 97 | 113 | 1.190 | 0.616 | 0.000 | 0.078 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 97 | 113 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.152 | 0.036 | 97 | 113 | 1.005 | 0.236 | 0.080 | 0.224 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.624 | 0.096 | 24 | 26 | 0.956 | 0.155 | 0.431 | 0.817 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.629 | 0.076 | 45 | 51 | 1.045 | 0.121 | 0.476 | 0.781 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.259 | 0.049 | 89 | 104 | 1.116 | 0.188 | 0.162 | 0.356 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.046 | 0.010 | 350 | 389 | 0.892 | 0.218 | 0.026 | 0.065 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.480 | 0.033 | 350 | 389 | 1.225 | 0.068 | 0.414 | 0.545 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.032 | 0.022 | 73 | 81 | 1.068 | 0.693 | 0.000 | 0.075 |

(Continued...)

Table B.21—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.130 | 0.044 | 73 | 81 | 1.128 | 0.342 | 0.041 | 0.219 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.738 | 0.029 | 897 | 992 | 1.947 | 0.039 | 0.681 | 0.796 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.241 | 0.027 | 437 | 485 | 1.325 | 0.113 | 0.187 | 0.296 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.273 | 0.033 | 193 | 216 | 1.023 | 0.120 | 0.208 | 0.339 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.412 | 0.029 | 878 | 968 | 1.749 | 0.071 | 0.353 | 0.470 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.035 | 0.008 | 897 | 992 | 1.335 | 0.234 | 0.019 | 0.052 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.943 | 0.011 | 897 | 992 | 1.384 | 0.011 | 0.921 | 0.964 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.706 | 0.025 | 897 | 992 | 1.633 | 0.035 | 0.656 | 0.756 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.605 | 0.022 | 663 | 729 | 1.139 | 0.036 | 0.562 | 0.648 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.157 | 0.016 | 897 | 992 | 1.338 | 0.104 | 0.124 | 0.189 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.762 | 0.018 | 663 | 729 | 1.059 | 0.023 | 0.727 | 0.797 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.158 | 0.017 | 310 | 349 | 0.832 | 0.109 | 0.124 | 0.193 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.055 | 0.016 | 310 | 349 | 1.211 | 0.285 | 0.024 | 0.087 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.018 | 0.008 | 310 | 349 | 1.043 | 0.441 | 0.002 | 0.034 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.168 | 0.020 | 277 | 290 | 0.877 | 0.118 | 0.128 | 0.207 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.130 | 0.020 | 277 | 290 | 0.973 | 0.151 | 0.091 | 0.170 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.015 | 0.007 | 246 | 264 | 0.842 | 0.437 | 0.002 | 0.028 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.661 | 0.042 | 246 | 264 | 1.371 | 0.063 | 0.578 | 0.744 |
| Literacy | 0.985 | 0.007 | 246 | 264 | 0.842 | 0.007 | 0.972 | 0.998 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.859 | 0.025 | 246 | 264 | 1.145 | 0.030 | 0.808 | 0.910 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.429 | 0.038 | 246 | 264 | 1.216 | 0.090 | 0.352 | 0.506 |
| Want no more children | 0.655 | 0.037 | 168 | 182 | 1.006 | 0.057 | 0.581 | 0.729 |
| Ideal number of children | 1.990 | 0.035 | 245 | 262 | 0.953 | 0.018 | 1.919 | 2.061 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.218 | 0.033 | 245 | 263 | 1.235 | 0.150 | 0.153 | 0.284 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.680 | 0.083 | 26 | 29 | 0.893 | 0.122 | 0.514 | 0.846 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.053 | 0.015 | 246 | 264 | 1.063 | 0.286 | 0.023 | 0.084 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.965 | 0.012 | 246 | 264 | 1.020 | 0.012 | 0.942 | 0.989 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.649 | 0.038 | 246 | 264 | 1.253 | 0.059 | 0.572 | 0.725 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.161 | 0.022 | 246 | 264 | 0.940 | 0.137 | 0.117 | 0.206 |
| na = not applicable | | | | | | | | |

na = not applicable

Table B.22 Sampling errors: Gandaki Province rural sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.697 | 0.033 | 214 | 117 | 0.990 | 0.047 | 0.631 | 0.763 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.976 | 0.009 | 3,030 | 1,593 | 1.814 | 0.010 | 0.957 | 0.995 |
| Water available when needed | 0.843 | 0.022 | 3,030 | 1,593 | 1.635 | 0.027 | 0.799 | 0.888 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.798 | 0.019 | 3,030 | 1,593 | 1.342 | 0.024 | 0.760 | 0.837 |
| Using open defecation | 0.035 | 0.019 | 3,030 | 1,593 | 3.214 | 0.539 | 0.000 | 0.074 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.576 | 0.086 | 586 | 323 | 2.104 | 0.149 | 0.404 | 0.747 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.205 | 0.029 | 785 | 409 | 2.022 | 0.142 | 0.147 | 0.264 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.408 | 0.036 | 785 | 409 | 2.051 | 0.088 | 0.335 | 0.480 |
| Literacy | 0.811 | 0.028 | 785 | 409 | 2.025 | 0.035 | 0.755 | 0.868 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.683 | 0.031 | 785 | 409 | 1.833 | 0.045 | 0.622 | 0.744 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.100 | 0.018 | 785 | 409 | 1.644 | 0.176 | 0.065 | 0.135 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.777 | 0.153 | 2,233 | 1,164 | 1.117 | 0.086 | 1.472 | 2.082 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.028 | 0.007 | 785 | 409 | 1.202 | 0.252 | 0.014 | 0.042 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.232 | 0.153 | 204 | 105 | 1.423 | 0.047 | 2.927 | 3.538 |
| Median birth interval | 48.533 | 4.369 | 127 | 69 | 1.201 | 0.090 | 39.795 | 57.272 |
| Want no more children | 0.787 | 0.016 | 610 | 317 | 0.963 | 0.020 | 0.755 | 0.819 |
| Ideal number of children | 1.969 | 0.030 | 783 | 408 | 1.359 | 0.015 | 1.909 | 2.028 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.441 | 0.129 | 2,233 | 1,164 | 1.076 | 0.089 | 1.183 | 1.698 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.553 | 0.029 | 610 | 317 | 1.427 | 0.052 | 0.496 | 0.611 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.408 | 0.031 | 610 | 317 | 1.567 | 0.077 | 0.345 | 0.470 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.034 | 0.010 | 610 | 317 | 1.366 | 0.293 | 0.014 | 0.055 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.089 | 0.019 | 610 | 317 | 1.616 | 0.209 | 0.052 | 0.127 |
| Currently using pill | 0.068 | 0.014 | 610 | 317 | 1.372 | 0.205 | 0.040 | 0.096 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.096 | 0.018 | 610 | 317 | 1.470 | 0.183 | 0.061 | 0.131 |
| Currently using implants | 0.075 | 0.016 | 610 | 317 | 1.486 | 0.212 | 0.043 | 0.107 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.029 | 0.006 | 610 | 317 | 0.841 | 0.198 | 0.017 | 0.040 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.146 | 0.016 | 610 | 317 | 1.093 | 0.107 | 0.115 | 0.177 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.070 | 0.010 | 610 | 317 | 0.950 | 0.140 | 0.050 | 0.090 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.204 | 0.017 | 610 | 317 | 1.030 | 0.082 | 0.170 | 0.238 |
| Unmet need total | 0.274 | 0.019 | 610 | 317 | 1.045 | 0.069 | 0.236 | 0.312 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.493 | 0.032 | 505 | 263 | 1.424 | 0.064 | 0.429 | 0.556 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.938 | 0.011 | 610 | 317 | 1.175 | 0.012 | 0.916 | 0.961 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.319 | 0.032 | 785 | 409 | 1.936 | 0.101 | 0.254 | 0.383 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 19.885 | 8.178 | 513 | 274 | 0.972 | 0.411 | 3.530 | 36.240 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 23.643 | 6.594 | 513 | 274 | 0.999 | 0.279 | 10.455 | 36.831 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 43.528 | 11.751 | 514 | 274 | 1.083 | 0.270 | 20.025 | 67.031 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 8.369 | 6.727 | 532 | 283 | 1.690 | 0.804 | 0.000 | 21.823 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 51.533 | 11.832 | 514 | 274 | 1.051 | 0.230 | 27.869 | 75.197 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 16.076 | 7.776 | 224 | 119 | 0.944 | 0.484 | 0.524 | 31.627 |
| Stillbirth rate | 16.076 | 7.776 | 224 | 119 | 0.944 | 0.484 | 0.524 | 31.627 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 0.000 | 0.000 | 220 | 117 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.905 | 0.050 | 75 | 40 | 1.466 | 0.056 | 0.804 | 1.000 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.842 | 0.055 | 75 | 40 | 1.286 | 0.065 | 0.733 | 0.952 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.053 | 0.025 | 75 | 40 | 0.980 | 0.482 | 0.002 | 0.104 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.951 | 0.027 | 75 | 40 | 1.072 | 0.028 | 0.898 | 1.000 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.887 | 0.030 | 75 | 40 | 0.823 | 0.034 | 0.826 | 0.947 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.740 | 0.078 | 75 | 40 | 1.554 | 0.105 | 0.584 | 0.895 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.752 | 0.079 | 75 | 40 | 1.605 | 0.105 | 0.594 | 0.910 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.136 | 0.035 | 75 | 40 | 0.889 | 0.255 | 0.066 | 0.205 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.665 | 0.082 | 75 | 40 | 1.487 | 0.124 | 0.500 | 0.829 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.712 | 0.083 | 75 | 40 | 1.567 | 0.117 | 0.546 | 0.879 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.650 | 0.038 | 785 | 409 | 2.232 | 0.059 | 0.574 | 0.726 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 1.000 | 0.000 | 43 | 24 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 1.000 | 0.000 | 43 | 24 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.979 | 0.020 | 43 | 24 | 0.962 | 0.021 | 0.939 | 1.000 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.860 | 0.049 | 43 | 24 | 0.953 | 0.057 | 0.762 | 0.958 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.948 | 0.036 | 43 | 24 | 1.089 | 0.038 | 0.875 | 1.000 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.759 | 0.062 | 43 | 24 | 0.973 | 0.081 | 0.636 | 0.883 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.622 | 0.099 | 19 | 10 | 0.905 | 0.160 | 0.423 | 0.820 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.258 | 0.096 | 19 | 10 | 0.975 | 0.374 | 0.065 | 0.451 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.117 | 0.039 | 125 | 68 | 1.402 | 0.337 | 0.038 | 0.195 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.276 | 0.070 | 125 | 68 | 1.706 | 0.254 | 0.136 | 0.417 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.047 | 0.020 | 125 | 68 | 1.068 | 0.421 | 0.007 | 0.087 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.021 | 0.012 | 125 | 68 | 0.975 | 0.593 | 0.000 | 0.045 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.229 | 0.061 | 125 | 68 | 1.652 | 0.268 | 0.106 | 0.351 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.673 | 0.109 | 18 | 9 | 0.958 | 0.162 | 0.456 | 0.891 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.461 | 0.105 | 57 | 31 | 1.563 | 0.229 | 0.250 | 0.672 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.385 | 0.053 | 116 | 64 | 1.181 | 0.137 | 0.280 | 0.490 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.045 | 0.010 | 319 | 167 | 0.883 | 0.228 | 0.024 | 0.065 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.443 | 0.035 | 319 | 167 | 1.256 | 0.079 | 0.373 | 0.513 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.033 | 0.022 | 61 | 31 | 0.923 | 0.644 | 0.000 | 0.077 |

(Continued...)

Table B.22—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.034 | 0.023 | 61 | 31 | 0.975 | 0.678 | 0.000 | 0.079 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.520 | 0.032 | 785 | 409 | 1.779 | 0.061 | 0.457 | 0.584 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.274 | 0.061 | 391 | 203 | 2.680 | 0.223 | 0.152 | 0.396 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.230 | 0.045 | 217 | 116 | 1.565 | 0.197 | 0.139 | 0.321 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.545 | 0.030 | 742 | 385 | 1.612 | 0.054 | 0.486 | 0.604 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.017 | 0.006 | 785 | 409 | 1.221 | 0.329 | 0.006 | 0.029 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.878 | 0.020 | 785 | 409 | 1.677 | 0.022 | 0.838 | 0.917 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.539 | 0.034 | 785 | 409 | 1.918 | 0.063 | 0.471 | 0.607 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.557 | 0.029 | 610 | 317 | 1.444 | 0.052 | 0.498 | 0.615 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.160 | 0.018 | 785 | 409 | 1.371 | 0.112 | 0.124 | 0.196 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.702 | 0.029 | 610 | 317 | 1.571 | 0.042 | 0.643 | 0.760 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.129 | 0.023 | 300 | 147 | 1.207 | 0.182 | 0.082 | 0.176 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.075 | 0.021 | 300 | 147 | 1.371 | 0.278 | 0.033 | 0.117 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.010 | 0.007 | 300 | 147 | 1.126 | 0.633 | 0.000 | 0.024 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.151 | 0.031 | 271 | 127 | 1.425 | 0.206 | 0.089 | 0.213 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.088 | 0.027 | 271 | 127 | 1.573 | 0.308 | 0.034 | 0.143 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.060 | 0.031 | 259 | 123 | 2.090 | 0.517 | 0.000 | 0.123 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.525 | 0.042 | 259 | 123 | 1.364 | 0.081 | 0.440 | 0.610 |
| Literacy | 0.925 | 0.020 | 259 | 123 | 1.239 | 0.022 | 0.885 | 0.966 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.739 | 0.034 | 259 | 123 | 1.232 | 0.046 | 0.672 | 0.807 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.488 | 0.036 | 259 | 123 | 1.169 | 0.075 | 0.415 | 0.560 |
| Want no more children | 0.784 | 0.030 | 170 | 81 | 0.940 | 0.038 | 0.725 | 0.844 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.133 | 0.047 | 259 | 123 | 1.183 | 0.022 | 2.039 | 2.227 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.358 | 0.039 | 253 | 120 | 1.303 | 0.110 | 0.279 | 0.437 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.825 | 0.079 | 33 | 16 | 1.174 | 0.096 | 0.666 | 0.984 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.032 | 0.010 | 259 | 123 | 0.881 | 0.303 | 0.013 | 0.051 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.950 | 0.014 | 259 | 123 | 1.047 | 0.015 | 0.922 | 0.978 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.514 | 0.042 | 259 | 123 | 1.362 | 0.083 | 0.429 | 0.599 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.154 | 0.031 | 259 | 123 | 1.391 | 0.203 | 0.092 | 0.217 |
| na = not applicable | | | | | | | | |

na = not applicable

Table B.23 Sampling errors: Lumbini Province urban sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.806 | 0.023 | 364 | 452 | 1.024 | 0.029 | 0.759 | 0.853 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.963 | 0.020 | 4,078 | 5,156 | 2.849 | 0.020 | 0.924 | 1.000 |
| Water available when needed | 0.921 | 0.019 | 4,078 | 5,156 | 2.120 | 0.021 | 0.883 | 0.958 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.767 | 0.028 | 4,078 | 5,156 | 1.974 | 0.037 | 0.710 | 0.823 |
| Using open defecation | 0.051 | 0.024 | 4,078 | 5,156 | 2.817 | 0.457 | 0.004 | 0.098 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.839 | 0.044 | 1,480 | 1,953 | 2.012 | 0.052 | 0.751 | 0.927 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.170 | 0.019 | 1,214 | 1,553 | 1.768 | 0.112 | 0.132 | 0.208 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.470 | 0.034 | 1,214 | 1,553 | 2.373 | 0.072 | 0.402 | 0.538 |
| Literacy | 0.841 | 0.022 | 1,214 | 1,553 | 2.101 | 0.026 | 0.797 | 0.885 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.743 | 0.027 | 1,214 | 1,553 | 2.148 | 0.036 | 0.689 | 0.797 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.063 | 0.007 | 1,214 | 1,553 | 1.057 | 0.118 | 0.048 | 0.077 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.756 | 0.134 | 3,456 | 4,417 | 1.310 | 0.076 | 1.488 | 2.025 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.033 | 0.005 | 1,214 | 1,553 | 0.987 | 0.154 | 0.023 | 0.043 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 2.904 | 0.142 | 228 | 295 | 1.445 | 0.049 | 2.619 | 3.189 |
| Median birth interval | 48.037 | 4.172 | 204 | 253 | 1.385 | 0.087 | 39.692 | 56.381 |
| Want no more children | 0.689 | 0.016 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.052 | 0.024 | 0.656 | 0.722 |
| Ideal number of children | 1.950 | 0.043 | 1,213 | 1,551 | 2.213 | 0.022 | 1.865 | 2.035 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.405 | 0.112 | 3,456 | 4,417 | 1.230 | 0.080 | 1.181 | 1.629 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.574 | 0.028 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.653 | 0.048 | 0.518 | 0.629 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.405 | 0.026 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.577 | 0.065 | 0.352 | 0.457 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.114 | 0.021 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.925 | 0.181 | 0.073 | 0.156 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.014 | 0.005 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.148 | 0.326 | 0.005 | 0.023 |
| Currently using pill | 0.059 | 0.009 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.120 | 0.151 | 0.041 | 0.077 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.076 | 0.011 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.209 | 0.143 | 0.054 | 0.098 |
| Currently using implants | 0.051 | 0.010 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.374 | 0.201 | 0.030 | 0.071 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.067 | 0.010 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.160 | 0.146 | 0.047 | 0.087 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.169 | 0.022 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.757 | 0.132 | 0.124 | 0.213 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.072 | 0.011 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.262 | 0.153 | 0.050 | 0.094 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.158 | 0.020 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.597 | 0.125 | 0.118 | 0.197 |
| Unmet need total | 0.230 | 0.024 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.698 | 0.105 | 0.181 | 0.278 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.504 | 0.029 | 702 | 899 | 1.540 | 0.058 | 0.446 | 0.562 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.920 | 0.013 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.402 | 0.014 | 0.895 | 0.946 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.217 | 0.024 | 1,214 | 1,553 | 1.996 | 0.109 | 0.170 | 0.265 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 26.042 | 7.285 | 768 | 961 | 1.093 | 0.280 | 11.473 | 40.612 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 8.663 | 3.047 | 767 | 960 | 0.909 | 0.352 | 2.569 | 14.757 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 34.705 | 7.007 | 768 | 961 | 0.923 | 0.202 | 20.690 | 48.720 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 5.177 | 2.483 | 771 | 963 | 0.917 | 0.480 | 0.211 | 10.142 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 39.702 | 6.827 | 770 | 963 | 0.866 | 0.172 | 26.049 | 53.356 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 26.839 | 9.038 | 382 | 474 | 1.091 | 0.337 | 8.763 | 44.915 |
| Stillbirth rate | 18.402 | 7.401 | 382 | 474 | 1.070 | 0.402 | 3.599 | 33.204 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 8.576 | 6.308 | 376 | 466 | 1.311 | 0.736 | 0.000 | 21.193 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.960 | 0.021 | 147 | 185 | 1.282 | 0.022 | 0.918 | 1.000 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.865 | 0.029 | 147 | 185 | 1.036 | 0.034 | 0.806 | 0.923 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.029 | 0.013 | 147 | 185 | 0.930 | 0.444 | 0.003 | 0.055 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.968 | 0.016 | 147 | 185 | 1.065 | 0.016 | 0.936 | 0.999 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.964 | 0.021 | 147 | 185 | 1.330 | 0.021 | 0.923 | 1.000 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.837 | 0.045 | 149 | 187 | 1.473 | 0.054 | 0.746 | 0.927 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.850 | 0.045 | 149 | 187 | 1.510 | 0.053 | 0.760 | 0.939 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.165 | 0.035 | 149 | 187 | 1.130 | 0.210 | 0.096 | 0.235 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.775 | 0.041 | 147 | 185 | 1.184 | 0.053 | 0.693 | 0.857 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.731 | 0.043 | 147 | 185 | 1.162 | 0.058 | 0.646 | 0.817 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.543 | 0.041 | 1,214 | 1,553 | 2.847 | 0.075 | 0.462 | 0.625 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 1.000 | 0.000 | 76 | 96 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.962 | 0.021 | 76 | 96 | 0.931 | 0.021 | 0.920 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.879 | 0.044 | 76 | 96 | 1.159 | 0.050 | 0.792 | 0.966 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.906 | 0.028 | 76 | 96 | 0.845 | 0.031 | 0.849 | 0.963 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.928 | 0.025 | 76 | 96 | 0.852 | 0.027 | 0.877 | 0.979 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.568 | 0.054 | 76 | 96 | 0.948 | 0.095 | 0.460 | 0.676 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.522 | 0.094 | 38 | 45 | 1.088 | 0.180 | 0.335 | 0.710 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.339 | 0.092 | 38 | 45 | 1.182 | 0.271 | 0.155 | 0.523 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.029 | 0.019 | 181 | 224 | 1.514 | 0.655 | 0.000 | 0.068 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.189 | 0.038 | 181 | 224 | 1.339 | 0.202 | 0.113 | 0.265 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.178 | 0.039 | 179 | 221 | 1.276 | 0.221 | 0.099 | 0.257 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 179 | 221 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.200 | 0.044 | 181 | 224 | 1.426 | 0.221 | 0.112 | 0.289 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.356 | 0.098 | 33 | 41 | 1.155 | 0.276 | 0.159 | 0.552 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.533 | 0.063 | 113 | 142 | 1.322 | 0.117 | 0.408 | 0.658 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.498 | 0.053 | 161 | 198 | 1.271 | 0.106 | 0.392 | 0.604 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.108 | 0.018 | 467 | 599 | 1.268 | 0.169 | 0.072 | 0.144 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.377 | 0.037 | 467 | 599 | 1.659 | 0.099 | 0.302 | 0.451 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.105 | 0.038 | 93 | 115 | 1.173 | 0.361 | 0.029 | 0.181 |

(Continued...)

Table B.23—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.072 | 0.035 | 93 | 115 | 1.275 | 0.484 | 0.002 | 0.141 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.567 | 0.036 | 1,214 | 1,553 | 2.515 | 0.063 | 0.495 | 0.639 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.460 | 0.035 | 589 | 749 | 1.712 | 0.077 | 0.389 | 0.530 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.247 | 0.028 | 365 | 452 | 1.180 | 0.113 | 0.191 | 0.303 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.467 | 0.028 | 1,093 | 1,401 | 1.850 | 0.060 | 0.411 | 0.523 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.033 | 0.005 | 1,214 | 1,553 | 0.983 | 0.152 | 0.023 | 0.044 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.837 | 0.027 | 1,214 | 1,553 | 2.546 | 0.032 | 0.783 | 0.891 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.572 | 0.038 | 1,214 | 1,553 | 2.638 | 0.066 | 0.497 | 0.647 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.448 | 0.030 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.791 | 0.067 | 0.388 | 0.508 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.204 | 0.020 | 1,214 | 1,553 | 1.760 | 0.100 | 0.163 | 0.244 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.664 | 0.026 | 876 | 1,119 | 1.645 | 0.040 | 0.612 | 0.717 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.205 | 0.025 | 418 | 555 | 1.275 | 0.123 | 0.154 | 0.255 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.059 | 0.013 | 418 | 555 | 1.092 | 0.213 | 0.034 | 0.085 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.013 | 0.005 | 418 | 555 | 0.995 | 0.432 | 0.002 | 0.023 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.231 | 0.026 | 353 | 423 | 1.155 | 0.112 | 0.179 | 0.283 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.146 | 0.020 | 353 | 423 | 1.082 | 0.139 | 0.105 | 0.187 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.044 | 0.016 | 386 | 468 | 1.517 | 0.361 | 0.012 | 0.076 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.555 | 0.046 | 386 | 468 | 1.822 | 0.083 | 0.462 | 0.647 |
| Literacy | 0.938 | 0.017 | 386 | 468 | 1.393 | 0.018 | 0.904 | 0.972 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.793 | 0.035 | 386 | 468 | 1.689 | 0.044 | 0.723 | 0.863 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.536 | 0.038 | 386 | 468 | 1.494 | 0.071 | 0.460 | 0.612 |
| Want no more children | 0.594 | 0.032 | 255 | 310 | 1.053 | 0.055 | 0.529 | 0.659 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.165 | 0.058 | 386 | 468 | 1.342 | 0.027 | 2.049 | 2.282 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.368 | 0.041 | 374 | 455 | 1.646 | 0.112 | 0.285 | 0.450 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.663 | 0.083 | 34 | 42 | 1.004 | 0.124 | 0.498 | 0.828 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.023 | 0.008 | 386 | 468 | 1.022 | 0.336 | 0.008 | 0.039 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.934 | 0.014 | 386 | 468 | 1.099 | 0.015 | 0.906 | 0.962 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.568 | 0.039 | 386 | 468 | 1.554 | 0.069 | 0.490 | 0.647 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.217 | 0.030 | 386 | 468 | 1.412 | 0.137 | 0.158 | 0.277 |
| na = not applicable | | | | | | | | |

na = not applicable

Table B.24 Sampling errors: Lumbini Province rural sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.735 | 0.031 | 387 | 428 | 1.197 | 0.042 | 0.673 | 0.797 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.932 | 0.034 | 3,950 | 4,306 | 3.697 | 0.037 | 0.864 | 1.000 |
| Water available when needed | 0.933 | 0.015 | 3,950 | 4,306 | 1.806 | 0.016 | 0.904 | 0.963 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.751 | 0.027 | 3,950 | 4,306 | 1.831 | 0.036 | 0.697 | 0.806 |
| Using open defecation | 0.075 | 0.022 | 3,950 | 4,306 | 2.275 | 0.293 | 0.031 | 0.120 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.623 | 0.057 | 805 | 907 | 1.412 | 0.092 | 0.508 | 0.737 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.295 | 0.026 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 1.879 | 0.090 | 0.242 | 0.348 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.330 | 0.026 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 1.780 | 0.078 | 0.278 | 0.382 |
| Literacy | 0.714 | 0.032 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 2.289 | 0.045 | 0.650 | 0.778 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.575 | 0.033 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 2.175 | 0.058 | 0.508 | 0.641 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.097 | 0.024 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 2.654 | 0.251 | 0.048 | 0.145 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.209 | 0.193 | 2,997 | 3,240 | 1.236 | 0.087 | 1.823 | 2.594 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.038 | 0.006 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 1.086 | 0.168 | 0.025 | 0.051 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.548 | 0.134 | 207 | 220 | 1.366 | 0.038 | 3.280 | 3.817 |
| Median birth interval | 41.615 | 2.693 | 214 | 241 | 1.261 | 0.065 | 36.230 | 47.000 |
| Want no more children | 0.731 | 0.016 | 833 | 900 | 1.053 | 0.022 | 0.699 | 0.763 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.052 | 0.050 | 1,051 | 1,136 | 2.235 | 0.024 | 1.953 | 2.151 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.739 | 0.130 | 2,997 | 3,240 | 1.024 | 0.075 | 1.480 | 1.999 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.555 | 0.029 | 833 | 900 | 1.673 | 0.052 | 0.498 | 0.613 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.461 | 0.030 | 833 | 900 | 1.720 | 0.065 | 0.402 | 0.521 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.146 | 0.024 | 833 | 900 | 1.965 | 0.165 | 0.098 | 0.194 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.018 | 0.007 | 833 | 900 | 1.418 | 0.362 | 0.005 | 0.031 |
| Currently using pill | 0.049 | 0.008 | 833 | 900 | 1.021 | 0.155 | 0.034 | 0.065 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.090 | 0.015 | 833 | 900 | 1.491 | 0.165 | 0.060 | 0.119 |
| Currently using implants | 0.096 | 0.015 | 833 | 900 | 1.510 | 0.161 | 0.065 | 0.127 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.048 | 0.008 | 833 | 900 | 1.085 | 0.168 | 0.032 | 0.064 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.094 | 0.012 | 833 | 900 | 1.209 | 0.130 | 0.070 | 0.119 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.062 | 0.008 | 833 | 900 | 0.995 | 0.134 | 0.046 | 0.079 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.172 | 0.019 | 833 | 900 | 1.456 | 0.111 | 0.134 | 0.210 |
| Unmet need total | 0.235 | 0.020 | 833 | 900 | 1.378 | 0.086 | 0.194 | 0.275 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.584 | 0.029 | 660 | 711 | 1.519 | 0.050 | 0.525 | 0.642 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.915 | 0.012 | 833 | 900 | 1.276 | 0.013 | 0.890 | 0.940 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.341 | 0.027 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 1.840 | 0.079 | 0.287 | 0.395 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 21.148 | 5.111 | 777 | 853 | 0.965 | 0.242 | 10.927 | 31.369 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 11.953 | 3.741 | 778 | 854 | 0.976 | 0.313 | 4.471 | 19.436 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 33.101 | 6.487 | 777 | 853 | 0.960 | 0.196 | 20.128 | 46.074 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 10.360 | 4.169 | 788 | 866 | 1.170 | 0.402 | 2.022 | 18.698 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 43.118 | 6.235 | 779 | 856 | 0.804 | 0.145 | 30.648 | 55.588 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 37.627 | 8.182 | 390 | 430 | 0.873 | 0.217 | 21.263 | 53.991 |
| Stillbirth rate | 23.249 | 7.158 | 390 | 430 | 0.953 | 0.308 | 8.933 | 37.566 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 14.720 | 5.972 | 381 | 420 | 0.988 | 0.406 | 2.777 | 26.664 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.978 | 0.017 | 131 | 145 | 1.304 | 0.017 | 0.944 | 1.000 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.875 | 0.033 | 131 | 145 | 1.122 | 0.037 | 0.810 | 0.940 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.037 | 0.015 | 131 | 145 | 0.909 | 0.407 | 0.007 | 0.067 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.976 | 0.013 | 131 | 145 | 1.010 | 0.014 | 0.950 | 1.000 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.948 | 0.019 | 131 | 145 | 0.972 | 0.020 | 0.911 | 0.986 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.854 | 0.043 | 134 | 148 | 1.343 | 0.050 | 0.768 | 0.939 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.893 | 0.032 | 134 | 148 | 1.199 | 0.035 | 0.830 | 0.957 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.100 | 0.025 | 134 | 148 | 0.972 | 0.250 | 0.050 | 0.149 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.770 | 0.038 | 131 | 145 | 1.019 | 0.049 | 0.694 | 0.845 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.776 | 0.035 | 131 | 145 | 0.969 | 0.046 | 0.705 | 0.847 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.684 | 0.034 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 2.378 | 0.050 | 0.615 | 0.752 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.972 | 0.027 | 68 | 76 | 1.374 | 0.028 | 0.918 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.972 | 0.027 | 68 | 76 | 1.374 | 0.028 | 0.918 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.944 | 0.031 | 68 | 76 | 1.117 | 0.033 | 0.882 | 1.000 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.861 | 0.053 | 68 | 76 | 1.284 | 0.062 | 0.755 | 0.967 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.921 | 0.044 | 68 | 76 | 1.352 | 0.047 | 0.834 | 1.000 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.586 | 0.086 | 68 | 76 | 1.462 | 0.147 | 0.414 | 0.758 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.797 | 0.068 | 36 | 39 | 1.027 | 0.086 | 0.660 | 0.934 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.404 | 0.086 | 36 | 39 | 1.063 | 0.214 | 0.231 | 0.576 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.121 | 0.024 | 189 | 211 | 1.043 | 0.194 | 0.074 | 0.169 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.318 | 0.040 | 189 | 211 | 1.185 | 0.127 | 0.237 | 0.399 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.145 | 0.030 | 188 | 210 | 1.121 | 0.207 | 0.085 | 0.204 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.006 | 0.006 | 188 | 210 | 1.125 | 0.998 | 0.000 | 0.019 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.269 | 0.040 | 189 | 211 | 1.255 | 0.150 | 0.188 | 0.349 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.372 | 0.098 | 30 | 32 | 1.084 | 0.262 | 0.177 | 0.567 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.509 | 0.053 | 100 | 111 | 1.064 | 0.105 | 0.402 | 0.616 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.480 | 0.044 | 173 | 194 | 1.223 | 0.092 | 0.391 | 0.569 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.131 | 0.020 | 432 | 462 | 1.235 | 0.154 | 0.091 | 0.172 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.255 | 0.028 | 432 | 462 | 1.314 | 0.109 | 0.199 | 0.310 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.036 | 0.019 | 78 | 84 | 0.900 | 0.531 | 0.000 | 0.074 |

(Continued...)

Table B.24—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.062 | 0.032 | 78 | 84 | 1.157 | 0.514 | 0.000 | 0.125 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.454 | 0.033 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 2.175 | 0.074 | 0.387 | 0.521 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.424 | 0.043 | 531 | 569 | 2.011 | 0.102 | 0.337 | 0.510 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.211 | 0.030 | 372 | 410 | 1.408 | 0.141 | 0.152 | 0.271 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.567 | 0.026 | 842 | 894 | 1.532 | 0.046 | 0.515 | 0.619 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.025 | 0.005 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 1.069 | 0.207 | 0.014 | 0.035 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.748 | 0.032 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 2.401 | 0.043 | 0.684 | 0.813 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.459 | 0.026 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 1.666 | 0.056 | 0.408 | 0.510 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.473 | 0.022 | 833 | 900 | 1.272 | 0.047 | 0.429 | 0.517 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.224 | 0.024 | 1,052 | 1,138 | 1.855 | 0.107 | 0.176 | 0.271 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.653 | 0.034 | 833 | 900 | 2.038 | 0.052 | 0.585 | 0.720 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.275 | 0.036 | 359 | 392 | 1.537 | 0.132 | 0.202 | 0.348 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.069 | 0.014 | 359 | 392 | 1.075 | 0.209 | 0.040 | 0.098 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.011 | 0.005 | 359 | 392 | 0.863 | 0.435 | 0.001 | 0.020 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.283 | 0.038 | 317 | 331 | 1.513 | 0.136 | 0.206 | 0.360 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.175 | 0.042 | 317 | 331 | 1.946 | 0.239 | 0.091 | 0.259 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.103 | 0.031 | 332 | 344 | 1.845 | 0.300 | 0.041 | 0.165 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.414 | 0.037 | 332 | 344 | 1.360 | 0.089 | 0.340 | 0.488 |
| Literacy | 0.861 | 0.035 | 332 | 344 | 1.809 | 0.040 | 0.792 | 0.930 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.682 | 0.034 | 332 | 344 | 1.313 | 0.049 | 0.614 | 0.749 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.548 | 0.038 | 332 | 344 | 1.390 | 0.069 | 0.472 | 0.624 |
| Want no more children | 0.698 | 0.038 | 232 | 241 | 1.261 | 0.055 | 0.622 | 0.775 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.242 | 0.055 | 332 | 344 | 1.454 | 0.024 | 2.132 | 2.351 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.513 | 0.049 | 323 | 334 | 1.752 | 0.095 | 0.415 | 0.611 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.666 | 0.062 | 41 | 42 | 0.831 | 0.093 | 0.542 | 0.789 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.012 | 0.005 | 332 | 344 | 0.910 | 0.460 | 0.001 | 0.022 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.918 | 0.018 | 332 | 344 | 1.164 | 0.019 | 0.883 | 0.953 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.487 | 0.028 | 332 | 344 | 1.016 | 0.057 | 0.431 | 0.543 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.239 | 0.027 | 332 | 344 | 1.137 | 0.111 | 0.186 | 0.293 |

Table B.25 Sampling errors: Karnali Province urban sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.847 | 0.030 | 359 | 186 | 1.429 | 0.036 | 0.787 | 0.908 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.962 | 0.013 | 3,387 | 1,755 | 1.888 | 0.014 | 0.936 | 0.988 |
| Water available when needed | 0.750 | 0.035 | 3,387 | 1,755 | 2.180 | 0.047 | 0.680 | 0.820 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.725 | 0.031 | 3,387 | 1,755 | 1.911 | 0.042 | 0.664 | 0.786 |
| Using open defecation | 0.021 | 0.006 | 3,387 | 1,755 | 1.078 | 0.263 | 0.010 | 0.033 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.535 | 0.093 | 776 | 466 | 2.401 | 0.173 | 0.349 | 0.720 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.226 | 0.022 | 968 | 507 | 1.654 | 0.098 | 0.182 | 0.271 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.447 | 0.033 | 968 | 507 | 2.067 | 0.074 | 0.381 | 0.513 |
| Literacy | 0.785 | 0.029 | 968 | 507 | 2.157 | 0.036 | 0.728 | 0.842 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.498 | 0.047 | 968 | 507 | 2.934 | 0.095 | 0.403 | 0.593 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.082 | 0.012 | 968 | 507 | 1.410 | 0.152 | 0.057 | 0.107 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.064 | 0.201 | 2,689 | 1,413 | 1.445 | 0.098 | 1.661 | 2.466 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.051 | 0.006 | 968 | 507 | 0.880 | 0.122 | 0.039 | 0.063 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.870 | 0.210 | 177 | 90 | 1.527 | 0.054 | 3.451 | 4.290 |
| Median birth interval | 41.275 | 3.235 | 211 | 105 | 1.235 | 0.078 | 34.805 | 47.745 |
| Want no more children | 0.726 | 0.020 | 731 | 381 | 1.201 | 0.027 | 0.686 | 0.765 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.056 | 0.037 | 968 | 507 | 1.515 | 0.018 | 1.983 | 2.129 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.463 | 0.138 | 2,689 | 1,413 | 1.252 | 0.094 | 1.187 | 1.740 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.562 | 0.021 | 731 | 381 | 1.153 | 0.038 | 0.519 | 0.604 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.450 | 0.020 | 731 | 381 | 1.083 | 0.044 | 0.410 | 0.490 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.040 | 0.008 | 731 | 381 | 1.117 | 0.203 | 0.024 | 0.056 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.118 | 0.020 | 731 | 381 | 1.663 | 0.169 | 0.078 | 0.158 |
| Currently using pill | 0.048 | 0.011 | 731 | 381 | 1.367 | 0.226 | 0.026 | 0.069 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.121 | 0.014 | 731 | 381 | 1.162 | 0.116 | 0.093 | 0.149 |
| Currently using implants | 0.077 | 0.016 | 731 | 381 | 1.632 | 0.209 | 0.045 | 0.110 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.032 | 0.009 | 731 | 381 | 1.390 | 0.281 | 0.014 | 0.051 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.111 | 0.018 | 731 | 381 | 1.572 | 0.164 | 0.075 | 0.148 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.081 | 0.013 | 731 | 381 | 1.316 | 0.164 | 0.055 | 0.108 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.137 | 0.015 | 731 | 381 | 1.144 | 0.107 | 0.107 | 0.166 |
| Unmet need total | 0.218 | 0.018 | 731 | 381 | 1.152 | 0.081 | 0.183 | 0.253 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.577 | 0.020 | 573 | 297 | 0.978 | 0.035 | 0.537 | 0.618 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.900 | 0.012 | 731 | 381 | 1.054 | 0.013 | 0.877 | 0.923 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.297 | 0.024 | 968 | 507 | 1.606 | 0.080 | 0.250 | 0.344 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 20.499 | 6.413 | 730 | 367 | 1.105 | 0.313 | 7.673 | 33.324 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 4.500 | 2.146 | 731 | 368 | 0.848 | 0.477 | 0.208 | 8.791 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 24.998 | 7.622 | 731 | 368 | 1.161 | 0.305 | 9.753 | 40.243 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 7.629 | 3.919 | 734 | 371 | 1.269 | 0.514 | 0.000 | 15.467 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 32.436 | 8.360 | 731 | 368 | 1.191 | 0.258 | 15.716 | 49.157 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 11.678 | 5.702 | 362 | 183 | 1.001 | 0.488 | 0.274 | 23.082 |
| Stillbirth rate | 4.549 | 3.234 | 362 | 183 | 0.898 | 0.711 | 0.000 | 11.017 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 7.162 | 4.045 | 360 | 182 | 0.901 | 0.565 | 0.000 | 15.253 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.880 | 0.030 | 146 | 73 | 1.099 | 0.034 | 0.821 | 0.939 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.745 | 0.034 | 146 | 73 | 0.950 | 0.046 | 0.676 | 0.813 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.024 | 0.017 | 146 | 73 | 1.285 | 0.675 | 0.000 | 0.058 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.933 | 0.025 | 146 | 73 | 1.197 | 0.027 | 0.883 | 0.983 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.921 | 0.025 | 146 | 73 | 1.105 | 0.027 | 0.871 | 0.970 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.758 | 0.040 | 149 | 75 | 1.133 | 0.053 | 0.677 | 0.838 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.761 | 0.040 | 149 | 75 | 1.128 | 0.053 | 0.681 | 0.841 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.058 | 0.025 | 149 | 75 | 1.278 | 0.432 | 0.008 | 0.108 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.633 | 0.059 | 146 | 73 | 1.458 | 0.093 | 0.516 | 0.750 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.684 | 0.058 | 146 | 73 | 1.489 | 0.084 | 0.569 | 0.800 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.787 | 0.030 | 968 | 507 | 2.299 | 0.039 | 0.726 | 0.848 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.946 | 0.025 | 76 | 39 | 0.968 | 0.027 | 0.896 | 0.997 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.929 | 0.034 | 76 | 39 | 1.129 | 0.036 | 0.862 | 0.996 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.896 | 0.042 | 76 | 39 | 1.187 | 0.047 | 0.812 | 0.980 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.838 | 0.046 | 76 | 39 | 1.073 | 0.055 | 0.746 | 0.929 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.929 | 0.034 | 76 | 39 | 1.129 | 0.036 | 0.862 | 0.996 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.600 | 0.062 | 76 | 39 | 1.096 | 0.104 | 0.476 | 0.725 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.543 | 0.102 | 41 | 22 | 1.296 | 0.188 | 0.338 | 0.747 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.470 | 0.093 | 41 | 22 | 1.171 | 0.198 | 0.284 | 0.656 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.056 | 0.022 | 189 | 96 | 1.133 | 0.400 | 0.011 | 0.100 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.266 | 0.036 | 189 | 96 | 1.035 | 0.135 | 0.194 | 0.337 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.029 | 0.011 | 189 | 96 | 0.892 | 0.379 | 0.007 | 0.051 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.010 | 0.007 | 189 | 96 | 0.951 | 0.718 | 0.000 | 0.024 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.148 | 0.033 | 189 | 96 | 1.187 | 0.226 | 0.081 | 0.214 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.745 | 0.080 | 42 | 20 | 1.170 | 0.107 | 0.585 | 0.905 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.642 | 0.055 | 104 | 53 | 1.158 | 0.085 | 0.533 | 0.752 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.380 | 0.039 | 169 | 86 | 1.092 | 0.103 | 0.301 | 0.458 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.092 | 0.021 | 343 | 182 | 1.367 | 0.231 | 0.049 | 0.134 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.322 | 0.038 | 343 | 182 | 1.498 | 0.117 | 0.247 | 0.398 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.029 | 0.016 | 99 | 51 | 0.975 | 0.573 | 0.000 | 0.062 |

(Continued...)

Table B.25—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.053 | 0.024 | 99 | 51 | 1.046 | 0.449 | 0.005 | 0.100 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.504 | 0.034 | 968 | 507 | 2.127 | 0.068 | 0.435 | 0.572 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.218 | 0.026 | 471 | 249 | 1.349 | 0.118 | 0.167 | 0.269 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.293 | 0.022 | 351 | 178 | 0.851 | 0.076 | 0.249 | 0.338 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.583 | 0.035 | 868 | 455 | 2.069 | 0.060 | 0.513 | 0.652 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.037 | 0.008 | 968 | 507 | 1.403 | 0.232 | 0.020 | 0.054 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.832 | 0.018 | 968 | 507 | 1.488 | 0.022 | 0.796 | 0.868 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.430 | 0.038 | 968 | 507 | 2.375 | 0.088 | 0.354 | 0.506 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.530 | 0.033 | 731 | 381 | 1.804 | 0.063 | 0.463 | 0.597 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.270 | 0.018 | 968 | 507 | 1.271 | 0.067 | 0.234 | 0.306 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.661 | 0.024 | 731 | 381 | 1.394 | 0.037 | 0.612 | 0.710 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.182 | 0.023 | 337 | 182 | 1.098 | 0.127 | 0.136 | 0.228 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.087 | 0.020 | 337 | 182 | 1.312 | 0.232 | 0.047 | 0.128 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.005 | 0.004 | 337 | 182 | 0.947 | 0.726 | 0.000 | 0.012 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.211 | 0.025 | 297 | 157 | 1.033 | 0.116 | 0.162 | 0.260 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.171 | 0.028 | 297 | 157 | 1.297 | 0.166 | 0.114 | 0.227 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.032 | 0.010 | 306 | 154 | 1.003 | 0.317 | 0.012 | 0.052 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.637 | 0.044 | 306 | 154 | 1.605 | 0.070 | 0.548 | 0.726 |
| Literacy | 0.966 | 0.010 | 306 | 154 | 0.976 | 0.011 | 0.946 | 0.986 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.723 | 0.045 | 306 | 154 | 1.738 | 0.062 | 0.633 | 0.812 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.411 | 0.035 | 306 | 154 | 1.236 | 0.085 | 0.341 | 0.480 |
| Want no more children | 0.681 | 0.040 | 211 | 103 | 1.236 | 0.058 | 0.602 | 0.761 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.202 | 0.035 | 306 | 154 | 0.906 | 0.016 | 2.131 | 2.273 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.387 | 0.047 | 304 | 152 | 1.685 | 0.122 | 0.293 | 0.482 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.699 | 0.113 | 28 | 15 | 1.271 | 0.162 | 0.472 | 0.926 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.011 | 0.006 | 306 | 154 | 1.026 | 0.556 | 0.000 | 0.023 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.926 | 0.016 | 306 | 154 | 1.048 | 0.017 | 0.895 | 0.958 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.575 | 0.055 | 306 | 154 | 1.921 | 0.095 | 0.466 | 0.685 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.238 | 0.029 | 306 | 154 | 1.184 | 0.121 | 0.180 | 0.296 |

Table B.26 Sampling errors: Karnali Province rural sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.923 | 0.017 | 497 | 201 | 1.372 | 0.019 | 0.889 | 0.957 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.934 | 0.021 | 3,914 | 1,579 | 2.230 | 0.022 | 0.893 | 0.975 |
| Water available when needed | 0.737 | 0.029 | 3,914 | 1,579 | 1.779 | 0.039 | 0.679 | 0.795 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.757 | 0.022 | 3,914 | 1,579 | 1.449 | 0.029 | 0.714 | 0.801 |
| Using open defecation | 0.058 | 0.014 | 3,914 | 1,579 | 1.627 | 0.237 | 0.030 | 0.085 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.205 | 0.060 | 918 | 390 | 1.904 | 0.292 | 0.085 | 0.324 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.351 | 0.026 | 1,010 | 402 | 1.754 | 0.075 | 0.299 | 0.404 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.359 | 0.029 | 1,010 | 402 | 1.946 | 0.082 | 0.300 | 0.418 |
| Literacy | 0.666 | 0.031 | 1,010 | 402 | 2.098 | 0.047 | 0.604 | 0.728 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.327 | 0.038 | 1,010 | 402 | 2.536 | 0.115 | 0.252 | 0.402 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.138 | 0.018 | 1,010 | 402 | 1.621 | 0.128 | 0.103 | 0.173 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 3.233 | 0.233 | 2,767 | 1,102 | 1.414 | 0.072 | 2.768 | 3.698 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.052 | 0.005 | 1,010 | 402 | 0.771 | 0.104 | 0.041 | 0.062 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 4.866 | 0.205 | 189 | 74 | 1.444 | 0.042 | 4.456 | 5.276 |
| Median birth interval | 38.824 | 1.973 | 328 | 132 | 1.371 | 0.051 | 34.879 | 42.769 |
| Want no more children | 0.736 | 0.015 | 775 | 310 | 0.934 | 0.020 | 0.707 | 0.766 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.243 | 0.049 | 1,004 | 400 | 1.880 | 0.022 | 2.146 | 2.341 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.171 | 0.143 | 2,767 | 1,102 | 1.160 | 0.066 | 1.885 | 2.457 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.541 | 0.022 | 775 | 310 | 1.208 | 0.040 | 0.498 | 0.585 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.471 | 0.027 | 775 | 310 | 1.498 | 0.057 | 0.417 | 0.525 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.029 | 0.008 | 775 | 310 | 1.251 | 0.262 | 0.014 | 0.044 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.081 | 0.013 | 775 | 310 | 1.360 | 0.165 | 0.054 | 0.108 |
| Currently using pill | 0.033 | 0.006 | 775 | 310 | 0.895 | 0.173 | 0.022 | 0.045 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.193 | 0.024 | 775 | 310 | 1.656 | 0.122 | 0.146 | 0.240 |
| Currently using implants | 0.088 | 0.017 | 775 | 310 | 1.657 | 0.192 | 0.054 | 0.122 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.034 | 0.010 | 775 | 310 | 1.512 | 0.290 | 0.014 | 0.054 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.070 | 0.014 | 775 | 310 | 1.470 | 0.192 | 0.043 | 0.098 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.087 | 0.011 | 775 | 310 | 1.049 | 0.122 | 0.066 | 0.109 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.161 | 0.018 | 775 | 310 | 1.332 | 0.109 | 0.126 | 0.196 |
| Unmet need total | 0.248 | 0.021 | 775 | 310 | 1.360 | 0.085 | 0.206 | 0.291 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.596 | 0.032 | 611 | 245 | 1.616 | 0.054 | 0.532 | 0.660 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.903 | 0.013 | 775 | 310 | 1.188 | 0.014 | 0.878 | 0.928 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.372 | 0.022 | 1,010 | 402 | 1.440 | 0.059 | 0.328 | 0.416 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 30.767 | 5.214 | 967 | 389 | 0.926 | 0.169 | 20.338 | 41.195 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 16.165 | 5.708 | 973 | 392 | 1.260 | 0.353 | 4.748 | 27.581 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 46.931 | 8.392 | 967 | 389 | 1.200 | 0.179 | 30.148 | 63.714 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 12.234 | 5.706 | 977 | 394 | 1.637 | 0.466 | 0.821 | 23.646 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 58.591 | 12.716 | 970 | 390 | 1.556 | 0.217 | 33.158 | 84.024 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 35.405 | 7.321 | 505 | 202 | 0.759 | 0.207 | 20.763 | 50.048 |
| Stillbirth rate | 17.865 | 6.054 | 505 | 202 | 0.870 | 0.339 | 5.756 | 29.974 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 17.859 | 4.891 | 496 | 199 | 0.835 | 0.274 | 8.078 | 27.641 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.940 | 0.019 | 188 | 76 | 1.097 | 0.020 | 0.902 | 0.978 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.836 | 0.037 | 188 | 76 | 1.370 | 0.044 | 0.762 | 0.910 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.010 | 0.007 | 188 | 76 | 0.963 | 0.709 | 0.000 | 0.024 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.974 | 0.012 | 188 | 76 | 1.023 | 0.012 | 0.950 | 0.998 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.916 | 0.017 | 188 | 76 | 0.824 | 0.018 | 0.882 | 0.949 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.691 | 0.067 | 192 | 78 | 2.020 | 0.097 | 0.557 | 0.826 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.684 | 0.065 | 192 | 78 | 1.935 | 0.095 | 0.554 | 0.813 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.025 | 0.011 | 192 | 78 | 1.014 | 0.458 | 0.002 | 0.047 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.527 | 0.052 | 188 | 76 | 1.431 | 0.099 | 0.422 | 0.632 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.530 | 0.047 | 188 | 76 | 1.283 | 0.088 | 0.436 | 0.624 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.875 | 0.025 | 1,010 | 402 | 2.397 | 0.029 | 0.825 | 0.925 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 1.000 | 0.000 | 97 | 40 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 1.000 | 0.000 | 97 | 40 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.945 | 0.023 | 97 | 40 | 1.029 | 0.025 | 0.898 | 0.992 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.841 | 0.043 | 97 | 40 | 1.180 | 0.051 | 0.755 | 0.926 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.909 | 0.035 | 97 | 40 | 1.227 | 0.039 | 0.838 | 0.979 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.517 | 0.045 | 97 | 40 | 0.887 | 0.086 | 0.427 | 0.606 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.592 | 0.087 | 46 | 17 | 1.148 | 0.147 | 0.419 | 0.766 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.628 | 0.068 | 46 | 17 | 0.920 | 0.109 | 0.491 | 0.764 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.115 | 0.024 | 243 | 98 | 1.092 | 0.206 | 0.068 | 0.163 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.449 | 0.036 | 243 | 98 | 1.113 | 0.080 | 0.377 | 0.520 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.047 | 0.013 | 243 | 98 | 1.004 | 0.288 | 0.020 | 0.074 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.004 | 0.004 | 243 | 98 | 1.019 | 1.008 | 0.000 | 0.012 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.205 | 0.034 | 243 | 98 | 1.229 | 0.168 | 0.136 | 0.274 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.727 | 0.084 | 36 | 14 | 1.117 | 0.116 | 0.559 | 0.896 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.371 | 0.048 | 147 | 60 | 1.198 | 0.129 | 0.275 | 0.467 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.412 | 0.040 | 228 | 93 | 1.276 | 0.098 | 0.332 | 0.493 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.112 | 0.019 | 345 | 139 | 1.128 | 0.170 | 0.074 | 0.150 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.124 | 0.026 | 345 | 139 | 1.496 | 0.213 | 0.072 | 0.177 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.015 | 0.010 | 124 | 49 | 0.946 | 0.704 | 0.000 | 0.035 |

(Continued...)

Table B.26—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.015 | 0.011 | 124 | 49 | 0.995 | 0.728 | 0.000 | 0.037 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.345 | 0.039 | 1,010 | 402 | 2.577 | 0.112 | 0.268 | 0.422 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.205 | 0.021 | 502 | 201 | 1.182 | 0.104 | 0.162 | 0.248 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.268 | 0.021 | 480 | 193 | 1.007 | 0.079 | 0.226 | 0.310 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.695 | 0.026 | 791 | 313 | 1.591 | 0.038 | 0.643 | 0.747 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.010 | 0.003 | 1,010 | 402 | 1.007 | 0.312 | 0.004 | 0.017 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.794 | 0.019 | 1,010 | 402 | 1.468 | 0.024 | 0.757 | 0.832 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.312 | 0.032 | 1,010 | 402 | 2.171 | 0.102 | 0.248 | 0.375 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.497 | 0.029 | 775 | 310 | 1.617 | 0.059 | 0.438 | 0.555 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.234 | 0.018 | 1,010 | 402 | 1.335 | 0.076 | 0.199 | 0.270 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.618 | 0.025 | 775 | 310 | 1.426 | 0.040 | 0.568 | 0.667 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.149 | 0.020 | 364 | 141 | 1.077 | 0.135 | 0.109 | 0.189 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.105 | 0.018 | 364 | 141 | 1.098 | 0.168 | 0.070 | 0.140 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.014 | 0.008 | 364 | 141 | 1.374 | 0.612 | 0.000 | 0.031 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.177 | 0.025 | 318 | 115 | 1.152 | 0.140 | 0.127 | 0.226 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.157 | 0.023 | 318 | 115 | 1.129 | 0.147 | 0.111 | 0.203 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.078 | 0.026 | 298 | 113 | 1.648 | 0.330 | 0.026 | 0.129 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.483 | 0.042 | 298 | 113 | 1.461 | 0.088 | 0.398 | 0.568 |
| Literacy | 0.886 | 0.027 | 298 | 113 | 1.458 | 0.030 | 0.832 | 0.940 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.564 | 0.045 | 298 | 113 | 1.544 | 0.079 | 0.475 | 0.653 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.477 | 0.037 | 298 | 113 | 1.287 | 0.078 | 0.402 | 0.551 |
| Want no more children | 0.702 | 0.033 | 214 | 82 | 1.040 | 0.046 | 0.636 | 0.767 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.356 | 0.059 | 298 | 113 | 1.307 | 0.025 | 2.238 | 2.474 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.574 | 0.034 | 283 | 107 | 1.160 | 0.059 | 0.506 | 0.643 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.860 | 0.097 | 24 | 10 | 1.315 | 0.112 | 0.667 | 1.000 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.015 | 0.009 | 298 | 113 | 1.284 | 0.610 | 0.000 | 0.033 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.915 | 0.017 | 298 | 113 | 1.061 | 0.019 | 0.881 | 0.949 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.434 | 0.039 | 298 | 113 | 1.341 | 0.089 | 0.356 | 0.511 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.263 | 0.036 | 298 | 113 | 1.390 | 0.135 | 0.192 | 0.334 |
| na = not applicable | | | | | | | | |

na = not applicable

Table B.27 Sampling errors: Sudurpashchim Province urban sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.810 | 0.035 | 367 | 269 | 1.567 | 0.043 | 0.739 | 0.880 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.972 | 0.017 | 3,820 | 2,794 | 2.993 | 0.017 | 0.938 | 1.000 |
| Water available when needed | 0.903 | 0.014 | 3,820 | 2,794 | 1.306 | 0.015 | 0.876 | 0.931 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.727 | 0.029 | 3,820 | 2,794 | 1.894 | 0.040 | 0.668 | 0.786 |
| Using open defecation | 0.020 | 0.008 | 3,820 | 2,794 | 1.654 | 0.391 | 0.004 | 0.035 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.646 | 0.089 | 543 | 383 | 1.983 | 0.138 | 0.467 | 0.825 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.275 | 0.020 | 1,109 | 796 | 1.487 | 0.073 | 0.235 | 0.315 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.452 | 0.031 | 1,109 | 796 | 2.067 | 0.068 | 0.390 | 0.514 |
| Literacy | 0.767 | 0.020 | 1,109 | 796 | 1.594 | 0.026 | 0.726 | 0.807 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.568 | 0.036 | 1,109 | 796 | 2.426 | 0.064 | 0.496 | 0.640 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.076 | 0.011 | 1,109 | 796 | 1.353 | 0.142 | 0.054 | 0.097 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.224 | 0.174 | 3,122 | 2,241 | 1.302 | 0.078 | 1.876 | 2.572 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.034 | 0.007 | 1,109 | 796 | 1.226 | 0.195 | 0.021 | 0.048 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 3.518 | 0.153 | 216 | 157 | 1.506 | 0.043 | 3.212 | 3.823 |
| Median birth interval | 39.077 | 3.431 | 203 | 146 | 1.559 | 0.088 | 32.215 | 45.939 |
| Want no more children | 0.748 | 0.017 | 826 | 591 | 1.096 | 0.022 | 0.715 | 0.781 |
| Ideal number of children | 1.936 | 0.025 | 1,103 | 791 | 1.332 | 0.013 | 1.887 | 1.986 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.783 | 0.133 | 3,122 | 2,241 | 1.139 | 0.075 | 1.517 | 2.050 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.590 | 0.022 | 826 | 591 | 1.286 | 0.037 | 0.546 | 0.634 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.465 | 0.023 | 826 | 591 | 1.343 | 0.050 | 0.418 | 0.512 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.152 | 0.021 | 826 | 591 | 1.674 | 0.138 | 0.110 | 0.194 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.053 | 0.018 | 826 | 591 | 2.260 | 0.333 | 0.018 | 0.088 |
| Currently using pill | 0.032 | 0.007 | 826 | 591 | 1.100 | 0.211 | 0.018 | 0.045 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.099 | 0.013 | 826 | 591 | 1.285 | 0.135 | 0.073 | 0.126 |
| Currently using implants | 0.050 | 0.009 | 826 | 591 | 1.187 | 0.180 | 0.032 | 0.068 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.060 | 0.009 | 826 | 591 | 1.115 | 0.153 | 0.042 | 0.079 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.125 | 0.016 | 826 | 591 | 1.418 | 0.131 | 0.092 | 0.157 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.079 | 0.009 | 826 | 591 | 0.998 | 0.119 | 0.060 | 0.098 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.146 | 0.017 | 826 | 591 | 1.343 | 0.113 | 0.113 | 0.179 |
| Unmet need total | 0.225 | 0.018 | 826 | 591 | 1.234 | 0.080 | 0.189 | 0.261 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.571 | 0.026 | 668 | 482 | 1.341 | 0.045 | 0.520 | 0.622 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.913 | 0.013 | 826 | 591 | 1.343 | 0.014 | 0.886 | 0.939 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.255 | 0.018 | 1,109 | 796 | 1.398 | 0.072 | 0.218 | 0.291 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 20.165 | 5.800 | 763 | 547 | 1.064 | 0.288 | 8.565 | 31.764 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 6.793 | 3.208 | 758 | 544 | 1.063 | 0.472 | 0.377 | 13.209 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 26.957 | 6.043 | 763 | 547 | 0.945 | 0.224 | 14.872 | 39.042 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 9.294 | 3.124 | 758 | 546 | 0.913 | 0.336 | 3.047 | 15.542 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 36.001 | 7.143 | 765 | 548 | 0.944 | 0.198 | 21.715 | 50.288 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 8.490 | 4.653 | 381 | 273 | 0.993 | 0.548 | 0.000 | 17.796 |
| Stillbirth rate | 2.204 | 2.145 | 381 | 273 | 0.894 | 0.973 | 0.000 | 6.495 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 6.282 | 4.325 | 381 | 274 | 1.073 | 0.689 | 0.000 | 14.933 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.942 | 0.027 | 163 | 117 | 1.457 | 0.028 | 0.889 | 0.996 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.878 | 0.030 | 163 | 117 | 1.171 | 0.034 | 0.818 | 0.939 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.015 | 0.009 | 163 | 117 | 0.974 | 0.621 | 0.000 | 0.034 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.995 | 0.005 | 163 | 117 | 0.912 | 0.005 | 0.985 | 1.000 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.915 | 0.033 | 163 | 117 | 1.479 | 0.036 | 0.850 | 0.980 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.900 | 0.028 | 167 | 120 | 1.209 | 0.031 | 0.844 | 0.957 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.896 | 0.029 | 167 | 120 | 1.210 | 0.032 | 0.838 | 0.953 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.091 | 0.026 | 167 | 120 | 1.073 | 0.282 | 0.040 | 0.143 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.813 | 0.029 | 163 | 117 | 0.937 | 0.035 | 0.755 | 0.870 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.771 | 0.035 | 163 | 117 | 1.055 | 0.045 | 0.701 | 0.840 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.599 | 0.032 | 1,109 | 796 | 2.201 | 0.054 | 0.534 | 0.664 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 1.000 | 0.000 | 81 | 59 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.959 | 0.020 | 81 | 59 | 0.894 | 0.021 | 0.919 | 0.998 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.940 | 0.025 | 81 | 59 | 0.934 | 0.026 | 0.890 | 0.989 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.888 | 0.039 | 81 | 59 | 1.106 | 0.044 | 0.810 | 0.966 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.941 | 0.029 | 81 | 59 | 1.104 | 0.031 | 0.883 | 0.999 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.536 | 0.059 | 81 | 59 | 1.056 | 0.109 | 0.419 | 0.653 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.672 | 0.077 | 30 | 23 | 0.918 | 0.114 | 0.519 | 0.826 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.443 | 0.112 | 30 | 23 | 1.267 | 0.253 | 0.218 | 0.667 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.047 | 0.021 | 194 | 143 | 1.385 | 0.437 | 0.006 | 0.089 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.270 | 0.038 | 194 | 143 | 1.102 | 0.140 | 0.194 | 0.345 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.045 | 0.016 | 195 | 144 | 0.988 | 0.352 | 0.013 | 0.077 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.039 | 0.016 | 195 | 144 | 1.159 | 0.410 | 0.007 | 0.070 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.116 | 0.027 | 194 | 143 | 1.056 | 0.233 | 0.062 | 0.170 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.698 | 0.065 | 50 | 36 | 0.995 | 0.094 | 0.567 | 0.828 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.618 | 0.057 | 111 | 79 | 1.225 | 0.092 | 0.504 | 0.732 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.479 | 0.049 | 169 | 126 | 1.233 | 0.103 | 0.381 | 0.577 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.133 | 0.022 | 411 | 297 | 1.331 | 0.168 | 0.088 | 0.177 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.227 | 0.030 | 411 | 297 | 1.450 | 0.132 | 0.167 | 0.287 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.065 | 0.028 | 100 | 72 | 1.154 | 0.440 | 0.008 | 0.121 |

(Continued...)

Table B.27—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.030 | 0.017 | 100 | 72 | 0.976 | 0.555 | 0.000 | 0.063 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.488 | 0.038 | 1,109 | 796 | 2.500 | 0.077 | 0.413 | 0.564 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.259 | 0.032 | 539 | 387 | 1.704 | 0.125 | 0.194 | 0.323 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.250 | 0.023 | 373 | 267 | 1.004 | 0.093 | 0.203 | 0.296 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.535 | 0.030 | 1,044 | 748 | 1.961 | 0.057 | 0.474 | 0.595 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.032 | 0.007 | 1,109 | 796 | 1.364 | 0.224 | 0.018 | 0.047 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.752 | 0.018 | 1,109 | 796 | 1.395 | 0.024 | 0.715 | 0.788 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.451 | 0.033 | 1,109 | 796 | 2.210 | 0.073 | 0.384 | 0.517 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.433 | 0.026 | 826 | 591 | 1.502 | 0.060 | 0.381 | 0.485 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.196 | 0.016 | 1,109 | 796 | 1.312 | 0.080 | 0.164 | 0.227 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.670 | 0.021 | 826 | 591 | 1.285 | 0.031 | 0.628 | 0.712 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.169 | 0.029 | 367 | 286 | 1.461 | 0.170 | 0.111 | 0.226 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.044 | 0.013 | 367 | 286 | 1.189 | 0.289 | 0.019 | 0.070 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.008 | 0.005 | 367 | 286 | 1.078 | 0.636 | 0.000 | 0.018 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.193 | 0.034 | 308 | 229 | 1.509 | 0.176 | 0.125 | 0.262 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.154 | 0.029 | 308 | 229 | 1.391 | 0.186 | 0.097 | 0.212 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.072 | 0.021 | 326 | 233 | 1.432 | 0.286 | 0.031 | 0.113 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.578 | 0.054 | 326 | 233 | 1.958 | 0.093 | 0.470 | 0.686 |
| Literacy | 0.929 | 0.021 | 326 | 233 | 1.502 | 0.023 | 0.886 | 0.972 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.748 | 0.035 | 326 | 233 | 1.469 | 0.047 | 0.677 | 0.819 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.432 | 0.037 | 326 | 233 | 1.344 | 0.086 | 0.358 | 0.506 |
| Want no more children | 0.660 | 0.039 | 194 | 138 | 1.130 | 0.058 | 0.583 | 0.738 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.056 | 0.040 | 326 | 233 | 1.135 | 0.019 | 1.976 | 2.136 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.386 | 0.045 | 318 | 228 | 1.654 | 0.118 | 0.295 | 0.476 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.682 | 0.083 | 29 | 22 | 0.949 | 0.122 | 0.515 | 0.849 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.028 | 0.012 | 326 | 233 | 1.278 | 0.420 | 0.004 | 0.051 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.911 | 0.019 | 326 | 233 | 1.175 | 0.020 | 0.874 | 0.948 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.509 | 0.038 | 326 | 233 | 1.371 | 0.075 | 0.433 | 0.585 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.213 | 0.034 | 326 | 233 | 1.484 | 0.159 | 0.145 | 0.280 |

na = not applicable

Table B.28 Sampling errors: Sudurpashchim Province rural sample, Nepal DHS 2022

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION | | | | | | | | |
| Births registered with civil authority | 0.822 | 0.037 | 390 | 191 | 1.687 | 0.045 | 0.748 | 0.896 |
| At least basic drinking water service | 0.969 | 0.009 | 3,645 | 1,817 | 1.480 | 0.009 | 0.951 | 0.987 |
| Water available when needed | 0.883 | 0.018 | 3,645 | 1,817 | 1.510 | 0.021 | 0.847 | 0.920 |
| At least basic sanitation service | 0.681 | 0.033 | 3,645 | 1,817 | 1.935 | 0.048 | 0.615 | 0.747 |
| Using open defecation | 0.054 | 0.013 | 3,645 | 1,817 | 1.569 | 0.239 | 0.028 | 0.079 |
| Using a handwashing facility with soap and water | 0.231 | 0.051 | 515 | 250 | 1.252 | 0.222 | 0.128 | 0.334 |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.369 | 0.020 | 996 | 484 | 1.298 | 0.054 | 0.330 | 0.409 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.340 | 0.024 | 996 | 484 | 1.585 | 0.070 | 0.293 | 0.388 |
| Literacy | 0.684 | 0.026 | 996 | 484 | 1.789 | 0.039 | 0.632 | 0.737 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.354 | 0.040 | 996 | 484 | 2.606 | 0.112 | 0.275 | 0.433 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.109 | 0.018 | 996 | 484 | 1.772 | 0.161 | 0.074 | 0.144 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.339 | 0.157 | 2,765 | 1,345 | 1.290 | 0.067 | 2.025 | 2.653 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.045 | 0.007 | 996 | 484 | 1.086 | 0.159 | 0.031 | 0.059 |
| Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 | 4.052 | 0.187 | 203 | 99 | 1.603 | 0.046 | 3.678 | 4.426 |
| Median birth interval | 36.868 | 2.515 | 255 | 121 | 1.769 | 0.068 | 31.838 | 41.898 |
| Want no more children | 0.731 | 0.015 | 757 | 369 | 0.959 | 0.021 | 0.701 | 0.762 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.045 | 0.032 | 993 | 482 | 1.657 | 0.016 | 1.981 | 2.109 |
| Total wanted fertility rate (last 3 years) | 1.770 | 0.115 | 2,765 | 1,345 | 1.138 | 0.065 | 1.540 | 2.001 |
| Currently using any contraceptive method | 0.580 | 0.033 | 757 | 369 | 1.813 | 0.056 | 0.514 | 0.645 |
| Currently using any modern method | 0.478 | 0.033 | 757 | 369 | 1.818 | 0.069 | 0.411 | 0.544 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.099 | 0.018 | 757 | 369 | 1.679 | 0.185 | 0.062 | 0.135 |
| Currently using male sterilization | 0.062 | 0.020 | 757 | 369 | 2.296 | 0.327 | 0.021 | 0.102 |
| Currently using pill | 0.044 | 0.011 | 757 | 369 | 1.492 | 0.254 | 0.022 | 0.066 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.095 | 0.012 | 757 | 369 | 1.143 | 0.129 | 0.070 | 0.119 |
| Currently using implants | 0.113 | 0.015 | 757 | 369 | 1.311 | 0.134 | 0.082 | 0.143 |
| Currently using male condoms | 0.059 | 0.013 | 757 | 369 | 1.534 | 0.224 | 0.032 | 0.085 |
| Currently using any traditional method | 0.102 | 0.018 | 757 | 369 | 1.672 | 0.181 | 0.065 | 0.139 |
| Unmet need for spacing | 0.062 | 0.009 | 757 | 369 | 0.981 | 0.139 | 0.045 | 0.079 |
| Unmet need for limiting | 0.151 | 0.024 | 757 | 369 | 1.837 | 0.159 | 0.103 | 0.198 |
| Unmet need total | 0.213 | 0.029 | 757 | 369 | 1.926 | 0.135 | 0.155 | 0.270 |
| Demand satisfied by modern methods | 0.603 | 0.039 | 599 | 292 | 1.966 | 0.065 | 0.524 | 0.681 |
| Participation in decision making about family planning | 0.908 | 0.014 | 757 | 369 | 1.334 | 0.015 | 0.880 | 0.936 |
| Not exposed to any of the eight media sources | 0.234 | 0.022 | 996 | 484 | 1.654 | 0.095 | 0.190 | 0.279 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 37.491 | 6.581 | 816 | 391 | 0.941 | 0.176 | 24.329 | 50.654 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0–9 years) | 21.221 | 4.172 | 810 | 388 | 0.793 | 0.197 | 12.877 | 29.565 |
| Infant mortality (last 0–9 years) | 58.713 | 8.420 | 817 | 391 | 0.945 | 0.143 | 41.873 | 75.552 |
| Child mortality (last 0–9 years) | 8.431 | 2.880 | 815 | 389 | 0.926 | 0.342 | 2.670 | 14.192 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0–9 years) | 66.649 | 8.276 | 817 | 391 | 0.904 | 0.124 | 50.098 | 83.200 |
| Perinatal mortality rate | 30.304 | 9.679 | 411 | 196 | 1.155 | 0.319 | 10.945 | 49.663 |
| Stillbirth rate | 7.867 | 4.213 | 411 | 196 | 0.964 | 0.536 | 0.000 | 16.293 |
| Early neonatal death rate | 22.670 | 8.905 | 407 | 194 | 1.210 | 0.393 | 4.861 | 40.480 |
| Received ANC from a skilled provider | 0.988 | 0.008 | 144 | 69 | 0.881 | 0.008 | 0.971 | 1.000 |
| 4+ ANC visits | 0.936 | 0.019 | 144 | 69 | 0.919 | 0.020 | 0.899 | 0.974 |
| 8+ ANC visits | 0.000 | 0.000 | 144 | 69 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Took any iron-containing supplements | 0.985 | 0.009 | 144 | 69 | 0.942 | 0.010 | 0.966 | 1.000 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.927 | 0.021 | 144 | 69 | 0.987 | 0.023 | 0.885 | 0.970 |
| Delivered in a health facility (live births) | 0.815 | 0.041 | 151 | 72 | 1.213 | 0.050 | 0.733 | 0.896 |
| Delivered by a skilled provider (live births) | 0.849 | 0.041 | 151 | 72 | 1.295 | 0.048 | 0.767 | 0.930 |
| Delivered by C-section (live births) | 0.042 | 0.015 | 151 | 72 | 0.922 | 0.362 | 0.012 | 0.073 |
| Women with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.716 | 0.048 | 144 | 69 | 1.267 | 0.067 | 0.620 | 0.812 |
| Newborns with postnatal check during first 2 days | 0.767 | 0.043 | 144 | 69 | 1.212 | 0.056 | 0.681 | 0.853 |
| Any problem accessing health care | 0.721 | 0.028 | 996 | 484 | 1.996 | 0.039 | 0.664 | 0.778 |
| Ever had vaccination card | 0.984 | 0.015 | 60 | 28 | 0.898 | 0.015 | 0.954 | 1.000 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 1.000 | 0.000 | 60 | 28 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT-HepB-Hib vaccination (3 doses) | 0.955 | 0.023 | 60 | 28 | 0.834 | 0.024 | 0.909 | 1.000 |
| Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses) | 0.872 | 0.045 | 60 | 28 | 1.008 | 0.051 | 0.782 | 0.961 |
| Received measles-rubella 1 vaccination | 0.969 | 0.020 | 60 | 28 | 0.901 | 0.021 | 0.928 | 1.000 |
| Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (12–23 months) | 0.548 | 0.077 | 60 | 28 | 1.165 | 0.141 | 0.393 | 0.703 |
| Sought treatment for diarrhea | 0.563 | 0.078 | 36 | 17 | 0.891 | 0.138 | 0.408 | 0.718 |
| Treated with ORS | 0.413 | 0.085 | 36 | 17 | 0.997 | 0.206 | 0.243 | 0.583 |
| Height-for-age (–3 SD) | 0.054 | 0.018 | 185 | 91 | 0.890 | 0.335 | 0.018 | 0.091 |
| Height-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.307 | 0.039 | 185 | 91 | 1.095 | 0.126 | 0.230 | 0.385 |
| Weight-for-height (–2 SD) | 0.061 | 0.019 | 187 | 92 | 1.132 | 0.314 | 0.023 | 0.099 |
| Weight-for-height (+2 SD) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 187 | 92 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Weight-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.176 | 0.026 | 185 | 91 | 0.882 | 0.150 | 0.123 | 0.228 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | 0.811 | 0.060 | 42 | 20 | 0.976 | 0.074 | 0.691 | 0.930 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (children 6–23 months) | 0.441 | 0.065 | 96 | 46 | 1.280 | 0.148 | 0.310 | 0.572 |
| Prevalence of anemia (children 6–59 months) (hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl) | 0.414 | 0.044 | 159 | 78 | 1.145 | 0.107 | 0.325 | 0.502 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 | 0.180 | 0.019 | 374 | 183 | 0.963 | 0.106 | 0.142 | 0.218 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 | 0.104 | 0.017 | 374 | 183 | 1.089 | 0.165 | 0.070 | 0.138 |
| Body mass index-for-age (–2 SD) | 0.047 | 0.022 | 100 | 48 | 1.009 | 0.460 | 0.004 | 0.090 |

(Continued...)

Table B.28—Continued

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | | Un- weighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | (R-2SE) | (R+2SE) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Body mass index-for-age (+1 SD) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 100 | 48 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Minimum dietary diversity (women 15–49) | 0.355 | 0.034 | 996 | 484 | 2.232 | 0.096 | 0.287 | 0.423 |
| Prevalence of any anemia (women 15–49) | 0.296 | 0.046 | 506 | 246 | 2.270 | 0.156 | 0.204 | 0.389 |
| Child had fever in last 2 weeks | 0.229 | 0.029 | 386 | 184 | 1.306 | 0.128 | 0.171 | 0.288 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.643 | 0.029 | 909 | 438 | 1.799 | 0.045 | 0.586 | 0.701 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.043 | 0.012 | 996 | 484 | 1.829 | 0.274 | 0.019 | 0.067 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.741 | 0.014 | 996 | 484 | 1.042 | 0.020 | 0.712 | 0.770 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.391 | 0.029 | 996 | 484 | 1.841 | 0.073 | 0.334 | 0.448 |
| Participate in decision making (all three decisions) | 0.439 | 0.027 | 757 | 369 | 1.483 | 0.061 | 0.385 | 0.493 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.171 | 0.020 | 996 | 484 | 1.681 | 0.117 | 0.131 | 0.212 |
| Make own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care | 0.692 | 0.030 | 757 | 369 | 1.767 | 0.043 | 0.633 | 0.751 |
| Experienced physical violence since age 15 by any perpetrator | 0.149 | 0.029 | 333 | 170 | 1.486 | 0.195 | 0.091 | 0.207 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator ever | 0.045 | 0.012 | 333 | 170 | 1.070 | 0.271 | 0.021 | 0.069 |
| Experienced sexual violence by any non-intimate partner | 0.005 | 0.005 | 333 | 170 | 1.330 | 0.994 | 0.000 | 0.016 |
| Experienced physical/sexual violence by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner ever | 0.174 | 0.035 | 286 | 138 | 1.572 | 0.203 | 0.103 | 0.245 |
| Experienced emotional/physical/sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the past 12 months | 0.133 | 0.031 | 286 | 138 | 1.532 | 0.232 | 0.071 | 0.195 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.082 | 0.022 | 252 | 122 | 1.260 | 0.267 | 0.038 | 0.125 |
| Secondary education or higher | 0.489 | 0.054 | 252 | 122 | 1.708 | 0.111 | 0.380 | 0.597 |
| Literacy | 0.902 | 0.018 | 252 | 122 | 0.959 | 0.020 | 0.866 | 0.938 |
| Use of the Internet in last 12 months | 0.614 | 0.032 | 252 | 122 | 1.031 | 0.052 | 0.551 | 0.678 |
| Current tobacco use | 0.507 | 0.030 | 252 | 122 | 0.961 | 0.060 | 0.446 | 0.568 |
| Want no more children | 0.685 | 0.027 | 182 | 88 | 0.779 | 0.039 | 0.631 | 0.738 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.097 | 0.053 | 252 | 122 | 1.246 | 0.025 | 1.990 | 2.203 |
| Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV | 0.452 | 0.048 | 239 | 116 | 1.487 | 0.106 | 0.356 | 0.548 |
| Condom use at last sex | 0.901 | 0.071 | 21 | 11 | 1.059 | 0.079 | 0.759 | 1.000 |
| Ever tested for HIV and received results of last test | 0.009 | 0.006 | 252 | 122 | 1.052 | 0.708 | 0.000 | 0.021 |
| Mobile phone ownership | 0.908 | 0.017 | 252 | 122 | 0.949 | 0.019 | 0.873 | 0.942 |
| Have and use a bank account or mobile phone for financial transactions | 0.447 | 0.036 | 252 | 122 | 1.137 | 0.080 | 0.376 | 0.518 |
| Agree with at least one specified reason a husband is justified in wife beating | 0.282 | 0.038 | 252 | 122 | 1.332 | 0.134 | 0.206 | 0.358 |
| na = not applicable | | | | | | | | |

na = not applicable

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| Age | Women | | Men | | Age | Women | | Men | |
|-----|--------|---------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 454 | 1.5 | 541 | 2.2 | 42 | 350 | 1.2 | 316 | 1.3 |
| 1 | 476 | 1.6 | 515 | 2.1 | 43 | 261 | 0.9 | 211 | 0.8 |
| 2 | 564 | 1.9 | 552 | 2.2 | 44 | 294 | 1.0 | 230 | 0.9 |
| 3 | 520 | 1.8 | 599 | 2.4 | 45 | 377 | 1.3 | 341 | 1.4 |
| 4 | 496 | 1.7 | 548 | 2.2 | 46 | 246 | 0.8 | 217 | 0.9 |
| 5 | 511 | 1.7 | 551 | 2.2 | 47 | 228 | 0.8 | 184 | 0.7 |
| 6 | 523 | 1.8 | 580 | 2.3 | 48 | 314 | 1.1 | 220 | 0.9 |
| 7 | 517 | 1.8 | 601 | 2.4 | 49 | 212 | 0.7 | 175 | 0.7 |
| 8 | 547 | 1.9 | 569 | 2.3 | 50 | 323 | 1.1 | 303 | 1.2 |
| 9 | 490 | 1.7 | 524 | 2.1 | 51 | 308 | 1.1 | 253 | 1.0 |
| 10 | 587 | 2.0 | 634 | 2.5 | 52 | 365 | 1.2 | 263 | 1.0 |
| 11 | 478 | 1.6 | 485 | 1.9 | 53 | 301 | 1.0 | 255 | 1.0 |
| 12 | 603 | 2.1 | 633 | 2.5 | 54 | 290 | 1.0 | 254 | 1.0 |
| 13 | 638 | 2.2 | 535 | 2.1 | 55 | 361 | 1.2 | 320 | 1.3 |
| 14 | 558 | 1.9 | 530 | 2.1 | 56 | 288 | 1.0 | 221 | 0.9 |
| 15 | 539 | 1.8 | 471 | 1.9 | 57 | 146 | 0.5 | 188 | 0.7 |
| 16 | 543 | 1.9 | 520 | 2.1 | 58 | 252 | 0.9 | 203 | 0.8 |
| 17 | 501 | 1.7 | 430 | 1.7 | 59 | 185 | 0.6 | 182 | 0.7 |
| 18 | 657 | 2.2 | 522 | 2.1 | 60 | 352 | 1.2 | 285 | 1.1 |
| 19 | 497 | 1.7 | 390 | 1.6 | 61 | 140 | 0.5 | 184 | 0.7 |
| 20 | 706 | 2.4 | 458 | 1.8 | 62 | 169 | 0.6 | 172 | 0.7 |
| 21 | 471 | 1.6 | 370 | 1.5 | 63 | 183 | 0.6 | 157 | 0.6 |
| 22 | 580 | 2.0 | 396 | 1.6 | 64 | 127 | 0.4 | 131 | 0.5 |
| 23 | 472 | 1.6 | 333 | 1.3 | 65 | 225 | 0.8 | 206 | 0.8 |
| 24 | 540 | 1.8 | 345 | 1.4 | 66 | 155 | 0.5 | 129 | 0.5 |
| 25 | 589 | 2.0 | 354 | 1.4 | 67 | 113 | 0.4 | 131 | 0.5 |
| 26 | 539 | 1.8 | 358 | 1.4 | 68 | 162 | 0.6 | 171 | 0.7 |
| 27 | 469 | 1.6 | 294 | 1.2 | 69 | 127 | 0.4 | 113 | 0.5 |
| 28 | 534 | 1.8 | 399 | 1.6 | 70 | 217 | 0.7 | 178 | 0.7 |
| 29 | 388 | 1.3 | 292 | 1.2 | 71 | 127 | 0.4 | 88 | 0.3 |
| 30 | 633 | 2.2 | 362 | 1.4 | 72 | 159 | 0.5 | 115 | 0.5 |
| 31 | 358 | 1.2 | 230 | 0.9 | 73 | 91 | 0.3 | 100 | 0.4 |
| 32 | 467 | 1.6 | 333 | 1.3 | 74 | 90 | 0.3 | 72 | 0.3 |
| 33 | 393 | 1.3 | 297 | 1.2 | 75 | 129 | 0.4 | 113 | 0.5 |
| 34 | 345 | 1.2 | 242 | 1.0 | 76 | 64 | 0.2 | 60 | 0.2 |
| 35 | 582 | 2.0 | 369 | 1.5 | 77 | 59 | 0.2 | 54 | 0.2 |
| 36 | 417 | 1.4 | 289 | 1.2 | 78 | 68 | 0.2 | 78 | 0.3 |
| 37 | 332 | 1.1 | 215 | 0.9 | 79 | 30 | 0.1 | 43 | 0.2 |
| 38 | 475 | 1.6 | 339 | 1.4 | 80+ | 328 | 1.1 | 332 | 1.3 |
| 39 | 337 | 1.1 | 237 | 0.9 | Don't know | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| 40 | 475 | 1.6 | 407 | 1.6 | | | | | |
| 41 | 262 | 0.9 | 205 | 0.8 | Total | 29,281 | 100.0 | 25,104 | 100.0 |

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10–54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age group | Household population of women age 10–54 | Interviewed women age 15–49 | | Percentage of eligible women interviewed |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------|
| | | Number | Percentage | |
| 10–14 | 2,864 | na | na | na |
| 15–19 | 2,738 | 2,647 | 17.7 | 96.6 |
| 20–24 | 2,769 | 2,682 | 18.0 | 96.9 |
| 25–29 | 2,519 | 2,443 | 16.4 | 97.0 |
| 30–34 | 2,197 | 2,142 | 14.3 | 97.5 |
| 35–39 | 2,142 | 2,086 | 14.0 | 97.4 |
| 40–44 | 1,642 | 1,592 | 10.7 | 96.9 |
| 45–49 | 1,377 | 1,342 | 9.0 | 97.4 |
| 50–54 | 1,587 | na | na | na |
| 15–49 | 15,384 | 14,933 | 100.0 | 97.1 |
| Ratios | | | | |
| 10–14 to 15–19 | 105 | na | na | na |
| 50–54 to 45–49 | 115 | na | na | na |

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.

na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10–54, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15–49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Nepal DHS 2022

| Age group | Household population of men age 10–54 | Interviewed men age 15–49 | | Percentage of eligible men interviewed |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|
| | | Number | Percentage | |
| 10–14 | 1,449 | na | na | na |
| 15–19 | 1,112 | 1,056 | 20.5 | 94.9 |
| 20–24 | 923 | 861 | 16.7 | 93.2 |
| 25–29 | 812 | 764 | 14.8 | 94.0 |
| 30–34 | 696 | 654 | 12.7 | 94.0 |
| 35–39 | 720 | 668 | 13.0 | 92.9 |
| 40–44 | 669 | 626 | 12.1 | 93.6 |
| 45–49 | 551 | 523 | 10.2 | 95.0 |
| 50–54 | 702 | na | na | na |
| 15–49 | 5,483 | 5,152 | 100.0 | 94.0 |
| Ratios | | | | |
| 10–14 to 15–19 | 130 | na | na | na |
| 50–54 to 45–49 | 127 | na | na | na |

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both the household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.

na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Age displacement at age 14/15

Number of women and men age 12–18 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 15/14, according to province (weighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| | Age | | | | | | | Total age 12–18 | Age ratio (age 15/ age 14) |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Province | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 101 | 94 | 102 | 86 | 87 | 99 | 95 | 664 | 84.4 |
| Madhesh Province | 154 | 156 | 142 | 136 | 110 | 110 | 174 | 982 | 95.6 |
| Bagmati Province | 108 | 131 | 86 | 91 | 110 | 101 | 138 | 765 | 106.6 |
| Gandaki Province | 42 | 50 | 41 | 48 | 57 | 38 | 64 | 340 | 115.6 |
| Lumbini Province | 117 | 121 | 96 | 98 | 112 | 83 | 113 | 740 | 102.5 |
| Karnali Province | 52 | 45 | 47 | 52 | 45 | 35 | 56 | 331 | 111.3 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 55 | 60 | 65 | 60 | 51 | 56 | 58 | 405 | 93.1 |
| Total | 629 | 657 | 579 | 572 | 571 | 522 | 698 | 4,227 | 98.8 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 104 | 99 | 106 | 92 | 106 | 68 | 102 | 677 | 86.9 |
| Madhesh Province | 182 | 103 | 112 | 91 | 117 | 97 | 142 | 843 | 81.8 |
| Bagmati Province | 100 | 82 | 68 | 88 | 98 | 101 | 112 | 650 | 129.2 |
| Gandaki Province | 37 | 51 | 49 | 45 | 36 | 38 | 43 | 299 | 93.0 |
| Lumbini Province | 105 | 105 | 105 | 89 | 90 | 80 | 82 | 656 | 84.5 |
| Karnali Province | 63 | 52 | 47 | 36 | 35 | 20 | 35 | 289 | 76.4 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 65 | 60 | 69 | 52 | 52 | 45 | 42 | 384 | 74.8 |
| Total | 656 | 552 | 556 | 493 | 534 | 450 | 558 | 3,798 | 88.7 |

Table C.4 Age displacement at age 49/50

Number of women and men age 47–53 listed in the household schedule by single-year age and age ratio 50/49, according to province (weighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| | Age | | | | | | | Total age 47–53 | Age ratio (age 50/ age 49) |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Province | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 39 | 62 | 51 | 60 | 46 | 71 | 67 | 397 | 117.0 |
| Madhesh Province | 33 | 55 | 27 | 49 | 62 | 76 | 57 | 360 | 179.1 |
| Bagmati Province | 53 | 73 | 44 | 89 | 72 | 92 | 52 | 475 | 199.6 |
| Gandaki Province | 30 | 41 | 26 | 26 | 36 | 32 | 35 | 225 | 103.0 |
| Lumbini Province | 43 | 51 | 39 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 60 | 389 | 168.0 |
| Karnali Province | 15 | 18 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 9 | 14 | 104 | 149.7 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 25 | 27 | 19 | 27 | 26 | 30 | 26 | 180 | 141.9 |
| Total | 238 | 328 | 219 | 336 | 323 | 375 | 311 | 2,130 | 152.9 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 39 | 51 | 36 | 66 | 47 | 44 | 48 | 332 | 182.2 |
| Madhesh Province | 30 | 29 | 18 | 60 | 58 | 51 | 39 | 286 | 332.0 |
| Bagmati Province | 56 | 61 | 54 | 87 | 60 | 73 | 67 | 458 | 162.4 |
| Gandaki Province | 17 | 29 | 17 | 20 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 180 | 113.4 |
| Lumbini Province | 35 | 35 | 37 | 51 | 28 | 33 | 49 | 268 | 138.5 |
| Karnali Province | 9 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 17 | 11 | 8 | 89 | 91.1 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 11 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 27 | 18 | 126 | 109.5 |
| Total | 197 | 234 | 194 | 316 | 262 | 273 | 263 | 1,739 | 162.9 |

Table C.5 Pregnancy outcomes by years preceding the survey

Number of pregnancy outcomes, percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given, sex ratio at birth of live births, and ratio by years preceding the survey, according to living children, dead children, stillbirths, miscarriages/abortions, and total pregnancy outcomes (weighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| Calendar year | Number of pregnancy outcomes | | | | | Percentage with year and month of birth given or end of pregnancy given | | | | | Sex ratio at birth of live births ¹ | | | Ratio of years preceding survey ² | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------|----------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| | Living children | Dead children | Stillbirths | Miscarriages/abortions | Total | Living children | Dead children | Stillbirths | Miscarriages/abortions | Total | Living children | Dead children | Total | Living children | Dead children | Stillbirths | Miscarriages/abortions | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2079 | 967 | 25 | 8 | 257 | 1,257 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 119.1 | 113.1 | 118.9 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2078 | 959 | 27 | 10 | 243 | 1,239 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 99.9 | 102.5 | 194.0 | 104.3 | 94.4 | 101.4 | 87.7 | 100.0 | 95.5 |
| 2077 | 1,066 | 28 | 16 | 228 | 1,337 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 99.4 | 101.6 | 59.6 | 100.2 | 106.2 | 96.4 | 184.1 | 94.8 | 104.4 |
| 2076 | 1,048 | 30 | 7 | 239 | 1,324 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 99.6 | 117.3 | 430.3 | 121.0 | 101.4 | 86.2 | 45.7 | 115.5 | 102.6 |
| 2075 | 1,000 | 43 | 14 | 185 | 1,242 | 99.9 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 99.6 | 110.7 | 120.1 | 111.0 | 97.4 | 124.7 | 111.6 | 82.9 | 95.8 |
| 2074 | 1,006 | 39 | 18 | 208 | 1,270 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 98.8 | 105.6 | 114.8 | 105.9 | 98.5 | 84.8 | 110.3 | 109.2 | 99.8 |
| 2073 | 1,042 | 48 | 19 | 195 | 1,304 | 99.8 | 93.6 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 98.6 | 118.9 | 183.6 | 121.1 | 104.2 | 113.6 | 108.6 | 96.1 | 103.3 |
| 2072 | 994 | 46 | 16 | 199 | 1,255 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 99.2 | 111.1 | 129.7 | 111.9 | 95.9 | 84.4 | 78.8 | 112.3 | 97.4 |
| 2071 | 1,029 | 61 | 23 | 158 | 1,272 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 99.3 | 100.8 | 75.9 | 99.2 | 104.9 | 160.7 | 154.0 | 91.3 | 105.3 |
| 2070 | 969 | 30 | 14 | 148 | 1,161 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 99.4 | 115.7 | 83.3 | 114.5 | 92.6 | 53.7 | 69.5 | 96.6 | 91.0 |
| 2075–2079 | 5,040 | 153 | 54 | 1,152 | 6,399 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 99.7 | 110.0 | 141.0 | 110.8 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2070–2074 | 5,040 | 224 | 89 | 908 | 6,262 | 99.9 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 99.1 | 110.2 | 111.0 | 110.2 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2065–2069 | 4,889 | 318 | 86 | 643 | 5,936 | 99.5 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 90.2 | 98.4 | 103.4 | 119.9 | 104.4 | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2060–2064 | 4,544 | 316 | 98 | 413 | 5,370 | 99.6 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 93.3 | 99.0 | 100.8 | 120.9 | 102.0 | na | na | na | na | na |
| <2060 | 5,143 | 606 | 124 | 370 | 6,243 | 99.5 | 96.2 | 96.0 | 87.9 | 98.5 | 104.4 | 118.6 | 105.8 | na | na | na | na | na |
| All | 24,656 | 1,616 | 451 | 3,486 | 30,209 | 99.7 | 97.5 | 98.1 | 94.1 | 98.9 | 105.8 | 120.1 | 106.6 | na | na | na | na | na |

na = Not applicable

¹ (Bm/Bf) x 100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

² [2Px/(Px - 1 + Px + 1)] x 100, where Px is the number of pregnancy outcomes in year x preceding the survey

Table C.6 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| Subject | Reference group | Percentage with information missing | Number of cases |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Date of live birth or stillbirth | Live births or stillbirths in the 15 years preceding the survey | | |
| Missing day only | | 5.10 | 15,892 |
| Missing month but year reported | | 0.26 | 15,892 |
| Missing year | | 0.00 | 15,892 |
| Date of live birth or stillbirth | Live births or stillbirths in the 5 years preceding the survey | | |
| Missing day only | | 1.59 | 5,247 |
| Missing month but year reported | | 0.03 | 5,247 |
| Missing year | | 0.00 | 5,247 |
| Date of birth of women | Women age 15–49 | | |
| Missing month but year reported | | 1.27 | 14,845 |
| Missing year | | 20.60 | 14,845 |
| Date of birth of men | Men age 15–49 | | |
| Missing month but year reported | | 3.89 | 4,913 |
| Missing year | | 5.60 | 4,913 |
| Diarrhea in last 2 weeks | Living children age 0–59 months | 0.25 | 5,009 |
| Anthropometry of children | Living children age 0–59 months (from Biomarker Questionnaire) | | |
| Height | | 3.52 | 2,729 |
| Weight | | 3.07 | 2,729 |
| Height or weight | | 3.52 | 2,729 |
| Anthropometry of women | Women age 15–49 (from Biomarker Questionnaire) | | |
| Height | | 2.48 | 7,636 |
| Weight | | 2.48 | 7,636 |
| Height or weight | | 2.48 | 7,636 |
| Anthropometry of men | Men age 15–49 (from Biomarker Questionnaire) | | |
| Height | | 7.36 | 3,001 |
| Weight | | 7.29 | 3,001 |
| Height or weight | | 7.36 | 3,001 |
| Anemia | | | |
| Children | Living children age 6–59 months (from Biomarker Questionnaire) | 6.27 | 2,500 |
| Women | Women age 15–49 (from Biomarker Questionnaire) | 9.53 | 7,636 |

Table C.7 Standardization exercise results from anthropometry training

Trainees' precision and accuracy for height measurements taken during the standardization exercise for anthropometry, Nepal DHS 2022

| Measurer | Standardization exercise ¹ | | Restandardization exercise ¹ | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Trainees' precision ² | Trainees' accuracy ² | Trainees' precision ² | Trainees' accuracy ² |
| Measurer 1 | 2.32 | 1.16 | 0.34 | 0.31 |
| Measurer 2 | 0.65 | 0.41 | 0.22 | 0.15 |
| Measurer 3 | 1.38 | 0.87 | 0.44 | 0.34 |
| Measurer 4 | 2.25 | 1.30 | 0.10 | 0.34 |
| Measurer 5 | 2.29 | 0.99 | 0.37 | 0.33 |
| Measurer 6 | 0.35 | 0.53 | na | na |
| Measurer 7 | 0.54 | 0.39 | na | na |
| Measurer 8 | 0.40 | 0.32 | na | na |
| Measurer 9 | 2.36 | 1.16 | 0.20 | 0.29 |
| Measurer 10 | 0.38 | 0.36 | na | na |
| Measurer 11 | 0.24 | 0.31 | na | na |
| Measurer 12 | 0.37 | 0.32 | na | na |
| Measurer 13 | 0.31 | 0.29 | na | na |
| Measurer 14 | 0.53 | 0.30 | na | na |
| Measurer 15 | 0.29 | 0.34 | na | na |
| Measurer 16 | 0.41 | 0.50 | na | na |
| Measurer 17 | 0.51 | 0.35 | na | na |
| Measurer 18 | 0.43 | 0.27 | na | na |
| Measurer 19 | 0.79 | 0.57 | 0.20 | 0.33 |
| Reserve measurer | 1.00 | 0.55 | 0.34 | 0.25 |
| Quality controller | 0.20 | 0.54 | na | na |
| Quality controller | 0.30 | 0.36 | na | na |
| Average | 0.71 | 0.45 | 0.27 | 0.32 |

na = Not applicable

¹ Ten children were measured twice for each standardization and restandardization exercise.

² Trainees' precision and accuracy are defined in terms of a technical error of measurement (TEM), which is calculated as $\sqrt{\sum(D^2)/(2N)}$, where D is the difference in height and N is the number of repeat measurements. An acceptable TEM according to WHO-UNICEF is a TEM of <0.6 cm for precision and <0.8 cm for accuracy.

Table C.8 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0–59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing data for height, weight, or month or year of birth; among children with complete data on height and age, percentage with implausible data for height-for-age; among children with complete data on weight and height, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-height; among children with complete data on weight and age, percentage with implausible data for weight-for-age; and among all children under age 5 who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage with data incomplete or missing for: | | | | Percentage with implausible data for: | | | | | | Percentage with valid data for ⁸ : | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Height ¹ | Weight ² | Month or year of birth ³ | Number of children | Height-for-age ⁴ | Number of children with complete height and age ⁵ | Weight-for-height ⁶ | Number of children with complete weight and height | Weight-for-age ⁷ | Number of children with complete weight and age ⁵ | Height-for-age | Weight-for-height | Weight-for-age | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 262 | 0.4 | 253 | 1.6 | 253 | 0.4 | 254 | 96.2 | 95.0 | 96.6 | 262 |
| 6–11 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 224 | 0.0 | 220 | 0.0 | 220 | 0.0 | 220 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 224 |
| 12–23 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 534 | 0.0 | 525 | 0.0 | 525 | 0.0 | 525 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 534 |
| 24–35 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 606 | 0.0 | 580 | 0.0 | 582 | 0.0 | 587 | 95.7 | 96.0 | 96.9 | 606 |
| 36–47 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 576 | 0.0 | 562 | 0.2 | 564 | 0.0 | 563 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 576 |
| 48–59 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 563 | 0.0 | 548 | 0.0 | 548 | 0.0 | 548 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 563 |
| 0–23 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1,020 | 0.1 | 998 | 0.4 | 998 | 0.1 | 999 | 97.7 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 1,020 |
| 24–59 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 1,745 | 0.0 | 1,690 | 0.1 | 1,694 | 0.0 | 1,698 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 97.3 | 1,745 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 1,447 | 0.1 | 1,410 | 0.3 | 1,411 | 0.1 | 1,412 | 97.4 | 97.2 | 97.5 | 1,447 |
| Female | 2.8 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 1,318 | 0.0 | 1,278 | 0.1 | 1,281 | 0.0 | 1,285 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 97.5 | 1,318 |
| Mother's interview status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2,419 | 0.0 | 2,385 | 0.2 | 2,385 | 0.0 | 2,394 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.9 | 2,419 |
| Not interviewed but in the household | 13.4 | 13.4 | 5.8 | 276 | 0.0 | 239 | 0.0 | 239 | 0.0 | 239 | 86.6 | 86.6 | 86.6 | 276 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household ⁹ | 2.9 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 70 | 0.0 | 64 | 0.0 | 68 | 0.0 | 64 | 91.4 | 97.1 | 91.4 | 70 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.2 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 1,399 | 0.0 | 1,353 | 0.1 | 1,354 | 0.0 | 1,357 | 96.7 | 96.6 | 97.0 | 1,399 |
| Rural | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1,366 | 0.1 | 1,335 | 0.2 | 1,338 | 0.1 | 1,340 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 98.0 | 1,366 |
| Ecological zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mountain | 2.2 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 271 | 0.0 | 265 | 0.0 | 265 | 0.0 | 266 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 98.2 | 271 |
| Hill | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1,137 | 0.0 | 1,115 | 0.1 | 1,117 | 0.0 | 1,118 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 1,137 |
| Terai | 3.5 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 1,357 | 0.1 | 1,308 | 0.3 | 1,310 | 0.1 | 1,313 | 96.3 | 96.2 | 96.7 | 1,357 |
| Province | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 436 | 0.0 | 426 | 0.2 | 426 | 0.0 | 431 | 97.7 | 97.5 | 98.9 | 436 |
| Urban | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 211 | 0.0 | 207 | 0.0 | 207 | 0.0 | 208 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.6 | 211 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 225 | 0.0 | 219 | 0.5 | 219 | 0.0 | 223 | 97.3 | 96.9 | 99.1 | 225 |
| Madhesh Province | 4.1 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 579 | 0.2 | 555 | 0.0 | 555 | 0.2 | 558 | 95.7 | 95.9 | 96.2 | 579 |
| Urban | 4.1 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 342 | 0.0 | 328 | 0.0 | 328 | 0.0 | 330 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 96.5 | 342 |
| Rural | 4.2 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 237 | 0.4 | 227 | 0.0 | 227 | 0.4 | 228 | 95.4 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 237 |
| Bagmati Province | 4.1 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 317 | 0.0 | 304 | 0.0 | 304 | 0.0 | 305 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 96.2 | 317 |
| Urban | 6.5 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 168 | 0.0 | 157 | 0.0 | 157 | 0.0 | 158 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 94.0 | 168 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 149 | 0.0 | 147 | 0.0 | 147 | 0.0 | 147 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 149 |
| Gandaki Province | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 227 | 0.0 | 222 | 0.0 | 222 | 0.0 | 222 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 227 |
| Urban | 4.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 101 | 0.0 | 97 | 0.0 | 97 | 0.0 | 97 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 101 |
| Rural | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 126 | 0.0 | 125 | 0.0 | 125 | 0.0 | 125 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 126 |
| Lumbini Province | 3.1 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 382 | 0.0 | 370 | 0.8 | 370 | 0.0 | 370 | 96.9 | 96.1 | 96.9 | 382 |
| Urban | 4.2 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 189 | 0.0 | 181 | 1.1 | 181 | 0.0 | 181 | 95.8 | 94.7 | 95.8 | 189 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 193 | 0.0 | 189 | 0.5 | 189 | 0.0 | 189 | 97.9 | 97.4 | 97.9 | 193 |
| Karnali Province | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 436 | 0.0 | 432 | 0.0 | 432 | 0.0 | 432 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 436 |
| Urban | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 190 | 0.0 | 189 | 0.0 | 189 | 0.0 | 189 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 190 |
| Rural | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 246 | 0.0 | 243 | 0.0 | 243 | 0.0 | 243 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 246 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 388 | 0.0 | 379 | 0.3 | 383 | 0.0 | 379 | 97.7 | 98.5 | 97.7 | 388 |
| Urban | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 198 | 0.0 | 194 | 0.0 | 195 | 0.0 | 194 | 98.0 | 98.5 | 98.0 | 198 |
| Rural | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 190 | 0.0 | 185 | 0.5 | 188 | 0.0 | 185 | 97.4 | 98.4 | 97.4 | 190 |

(Continued...)

Table C.8—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage with data incomplete or missing for: | | | | Percentage with implausible data for: | | | | | | Percentage with valid data for ⁸ : | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Height ¹ | Weight ² | Month or year of birth ³ | Number of children | Height-for-age ⁴ | Number of children with complete height and age ⁵ | Weight-for-height ⁶ | Number of children with complete weight and height | Weight-for-age ⁷ | Number of children with complete weight and age ⁵ | Height-for-age | Weight-for-height | Weight-for-age | Number of children |
| Mother's education ¹⁰ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.6 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 583 | 0.0 | 568 | 0.0 | 568 | 0.0 | 570 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.8 | 583 |
| Basic education (1–8) | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 963 | 0.0 | 942 | 0.2 | 942 | 0.0 | 944 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 98.0 | 963 |
| Lower basic education (1–5) | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 487 | 0.0 | 476 | 0.2 | 476 | 0.0 | 476 | 97.7 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 487 |
| Upper basic education (6–8) | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 476 | 0.0 | 466 | 0.2 | 466 | 0.0 | 468 | 97.9 | 97.7 | 98.3 | 476 |
| Secondary (9–12) | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 1,057 | 0.1 | 1,025 | 0.2 | 1,025 | 0.1 | 1,030 | 96.9 | 96.8 | 97.4 | 1,057 |
| Lower secondary (9–10) | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 677 | 0.2 | 660 | 0.2 | 660 | 0.2 | 664 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.9 | 677 |
| Higher secondary (11–12) | 3.9 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 380 | 0.0 | 365 | 0.3 | 365 | 0.0 | 366 | 96.1 | 95.8 | 96.3 | 380 |
| More than secondary (13 and above) | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 92 | 0.0 | 89 | 1.1 | 89 | 0.0 | 89 | 96.7 | 95.7 | 96.7 | 92 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 928 | 0.0 | 917 | 0.1 | 919 | 0.0 | 919 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 928 |
| Second | 3.6 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 590 | 0.0 | 569 | 0.0 | 569 | 0.0 | 570 | 96.4 | 96.4 | 96.6 | 590 |
| Middle | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 533 | 0.2 | 521 | 0.2 | 523 | 0.2 | 523 | 97.6 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 533 |
| Fourth | 4.3 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 419 | 0.0 | 401 | 0.0 | 401 | 0.0 | 402 | 95.7 | 95.7 | 95.9 | 419 |
| Highest | 5.1 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 295 | 0.0 | 280 | 1.1 | 280 | 0.0 | 283 | 94.9 | 93.9 | 95.9 | 295 |
| Measurer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Measurer 1 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 113 | 0.0 | 107 | 0.0 | 107 | 0.0 | 109 | 94.7 | 94.7 | 96.5 | 113 |
| Measurer 2 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 86 | 0.0 | 81 | 0.0 | 81 | 0.0 | 83 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 96.5 | 86 |
| Measurer 3 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 106 | 0.0 | 103 | 0.0 | 103 | 0.0 | 104 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 98.1 | 106 |
| Measurer 4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 123 | 0.0 | 122 | 0.0 | 122 | 0.0 | 122 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 123 |
| Measurer 5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 139 | 0.0 | 137 | 0.0 | 137 | 0.0 | 137 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 139 |
| Measurer 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 117 | 0.0 | 117 | 0.0 | 117 | 0.0 | 117 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Measurer 7 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 194 | 0.0 | 189 | 0.0 | 189 | 0.0 | 192 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 99.0 | 194 |
| Measurer 8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 166 | 0.0 | 160 | 0.6 | 160 | 0.0 | 160 | 96.4 | 95.8 | 96.4 | 166 |
| Measurer 9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 153 | 0.0 | 147 | 0.0 | 147 | 0.0 | 147 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 153 |
| Measurer 10 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 253 | 0.4 | 239 | 0.4 | 239 | 0.4 | 239 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 253 |
| Measurer 11 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 129 | 0.0 | 127 | 0.0 | 127 | 0.0 | 127 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 129 |
| Measurer 12 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 120 | 0.0 | 118 | 0.0 | 118 | 0.0 | 118 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 120 |
| Measurer 13 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 132 | 0.0 | 132 | 0.0 | 132 | 0.0 | 132 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Measurer 14 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 131 | 0.0 | 128 | 0.0 | 128 | 0.0 | 129 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 98.5 | 131 |
| Measurer 15 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 69 | 0.0 | 67 | 1.5 | 67 | 0.0 | 67 | 97.1 | 95.7 | 97.1 | 69 |
| Measurer 16 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 160 | 0.0 | 160 | 0.6 | 160 | 0.0 | 160 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Measurer 17 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 148 | 0.0 | 144 | 0.7 | 144 | 0.0 | 144 | 97.3 | 96.6 | 97.3 | 148 |
| Measurer 18 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 139 | 0.0 | 132 | 0.0 | 132 | 0.0 | 132 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 139 |
| Measurer 19 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 114 | 0.0 | 106 | 0.0 | 110 | 0.0 | 106 | 93.0 | 96.5 | 93.0 | 114 |
| Measurer 20 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 167 | 0.0 | 166 | 0.0 | 166 | 0.0 | 166 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 167 |
| Total | 2.6 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 2,765 | 0.0 | 2,688 | 0.2 | 2,692 | 0.0 | 2,697 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.5 | 2,765 |

¹ Child's height in centimeters is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes

² Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes

³ Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.

⁴ Implausible cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (z scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete height and month/year of birth data.

⁵ Complete age is calculated from month and year of birth.

⁶ Implausible cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (z scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and height data.

⁷ Implausible cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 5 SD above or 6 SD below the standard population median (z scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards among children with complete weight and month/year of birth data.

⁸ No missing data, incomplete data, or implausible data

⁹ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

¹⁰ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table C.9 Height measurements from random subsample of measured children

Differences in first height measurement and second height measurement among children under age 5 (0–59 months) randomly selected and remeasured, according to province and measurer (unweighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| Province and measurer | Median difference in height measurements ¹ | Percentage of height measurements with a difference >1 cm | Number of children randomly selected and remeasured |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 0.179 | 8.8 | 125 |
| Urban | 0.140 | 9.5 | 63 |
| Rural | 0.223 | 8.1 | 62 |
| Madhesh Province | 0.223 | 2.7 | 112 |
| Urban | 0.208 | 1.7 | 59 |
| Rural | 0.244 | 3.8 | 53 |
| Bagmati Province | 0.192 | 7.1 | 126 |
| Urban | 0.216 | 7.5 | 67 |
| Rural | 0.154 | 6.8 | 59 |
| Gandaki Province | 0.229 | 2.2 | 92 |
| Urban | 0.239 | 2.4 | 42 |
| Rural | 0.223 | 2.0 | 50 |
| Lumbini Province | 0.220 | 5.5 | 109 |
| Urban | 0.237 | 7.1 | 56 |
| Rural | 0.203 | 3.8 | 53 |
| Karnali Province | 0.258 | 2.9 | 105 |
| Urban | 0.235 | 4.3 | 47 |
| Rural | 0.277 | 1.7 | 58 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 0.126 | 4.9 | 103 |
| Urban | 0.158 | 9.6 | 52 |
| Rural | 0.102 | 0.0 | 51 |
| Measurer | | | |
| Measurer 1 | 0.143 | 0.0 | 43 |
| Measurer 2 | 0.080 | 4.0 | 25 |
| Measurer 3 | 0.161 | 2.3 | 43 |
| Measurer 4 | 0.135 | 4.3 | 46 |
| Measurer 5 | 0.193 | 12.5 | 48 |
| Measurer 6 | 0.550 | 17.5 | 40 |
| Measurer 7 | 0.144 | 10.0 | 40 |
| Measurer 8 | 0.229 | 3.2 | 31 |
| Measurer 9 | 0.320 | 3.7 | 27 |
| Measurer 10 | 0.289 | 2.0 | 49 |
| Measurer 11 | 0.133 | 0.0 | 39 |
| Measurer 12 | 0.250 | 0.0 | 32 |
| Measurer 13 | 0.388 | 2.4 | 42 |
| Measurer 14 | 0.362 | 4.9 | 41 |
| Measurer 15 | 0.350 | 5.6 | 18 |
| Measurer 16 | 0.190 | 2.0 | 49 |
| Measurer 17 | 0.089 | 0.0 | 41 |
| Measurer 18 | 0.113 | 17.9 | 39 |
| Measurer 19 | 0.187 | 0.0 | 37 |
| Measurer 20 | 0.321 | 7.5 | 40 |
| Total | 0.203 | 5.1 | 772 |

¹ Median absolute difference between measurers' first and second height measurements in centimeters.

Table C.10 Interference in height and weight measurements of children

Among children under age 5 measured for height or weight, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement | Percentage of children who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement | Number of children |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Age in months | | | |
| <6 | 0.8 | 11.8 | 262 |
| 6–11 | 0.4 | 9.4 | 224 |
| 12–23 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 534 |
| 24–35 | 0.5 | 7.1 | 606 |
| 36–47 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 576 |
| 48–59 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 563 |
| 0–23 | 0.7 | 8.2 | 1,020 |
| 24–59 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 1,745 |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 0.6 | 7.0 | 1,447 |
| Female | 1.0 | 6.1 | 1,318 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 0.6 | 7.5 | 1,398 |
| Rural | 0.9 | 5.6 | 1,367 |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi Province | 0.7 | 2.5 | 436 |
| Urban | 0.5 | 2.8 | 211 |
| Rural | 0.9 | 2.2 | 225 |
| Madhesh Province | 0.9 | 0.7 | 579 |
| Urban | 1.2 | 0.9 | 342 |
| Rural | 0.4 | 0.4 | 237 |
| Bagmati Province | 0.9 | 3.2 | 317 |
| Urban | 0.6 | 5.4 | 168 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 0.7 | 149 |
| Gandaki Province | 0.9 | 0.4 | 227 |
| Urban | 1.0 | 0.0 | 101 |
| Rural | 0.8 | 0.8 | 126 |
| Lumbini Province | 1.3 | 4.7 | 382 |
| Urban | 0.5 | 2.1 | 189 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 7.3 | 193 |
| Karnali Province | 0.5 | 1.8 | 436 |
| Urban | 0.5 | 1.1 | 189 |
| Rural | 0.4 | 2.4 | 247 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 0.3 | 33.5 | 388 |
| Urban | 0.0 | 40.9 | 198 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 25.8 | 190 |
| Measurer | | | |
| Measurer 1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 113 |
| Measurer 2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 86 |
| Measurer 3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 106 |
| Measurer 4 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 123 |
| Measurer 5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 139 |
| Measurer 6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 117 |
| Measurer 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 194 |
| Measurer 8 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 166 |
| Measurer 9 | 1.3 | 7.8 | 153 |
| Measurer 10 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 253 |
| Measurer 11 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 129 |
| Measurer 12 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 120 |
| Measurer 13 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 132 |
| Measurer 14 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 131 |
| Measurer 15 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 69 |
| Measurer 16 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 160 |
| Measurer 17 | 0.7 | 34.5 | 148 |
| Measurer 18 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 139 |
| Measurer 19 | 0.0 | 44.7 | 114 |
| Measurer 20 | 0.6 | 19.2 | 167 |
| Total | 0.8 | 6.6 | 2,765 |

Table C.11 Interference in height and weight measurements of women and men

Among women and men age 15–49 measured for height or weight, percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement and percentage who were not minimally dressed or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement | Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement | Number of women | Percentage for whom hairstyle or ornamentation interfered with height measurement | Percentage who were not wearing lightweight clothing or who wore heavy permanent ornaments during weight measurement | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.3 | 8.6 | 1,411 | 1.0 | 6.7 | 597 |
| 20–29 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 2,587 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 837 |
| 30–39 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 2,067 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 741 |
| 40–49 | 0.7 | 6.5 | 1,480 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 662 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.3 | 7.1 | 4,088 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 1,562 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 5.5 | 3,457 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 1,275 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1,130 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 458 |
| Urban | 0.9 | 1.6 | 579 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 243 |
| Rural | 1.1 | 1.5 | 551 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 215 |
| Madhesh Province | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1,262 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 457 |
| Urban | 1.5 | 1.9 | 724 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 247 |
| Rural | 1.1 | 0.4 | 538 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 210 |
| Bagmati Province | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1,085 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 467 |
| Urban | 1.8 | 0.4 | 682 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 304 |
| Rural | 0.2 | 0.7 | 403 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 163 |
| Gandaki Province | 0.8 | 0.9 | 848 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 336 |
| Urban | 1.3 | 0.9 | 451 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 186 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 1.0 | 397 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 150 |
| Lumbini Province | 0.8 | 2.9 | 1,155 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 435 |
| Urban | 0.8 | 2.3 | 615 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 229 |
| Rural | 0.7 | 3.5 | 540 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 206 |
| Karnali Province | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1,000 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 329 |
| Urban | 1.9 | 2.1 | 482 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 160 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 3.9 | 518 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 169 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 0.8 | 34.6 | 1,065 | 0.3 | 26.8 | 355 |
| Urban | 0.7 | 42.3 | 555 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 193 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 26.1 | 510 | 0.6 | 20.4 | 162 |
| Measurer | | | | | | |
| Measurer 1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 363 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 151 |
| Measurer 2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 213 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 87 |
| Measurer 3 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 380 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 176 |
| Measurer 4 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 373 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 152 |
| Measurer 5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 368 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 142 |
| Measurer 6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 360 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 117 |
| Measurer 7 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 476 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 154 |
| Measurer 8 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 342 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 114 |
| Measurer 9 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 346 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 129 |
| Measurer 10 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 562 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 226 |
| Measurer 11 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 417 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 143 |
| Measurer 12 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 331 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 114 |
| Measurer 13 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 389 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 130 |
| Measurer 14 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 396 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 158 |
| Measurer 15 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 203 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 64 |
| Measurer 16 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 455 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 197 |
| Measurer 17 | 0.3 | 25.7 | 362 | 0.7 | 21.8 | 142 |
| Measurer 18 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 392 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 141 |
| Measurer 19 | 1.2 | 44.1 | 422 | 0.0 | 32.8 | 137 |
| Measurer 20 | 1.6 | 26.3 | 380 | 1.9 | 15.8 | 158 |
| Total | 1.1 | 6.3 | 7,545 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 2,837 |

Table C.12 Heaping in anthropometric measurements for children (digit preference)

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded (unweighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| Digit | Weight | | Height or length | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 282 | 10.2 | 241 | 8.7 |
| 1 | 279 | 10.1 | 282 | 10.2 |
| 2 | 264 | 9.5 | 341 | 12.3 |
| 3 | 280 | 10.1 | 316 | 11.4 |
| 4 | 305 | 11.0 | 299 | 10.8 |
| 5 | 285 | 10.3 | 300 | 10.8 |
| 6 | 286 | 10.3 | 313 | 11.3 |
| 7 | 258 | 9.3 | 273 | 9.9 |
| 8 | 260 | 9.4 | 224 | 8.1 |
| 9 | 275 | 9.9 | 176 | 6.4 |
| Total | 2,774 | 100.0 | 2,765 | 100.0 |
| Index of dissimilarity ¹ | na | 1.9 | na | 6.9 |

Note: Table includes all children with weight and height/length measurements, regardless of the completeness of date of birth information and cases with implausible data. Both weight and length/height measurements were recorded with one decimal digit.

na = Not applicable

¹ The index of dissimilarity is a measure of digit preference calculated as one-half of the sum of absolute differences between the observed and expected percentage. It can be interpreted as the percentage of values that would need to be redistributed in order to achieve a uniform distribution.

Table C.13 Food insecurity data completeness, infit and outfit model statistics, and Rasch reliability

Among households, percentage reporting yes for each item, percentage that refused to answer or responded don't know, infit and outfit standard error, outfit statistics, and Rasch reliability (weighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| Item | Data reporting | Data completeness | Infit statistics ¹ | | Outfit statistics ¹ | Item severity | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | Percentage reporting yes to item | Percentage that refused to answer or responded don't know | Infit ² | SE infit | Outfit ³ | Parameter | SE |
| WORRIED | 34.1 | 0.0 | 1.095 | 0.0209 | 2.258 | (3.657) | 0.0396 |
| HEALTHY | 23.0 | 0.1 | 0.905 | 0.0201 | 1.990 | (2.220) | 0.0360 |
| FEWFOOD | 21.2 | 0.1 | 0.894 | 0.0206 | 1.330 | (1.954) | 0.0363 |
| SKIPPED | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.933 | 0.0420 | 1.026 | 1.763 | 0.0630 |
| ATELESS | 10.4 | 0.1 | 0.847 | 0.0274 | 0.829 | (0.099) | 0.0439 |
| RANOUT | 7.1 | 0.0 | 1.032 | 0.0336 | 1.440 | 0.819 | 0.0518 |
| HUNGRY | 5.2 | 0.1 | 0.759 | 0.0399 | 0.528 | 1.551 | 0.0602 |
| WHLDAY | 1.9 | 0.1 | 1.099 | 0.0813 | 7.950 | 3.797 | 0.1077 |
| Number of households | 13,735 | 13,786 | | | | | |
| Rasch reliability ⁴ | 0.7343 | | | | | | |

¹ Infit and outfit statistics assess the strength and consistency of the association of each item with the underlying latent trait.

² Infit statistics are useful in identifying items that did not perform well. Item infit values in the range of 0.7–1.3 are considered to meet model assumptions to an acceptable degree.

³ Outfit statistics identify items with an unusual occurrence of highly erratic responses. The statistics are very sensitive to a few highly unexpected observations. Values >2 are considered high.

⁴ Rasch reliability is measure of overall model fit and measures the proportion of variability in the data that is explained by the Rasch model. For an 8-item Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) scale, a Rasch reliability value above 0.7 is considered acceptable. For a 7-item scale, a Rasch reliability value above 0.6 is considered acceptable.

Table C.14 Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facilities in all households by whether or not they were observed by the interviewers, according to background characteristics (weighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Handwashing facility observed | | Handwashing facility not observed | | | Total | Number of households |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Fixed place | Mobile | Not in dwelling, yard, or plot | No permission to see | Other reason | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.0 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,244 |
| Rural | 91.1 | 8.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,542 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 95.8 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,441 |
| Urban | 96.5 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,589 |
| Rural | 94.4 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 853 |
| Madhesh Province | 87.1 | 12.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,462 |
| Urban | 89.1 | 10.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,796 |
| Rural | 81.6 | 17.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 666 |
| Bagmati Province | 97.0 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,177 |
| Urban | 98.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,454 |
| Rural | 92.5 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 723 |
| Gandaki Province | 95.6 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,453 |
| Urban | 98.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 982 |
| Rural | 90.3 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 471 |
| Lumbini Province | 95.1 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,332 |
| Urban | 94.5 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,281 |
| Rural | 95.9 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,051 |
| Karnali Province | 85.8 | 14.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 819 |
| Urban | 88.1 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 463 |
| Rural | 82.8 | 16.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 355 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 95.4 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,102 |
| Urban | 96.7 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 680 |
| Rural | 93.3 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 422 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 85.3 | 14.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,868 |
| Second | 91.0 | 8.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,685 |
| Middle | 94.8 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,647 |
| Fourth | 98.1 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,843 |
| Highest | 99.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,743 |
| Total | 93.8 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 13,786 |

Table C.15 School attendance by single year of age

Percent distribution of the de jure population age 4–24 by educational level and grade attended in the current school year (weighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| Age in years at beginning of school year | Not attending school | Early childhood education program | Lower basic school | | | | | Upper basic school | | | Secondary school | | | | More than secondary | Don't know | Total | Number of persons age 4–24 |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|------|---------------------|------------|-------|----------------------------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | |
| 4 | 15.9 | 63.5 | 18.1 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,000 |
| 5 | 6.8 | 47.0 | 32.2 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,122 |
| 6 | 4.0 | 25.2 | 32.9 | 28.7 | 8.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,111 |
| 7 | 2.9 | 8.9 | 19.3 | 32.3 | 28.5 | 7.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,087 |
| 8 | 2.9 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 18.0 | 33.6 | 23.8 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,041 |
| 9 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 9.9 | 19.9 | 30.8 | 22.9 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,172 |
| 10 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 12.0 | 20.5 | 29.5 | 19.3 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,053 |
| 11 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 11.8 | 20.2 | 27.2 | 17.8 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,091 |
| 12 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 11.1 | 20.1 | 26.1 | 20.6 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,118 |
| 13 | 7.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 9.8 | 17.7 | 30.0 | 18.2 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,144 |
| 14 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 10.9 | 21.1 | 28.7 | 17.8 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,099 |
| 15 | 16.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 11.7 | 18.0 | 31.8 | 11.1 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,026 |
| 16 | 24.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 9.7 | 25.1 | 21.4 | 11.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 962 |
| 17 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 13.5 | 18.7 | 17.6 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 963 |
| 18 | 46.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 11.9 | 22.5 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,000 |
| 19 | 61.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 10.6 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 988 |
| 20 | 69.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 966 |
| 21 | 77.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 906 |
| 22 | 77.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 862 |
| 23 | 84.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 788 |
| 24 ^a | 84.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 430 |

Note: Age at the beginning of the school year is calculated from dates of birth of household members or by rejuvenating household members based on the date of the survey, the date after start of the school year, and completed age at the time of the survey. Levels and grades refer to the current school year or the most recent school year if data collection was completed between school years.

^a Those age 25 at the time of the interview who were age 24 at the beginning of the school year are excluded from the table since data on current attendance were collected only for those age 4–24 at the time of the interview.

Table C.16 Vaccination cards photographed

Percentage of children under age 3 reported to have a vaccination card, percentage whose vaccination card was seen by the interviewer, percentage whose vaccination card was photographed or was not photographed by reason, and among children with a vaccination card seen, percentage of cards photographed, according to background characteristics (weighted), Nepal DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children reported to have a vaccination card | Percentage of children whose vaccination card was seen by interviewer | Percentage of children whose vaccination card was photographed | Percentage of children whose vaccination card was not photographed for other reasons | Number of children | Among children with a vaccination card seen | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | Percentage of vaccination cards photographed | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | |
| 0–11 | 91.7 | 79.7 | 79.4 | 0.3 | 967 | 99.6 | 771 |
| 12–23 | 98.8 | 78.5 | 77.9 | 0.6 | 959 | 99.3 | 752 |
| 24–35 | 98.6 | 60.9 | 60.9 | 0.0 | 1,066 | 99.9 | 650 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.0 | 72.6 | 72.2 | 0.4 | 1,950 | 99.4 | 1,417 |
| Rural | 95.3 | 72.6 | 72.5 | 0.1 | 1,042 | 99.9 | 756 |
| Province | | | | | | | |
| Koshi Province | 96.1 | 72.1 | 72.1 | 0.0 | 516 | 100.0 | 372 |
| Urban | 97.7 | 73.8 | 73.8 | 0.0 | 332 | 100.0 | 245 |
| Rural | 93.4 | 69.0 | 69.0 | 0.0 | 184 | 100.0 | 127 |
| Madhesh Province | 95.2 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 0.2 | 805 | 99.7 | 536 |
| Urban | 95.6 | 66.3 | 66.0 | 0.2 | 602 | 99.6 | 399 |
| Rural | 94.1 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 0.0 | 202 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Bagmati Province | 97.7 | 78.5 | 77.5 | 1.0 | 472 | 98.7 | 371 |
| Urban | 98.4 | 79.1 | 77.6 | 1.4 | 346 | 98.2 | 273 |
| Rural | 95.6 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 0.0 | 127 | 100.0 | 97 |
| Gandaki Province | 96.2 | 66.8 | 65.9 | 0.9 | 183 | 98.6 | 122 |
| Urban | 96.4 | 62.2 | 61.2 | 1.0 | 121 | 98.4 | 75 |
| Rural | 95.7 | 75.8 | 75.0 | 0.8 | 62 | 99.0 | 47 |
| Lumbini Province | 97.3 | 77.5 | 77.5 | 0.0 | 514 | 100.0 | 398 |
| Urban | 97.8 | 77.4 | 77.4 | 0.0 | 270 | 100.0 | 209 |
| Rural | 96.8 | 77.5 | 77.5 | 0.0 | 244 | 100.0 | 189 |
| Karnali Province | 95.9 | 72.2 | 72.0 | 0.2 | 228 | 99.7 | 164 |
| Urban | 95.7 | 73.7 | 73.7 | 0.0 | 107 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Rural | 96.2 | 71.0 | 70.6 | 0.4 | 120 | 99.5 | 85 |
| Sudurpashchim Province | 97.4 | 76.2 | 76.0 | 0.3 | 274 | 99.6 | 209 |
| Urban | 98.4 | 79.0 | 78.6 | 0.4 | 172 | 99.5 | 136 |
| Rural | 95.7 | 71.6 | 71.6 | 0.0 | 102 | 100.0 | 73 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 95.0 | 66.9 | 66.8 | 0.1 | 694 | 99.9 | 464 |
| Second | 96.9 | 74.9 | 74.5 | 0.4 | 635 | 99.4 | 476 |
| Middle | 97.0 | 74.3 | 74.2 | 0.1 | 610 | 99.9 | 453 |
| Fourth | 96.8 | 72.8 | 72.6 | 0.2 | 588 | 99.7 | 428 |
| Highest | 96.6 | 75.7 | 74.8 | 0.9 | 465 | 98.8 | 352 |
| Total | 96.4 | 72.6 | 72.3 | 0.3 | 2,992 | 99.6 | 2,173 |

Note: Vaccination cards include cards, booklets, or other home-based records.

NEW ERA TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

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Mr. Ramesh Dangi, Assistant Research Officer

Mr. Babu Raja Dangol, Anthropometrist

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Mr. Rajendra Kumar Shrestha

WORD PROCESSING STAFF

Mr. Sanu Raja Shakya

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Aashish Shrestha | Gunaraj Gautam | Raj Kumar Bhandari |
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| Ankit Prasad Dahal | Harihar Joshi | Ram Kumar Acharya |
| Anshuman Bakhariya Ultahuwa | Harka Bahadur Karki | Ramesh Kumar Sindali |
| Arjun Bahadur Khadka | Hom Prasad Katel | Roshan Tailor |
| Basant Raj Sanjyal | Janak Chand Balan Kshetree | Rudra Bahadur Shrestha |
| Bashu Sharma | Kajiman Mahatara | Rupesh Shrestha |
| Bhanu Bhakta Dhakal | Kamal Parajuli | Sandip Shrestha |
| Bhesh Raj Ghimire | Kamal Bahadur Rana Kshetri | Sanjay Pokharel |
| Bikash Koirala | Keshab Datt Joshi | Santosh Kumar Khadka |
| Biraj Chaudhary | Khadga Raj Thapa | Sarbagya Rayamajhi |
| Bishnu Bahadur Bhujel | Lalit Singh Bohara | Satya Narayan Sah |
| Bishnu Kanta Gautam | Madhab Karki | Shirjan Kumar Yadav |
| Buddha Raj Tamang | Netra Narayan Ray | Shiva Hari Ghimire |
| Chumban Shrestha | Niraj Shrestha | Shures Khadka |
| Dambar Bahadur Tamang | Nirmal Chhetri | Sudip Parajuli |
| Deepak Dhungel | Nischal Neupane | Sunil Shrestha |
| Devendra Raj Ghimire | Pralad Prasad Mainali | Tej Bahadur Khadka |
| Dhruba Prasad Subedi | PushpaRaj Lama | Umesh Prasad Mahato |
| Dilip Shrestha | Rabischandra Bhatta | Yam Bahadur Manandhar |
| Gopal Bahadur Hamal | Radha Krishna Neupane | |

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| Biraj Chaudhary | Kamal Parajuli | Shiv Raj Paneru |
| Bishnu Bahadur Bhujel | Khadga Raj Thapa | Shiva Hari Ghimire |
| Dilip Joshi | Prahlad Mainali | Sudip Parajuli |
| Dilip Shrestha | Rudra Bahadur Shrestha | Sunil Shrestha |

INTERVIEWERS

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| Aayesha Khatun | Hari Kumar Bista | Raj Kumar Sharma |
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| Amrita Kumari Sah | Keshab Datt Joshi | Ruma Lingthep |
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| Anisha Poudel | Kul Bahadur Shrestha | Sabita Rai |
| Anita Karki | Mamata Suwal | Samjhana Kandangwa |
| Anita Kumari Kafle | Mandakani Kumari Mahto | Sangita Rai |
| Anjana Khatri | Manju Chand | Shashi Shrestha |
| Anju Neupane | Manjula Giri | Shreedhar Kumar Rajbhandari |
| Anuska Puri | Mina Maya Pakhrin | Shrijana Dhami |
| Apana Lama Tamang | Narayan Singh Saud | Sima Chaudhari |
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| Barsha Aryal | Nirmal Kumar chhetri | Sukmit Kushmi |
| Basant Raj Sanjyal | Nirmala Chaudhary | Sunita Bhatta |
| Bashana Nyaupane | Nischal Neupane | Suraksha Bartaula |
| Bashu Sharma | Nisha Shahi Chand | Surakshya Poudel |
| Buddha Raj Tamang | Parmila Tharu | Tika Kumari Sen |
| Dejina Thapa | Pranita Maharjan | Tulsa Karki |
| Dilip Shrestha | Pranita Upadhyaya | Tulsi Gharti |
| Elina Poudel | Pratigya Thakurathi | Yubika Shrestha |
| Gopal Bahadur Hamal | Prativa Karki | |
| Grishma Basnet | Radha Kumari Shah | |

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| Anil Pudasaini | Lalit Singh Bohara | Sudin Awal |
| Ankit Prasad Dahal | Rabishchandra Bhatta | Sukra Pun |
| Anshuman Bakhariya Ultahuwa | Raj Kumar Tamang | Sushil Shrestha |
| Bhesh Raj Ghimire | Ramesh Khanal | Yasub Ghimire |
| Bikash Koirala | Ramesh Kumar Sindali | Yubraj Thapa |
| Dev Raj Pandit | | |

ICF STAFF

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| Anjushree Pradhan | Joanna Lowell | Chris Gramer |
| Ruilin Ren | Kerry MacQuarrie | Natalie Shattuck |
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| Fred Arnold | Elizabeth Panahi | Martha Medina |
| Trevor Croft | Hamdy Moussa | Sarah Balian |
| Sunita Kishor | Cameron Taylor | Gloria Twesigye |
| Gulnara Semenov | Julia Fleuret | Victoria Owusu Ansah |
| Joy Fishel | Uttam Neupane | |
| Livia Montana | Peter Redvers-Lee | |

2022 NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

NEPAL
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION

| IDENTIFICATION | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NAME AND CODE OF DISTRICT _____ | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |
| NAME AND CODE OF GAUNPALIKA/MUNICIPALITY _____ | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |
| WARD NUMBER | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |
| NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ | | | | | |
| CLUSTER NUMBER | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |
| HOUSEHOLD NUMBER | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |
| HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |
| INTERVIEWER VISITS | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT | |
| DATE | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | DAY | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |
| | | | | MONTH | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |
| | | | | YEAR | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | INT. NO. | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |
| RESULT* | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | RESULT* | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS | |
| TIME | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |
| *RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) | | | | TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 10px;"></div> | |
| | | | | TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 10px;"></div> | |
| | | | | TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 10px;"></div> | |
| | | | | LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin-left: 10px;"></div> | |
| LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 0 5px;"></div> | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 0 5px;"></div> | |
| | | | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 0 5px;"></div> | |
| LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH | | **LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHILI 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI | | | |
| TEAM <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 0 5px;"></div> | | TEAM SUPERVISOR <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin: 0 5px;"></div> | | | |
| NUMBER | | NAME | | NUMBER | |

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working for New ERA to collect data on 2022 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey being conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Population. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Nepal. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 30 to 35 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 1

↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 2 → END

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 100 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS | <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | MINUTES | <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| LINE NO. | USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS | RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD | SEX | RESIDENCE | | AGE | IF AGE 15 OR OLDER | ELIGIBILITY | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | 8 | 9 | | 10 | 10A | 11 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10A | 11 |
| | <p>Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.</p> <p>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP, SEX, RESIDENCE, AND AGE FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 8-35 FOR EACH PERSON.</p> | <p>What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW.</p> | <p>Is (NAME) male or female?</p> | <p>Does (NAME) usually live here?</p> | <p>Did (NAME) stay here last night?</p> | <p>How old is (NAME)?</p> <p>IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.</p> | <p>What is (NAME)'s current marital status?</p> <p>1 = MARRIED 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED</p> | <p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49</p> | <p>IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY</p> | <p>IF HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY</p> | <p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5</p> |
| 01 | | <input type="text"/> | M F 1 2 | Y N 1 2 | Y N 1 2 | IN YEARS <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 01 | 01 | 01 | 01 |
| 02 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 02 | 02 | 02 | 02 |
| 03 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 |
| 04 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 04 | 04 | 04 | 04 |
| 05 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 05 | 05 | 05 | 05 |
| 06 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 06 | 06 | 06 | 06 |
| 07 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 07 | 07 | 07 | 07 |
| 08 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 08 | 08 | 08 | 08 |
| 09 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 09 | 09 | 09 | 09 |
| 10 | | <input type="text"/> | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed? | YES <input type="checkbox"/> | ADD TO TABLE | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? | YES <input type="checkbox"/> | ADD TO TABLE | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? | YES <input type="checkbox"/> | ADD TO TABLE | NO <input type="checkbox"/> |

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 01 = HEAD | 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER |
| 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND | 09 = BROTHER-IN-LAW OR SISTER-IN-LAW |
| 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER | 10 = NIECE/NEPHEW |
| 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW | 11 = CO-WIFE |
| 05 = GRANDCHILD | 12 = OTHER RELATIVE |
| 06 = PARENT | 13 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD |
| 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW | 14 = NOT RELATED |
| | 98 = DON'T KNOW |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| | IF AGE 0-17 YEARS | | | | IF AGE 4 YEARS OR OLDER | | | IF AGE 4-24 YEARS | | IF AGE 0-4 YEARS |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LINE NO. | SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS | | | | EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL | | | CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE | | BIRTH REGISTRATION |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16A | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | Is (NAME)'s biological mother alive? | Does (NAME)'s biological mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'. | Is (NAME)'s biological father alive? | Does (NAME)'s biological father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'. | Has (NAME) ever attended school or any early childhood education program? | Has (NAME) ever participated in a literacy program or any other program that involves learning to read and write (not including primary school)? | What is the highest grade (NAME) has completed? | Did (NAME) attend school or any early childhood education program at any time during the 2078 school year? | During [this/that] school year, what grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? | Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with gaunpalika/municipality? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW |
| 01 | Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 17 | Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 02 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 17 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 03 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 17 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 04 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 17 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 05 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 17 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 06 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 17 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 07 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 17 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 08 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 17 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 09 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 17 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 10 | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 17 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20 | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

GRADE

00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED

01-12=GRADE 1 - GRADE 12

13= ABOVE GRADE 12

94=SCHOOL BASED PRE-PRIMARY CENTERS

95= INFORMAL PRESCHOOL

98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| | | HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> | | HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> | | A01 |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LINE NO. | IF AGE 5 OR OLDER | | | | | |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| | Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see? | I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW | I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW | Does (NAME) wear a hearing aid? | I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW | I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW |
| 1 | Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 2 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 3 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 4 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 5 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 6 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 7 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 9 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 10 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 28 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 29) | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 ↓ GO TO 31 | 1 2 3 4 8 ↓ (GO TO 32) | 1 2 3 4 8 |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

| | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | |
| LINE NO. | IF AGE 5 OR OLDER | | | |
| | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| | <p>I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all?</p> <p>1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUNICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW</p> | <p>I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all?</p> <p>1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW</p> | <p>I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all?</p> <p>1 = NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW</p> | <p>I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty washing all over or dressing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty washing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all?</p> <p>1 = NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW</p> |
| 1 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 2 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 3 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 4 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 5 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 6 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 7 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 9 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |
| 10 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 | 1 2 3 4 8 |

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A01 | <p>Now I would like to ask you about road traffic accidents that anyone in your household may have been involved in.</p> <p>During the past 12 months, was anyone in your household killed in a road traffic accident, or injured in a road traffic accident with injuries severe enough that for at least one day they could not carry out their normal daily activities?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → A17 |
| A02 | <p>What is the name of the first/next person killed or injured in a road traffic accident?</p> <p>ENTER THE NAME OF EACH PERSON KILLED OR INJURED IN A03, STARTING WITH THE NAME THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS FIRST.</p> | | |
| A03 | ENTER THE NAME OF THE PERSON KILLED OR INJURED: | NAME _____ | |
| A04 | <p>Was (NAME) in a car, truck, bus, motorcycle, bicycle, another kind of vehicle, or was (NAME) a pedestrian?</p> <p>IF A PERSON HAD MORE THAN ONE ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT, ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MOST RECENT ACCIDENT ONLY.</p> | <p>CAR 01</p> <p>TRUCK 02</p> <p>BUS 03</p> <p>MOTORCYCLE 04</p> <p>BICYCLE 05</p> <p>PEDESTRIAN 06</p> <p>THREE WHEEL TEMPO 07</p> <p>OTHER VEHICLE _____ 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | |
| A05 | Is (NAME) still alive? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | <p>→ A10</p> <p>→ A10</p> |
| A06 | Was (NAME) male or female? | <p>MALE 1</p> <p>FEMALE 2</p> | |
| A07 | <p>What was (NAME)'s age when (NAME) died?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.</p> | <p>YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | |
| A08 | Was (NAME)'s death related to the road traffic accident? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → A16 |
| A09 | <p>What kind of injuries did (NAME) have as a result of the accident?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> | <p>CUT/OPEN WOUND A</p> <p>BROKEN BONE B</p> <p>BURN C</p> <p>HEAD INJURY D</p> <p>INTERNAL INJURY E</p> <p>SUFFOCATION F</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p> | → A16 |

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| NO. | NAME OF PERSON KILLED OR INJURED. | NAME _____ | |
| A10 | RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1. CIRCLE '00' IF PERSON NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD. | LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT IN HOUSEHOLD 00 | → A13 |
| A11 | Is (NAME) male or female? | MALE 1 FEMALE 2 | |
| A12 | How old is (NAME)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'. | YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | |
| A13 | What kind of injuries did (NAME) have as a result of the accident? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | CUT/OPEN WOUND A BROKEN BONE B BURN C HEAD INJURY D INTERNAL INJURY E SUFFOCATION F SPINAL CORD INJURY G OTHER X (SPECIFY) _____ DON'T KNOW Z | |
| A14 | Does (NAME) continue to have any health problems as a result of the road traffic accident? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → A16 |
| A15 | In what ways does (NAME) continue to have health problems as a result of the road traffic accident? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | PARALYZED A BRAIN DAMAGE B DISFIGUREMENT C LOSS OF LIMB D LOSS OF LIMB FUNCTION E LOSS OF EYESIGHT F LOSS OF HEARING G CHRONIC PAIN H EMOTIONAL TRAUMA I OTHER X (SPECIFY) _____ DON'T KNOW Z | |
| A16 | Was any other member of this household killed or injured in a road traffic accident in the past 12 months? | YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> (RETURN TO A02 FOR NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) ← | → A17 |

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

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|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A17 | <p>In the last 12 months, was anyone in your household killed or injured in an incident other than a road traffic accident?</p> <p>By injured, I mean that their injuries were severe enough that for at least one day they could not carry out their normal daily activities.</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 101 |
| A18 | <p>What is the name of the first/next person killed or injured?</p> <p>ENTER THE NAME OF EACH PERSON KILLED OR INJURED IN A19, STARTING WITH THE NAME THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS FIRST.</p> | | |
| A19 | ENTER THE NAME OF THE PERSON KILLED OR INJURED: | NAME _____ | |
| A20 | <p>In what type of incident was (NAME) killed or injured?</p> <p>IF A PERSON HAD MORE THAN ONE INCIDENT, ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT ONLY.</p> | <p>FIRE/BURNING 01</p> <p>ANIMAL BITE 02</p> <p>FALL 03</p> <p>DROWNING/NEAR DROWNING 04</p> <p>POISONING 05</p> <p>ELECTRICAL INJURY 06</p> <p>STRUCK BY PERSON/OBJECT 07</p> <p>CUT OR STABBED 08</p> <p>GUNSHOT 09</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT (FACTORY) 10</p> <p>OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENT (AGRICULTURE) .. 11</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | |
| A21 | How did the death or injury happen? | <p>ACCIDENTAL 1</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTER 2</p> <p>VIOLENCE/ASSAULT 3</p> <p>SELF-HARM 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | |
| A22 | Is (NAME) still alive? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | <p>→ A27</p> <p>→ A27</p> |
| A23 | Was (NAME) male or female? | <p>MALE 1</p> <p>FEMALE 2</p> | |
| A24 | <p>What was (NAME)'s age when (NAME) died?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.</p> | <p>YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | |
| A25 | Was (NAME)'s death related to this incident? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → A33 |
| A26 | <p>What kind of injuries did (NAME) have as a result of the incident?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> | <p>CUT/BITE/OPEN WOUND A</p> <p>BROKEN BONE B</p> <p>BURN C</p> <p>HEAD INJURY D</p> <p>INTERNAL INJURY E</p> <p>SUFFOCATION F</p> <p>POISONING G</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p> | → A33 |

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------|
| NO. | NAME OF PERSON KILLED OR INJURED: | NAME _____ | | | |
| A27 | RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1. CIRCLE '00' IF PERSON NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD. | LINE NUMBER <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> NOT IN HOUSEHOLD 00 | | | → A30 |
| | | | | | |
| A28 | Is (NAME) male or female? | MALE 1 FEMALE 2 | | | |
| A29 | How old is (NAME)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'. | YEARS <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| A30 | What kind of injuries did (NAME) have as a result of the incident? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | CUT/BITE/OPEN WOUND A BROKEN BONE B BURN C HEAD INJURY D INTERNAL INJURY E SUFFOCATION F POISONING G OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | | | |
| A31 | Does (NAME) continue to have any health problems as a result of the incident? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → A33 | | |
| A32 | In what ways does (NAME) continue to have health problems as a result of the injury? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | PARALYZED A BRAIN DAMAGE B DISFIGUREMENT C LOSS OF LIMB D LOSS OF LIMB FUNCTION E LOSS OF EYESIGHT F LOSS OF HEARING G CHRONIC PAIN H EMOTIONAL TRAUMA I OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | | | |
| A33 | Was any other member of this household killed or injured in an incident other than a road traffic accident in the past 12 months? | YES <input type="checkbox"/> (RETURN TO A18 FOR NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) | NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 101 | | |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 101 | What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household? | PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER 96 <div style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</div> | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">→</div> <div>106</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">→</div> <div>103</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">→</div> <div>103</div> </div> |
| 102 | What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? | PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 OTHER 96 <div style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</div> | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">→</div> <div>106</div> </div> |
| 103 | Where is that water source located? | IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3 | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">→</div> <div>106</div> </div> |
| 104 | How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back? | MINUTES <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></div> DON'T KNOW 998 | |
| 105 | Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. IF THE PERSON IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, RECORD '00'. | NAME LINE NUMBER <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></div> | |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| 106 | In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | |
| 107 | Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 109 | | |
| 108 | What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | BOIL A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | | | |
| 109 | What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY. | FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE 15 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE .. 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT .. 23 COMPOSTING TOILET (SLAB) 31 COMPOSTING TOILET (WITHOUT SLAB) .. 32 BUCKET TOILET 41 BIOGAS ATTACHED TOILET 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 61 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | → 117 | | |
| 110 | Do you share this toilet facility with other households? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 112 | | |
| 111 | Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility? | NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 30px; text-align: center;"></td></tr></table> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98 | 0 | | |
| 0 | | | | | |
| 112 | Where is this toilet facility located? | IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3 | | | |
| 113 | CHECK 109: CODES 12, 13, 21, <input type="checkbox"/> 22, 23, 31, OR 32 CIRCLED ↓ OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 117 | | |
| 114 | Has your (septic tank/pit latrine/composting toilet) ever been emptied? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 117 | | |
| 115 | The last time the (septic tank/pit latrine/composting toilet) was emptied, was it emptied by a service provider? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 116 → 116 | | |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 115A | The last time the (septic tank/pit latrine/composting toilet) was emptied, who emptied it? | HOUSEHOLD MEMBER 1 OTHER 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 116 | Where were the contents emptied to? | A TREATMENT PLANT 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2 UNCOVERED PIT/BUSH/FIELD/ OPEN GROUND 3 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 117 | In your household, what type of cookstove is mainly used for cooking? | ELECTRIC STOVE 01 SOLAR COOKER 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE 03 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE 04 BIOGAS STOVE 05 LIQUID FUEL STOVE 06 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE 07 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE 08 THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE 09 SMOKELESS/IMPROVED STOVE 10 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | → 121 → 120 → 120 → 123 → 120 |
| 118 | Does the stove have a chimney? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 119 | Does the stove have a fan? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 120 | What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? | ALCOHOL/ETHANOL 01 GASOLINE/DIESEL 02 KEROSENE 03 COAL/LIGNITE 04 CHARCOAL 05 WOOD 06 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 07 AGRICULTURAL CROP 08 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE 09 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS 10 GARBAGE/PLASTIC 11 SAWDUST 12 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 121 | Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? | IN THE HOUSE 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 2 OUTDOORS 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) | → 123 |
| 122 | Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen? | YES 1 NO 2 | |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 123 | What does this household use to heat the home when needed? | CENTRAL HEATING 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE 05 THREE STONE STOVE/OPEN FIRE 06 NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | → 125 → 125 → 126 → 125 |
| 124 | Does it have a chimney? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 125 | What type of fuel or energy source is used in this heater? | ELECTRICITY 01 PIPED NATURAL GAS 02 SOLAR AIR HEATER 03 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS 04 BIOGAS 05 ALCOHOL/ETHANOL 06 GASOLINE/DIESEL 07 KEROSENE 08 COAL/LIGNITE 09 CHARCOAL 10 WOOD 11 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 12 AGRICULTURAL CROP 13 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE 14 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS 15 GARBAGE/PLASTIC 16 SAWDUST 17 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 126 | At night, what does your household mainly use to light the home? | 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 LAMP 07 CHARCOAL 08 WOOD 09 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 10 AGRICULTURAL CROP 11 ANIMAL DUNG/WASTE 12 OIL LAMP 13 CANDLE 14 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 127 | How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping? | ROOMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 128 | Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 130 |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----------------|---|---|-----------------|---|---|---------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|----------|---|---|--------|---|---|---------|---|---|-------------|---|---|----------|---|---|--------|---|---|-------------|---|---|----------------|---|---|--|
| 129 | <p>How many of the following animals does this household own?</p> <p>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</p> <p>IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.</p> <p>IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'.</p> | <p>a) MILK COWS OR BULLS</p> <p>b) BUFFALO</p> <p>c) HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES</p> <p>d) GOATS</p> <p>e) SHEEP</p> <p>f) CHICKENS OR OTHER POULTRY</p> <p>g) DUCKS</p> <p>h) PIGS</p> <p>i) YAKS</p> | <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 130 | <p>Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 132 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 131 | <p>How many bigha/ropani of agricultural land do members of this household own?</p> <p>IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.</p> | <p>BIGHA 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> . <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>ROPANI 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> . <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>95 OR MORE BIGHA/ROPANI 950</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 132 | <p>Does your household have:</p> | <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a) ELECTRICITY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>b) RADIO</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>c) TELEVISION</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>e) COMPUTER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>f) REFRIGERATOR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>g) TABLE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>h) CHAIR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>i) BED</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>j) SOFA</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>k) CUPBOARD</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>l) CLOCK</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>m) FAN</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>n) INVERTOR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>o) DHIKI/JANTO</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | a) ELECTRICITY | 1 | 2 | b) RADIO | 1 | 2 | c) TELEVISION | 1 | 2 | d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE | 1 | 2 | e) COMPUTER | 1 | 2 | f) REFRIGERATOR | 1 | 2 | g) TABLE | 1 | 2 | h) CHAIR | 1 | 2 | i) BED | 1 | 2 | j) SOFA | 1 | 2 | k) CUPBOARD | 1 | 2 | l) CLOCK | 1 | 2 | m) FAN | 1 | 2 | n) INVERTOR | 1 | 2 | o) DHIKI/JANTO | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) ELECTRICITY | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) RADIO | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) TELEVISION | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) COMPUTER | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) REFRIGERATOR | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) TABLE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) CHAIR | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) BED | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| j) SOFA | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| k) CUPBOARD | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| l) CLOCK | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| m) FAN | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n) INVERTOR | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| o) DHIKI/JANTO | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 133 | <p>Does any member of this household own:</p> | <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a) WATCH</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>b) MOBILE PHONE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>c) BICYCLE/RICKSHAW</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>d) MOTORCYCLE OR MOTOR SCOOTER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>e) AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>f) A CAR/TRUCK/TRACTOR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>g) A THREE WHEEL TEMPO/E-RICKSHAW</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | a) WATCH | 1 | 2 | b) MOBILE PHONE | 1 | 2 | c) BICYCLE/RICKSHAW | 1 | 2 | d) MOTORCYCLE OR MOTOR SCOOTER | 1 | 2 | e) AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART | 1 | 2 | f) A CAR/TRUCK/TRACTOR | 1 | 2 | g) A THREE WHEEL TEMPO/E-RICKSHAW | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) WATCH | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) MOBILE PHONE | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) BICYCLE/RICKSHAW | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) MOTORCYCLE OR MOTOR SCOOTER | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) A CAR/TRUCK/TRACTOR | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) A THREE WHEEL TEMPO/E-RICKSHAW | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 134 | Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 135 | Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 136 | How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never? | DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5 | |
| 137 | Does your household have any mosquito nets? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 149 |
| 138 | How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'. | NUMBER OF NETS <input type="text"/> | |
| 138A | How many of these mosquito nets are LLIN? | NONE 0 NUMBER OF LLIN <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8 | → 149 → 149 |
| 138B | Where did you get the LLIN/(s)? Anywhere else? | DISTRIBUTION CAMPAIGN A GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY B PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY C PHARMACY D SHOP/MARKET E CHW F SCHOOL G OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | |
| 138C | Did anyone sleep under an LLIN last night? | YES 1 NO 2 | |

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 149 | We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? | OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE IN DWELLING 1 OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE IN YARD 2 OBSERVED, MOBILE 3 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT 4 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE .. 5 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 6 | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> → 152 </div> |
| 150 | OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION. | WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2 | |
| 151 | OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION. | SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) A ASH, MUD, SAND B NONE Y | |
| 152 | OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION. | NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND 11 DUNG 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM/BAMBOO 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CEMENT 34 CARPET 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 153 | OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION. | NATURAL ROOFING NO ROOF 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF 12 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MAT 21 PALM/BAMBOO 22 WOOD PLANKS 23 CARDBOARD 24 FINISHED ROOFING METAL/GALVANIZED SHEET 31 WOOD 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER 33 CERAMIC TILES 34 CEMENT 35 ROOFING SHINGLES 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | |

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 154 | <p>OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING.</p> <p>RECORD OBSERVATION.</p> | <p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>NO WALLS 11</p> <p>CANE/PALM/TRUNKS 12</p> <p>MUD/SAND 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD 21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD 22</p> <p>METAL/GALVANIZED SHEET 23</p> <p>PLYWOOD 24</p> <p>CARDBOARD 25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD 26</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT 31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT 32</p> <p>BRICKS 33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS 34</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES 36</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> | |
| 155 | <p>I would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household?</p> <p>TEST SALT FOR IODINE.</p> | <p>SALT TESTED</p> <p>IODINE PRESENT 1</p> <p>NO IODINE 2</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD USES SALT BUT THERE IS NO SALT IN THE HOUSEHOLD 3</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT USE SALT 4</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY REASON)</p> | |

FOOD INSECURITY MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Now I would like to ask you some questions about food. During the last 12 months, was there a time when: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 155A | You or others in your household worried about not having enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER 7 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 155B | Still thinking about the last 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER 7 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 155C | Was there a time when you or others in your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER 7 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 155D | Was there a time when you or others in your household had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER 7 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 155E | Still thinking about the last 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER 7 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 155F | Was there a time when your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER 7 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 155G | Was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER 7 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 155H | Was there a time when you or others in your household went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER 7 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 156 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | |
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INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS
TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

2022 NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NEPAL
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION

| IDENTIFICATION | | | | |
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| NAME AND CODE OF DISTRICT _____ | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> | | | |
| NAME AND CODE OF GAUNPALIKA/MUNICIPALITY _____ | | | | |
| WARD NUMBER | | | | |
| NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> | | | |
| CLUSTER NUMBER | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD NUMBER | | | | |
| NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ | <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> | | | |
| CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) ... | | | | |
| INTERVIEWER VISITS | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT |
| DATE | _____ | _____ | _____ | DAY MONTH YEAR <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 2px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 2px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 2px;">7</div> </div> |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | INT. NO. <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> |
| RESULT* | _____ | _____ | _____ | RESULT* <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME | _____ _____ | _____ _____ | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> |
| *RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED SPECIFY _____ | | | | |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 2px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; margin: 2px;">1</div> </div> <div> LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div> NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div> TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div> LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH </div> <div> **LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHILI 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI </div> </div> | | | | |
| TEAM <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> NUMBER | TEAM SUPERVISOR <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div>NAME</div> <div>NUMBER</div> </div> | | | |

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working for New ERA to collect data on 2022 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey being conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Population. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Nepal. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 60 to 90 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 101 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> MINUTES <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> | |
| 102 | What province were you born in? | PROVINCE NO 1 01 MADHESH 02 BAGMATI 03 GANDAKI 04 LUMBINI 05 KARNALI 06 SUDURPASCHIM 07 OUTSIDE OF NEPAL 96 | → 104 |
| 103 | What country were you born in? | COUNTRY <div style="display: inline-block; width: 80px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> | |
| 104 | How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS. | YEARS <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96 | → 110 |
| 105 | CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> 05 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> OR MORE | | → 107 |
| 106 | In what month and year did you move here? | MONTH <div style="display: inline-block; width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <div style="display: inline-block; width: 80px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 | |
| 107 | Just before you moved here, which province did you live in? | PROVINCE NO 1 01 MADHESH 02 BAGMATI 03 GANDAKI 04 LUMBINI 05 KARNALI 06 SUDURPASCHIM 07 OUTSIDE OF NEPAL 96 | |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 108 | Just before you moved here, did you live in a city (metropolitan or sub-metropolitan or municipality), or in a rural area? | CITY (METROPOLITAN OR SUB-METROPOLITAN OR MUNICIPALITY) 1 RURAL AREA 2 | |
| 109 | Why did you move to this place? | EMPLOYMENT 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY-RELATED REASON 04 FORCED DISPLACEMENT 05 NATURAL DISASTER 06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 110 | In what month and year were you born? | MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 | |
| 111 | How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 110 AND/OR 111 IF INCONSISTENT. | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 112 | In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad? | VERY GOOD 1 GOOD 2 MODERATE 3 BAD 4 VERY BAD 5 | |
| 113 | Have you ever attended school? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 115 |
| 113A | Has (NAME) ever participated in a literacy program or any other program that involves learning to read and write (not including primary school)? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 117 |
| 115 | What is the highest grade you have completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'. | GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 116 | CHECK 115: GRADE 12 OR LOWER <input type="checkbox"/> ABOVE GRADE 12 <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 119 |
| 117 | Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me? | CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5 | |
| 118 | CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED CODE '1' OR '5' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED | | → 120 |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 119 | Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| 120 | Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| 121 | Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| 122 | Do you own a mobile phone? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 124 |
| 123 | Is your mobile phone a smart phone? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 124 | In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 125 | Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 127 |
| 126 | Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 127 | Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 130 |
| 128 | In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE. | YES 1 NO 2 | → 130 |
| 129 | During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all? | ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4 | |
| 130 | What is your religion? | HINDU 01 BUDDHIST 02 MUSLIM 03 KIRAT 04 CHRISTIAN 05 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 131 | What is your caste/ethnic group? | HILL BRAHMIN 01 HILL CHHETRI 02 TERAI BRAHMIN/CHETTRI 03 OTHER TERAJ CASTE 04 HILL DALIT 05 TERAI DALIT 06 NEWAR 07 HILL JANAJATI 08 TERAI JANAJATI 09 MUSLIM 10 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 201 | Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 206 |
| 202 | Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 204 |
| 203 | a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS AT HOME b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> | |
| 204 | Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 206 |
| 205 | a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS ELSEWHERE b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> | |
| 206 | Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: 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? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 208 |
| 207 | a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) BOYS DEAD b) GIRLS DEAD <div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> | |
| 208 | SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS <div><div></div><div></div></div> | |
| 209 | CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL ____ births during your life. Is that correct? <div> <div>YES</div> <div><div></div></div> </div> <div> <div>NO</div> <div><div></div></div> </div> <div> <div>PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.</div> <div>←</div> </div> | | |
| 210 | Women sometimes have a pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. For example, a pregnancy can end in a miscarriage, an abortion, or the child can be born dead. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end in a live birth? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 212 |
| 211 | How many miscarriages, abortions, and stillbirths have you had? | PREGNANCY LOSSES <div><div></div><div></div></div> | |
| 212 | SUM ANSWERS TO 208 AND 211 AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | TOTAL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES .. <div><div></div><div></div></div> | |
| 213 | CHECK 212: <div> <div>ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES</div> <div><div></div></div> </div> <div> <div>NO PAST PREGNANCIES</div> <div><div></div></div> </div> | | → 232 |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

214 Now I would like to record all your pregnancies including live births, stillbirths, miscarriages, and abortions, starting with your first pregnancy.

RECORD ALL PREGNANCIES IN 215-228. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 PREGNANCIES, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

| 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Think back to your (first/next) pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets?</p> <p>IF MULTIPLE PREGNANCY COPY VALUE FOR 215 IN NEXT ROW(S)</p> <p>PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER</p> | <p>IF 215=1, ASK: Was the baby born alive, born dead, or did you have a miscarriage or abortion?</p> <p>IF 215 > 1, ASK: Was the (first/next) baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead?</p> | <p>Did the baby cry, move, or breathe?</p> | <p>What name was given to the baby?</p> <p>RECORD NAME.</p> | <p>Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?</p> | <p>CHECK 216 AND 217: TYPE OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME.</p> <p>NOTE: IF 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME= BORN ALIVE.</p> <p>IF BORN ALIVE, ASK: On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?</p> <p>IF BORN DEAD, A MISCARRIAGE, OR AN ABORTION, ASK: On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?</p> | <p>How long did this pregnancy last in weeks or months?</p> <p>RECORD IN COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.</p> | <p>FOR ROW 01, ASK: Were there any other pregnancies before this pregnancy?</p> <p>AFTER ROW 01:</p> <p>IF 215=1 OR THIS IS THE FIRST BIRTH OF A MULTIPLE PREGNANCY, ASK: Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy?</p> <p>IF 215 > 1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST BIRTH OF THE PREGNANCY, SKIP TO 216 IN NEXT ROW.</p> |
| <p>01 SING 1</p> <p>TWINS 2</p> <p>TRIP 3</p> <p>NO. OF OUT-COMES <input type="text"/></p> | <p>BORN ALIVE (SKIP TO 218) <input type="text"/> 1</p> <p>BORN DEAD 2</p> <p>MISCARRIAGE 3</p> <p>ABORTION 4</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 220)</p> | <p>NAME</p> | <p>BOY 1</p> <p>GIRL 2</p> | <p>DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | <p>WEEKS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>(ADD PREGNANCY)</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(NEXT PREGNANCY)</p> |
| <p>02 SING 1</p> <p>TWINS 2</p> <p>TRIP 3</p> <p>NO. OF OUT-COMES <input type="text"/></p> | <p>BORN ALIVE (SKIP TO 218) <input type="text"/> 1</p> <p>BORN DEAD 2</p> <p>MISCARRIAGE 3</p> <p>ABORTION 4</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 220)</p> | <p>NAME</p> | <p>BOY 1</p> <p>GIRL 2</p> | <p>DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | <p>WEEKS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>(ADD PREGNANCY)</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(NEXT PREGNANCY)</p> |
| <p>03 SING 1</p> <p>TWINS 2</p> <p>TRIP 3</p> <p>NO. OF OUT-COMES <input type="text"/></p> | <p>BORN ALIVE (SKIP TO 218) <input type="text"/> 1</p> <p>BORN DEAD 2</p> <p>MISCARRIAGE 3</p> <p>ABORTION 4</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 220)</p> | <p>NAME</p> | <p>BOY 1</p> <p>GIRL 2</p> | <p>DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | <p>WEEKS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>(ADD PREGNANCY)</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(NEXT PREGNANCY)</p> |
| 222A | <p>Have you had any pregnancies that ended since the last pregnancy mentioned?</p> | | <p>YES 1 → ADD TO TABLE</p> <p>NO 2</p> | | | | |

222B

READ THE LIST OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN ORDER TO THE RESPONDENT AND ASK IF THEY ARE ALL THAT SHE HAS EVER HAD, AND IF THEY ARE LISTED IN ORDER STARTING FROM THE FIRST ONE.

DOES THE RESPONDENT AGREE?

IF NOT, PROBE FOR THE CORRECT INFORMATION AND REVISE THE PREGNANCY HISTORY ACCORDINGLY.

IF YES, PROCEED TO 223 ROW 1.

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | IF BORN ALIVE AND STILL LIVING: | | | IF BORN ALIVE AND NOW DEAD: |
| | CHECK 216, 217 AND 221: IF 216=1 OR 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN ALIVE. IF 216=2 OR 3, THEN CHECK 221. IF 221 ≥ 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = BORN DEAD. IF 221 < 7 MONTHS OR 28 WEEKS, FINAL PREGNANCY OUTCOME = MISCARRIAGE. IF 216=4, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME = ABORTION. | Is (NAME) still alive? | How old was (NAME) at (his/her) last birthday? | Is (NAME) living with you? | RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD. | How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. |
| 01 | BORN ALIVE 1 BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 ABORTION 4 | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 228) | AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW) | DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW) |
| 02 | BORN ALIVE 1 BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 ABORTION 4 | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 228) | AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW) | DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW) |
| 03 | BORN ALIVE 1 BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 ABORTION 4 | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 228) | AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | YES 1 NO 2 | HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW) | DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 223 IN NEXT ROW) |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 230 | COMPARE 212 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 212 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS LESS THAN 212 <input type="checkbox"/> (PROBE AND RECONCILE) ← </div> </div> | | |
| 231 | <p>C FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH IN 2073-2078, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH, RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)</p> <p>FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2073-2078, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p> <p>IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.</p> | | |
| 232 | Are you pregnant now? | YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8 | → 235A |
| 233 | How many weeks or months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS. <p>C ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.</p> <p>IF DURATION OF PREGNANCY WAS REPORTED IN WEEKS, MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF WEEKS BY 0.23 TO CONVERT TO THE NUMBER OF MONTHS. ROUND DOWN TO THE NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER TO GET THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.</p> | WEEKS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 234 | When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 236 |
| 235 | CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? </div> </div> | LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 | → 236 |
| 235A | CHECK 111: AGE <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> AGE 15-19 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> AGE 20-49 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> → 236 </div> </div> | | |
| 235B | Have you received iron-folic acid supplementation in the last 3 months? SHOW TABLETS. | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 236 | When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN) | DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4 IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 994 BEFORE LAST PREGNANCY 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996 | <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> → 240 → 241 | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 237 | CHECK 236: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN THE LAST YEAR? YES, WITHIN <input type="checkbox"/> LAST YEAR ↓ NO, ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> OR MORE → | | → 240 | | | | | | | | |
| 238 | During your last menstrual period, what did you use to collect or absorb your menstrual blood? Anything else? | REUSABLE SANITARY PADS A DISPOSABLE SANITARY PADS B TAMPONS C MENSTRUAL CUP D CLOTH E TOILET PAPER F COTTON WOOL PAD G UNDERWEAR ONLY H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NOTHING Y | | | | | | | | | |
| 239 | During your last menstrual period, were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home? | YES 1 NO 2 AWAY FROM HOME DURING LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 239A | During your menstrual period, which activities are you excluded from doing? | ENTERING THE TEMPLE A GETTING INVOLVED IN RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES B TOUCH OR COOKING FOOD C EATING WITH FAMILY MEMBERS D STAYING IN THE MAIN HOUSE E TOUCHING PLANTS F TOUCHING OTHER PEOPLE G TOUCHING CATTLE H FETCH WATER I SLEEP WITH HUSBAND J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NOTHING Y | | | | | | | | | |
| 240 | How old were you when you had your first menstrual period? | AGE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 98 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 241 | From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 243 | | | | | | | | |
| 242 | Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? | JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 243 | After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

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| 301 | Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)? | |
| 01 | Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 02 | Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 03 | IUCD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 04 | Injectables or Sayana Press. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 05 | Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 06 | Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 07 | Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 09 | Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 10 | Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 11 | Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 12 | Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 13 | Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 14 | Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? | YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO Y |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
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| 302 | CHECK 232: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓</div> <div>PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div> | | → 317 |
| 303 | Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 307 |
| 304 | Are you or your partner sterilized? IF YES: Who is sterilized, you or your partner? | YES, RESPONDENT STERILIZED ONLY 1 YES, PARTNER STERILIZED ONLY 2 YES, BOTH STERILIZED 3 NO, NEITHER STERILIZED 4 | → 306 |
| 305 | CHECK 304: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ONLY ↓</div> <div>PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ONLY ↓</div> <div>BOTH <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ↓</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div>PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.</div> <div>PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.</div> <div>PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.</div> </div> | | |
| 306 | Just to check, are you or your partner doing any of the following to avoid pregnancy: deliberately avoiding sex on certain days, using a condom, using withdrawal or using emergency contraception? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 317 |
| 307 | Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUCD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F CONDOM G EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I STANDARD DAYS METHOD J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y | → 312 → 314 → 314 → 310 → 311 → 314 |
| 308 | Now I'm going to show you two pictures. Please point to the picture that best matches what was used the last time you received your injectable. SHOW IMAGES OF SAYANA PRESS AND REGULAR SYRINGE. | DMPA-SC/SAYANA PRESS 1 NEEDLE AND SYRINGE 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 314 |
| 309 | The last time you received your injectable, did you inject DMPA-SC/Sayana Press yourself or did a health care provider do it for you? | SELF-INJECTION 1 INJECTION GIVEN BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 314 |
| 310 | What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE. | NILOCON WHITE 01 SUNAULO GULAPH 02 FEMINYL 03 FEMICON 04 OK PILLS 05 MOHP-NO BRAND 06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98 | → 314 |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 311 | <p>What is the brand name of the condoms you are using?</p> <p>IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.</p> | <p>DHAAL 01</p> <p>PANTHER 02</p> <p>DZIRE 03</p> <p>KAMASUTRA 04</p> <p>JODI 05</p> <p>NUMBER 1 06</p> <p>BLACK COBRA 07</p> <p>MOHP-NO BRAND 08</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | <p>→ 314</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 312 | <p>In what facility did the sterilization take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 12</p> <p>INSTITUTIONALIZED FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS 13</p> <p>MOBILE CAMP 14</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES 16</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 22</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES 26</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN 31</p> <p>MARIE STOPES 32</p> <p>OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES 36</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 313 | <p>In what month and year was the sterilization performed?</p> | <p>MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>→ 315</p> |
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| 314 | <p>Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping?</p> <p>PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?</p> | <p>MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> <p>YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table></p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 315 | <p>CHECK 313 AND 314, AND 220: ANY LIVE BIRTH, STILLBIRTH, MISCARRIAGE OR ABORTION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 313 OR 314?</p> <p align="center"> NO <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </p> <p align="center"> YES <input type="checkbox"/> ← </p> <p align="center">GO BACK TO 313 OR 314, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION)

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
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| 316 | <p>CHECK 313 AND 314:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>YEAR IS 2073-2078 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.</p> <p>THEN CONTINUE ↓</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>YEAR IS 2072 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO BAISAKH 2073 .</p> <p>THEN ↖ (SKIP TO 329)</p> </div> </div> | | |
| 317 | <p>I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.</p> <p>C USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO BAISAKH 2073. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.</p> | | |
| 317A | MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE. | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| 317B | Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 317I |
| 317C | Which method was that? | METHOD CODE <input type="text"/> | |
| 317D | How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? | IMMEDIATELY 00 | → 317F |
| | CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD. | <p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DATE GIVEN 95</p> | |
| 317E | RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD. | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| 317F | For how many months did you use (METHOD)? | MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | → 317H |
| | CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE. | DATE GIVEN 95 | |
| 317G | RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD. | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| 317H | Why did you stop using (METHOD)? | REASON STOPPED <input type="text"/> | |
| 317I | GO BACK TO 317A FOR NEXT GAP; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 318. | | |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
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| 318 | Have you used emergency contraception in the last 12 months? That is, have you taken special pills within 3 or 5 days after having unprotected sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 319 | CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/> ANY METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 321 |
| 320 | Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 331 |
| 321 | CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | NO CODE CIRCLED 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUCD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96 | → 331 → 324 → 332 → 332 → 332 |
| 322 | You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 314). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 12 HEALTH POST 13 BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER 14 URBAN HEALTH CENTER 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT 17 FCHV 18 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 PHARMACY 23 SANGINI OUTLET 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES 26 (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR FPAN 31 MARIE STOPES 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP 41 FRIEND/RELATIVE 43 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 323 | At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method? | YES 1 NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> → 325 |
| 324 | When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 325 | Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 326 | At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 327 | CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 IUCD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 10 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 | <input type="checkbox"/> → 332 |
| 328 | At that time, were you told that you could switch to another method if you wanted to or needed to? | YES 1 NO 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> → 330 |
| 329 | CHECK 307: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 307, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 IUCD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96 | <input type="checkbox"/> → 332 <input type="checkbox"/> → 332 → 332 |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
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| 330 | <p>Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 12</p> <p>HEALTH POST 13</p> <p>BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER 14</p> <p>URBAN HEALTH CENTER 15</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT 17</p> <p>FCHV 18</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES 16</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 22</p> <p>PHARMACY 23</p> <p>SANGINI OUTLET 24</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES 26</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN 31</p> <p>MARIE STOPES 32</p> <p>OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES 36</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP 41</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE 43</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> | <p>→ 332</p> |
| 331 | Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| 332 | In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker (FCHV)? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 334 |
| 333 | Did the fieldworker (FCHV) talk to you about family planning? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| 334 | <p>CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH RESPONDENT</p> <p align="center"> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> </p> <p>a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children?</p> <p>b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 401 |
| 335 | Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
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| 401 | CHECK 220 AND 225: ONE OR MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> | NO PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> | 601 |
| 402 | CHECK 220. LIST THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 215 FOR EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING FROM THE LAST ONE. CLASSIFY EACH PREGNANCY OUTCOME BY TYPE USING 223 AND THE ORDER OF OUTCOMES IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY. PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 ABORTION OR MISCARRIAGE 5 | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE <input type="text"/> PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE <input type="text"/> PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE <input type="text"/> PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE <input type="text"/> PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE <input type="text"/> PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE <input type="text"/> | |
| 403 | Now I would like to ask some questions about your pregnancies in the last 3 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the last one you had.) | | |
| 404 | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 402. | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 405 | PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE FROM 402. | MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION 5 | 407 |
| 406 | RECORD DATE PREGNANCY ENDED FROM 220. | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 408 |
| 407 | RECORD NAME FROM 218. NAME _____ | | |
| 408 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANCY TYPE 3, 4, OR 5 <input type="checkbox"/> a) When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time? b) When you got pregnant with the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406), did you want to get pregnant at that time? | YES 1 NO 2 | 411 |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | |
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| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 409 | Did you want to have a baby later on, or not at all? | LATER 1 NOT AT ALL 2 | → 411 | | | | |
| 410 | How much longer did you want to wait? | MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 411 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE | MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1 PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2 MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3 PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4 ABORTION/MISCARRIAGE 5 | → 434 → 434 → 475 | | | | |
| 412 | Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 414 | | | | |
| 412A | Why did you not see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy? | DID NOT FEEL THE NEED A FACILITY NOT OPEN B NO TRANSPORTATION C FEAR OF GETTING COVID-19 D COST TOO MUCH E DUE TO LOCKDOWN F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | | | | | |
| 413 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> (SKIP TO 420) ← | | MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> → | | → 426 | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 414 | Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B HEALTH ASST./AHW C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT D FCHV E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | |
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| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 415 | <p>Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> | <p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME A</p> <p>OTHER HOME B</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL C</p> <p>PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL D</p> <p>HEALTH POST E</p> <p>BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER F</p> <p>URBAN HEALTH CENTER G</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT H</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ I (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL J</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC K</p> <p>PHARMACY L</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ M (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN N</p> <p>MARIE STOPES O</p> <p>OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ P (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> | | | | | |
| 416 | How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? | <p>WEEKS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>MONTHS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p> | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 417 | How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? | <p>NUMBER OF TIMES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | | | → 418 | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 417A | <p>CHECK 417: NUMBER OF TIMES</p> <p>1-3 TIMES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 OR MORE TIMES <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> | | → 418 | | | | |
| 417B | Why did you not receive at least 4 antenatal care during this pregnancy? | <p>DID NOT FEEL THE NEED A</p> <p>FACILITY NOT OPEN B</p> <p>NO TRANSPORTATION C</p> <p>FEAR OF GETTING COVID-19 D</p> <p>COST TOO MUCH E</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 418 | <p>As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following:</p> <p>a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Take a urine sample? c) Take a blood sample? d) Listen to the baby's heartbeat? e) Talk with you about which foods you should eat? f) Talk with you about breastfeeding? g) Ask you if you had vaginal bleeding? h) Told you pregnant women should eat healthy food? i) Told you pregnant women should eat one extra meal per day? j) Weight you? k) Counsel you about weight gain? l) Abdominal examination? m) Talk with you about staying active? n) Getting adequate rest during pregnancy?</p> | <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a) BP</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>b) URINE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>c) BLOOD</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>d) HEARTBEAT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>e) FOODS TO EAT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>f) BREASFEEDING</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>g) BLEEDING</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>h) HEALTHY FOOD</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>i) EXTRA MEAL</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>j) WEIGHT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>k) WEIGHT GAIN</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>l) ABDOMINAL EXAM</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>m) STAYING ACTIVE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>n) ADEQUATE REST</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) BP | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) URINE | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) BLOOD | 1 | 2 | 8 | d) HEARTBEAT | 1 | 2 | 8 | e) FOODS TO EAT | 1 | 2 | 8 | f) BREASFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | g) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | h) HEALTHY FOOD | 1 | 2 | 8 | i) EXTRA MEAL | 1 | 2 | 8 | j) WEIGHT | 1 | 2 | 8 | k) WEIGHT GAIN | 1 | 2 | 8 | l) ABDOMINAL EXAM | 1 | 2 | 8 | m) STAYING ACTIVE | 1 | 2 | 8 | n) ADEQUATE REST | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) BP | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) URINE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) BLOOD | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) HEARTBEAT | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) FOODS TO EAT | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BREASFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) HEALTHY FOOD | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) EXTRA MEAL | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| j) WEIGHT | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| k) WEIGHT GAIN | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| l) ABDOMINAL EXAM | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| m) STAYING ACTIVE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n) ADEQUATE REST | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 419 | <p>CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE</p> <p align="center">MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> LIVE BIRTH</p> <p align="center">MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> STILLBIRTH</p> | | → 426 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 420 | During this pregnancy, were you given an injection (Tetanus Diphtheria) in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus after birth? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → 423 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 421 | During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection? | <p>TIMES <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 422 | <p>CHECK 421:</p> <p align="center">ONE TIME <input type="checkbox"/> OR DK</p> <p align="center">TWO OR MORE TIMES <input type="checkbox"/></p> | | → 426 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 423 | At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → 426 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 424 | <p>Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?</p> <p>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> | <p>TIMES <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 425 | <p>CHECK 424:</p> <p align="center">ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> ONE</p> <p align="center">MORE <input type="checkbox"/> THAN ONE</p> <p>a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection?</p> <p>b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?</p> | <p>YEARS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 426 | <p>During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup?</p> <p>SHOW TABLETS.</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → 429 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
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| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 427 | <p>Where did you get the iron tablets or syrup?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL B</p> <p>HEALTH POST C</p> <p>BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER D</p> <p>URBAN HEALTH CENTER E</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT F</p> <p>FCHV G</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ H</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL I</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC J</p> <p>PHARMACY K</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ L</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN M</p> <p>MARIE STOPES N</p> <p>OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ O</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP P</p> <p>MARKET Q</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> | |
| 428 | <p>During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the iron tablets or syrup?</p> <p>IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.</p> | <p>DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p> | |
| 428A | <p>CHECK 428:</p> <p align="center">LESS THAN 180 DAYS <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p align="center">OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → 429</p> | | |
| 428B | <p>What is the main reason for not taking the iron/folic acid tablets for 180 days?</p> | <p>DID NOT LIKE TASTE 1</p> <p>DID NOT RECEIVE COMPLETE DOSE 2</p> <p>NOT AVAILABLE 3</p> <p>NOT AWARE 4</p> <p>FORGOT TO TAKE 5</p> <p>DUE TO LOCKDOWN 7</p> <p>OTHER _____ 6</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> | |
| 429 | <p>During this pregnancy, did you take any medicine for intestinal worms?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | |
| 430 | <p>During this pregnancy, did you receive food or cash assistance through the various programs?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | <p>→ 434</p> |

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| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <div><div></div><div></div></div> | |
| 430A | Did you receive cash only, food only, or both cash and food? | CASH ONLY 1 FOOD ONLY 2 BOTH FOOD AND CASH 3 DON'T REMEMBER 8 | |
| 434 | <p>CHECK 405:</p> <div><div>PREGNANCY TYPE <div>1 OR 2</div><div></div></div><div>PREGNANCY TYPE <div>3 OR 4</div><div></div></div></div> <div>a) Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else?</div> <div>b) Who assisted with the delivery of the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406)? Anyone else?</div> <p>PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.</p> | <p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B HEALTH ASST./AHW C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT D RELATIVE/FRIEND E FCHV F</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NO ONE ASSISTED Y</p> | |
| 435 | <p>CHECK 405:</p> <div><div>PREGNANCY TYPE <div>1 OR 2</div><div></div></div><div>PREGNANCY TYPE <div>3 OR 4</div><div></div></div></div> <div>a) Where did you give birth to (NAME)?</div> <div>b) Where did you deliver this stillbirth?</div> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> | <p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 22 HEALTH POST 23 BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER 24 URBAN HEALTH CENTER 25 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT 27</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PHARMACY 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN 41 MARIE STOPES 42 OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 46 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> | <div><div>→ 436A</div><div>→ 436A</div></div> |
| 435A | Did you receive cash incentive for transportation from the facility after the delivery of (NAME)? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |

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| 436 | <p>CHECK 405:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>PREGNANCY TYPE 1 OR 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 30px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></p> <p>a) Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 4 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 30px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></p> <p>b) Was this stillbirth delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p> </div> </div> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 437 |
| 436A | Why did you not deliver in a health facility? | <p>COST TOO MUCH A</p> <p>FACILITY NOT OPEN B</p> <p>TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORTATION C</p> <p>DID NOT TRUST FACILITY/POOR SERVICE D</p> <p>NO FEMALE PROVIDER E</p> <p>HUSBAND/FAMILY NOT ALLOWED F</p> <p>DID NOT FEEL THE NEED G</p> <p>NOT CUSTOMARY H</p> <p>FEAR OF COVID-19 I</p> <p>CHILD BORN BEFORE REACHING FACILITY J</p> <p>DUE TO LOCKDOWN K</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p> | |
| 437 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE | <p>MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH 1</p> <p>PRIOR LIVE BIRTH 2</p> <p>MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH 3</p> <p>PRIOR STILLBIRTH 4</p> | <p>→ 441</p> <p>→ 445</p> <p>→ 487</p> |
| 438 | After the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → NB1 |
| 439 | Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → NB1 |
| 440 | How long after birth was (NAME) put on the bare skin of your chest? | <p>IMMEDIATELY 000</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.</p> <p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></p> | |
| NB1 | How long after the birth was (NAME) bathed for the first time? | <p>IMMEDIATELY 000</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.</p> <p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p> | |
| NB2 | <p>CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY</p> <p align="center">CODE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 30px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED</p> | <p align="center">CODE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 30px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> 21- 46</p> | → NB6 |
| NB3 | What was used to cut the cord? | <p>RAZOR BLADE 1</p> <p>KNIFE 2</p> <p>SCISSORS 3</p> <p>OTHER _____ 6</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → NB6 |

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| | | | | | |
| NB4 | Was it new or had it ever been used before? | NEW 1 USED BEFORE 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | |
| NB5 | Was it boiled before it was used to cut the cord? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | |

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| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
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| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ... <div style="display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> | | |
| NB6 | From the time the cord was cut till it fell off, was anything applied to the cord? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 440A |
| NB7 | What was applied? Anything else? | CHLORHEXIDINE (NAVI MALAM) A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) B MUSTARD OIL C ASH D ANIMAL DUNG E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | |
| CH1 | CHECK NB7: SUBSTANCE APPLIED TO CORD CODE 'A' <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CIRCLED CODE 'A' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED → CH3 | | |
| CH2 | Was chlorhexidine (Navi Malam) applied to the cord at any time? SHOW SAMPLE OF CHLORHEXIDINE | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 440A |
| CH3 | How long after the cord was cut was chlorhexidine (Navi Malam) first applied? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS 1 <div style="display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> DAYS 2 <div style="display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> DON'T KNOW 998 | |
| CH4 | For how many days was chlorhexidine (Navi Malam) applied to the cord? IF 7 OR MORE DAYS, RECORD '7'. | DAYS <div style="display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 440A | Was (NAME) given vitamin K intramuscular injection within 28 days of birth? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 441 | When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) 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 | |
| 442 | Was (NAME) weighed at birth? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 444 |
| 443 | How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE. | KG FROM CARD 1 <div style="display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> . <div style="display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> KG FROM RECALL 2 <div style="display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> . <div style="display: inline-block; width: 60px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;"></div> DON'T KNOW 99998 | |
| 444 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> PRIOR LIVE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> → 480 | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 445 | CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY FACILITY BIRTH: ANY CODE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> 21 THROUGH 46 CIRCLED <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | CODE 11, 12, OR 96 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> CIRCLED | → 464 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MH17 | Please tell me if the doctors, nurses or other healthcare providers in the health facility where you delivered, did the following happen all of the time, some of the time, or not at all: a) Treat you with respect? b) Explain to you why they were doing examinations or c) Take the best care of you? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>ALL OF THE TIME</td> <td>SOM E OF THE TIME</td> <td>NOT AT ALL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RESPECT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) EXPLAIN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BEST CARE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table> | | ALL OF THE TIME | SOM E OF THE TIME | NOT AT ALL | a) RESPECT | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) EXPLAIN | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) BEST CARE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | |
| | ALL OF THE TIME | SOM E OF THE TIME | NOT AT ALL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) RESPECT | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) EXPLAIN | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) BEST CARE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MH18 | At any time during your stay in the health facility, did you: a) Share a bed with another patient? b) Rest or sleep on the floor without any mattress? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) SHARE BED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) SLEEP ON FLOOR</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) SHARE BED | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) SLEEP ON FLOOR | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) SHARE BED | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) SLEEP ON FLOOR | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MH21 | At any time during your stay in the health facility, did any staff member: a) Slap you? b) Hit or punch you? c) Physically threaten you? d) Physically mistreat or harm you in any other way? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) SLAP</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HIT OR PUNCH</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) PHYSICALLY THREATEN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) OTHER PHYSICAL HARM</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) SLAP | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) HIT OR PUNCH | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) PHYSICALLY THREATEN | 1 | 2 | 8 | d) OTHER PHYSICAL HARM | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) SLAP | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HIT OR PUNCH | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) PHYSICALLY THREATEN | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) OTHER PHYSICAL HARM | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MH22 | At any time during your stay in the health facility, did any staff member: a) Shout at you? b) Say or do something to humiliate you? c) Verbally threaten you? d) Verbally mistreat you in any other way? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) SHOUT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HUMILATE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) VERBALLY THREATEN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) OTHER VERBAL MISTREATMENT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) SHOUT | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) HUMILATE | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) VERBALLY THREATEN | 1 | 2 | 8 | d) OTHER VERBAL MISTREATMENT | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) SHOUT | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) HUMILATE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) VERBALLY THREATEN | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) OTHER VERBAL MISTREATMENT | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 447 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> PREGNANCY TYPE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> a) How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay in (FACILITY IN 435)? b) For the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406), how long after the baby was born did you stay in (FACILITY IN 435)? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>HOURS</td> <td>1</td> <td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></td> <td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DAYS</td> <td>2</td> <td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></td> <td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WEEKS</td> <td>3</td> <td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></td> <td><table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td>998</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | HOURS | 1 | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | DAYS | 2 | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | WEEKS | 3 | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | DON'T KNOW | 998 | | | | | | | |
| HOURS | 1 | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DAYS | 2 | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WEEKS | 3 | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DON'T KNOW | 998 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 448 | I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Before you left the facility, did anyone check on your health? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> | YES | 1 | NO | 2 | → 451 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | |
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| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 449 | How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | |
| 450 | Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 HEALTH ASST./AHW 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 FCHV 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | |
| 451 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 455 | | | | | | |
| 452 | Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME'S) health -- for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME). Before (NAME) left the facility, did anyone check on (NAME'S) health? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 455 | | | | | | |
| 453 | How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 454 | Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 HEALTH ASST./AHW 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 FCHV 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | |
| 455 | Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 459 | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | |
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| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 456 | How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 457 | Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 HEALTH ASST./AHW 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 FCHV 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | |
| 458 | Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 22 HEALTH POST 23 BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER 24 URBAN HEALTH CENTER 25 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT 27 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PHARMACY 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 36 (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR FPAN 41 MARIE STOPES 42 OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | |
| 459 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> LIVE BIRTH ↓ | | MOST RECENT <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> STILLBIRTH → | | 474 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 460 | After (NAME) left (FACILITY IN 435) did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> → 473 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | |
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| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 461 | How long after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 462 | Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 HEALTH ASST./AHW 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 FCHV 22 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) _____ | | | | | | | |
| 463 | Where did this check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 22 HEALTH POST 23 BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER 24 URBAN HEALTH CENTER 25 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT 27 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES 26 (SPECIFY) _____ PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PHARMACY 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES 36 (SPECIFY) _____ NGO MEDICAL SECTOR FPAN 41 MARIE STOPES 42 OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES 46 (SPECIFY) _____ OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) _____ | 473 | | | | | | |

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| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
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| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | |
| 464 | <p>CHECK 405:</p> <p>PREGNANCY TYPE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> 1 ↓</p> <p>a) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?</p> <p>PREGNANCY TYPE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 20px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> 3 ↓</p> <p>b) I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you delivered the stillbirth you had in (DATE FROM 406)?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 468 |
| 465 | <p>How long after delivery did the first check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p> | <p>HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></p> <p>DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p> | |
| 466 | <p>Who checked on your health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p> | <p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR 11</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE 12</p> <p>HEALTH ASST./AHW 13</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21</p> <p>FCHV 22</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> | |
| 467 | <p>Where did this first check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> | <p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 22</p> <p>HEALTH POST 23</p> <p>BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER 24</p> <p>URBAN HEALTH CENTER 25</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT 27</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES 26</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PHARMACY 33</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES 36</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN 41</p> <p>MARIE STOPES 42</p> <p>OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES 46</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--|--|
| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 468 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 474 | | |
| 469 | I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME's) health -- for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or talking to you about how to care for (NAME). After (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME's) health? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 473 | | |
| 470 | How long after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS 1 DAYS 2 WEEKS 3 DON'T KNOW 998 | | | |
| 471 | Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 HEALTH ASST./AHW 13 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 FCHV 22 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | | | |
| 472 | Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 22 HEALTH POST 23 BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER 24 URBAN HEALTH CENTER 25 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT 27 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PHARMACY 33 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES 36 (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR FPAN 41 MARIE STOPES 42 OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|---|-------|---|----------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 473 | During the first 2 days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Tell you how to recognize if your baby needs immediate medical attention? d) Talk with you about breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding? f) Tell you where you could get help with breastfeeding? g) Tell you where to seek treatment if your baby needs immediate medical attention? | <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) CORD</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) TEMPERATURE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) MEDICAL ATTENTION</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>f) HELP WITH BREASTFEEDING</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>g) PLACE FOR HELP</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) CORD | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) TEMPERATURE | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) MEDICAL ATTENTION | 1 | 2 | 8 | d) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | e) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | f) HELP WITH BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | g) PLACE FOR HELP | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) CORD | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) TEMPERATURE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) MEDICAL ATTENTION | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) TALK ABOUT BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) HELP WITH BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) PLACE FOR HELP | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 474 | During the first 2 days after the birth, did any healthcare provider do the following to you: a) Measure your blood pressure? b) Discuss your vaginal bleeding with you? c) Discuss family planning with you? d) Tell you how to recognize if you need immediate medical attention? e) Talk with you about your mental health? f) Talk with you about which foods you should eat? g) Talk with you about having two additional meals | <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) BLOOD PRESSURE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) BLEEDING</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) FAMILY PLANNING</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) OWN MEDICAL ATTENTION ..</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) MENTAL HEALTH</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>f) FOOD TO EAT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>f) ADDITIONAL MEALS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) BLOOD PRESSURE | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) FAMILY PLANNING | 1 | 2 | 8 | d) OWN MEDICAL ATTENTION .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | e) MENTAL HEALTH | 1 | 2 | 8 | f) FOOD TO EAT | 1 | 2 | 8 | f) ADDITIONAL MEALS | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) BLOOD PRESSURE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) BLEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) FAMILY PLANNING | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) OWN MEDICAL ATTENTION .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) MENTAL HEALTH | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) FOOD TO EAT | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) ADDITIONAL MEALS | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 475 | CHECK 215: IS THIS PREGNANCY THE WOMAN'S LAST PREGNANCY? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 479 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 476 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 <input type="checkbox"/> a) Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)? b) Has your menstrual period returned since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)? | <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | YES | 1 | NO | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 477 | CHECK 232: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT? NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 479 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 478 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE 1 <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANCY TYPE 3 OR 5 <input type="checkbox"/> a) Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)? b) Have you had sexual intercourse since the pregnancy that ended in (DATE FROM 406)? | <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | YES | 1 | NO | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 479 | CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE | <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION</td><td>5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH | 1 | MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH | 3 | MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION | 5 | → 487 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 480 | Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)? | <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | YES | 1 | NO | 2 | → 482 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YES | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 481 | CHECK 224 FOR CHILD: | <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>LIVING <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>→ 486</td></tr> <tr> <td>DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></td><td>→ 487</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> | → 486 | DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> | → 487 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> | → 486 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> | → 487 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--|--|--|--|
| NO. | NAME OR DATE _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 482 | How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS. | IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 483 | In the first 2 days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything other than breast milk to eat or drink – anything at all like water, gripe water, Lactogen, honey, or glucose syrup? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | |
| 484 | CHECK 224 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> → 487 | | | | | | |
| 485 | Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | |
| 486 | Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday during the day or at night? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | |
| 487 | CHECK 402: ANY MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> NO MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> → 501 (GO TO 404 FOR THE NEXT PREGNANCY OUTCOME) ← | | | | | | |

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 501 | CHECK 220, 224 AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div> </div> </div> | → 601 | |
| 502 | Now I would like to ask some questions about vaccinations received by your children born in the last 3 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.) | | |
| 503 | RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 AND 218 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> | | |
| 504 | Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? | YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY ANOTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4 | → 507 → 507 |
| 505 | Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 506 | CHECK 504: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> CODE '2' CIRCLED <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> CODE '4' CIRCLED <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div> </div> </div> | → 513 | |
| 507 | May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? | YES, ONLY CARD SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN .. 4 | → 513 |
| 508 | RECORD (NAME'S) DATE OF BIRTH FROM THE VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT. | DAY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> MONTH <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> YEAR <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> DATE OF BIRTH NOT ON CARD 95 | |

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 509 | <p>COPY VACCINATION DATES FROM THE CARD FOR (NAME). RECORD '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED. RECORD '00' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD IS BLANK FOR THE DOSE.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>DAY</th> <th>MONTH</th> <th>YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>BCG</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>FRACTIONAL INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (fIPV) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>FRACTIONAL INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (fIPV) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ROTAVIRUS 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ROTAVIRUS 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MEASLES RUBELLA 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MEASLES RUBELLA 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | DAY | MONTH | YEAR | BCG | | | | ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1 | | | | ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2 | | | | ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3 | | | | FRACTIONAL INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (fIPV) 1 | | | | FRACTIONAL INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (fIPV) 2 | | | | DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1 | | | | DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2 | | | | DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3 | | | | PNEUMOCOCCAL 1 | | | | PNEUMOCOCCAL 2 | | | | PNEUMOCOCCAL 3 | | | | ROTAVIRUS 1 | | | | ROTAVIRUS 2 | | | | JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS | | | | MEASLES RUBELLA 1 | | | | MEASLES RUBELLA 2 | | | | VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT) | | | | |
| | DAY | MONTH | YEAR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BCG | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FRACTIONAL INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (fIPV) 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FRACTIONAL INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (fIPV) 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PNEUMOCOCCAL 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PNEUMOCOCCAL 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PNEUMOCOCCAL 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROTAVIRUS 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROTAVIRUS 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEASLES RUBELLA 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MEASLES RUBELLA 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 510 | <p>ASK THE RESPONDENT FOR PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WHERE VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN. IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, PHOTOGRAPH CARD.</p> | <p>PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN 1</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED 2</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, OTHER REASON _____ 6 (SPECIFY)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 511 | <p>CHECK 509: 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES RUBELLA 2' ALL HAVE A DATE RECORDED OR '44' RECORDED IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN?</p> <p align="center">NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p align="center">YES <input type="checkbox"/> → 529</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 512 | <p>In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?</p> <p>RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 509 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.</p> | <p>YES 1 (USE THE LIST SHOWN IN CAPI TO SELECT THE OTHER VACCINATIONS GIVEN. NOTE THAT CAPI WILL CHANGE THE ANSWER IN 509 IN THE 'DAY' COLUMN FROM '00' TO '66' FOR THE SELECTED VACCINATIONS.) (THEN SKIP TO 529)</p> <p>NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p> | |
| 512A | <p>CHECK 509: ANY VACCINATIONS RECORDED ON THE CARD?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>SKIP TO 529 ←</p> | | → 529A |
| 513 | Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → 529A |
| 514 | Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the right arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar? | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p> | |
| 517 | Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio? | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → 521 |
| 519 | How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | |
| 520 | When (NAME) received the polio drops, did (NAME) also get an fIPV injection in the arm to protect against polio? | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → 521 |
| 520A | How many times did (NAME) receive the fIPV vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | |
| 521 | Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops? | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → 523 |
| 522 | How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | |
| 523 | Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia? | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → 525 |
| 524 | How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | |
| 525 | Has (NAME) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhea? | <p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → 526A |

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 526 | How many times did (NAME) receive the rotavirus vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | |
| 526A | Has (NAME) ever received Japanese Encephalitis vaccination, that is given in the right thigh to prevent encephalitis? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 527 | Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 529 |
| 528 | How many times did (NAME) receive the measles rubella vaccine? | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> | |
| 529 | Where did (NAME) receive most of his/her vaccinations? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 12 HEALTH POST 13 BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER 14 URBAN HEALTH CENTER 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT 17 IMMUNIZATION CLINIC 18 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES 16 (SPECIFY) _____ PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 PHARMACY 23 PRIVATE DOCTOR 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES 26 (SPECIFY) _____ NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 31 NGO CLINIC 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES 36 (SPECIFY) _____ OTHER SOURCE NID VACCINATION CAMPAIGN 41 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) _____ | |
| 529A | Did any of (NAME)'s vaccinations get delayed or missed due to COVID-19 situation? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 530 | CHECK 220 AND 224 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 503 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) ← | NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> → 601 | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 601 | CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 643 |
| 602 | Now I would like to ask some questions about the health of your children born in the last 5 years. (We will talk about each separately, starting with the youngest.) | | |
| 603 | RECORD THE NAME FROM 218 AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 215 OF THE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, STARTING WITH THE LAST ONE. NAME OF CHILD _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | |
| 604 | In the last 12 months, was (NAME) given the following: b) Baal vita? SHOW BAAL VITA MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENT POWDER SACHET. | YES NO DK b) BAAL VITA 1 2 8 | |
| 604C | Have you receive counseling on Baal vita? NOTE: ONLY ASKED FOR THE LAST CHILD. | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 605 | In the last 6 months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF CAPSULES. | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 606 | In the last 6 months, was (NAME) given any medicine for intestinal worms? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 607 | In the last 3 months, has any healthcare provider or FCHV measured: a) (NAME)'s weight? b) (NAME)'s length or height? c) Around (NAME)'s upper arm? | YES NO DK a) WEIGHT 1 2 8 b) LENGTH/HEIGHT 1 2 8 c) UPPER ARM 1 2 8 | |
| 607D | CHECK 607: CODE '2' CIRCLED IN A, B, AND C <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 607F |
| 607E | Why was (NAME) not measured? | DID NOT KNOW CHILD HAS BE MEASURED .. A NOT RECEIVED COUNSELING OR INFORMATION ON GROWTH MONITORING B DUE TO FEAR OF COVID-19 C DUE TO LOCKDOWN D OTHER X (SPECIFY) _____ | → 607G |
| 607F | Did the health care provider or FCHV talk with you about how (NAME) is growing? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 607G | Have you ever received the child grant for (NAME)? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 608 | Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 618 |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| 609 | <p>CHECK 485: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p align="center">YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea, including breast milk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;"> <p align="center">NO/ NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?</p> </div> </div> | <p>MUCH LESS 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>NOTHING TO DRINK 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | | | |
| 610 | <p>When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?</p> <p>IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</p> | <p>MUCH LESS 1</p> <p>SOMEWHAT LESS 2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 3</p> <p>MORE 4</p> <p>STOPPED FOOD 5</p> <p>NEVER GAVE FOOD 6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | | | |
| 611 | <p>Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 615 | | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|----|----|-----------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|--|
| 612 | <p>Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL B</p> <p>HEALTH POST C</p> <p>BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER D</p> <p>URBAN HEALTH CENTER E</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT F</p> <p>FCHV G</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ H (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL I</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC J</p> <p>PHARMACY K</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ L (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN M</p> <p>MARIE STOPES N</p> <p>OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ O (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP P</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER Q</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 613 | <p>CHECK 612:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>→ 615</p> </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 614 | <p>Where did you first seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.</p> | <p>FIRST PLACE </p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 615 | <p>Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea:</p> <p>a) A fluid made from a special packet called Jeevan Jal/ Navajeevan/Orestal/Electrobion?</p> <p>b) Pre-packaged ORS liquid</p> <p>c) Zinc tablets or syrup?</p> | <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 style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ..</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>b) PRE-PACKAGED LIQUID</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>c) ZINC</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 | a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) PRE-PACKAGED LIQUID | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) ZINC | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) PRE-PACKAGED LIQUID | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) ZINC | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 615E | <p>CHECK 615:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>CODE '1' CIRCLED IN (C) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>OTHER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>→ 616</p> </div> </div> <p>ZINC GIVEN?</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 615F | <p>How many days was (NAME) given zinc?</p> | <p>DAYS </p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 616 | CHECK 615: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/> b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea? </div> </div> | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 618 |
| 617 | CHECK 615: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/> b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? </div> </div> RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN. | PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP D INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC E NON-ANTIBIOTIC F UNKNOWN INJECTION G (IV) INTRAVENOUS H HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE I OTHER _____ X <div style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</div> | |
| 618 | Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 621 | Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 622 | Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 624 |
| 623 | Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose? | CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 <div style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</div> DON'T KNOW 8 | → 625 |
| 624 | CHECK 618: HAD FEVER? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/> </div> | | → 634 |
| 625 | Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 630 |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 626 | <p>Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL B</p> <p>HEALTH POST C</p> <p>BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER D</p> <p>URBAN HEALTH CENTER E</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT F</p> <p>FCHV G</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ H (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL I</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC J</p> <p>PHARMACY K</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ L (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN M</p> <p>MARIE STOPES N</p> <p>OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ O (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP P</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER Q</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> | |
| 627 | <p>CHECK 626:</p> <p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> → 629</p> | |
| 628 | <p>Where did you first seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>USE LETTER CODE FROM 626.</p> | <p>FIRST PLACE <input type="text"/></p> | |
| 629 | <p>How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)?</p> <p>IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.</p> | <p>DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| 630 | <p>At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any medicine for the illness?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | <p>→ 634</p> |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____ | PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 631 | <p>What medicine did (NAME) take?</p> <p>Any other medicine?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> <p>IF MEDICINE NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE OR PRESCRIPTION.</p> | <p>ANTIMALARIAL MEDICINE</p> <p>ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) A</p> <p>SP/FANSIDAR B</p> <p>CHLOROQUINE C</p> <p>AMODIAQUINE D</p> <p>QUININE PILLS E</p> <p>INJECTION/IV F</p> <p>ARTESUNATE RECTAL G</p> <p>INJECTION/IV H</p> <p>OTHER ANTIMALARIAL I</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC MEDICINE</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP J</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION K</p> <p>OTHER UNKNOWN PILL/SYRUP L</p> <p>OTHER UNKNOWN INJECTION/IV M</p> <p>OTHER MEDICINE</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC PILLS/SYRUP N</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC INJECTIONS O</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p> | |
| 634 | <p>CHECK 220, 224, AND 225 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY?</p> <p>MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(GO TO 603 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) ←</p> | <p>NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-59 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/></p> | → 635 |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 635 | <p>CHECK 220, 225, AND 226, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT</p> <p align="center">ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p align="center">↓</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER)</p> <p align="center">↓</p> | | 643 |
| 636 | <p>Now I would like to ask you about liquids that (NAME FROM 635) had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether (NAME) had them at home, or somewhere else.</p> <p>Yesterday during the day or at night, did (NAME) drink:</p> | <p align="center">YES NO DK</p> | |
| | a) Plain water? | a) 1 2 8 | |
| | b) Infant formula such as Lactogen, Farex, or Nan? | b) 1 2 8 | |
| | <p>IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula?</p> <p>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> | <p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | |
| | c) Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned milk or powdered milk? | c) 1 2 8 | |
| | <p>IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk?</p> <p>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> | <p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | |
| | <p>IF YES: Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk?</p> | <p>SWEET/ FLAVORED 1 2 8</p> | |
| | d) Lassi? | d) 1 2 8 | |
| | <p>IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink lassi?</p> <p>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> | <p>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK LASSI <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> | |
| | <p>IF YES: Was the lassi a sweet or flavored type of lassi?</p> | <p>SWEET/ FLAVORED 1 2 8</p> | |
| | f) Horlicks, Bournvita, or Viva? | f) 1 2 8 | |
| | g) Fruit juice, fruit drinks such as Real or Frooti, or sugar cane juice? | g) 1 2 8 | |
| | h) Sweet bottled drinks such as Coke, Fanta, Sprite, or energy drinks such as Red Bull? | h) 1 2 8 | |
| | i) Chiya, coffee, or herbal drinks? | i) 1 2 8 | |
| | IF YES: Was the drink sweetened? | SWEETENED .. 1 2 8 | |
| | j) Clear broth or clear soup? | j) 1 2 8 | |
| | k) Any other liquids? | k) 1 2 8 | |
| | IF YES: What was the drink? | OTHER DRINK(S) _____ | |
| | | (SPECIFY) | |
| | IF YES: Was the drink sweetened? | SWEETENED .. 1 2 8 | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | | | SKIP |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--|------|
| 637 | <p>Now I would like to ask you about foods that (NAME) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in foods your child ate whether at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals.</p> <p>I will ask you about different foods, and I would like to know whether your child ate the food even if it was combined with other foods.</p> <p>Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish.</p> <p>Yesterday during the day or at night, did (NAME) eat:</p> <p>a) Dahi?</p> <p>IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat dahi? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> | <p>YES NO DK</p> | | | |
| | | a) | 1 2 8 | | |
| | | <p>NUMBER OF TIMES ATE DAHI <input type="text"/></p> | | | 8 |
| | b) Rice, paratha, naan, roti, pau roti, makai, or dhido? | b) | 1 2 8 | | |
| | c) Carrots or ripe yellow pumpkin? | c) | 1 2 8 | | |
| | d) Potato, yam, wild yam, or white sweet potato? | d) | 1 2 8 | | |
| | e) Saag, spinach, mustard greens, fennel greens, pumpkin shoots, taro leaves, or amaranth greens? | e) | 1 2 8 | | |
| | v) Gundruk, braised greens, fenugreek greens, or broccoli? | v) | 1 2 8 | | |
| | f) Any other vegetables, such as tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, gourd, eggplant or other vegetables? | f) | 1 2 8 | | |
| | g) Papaya, ripe mango, apricot, or persimmon? | g) | 1 2 8 | | |
| | h) Any other fruits, such as apple, banana, guava, watermelon, mulberries or other fruits? | h) | 1 2 8 | | |
| | i) Liver or organ meat? | i) | 1 2 8 | | |
| | j) Sausages, ham, bacon, or canned meat? | j) | 1 2 8 | | |
| | k) Any other meat, such as goat, mountain goat, lamb/sheep, pig, yak, or chicken? | k) | 1 2 8 | | |
| | l) Eggs? | l) | 1 2 8 | | |
| | m) Fish or dried fish? | m) | 1 2 8 | | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| | n) Lito, jaulo, daal, chickpeas, beans, soybeans, or quanti? | n) 1 2 8 | |
| | o) Almonds, peanuts, cashews, pistachios, or walnuts? | o) 1 2 8 | |
| | p) Paneer or cheese? | p) 1 2 8 | |
| | r) Any sweet foods such as cake, biscuits, cookies, jeri/jalebi, mithai, toffees, or ice cream? | r) 1 2 8 | |
| | s) Chips, Kurekure, Chisbal, tayari chaw chaw such as Wai Wai or Yum Yum, samosa, pakora, puri, or tareko khaja? | s) 1 2 8 | |
| | u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food? IF YES: What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, RECORD THE NAME OF THE FOOD. | u) 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY) | |
| 638 | CHECK 637 (CATEGORIES 'a' THROUGH 'r'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> → 640 | | |
| 639 | Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat? | YES 1 (GO BACK TO 637 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 640) NO 2 → 641 | |
| 640 | How many times did (NAME) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 641 | In the last 6 months, did any healthcare provider or FCHV talk with you about how or what to feed (NAME)? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 → 641D | |
| 641A | Who gave you this advice/counseling on nutrition? | HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ANM B HEALTH ASSISTANT/AHW C MCHW D VHW E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F FCHV G MOTHER'S GROUP H SOCIAL MOBILIZER I TRADITIONAL HEALERS J OTHER X (SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|----|----------------|---|---|--------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| 641B | When did you receive the advice or counseling? | VISIT TO HEALTH FACILITY A DURING FCHV HOME VISIT B DURING HEALTH MOTHER'S GROUP MEETING C OTHER X (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 641C | What did they talk with you about? | BREASTFEEDING, NOT FEEDING WATER OR OTHER LIQUIDS BEFORE SIX MONTHS .. A INTRODUCING SOFT OR SOLID FOOD WHEN THE BABY REACHES SIX MONTHS OF AGE B GIVING A VARIETY OF FOODS C HOW OFTEN TO FEED FOODS D GIVING ANIMAL SOURCE FOOD (EGGS, MILK, MEAT, FISH) E GIVING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES F NOT FEEDING SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES G OTHER X (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 641D | Is there growth monitoring promotion in this ward (at your closest health facility)? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 642 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 641E | Where did you attend the growth monitoring promotion sessions? | PHC OUTREACH CLINIC 1 HEALTH FACILITY 2 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DID NOT PARTICIPATE 7 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 642 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 641F | Was there individual nutrition and health counseling at the growth monitoring session? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 641G | Did the health worker explain how to interpret the growth chart? SHOW GROWTH CHART | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 641H | Was (NAME)'s weight taken at the following health contacts? a) At birth? b) At immunization? c) At sick child visit? | <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>AT BIRTH</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>IMMUNIZATION</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>SICK CHILD VISITS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></tbody></table> | | YES | NO | AT BIRTH | 1 | 2 | IMMUNIZATION | 1 | 2 | SICK CHILD VISITS | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AT BIRTH | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IMMUNIZATION | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SICK CHILD VISITS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 642 | The last time (NAME) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools? | CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE 04 BURIED 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN 06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | | | SKIP |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| 643 | <p>Now I'd like to ask you about foods and drinks that you consumed yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate or drank it at home or somewhere else. Please think about snacks and small meals as well as main meals.</p> <p>I will ask you about different foods and drinks, and I would like to know whether you ate the food even if it was combined with other foods.</p> <p>Please do not answer 'yes' for any food or ingredient only used in a small amount to add flavor to a dish.</p> <p>Yesterday during the day or at night, did you eat or drink:</p> | | | | |
| | a) Rice, paratha, naan, roti, pau roti, maize, or dhido? | a) | YES 1 | NO 2 | DK 8 |
| | b) Carrots or ripe yellow pumpkin? | b) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | c) Potato, yam, wild yam, or white sweet potato? | c) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | d) Saag, spinach, mustard greens, fennel greens, pumpkin shoots, taro leaves, or amaranth greens? | d) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | y) Gundruk, braised greens, fenugreek greens, or broccoli? | y) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | e) Any other vegetables, such as tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, gourd, eggplant or other vegetables? | e) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | f) Papaya, ripe mango, apricot, or persimmon? | f) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | g) Any other fruits, such as apple, banana, guava, watermelon, mulberries or other fruits? | g) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | h) Liver or organ meat? | h) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | i) Sausages, ham, bacon, or canned meat? | i) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | j) Any other meat, such as goat, mountain goat, | j) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | k) Eggs? | k) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | l) Fish or dried fish? | l) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | m) Daal, chickpeas, beans, soybeans, or quanti? | m) | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | n) Almonds, peanuts, cashews, pistachios, or walnuts? | n) | 1 | 2 | 8 |

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| | o) Milk, tea with milk, lassi, dahi, paneer or cheese? | o) 1 2 8 | |
| | q) Any sweet foods such as cake, biscuits, cookies, jeri/jalebi, mithai, toffees, or ice cream? | q) 1 2 8 | |
| | r) Chips, Kurekure, Chisbal, tayari chaw chaw such as Wai Wai or Yum Yum, samosa, pakora, puri, or tareko khaja? | r) 1 2 8 | |
| | s) Fruit juice, fruit drinks such as Real or Frooti, or sugar cane juice? | s) 1 2 8 | |
| | t) Sweet bottled drinks such as Coke, Fanta, Sprite, or energy drinks such as Red Bull? | t) 1 2 8 | |
| | u) Chiya with sugar, coffee with sugar, sweet lassi, milk with sugar, Horlicks, Bournvita, or Viva? | u) 1 2 8 | |
| | w) Any other liquids? IF YES: What was the drink? IF YES: Was the drink sweetened? | w) 1 2 8 OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY) SWEETENED .. 1 2 8 | |
| | x) Any other foods? IF YES: What was the food? MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, RECORD THE NAME OF THE FOOD. | x) 1 2 8 OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 701 | Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married? | YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3 | → 706 → 709 |
| 702 | Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married? | YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN 2 NO 3 | → 721 |
| 703 | What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated? | WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3 | |
| 704 | CHECK 702: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div>YES, <input type="checkbox"/> FORMERLY MARRIED ↓</div> <div>YES, <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN →</div> </div> | | → 714 |
| 705 | Did you have a marriage certificate for your last marriage? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 714 → 707 |
| 706 | Do you have a marriage certificate for this marriage? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 709 |
| 707 | Was this marriage ever registered with the civil authority? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 708 | CHECK 701: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div>YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED ↓</div> <div>NO, <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN A UNION →</div> </div> | | → 714 |
| 709 | Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere? | LIVING WITH HER 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2 | |
| 710 | RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. | NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 711 | Does your (husband/partner) have other wives or does he live with other women as if married? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 714 |
| 712 | Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have? | TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | |
| 713 | Are you the first, second, ... wife? | RANK <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | |
| 714 | Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once? | ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2 | |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 715 | <p>CHECK 714:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)?</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?</p> </div> </div> | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW MONTH 98</p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998</p> | <p>→ 717</p> |
| 716 | How old were you when you first started living with him? | AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 717 | <p>CHECK 714:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> </div> | | → 721 |
| 718 | <p>CHECK 701:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>YES, LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 35%;"> <p>NO, <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN A UNION</p> </div> </div> | | → 721 |
| 719 | Now I'd like to ask you about your current (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him? | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW MONTH 98</p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998</p> | <p>→ 721</p> |
| 720 | How old were you when you first started living with your current (husband/partner)? | AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 721 | CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. | | |
| 722 | Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time? | <p>NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | → 738 |
| 723 | <p>I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.</p> | <p>DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | → 737 |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 724 | CHECK 232: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div>NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓</div> <div>PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> →</div> </div> | | 727 |
| 725 | The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 | 727 |
| 726 | Which method did you use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF CODES 'G' OR 'H' ARE CIRCLED, SKIP TO 728 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED. | FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUCD C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F CONDOM G EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I STANDARD DAYS METHOD J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y | 728 |
| 727 | The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used? | YES 1 NO 2 | 730 |
| 728 | What is the brand name of the condom used? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE. | DHAAL 01 PANTHER 02 DZIRE 03 KAMASUTRA 04 JODI 05 NUMBER 1 06 BLACK COBRA 07 MOHP-NO BRAND 08 OTHER 96 <div style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</div> DON'T KNOW 98 | |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 729 | <p>From where did you obtain the condom the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 12</p> <p>HEALTH POST 13</p> <p>BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER 14</p> <p>URBAN HEALTH CENTER 15</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT 17</p> <p>FCHV 18</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES 16 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 22</p> <p>PHARMACY 23</p> <p>SANGINI OUTLET 24</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN 31</p> <p>MARIE STOPES 32</p> <p>OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP 41</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE 43</p> <p>OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | |
| 730 | <p>What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married?</p> <p>IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.</p> | <p>HUSBAND 1</p> <p>LIVE-IN PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)</p> | |
| 731 | <p>Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 737 |
| 732 | <p>The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|----|--------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|---------------------|---|---|--|
| 733 | <p>What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married?</p> <p>IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.</p> | <p>HUSBAND 1</p> <p>LIVE-IN PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 734 | <p>Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 737 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 735 | <p>The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 736 | <p>What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married?</p> <p>IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.</p> | <p>HUSBAND 1</p> <p>LIVE-IN PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 737 | <p>In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime?</p> <p>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.</p> | <p>NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 738 | <p>PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.</p> | <table> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHILDREN <10</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MALE ADULTS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULTS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | CHILDREN <10 | 1 | 2 | MALE ADULTS | 1 | 2 | FEMALE ADULTS | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHILDREN <10 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MALE ADULTS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FEMALE ADULTS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 801 | CHECK 307: <div> NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> NEITHER ARE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> HE OR SHE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> </div> | | → 813 |
| 802 | CHECK 232: <div> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> </div> | | → 804 |
| 803 | Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8 | → 805 → 812 |
| 804 | Now I have 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/NONE 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8 | → 807 → 813 → 811 |
| 805 | CHECK 232: <div> NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? </div> | MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 DON'T KNOW 998 | → 811 → 813 → 811 |
| 806 | CHECK 232: <div> NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> </div> | | → 812 |
| 807 | CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? <div> NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> </div> | | → 813 |
| 808 | CHECK 805: <div> '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> '00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> </div> | | → 812 |
| 809 | CHECK 723: <div> DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS AGO <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> </div> | | → 811 → 811 |

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 810 | <p>CHECK 804:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>WANTS TO HAVE <input type="checkbox"/> A/ANOTHER CHILD</p> <p>a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason?</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>WANTS NO MORE/ NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason?</p> </div> </div> <p align="center">RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.</p> | <p>NOT MARRIED A</p> <p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX B</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY C</p> <p>MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY D</p> <p>CAN'T GET PREGNANT E</p> <p>NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH F</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING G</p> <p>UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC H</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED I</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED J</p> <p>OTHERS OPPOSED K</p> <p>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD M</p> <p>KNOWS NO SOURCE N</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>INCONVENIENT TO USE O</p> <p>CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING P</p> <p>METHODS COULD CAUSE INFERTILITY Q</p> <p>INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES R</p> <p>OTHER SIDE EFFECTS S</p> <p>COST/ACCESS/AVAILABILITY</p> <p>LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR T</p> <p>COSTS TOO MUCH U</p> <p>PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE V</p> <p>NO METHOD AVAILABLE W</p> <p>NOT GETTING DUE TO FEAR OF COVID-19 Y</p> <p>OTHER X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p> | |
| 811 | <p>CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <p>NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED</p> <p>YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING</p> </div> | | 813 |
| 812 | Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | |
| 813 | <p>CHECK 224:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>HAS LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN</p> <p>a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>NO LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN</p> <p>b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> </div> </div> <p align="center">PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.</p> | <p>NONE 00</p> <p>NUMBER <input style="width: 40px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p> | <p>815</p> <p>815</p> |
| 814 | How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl? | <p align="center">BOYS GIRLS EITHER</p> <p>NUMBER .. <input style="width: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)</p> | |

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|----|----------------------------------------------|----------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|--|
| 815 | In the last 12 months have you: | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td align="right">YES</td><td align="right">NO</td></tr> <tr> <td>a) Heard about family planning on the radio?</td><td>a) RADIO</td><td>1 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?</td><td>b) TELEVISION</td><td>1 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?</td><td>c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE</td><td>1 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?</td><td>d) MOBILE PHONE</td><td>1 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram?</td><td>e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM</td><td>1 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure?</td><td>f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE</td><td>1 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard?</td><td>g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD</td><td>1 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?</td><td>h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS ..</td><td>1 2</td></tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) Heard about family planning on the radio? | a) RADIO | 1 2 | b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? | b) TELEVISION | 1 2 | c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? | c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE | 1 2 | d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? | d) MOBILE PHONE | 1 2 | e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram? | e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM | 1 2 | f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure? | f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE | 1 2 | g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? | g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD | 1 2 | h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events? | h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS .. | 1 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Heard about family planning on the radio? | a) RADIO | 1 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? | b) TELEVISION | 1 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? | c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE | 1 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? | d) MOBILE PHONE | 1 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram? | e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM | 1 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure? | f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE | 1 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? | g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD | 1 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events? | h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS .. | 1 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 817 | <p>CHECK 701:</p> <p>YES, <input type="checkbox"/> NO, <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED WITH A MAN</p> | <p>NOT IN A UNION</p> | → 901 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 818 | Who usually makes the decision on whether or not you should use contraception, you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else? | <p>RESPONDENT 1</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER 2</p> <p>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3</p> <p>SOMEONE ELSE 4</p> <p>OTHER 6</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> | <p>→ 820</p> <p>→ 820</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 819 | When making this decision with your (husband/partner), would you say that your opinion is more important, equally important, or less important than your (husband's/partner's) opinion? | <p>MORE IMPORTANT 1</p> <p>EQUALLY IMPORTANT 2</p> <p>LESS IMPORTANT 3</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 820 | Has your (husband/partner) or any other family member ever tried to pressure you to become pregnant when you did not want to become pregnant? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 821 | <p>CHECK 307:</p> <p>NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> NEITHER ARE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>STERILIZED STERILIZED</p> | <p>HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED</p> | → 901 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 822 | Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want? | <p>SAME NUMBER 1</p> <p>MORE CHILDREN 2</p> <p>FEWER CHILDREN 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 901 | CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> | NOT IN <input type="checkbox"/> UNION | → 909 |
| 902 | How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday? | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 903 | Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 906 |
| 905 | What was the highest grade he completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE GRADE, RECORD '00'. | GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98 | |
| 906 | Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 908 |
| 907 | Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 909 |
| 908 | What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? | _____ _____ _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 909 | Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last 7 days? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 913 |
| 910 | As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last 7 days, have you done any of these things or any other work? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 913 |
| 911 | Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 913 |
| 912 | Have you done any work in the last 12 months? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 917 |
| 913 | What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do? | _____ _____ _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 914 | Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed? | FOR FAMILY MEMBER 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3 | |

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 915 | Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while? | THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3 | |
| 916 | Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? | CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4 | |
| 917 | CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 925 |
| 918 | CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 921 |
| 919 | Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly? | RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) | |
| 920 | Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same? | MORE THAN HIM 1 LESS THAN HIM 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 922 |
| 921 | Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly? | RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) | |
| 922 | Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else? | RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6 | |
| 923 | Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? | RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6 | |
| 924 | Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives? | RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6 | |

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 925 | Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 05 DOES NOT OWN 06 | → 928 |
| 926 | Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 928 |
| 927 | Is your name on this document? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 928 | Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY 01 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ONLY 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY 03 JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 05 DOES NOT OWN 06 | → 931 |
| 929 | Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 931 |
| 930 | Is your name on this document? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 931 | PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT) | <div> <div></div> <div> PRES./ LISTEN. </div> <div> PRES./ NOT LISTEN. </div> <div> NOT PRES. </div> </div> CHILDREN < 10 1 2 3 HUSBAND 1 2 3 OTHER MALES 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES 1 2 3 | |
| 932 | In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food? f) If she brings less or brings no dowry? g) If she doesn't follow everyday routine household h) If she talks to other men? | <div> YES NO DK </div> a) GOES OUT 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN .. 1 2 8 c) ARGUES 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8 f) DOWRY 1 2 8 g) ROUTINE 1 2 8 h) OTHER MEN 1 2 8 | |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1000 | Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS. | | |
| 1001 | Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1040 |
| 1002 | CHECK 111: AGE <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div>15-24 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>25 YEARS OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div> | | → 1008 |
| 1003 | 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 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1004 | Can people get HIV from mosquito bites? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1005 | Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1006 | Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1007 | Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1008 | Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 1008A | Can HIV be transmitted from an infected mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding? | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>YES</div> <div>NO</div> <div>DK</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>a) DURING PREGNANCY .. 1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>b) DURING DELIVERY 1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>c) BREASTFEEDING 1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> | |
| 1009 | Are there any special medicines 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 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1012 | CHECK 220 AND 223: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div>LAST LIVE BIRTH 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>NO LIVE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>LAST LIVE BIRTH 24 MONTHS OR MORE BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div> | | → 1024 → 1024 |
| 1013 | CHECK 412 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div>HAD ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>NO ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div> | | → 1018 |
| 1014 | CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. | | |
| 1014A | During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth were you given any information about: a) Babies getting HIV from their mother? b) Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? c) Getting tested for HIV? | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>YES</div> <div>NO</div> <div>DK</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>a) HIV FROM MOTHER .. 1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>b) THINGS TO DO 1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div>c) TESTED FOR HIV 1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> | |
| 1015 | Were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care while you were pregnant with (NAME)? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1018 |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1016 | <p>Where was the test done?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 12</p> <p>HTC CENTER 13</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 16</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 22</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR 23</p> <p>STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER 24</p> <p>PHARMACY 25</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN 31</p> <p>MARIE STOPES 32</p> <p>MOBILE HTC SERVICES 33</p> <p>OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 36</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>HOME 41</p> <p>WORKPLACE 42</p> <p>CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 43</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> | |
| 1017 | Did you get the results of the test? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| 1018 | <p>CHECK 435 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'):</p> <p align="center">ANY CODE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p align="center">'21-46' CIRCLED ↓</p> | | → 1021 |
| 1019 | Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you tested for HIV? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 1021 |
| 1020 | Did you get the results of the test? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 1022 |
| 1021 | <p>CHECK 1015:</p> <p align="center">YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p align="center">↓ NOT ASKED</p> | | → 1024 |
| 1022 | Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 1025 |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1023 | In what month and year was your most recent HIV test? | MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 | → 1028 |
| 1024 | Have you ever been tested for HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1032 |
| 1025 | In what month and year was your most recent HIV test? | MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 | |
| 1026 | Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 12 HTC CENTER 13 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR 23 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER 24 PHARMACY 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES 26 (SPECIFY) NGO MEDICAL SECTOR FPAN 31 MARIE STOPES 32 MOBILE HTC SERVICES 33 OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 43 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 1027 | Did you get the results of the test? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1031 |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1028 | What was the result of the test? | POSITIVE 1 NEGATIVE 2 INDETERMINATE 3 DECLINED TO ANSWER 4 DID NOT RECEIVE TEST RESULT 5 | <div>→ 1031</div> |
| 1029 | In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result? | MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 SAME DATE AS LAST HIV TEST 95 | |
| 1030 | Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines? By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs. | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1031 | How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. | NUMBER OF HIV TESTS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 1032 | Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1034 |
| 1033 | Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 1034 | Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 1035 | Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 1040 | CHECK 1001: <div> <div> HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? </div> <div> NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? </div> </div> | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 1041 | CHECK 722: <div> HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div> NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> → 1046 </div> | | |
| 1042 | CHECK 1040: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? <div> YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div> NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 1044 </div> | | |

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1043 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1044 | Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1045 | Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1046 | If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1047 | Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1048 | CHECK 701: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div> CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> | | → 1101 |
| 1049 | Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse? | YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8 | |
| 1050 | Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to? | YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8 | |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--|--|--|
| 1101 | How long does it take in minutes to go from your home to the nearest healthcare facility, which could be a hospital, a primary health care center, a medical doctor, or a health post? | MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 1102 | How do you travel to this healthcare facility from your home? IF MORE THAN ONE WAY OF TRAVEL IS MENTIONED, CIRCLE THE ONE HIGHEST ON THE LIST. | MOTORIZED CAR/TRUCK 01 PUBLIC BUS 02 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 03 THREE-WHEELER 04 NOT MOTORIZED ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 05 BICYCLE/RICKSHAW 06 BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR 07 WALKING 08 OTHER 96 <div style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</div> | | | | |
| 1102A | What kind of facility is this nearest healthcare facility? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD 'X' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. | PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 12 HEALTH POST 13 BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER 14 URBAN HEALTH CENTER 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT 17 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES 16 <div style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</div> PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 PHARMACY 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES 26 <div style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</div> NGO MEDICAL SECTOR FPAN 31 MARIE STOPES 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES 36 <div style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</div> OTHER 96 <div style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</div> DON'T KNOW 98 | | | | |
| 1102B | Have you heard of breast cancer? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1103C | | | |
| 1102C | Do you know a woman can do breast self-examination to detect lumps? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | |
| 1103 | Has a doctor or other healthcare provider examined your breasts to check for breast cancer? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 1103C | | | |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1103A | What was the result of the examination? | NORMAL/NEGATIVE 1 ABNORMAL/POSITIVE 2 SUSPECTED CANCER 3 UNCLEAR/INCONCLUSIVE 4 DID NOT RECEIVE RESULTS 5 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 1103C → 1103C |
| 1103B | Did you receive any treatment? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 1103C | Have you heard of cervical cancer? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1104 |
| 1103D | Have you heard of any test for cervical cancer? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 1104 | Now I'm going to ask you about tests a healthcare worker can do to check for cervical cancer, which is cancer in the cervix. The cervix connects the womb to the vagina. To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. Then the healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called a Pap smear or HPV test. Another method is called a VIA or Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid. In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. | | |
| 1105 | Has a doctor or other healthcare worker ever tested you for cervical cancer? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 1105D |
| 1105A | When was your last test for cervical cancer? | YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, RECORD '00'. DON'T KNOW 98 | |
| 1105B | What was the result of your last test for cervical cancer? | NORMAL/NEGATIVE 1 ABNORMAL/POSITIVE 2 SUSPECTED CANCER 3 UNCLEAR/INCONCLUSIVE 4 DID NOT RECEIVE RESULTS 5 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 1105D → 1105D |
| 1105C | Did you receive any treatment to your cervix? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1105D | CHECK 212: ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PAST PREGNANCIES <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 1106 |
| 1105E | Have you ever experienced signs of uterine prolapse? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 1106 |
| 1105F | Did you seek treatment for this problem? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1106 |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1105G | What type of treatment did you receive? | SURGERY 1 PESSARY RING PROVIDED 2 USED HERBS IN VAGINA 3 TRADITIONAL HEALER 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 | → 1106 |
| 1105H | Did the surgery fix the problem? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 1106 | Now I would like to ask you some questions on smoking and tobacco use. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | → 1108 |
| 1107 | On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day? | NUMBER OF CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> | |
| 1108 | Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | → 1110 |
| 1109 | What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO/SULPHA/ CHILUM B CIGARS/BIDI C WATER PIPE D SNUFF BY MOUTH E SNUFF BY NOSE F CHEWING TOBACCO (GUTKA/KHAINI) G BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | |
| 1110 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, or local jaand, chyang etc.? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1112A |
| 1111 | We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of jaand, chyang. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'. | DID NOT HAVE EVEN ONE DRINK 00 NUMBER OF DAYS <input type="text"/> EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95 | → 1112A |
| 1112 | In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? | NUMBER OF DRINKS <input type="text"/> | |
| 1112A | Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1113 |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1112B | <p>What are the common symptoms of TB ?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> | <p>COUGH FOR MORE THAN 2 WEEKS A</p> <p>FEVER IN THE EVENINGS B</p> <p>CHEST PAIN C</p> <p>LOSS OF WEIGHT D</p> <p>LOSS OF APPETITE E</p> <p>BLOOD IN SPUTUM F</p> <p>TIREDNESS/FATIGUE G</p> <p>COUGH H</p> <p>FEVER I</p> <p>PERSON TURNS BLACK J</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p> | |
| 1112C | <p>How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> | <p>THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING A</p> <p>OR SNEEZING B</p> <p>THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS C</p> <p>THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB D</p> <p>THROUGH SHARING FOOD E</p> <p>THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT F</p> <p>THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES G</p> <p>THROUGH SPIT/SALIVA H</p> <p>INHERITED I</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p> | |
| 1112D | Can tuberculosis be cured? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | <p>→ 1112F</p> |
| 1112E | <p>What is the duration of treatment of TB now a days?</p> <p>IF MORE THAN 7 MONTHS, RECORD 7.</p> | <p>MONTHS <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | |
| 1112F | Have you ever been told by a health care provider that you have/had tuberculosis? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 1112I |
| 1112G | Did you seek treatment for TB? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 1112I |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1112H | Where did you go for treatment for TB? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL B HEALTH POST C BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER D URBAN HEALTH CENTER E COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT F OTHER _____ G | |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1114 | Are you covered by any health insurance? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 1115A |
| 1115 | What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER X (SPECIFY) | |
| 1115A | Have you heard of COVID-19? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 1115F |
| 1115B | What are the common symptoms of COVID-19 infection? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | FEVER A COUGH B SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND BREATHING DIFFICULTIES C MUSCLE PAIN D HEADACHE E LOSS OF TASTE OR SMELL F DIAHHRREA G COMMON COLD AND RUNNING NOSE H OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | |
| 1115C | Do you know if there are ways to prevent the spread of COVID-19? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 1115E |
| 1115D | What measures are you taking to reduce your risk of getting infected by COVID-19? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | WEARING A MASK A WASHING HANDS PROPERLY B USING SANITIZER C MAINTAINING DISTANCE D AVOID TOUCHING EYES/NOSE/MOUTH E PRACTICE RESPIRATORY HYGIENE F GET VACCINATED G FOCUS ON CLEANLINESS H DRINK HOT WATER (WITH OR WITHOUT HERBS) I OTHER X (SPECIFY) DID NOTHING Z | |
| 1115E | Where/from whom have you received information around COVID-19? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | FCHVs A HEALTH MOTHER'S GROUP B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS C OTHER FRONTLINE WORKERS FROM I/NGO D RADIO PROGRAM E SMS/TEXT MESSAGING F HEALTH FACILITY G PHONE COUNSELING H TELEVISION I MOBILE RING TONE J FAMILY/RELATIVES/FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS K SOCIAL MEDIA L OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | |

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|--------|-------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|---|---|----------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---------------------|---|---|--|
| 1115F | In the last three months have you heard or seen the following programs on the television and/or radio: a) Janaswasthya Bahas TV Karyakram? b) Jeevanchakra TV serial? c) Janaswasthya Radio Karyakram? d) Swasthya Gatibidhi Radio Karyakram? e) Eek Dui Tin Sunau eekai chin Radio Karyakram? f) Bhanchhin Aama Radio Karyakram? g) Hello Bhanchhin Aama Radio Karyakram? h) Jeevan Raksya Radio Karyakram (COVID-19) | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) JANASWASTHA BAHAS ..</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) JEEVAN CHAKRA</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) JANASWASTHA RADIO ..</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) SWASTHYA GATIBIDHI ..</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) EEK DUI TIN</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>f) BHANCHIN AAMA</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>g) HELLO BHANCHIN</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>h) JEEVAN RAKSYA ..</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | a) JANASWASTHA BAHAS .. | 1 | 2 | b) JEEVAN CHAKRA | 1 | 2 | c) JANASWASTHA RADIO .. | 1 | 2 | d) SWASTHYA GATIBIDHI .. | 1 | 2 | e) EEK DUI TIN | 1 | 2 | f) BHANCHIN AAMA | 1 | 2 | g) HELLO BHANCHIN | 1 | 2 | h) JEEVAN RAKSYA .. | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) JANASWASTHA BAHAS .. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) JEEVAN CHAKRA | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) JANASWASTHA RADIO .. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) SWASTHYA GATIBIDHI .. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) EEK DUI TIN | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BHANCHIN AAMA | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) HELLO BHANCHIN | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) JEEVAN RAKSYA .. | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1115G | Is there a health mother's group in this ward? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> → 1200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1115H | In the past 6 months, how many health mother's group meetings have you participated in? | NONE 00 NUMBER OF MEETINGS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | → 1200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1115I | What issues are discussed during the health mother's group meetings? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | RECEIVED INFORMATION OF CHILD FEEDING A RECEIVED INFORMATION ON FOOD/COOKING B RECEIVED INFORMATION ON GARDENING C RECEIVED INFORMATION ON POULTRY D RECEIVED INFORMATION ON PROCESSING E RECEIVED INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH/WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE F WATCH DEMONSTRATION ON COOKING G DISCUSS ABOUT MATERNAL/CHILD NUTRITION H DISCUSS GENDER ISSUES I DISCUSS ABOUT HANDWASHING J DISCUSS ABOUT TOILET K DISCUSS ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING L DISCUSS ABOUT DIARRHEA M RECEIVED INFORMATION ON ADOLESCENT NUTRITION N DISCUSS ABOUT COVID-19 O OTHER X <div style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</div> DON'T KNOW Z | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 1200 | <p>CHECK FOR HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY:</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/></p> | | F1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>Now I will ask you a few questions on how you have felt or behaved in the last 2 weeks. You may find some of these questions very personal. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GAD | <p>GAD (ANXIETY) CODES:</p> <p>CODE '7' (RF) REFUSED TO ANSWER</p> <p>CODE '8' (DK) DON'T KNOW</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>The next questions are about how you have been feeling during the last 2 weeks. Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</p> | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>NEVER</th><th>RARELY</th><th>OFTEN</th><th>AL-WAYS</th><th>RF</th><th>DK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>2) Not being able to stop or control worrying? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>3) Worrying too much about different things? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>4) Trouble relaxing? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>5) Being so restless that it is hard to sit still? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>6) Becoming easily annoyed or irritable? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>7) Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | NEVER | RARELY | OFTEN | AL-WAYS | RF | DK | 1) Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 2) Not being able to stop or control worrying? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 3) Worrying too much about different things? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 4) Trouble relaxing? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 5) Being so restless that it is hard to sit still? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 6) Becoming easily annoyed or irritable? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 7) Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | |
| | NEVER | RARELY | OFTEN | AL-WAYS | RF | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2) Not being able to stop or control worrying? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3) Worrying too much about different things? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4) Trouble relaxing? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5) Being so restless that it is hard to sit still? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6) Becoming easily annoyed or irritable? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7) Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| PHQ (DEPRESSION) CODES: | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|----|------|
| CODE '7' (RF) REFUSED TO ANSWER | | | | | | | |
| CODE '8' (DK) DON'T KNOW | | | | | | | |
| PHQ | Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | NEVER | RARELY | OFTEN | AL- WAYS | RF | DK |
| | 1) Little interest or pleasure in doing things? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 1) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 2) Feeling down, depressed or hopeless? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 2) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 3) Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 3) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 4) Feeling tired or having little energy? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 4) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 5) Poor appetite or overeating? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 5) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 6) Feeling bad about yourself - or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 6) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 7) Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 7) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 8) Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed. Or, the opposite - being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 8) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9) Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 9) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| MTH1 | CHECK THE REPORTED SYMPTOMS: ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' RECORDED IN GAD, AND/OR ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' RECORDED IN PHQ ANY SYMPTOMS REPORTED FOR GAD AND/OR PHQ <input type="checkbox"/> NO SYMPTOMS <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | MTH4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|----|---------------|---|---|------------|---|---|--|
| MTH2 | Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help? | YES 1 NO 2 | → MTH4 | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH3 | From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL A SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION B SOCIAL WORKER C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/ FIELDWORKER D RELIGIOUS LEADER/DHAMI E CURRENT/FORMER SPOUSE/PARTNER F OTHER FAMILY MEMBER G FRIEND H NEIGHBOR I NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH4 | Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have: a) Depression? b) Anxiety? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) DEPRESSION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) ANXIETY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) DEPRESSION | 1 | 2 | b) ANXIETY | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) DEPRESSION | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) ANXIETY | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH5 | During the last 2 weeks, did you take medicine prescribed by a doctor or other healthcare worker for depression or anxiety? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH6 | During the last 2 weeks, did you take medicine prescribed by a doctor or other healthcare worker for any other mental health condition? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH6A | During the last 2 weeks, did you ever receive counseling for your mental health condition? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH7 | SCORE THE PHQ SCALE BY SUMMING THE ANSWERS TO PHQ 1-9. | PHQ SCORE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH8 | CHECK MTH7 AND PHQ9: ASSESS NEED FOR REFERRAL RESPONDENTS WITH A SCORE OF 10 OR HIGHER ON THE PHQ SCALE, AND/OR THOSE WHO ANSWERED '1', '2', OR '3' ON PHQ9 SHOULD BE OFFERED A REFERRAL FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. SCORE OF 10 OR HIGHER ON THE PHQ SCALE AND/OR ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' IN PHQ9 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> | → F1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH9 | Thank you for answering this series of questions. Based on the information you shared with me about your recent experiences, you may benefit from services provided by the agency in the referral card. PROVIDE RESPONDENT WITH REFERRAL CARD. This card provides contact information of the agency. | | | | | | | | | | | |

FISTULA

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| F1 | Sometimes a woman can have a problem of constant leakage of urine or stool from her vagina during the day and night. This problem usually occurs after a difficult childbirth, but may also occur after a sexual assault or after pelvic surgery or a severe injury. Do you currently experience a constant leakage of urine or stool from your vagina during the day and night? | YES 1 NO 2 | → F4 |
| F2 | Have you ever experienced this problem? | YES 1 NO 2 | → F4 |
| F3 | Have you ever heard of this problem? | YES 1 NO 2 | → DV00 |
| F4 | Did this problem start after you delivered a baby or had a stillbirth? | AFTER DELIVERED BABY 1 AFTER HAD STILLBIRTH 2 NEITHER 3 | → F6 |
| F5 | Did this problem start after a normal labor and delivery, or after a very difficult labor and delivery? | NORMAL LABOR/DELIVERY 1 VERY DIFFICULT LABOR/DELIVERY 2 | → F7 |
| F6 | What do you think caused this problem? | PELVIC SURGERY 1 SEXUAL ASSAULT 2 OTHER INJURY 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 | → F8 |
| F7 | How many days after (CAUSE OF PROBLEM FROM F4 OR F6) did the leakage start? ENTER '90' IF 90 DAYS OR MORE. | NUMBER OF DAYS AFTER DELIVERY/OTHER EVENT <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></table> | |
| F7A | Did you experience stigma or isolation as a result of this problem? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| F8 | Have you sought treatment for this condition? | YES 1 NO 2 | → F10 |
| F9 | Why have you not sought treatment? PROBE AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | DO NOT KNOW CAN BE FIXED A DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO B TOO EXPENSIVE C TOO FAR D POOR QUALITY OF CARE E COULD NOT GET PERMISSION F EMBARRASSMENT G PROBLEM DISAPPEARED H OTHER X (SPECIFY) | → F12A → DV00 → F12A |

| | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--|--|
| F10 | From whom did you last seek treatment? | HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR 1 NURSE/MIDWIFE 2 OTHER PERSON COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) | | | |
| F11 | Did you have an operation to fix the problem? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | |
| F12 | Did the treatment stop the leakage completely? IF NO: Did the treatment reduce the leakage? | YES, STOPPED COMPLETELY 1 NOT STOPPED BUT REDUCED 2 NOT STOPPED AT ALL 3 DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT 4 | → DV00 | | |
| F12A | How long have you been suffering from this problem without treatment or not improving even with treatment? ENTER '00' IF LESS THAN A YEAR. | YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> | | | |
| | | | | | |

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| DV00 | <p>CHECK FOR WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE:</p> <p>WOMAN SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOR THIS SECTION ↓</p> <p>WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SELECTED →</p> | | DV38 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV01 | <p>CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.</p> <p>PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 ↓</p> <p>PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2 →</p> | | DV37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV02 | <p>READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Nepal. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV03 | <p>CHECK 701 AND 702:</p> <p>NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> →</p> <p>FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER') <input type="checkbox"/> →</p> | | DV06 DV06 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV04 | <p>You have said that you are not married and are not living with a man as if married. Are you currently in an intimate relationship with a man even though you are not living with him?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → DV06 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV05 | <p>Have you ever been in an intimate relationship with a man even though you did not ever live with him?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → DV19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV06 | <p>Now, I am going to ask you about some situations that can happen between some women and their (husband/male partner).</p> <p>A. Please tell me if these descriptions apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner).</p> <p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>EVER</th><th></th><th>OFTEN</th><th>SOME- TIMES</th><th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td><td>→</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td><td>→</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td><td>→</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td><td>→</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td><td>→</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | EVER | | OFTEN | SOME- TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS | a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → | 1 | 2 | 3 | b) He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → | 1 | 2 | 3 | c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → | 1 | 2 | 3 | d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → | 1 | 2 | 3 | e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| | EVER | | OFTEN | SOME- TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) He wrongly (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| DV07 | <p>Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner).</p> <p>A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever:</p> | <p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | EVER | | OFTEN | SOME-TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) | say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) | threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) | insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV08 | <p>A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever do any of the following things to you:</p> | <p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th><th>EVER</th><th></th><th>OFTEN</th><th>SOME-TIMES</th><th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a)</td><td>push you, shake you, or throw something at you?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2</td><td>↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>b)</td><td>slap you?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2</td><td>↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>c)</td><td>twist your arm or pull your hair?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2</td><td>↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>d)</td><td>punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2</td><td>↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>e)</td><td>kick you, drag you, or beat you up?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2</td><td>↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>f)</td><td>try to choke you or burn you on purpose?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2</td><td>↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>g)</td><td>attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2</td><td>↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>h)</td><td>physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2</td><td>↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>i)</td><td>physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2</td><td>↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>j)</td><td>force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?</td><td>YES 1 NO 2</td><td>↓</td><td>→ 1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | | EVER | | OFTEN | SOME-TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS | a) | push you, shake you, or throw something at you? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | b) | slap you? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | c) | twist your arm or pull your hair? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | d) | punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | e) | kick you, drag you, or beat you up? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | f) | try to choke you or burn you on purpose? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | g) | attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | h) | physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | i) | physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | j) | force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| | | EVER | | OFTEN | SOME-TIMES | NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) | push you, shake you, or throw something at you? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) | slap you? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) | twist your arm or pull your hair? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) | punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) | kick you, drag you, or beat you up? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) | try to choke you or burn you on purpose? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) | attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) | physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) | physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| j) | force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 | ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV09 | <p>CHECK DV08A (a-j):</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓</p> <p>NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' →</p> | <p>DV11</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| DV10 | <p>Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/male partner) did to you:</p> <p>a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?</p> <p>b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?</p> <p>c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| DV11 | Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/male partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → DV13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV12 | In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/male partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all? | <p>OFTEN 1</p> <p>SOMETIMES 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV13 | Does (did) your (last) (husband/male partner) drink alcohol? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → DV15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV14 | How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never? | <p>OFTEN 1</p> <p>SOMETIMES 2</p> <p>NEVER 3</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV15 | Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/male partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never? | <p>MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1</p> <p>SOMETIMES AFRAID 2</p> <p>NEVER AFRAID 3</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV16 | <p>A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/male partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner that you may have ever had.</p> <p>B. How long ago did this last happen?</p> | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">EVER</th> <th>0 - 11 MONTHS AGO</th> <th>12+ MONTHS AGO</th> <th>DON'T REMEMBER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5">HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER 6 → DV17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | EVER | | 0 - 11 MONTHS AGO | 12+ MONTHS AGO | DON'T REMEMBER | HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER 6 → DV17 | | | | | a) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | b) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | c) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| EVER | | 0 - 11 MONTHS AGO | 12+ MONTHS AGO | DON'T REMEMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER 6 → DV17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) Did any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself? | YES 1 NO 2 ↓ | → 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV17 | <p>CHECK DV08A (h-j) AND DV16A (b):</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓</p> <p>NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> YES →</p> | | → DV19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| DV18 | How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by any current or previous husband or male partner? | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <div><div></div><div></div></div> DON'T KNOW 98 | |
| DV19 | CHECK 212 AND 232: CURRENTLY PREGNANT 232=1 OR <div><div></div></div> HAD ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES 212>0 ↓ NOT PREGNANT 232=2 AND <div><div></div></div> NO PAST PREGNANCIES 212=0 → DV22 | | |
| DV20 | Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 → DV22 | |
| DV21 | Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER B FATHER/STEP-FATHER C SISTER/BROTHER D DAUGHTER/SON E OTHER RELATIVE F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER G CURRENT BOYFRIEND H FORMER BOYFRIEND I MOTHER-IN-LAW J FATHER-IN-LAW K OTHER IN-LAW L TEACHER M SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE N EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK O POLICE/SOLDIER P OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | |
| DV22 | CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER <div><div></div></div> ↓ a) From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone other than a husband or male partner, hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? Remember, I do not want you to include any husband or any other male partner. | NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER <div><div></div></div> ↓ b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? | YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3 → DV25 |

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|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DV23 | <p>Who has hurt you in this way?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> | <p>MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER A</p> <p>FATHER/STEP-FATHER B</p> <p>SISTER/BROTHER C</p> <p>DAUGHTER/SON D</p> <p>OTHER RELATIVE E</p> <p>CURRENT BOYFRIEND F</p> <p>FORMER BOYFRIEND G</p> <p>MOTHER-IN-LAW H</p> <p>FATHER-IN-LAW I</p> <p>OTHER IN-LAW J</p> <p>TEACHER K</p> <p>SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE L</p> <p>EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK M</p> <p>POLICE/SOLDIER N</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> | |
| DV24 | In the last 12 months, how often (has this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all? | <p>OFTEN 1</p> <p>SOMETIMES 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p> | |
| DV25 | <p>CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05:</p> <p>EVER MARRIED/ EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> | | <p>→ DV27</p> |
| DV26 | At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? Remember I do not want you to include any husband or male partner. | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3</p> | <p>→ DV28</p> <p>→ DV31</p> |
| DV27 | At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3</p> | <p>→ DV31</p> |
| DV28 | <p>CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05:</p> <p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to by anyone, not including any husband or any other male partner?</p> <p>b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?</p> | | <p>AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> |

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| DV29 | <p>Who has forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> | <p>FATHER/STEP-FATHER A</p> <p>BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER B</p> <p>OTHER RELATIVE C</p> <p>CURRENT BOYFRIEND D</p> <p>FORMER BOYFRIEND E</p> <p>IN-LAW F</p> <p>OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE G</p> <p>FAMILY FRIEND H</p> <p>TEACHER I</p> <p>SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE J</p> <p>EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK K</p> <p>POLICE/SOLDIER L</p> <p>PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER M</p> <p>STRANGER N</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> | |
| DV30 | <p>CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than any previous husband or any other current or previous male partner forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>NEVER MARRIED/NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) In the last 12 months, has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts that you did not want to?</p> </div> </div> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |
| DV31 | <p>CHECK DV08A (a-j), DV16A (a,b), DV20, DV22, DV26, AND DV27:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> | | <p>→ DV34A</p> |
| DV32 | <p>Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | <p>→ DV34</p> |
| DV33 | <p>From whom have you sought help?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> | <p>OWN FAMILY A</p> <p>HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY B</p> <p>CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER C</p> <p>CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND D</p> <p>FRIEND E</p> <p>NEIGHBOR F</p> <p>RELIGIOUS LEADER G</p> <p>DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL/HEALTH FACILITY H</p> <p>POLICE I</p> <p>LAWYER J</p> <p>SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION K</p> <p>FCHV L</p> <p>SAFE HOME M</p> <p>LOCAL JUDICIAL COMMITTEE N</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> | <p>→ DV34A</p> |

| DV34 | Have you ever told any one about this? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| DV34A | Do you know where to go to seek help if you ever experience violence? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV35 | As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV35A | CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN NEVER MARRIED/NEVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN | | DV36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV35B | Have you ever experienced the following? | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Not given enough food to eat?</td> <td>a) NOT ENOUGH TO EAT 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Not cared for when you were too ill, during pregnancy, delivery, or postpartum?</td> <td>b) NOT CARED WHEN ILL 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Asked to go for forced abortion?</td> <td>c) FORCED ABORTION 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Threatened with divorce by husband or in-laws?</td> <td>d) THREATENED DIVORCE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Asked to go for forced divorce?</td> <td>e) FORCED DIVORCE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) Abused for not bearing a son?</td> <td>f) ABUSED FOR NO SON 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) Abused for using a family planning method?</td> <td>g) USING FAMILY PLANNING .. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) Forced to get married?</td> <td>h) FORCED MARRIAGE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) Forced to seclude during menstruation?</td> <td>i) FORCED TO SECLUDE .. 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | a) Not given enough food to eat? | a) NOT ENOUGH TO EAT 1 | 2 | b) Not cared for when you were too ill, during pregnancy, delivery, or postpartum? | b) NOT CARED WHEN ILL 1 | 2 | c) Asked to go for forced abortion? | c) FORCED ABORTION 1 | 2 | d) Threatened with divorce by husband or in-laws? | d) THREATENED DIVORCE 1 | 2 | e) Asked to go for forced divorce? | e) FORCED DIVORCE 1 | 2 | f) Abused for not bearing a son? | f) ABUSED FOR NO SON 1 | 2 | g) Abused for using a family planning method? | g) USING FAMILY PLANNING .. 1 | 2 | h) Forced to get married? | h) FORCED MARRIAGE 1 | 2 | i) Forced to seclude during menstruation? | i) FORCED TO SECLUDE .. 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Not given enough food to eat? | a) NOT ENOUGH TO EAT 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) Not cared for when you were too ill, during pregnancy, delivery, or postpartum? | b) NOT CARED WHEN ILL 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) Asked to go for forced abortion? | c) FORCED ABORTION 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) Threatened with divorce by husband or in-laws? | d) THREATENED DIVORCE 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) Asked to go for forced divorce? | e) FORCED DIVORCE 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) Abused for not bearing a son? | f) ABUSED FOR NO SON 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) Abused for using a family planning method? | g) USING FAMILY PLANNING .. 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) Forced to get married? | h) FORCED MARRIAGE 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) Forced to seclude during menstruation? | i) FORCED TO SECLUDE .. 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV36 | DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY? | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES, ONCE</th> <th>YES, MORE THAN ONCE</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES, ONCE | YES, MORE THAN ONCE | NO | HUSBAND | 1 | 2 | 3 | OTHER MALE ADULT .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | FEMALE ADULT | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YES, ONCE | YES, MORE THAN ONCE | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HUSBAND | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER MALE ADULT .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FEMALE ADULT | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DV37 | INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1116 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

B BIRTHS
P PREGNANCIES
T TERMINATIONS

0 NO METHOD

1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
2 MALE STERILIZATION
3 IUCD
4 INJECTABLES
5 IMPLANTS
6 PILL
7 CONDOM
9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
L RHYTHM METHOD
M WITHDRAWAL

X OTHER MODERN METHOD
Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
5 CHANGES IN MENSTRUAL BLEEDING
6 OTHER SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
8 COSTS TOO MUCH
N INCONVENIENT TO USE
F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
V METHOD NOT AVAILABLE DUE TO LOCKDOWN

X OTHER

(SPECIFY)

Z DON'T KNOW

NOTE:

THIS CALENDAR IS INCLUDED
IN THE PRINTED QUESTIONNAIRE
FOR EASE OF UNDERSTANDING
WHAT INFORMATION RELATED TO
THE MONTHLY CALENDAR WAS
INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY.

THE CAPI PROGRAM COLLECTS ALL
OF THIS CALENDAR INFORMATION,
ALTHOUGH THE INTERVIEWERS
DO NOT EXPLICITLY USE THE
CALENDAR FORMAT WHEN
COLLECTING THE DATA.

| | | | COL. 1 | COL. 2 | |
|---|----|---------|--------|--------|---|
| | 12 | CHAITRA | 01 | | |
| | 11 | FALGUN | 02 | | |
| | 10 | MAGH | 03 | | |
| 2 | 09 | POUSH | 04 | | 2 |
| 0 | 08 | MANGSIR | 05 | | 0 |
| 7 | 07 | KARTIK | 06 | | 7 |
| 8 | 06 | ASWIN | 07 | | 8 |
| | 05 | BHADRA | 08 | | |
| | 04 | SRAWAN | 09 | | |
| | 03 | ASHAD | 10 | | |
| | 02 | JESTHA | 11 | | |
| | 01 | BAISAKH | 12 | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 12 | CHAITRA | 13 | | |
| | 11 | FALGUN | 14 | | |
| | 10 | MAGH | 15 | | |
| 2 | 09 | POUSH | 16 | | 2 |
| 0 | 08 | MANGSIR | 17 | | 0 |
| 7 | 07 | KARTIK | 18 | | 7 |
| | 06 | ASWIN | 19 | | |
| | 05 | BHADRA | 20 | | |
| | 04 | SRAWAN | 21 | | |
| | 03 | ASHAD | 22 | | |
| | 02 | JESTHA | 23 | | |
| | 01 | BAISAKH | 24 | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 12 | CHAITRA | 25 | | |
| | 11 | FALGUN | 26 | | |
| | 10 | MAGH | 27 | | |
| 2 | 09 | POUSH | 28 | | 2 |
| 0 | 08 | MANGSIR | 29 | | 0 |
| 7 | 07 | KARTIK | 30 | | 7 |
| 6 | 06 | ASWIN | 31 | | 6 |
| | 05 | BHADRA | 32 | | |
| | 04 | SRAWAN | 33 | | |
| | 03 | ASHAD | 34 | | |
| | 02 | JESTHA | 35 | | |
| | 01 | BAISAKH | 36 | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 12 | CHAITRA | 37 | | |
| | 11 | FALGUN | 38 | | |
| | 10 | MAGH | 39 | | |
| 2 | 09 | POUSH | 40 | | 2 |
| 0 | 08 | MANGSIR | 41 | | 0 |
| 7 | 07 | KARTIK | 42 | | 7 |
| 5 | 06 | ASWIN | 43 | | 5 |
| | 05 | BHADRA | 44 | | |
| | 04 | SRAWAN | 45 | | |
| | 03 | ASHAD | 46 | | |
| | 02 | JESTHA | 47 | | |
| | 01 | BAISAKH | 48 | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 12 | CHAITRA | 49 | | |
| | 11 | FALGUN | 50 | | |
| | 10 | MAGH | 51 | | |
| 2 | 09 | POUSH | 52 | | 2 |
| 0 | 08 | MANGSIR | 53 | | 0 |
| 7 | 07 | KARTIK | 54 | | 7 |
| 4 | 06 | ASWIN | 55 | | 4 |
| | 05 | BHADRA | 56 | | |
| | 04 | SRAWAN | 57 | | |
| | 03 | ASHAD | 58 | | |
| | 02 | JESTHA | 59 | | |
| | 01 | BAISAKH | 60 | | |
| | | | | | |
| | 12 | CHAITRA | 61 | | |
| | 11 | FALGUN | 62 | | |
| | 10 | MAGH | 63 | | |
| 2 | 09 | POUSH | 64 | | 2 |
| 0 | 08 | MANGSIR | 65 | | 0 |
| 7 | 07 | KARTIK | 66 | | 7 |
| 3 | 06 | ASWIN | 67 | | 3 |
| | 05 | BHADRA | 68 | | |
| | 04 | SRAWAN | 69 | | |
| | 03 | ASHAD | 70 | | |
| | 02 | JESTHA | 71 | | |
| | 01 | BAISAKH | 72 | | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

2022 NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NEPAL
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION

| IDENTIFICATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| NAME AND CODE OF DISTRICT _____ | <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| NAME AND CODE OF GAUNPALIKA/MUNICIPALITY _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WARD NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ | <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| CLUSTER NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____ | <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INTERVIEWER VISITS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DATE | _____ | _____ | _____ | DAY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | MONTH <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| RESULT* | _____ | _____ | _____ | YEAR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | 2 | 0 | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 0 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| NEXT VISIT: DATE | _____ | _____ | | INT. NO. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| TIME | _____ | _____ | | RESULT* <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED SPECIFY _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table> | 0 | 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> | | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | |
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| LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH | | **LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHILI 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEAM | TEAM SUPERVISOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| NUMBER | NAME | | | NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | |

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working for New ERA to collect data on 2022 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey being conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Population. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Nepal. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE
TO BE INTERVIEWED .. 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 101 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> MINUTES <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | |
| 102 | What province were you born in? | PROVINCE NO 1 01 MADHESH 02 BAGMATI 03 GANDAKI 04 LUMBINI 05 KARNALI 06 SUDURPASCHIM 07 OUTSIDE OF NEPAL 96 | → 104 |
| 103 | What country were you born in? | COUNTRY <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> | |
| 104 | How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS. | YEARS <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96 | → 110 |
| 105 | CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> 05 YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/> OR MORE | | → 107 |
| 106 | In what month and year did you move here? | MONTH <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 | |
| 107 | Just before you moved here, which province did you live in? | PROVINCE NO 1 01 MADHESH 02 BAGMATI 03 GANDAKI 04 LUMBINI 05 KARNALI 06 SUDURPASCHIM 07 OUTSIDE OF NEPAL 96 | |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 108 | Just before you moved here, did you live in a city (metropolitan or sub-metropolitan or municipality), or in a rural area? | CITY (METROPOLITAN OR SUB-METROPOLITAN OR MUNICIPALITY) 1 RURAL AREA 2 | |
| 109 | Why did you move to this place? | EMPLOYMENT 01 EDUCATION/TRAINING 02 MARRIAGE FORMATION 03 FAMILY REUNIFICATION/OTHER FAMILY RELATED REASON 04 FORCED DISPLACEMENT 05 NATURAL DISASTER 06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 110 | In what month and year were you born? | MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 | |
| 111 | How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT. | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 112 | In general, would you say your health is very good, good, moderate, bad, or very bad? | VERY GOOD 1 GOOD 2 MODERATE 3 BAD 4 VERY BAD 5 | |
| 113 | Have you ever attended school? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 115 |
| 113A | Has (NAME) ever participated in a literacy program or any other program that involves learning to read and write (not including primary school)? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 117 |
| 115 | What is the highest grade you have completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'. | GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 116 | CHECK 115: GRADE 12 OR <input type="checkbox"/> ABOVE GRADE 12 <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER ↓ | | → 119 |
| 117 | Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me? | CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5 | |
| 118 | CHECK 117: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 120 |

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 119 | Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| 120 | Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| 121 | Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | |
| 122 | Do you own a mobile phone? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 124 |
| 123 | Is your mobile phone a smart phone? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 124 | In the last 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 125 | Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 127 |
| 126 | Did you yourself put money in or take money out of this account in the last 12 months? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 127 | Have you ever used the Internet from any location on any device? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 130 |
| 128 | In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE. | YES 1 NO 2 | → 130 |
| 129 | During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all? | ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4 | |
| 130 | What is your religion? | HINDU 01 BUDDHIST 02 MUSLIM 03 KIRAT 04 CHRISTIAN 05 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 131 | What is your caste/ethnic group? | HILL BRAHMIN 01 HILL CHHETRI 02 TERAI BRAHMIN/CHETTRI 03 OTHER TERA CASTE 04 HILL DALIT 05 TERAI DALIT 06 NEWAR 07 HILL JANAJATI 08 TERAI JANAJATI 09 MUSLIM 10 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 201 | Now I would like to ask about any 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. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> → 206 | | | | | | | | |
| 202 | Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 204 | | | | | | | | |
| 203 | a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS AT HOME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | |
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| 204 | Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 206 | | | | | | | | |
| 205 | a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) SONS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | |
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| 206 | Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: 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? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> → 208 | | | | | | | | |
| 207 | a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | a) BOYS DEAD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) GIRLS DEAD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | |
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| 208 | SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | TOTAL CHILDREN <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 209 | CHECK 208: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;"> HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> | | | → 211 → 301 | | | | | | | |
| 210 | Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | CHECK 208: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> a) How old were you when your first child was born? b) How old were you when your child was born? | AGE IN YEARS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 212 | CHECK 203 AND 205: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> | | | → 301 | | | | | | | |

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 213 | <p>CHECK 203 AND 205:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) How old is your youngest child?</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) How old is your child?</p> </div> </div> | <p>AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| 214 | <p>CHECK 213:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <p>(YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> | | → 301 |
| 215 | <p>CHECK 203 AND 205:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) What is the name of your youngest child?</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) What is the name of your child?</p> </div> </div> | <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)</p> | |
| 216 | When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | → 218 |
| 217 | Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups? | <p>PRESENT 1</p> <p>NOT PRESENT 2</p> | |
| 218 | Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility? | <p>HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY 1</p> <p>OTHER 2</p> | → 301 |
| 219 | Did you go with (NAME's) mother to the health facility where she gave birth to (NAME)? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 301 | Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)? | |
| 01 | Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 02 | Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 03 | IUCD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 04 | Injectables or Sayana Press. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 05 | Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 06 | Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 07 | Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 09 | Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within 3 days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 10 | Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 11 | Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to 6 months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 12 | Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 13 | Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax. | YES 1 NO 2 |
| 14 | Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? | <p>YES, MODERN METHOD</p> <p>_____ A</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD</p> <p>_____ B</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NO Y</p> |

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | | | SKIP |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---|---|-------|
| 302 | In the last 12 months have you: | YES NO | | | |
| | a) Heard about family planning on the radio? | a) RADIO | 1 | 2 | |
| | b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? | b) TELEVISION | 1 | 2 | |
| | c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? | c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE | 1 | 2 | |
| | d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? | d) MOBILE PHONE | 1 | 2 | |
| | e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram? | e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM | 1 | 2 | |
| | f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure? | f) POSTER/LEAFLET/ BROCHURE | 1 | 2 | |
| | g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? | g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD | 1 | 2 | |
| | h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events? | h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/ EVENTS | 1 | 2 | |
| 303 | In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional? | YES | 1 | | |
| | | NO | 2 | | |
| 304 | Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations? | YES | 1 | | |
| | | NO | 2 | | |
| | | DON'T KNOW | 8 | | → 306 |
| 305 | Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? | JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS | 1 | | |
| | | DURING HER PERIOD | 2 | | |
| | | RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED | 3 | | |
| | | HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS | 4 | | |
| | | OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) | 6 | | |
| | | DON'T KNOW | 8 | | |
| 306 | After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned? | YES | 1 | | |
| | | NO | 2 | | |
| | | DON'T KNOW | 8 | | |
| 307 | I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. | AGREE DIS-AGREE DK | | | |
| | a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it. | a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous. | b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS | 1 | 2 | 8 |

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | | SKIP |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|
| 401 | Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married? | YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED | 1 | → 404 |
| | | YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN | 2 | |
| | | NO, NOT IN UNION | 3 | |
| 402 | Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married? | YES, FORMERLY MARRIED | 1 | → 413 |
| | | YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN | 2 | |
| | | NO | 3 | |
| 403 | What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated? | WIDOWED | 1 | → 410 |
| | | DIVORCED | 2 | |
| | | SEPARATED | 3 | |
| 404 | Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere? | LIVING WITH HIM | 1 | |
| | | STAYING ELSEWHERE | 2 | |
| 405 | Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married? | YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) | 1 | → 407 |
| | | NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) | 2 | |
| 406 | Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have? | TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | |
| 407 | <p>CHECK 405:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>a) Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married).</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>b) Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married.</p> </div> </div> <p>RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER.</p> <p>IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.</p> | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>NAME</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> </div> <div style="width: 10%;"> <p>LINE NUMBER</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>408</p> <p>How old was (NAME) on her last birthday?</p> <p>AGE</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> </div> </div> | | |
| 408 | ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON. | | | |
| 409 | <p>CHECK 407:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> </div> | <p>→ 411</p> | | |
| 410 | Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once? | MORE THAN ONCE | 1 | |
| | | ONLY ONCE | 2 | |

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 411 | <p>CHECK 405 AND 410:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>BOTH ARE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CODE '2' ↓</p> <p>a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>OTHER <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>b) Now I would like to ask about your first (wife/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?</p> </div> </div> | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>MONTH</div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>DON'T KNOW MONTH</div> <div>98</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>YEAR</div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>DON'T KNOW YEAR</div> <div>9998</div> </div> | <div style="text-align: right;">→ 413</div> |
| 412 | How old were you when you first started living with her? | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>AGE</div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> </div> | |
| 413 | CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. | | |
| 414 | I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time? | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE</div> <div>00</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>AGE IN YEARS</div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> </div> | <div style="text-align: right;">→ 501</div> |
| 415 | <p>I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.</p> | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>DAYS AGO</div> <div>1</div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>WEEKS AGO</div> <div>2</div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>MONTHS AGO</div> <div>3</div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>YEARS AGO</div> <div>4</div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> <div><input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></div> </div> | <div style="text-align: right;">→ 429</div> |
| 416 | The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner do something or use any method to delay or avoid a pregnancy? | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>YES</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>NO</div> <div>2</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>DON'T KNOW</div> <div>8</div> </div> | <div style="text-align: right;">→ 418</div> |
| 417 | Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning? | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>YES</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>NO</div> <div>2</div> </div> | <div style="text-align: right;">→ 419</div> |
| 418 | <p>What method did you or your partner use?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> <p>IF CODE 'G' IS CIRCLED, SKIP TO 420 EVEN IF ANOTHER METHOD WAS ALSO USED.</p> | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>FEMALE STERILIZATION</div> <div>A</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>MALE STERILIZATION</div> <div>B</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>IUCD</div> <div>C</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>INJECTABLES</div> <div>D</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>IMPLANTS</div> <div>E</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>PILL</div> <div>F</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>CONDOM</div> <div>G</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION</div> <div>I</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>STANDARD DAYS METHOD</div> <div>J</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD</div> <div>K</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>RHYTHM METHOD</div> <div>L</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>WITHDRAWAL</div> <div>M</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>OTHER MODERN METHOD</div> <div>X</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD</div> <div>Y</div> </div> | <div style="text-align: right;">→ 420</div> |
| 419 | The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used? | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>YES</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>NO</div> <div>2</div> </div> | <div style="text-align: right;">→ 422</div> |

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 420 | <p>What was the brand name of the condom used?</p> <p>IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.</p> | <p>DHAAL 01</p> <p>PANTHER 02</p> <p>DZIRE 03</p> <p>KAMASUTRA 04</p> <p>JODI 05</p> <p>NUMBER 1 06</p> <p>BLACK COBRA 07</p> <p>MOHP-NO BRAND 08</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | |
| 421 | <p>From where did you obtain the condom the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 12</p> <p>HEALTH POST 13</p> <p>BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER 14</p> <p>URBAN HEALTH CENTER 15</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT 17</p> <p>FCHV 18</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES 16</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 22</p> <p>PHARMACY 23</p> <p>SANGINI OUTLET 24</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES 26</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN 31</p> <p>MARIE STOPES 32</p> <p>OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES 36</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP 41</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE 43</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | |
| 422 | <p>What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married?</p> <p>IF YES, RECORD '2'.</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD '3'.</p> | <p>WIFE 1</p> <p>LIVE-IN PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER 6</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> | |
| 423 | <p>Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 429 |
| 424 | <p>The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a condom used?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | |

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--|--|
| 425 | <p>What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married?</p> <p>IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.</p> | <p>WIFE 1</p> <p>LIVE-IN PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)</p> | | | |
| 426 | <p>Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 429 | | |
| 427 | <p>The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | | | |
| 428 | <p>What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married?</p> <p>IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.</p> | <p>WIFE 1</p> <p>LIVE-IN PARTNER 2</p> <p>GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3</p> <p>CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4</p> <p>CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5</p> <p>OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)</p> | | | |
| 429 | <p>In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime?</p> <p>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.</p> | <p>NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p> | | | |
| | | | | | |

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|
| 501 | CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> | | 514 | | | | | | | | |
| 502 | CHECK 418: MAN NOT STERILIZED OR QUESTION NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> MAN STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> | | 514 | | | | | | | | |
| 503 | CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE WIFE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> | | 509 | | | | | | | | |
| 504 | Is your (wife/partner) currently pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | 507 | | | | | | | | |
| 505 | Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8 | 514 | | | | | | | | |
| 506 | After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? | MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998 | | | | | | | | | 514 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 507 | CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children? | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8 | 514 | | | | | | | | |
| 508 | CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child? | MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998 | | | | | | | | | 514 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 509 | Are any of your (wives/partners) currently pregnant? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | 512 | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 510 | Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wives/partners) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8 | → 514 |
| 511 | After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? | MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998 | → 514 |
| 512 | CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children? | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 (WIFE/WIVES/PARTNER(S)) STERILIZED 4 RESPONDENT STERILIZED 5 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8 | → 514 |
| 513 | CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child? | MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998 | |
| 514 | CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. | NONE 00 NUMBER OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | → 601 → 601 |
| 515 | How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl? | BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER .. OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 601 | Have you done any work in the last 7 days? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 604 |
| 602 | Although you did not work in the last 7 days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 604 |
| 603 | Have you done any work in the last 12 months? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 607 |
| 604 | What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do? | _____ _____ _____ | |
| 605 | Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while? | THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3 | |
| 606 | Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? | CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4 | |
| 607 | CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND <input type="checkbox"/> NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER | | → 612 |
| 608 | CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED | | → 610 |
| 609 | Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly? | RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY .. 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) | |
| 610 | Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else? | RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY .. 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6 | |
| 611 | Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? | RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY .. 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6 | |

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|----|----|-----------------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 612 | Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 05 DOES NOT OWN 06 | → 615 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 613 | Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any house you own? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 615 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 614 | Is your name on this document? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 615 | Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY 01 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER ONLY 02 JOINTLY WITH SOMEONE ELSE ONLY 03 JOINTLY WITH WIFE/PARTNER AND SOMEONE ELSE 04 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 05 DOES NOT OWN 06 | → 618 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 616 | Do you have a title deed or other government recognized document for any land you own? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 618 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 617 | Is your name on this document? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 618 | In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: | <table> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> <tr> <td>a) If she goes out without telling him?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) If she neglects the children?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) If she argues with him?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) If she refuses to have sex with him?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) If she burns the food?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>f) If she brings less or brings no dowry?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>g) If she doesn't follow everyday routine household</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>h) If she talks to other men?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) If she goes out without telling him? | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) If she neglects the children? | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) If she argues with him? | 1 | 2 | 8 | d) If she refuses to have sex with him? | 1 | 2 | 8 | e) If she burns the food? | 1 | 2 | 8 | f) If she brings less or brings no dowry? | 1 | 2 | 8 | g) If she doesn't follow everyday routine household | 1 | 2 | 8 | h) If she talks to other men? | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) If she goes out without telling him? | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) If she neglects the children? | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) If she argues with him? | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) If she refuses to have sex with him? | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) If she burns the food? | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) If she brings less or brings no dowry? | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) If she doesn't follow everyday routine household | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) If she talks to other men? | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 619 | As far as you know did your father ever beat your mother? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|----|----|---------------------|---|---|---|--------------------|---|---|---|------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 700 | Now I would like to talk about HIV and AIDS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 701 | Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 729 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 702 | CHECK 111: AGE <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div>15-24 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>25 YEARS OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div> | | → 708 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 703 | 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 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 704 | Can people get HIV from mosquito bites? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 705 | Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 706 | Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 707 | Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 708 | Have you heard of ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines that treat HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 708A | Can HIV be transmitted from an infected mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding? | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) DURING PREGNANCY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) DURING DELIVERY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) BREASTFEEDING</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) DURING PREGNANCY | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) DURING DELIVERY | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) DURING PREGNANCY | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) DURING DELIVERY | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) BREASTFEEDING | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 709 | Are there any special medicines 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 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 712 | CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 713 | Have you ever been tested for HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 721 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 714 | In what month and year was your most recent HIV test? | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 </div> <div> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 715 | <p>Where was the test done?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO SECTOR, RECORD '96' AND WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> | <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 12</p> <p>HTC CENTER 13</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 16</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 22</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR 23</p> <p>STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER 24</p> <p>PHARMACY 25</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN 31</p> <p>MARIE STOPES 32</p> <p>MOBILE HTC SERVICES 33</p> <p>OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 36</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>HOME 41</p> <p>WORKPLACE 42</p> <p>CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 43</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> | |
| 716 | Did you get the results of the test? | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → 720 |
| 717 | What was the result of the test? | <p>POSITIVE 1</p> <p>NEGATIVE 2</p> <p>INDETERMINATE 3</p> <p>DECLINED TO ANSWER 4</p> | → 720 |
| 718 | In what month and year did you receive your first HIV-positive test result? | <p>MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW MONTH 98</p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998</p> <p>SAME DATE AS MOST RECENT HIV TEST 95</p> | |
| 719 | <p>Are you currently taking ARVs, that is antiretroviral medicines?</p> <p>By currently, I mean that you may have missed some doses but you are still taking ARVs.</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | |

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 720 | How many times have you been tested for HIV in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE, IF NUMBER OF TESTS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. | NUMBER OF HIV TESTS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 721 | Have you heard of test kits people can use to test themselves for HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 723 |
| 722 | Have you ever tested yourself for HIV using a self-test kit? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 723 | Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 724 | Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8 | |
| 729 | CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ ↓ a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 730 | CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 735 |
| 731 | CHECK 729: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | | → 733 |
| 732 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 733 | Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 734 | Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer on or near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 735 | If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 736 | Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | |

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 806 | Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | → 809 → 808 |
| 807 | In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 810 |
| 808 | In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | → 811 |
| 809 | <p>On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Manufactured cigarettes?</p> <p>b) Hand-rolled cigarettes?</p> <p>d) Pipes full of tobacco/sulpha/chilum?</p> <p>e) Cigars?</p> <p>f) Number of water pipe sessions?</p> <p>g) Any others?</p> <p align="center">_____ (SPECIFY)</p> | <p align="right">NUMBER DAILY</p> <p>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) CIGARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>g) OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | → 811 |
| 810 | <p>On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Manufactured cigarettes?</p> <p>b) Hand-rolled cigarettes?</p> <p>d) Pipes full of tobacco/sulpha/chilum?</p> <p>e) Cigars?</p> <p>f) Number of water pipe sessions?</p> <p>g) Any others?</p> <p align="center">_____ (SPECIFY)</p> | <p align="right">NUMBER WEEKLY</p> <p>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) CIGARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>g) OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 811 | Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all? | EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3 | → 813 → 814 |
| 812 | <p>On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Snuff, by mouth?</p> <p>b) Snuff, by nose?</p> <p>c) Chewing tobacco (gutka/khaini)?</p> <p>d) Betel quid with tobacco?</p> <p>e) Any others?</p> <p align="center">_____ (SPECIFY)</p> | <p align="center">TIMES DAILY</p> <p>a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) SNUFF, BY NOSE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>c) CHEWING TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) ANY OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | → 814 |
| 813 | <p>On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Snuff, by mouth?</p> <p>b) Snuff, by nose?</p> <p>c) Chewing tobacco (gutka/khaini)?</p> <p>d) Betel quid with tobacco?</p> <p>e) Any others?</p> <p align="center">_____ (SPECIFY)</p> | <p align="center">TIMES WEEKLY</p> <p>a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) SNUFF, BY NOSE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>c) CHEWING TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) ANY OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | |
| 814 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever consumed any alcohol, such as beer, wine, spirits, or jaand, chyang etc.? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 816A |
| 815 | <p>We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of spirits. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF RESPONDENT ANSWERS 'EVERY DAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERY DAY,' CODE '95'.</p> | <p>DID NOT HAVE EVEN ONE DRINK 00</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95</p> | → 816A |

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 816 | In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? | NUMBER OF DRINKS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 816A | Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 817 |
| 816B | What are the common symptoms of TB ? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | COUGH FOR MORE THAN 2 WEEKS A FEVER IN THE EVENINGS B CHEST PAIN C LOSS OF WEIGHT D LOSS OF APPETITE E BLOOD IN SPUTUM F TIREDNESS/FATIGUE G COUGH H FEVER I PERSON TURNS BLACK J OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | |
| 816C | How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB C THROUGH SHARING FOOD D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES F THROUGH SPIT/SALIVA G INHERITED H OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | |
| 816D | Can tuberculosis be cured? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 816F |
| 816E | What is the duration of treatment of TB now a days? IF MORE THAN 7 MONTHS, RECORD 7. | MONTHS <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8 | |
| 816F | Have you ever been told by a health care provider that you have/had tuberculosis? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 816I |
| 816G | Did you seek treatment for TB? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 816I |

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 816H | Where did you go for treatment for TB? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL B HEALTH POST C BA HEALTH POST D URBAN HEALTH CENTER E COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT F OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY) NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR FPAN H MARIE STOPES I OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ J (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL K PRIVATE CLINIC L PHARMACY M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ N (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP O FRIEND/RELATIVE P TRADITIONAL HEALER Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | |
| 816I | If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not? | YES, REMAIN A SECRET 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8 | |
| 817 | Are you covered by any health insurance? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 818A |
| 818 | What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) | |
| 818A | Have you ever heard of COVID-19? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 818F |

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|----|----------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|----------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|------------------------|---|---|--|
| 818B | What are the common symptoms of COVID-19 infection? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | FEVER A COUGH B SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND BREATHING DIFFICULTIES C MUSCLE PAIN D HEADACHE E LOSS OF TASTE OR SMELL F DIAHRREA G COMMON COLD AND RUNNING NOSE H OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 818C | Do you know if there are ways to prevent the spread of COVID-19? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | → 818E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 818D | What measures are you taking to reduce your risk of getting infected by COVID-19? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | WEARING A MASK A WASHING HANDS PROPERLY B USING SANITIZER C MAINTAINING DISTANCE D AVOID TOUCHING EYES/NOSE/MOUTH E PRACTICE RESPIRATORY HYGIENE F GET VACCINATED G FOCUS ON CLEANLINESS H DRINK HOT WATER (WITH OR WITHOUT HERBS) I OTHER X (SPECIFY) DID NOTHING Z | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 818E | Where/from whom have you received information around COVID-19? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | FCHVs A HEALTH MOTHER'S GROUP B COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS C OTHER FRONTLINE WORKERS FROM INGO D RADIO PROGRAM E SMS/TEXT MESSAGING F HEALTH FACILITY G PHONE COUNSELING H TELEVISION I MOBILE RING TONE J FAMILY/RELATIVES/FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS K SOCIAL MEDIA L OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 818F | In the last three months have you heard or seen the following programs on the television and/or radio: a) Janaswasthya Bahas TV Karyakram? b) Jeevanchakra TV serial? c) Janaswasthya Radio Karyakram? d) Swasthya Gatibidhi Radio Karyakram? e) Eek Dui Tin Sunau eekai chin Radio Karyakram? f) Bhanchhin Aama Radio Karyakram? g) Hello Bhanchhin Aama Radio Karyakram? h) Jeevan Raksya Radio Karyakram (COVID-19) | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) JANASWASTHA BAHAS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) JEEVAN CHAKRA</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) JANASWASTHA RADIO</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) SWASTHYA GATIBIDHI</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) EEK DUI TIN</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>f) BHANCHIN AAMA</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>g) HELLO BHANCHIN</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>h) JEEVAN RAKSYA</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | a) JANASWASTHA BAHAS | 1 | 2 | b) JEEVAN CHAKRA | 1 | 2 | c) JANASWASTHA RADIO | 1 | 2 | d) SWASTHYA GATIBIDHI | 1 | 2 | e) EEK DUI TIN | 1 | 2 | f) BHANCHIN AAMA | 1 | 2 | g) HELLO BHANCHIN | 1 | 2 | h) JEEVAN RAKSYA | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) JANASWASTHA BAHAS | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) JEEVAN CHAKRA | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) JANASWASTHA RADIO | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) SWASTHYA GATIBIDHI | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| e) EEK DUI TIN | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| f) BHANCHIN AAMA | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) HELLO BHANCHIN | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) JEEVAN RAKSYA | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | | | | | SKIP |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|---------|----|------|
| | Now I will ask you a few questions on how you have felt or behaved in the last 2 weeks. You may find some of these questions very personal. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question. | | | | | | |
| | GAD (ANXIETY) CODES: CODE '7' (RF) REFUSED TO ANSWER CODE '8' (DK) DON'T KNOW | | | | | | |
| GAD | The next questions are about how you have been feeling during the last 2 weeks. Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? 1) Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? 2) Not being able to stop or control worrying? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? 3) Worrying too much about different things? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? 4) Trouble relaxing? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? 5) Being so restless that it is hard to sit still? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? 6) Becoming easily annoyed or irritable? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? 7) Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | NEVER | RARELY | OFTEN | AL-WAYS | RF | DK |
| | 1) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 2) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 3) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 4) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 5) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 6) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 7) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |

| PHQ (DEPRESSION) CODES: | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|----|----|
| CODE '7' (RF) REFUSED TO ANSWER | | | | | | | |
| CODE '8' (DK) DON'T KNOW | | | | | | | |
| PHQ | Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | NEVER | RARELY | OFTEN | AL- WAYS | RF | DK |
| | 1) Little interest or pleasure in doing things? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 1) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 2) Feeling down, depressed or hopeless? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 2) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 3) Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 3) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 4) Feeling tired or having little energy? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 4) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 5) Poor appetite or overeating? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 5) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 6) Feeling bad about yourself - or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 6) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 7) Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 7) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 8) Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed. Or, the opposite - being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 8) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| | 9) Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always? | 9) 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| MTH1 | CHECK THE REPORTED SYMPTOMS: ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' RECORDED IN GAD, AND/OR ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' RECORDED IN PHQ ANY SYMPTOMS REPORTED FOR GAD AND/OR PHQ <input type="checkbox"/> NO SYMPTOMS <input type="checkbox"/> → MTH4 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|----|---------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|--|
| MTH2 | Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help? | YES 1 NO 2 | → MTH4 | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH3 | From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL A SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION B SOCIAL WORKER C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER/ FIELDWORKER D RELIGIOUS LEADER/DHAMI E CURRENT/FORMER SPOUSE/PARTNER .. F OTHER FAMILY MEMBER G FRIEND H NEIGHBOR I NON_GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS J OTHER X (SPECIFY) | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH4 | Have you ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that you have: a) Depression? b) Anxiety? | <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td></tr> <tr> <td>a) DEPRESSION</td><td>..... 1</td><td>..... 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) ANXIETY</td><td>..... 1</td><td>..... 2</td></tr> </table> | | YES | NO | a) DEPRESSION | 1 | 2 | b) ANXIETY | 1 | 2 | |
| | YES | NO | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) DEPRESSION | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| b) ANXIETY | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH5 | During the last 2 weeks, did you take medicine prescribed by a doctor or other healthcare worker for depression or anxiety? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH6 | During the last 2 weeks, did you take medicine prescribed by a doctor or other healthcare worker for any other mental health condition? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH6A | During the last 2 weeks, did you receive counseling for your mental health condition? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH7 | SCORE THE PHQ SCALE BY SUMMING THE ANSWERS TO PHQ 1-9. | PHQ SCORE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH8 | CHECK MTH7 AND PHQ9: ASSESS NEED FOR REFERRAL RESPONDENTS WITH A SCORE OF 10 OR HIGHER ON THE PHQ SCALE, AND/OR THOSE WHO ANSWERED '1', '2', OR '3' ON PHQ9 SHOULD BE OFFERED A REFERRAL FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. SCORE OF 10 OR HIGHER ON THE PHQ SCALE AND/OR ANY CODE '1', '2', OR '3' IN PHQ9 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → 819 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MTH9 | Thank you for answering this series of questions. Based on the information you shared with me about your recent experiences, you may benefit from services provided by [NAME OF AGENCY]. PROVIDE RESPONDENT WITH REFERRAL CARD. This card provides [NAME OF AGENCY]'s contact information. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 819 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOURS <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MINUTES <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS
TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

2022 NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

NEPAL
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION

| IDENTIFICATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| NAME AND CODE OF DISTRICT _____ | | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | |
| NAME AND CODE OF GAUNPALIKA/MUNICIPALITY _____ | | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | |
| WARD NUMBER | | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | | | |
| NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CLUSTER NUMBER | | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD NUMBER | | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) | | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT? (1=YES, 2=NO) | | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | |
| ALTITUDE (METERS) | | | | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | |
| BIOMARKER SPECIALIST VISITS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DATE | _____ | _____ | _____ | DAY | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | | | | |
| BIOMARKER SPECIALIST'S NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | MONTH | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | YEAR | 2 | 0 | 7 | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE | _____ | _____ | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | | |
| TIME | _____ | _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOTES: | | | | <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN | | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | | |
| LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** | | 0 | 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | |
| LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** | | ENGLISH | | **LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHILI 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEAM | | TEAM SUPERVISOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUMBER | | NAME | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

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| 101 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | |
| | CHILD 1 | | SKIP |
| 102 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER | |
| 103 | IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth? | DAY MONTH YEAR | |
| 104 | IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT. | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS | |
| 105 | CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | → 125 | |
| 106 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | → 108 |
| 107 | WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 108 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP. | CM. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | → 113 |
| 109 | WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP? | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 | |
| 110 | CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 112 |
| 111 | IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? <hr/> <hr/> | | |
| 112 | WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 113 | ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST'S NUMBER. | BIOMARKER SPECIALIST | |
| 114 | ENTER INTERVIEWER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. | INTERVIEWER NUMBER | |
| 115 | TODAY'S DATE: | DAY MONTH YEAR | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

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| | CHILD 1 | SKIP |
| 116 | RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET. | |
| 117 | CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER? | OLDER <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 0-5 MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> → 125 |
| 118 | RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> |
| 119 | <p>ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children under age 5 take part in anemia testing. The anemia test requires a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?</p> | |
| 120 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 → 122 |
| 121 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER. | _____ (SIGN) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER |
| 122 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET. | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 → 125 |
| 123 | CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 → 125 |
| 124 | <p>The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.</p> <p>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.</p> | |
| 125 | IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201. | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

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| 101 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | |
| | CHILD 2 | | SKIP |
| 102 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER | |
| 103 | IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth? | DAY MONTH YEAR | |
| 104 | IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT. | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS | |
| 105 | CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | → 125 | |
| 106 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | → 108 |
| 107 | WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 108 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP. | CM. NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | → 113 |
| 109 | WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP? | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 | |
| 110 | CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 112 |
| 111 | IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? <hr/> <hr/> | | |
| 112 | WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 113 | ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF MEASURER. | BIOMARKER SPECIALIST | |
| 114 | ENTER INTERVIEWER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. | INTERVIEWER NUMBER | |
| 115 | TODAY'S DATE: | DAY MONTH YEAR | |

| CHILD 2 | | SKIP |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 116 | RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET. | |
| 117 | CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> OLDER <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 0-5 MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> | → 125 |
| 118 | RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER _____ |
| 119 | <p>ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children under age 5 take part in anemia testing. The anemia test requires a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?</p> | |
| 120 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 |
| 121 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER. | _____ (SIGN) _____ BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER |
| 122 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET. | G/DL NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 |
| 123 | CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 |
| 124 | <p>The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately.</p> <p>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.</p> | |
| 125 | IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201. | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

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| 101 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN THREE CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | |
| | CHILD 3 | | SKIP |
| 102 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER | |
| 103 | IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth? | DAY MONTH YEAR | |
| 104 | IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S AGE FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT. | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS | |
| 105 | CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | → 125 | |
| 106 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. | |
| | | NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | → 108 |
| 107 | WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 108 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP. | CM. | |
| | | NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | → 113 |
| 109 | WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP? | LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2 | |
| 110 | CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 112 |
| 111 | IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? _____ | | |
| 112 | WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 113 | ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF MEASURER. | | |
| 114 | ENTER INTERVIEWER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. | | |
| 115 | TODAY'S DATE: | DAY MONTH YEAR | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

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| | CHILD 3 | | SKIP |
| 116 | RECORD HEIGHT/LENGTH AND WEIGHT IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET. | | |
| 117 | CHECK 103: IS THE CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS OR IS THE CHILD OLDER? | OLDER <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 0-5 MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> | → 125 |
| 118 | RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR THE CHILD. | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> | |
| 119 | ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children under age 5 take part in anemia testing. The anemia test requires a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test? | | |
| 120 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | → 122 |
| 121 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER. | _____ (SIGN) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 5px auto;"></div> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER | |
| 122 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET. | G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996 | → 125 |
| 123 | CHECK 122: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1 7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2 | → 125 |
| 124 | The anemia test shows that (NAME OF CHILD) has severe anemia. Your child is very ill and must be taken to a health facility immediately. RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM. | | |
| 125 | IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201. | | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, BLOOD PRESSURE, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

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| 201 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | |
| | WOMAN 1 | | SKIP |
| 202 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN. | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 203 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE: | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3 | → 204A |
| 204 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS: | CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) 1 OTHER 2 | → 205 |
| 204A | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT: | HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE <input type="checkbox"/> HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE <input type="checkbox"/> | → 228 |
| 205 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 | → 207 |
| 206 | WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 207 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | → 209 |
| 208 | WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 209 | ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER (MEASURER). | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER | |
| 210 | ENTER INTERVIEWER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999. | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> INTERVIEWER NUMBER | |
| 211 | TODAY'S DATE: | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 211A | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT: | HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE <input type="checkbox"/> HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE <input type="checkbox"/> | → BP254 |
| 212 | CHECK 203: | AGE 15-17 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 18-49 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 50 YEARS AND ABOVE <input type="checkbox"/> | → BP214 → BP214 |
| 213 | CHECK 204: | OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) <input type="checkbox"/> | → BP217 |

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| | WOMAN 1 | | SKIP |
| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | | | |
| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT | BP214 | <p>I would like to measure your blood pressure. This will be done three times, with an interval of about five minutes between measurements. This is a harmless procedure. Blood pressure measurement is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart. The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you after the measurement process is completed. The results of blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. If your blood pressure is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. You can also decide at any time not to participate in the blood pressure measurement. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow me to measure your blood pressure?</p> | |
| | BP215 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | <p>GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p> <p>→ BP254</p> |
| | BP216 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER. | <p>_____</p> <p>(SIGN)</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p> <p>→ BP225</p> |
| | BP217 | RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR. | <p>NAME _____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> |
| PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE | | | |
| PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT | BP218 | <p>I would like to measure (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s blood pressure. This will be done three times, with an interval of about five minutes between measurements. This is a harmless procedure. Blood pressure measurement is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart. The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you and (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) after the measurement process is completed. The results of blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. If (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s blood pressure is high, we will suggest that (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. You can also decide at any time not to participate in the blood pressure measurement. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test for (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow me to measure (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s blood pressure?</p> | |
| | BP219 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | <p>GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p> <p>→ BP254</p> |
| | BP220 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER. | <p>_____</p> <p>(SIGN)</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p> |
| | BP221 | CHECK 219: | <p>CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED</p> <p>CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p> <p>→ BP254</p> |

| | | WOMAN 1 | | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT | BP222 | ASK ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FROM MINOR RESPONDENT: I would like to measure your blood pressure. This will be done three times, with an interval of about five minutes between measurements. This is a harmless procedure. Blood pressure measurement is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart. The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you after the measurement process is completed. The results of blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. If your blood pressure is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. You can also decide at any time not to participate in the blood pressure measurement. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow me to measure your blood pressure? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BP223 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | → BP254 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BP224 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER. | _____ (SIGN) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BP224A | CHECK BP223: | ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED | → BP254 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BP225 | Before measuring I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect blood pressure. Have you done any of the following within the past 30 minutes: a) Eaten anything? b) Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine? c) Smoked any tobacco product? d) Conducted any physical activity or exercises that made you breathe harder than usual? | <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) EATEN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) CAFFEINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SMOKED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) EXERCISED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | YES | NO | DK | a) EATEN | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) CAFFEINE | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) SMOKED | 1 | 2 | 8 | d) EXERCISED | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | a) EATEN | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | b) CAFFEINE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | c) SMOKED | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | d) EXERCISED | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP226 | May I begin the process of measuring your blood pressure? I will begin by measuring the circumference of your arm to make sure that I use the right equipment. BEFORE TAKING THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING, MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN CENTIMETERS. | ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETERS) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP227 | USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR MODEL AND CUFF SIZE. | MODEL 767 SMALL: 16 CM – 23 CM 1 MEDIUM: 24 CM – 35 CM 2 LARGE: 36 CM – 41 CM 3 MODEL 789 EXTRA LARGE: 42 CM – 60 CM 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP228 | RECORD TIME OF FIRST BP READING | TIME <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> : <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP229 | TAKE THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON. | BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> DIASTOLIC <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996 | → BP254 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP230 ND01 | Before today, have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP231 ND02 | Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension? | YES 1 NO 2 | → BP235 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, BLOOD PRESSURE, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

| WOMAN 1 | | SKIP |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BP232 ND03 | In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension? | YES 1 NO 2 |
| BP233 ND04 | Has a doctor or other health worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure? | YES 1 NO 2 |
| BP234 ND05 | Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure? | YES 1 NO 2 |
| BP235 | CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | |
| BP236 | May I measure your blood pressure now? | YES 1 NO 2 |
| BP237 | RECORD TIME OF SECOND BP READING | TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| BP238 | TAKE THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON. | BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996 |
| BP239 | CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | |
| BP240 | May I measure your blood pressure now? | YES 1 NO 2 |
| BP241 | RECORD TIME OF THIRD BP READING | TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| BP242 | TAKE THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON. | BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996 |
| BP243 | RECORD AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND THE AVERAGE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP238 AND BP242: | |
| BP244 | BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP238: <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> | |
| BP245 | BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP242: <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> | |
| BP246 | RECORD THE SUM OF SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES. <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> SUM SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> SUM DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> | |
| BP247 | CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BY DIVIDING EACH OF THE SUMS IN BP246 BY 2. <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> | → BP251 |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, BLOOD PRESSURE, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

| | WOMAN 1 | | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BP248 | CHECK BP238: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN BP238 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH RECORDED IN BP238 <input type="checkbox"/> → BP250 </div> </div> | | BP250 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP249 | CHECK BP229: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP229 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH NOT RECORDED <input type="checkbox"/> → BP254 </div> </div> | | BP254 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP250 | RECORD SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> DIASTOLIC <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP251 | USE THE TABLE TO DETERMINE THE CORRECT VALUE TO RECORD ON THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM: CIRCLE THE ROW WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP247 OR BP250. THEN CIRCLE THE COLUMN WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP247 OR BP250. THE VALUE IN THE CELL WHERE THE ROW AND THE COLUMN MEET WILL BE USED IN COMPLETING BP252. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE</th> <th colspan="6">AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>≤ 84</th> <th>85 - 89</th> <th>90 - 99</th> <th>100 - 109</th> <th>110 - 119</th> <th>≥ 120</th> </tr> <tr> <td>< 129</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130 - 139</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140 - 159</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160 - 179</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>180 - 209</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> = 210</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table> | | | AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE | AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE | | | | | | | ≤ 84 | 85 - 89 | 90 - 99 | 100 - 109 | 110 - 119 | ≥ 120 | < 129 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 130 - 139 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 140 - 159 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 160 - 179 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 180 - 209 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | > = 210 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE | AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ≤ 84 | 85 - 89 | 90 - 99 | 100 - 109 | 110 - 119 | ≥ 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 129 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130 - 139 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140 - 159 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 160 - 179 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 180 - 209 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| > = 210 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP252 | CIRCLE THE VALUE FROM BP251 IN THE TABLE BELOW. CIRCLE THE SAME VALUE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM. READ ALOUD TO THE RESPONDENT THE REPORTING FORM INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RIGHT OF THAT NUMBER, THEN GIVE THE FORM TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THE RESPONDENT MAY HAVE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">VALUE FROM BP251:</th> <th style="width: 40%;">RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:</th> <th style="width: 45%;">CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td>24 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td>12 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td>2 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>MODERATELY HIGH</td> <td>1 MONTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>7 DAYS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>VERY HIGH</td> <td>TODAY</td> </tr> </table> | | | VALUE FROM BP251: | RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY: | CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN: | 1 | ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 24 MONTHS | 2 | AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 12 MONTHS | 3 | ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 2 MONTHS | 4 | MODERATELY HIGH | 1 MONTH | 5 | HIGH | 7 DAYS | 6 | VERY HIGH | TODAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VALUE FROM BP251: | RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY: | CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 24 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 2 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | MODERATELY HIGH | 1 MONTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | HIGH | 7 DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | VERY HIGH | TODAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP253 | CHECK IF THE RESPONDENT RECEIVED THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM WITH WRITTEN RESULTS | | REPORTING FORM RECEIVED 1 NOT RECEIVED 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP254 | CHECK 203: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> AGE 15-17 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> AGE 18-49 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> → 214 AGE 50 YEARS AND ABOVE <input type="checkbox"/> → 228 </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP255 | CHECK 204: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) <input type="checkbox"/> → 217 </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | WOMAN 1 | | SKIP |
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| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST | | | |
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| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT | 214 | <p>ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST:</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p> | |
| | 215 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | <p>GRANTED 1</p> <p>REFUSED 2</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 225</p> |
| | 216 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER. | <p style="text-align: center;">(SIGN)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;">BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 225</p> |
| 217 | | RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR. | <p>NAME _____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |

| PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST | | | |
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| PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT | 218 | <p>ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT:</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?</p> | |
| | 219 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | <p>GRANTED 1</p> <p>PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 225</p> |
| | 220 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER. | <p style="text-align: center;">(SIGN)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;">BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p> |
| 221 | CHECK 219: | <p>CONSENT GRANTED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CONSENT REFUSED <input type="checkbox"/></p> | → 225 |

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| | WOMAN 1 | | SKIP |
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| MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST | | | |
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| MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT | 222 | <p>ASK ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p> | |
| | 223 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | <p>GRANTED 1</p> <p>MINOR RESPONDENT</p> <p>REFUSED 2</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p> <p>→ 225</p> |
| | 224 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER. | <p>_____</p> <p>(SIGN)</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p> |
| | 225 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET. | <p>G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/></p> <p>NOT PRESENT 994</p> <p>REFUSED 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p> <p>→ 228</p> |
| | 226 | CHECK 225: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | <p>BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1</p> <p>7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2</p> <p>→ 228</p> |
| | 227 | <p>The anemia test shows that you have severe anemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately.</p> <p>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.</p> | |
| | 228 | IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 300. | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, BLOOD PRESSURE, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

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| 201 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | |
| | WOMAN 2 | | SKIP |
| 202 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN. | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER _____ | |
| 203 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE: | 15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3 | → 204A |
| 204 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS: | CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) 1 OTHER 2 | → 205 |
| 204A | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT: | HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE <input type="checkbox"/> HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE <input type="checkbox"/> | → 228 |
| 205 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 | → 207 |
| 206 | WAS THE WOMAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 207 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | → 209 |
| 208 | WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 209 | ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER (MEASURER). | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER | |
| 210 | ENTER INTERVIEWER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999. | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> INTERVIEWER NUMBER | |
| 211 | TODAY'S DATE: | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| 211A | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT: | HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE <input type="checkbox"/> HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE <input type="checkbox"/> | → BP254 |
| 212 | CHECK 203: | AGE 15-17 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 18-49 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 50 YEARS AND ABOVE <input type="checkbox"/> | → BP214 → BP214 |
| 213 | CHECK 204: | OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) <input type="checkbox"/> | → BP217 |

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|--|---------|--|------|
| | WOMAN 2 | | SKIP |
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| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A D U L T R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T | BP214 | <p>I would like to measure your blood pressure. This will be done three times, with an interval of about five minutes between measurements. This is a harmless procedure. Blood pressure measurement is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart. The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you after the measurement process is completed. The results of blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. If your blood pressure is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. You can also decide at any time not to participate in the blood pressure measurement. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow me to measure your blood pressure?</p> | |
| | BP215 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | <p>GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ BP254</p> |
| | BP216 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER. | <p style="text-align: center;">(SIGN)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;">BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ BP225</p> |
| BP217 | | RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR. | <p>NAME _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> |

| PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE | | | |
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| P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T | BP218 | <p>I would like to measure (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s blood pressure. This will be done three times, with an interval of about five minutes between measurements. This is a harmless procedure. Blood pressure measurement is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart. The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you and (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) after the measurement process is completed. The results of blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. If (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s blood pressure is high, we will suggest that (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. You can also decide at any time not to participate in the blood pressure measurement. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test for (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow me to measure (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s blood pressure?</p> | |
| | BP219 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | <p>GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ BP254</p> |
| | BP220 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER. | <p style="text-align: center;">(SIGN)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;">BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p> |
| BP221 | CHECK 219: | <p>CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>GRANTED ↓</p> | <p>CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSED →</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ BP254</p> |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, BLOOD PRESSURE, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

| | | WOMAN 2 | | SKIP |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| BP233 ND04 | Has a doctor or other health worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure? | YES 1 NO 2 | | |
| BP234 ND05 | Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure? | YES 1 NO 2 | | |
| BP235 | CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | | | |
| BP236 | May I measure your blood pressure now? | YES 1 NO 2 | | → BP249 |
| BP237 | RECORD TIME OF SECOND BP READING | TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | |
| BP238 | TAKE THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON. | BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996 | | → BP249 |
| BP239 | CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | | | |
| BP240 | May I measure your blood pressure now? | YES 1 NO 2 | | → BP248 |
| BP241 | RECORD TIME OF THIRD BP READING | TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | |
| BP242 | TAKE THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON. | BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996 | | → BP248 |
| BP243 | RECORD AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND THE AVERAGE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP238 AND BP242: | | | |
| BP244 | BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP238: | SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| BP245 | BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP242: | SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| BP246 | RECORD THE SUM OF SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES. | SUM SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | SUM DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | |
| BP247 | CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BY DIVIDING EACH OF THE SUMS IN BP246 BY 2. | AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | → BP251 |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, BLOOD PRESSURE, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

| | WOMAN 2 | | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BP248 | CHECK BP238: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN BP238 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH RECORDED IN BP238 <input type="checkbox"/> → BP250 </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP249 | CHECK BP229: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP229 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH NOT RECORDED <input type="checkbox"/> → BP254 </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP250 | RECORD SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> DIASTOLIC <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP251 | USE THE TABLE TO DETERMINE THE CORRECT VALUE TO RECORD ON THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM: CIRCLE THE ROW WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP247 OR BP250. THEN CIRCLE THE COLUMN WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP247 OR BP250. THE VALUE IN THE CELL WHERE THE ROW AND THE COLUMN MEET WILL BE USED IN COMPLETING BP252. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE</th> <th colspan="6">AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>≤ 84</th> <th>85 - 89</th> <th>90 - 99</th> <th>100 - 109</th> <th>110 - 119</th> <th>≥ 120</th> </tr> <tr> <td>< 129</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130 - 139</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140 - 159</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160 - 179</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>180 - 209</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> = 210</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table> | | | AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE | AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE | | | | | | | ≤ 84 | 85 - 89 | 90 - 99 | 100 - 109 | 110 - 119 | ≥ 120 | < 129 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 5 | 6 | 130 - 139 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 5 | 6 | 140 - 159 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 5 | 6 | 160 - 179 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 5 | 6 | 180 - 209 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 5 | 6 | > = 210 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 6 | 6 |
| AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE | AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ≤ 84 | 85 - 89 | 90 - 99 | 100 - 109 | 110 - 119 | ≥ 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 129 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130 - 139 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140 - 159 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 160 - 179 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 180 - 209 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| > = 210 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP252 | CIRCLE THE VALUE FROM BP251 IN THE TABLE BELOW. CIRCLE THE SAME VALUE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM. READ ALOUD TO THE RESPONDENT THE REPORTING FORM INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RIGHT OF THAT NUMBER, THEN GIVE THE FORM TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THE RESPONDENT MAY HAVE. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">VALUE FROM BP251:</th> <th style="width: 40%;">RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:</th> <th style="width: 45%;">CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td>24 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td>12 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td>2 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>MODERATELY HIGH</td> <td>1 MONTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>7 DAYS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>VERY HIGH</td> <td>TODAY</td> </tr> </table> | | | VALUE FROM BP251: | RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY: | CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN: | 1 | ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 24 MONTHS | 2 | AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 12 MONTHS | 3 | ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 2 MONTHS | 4 | MODERATELY HIGH | 1 MONTH | 5 | HIGH | 7 DAYS | 6 | VERY HIGH | TODAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VALUE FROM BP251: | RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY: | CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 24 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 2 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | MODERATELY HIGH | 1 MONTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | HIGH | 7 DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | VERY HIGH | TODAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP253 | CHECK IF THE RESPONDENT RECEIVED THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM WITH WRITTEN RESULTS | REPORTING FORM RECEIVED 1 NOT RECEIVED 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP254 | CHECK 203: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> AGE 15-17 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> AGE 18-49 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> → 214 AGE 50 YEARS AND ABOVE <input type="checkbox"/> → 228 </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP255 | CHECK 204: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) <input type="checkbox"/> → 217 </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | WOMAN 2 | | SKIP |
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| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST | | | | |
| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT | 214 | ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test? | | |
| | 215 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | → 225 |
| | 216 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER. | _____ (SIGN) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER | → 225 |
| 217 | | RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR. | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> | |
| PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST | | | | |
| PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT | 218 | ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT: As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test? | | |
| | 219 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | → 225 |
| | 220 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER. | _____ (SIGN) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER | |
| | 221 | CHECK 219: | CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED | CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED |

| | | WOMAN 2 | SKIP |
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| MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST | | | |
| MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT | 222 | <p>ASK ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:</p> <p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia.</p> <p>For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?</p> | |
| | 223 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | <p>GRANTED 1</p> <p>MINOR RESPONDENT</p> <p>REFUSED 2</p> <p>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p> <p>→ 225</p> |
| | 224 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER. | <p>_____</p> <p>(SIGN)</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p> |
| | 225 | RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET. | <p>G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/></p> <p>NOT PRESENT 994</p> <p>REFUSED 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p> <p>→ 228</p> |
| | 226 | CHECK 225: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT | <p>BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1</p> <p>7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2</p> <p>→ 228</p> |
| | 227 | <p>The anemia test shows that you have severe anemia. You are very ill and must go to a health facility immediately.</p> <p>RECORD THE RESULT OF THE ANEMIA TEST ON THE SEVERE ANEMIA REFERRAL FORM.</p> | |
| | 228 | IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 300. | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

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|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 300 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT: | HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE <input type="checkbox"/> | HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE <input type="checkbox"/> | END |
| 301 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO MEN USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | | |
| | MAN 1 | | | SKIP |
| 302 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN. | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | |
| 303 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE: | 15-17 YEARS 1 18 YEARS AND ABOVE 2 | | |
| 304 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS: | CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) 1 OTHER 2 | | |
| 305 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 | | } 307 |
| 306 | WAS THE MAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING? | YES 1 NO 2 | | |
| 307 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | | } 309 |
| 308 | WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? | YES 1 NO 2 | | |
| 309 | ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER (MEASURER). | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER | | |
| 310 | ENTER INTERVIEWER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999. | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> INTERVIEWER NUMBER | | |
| 311 | TODAY'S DATE: | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | |
| 312 | CHECK 303: | AGE 15-17 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> | AGE 18 YEARS AND ABOVE <input type="checkbox"/> | BP314 |
| 313 | CHECK 304: | OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> | CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) <input type="checkbox"/> | BP317 |

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|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | | MAN 1 | | SKIP |
| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | | | | |
| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT | BP314 | <p>I would like to measure your blood pressure. This will be done three times, with an interval of about five minutes between measurements. This is a harmless procedure. Blood pressure measurement is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart. The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you after the measurement process is completed. The results of blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. If your blood pressure is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. You can also decide at any time not to participate in the blood pressure measurement. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow me to measure your blood pressure?</p> | | |
| | BP315 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | → BP354 |
| | BP316 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER. | _____ (SIGN) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER | → BP325 |
| | BP317 | RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR. | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> | |
| PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE | | | | |
| PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT | BP318 | <p>I would like to measure (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s blood pressure. This will be done three times, with an interval of about five minutes between measurements. This is a harmless procedure. Blood pressure measurement is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart. The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you and (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) after the measurement process is completed. The results of blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. If (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s blood pressure is high, we will suggest that (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. You can also decide at any time not to participate in the blood pressure measurement. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test for (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow me to measure (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s blood pressure?</p> | | |
| | BP319 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | → BP354 |
| | BP320 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER. | _____ (SIGN) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER | |
| | BP321 | CHECK 319: | CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED | CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

| | | | |
|--|-------|--|------|
| | MAN 1 | | SKIP |
|--|-------|--|------|

| MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T A S S E N T | BP322 | <p>ASK ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:</p> <p>I would like to measure your blood pressure. This will be done three times, with an interval of about five minutes between measurements. This is a harmless procedure. Blood pressure measurement is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart. The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you after the measurement process is completed. The results of blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. If your blood pressure is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. You can also decide at any time not to participate in the blood pressure measurement. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow me to measure your blood pressure?</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BP323 | <p>CIRCLE THE CODE.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>GRANTED 1</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2</div> <div></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</div> <div>→ BP354</div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BP324 | <p>SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 150px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>(SIGN)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <p>BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BP324A | <p>CHECK BP323:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div> <p>ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>GRANTED <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div> <p>ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSED <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> </div> | → BP354 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BP325 | <p>Before measuring I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect blood pressure.</p> <p>Have you done any of the following within the past 30 minutes:</p> <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 style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Eaten anything?</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>b) Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine?</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>c) Smoked any tobacco product?</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>d) Conducted any physical activity or exercises that made you breathe harder than usual?</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 | a) Eaten anything? | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine? | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) Smoked any tobacco product? | 1 | 2 | 8 | d) Conducted any physical activity or exercises that made you breathe harder than usual? | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | a) Eaten anything? | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | b) Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine? | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | c) Smoked any tobacco product? | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | d) Conducted any physical activity or exercises that made you breathe harder than usual? | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP326 | <p>May I begin the process of measuring your blood pressure? I will begin by measuring the circumference of your arm to make sure that I use the right equipment.</p> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">BEFORE TAKING THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING, MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER.</p> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN CENTIMETERS.</p> | <p>ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETERS) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div></p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP327 | <p>USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR MODEL AND CUFF SIZE.</p> | <p>MODEL 767</p> <p>SMALL: 16 CM – 23 CM 1</p> <p>MEDIUM: 24 CM – 35 CM 2</p> <p>LARGE: 36 CM – 41 CM 3</p> <p>MODEL 789</p> <p>EXTRA LARGE: 42 CM – 60 CM 4</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP328 | <p>RECORD TIME OF FIRST BP READING</p> | <p>TIME <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> . <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div></p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP329 | <p>TAKE THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING.</p> <p>RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE.</p> <p>IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.</p> | <p>BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS</p> <p>SYSTOLIC <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div></p> <p>DIASTOLIC <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div></p> <p>REFUSED 994</p> <p>TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p> | → BP354 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP330 ND01 | <p>Before today, have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP331 ND02 | <p>Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?</p> | <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> | → BP335 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

| MAN 1 | | SKIP |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BP332 ND03 | In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension? | YES 1 NO 2 |
| BP333 ND04 | Has a doctor or other health worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure? | YES 1 NO 2 |
| BP334 ND05 | Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure? | YES 1 NO 2 |
| BP335 | CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | |
| BP336 | May I measure your blood pressure now? | YES 1 NO 2 → BP349 |
| BP337 | RECORD TIME OF SECOND BP READING | TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| BP338 | TAKE THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON. | BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996 → BP349 |
| BP339 | CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | |
| BP340 | May I measure your blood pressure now? | YES 1 NO 2 → BP348 |
| BP341 | RECORD TIME OF THIRD BP READING | TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| BP342 | TAKE THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON. | BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996 → BP348 |
| BP343 | RECORD AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND THE AVERAGE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP338 AND BP342: | |
| BP344 | BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP338: <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> | |
| BP345 | BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP342: <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> | |
| BP346 | RECORD THE SUM OF SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES. <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> SUM SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> SUM DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> | |
| BP347 | CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BY DIVIDING EACH OF THE SUMS IN BP346 BY 2. <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> | → BP351 |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

| | MAN 1 | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BP348 | <p>CHECK BP338:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN BP338</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>↓</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH RECORDED IN BP338</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>→</p> </div> </div> | BP350 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP349 | <p>CHECK BP329:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP329</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>↓</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH NOT RECORDED</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>→</p> </div> </div> | BP354 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP350 | <p>RECORD SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 60px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>DIASTOLIC</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 60px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BP351 | <p>USE THE TABLE TO DETERMINE THE CORRECT VALUE TO RECORD ON THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM:</p> <p>CIRCLE THE ROW WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP347 OR BP350.</p> <p>THEN CIRCLE THE COLUMN WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP347 OR BP350.</p> <p>THE VALUE IN THE CELL WHERE THE ROW AND THE COLUMN MEET WILL BE USED IN COMPLETING BP352.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE</th> <th colspan="6">AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>≤ 84</th> <th>85 - 89</th> <th>90 - 99</th> <th>100 - 109</th> <th>110 - 119</th> <th>≥ 120</th> </tr> <tr> <td>< 129</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130 - 139</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140 - 159</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160 - 179</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>180 - 209</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥ 210</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table> | | AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE | AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE | | | | | | | ≤ 84 | 85 - 89 | 90 - 99 | 100 - 109 | 110 - 119 | ≥ 120 | < 129 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 130 - 139 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 140 - 159 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 160 - 179 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 180 - 209 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | ≥ 210 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE | AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ≤ 84 | 85 - 89 | 90 - 99 | 100 - 109 | 110 - 119 | ≥ 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 129 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130 - 139 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140 - 159 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 160 - 179 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 180 - 209 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ≥ 210 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP352 | <p>CIRCLE THE VALUE FROM BP351 IN THE TABLE BELOW. CIRCLE THE SAME VALUE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM. READ ALOUD TO THE RESPONDENT THE REPORTING FORM INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RIGHT OF THAT NUMBER, THEN GIVE THE FORM TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THE RESPONDENT MAY HAVE.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">VALUE FROM BP351:</th> <th style="width: 40%;">RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:</th> <th style="width: 45%;">CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:</th> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">1</td> <td>ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td>24 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">2</td> <td>AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td>12 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">3</td> <td>ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td>2 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">4</td> <td>MODERATELY HIGH</td> <td>1 MONTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">5</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>7 DAYS</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">6</td> <td>VERY HIGH</td> <td>TODAY</td> </tr> </table> | | VALUE FROM BP351: | RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY: | CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN: | 1 | ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 24 MONTHS | 2 | AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 12 MONTHS | 3 | ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 2 MONTHS | 4 | MODERATELY HIGH | 1 MONTH | 5 | HIGH | 7 DAYS | 6 | VERY HIGH | TODAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VALUE FROM BP351: | RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY: | CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 24 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 2 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | MODERATELY HIGH | 1 MONTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | HIGH | 7 DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | VERY HIGH | TODAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP353 | <p>CHECK IF THE RESPONDENT RECEIVED THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM WITH WRITTEN RESULTS</p> | <p>REPORTING FORM RECEIVED 1</p> <p>NOT RECEIVED 2</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP354 | <p>IF ANOTHER MAN, GO TO 302 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE MEN, END.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

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| 300 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT: | HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE <input type="checkbox"/> | HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE <input type="checkbox"/> | → END |
| 301 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR "LIST ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS/BIOMARKERS". RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304 ON THIS PAGE AND SUBSEQUENT PAGES STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE LISTED. IF MORE THAN TWO MEN USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | | |
| | MAN 2 | | | SKIP |
| 302 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN. | NAME _____ LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | |
| 303 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR AGE: | 15-17 YEARS 1 18 YEARS AND ABOVE 2 | | |
| 304 | CHECK CAPI OUTPUT FOR MARITAL STATUS: | CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) 1 OTHER 2 | | |
| | | | | |
| 305 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996 | | } → 307 |
| 306 | WAS THE MAN WEARING ONLY LIGHTWEIGHT CLOTHING? | YES 1 NO 2 | | |
| 307 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. | CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | | } → 309 |
| 308 | WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? | YES 1 NO 2 | | |
| 309 | ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER (MEASURER). | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER | | |
| 310 | ENTER INTERVIEWER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. IF NO ASSISTANT MEASURER, ENTER 9999. | <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> INTERVIEWER NUMBER | | |
| 311 | TODAY'S DATE: | DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | | |
| 312 | CHECK 303: | AGE 15-17 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> | AGE 18 YEARS AND ABOVE <input type="checkbox"/> | → BP314 |
| 313 | CHECK 304: | OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> | CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) <input type="checkbox"/> | → BP317 |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

| | | | |
|--|-------|--|------|
| | MAN 2 | | SKIP |
|--|-------|--|------|

| ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| A D U L T R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T | BP314 | <p>I would like to measure your blood pressure. This will be done three times, with an interval of about five minutes between measurements. This is a harmless procedure. Blood pressure measurement is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart. The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you after the measurement process is completed. The results of blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. If your blood pressure is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. You can also decide at any time not to participate in the blood pressure measurement. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow me to measure your blood pressure?</p> | | |
| | BP315 | <p>CIRCLE THE CODE.</p> | <p>GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p> | } BP354 |
| | BP316 | <p>SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER.</p> | <p align="center">_____ (SIGN)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> </div> <p align="center">BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p> | → BP325 |

| | | |
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| BP317 | <p>RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.</p> | <p>NAME _____</p> <p align="center">LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> </div> |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| P A R E N T / R E S P O N S I B L E A D U L T C O N S E N T | BP318 | <p>I would like to measure (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s blood pressure. This will be done three times, with an interval of about five minutes between measurements. This is a harmless procedure. Blood pressure measurement is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart. The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you and (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) after the measurement process is completed. The results of blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. If (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s blood pressure is high, we will suggest that (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. You can also decide at any time not to participate in the blood pressure measurement. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test for (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow me to measure (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s blood pressure?</p> | | |
| | BP319 | <p>CIRCLE THE CODE.</p> | <p>GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p> | → BP354 |
| | BP320 | <p>SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER.</p> | <p align="center">_____ (SIGN)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 5px;"></div> </div> <p align="center">BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p> | |
| BP321 | <p>CHECK 319:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> CONSENT GRANTED <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> CONSENT REFUSED <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> | | → BP354 | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

| | | | |
|--|-------|--|------|
| | MAN 2 | | SKIP |
|--|-------|--|------|

| MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT | BP322 | <p>ASK ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FROM MINOR RESPONDENT:</p> <p>I would like to measure your blood pressure. This will be done three times, with an interval of about five minutes between measurements. This is a harmless procedure. Blood pressure measurement is used to find out if a person has high blood pressure. If not treated, high blood pressure may eventually cause serious damage to the heart. The results of this blood pressure measurement will be given to you after the measurement process is completed. The results of blood pressure measurement will be explained to you. If your blood pressure is high, we will suggest that you consult a health facility or doctor since we cannot provide any further testing or treatment during the survey. You can also decide at any time not to participate in the blood pressure measurement. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.</p> <p>Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow me to measure your blood pressure?</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BP323 | CIRCLE THE CODE. | GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BP324 | SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER. | <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ (SIGN) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BP324A | CHECK BP323: | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED </div> <div> ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | BP325 | <p>Before measuring I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect blood pressure.</p> <p>Have you done any of the following within the past 30 minutes:</p> <p>a) Eaten anything? b) Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine? c) Smoked any tobacco product? d) Conducted any physical activity or exercises that made you breathe harder than usual?</p> | <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 style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) EATEN</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>b) CAFFEINE</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>c) SMOKED</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>d) EXCERCISED</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 | a) EATEN | 1 | 2 | 8 | b) CAFFEINE | 1 | 2 | 8 | c) SMOKED | 1 | 2 | 8 | d) EXCERCISED | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | | YES | NO | DK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | a) EATEN | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | b) CAFFEINE | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | c) SMOKED | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | d) EXCERCISED | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP326 | <p>May I begin the process of measuring your blood pressure? I will begin by measuring the circumference of your arm to make sure that I use the right equipment.</p> <p>BEFORE TAKING THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING, MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER.</p> <p>RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN CENTIMETERS.</p> | <p>ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETERS)</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP327 | USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR MODEL AND CUFF SIZE. | <p>MODEL 767</p> <p>SMALL: 16 CM – 23 CM 1 MEDIUM: 24 CM – 35 CM 2 LARGE: 36 CM – 41 CM 3</p> <p>MODEL 789</p> <p>EXTRA LARGE: 42 CM – 60 CM 4</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP328 | RECORD TIME OF FIRST BP READING | <p>TIME <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> . <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div></p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP329 | <p>TAKE THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING.</p> <p>RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE.</p> <p>IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON.</p> | <p>BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS</p> <p>SYSTOLIC <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div></p> <p>DIASTOLIC <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div></p> <p>REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP330 ND01 | Before today, have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker? | YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP331 ND02 | Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

| MAN 2 | | SKIP |
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| BP332 ND03 | In the past 12 months, have you been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have high blood pressure or hypertension? | YES 1 NO 2 |
| BP333 ND04 | Has a doctor or other health worker prescribed medication to control your blood pressure? | YES 1 NO 2 |
| BP334 ND05 | Are you taking medication to control your blood pressure? | YES 1 NO 2 |
| BP335 | CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | |
| BP336 | May I measure your blood pressure now? | YES 1 NO 2 |
| BP337 | RECORD TIME OF SECOND BP READING | TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| BP338 | TAKE THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON. | BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996 |
| BP339 | CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT | |
| BP340 | May I measure your blood pressure now? | YES 1 NO 2 |
| BP341 | RECORD TIME OF THIRD BP READING | TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| BP342 | TAKE THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO MEASURE THE RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE, RECORD THE REASON. | BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996 |
| BP343 | RECORD AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE OF THE SYSTOLIC AND THE AVERAGE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP338 AND BP342: | |
| BP344 | BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP338: <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> | |
| BP345 | BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP342: <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> | |
| BP346 | RECORD THE SUM OF SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES. <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> SUM SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> SUM DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> | |
| BP347 | CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BY DIVIDING EACH OF THE SUMS IN BP346 BY 2. <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> | <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 10px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> |

→ BP349

→ BP349

→ BP348

→ BP348

→ BP351

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

| | MAN 2 | SKIP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BP348 | <p>CHECK BP338:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN BP338</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>↓</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH RECORDED IN BP338</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>→</p> </div> </div> | BP350 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP349 | <p>CHECK BP329:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP329</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>↓</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH NOT RECORDED</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>→</p> </div> </div> | BP354 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP350 | <p>RECORD SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 60px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>DIASTOLIC</p> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 60px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BP351 | <p>USE THE TABLE TO DETERMINE THE CORRECT VALUE TO RECORD ON THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM:</p> <p>CIRCLE THE ROW WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP347 OR BP350.</p> <p>THEN CIRCLE THE COLUMN WHICH INCLUDES THE VALUE OF THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP347 OR BP350.</p> <p>THE VALUE IN THE CELL WHERE THE ROW AND THE COLUMN MEET WILL BE USED IN COMPLETING BP352.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE</th> <th colspan="6">AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>≤ 84</th> <th>85 - 89</th> <th>90 - 99</th> <th>100 - 109</th> <th>110 - 119</th> <th>≥ 120</th> </tr> <tr> <td>< 129</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130 - 139</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140 - 159</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160 - 179</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>180 - 209</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥ 210</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table> | | AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE | AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE | | | | | | | ≤ 84 | 85 - 89 | 90 - 99 | 100 - 109 | 110 - 119 | ≥ 120 | < 129 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 130 - 139 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 140 - 159 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 160 - 179 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 180 - 209 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | ≥ 210 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE | AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ≤ 84 | 85 - 89 | 90 - 99 | 100 - 109 | 110 - 119 | ≥ 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| < 129 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130 - 139 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140 - 159 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 160 - 179 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 180 - 209 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ≥ 210 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP352 | <p>CIRCLE THE VALUE FROM BP351 IN THE TABLE BELOW. CIRCLE THE SAME VALUE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM. READ ALOUD TO THE RESPONDENT THE REPORTING FORM INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RIGHT OF THAT NUMBER, THEN GIVE THE FORM TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS THE RESPONDENT MAY HAVE.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">VALUE FROM BP351:</th> <th style="width: 40%;">RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:</th> <th style="width: 45%;">CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:</th> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">1</td> <td>ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td>24 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">2</td> <td>AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td>12 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">3</td> <td>ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td>2 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">4</td> <td>MODERATELY HIGH</td> <td>1 MONTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">5</td> <td>HIGH</td> <td>7 DAYS</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">6</td> <td>VERY HIGH</td> <td>TODAY</td> </tr> </table> | | VALUE FROM BP351: | RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY: | CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN: | 1 | ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 24 MONTHS | 2 | AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 12 MONTHS | 3 | ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 2 MONTHS | 4 | MODERATELY HIGH | 1 MONTH | 5 | HIGH | 7 DAYS | 6 | VERY HIGH | TODAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VALUE FROM BP351: | RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY: | CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 24 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 12 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE | 2 MONTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | MODERATELY HIGH | 1 MONTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | HIGH | 7 DAYS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | VERY HIGH | TODAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP353 | <p>CHECK IF THE RESPONDENT RECEIVED THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM WITH WRITTEN RESULTS</p> | <p>REPORTING FORM RECEIVED 1</p> <p>NOT RECEIVED 2</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BP354 | <p>IF ANOTHER MAN, GO TO 302 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE MEN, END.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[illegible]

2022 NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 REMEASUREMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

NEPAL
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION

| IDENTIFICATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| NAME AND CODE OF DISTRICT _____ | <table border="1" style="float: right; text-align: center;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAME AND CODE OF GAUNPALIKA/MUNICIPALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WARD NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ | <table border="1" style="float: right; text-align: center;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CLUSTER NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD NUMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BIOMARKER SPECIALIST VISITS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DATE | _____ | _____ | _____ | DAY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BIOMARKER SPECIALIST'S NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | MONTH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | YEAR | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2 0 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEXT VISIT: DATE | _____ | _____ | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TIME | _____ | _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BIOMARKER SPECIALIST OBSERVATIONS | | | | TOTAL CHILDREN TO REMEASURE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 </div> <div> LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** </div> <div> NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** </div> <div> TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div> LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH </div> <div> **LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHILI 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TEAM | TEAM SUPERVISOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUMBER | NAME | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

REMEASUREMENT OF WEIGHT AND HEIGHT FOR SELECTED CHILDREN AGE 0-4

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 101 | CHECK CAPI REPORT FOR CHILDREN SELECTED FOR REMEASUREMENT. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR THE FIRST CHILD SELECTED FOR REMEASUREMENT IN QUESTION 102 ON THIS PAGE. IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD IS SELECTED IN A HOUSEHOLD, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). | | |
| | CHILD TO REMEASURE | SKIP | |
| 102 | CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. | NAME _____ | |
| | | LINE NUMBER <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> | |
| 103 | CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD DATE OF BIRTH OF CHILD. | DAY <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> MONTH <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> YEAR <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> | |
| 104 | CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD CHILD'S AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT. | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> | |
| 105 | CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> | → 116 | |
| 106 | WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS. | KG..... <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | → 108 |
| 107 | WAS THE CHILD MINIMALLY DRESSED? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 108 | HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS. IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS, MEASURE LYING DOWN. IF CHILD IS AGE 2, 3, OR 4 YEARS, MEASURE STANDING UP. | CM..... <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 | → 113 |
| 109 | WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP? | LYING DOWN..... 1 STANDING UP 2 | |
| 110 | CHECK 104 AND 109: BASED ON CHILD'S AGE, WAS CORRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE FOLLOWED? | YES 1 NO 2 | → 112 |
| 111 | IF CHILD IS AGE 0-1 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED STANDING UP? IF CHILD IS AGE 2-4 YEARS: WHY WAS (NAME) MEASURED LYING DOWN? <hr/> <hr/> | | |
| 112 | WAS THE RECORDED MEASUREMENT INTERFERED WITH BY BRAIDED OR ORNAMENTED HAIR? | YES 1 NO 2 | |
| 113 | ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST'S NUMBER. | <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER | |
| 114 | ENTER INTERVIEWER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER. | <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> INTERVIEWER NUMBER | |
| 115 | TODAY'S DATE: | DAY <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> MONTH <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> YEAR <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"></div> | |
| 116 | IF ANOTHER CHILD, GO TO 102 IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, END INTERVIEW. | | |

2022 NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

NEPAL
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION

LANGUAGE OF
QUESTIONNAIRE **ENGLISH**

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--|--|--|--|
| 100 | What is your name? | NAME _____ | | | | | |
| 101 | RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER | NUMBER <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| INSTRUCTIONS Information on all NDHS field workers is collected as part of the NDHS survey. Please fill out the questions below. The information you provide will be part of the survey data file; however, your name will be removed and will not be part of the data file. Thank you for providing the information needed. | | | | | | | |
| 102 | In which province do you live? | PROVINCE NO 1 01 MADHESH 02 BAGMATI 03 GANDAKI 04 LUMBINI 05 KARNALI 06 SUDURPASCHIM 07 | | | | | |
| 103 | Do you live in a city (metropolitan or sub-metropolitan), town (municipality), or rural area (gaunpalika)? | CITY (METROPOLITAN OR SUB-METROPOLITAN) 1 TOWN (MUNICIPALITY) 2 RURAL AREA (GAUNPALIKA) 3 | | | | | |
| 104 | How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. | AGE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 105 | Are you male or female? | MALE 1 FEMALE 2 | | | | | |
| 106 | What is your current marital status? | CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 LIVING WITH A MAN/WOMAN 2 WIDOWED 3 DIVORCED 4 SEPARATED 5 NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN/WOMAN 6 | | | | | |
| 107 | How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN. | LIVING CHILDREN <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 108 | Have you ever had a child who died? | YES 1 NO 2 | | | | | |
| 110 | What is the highest grade you have completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE GRADE, RECORD '00'. | GRADE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 111 | What is your religion? | HINDU 01 BUDDHIST 02 MUSLIM 03 KIRAT 04 CHRISTIAN 05 NO RELIGION 95 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 112 | What is your ethnicity? | HILL BRAHMIN 01 HILL CHHETRI 02 TERAI BRAHMIN/CHETTRI 03 OTHER TERAJ CASTE 04 HILL DALIT 05 TERAI DALIT 06 NEWAR 07 HILL JANAJATI 08 TERAI JANAJATI 09 MUSLIM 10 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 113 | What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK. | NEPALI A MAITHILI B BHOJPURI C THARU D NEWARI E TAMANG F OTHER X (SPECIFY) | |
| 114 | What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)? | NEPALI 01 MAITHILI 02 BHOJPURI 03 THARU 04 NEWARI 05 TAMANG 06 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY) | |
| 115 | Have you ever worked on: a) NDHS prior to this survey? c) any other survey prior to this survey? | YES NO a) NDHS 1 2 c) OTHER SURVEY 1 2 | |
| 116 | Were you already working for New ERA at the time you were employed to work on this DHS? | YES 1 NO 3 | → 118 |
| 117 | Are you a permanent or temporary employee of New ERA? | PERMANENT 1 TEMPORARY 2 | |
| 118 | If you have comments, please write them here. _____ _____ | | |

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements. | DHSprogram.com |  | |
| STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators. | Statcompiler.com |  | |
| DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows). | Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store |  | |
| DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data and search our archive of FAQs. | userforum.DHSprogram.com |  | |
| Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and How to Read DHS Tables. | www.youtube.com/DHSProgram |  | |
| Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis. | DHSprogram.com/Data |  | |
| Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS). | spatialdata.DHSprogram.com |  | |
| Learning Hub – Access online courses for independent learning and workshop participation, communities of practice, and other training resources. | Learning.DHSprogram.com |  | |
| GitHub – Open access to Stata, SPSS and R code for DHS indicators for public use. | Github.com/DHSprogram |  | |
| Social Media – Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through: |  Twitter www.twitter.com/DHSprogram |  | |
|  Facebook www.facebook.com/DHSprogram |  |  LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/company/dhs-program |  |
|  YouTube www.youtube.com/DHSprogram |  |  Blog Blog.DHSprogram.com |  |

