

Nepal



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Health Survey

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New ERA
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मोहन बहादुर बस्नेत
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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

Mr. Mohan Bahadur Basnet
Minister,
Ministry of Health and Population



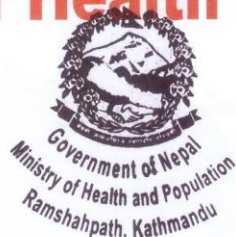
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
PREFACE

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.


Dr. Roshan Pokhrel
Secretary


Ms. Dev Kumari Guragain
Secretary



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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.

Dr. Tanka Prasad Barakoti
Add. Health Secretary

Dr. Bikash Devkota
Add. Health Secretary

Dr. Sangita Kausal Mishra
Add. Health Secretary

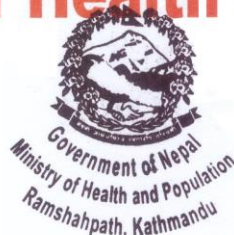


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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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.

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11.06.2022

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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

Wealth Quintile	Percentage of C-sections
Lowest (Poorest)	6%
Second	11%
Middle	18%
Fourth	25%
Highest (Wealthiest)	38%

Figure 9.8 Assistance during delivery

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

Provider	Percentage
Nurse/ANM	41%
Doctor	39%
Relative/other	10%
TBA	8%
H AJAHW	1%
FCHV	1%
No one	1%

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

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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:

a) 48.9% of women age 15–49 in Nepal do not access any of three media at least once a week.

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).

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.

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.

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).

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.

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 with diarrhea	Number of children	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	3 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.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents
Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	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			DHS table number
	Urban	Rural	Total	
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		Total	DHS table number
	Male	Female		
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			DHS table number
	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			
		Urban	Rural	Total	
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.

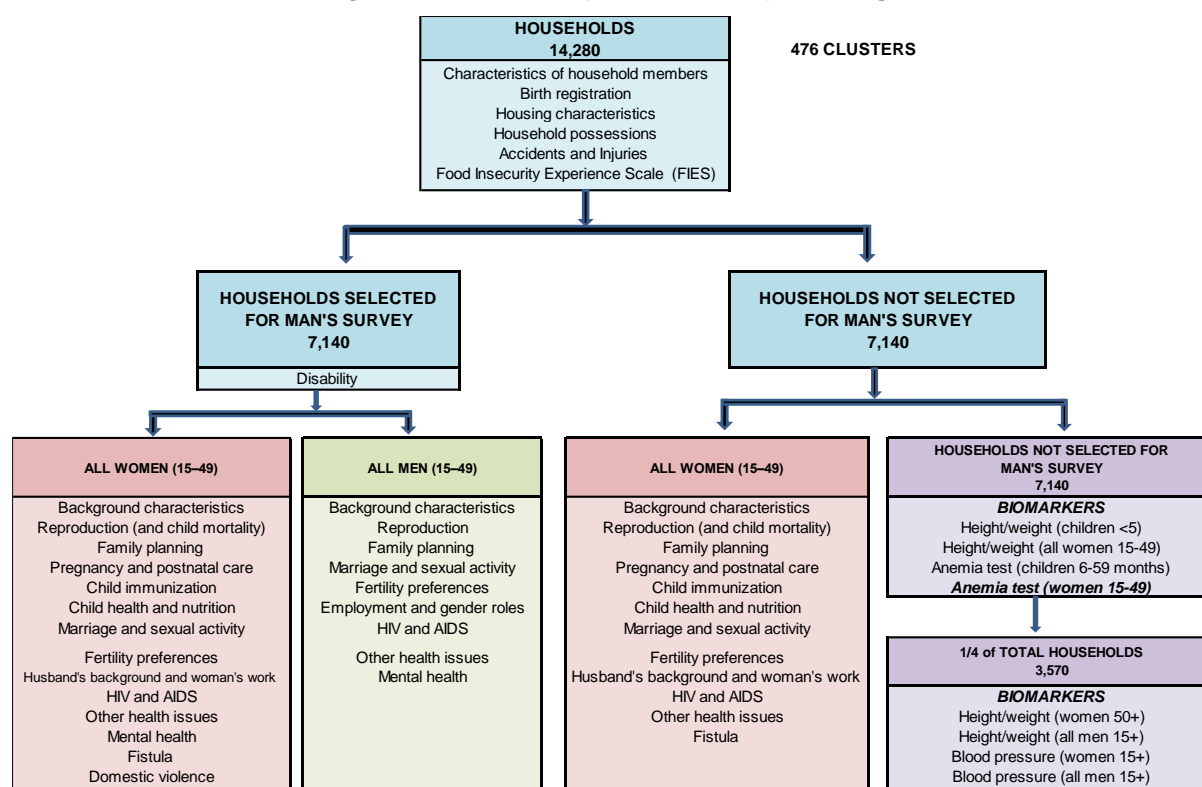
In September 2015, Nepal's Constituent Assembly declared changes in the administrative units and reclassified urban and rural areas in the country. Nepal is divided into seven provinces: Koshi Province, Madhesh Province, Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, Lumbini Province, Karnali Province, and Sudurpashchim 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 Bhojpuri. 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**).

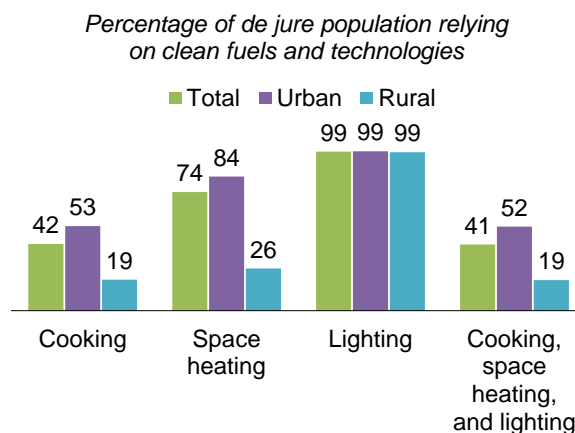
2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

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

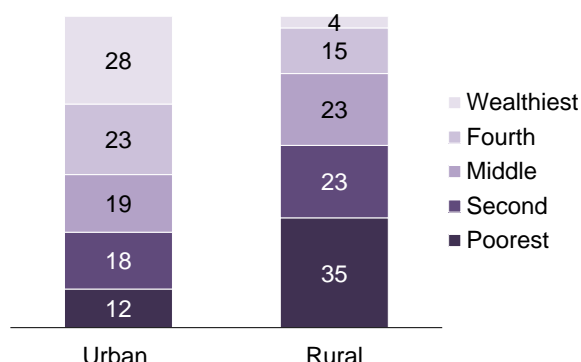
Table 2.6 presents data on wealth quintiles and the Gini coefficient according to residence, ecological zone, and province. The Gini coefficient, a statistical measure of economic inequality in a given population, measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households 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**).

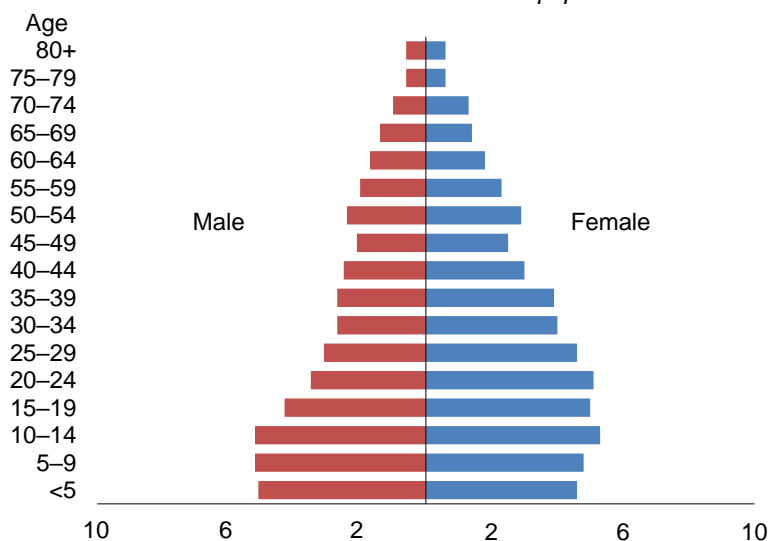
Trends: The proportion of children with one or both parents dead has declined slightly since 2006, from 5% to 4%.

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.

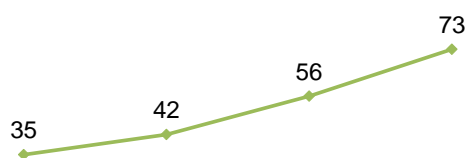
Trends: Birth registration has increased substantially over time, from 35% in 2006 and 42% in 2011 to 56% in 2016 and 73% in 2022 (**Figure 2.4**).

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

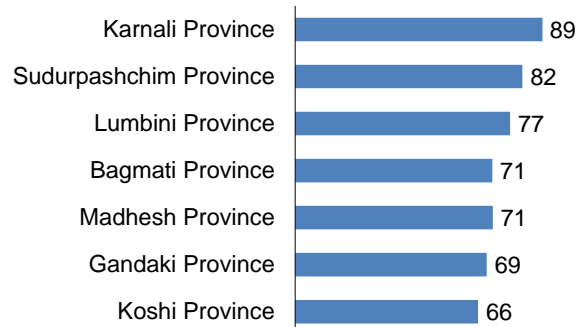
Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



Year	Percentage
2006 NDHS	35
2011 NDHS	42
2016 NDHS	56
2022 NDHS	73

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.

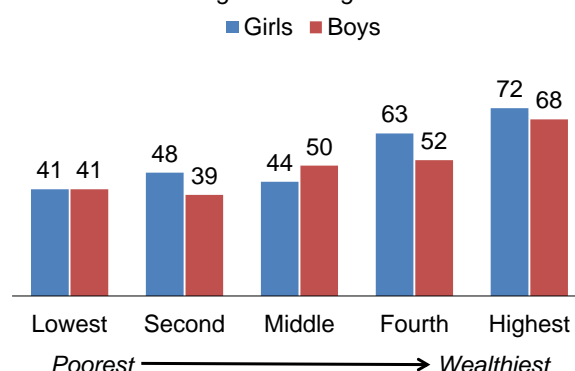
Patterns by background characteristics

- 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**
- **Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.8 Household composition**
- **Table 2.9 Children’s living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.12 School attendance ratios**
- **Table 2.13 Participation rate in organized learning**
- **Table 2.14 Household possession of mosquito nets**
- **Table 2.15 Source of insecticide-treated mosquito nets**
- **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						
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						
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						
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	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage 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.

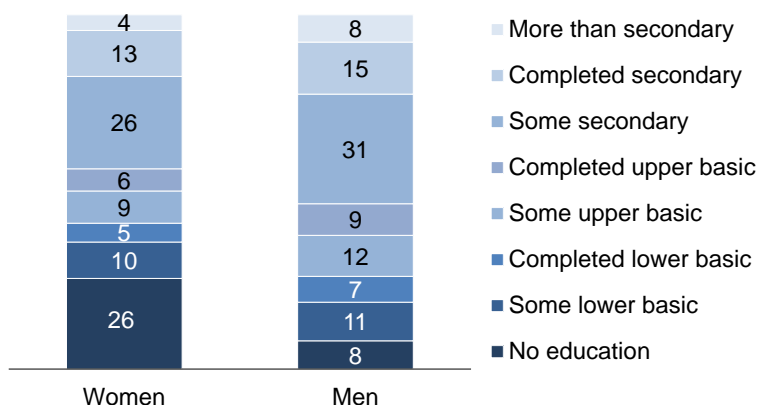
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

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

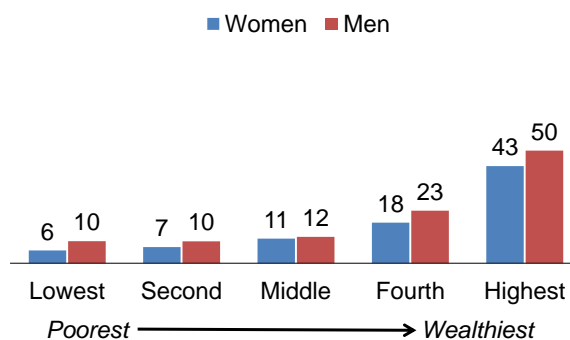


Patterns by background characteristics

- 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**).

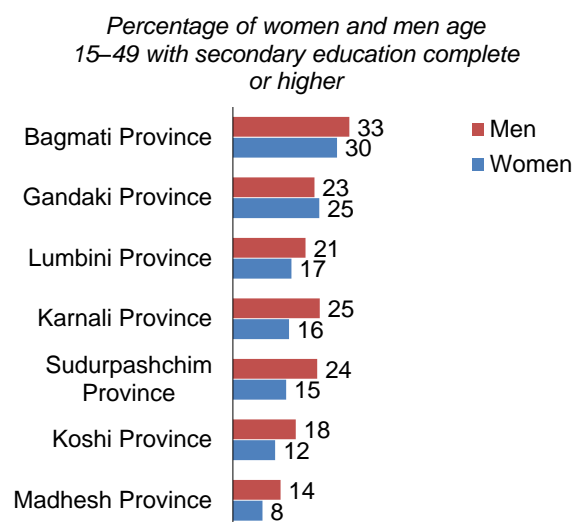
Figure 3.2 Secondary education by household wealth

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



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

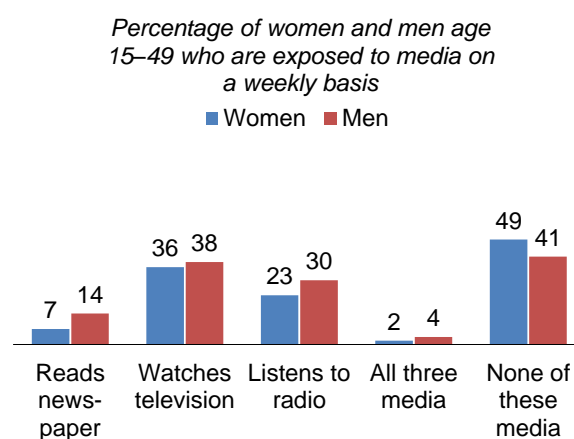
Use of the Internet

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



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

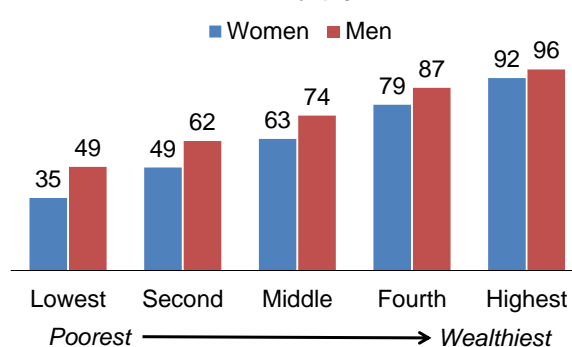
compared with 49% and 41%, respectively, in 2022. In contrast, use of the internet in the past 12 months has vastly increased, from 23% to 65% among women and from 47% to 76% among men.

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.

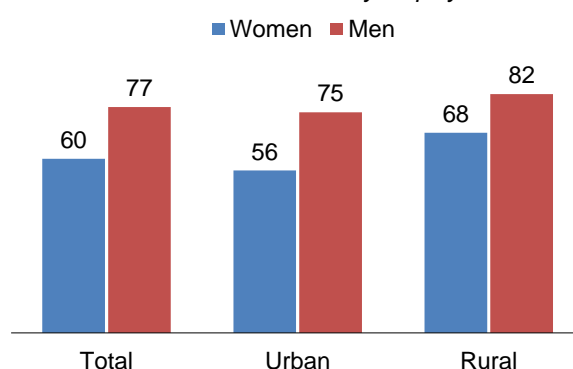
Patterns by background characteristics

- 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

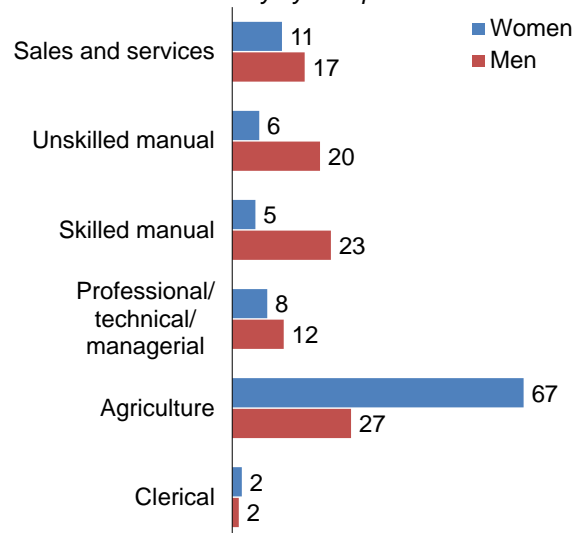
A higher proportion of women are engaged in agriculture than men (67% versus 27%). Only 8% of women and 12% of men are engaged in professional/technical/managerial jobs, and 11% of women and 17% of men work in sales and services (**Figure 3.7** and **Tables 3.8.1** and **3.8.2**).

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

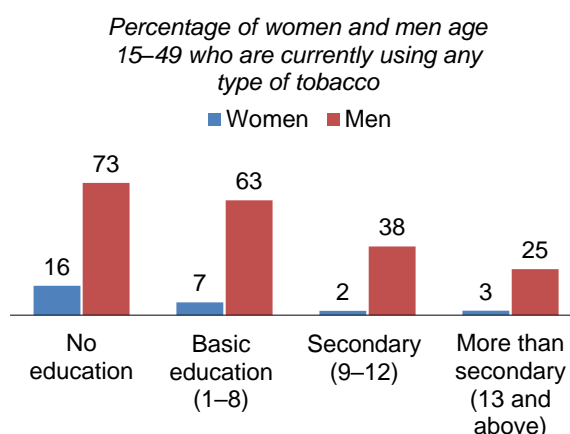
More men than women use tobacco. Twenty-eight percent of men smoke tobacco, as compared with 5% of women. Among both women and men who smoke tobacco, cigarettes are most common (4% and 27%, respectively) (**Tables 3.11.1 and 3.11.2**). Seventeen percent of men smoke on a daily basis, while 11% smoke 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



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 in 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).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

- **Table 3.1** Background characteristics of respondents
- **Table 3.2.1** Educational attainment: Women
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- **Table 3.3.1** Literacy: Women
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- **Table 3.7.1** Employment status: Women
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- **Table 3.21.2** Knowledge concerning tuberculosis: Men

- **Table 3.22.1** **Diagnosis of and treatment for tuberculosis: Women**
- **Table 3.22.2** **Diagnosis of and treatment for tuberculosis: Men**
- **Table 3.23** **Source of treatment for TB**
- **Table 3.24.1** **Knowledge about COVID-19: Women**
- **Table 3.24.2** **Knowledge about COVID-19: Men**
- **Table 3.25** **Source of knowledge on COVID-19**

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	No schooling, lower basic, upper basic, or secondary school					Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	Higher than secondary schooling	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) use² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes³ 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					Total	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			
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				Total	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		
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							Total	Number of women who consumed any alcohol in the past month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more			
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							Total	Number of men who consumed any alcohol in the past month
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more			
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				Total	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				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				Total	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				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								
Urban	96.0	2,493	59.8	17.6	39.7	44.0	92.7	2,393
Rural	95.7	1,640	62.0	17.2	41.4	46.2	92.9	1,570
Madhesh Province								
Urban	96.4	853	55.6	18.3	36.4	39.8	92.4	823
Rural	94.9	3,010	57.6	15.0	40.2	51.4	90.3	2,856
Bagmati Province								
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
Gandaki Province								
Urban	96.3	3,062	63.3	25.2	50.3	50.1	92.8	2,950
Rural	97.9	2,464	67.0	27.2	51.7	53.6	93.1	2,412
Lumbini Province								
Urban	89.9	599	46.9	16.2	44.3	34.2	91.4	538
Rural	97.7	1,401	62.0	19.6	52.2	50.3	92.0	1,369
Karnali Province								
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
Sudurpashchim Province								
Urban	94.5	2,691	62.2	15.1	46.6	51.0	90.3	2,544
Rural	95.6	1,553	63.2	16.4	44.7	51.9	91.7	1,485
Karnali Province								
Urban	93.1	1,138	60.8	13.3	49.1	49.7	88.3	1,059
Rural	90.4	909	48.2	15.2	53.2	48.7	86.2	822
Sudurpashchim Province								
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								
Urban	90.6	1,279	67.6	24.5	51.9	62.6	94.0	1,159
Rural	91.9	796	67.5	23.1	51.8	62.3	93.5	732
Education								
No education	88.3	484	67.8	27.1	52.1	63.1	94.8	427
Basic education (1–8)								
Lower basic education (1–5)	89.2	3,796	51.7	15.7	43.1	44.1	90.4	3,385
Upper basic education (6–8)	94.1	4,595	57.0	17.4	43.2	47.1	90.6	4,324
Secondary (9–12)	92.7	2,314	56.2	17.7	43.8	47.4	90.9	2,144
Lower secondary (9–10)	95.6	2,281	57.7	17.0	42.7	46.8	90.4	2,180
Higher secondary (11–12)	98.8	5,798	66.3	20.2	48.5	54.3	92.6	5,728
More than secondary (13 and above)	98.4	3,270	63.1	18.2	45.0	51.5	92.3	3,217
Total	99.3	2,529	70.5	22.7	53.0	57.9	93.0	2,511
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	100.0	656	82.9	32.7	62.6	71.5	93.1	656
Second	88.8	2,628	47.8	16.4	41.1	41.3	88.4	2,334
Middle	93.8	2,857	53.7	14.9	43.7	44.3	91.5	2,679
Fourth	95.1	3,028	57.5	15.2	44.0	48.0	90.6	2,879
Highest	97.0	3,197	64.7	20.1	47.0	53.6	93.1	3,101
Total	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											
Urban	87.8	826	11.3	37.8	9.0	41.9	725	1.6	826	*	13
Rural	89.1	574	11.3	37.9	8.7	42.1	511	1.7	574	*	10
Madhesh Province											
Urban	84.8	252	11.3	37.6	9.6	41.4	214	1.3	252	*	3
Rural	78.6	967	15.4	25.4	27.3	31.9	760	1.2	967	*	12
Bagmati Province											
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
Gandaki Province											
Urban	90.2	1,191	6.5	39.6	15.2	38.8	1,074	1.9	1,191	*	23
Rural	90.1	1,006	6.7	40.4	14.8	38.1	906	1.9	1,006	*	19
Lumbini Province											
Urban	90.8	185	5.2	35.0	17.5	42.4	168	2.2	185	*	4
Rural	97.2	378	18.0	48.9	17.2	15.9	367	1.7	378	*	6
Karnali Province											
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
Sudurpashchim Province											
Urban	93.4	795	9.6	37.5	19.6	33.3	742	2.3	795	*	18
Rural	95.3	455	9.9	36.5	19.4	34.2	434	2.3	455	*	11
Other											
Urban	90.9	340	9.2	39.0	19.8	32.0	309	2.2	340	*	7
Rural	94.0	259	20.0	53.1	16.7	10.2	244	1.3	259	*	3
Sudurpashchim Province											
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
Other											
Urban	91.6	332	6.0	46.4	20.8	26.8	304	1.2	332	*	4
Rural	91.4	221	6.9	46.4	17.2	29.5	202	1.6	221	*	3
Other											
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

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

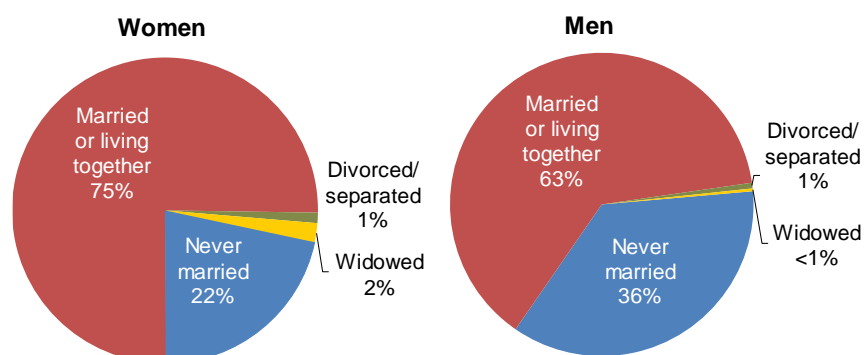
Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey. In this report, the terms currently in union and currently married are used interchangeably except where noted.

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

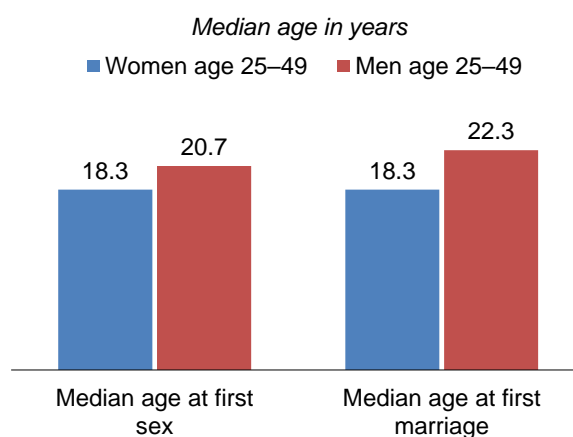
The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25–49 is 18.3 years, while the median age among men is 20.7 years. On average, women have their first sexual intercourse 2.4 years earlier than men, primarily because women marry earlier than men (Table 4.6).

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

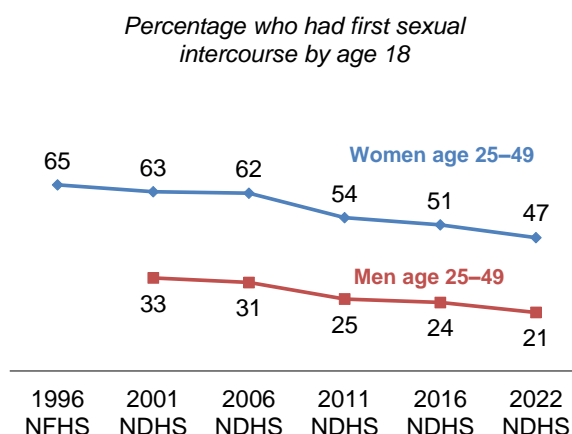
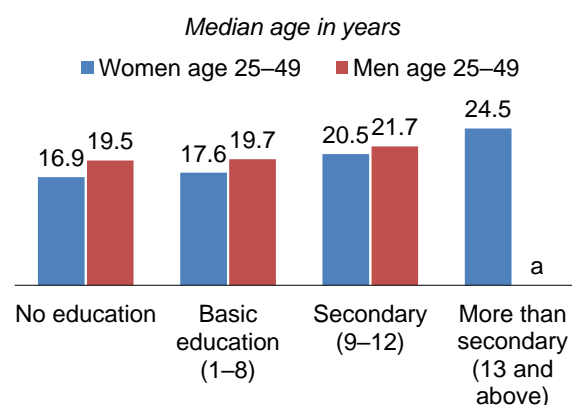


Figure 4.4 Women’s and men’s median age at first intercourse by education



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

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	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

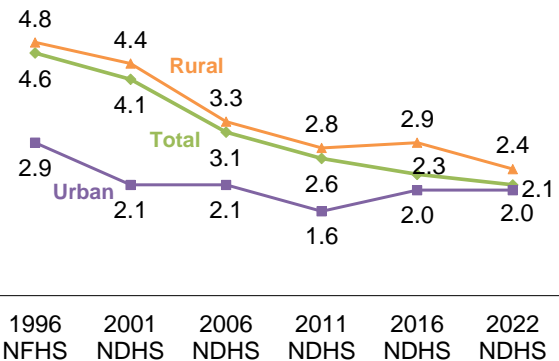


Figure 5.2 Trends in age-specific fertility

Births per 1,000 women

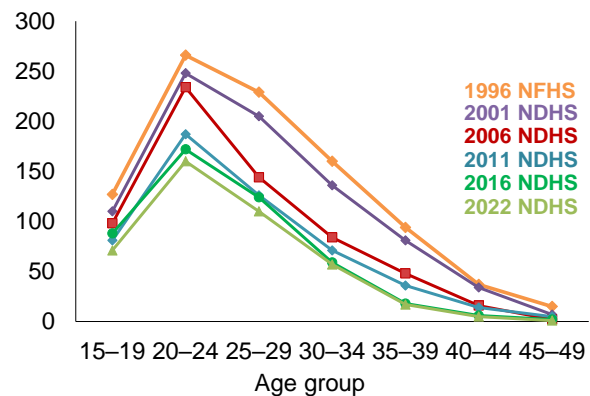
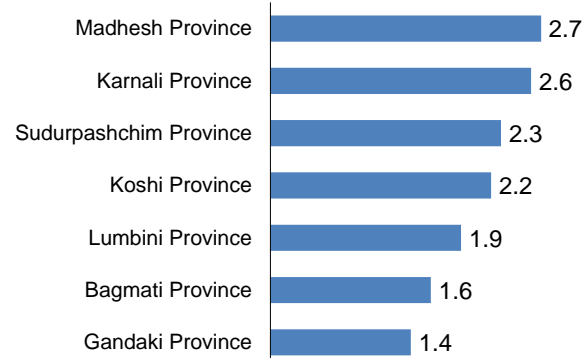


Figure 5.3 Fertility by province

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



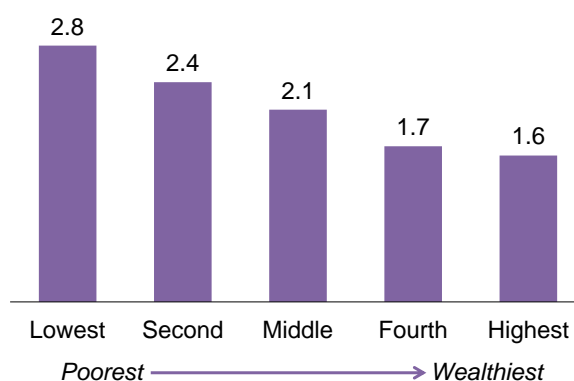
- The TFR also decreases with increasing household wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile, on average, have 2.8 children, while women in the highest wealth quintile have 1.6 children (**Figure 5.4**).

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

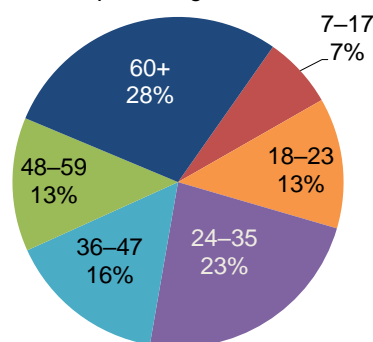
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

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.

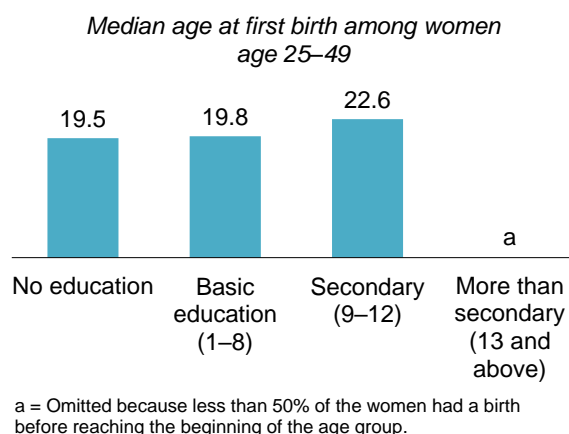
Trends: The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 has increased by almost 1 year since 1996, from 19.8 years to 20.6 years. The proportion of women age 20–24 who have given birth by age 20 has declined since 1996, with a sharp dip between 2006 and 2011 (from 49% to 39%) and to 36% in 2022.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

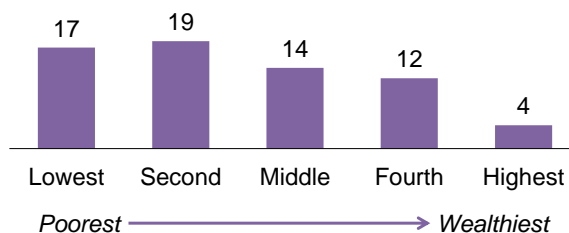
In Nepal, 14% of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant, 10% have had a live birth, and 2% have had a pregnancy loss (**Table 5.12**). Two percent each of women and men age 15–19 had sexual intercourse before age 15. Three percent of women age 15–19 were married by age 15, and 1% had been pregnant by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

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



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)

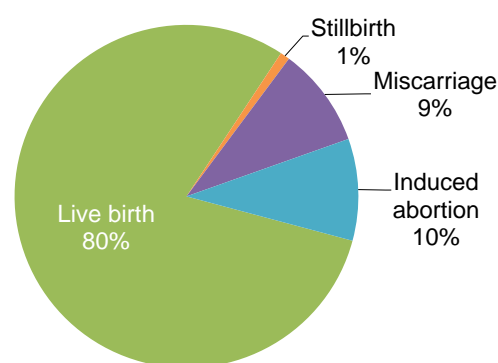
Induced abortion: a pregnancy that was voluntarily ended

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.

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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	Mean 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

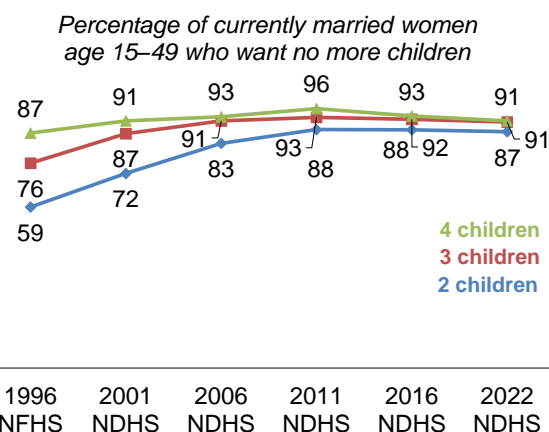
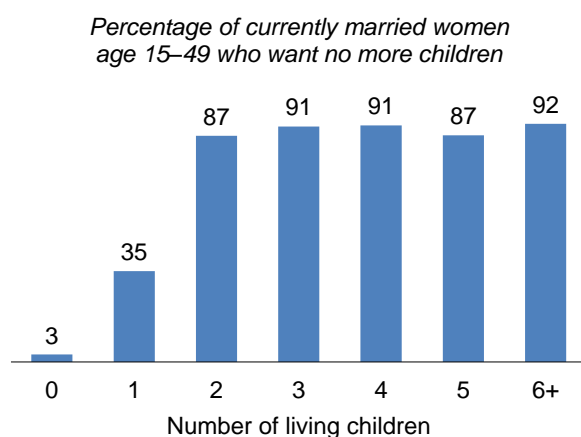


Figure 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children



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.

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

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size

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

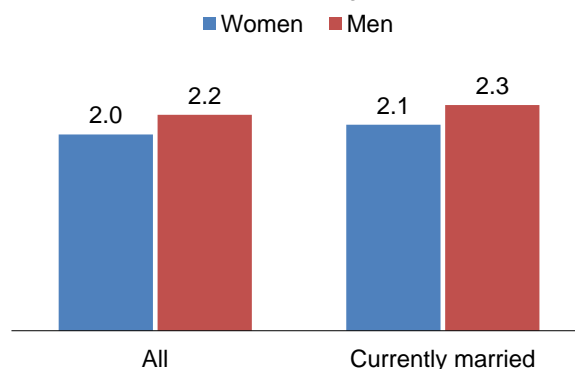
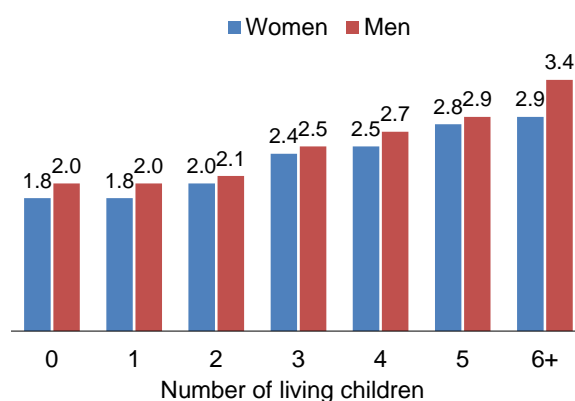


Figure 6.4 Ideal family size by number of living children

Mean ideal number of children



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

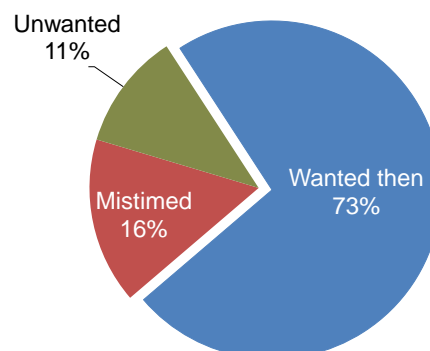
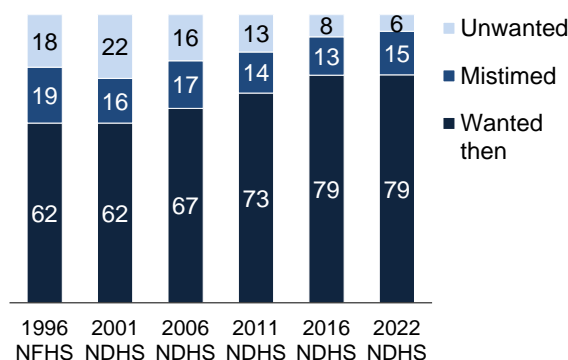


Figure 6.6 Trends in fertility planning status

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.

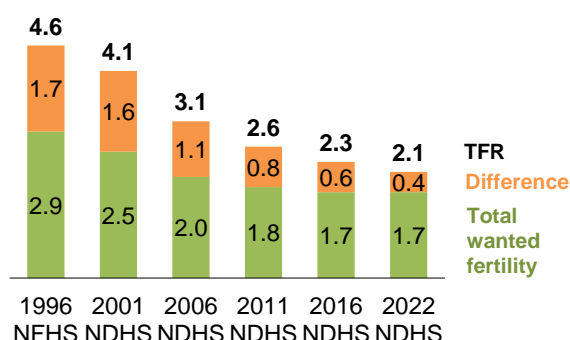
Sample: Women age 15–49

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).

Figure 6.7 Trends in wanted and actual fertility

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



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).

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+	
WOMEN¹								
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
MEN⁵								
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
MEN³								
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 birth²					
<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

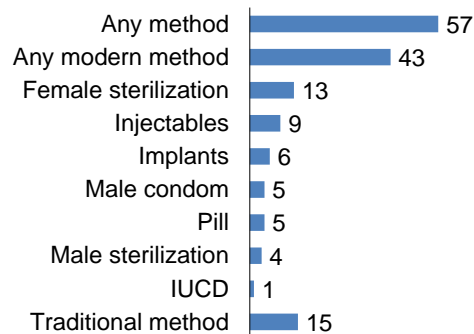
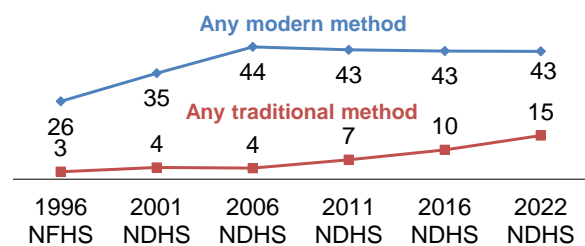


Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

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

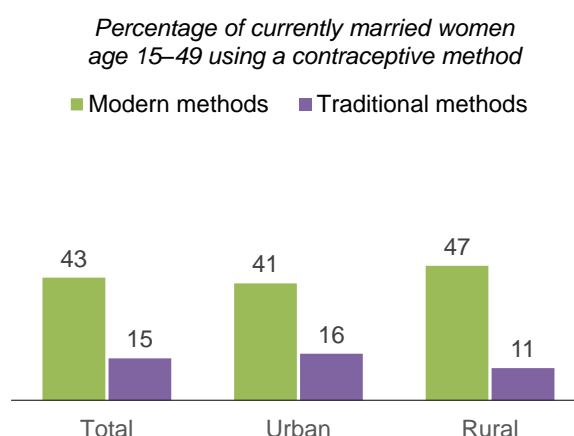
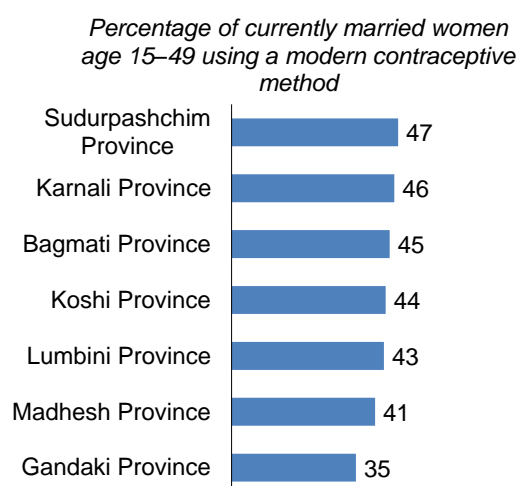


Figure 7.4 Modern contraceptive use by province



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**).

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

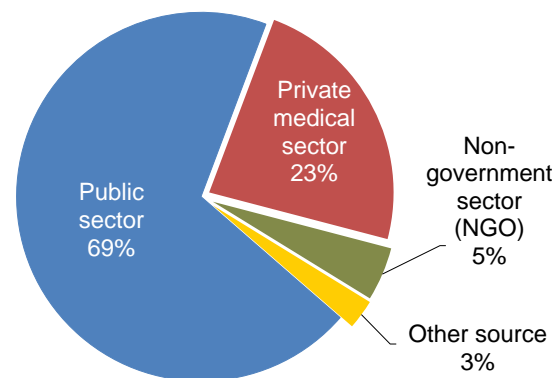
Informed choice is a necessary component of family planning programs. Family planning providers are expected to inform all potential users of the possible side effects of the methods and what they should do if they encounter any of these side effects. This information both assists the user in coping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

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



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.

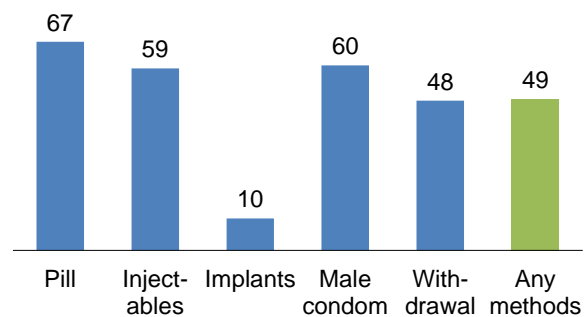
Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey experienced by women who are currently age 15–49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

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

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by need for family planning

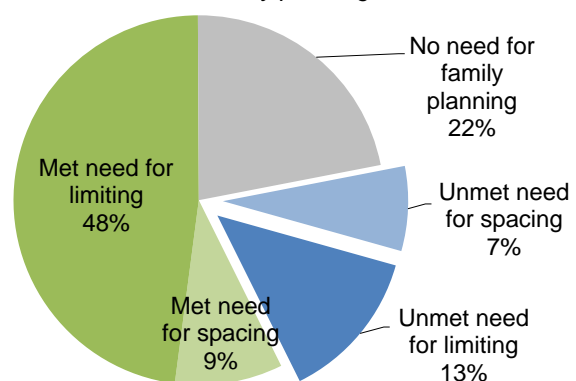
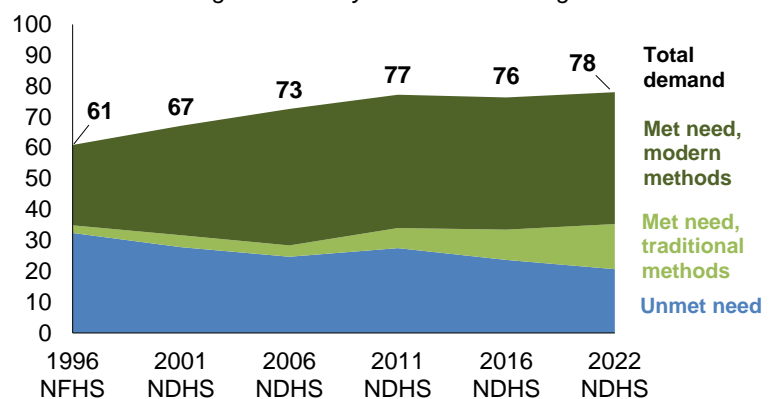


Figure 7.8 Trends in demand for family planning

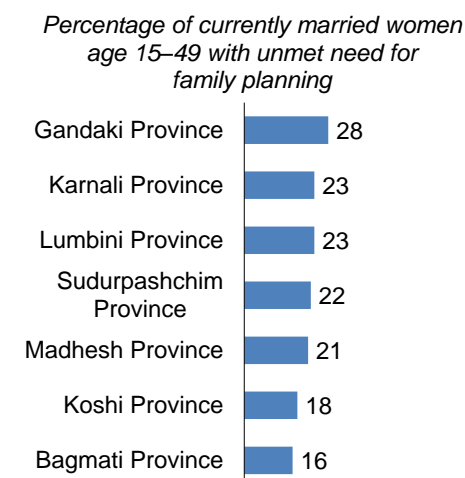
Percentage of currently married women age 15–49



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
- **Table 7.11** Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates
- **Table 7.12** Reasons for discontinuation
- **Table 7.13.1** Need and demand for family planning among currently married women
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- **Table 7.14** Decision making about family planning

- **Table 7.15** **Decision making about family planning by background characteristics**
- **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	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Other ¹		Rhythm	Withdrawal	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								Traditional method			Total	Number of women	
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUCD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Other ¹	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal			Not currently using
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	46.3	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												
Urban	6.0	7.3	13.3	9.4	37.8	47.2	15.4	45.1	60.5	2,493	78.0	55.3
Rural	6.0	6.9	12.8	9.4	38.5	47.9	15.3	45.4	60.8	1,640	78.9	54.5
Madhesh Province												
Urban	6.2	8.1	14.3	9.4	36.3	45.7	15.6	44.4	60.0	853	76.2	57.0
Rural	8.0	9.1	17.1	3.6	36.3	39.9	11.6	45.4	57.0	3,010	70.0	58.1
Bagmati Province												
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
Gandaki Province												
Urban	3.0	8.3	11.3	9.9	37.2	47.1	12.9	45.5	58.4	3,062	80.7	54.8
Rural	2.5	8.5	11.1	10.6	35.6	46.2	13.1	44.1	57.2	2,464	80.7	52.2
Lumbini Province												
Urban	5.1	7.1	12.2	7.0	44.1	51.1	12.1	51.2	63.3	599	80.7	64.4
Rural	5.6	15.4	21.0	5.4	33.5	39.0	11.1	48.9	60.0	1,401	64.9	44.3
Karnali Province												
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
Sudurpashchim Province												
Urban	5.2	12.4	17.6	7.6	35.7	43.3	12.8	48.1	60.9	2,691	71.2	54.4
Rural	5.3	11.3	16.6	8.7	33.6	42.4	14.1	44.9	59.0	1,553	71.8	51.2
Education												
No education	4.9	13.9	18.8	6.1	38.5	44.6	11.1	52.4	63.4	1,138	70.4	58.6
Basic education (1–8)	6.4	11.3	17.8	6.0	36.5	42.6	12.5	47.9	60.4	909	70.6	58.8
Lower basic education (1–5)	6.1	10.5	16.6	6.1	36.9	43.0	12.2	47.4	59.6	507	72.2	58.0
Upper basic education (6–8)	6.8	12.4	19.3	6.0	36.1	42.0	12.8	48.5	61.3	402	68.6	59.7
Secondary (9–12)	5.4	11.2	16.6	7.0	38.0	45.0	12.4	49.2	61.6	1,279	73.1	58.9
Lower secondary (9–10)	5.9	10.9	16.8	6.6	38.6	45.2	12.5	49.5	62.0	796	72.9	58.0
Higher secondary (11–12)	4.7	11.6	16.2	7.7	37.0	44.7	12.3	48.5	60.9	484	73.4	60.5
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.

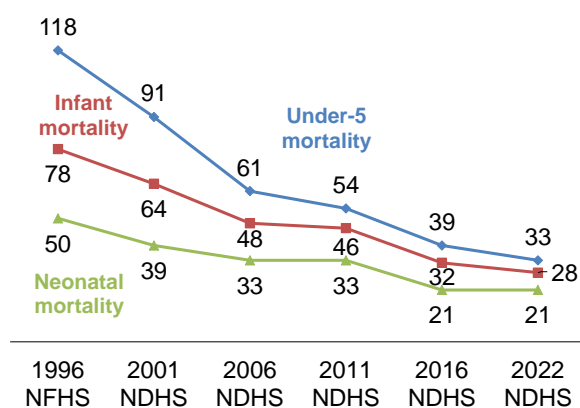
Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

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

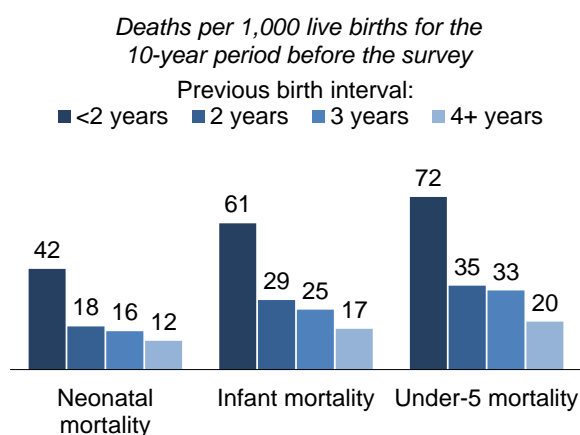
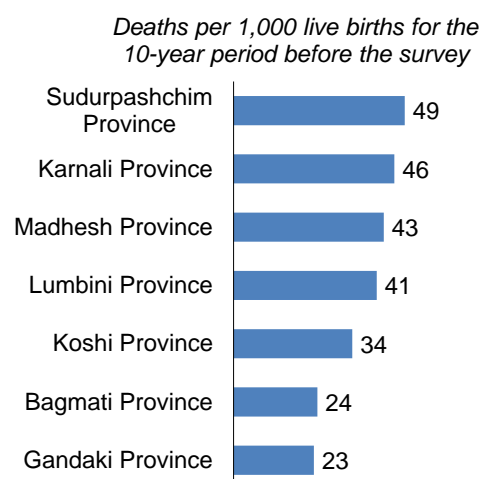
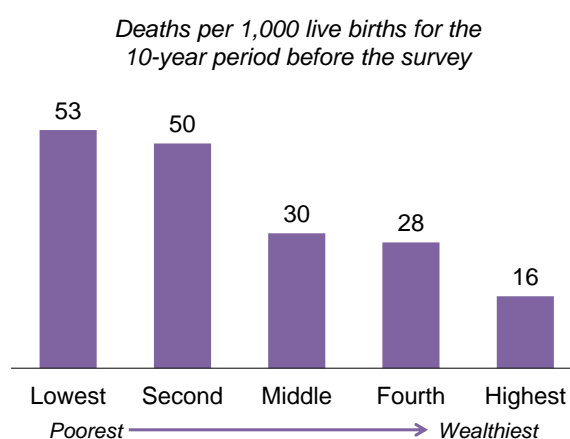


Figure 8.3 Under-5 mortality by province



- 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



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).

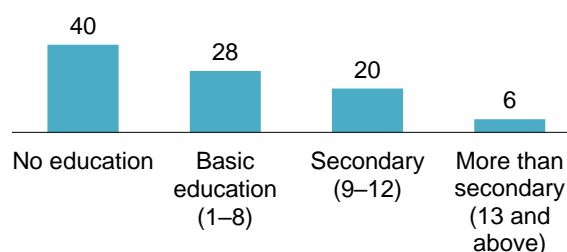
Patterns by background characteristics

- 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).

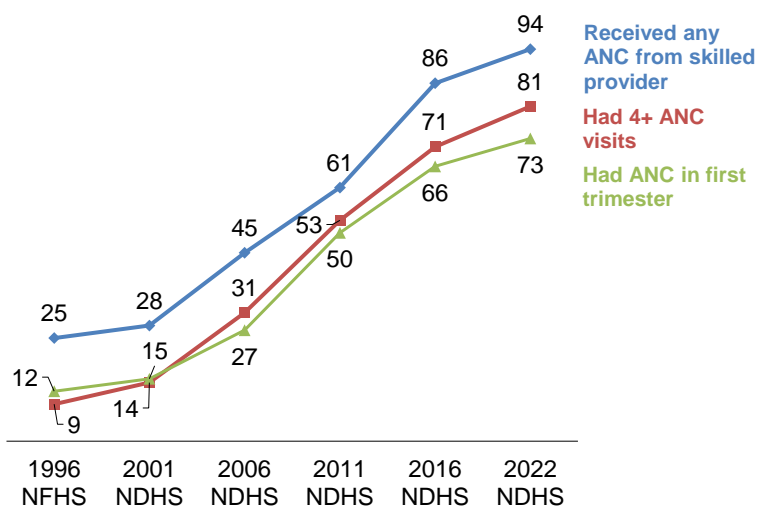
Trends: Figure 9.1 shows trends in ANC service use. The proportion of women receiving ANC from a skilled provider increased from 25% in 1996 to 86% in 2016 and 94% in 2022.

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.

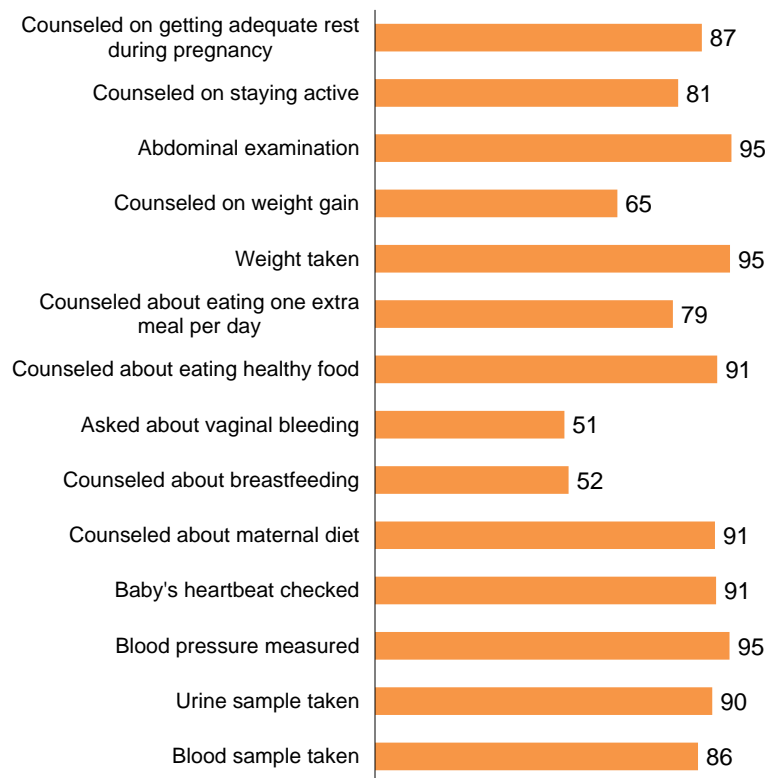
In the 2022 NDHS, data collected on components of ANC received were tabulated in two ways. **Table 9.4.1** shows the percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who received ANC and reported receiving specified ANC services; this tabulation is a measure of the 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**).

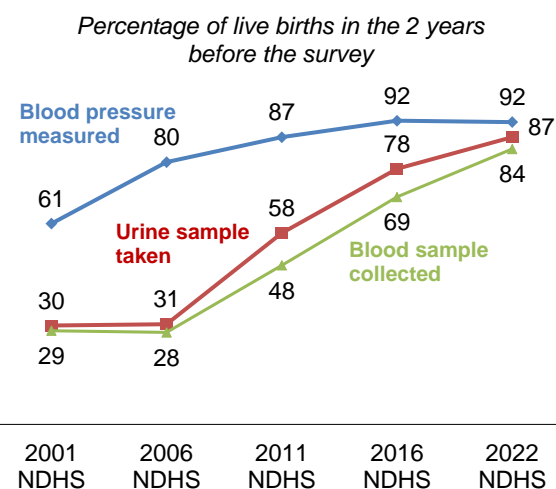
Figure 9.2 Components of antenatal care by pregnancy outcome

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%.

Figure 9.3 Trends in receiving specific components of ANC



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).

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).

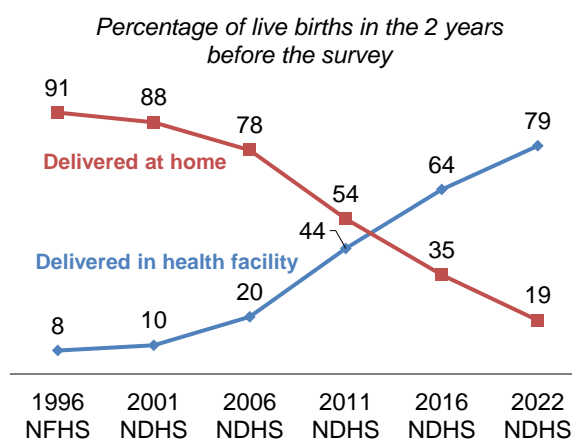
Fifty-four percent of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a cash incentive for transportation after delivering in a health facility (Table 9.11).

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

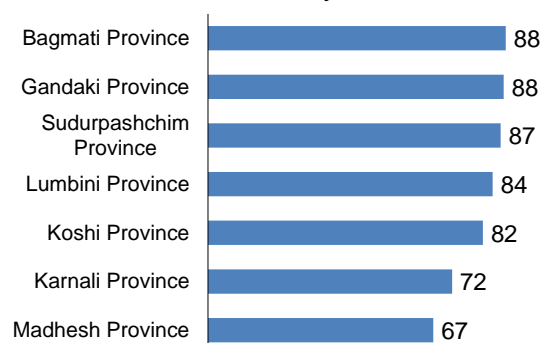
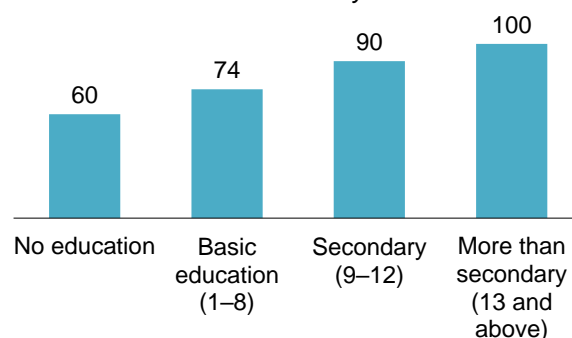


Figure 9.6 Health facility births by education

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.

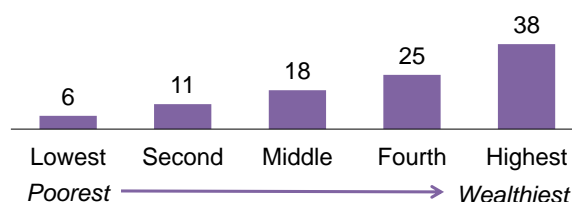
Patterns by background characteristics

- 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

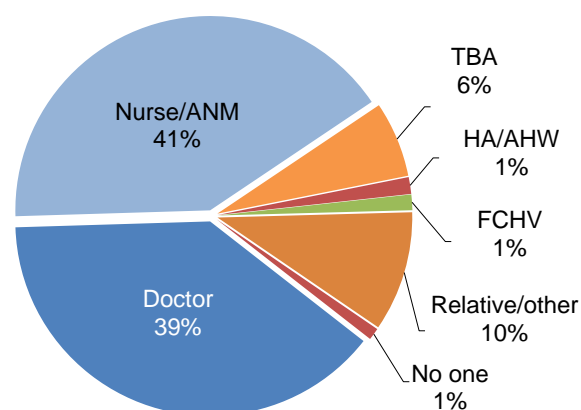
Nepal initiated midwifery education in 2016. In the present context, doctors, nurses, and auxiliary nurse midwives with training as skilled birth attendants are considered skilled providers (Ministry of Health and Population 2022b).

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

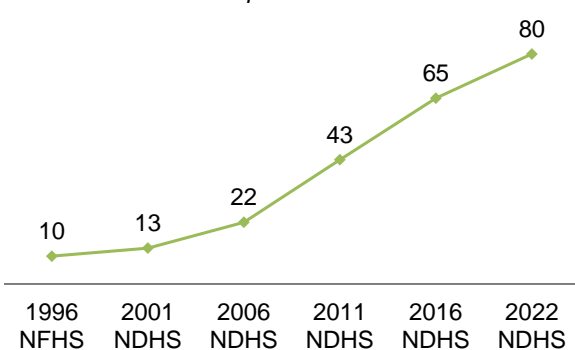


ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; HA = Health assistant; AHW = Auxiliary health worker; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; FCHV = Female community health volunteer

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**).

Figure 9.9 Trends in delivery assistance

Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey delivered by a skilled provider

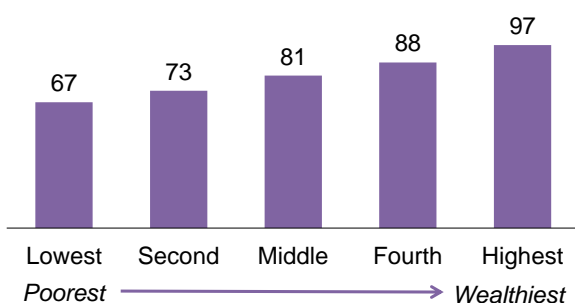


Patterns by background characteristics

- 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**).

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



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**).

- 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).

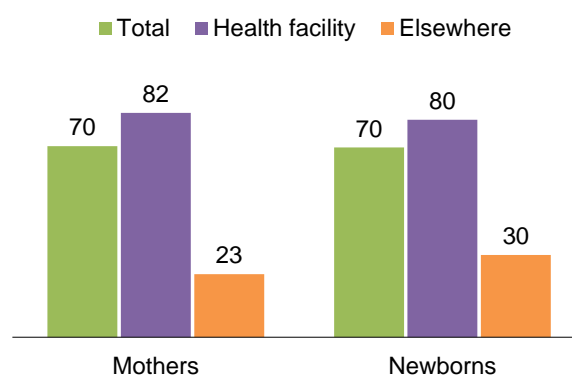
9.5.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

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

Percentage of last live births in the 2 years before the survey for which mothers and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



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 9.1 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	Health 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 order²									
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									
Urban	58.3	32.1	4.8	0.3	0.2	4.3	100.0	90.4	358
Rural	59.2	30.4	5.5	0.5	0.0	4.3	100.0	89.6	232
Madhesh Province									
Urban	56.6	35.2	3.4	0.0	0.6	4.2	100.0	91.8	126
Rural	73.9	22.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	2.6	100.0	96.0	500
Bagmati Province									
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
Gandaki Province									
Urban	67.4	26.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.8	100.0	93.4	295
Rural	77.1	18.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	95.9	216
Lumbini Province									
Urban	40.8	45.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	8.5	100.0	86.6	79
Rural	52.2	44.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	96.7	117
Karnali Province									
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
Sudurpashchim Province									
Urban	43.2	53.6	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	96.8	329
Rural	48.9	47.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	2.0	100.0	96.0	185
Other									
Urban	36.0	61.8	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	145
Rural	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
Urban	26.0	69.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	95.9	185
Rural	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						Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ auxiliary nurse midwife	Health assistant/ auxiliary health worker	Female community health worker	Other	No ANC			
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						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 antenatal care	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know				
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 order¹																	
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 STILLBIRTHS²							
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 about maternal diet	Counseled about breast-feeding	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 during pregnancy	Counseled on getting adequate rest during pregnancy	
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 order¹															
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 breast-feeding	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	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	144
Urban	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	69
Rural	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	75
Sudurpashchim Province	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	182
Urban	98.1	95.2	92.2	95.7	95.8	76.9	65.1	95.2	94.5	100.0	76.5	96.6	97.2	97.9	114
Rural	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	68
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	338
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	635
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	317
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	318
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	816
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	488
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	328
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	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	406
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	421
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	375
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	377
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	301
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
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat checked	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breast-feeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Counselled about eating healthy food	Counselled about eating one extra meal per day	Weight measured	Counselled on weight gain	Abdominal examination performed	Counselled on staying active	Counselled 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 order¹															
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	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	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 STILLBIRTHS²															
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.

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:						Don't know	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+				
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 STILLBIRTHS²										
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									
Urban	30.4	1.7	1.8	10.6	30.6	4.7	20.3	100.0	115
Rural	(29.5)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(28.4)	(7.2)	(24.6)	100.0	68
Madhesh Province									
Urban	31.6	1.9	4.4	13.2	33.8	1.0	14.1	100.0	47
Rural	32.3	7.7	13.5	14.3	16.9	1.8	13.3	100.0	198
Bagmati Province									
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
Gandaki Province									
Urban	36.7	3.2	3.3	7.3	35.6	3.2	10.6	100.0	77
Rural	(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									
Urban	20.6	0.0	0.0	17.2	45.2	0.0	17.0	100.0	43
Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Lumbini Province									
Urban	(26.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(46.8)	(0.0)	(11.9)	100.0	17
Rural	43.3	4.2	7.3	7.5	24.2	2.7	10.9	100.0	81
Karnali Province									
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
Sudurpashchim Province									
Urban	29.5	3.7	8.6	7.2	31.9	3.6	15.5	100.0	50
Rural	34.4	3.3	7.5	1.4	32.4	6.5	14.5	100.0	28
Sudurpashchim Province									
Urban	23.3	4.2	10.0	14.5	31.3	0.0	16.7	100.0	22
Rural	17.7	2.2	4.3	12.9	50.2	0.0	12.8	100.0	46
Sudurpashchim Province									
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					Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private medical sector	NGO medical sector	Home	Other			
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 order¹								
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 visits²								
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					Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private medical sector	NGO medical sector	Home	Other			
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 STILLBIRTHS³												
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 STILLBIRTHS ³		
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	Health 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 order²												
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 visits³												
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								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	Health 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
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 STILLBIRTHS⁴												
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	Were always given explanation why examination and procedures were done			Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Always treated with respect	Always received the best care	Always received the best care	
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 order¹													
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 visits²													
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 order³										
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										
Urban	57.1	15.0	5.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	21.2	100.0	77.3	358
Rural	61.6	13.8	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	19.9	100.0	78.5	232
Madhesh Province										
Urban	48.8	17.1	9.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	23.6	100.0	75.1	126
Rural	45.3	7.6	4.9	0.0	1.7	0.5	40.0	100.0	57.8	500
Bagmati Province										
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
Gandaki Province										
Urban	50.2	18.3	5.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	25.2	100.0	73.9	295
Rural	56.6	19.6	5.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	17.8	100.0	81.3	216
Lumbini Province										
Urban	32.7	15.0	5.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	45.3	100.0	53.6	79
Rural	60.2	13.7	2.5	2.5	0.8	0.7	19.6	100.0	76.4	117
Karnali Province										
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										
Urban	61.9	11.4	3.9	1.3	0.3	0.7	20.4	100.0	77.2	329
Rural	60.0	11.7	5.7	1.3	0.0	0.7	20.6	100.0	77.5	185
Karnali Province										
Urban	64.2	11.1	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	20.2	100.0	77.0	145
Rural	43.4	11.3	3.2	1.6	0.3	0.5	39.7	100.0	57.9	149
Sudurpashchim Province										
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
Education										
No education	61.5	13.2	3.1	1.9	0.5	0.3	19.6	100.0	77.7	185
Basic education (1–8)	61.3	15.9	4.1	1.7	0.0	0.5	16.5	100.0	81.3	117
Lower basic education (1–5)	61.7	8.6	1.3	2.2	1.4	0.0	24.8	100.0	71.6	69
Upper basic education (6–8)	46.1	6.1	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	43.6	100.0	55.9	357
Secondary (9–12)	48.8	11.2	4.4	1.6	0.8	0.6	32.7	100.0	64.4	656
Lower secondary (9–10)	44.4	10.9	4.4	1.7	1.0	0.5	37.1	100.0	59.7	332
Higher secondary (11–12)	53.2	11.5	4.5	1.5	0.5	0.7	28.1	100.0	69.2	325
More than secondary (13 and above)	59.7	14.8	4.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	19.5	100.0	78.6	828
	56.0	15.0	3.8	1.3	0.3	0.0	23.7	100.0	74.7	497
	65.2	14.5	4.7	0.3	1.7	0.4	13.2	100.0	84.4	332
	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	Health 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 order¹							
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 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	Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	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 order¹										
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 STILLBIRTHS²									
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										
Urban	12.0	38.4	13.9	7.6	1.6	0.4	26.1	100.0	71.9	358
Rural	11.1	39.8	13.6	6.4	1.4	0.7	27.0	100.0	71.0	232
Madhesh Province										
Urban	13.7	36.0	14.3	9.6	2.0	0.0	24.4	100.0	73.5	126
Rural	20.1	35.1	4.4	4.8	0.0	1.7	34.0	100.0	64.3	500
Bagmati Province										
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
Gandaki Province										
Urban	9.9	37.5	14.3	5.0	0.7	3.9	28.7	100.0	66.7	295
Rural	12.9	38.9	17.1	4.4	0.0	5.1	21.7	100.0	73.3	216
Karnali Province										
Urban	1.9	33.6	6.6	6.5	2.6	0.7	48.1	100.0	48.6	79
Rural	15.6	44.7	12.8	6.0	0.4	0.6	19.9	100.0	79.1	117
Lumbini Province										
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
Bherasi Province										
Urban	24.8	36.1	9.6	4.6	1.2	2.8	20.9	100.0	75.1	329
Rural	20.5	36.1	10.6	5.9	0.6	2.7	23.6	100.0	73.1	185
Karnali Province										
Urban	30.2	36.0	8.5	2.9	1.9	3.1	17.4	100.0	77.6	145
Rural	12.4	33.1	10.7	4.4	1.6	0.7	37.1	100.0	60.6	149
Sudurpashchim Province										
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
Mother's education										
No education	17.2	43.2	10.3	6.2	2.1	1.5	19.5	100.0	76.9	185
Basic education (1–8)	17.0	39.1	14.0	6.9	2.4	1.9	18.6	100.0	77.1	117
Lower basic education (1–5)	17.5	50.1	4.1	5.0	1.5	0.8	21.0	100.0	76.7	69
Upper basic education (6–8)										
Secondary (9–12)	17.9	33.2	5.0	4.5	0.5	1.4	37.4	100.0	60.7	357
Lower secondary (9–10)	16.4	35.6	8.4	5.2	0.7	1.4	32.3	100.0	65.6	656
Higher secondary (11–12)	16.4	32.4	7.5	5.5	0.9	1.7	35.6	100.0	61.8	332
More than secondary (13 and above)	16.4	38.8	9.3	4.9	0.6	1.0	29.0	100.0	69.4	325
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	16.3	40.6	12.9	6.2	1.1	1.9	20.9	100.0	76.0	828
Second	16.3	38.5	12.9	5.7	1.0	1.7	23.9	100.0	73.4	497
Middle	16.3	43.6	13.0	7.0	1.3	2.2	16.5	100.0	79.9	332
Fourth	18.3	38.8	16.7	3.9	2.7	6.0	13.6	100.0	77.7	91
Highest	13.7	34.1	6.9	3.5	2.1	0.8	38.9	100.0	58.2	431
Total	17.1	36.7	9.6	4.0	0.4	0.4	31.7	100.0	67.5	432
	17.5	37.6	8.9	7.7	0.3	0.7	27.2	100.0	71.8	381
	17.5	39.7	11.0	6.9	0.9	3.4	20.6	100.0	75.1	386
	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	Health 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:									Number of births	
	Examined the cord	Measured temperature	Mother told how to recognize if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counseled on breastfeeding	Mother observed breastfeeding	Mother both counseled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding	Mother informed where to get help with breastfeeding	Mother informed where to seek treatment if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Weighted ¹		Percentage with five ² signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth
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	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
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					Means of transport to nearest health facility				Total	Number of women
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours	Total	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)

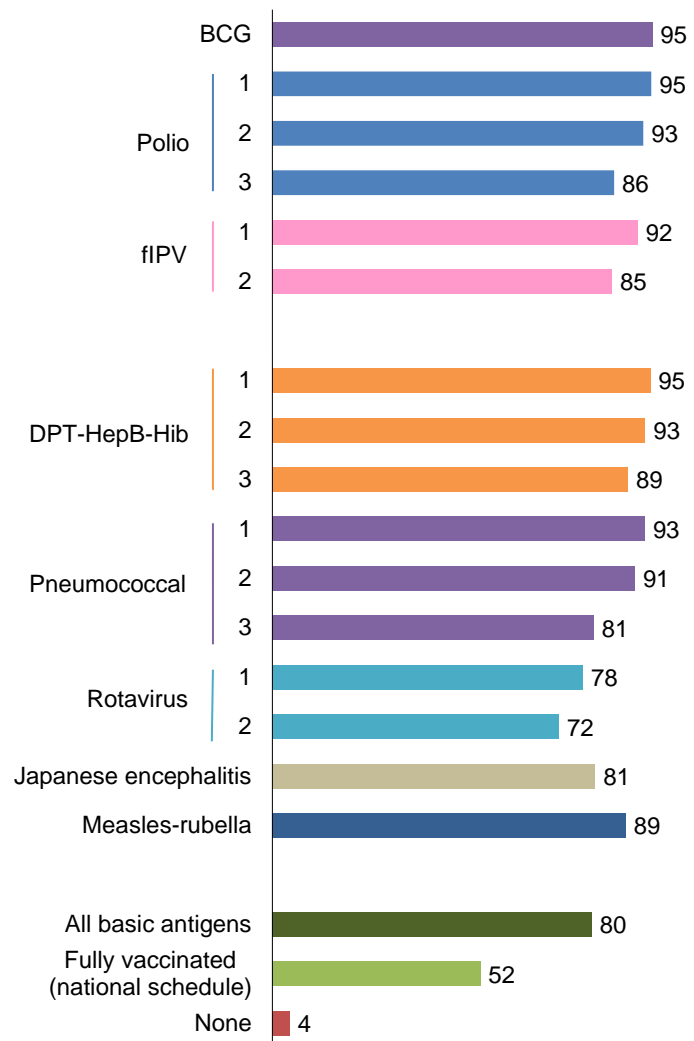
Sample: Children age 12–23 months

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 DTP-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

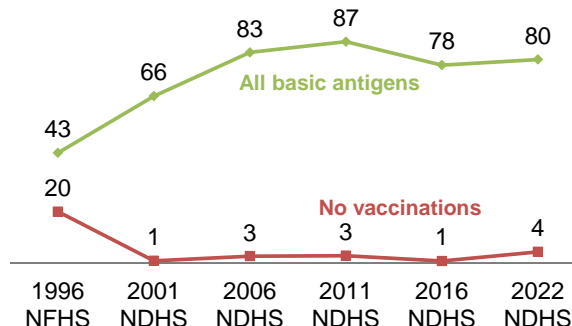
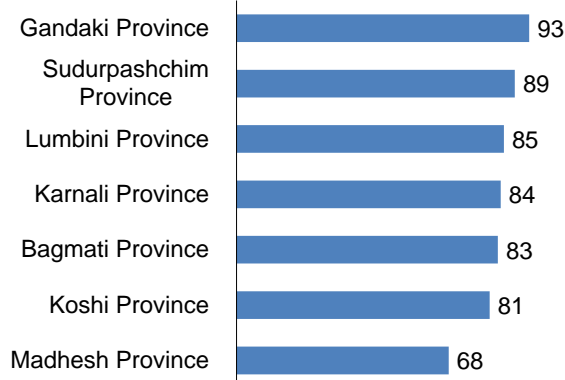


Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by province

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

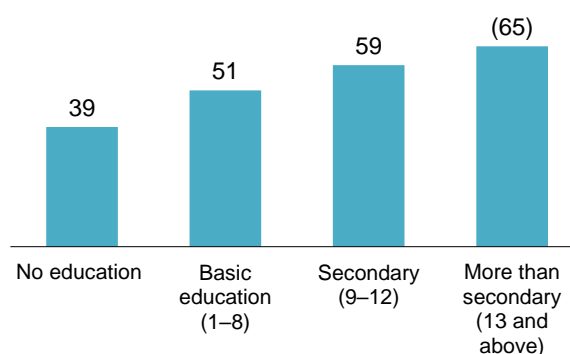
of Japanese encephalitis vaccine. Nationally, 52% of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated according to the national immunization schedule (**Table 10.4**).

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**).

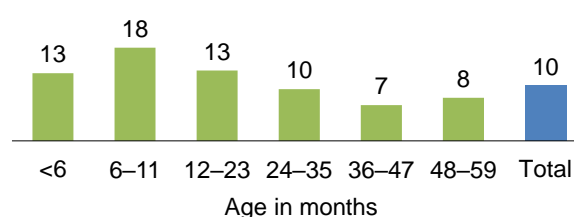
Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought increased from 44% in 2001 to 64% in 2016 before declining slightly to 57% in 2022.

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

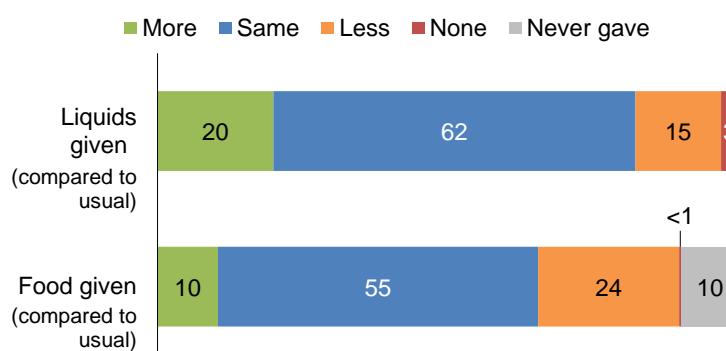
Children with diarrhea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

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.

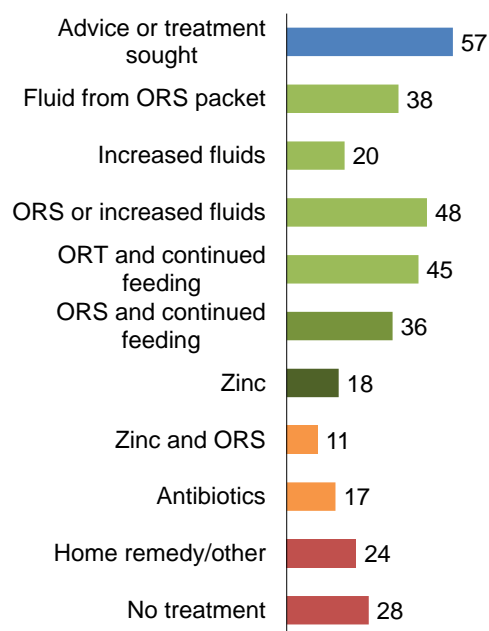
Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhea

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

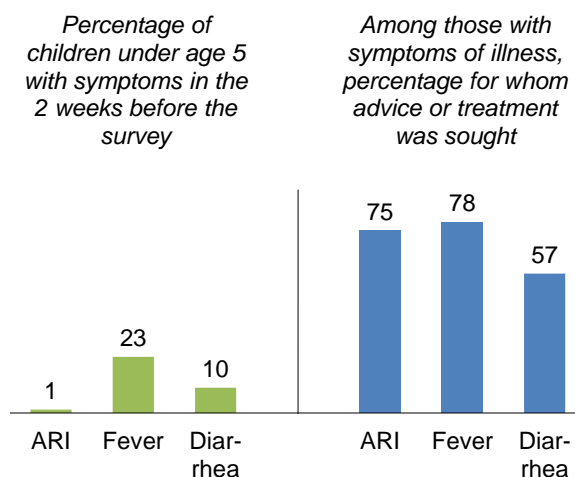
Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



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



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- **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
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- **Table 10.10** Source of advice or treatment for children with fever
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- **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			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3}	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{3,4}
	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)		Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	
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)⁶	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			flPV		Pneumococcal			Rotavirus		Measles-rubella 1	Japanese encephalitis	Fully vaccinated (basic anti-gens) 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	
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+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
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	BCG	DPT-HepB-Hib			OPV			flPV		Pneumococcal			Rotavirus		Measles-rubella 1	Japanese encephalitis	Fully vaccinated (basic anti-gens) ¹	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ²	No vaccinations	Number of children
		1	2	3	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2						
Lumbini																				
Province	96.6	96.6	96.6	90.8	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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)	(84.1)	(84.1)	(76.6)	(69.0)	(91.7)	(87.6)	(84.1)	(64.9)	(8.3)	39

(Continued...)

Table 10.4—Continued

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT-HepB-Hib			OPV			fIPV		Pneumococcal			Rotavirus		Measles-rubella 1	Japanese encephalitis	Fully vaccinated (basic anti-gens) ¹	Fully vaccinated according to national schedule ²	No vaccinations	Number of children
		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

fIPV = 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 fIPV, 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				Total	Number of children
	Source of most vaccinations					
	Public medical sector	Private medical sector	NGO medical sector	Other		
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:												Number of children with diarrhea	
	Fluid from ORS packet or prepackaged 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	Other treatments			Don't know		Percentage given no treatment
									Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Home remedy/ other			
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

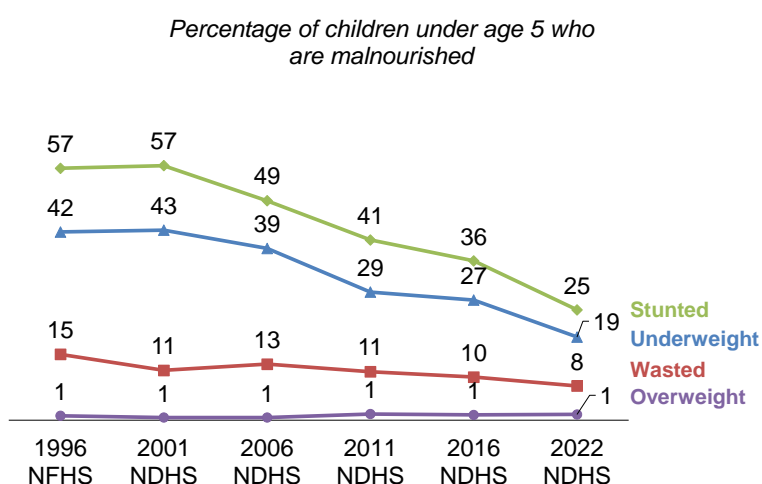
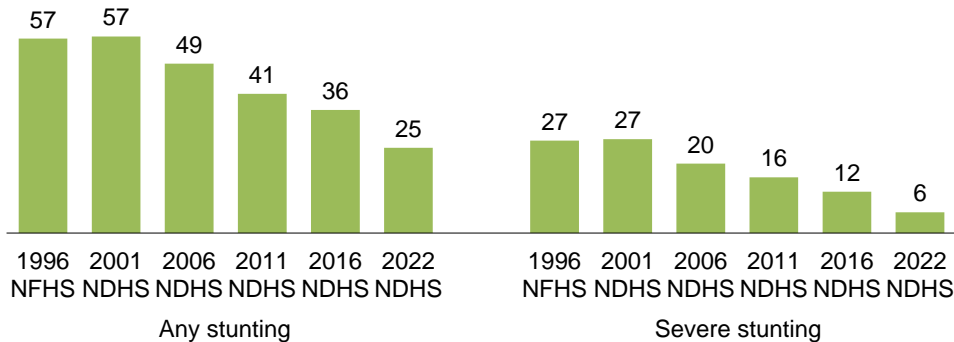


Figure 11.2 Trends in stunting

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

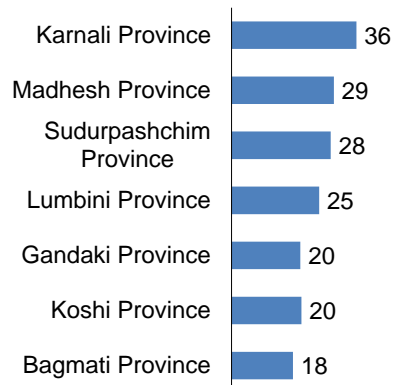


Patterns by background characteristics

- 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

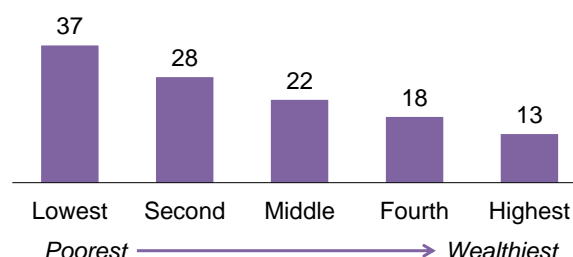
Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



- 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 (20%) (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.

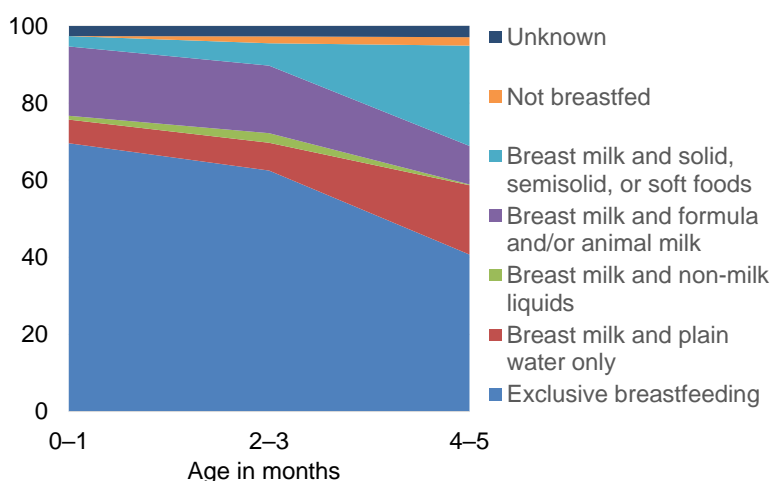
Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother

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

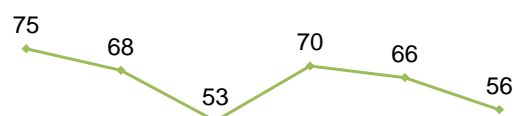
Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months



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%.

Figure 11.6 Trends in exclusive breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0–5 months



Year	Survey
1996	NFHS
2001	NDHS
2006	NDHS
2011	NDHS
2016	NDHS
2022	NDHS

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%).

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.

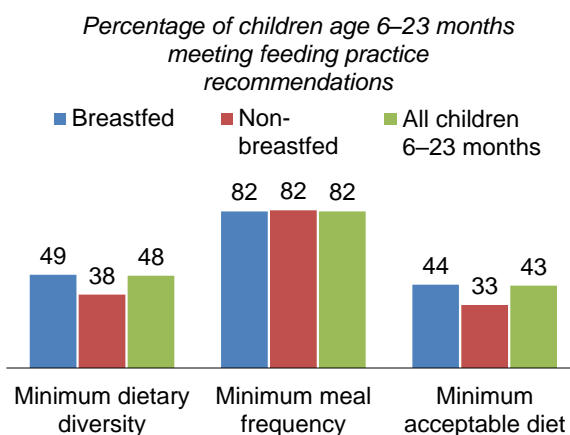
Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

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.

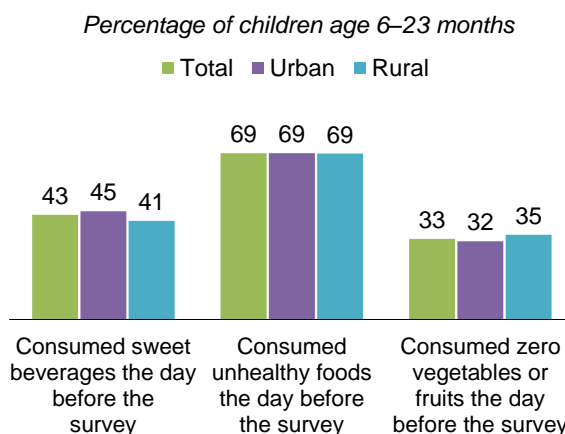
- There is no difference by residence in consumption of unhealthy foods; however, sweet beverage consumption is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (45% versus 41%) (Figure 11.8).

- 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

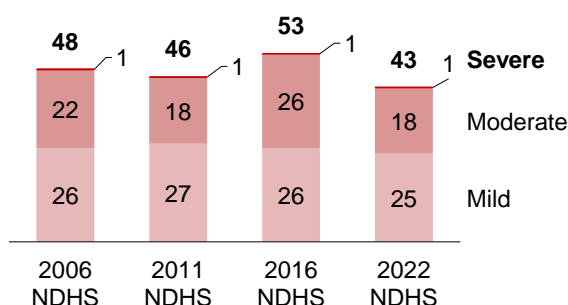
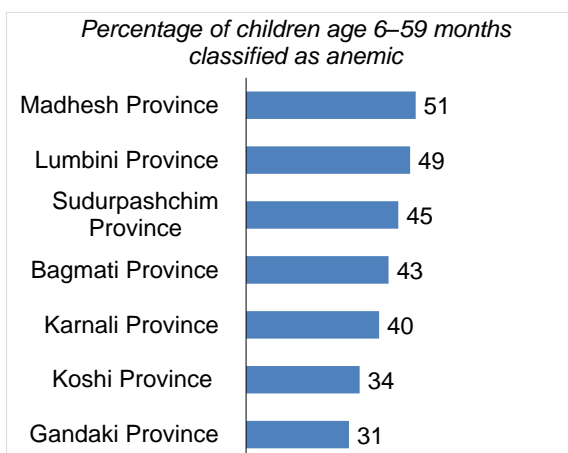


Figure 11.10 Anemia in children by province

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

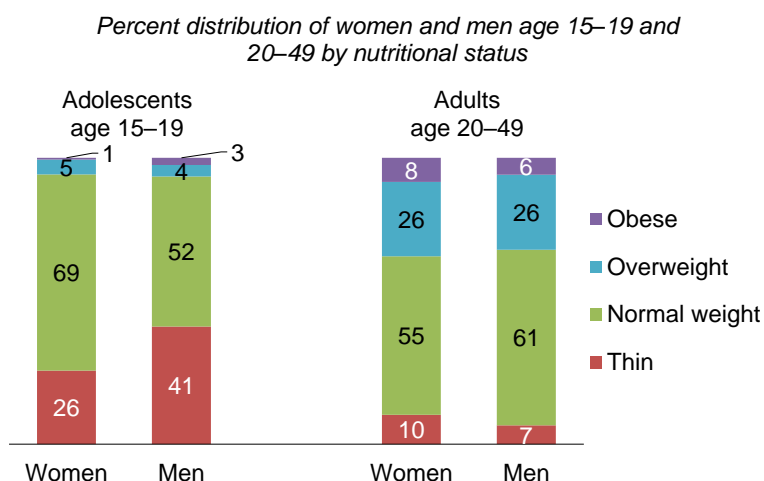
11.7.1 Nutritional Status of Women

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

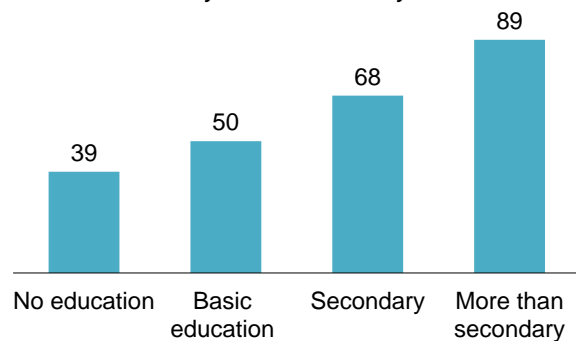
Overall, 56% of women consumed foods from at least five of the 10 possible food groups (minimum dietary diversity). Almost all women consumed food made from grains (99%); 83% consumed white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; 74% consumed beans, peas, and lentils; 53% consumed milk products; and 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	-0.2	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

Age in months	Plain water	Infant formula ¹	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	
			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

Age in months	Solid or semisolid foods											Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
	Foods made from grains ¹	White/pale starchy 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	
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 dhido² Includes potatoes, yams, wild yams, and white sweet potatoes³ Includes lito, jaulo, daal, chickpeas, beans, soybeans, quanti, almonds, peanuts, cashews, pistachios, and walnuts⁴ Includes paneer or cheese⁵ 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 fish⁶ 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 broccoli⁷ 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 living	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁷	Minimum acceptable diet ⁸	Number of children age 6–23 months living with their mother
Age in months												
6–11	32.4	76.2	30.2	417	*	*	*	17	32.4	76.4	30.2	433
6–8	26.0	71.4	24.7	230	*	*	*	6	25.3	70.9	24.1	236
9–11	40.4	82.0	37.0	187	*	*	*	10	40.9	83.0	37.7	197
12–17	51.4	82.5	45.2	481	*	*	*	17	51.3	82.9	45.1	498
18–23	61.9	86.3	54.8	411	(36.4)	(73.9)	(28.7)	24	60.5	85.6	53.4	435
Sex												
Male	48.0	81.5	43.7	702	*	*	*	29	47.5	81.4	43.3	731
Female	49.5	81.9	43.2	607	(39.1)	(85.4)	(33.1)	28	49.0	82.0	42.7	635
Residence												
Urban	51.6	80.9	45.6	844	(36.8)	(84.9)	(36.8)	37	51.0	81.1	45.2	881
Rural	43.3	83.0	39.6	465	(41.1)	(77.4)	(25.5)	20	43.2	82.8	39.1	485
Ecological zone												
Mountain	52.1	91.1	51.1	91	*	*	*	2	51.2	90.8	50.2	93
Hill	54.1	86.5	50.1	438	*	*	*	22	53.7	86.3	49.8	460
Terai	45.2	77.9	38.8	779	(35.4)	(82.1)	(27.4)	33	44.8	78.0	38.3	812
Province												
Koshi Province	51.5	82.3	47.0	230	*	*	*	7	51.8	82.3	47.5	237
Urban	50.1	81.5	44.5	149	*	*	*	3	51.0	81.9	45.5	152
Rural	53.9	83.6	51.7	81	*	*	*	4	53.1	83.2	51.1	85
Madhesh Province	36.6	75.4	31.7	332	*	*	*	17	35.9	75.9	31.2	349
Urban	40.2	75.8	34.6	238	*	*	*	15	39.1	76.5	33.9	253
Rural	27.6	74.4	24.1	93	*	*	*	3	27.4	74.3	24.1	96
Bagmati Province	52.0	89.5	49.2	190	*	*	*	17	51.7	88.9	49.2	208
Urban	55.4	89.0	51.9	137	*	*	*	15	54.4	88.0	51.3	152
Rural	43.2	91.0	42.4	53	*	*	*	3	44.5	91.4	43.8	56
Gandaki Province	57.6	83.3	53.6	78	*	*	*	4	56.5	82.8	52.2	81
Urban	(65.2)	(80.6)	(59.7)	49	*	*	*	2	(62.9)	(81.3)	(57.6)	51
Rural	44.8	87.7	43.4	29	*	*	*	2	46.1	85.2	43.4	31
Lumbini Province	52.2	83.9	45.9	246	*	*	*	7	52.3	84.0	45.0	253
Urban	52.9	78.8	45.6	141	*	*	*	1	53.3	79.0	46.0	142
Rural	51.3	90.8	46.2	105	*	*	*	6	50.9	90.4	43.7	111
Karnali Province	50.5	87.0	46.5	111	*	*	*	2	49.8	86.7	45.9	114
Urban	65.2	90.2	59.8	53	*	*	*	1	64.2	90.3	58.9	53
Rural	37.4	84.1	34.6	59	*	*	*	1	34.3	83.5	34.3	60
Sudurpashchim Province	56.6	74.8	45.8	121	*	*	*	3	55.3	74.6	44.8	124
Urban	63.0	78.9	51.8	77	*	*	*	1	61.8	78.2	50.8	79
Rural	45.4	67.6	35.4	44	*	*	*	1	44.1	68.5	34.4	46

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 ²	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	20.9	17.3	2.8	280	
Bagmati Province	7.2	1,315	25.4	45.1	4.0	2.8	1.2	50.0	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		Mean BMI-for-age z score	Body mass index-for-age ¹							Number of women
	Height-for-age below –2 SD	Number of women		–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 vegetables ⁸	Other fruits ⁹	Sweet foods such as cakes, biscuits, cookies, jirifalebi, milthai, toffees, or ice cream	Salty foods such as chips, kurekure, chisbal, instant noodles (e.g., Wai Yum), samosa, pakora, puri, and tareko khaja	Fruit juice and fruit-flavored drinks	Sweetened drinks such as Coke, Fanta, or Sprite or energy drinks such 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	37.4	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	35.5	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	36.9	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	35.7	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	42.5	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	36.0	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	48.7	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	25.7	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	35.6	38.9	34.9	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	27.1	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	31.6	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	40.2	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	27.7	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	33.5	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	42.2	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	32.3	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	31.6	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	33.8	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	27.4	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	25.1	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	26.1	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	22.4	31.3	23.3	4.8	6.3	45.3	783
Begmati Province	99.0	86.3	77.0	22.9	58.8	46.7	29.2	69.4	30.3	84.6	47.8	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	73.0	51.8	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	78.0	31.4	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	46.4	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	51.6	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	33.9	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	39.9	37.0	33.8	8.9	10.1	55.8	2,691
Urban	99.5	82.5	70.9	16.7	50.6	42.7	13.7	48.7	26.6	76.6	46.0	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	31.5	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	30.1	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	35.6	29.3	31.7	4.8	2.7	50.7	507
Rural	99.4	61.6	84.0	6.2	40.3	26.3	10.0	65.6	16.7	35.8	29.7	24.9	24.8	5.6	2.5	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	29.7	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	34.2	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	22.1	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, 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 vegetables ⁸	Other fruits ⁹	Sweet foods such as cakes, biscuits, jeri/jalebi, pakora, puri, and tareko	Sweet bottled drinks such as Coke, Fanta, or Sprite or energy drinks such as Red Bull	Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened 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	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	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	9.5	57.9	2,314
Upper basic education (6–8)	99.4	81.6	72.1	12.2	48.8	39.8	16.1	59.6	19.5	69.0	33.8	41.7	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	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	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	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	13.8	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	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	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	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	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	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	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, 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 chhya with sugar, coffee with sugar, sweet lassi, milk with sugar, Horiicks, 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	
	Nonpregnant	Any	Mild	Moderate		Severe
		Pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	11.0–11.9 g/dl		8.0–10.9 g/dl
		<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				Total	Number of women
			1 to 5 meetings	6 meetings or more	Did not participate			
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

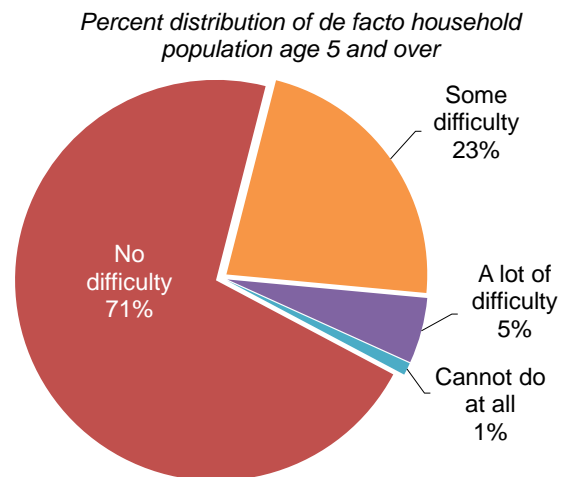
Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

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

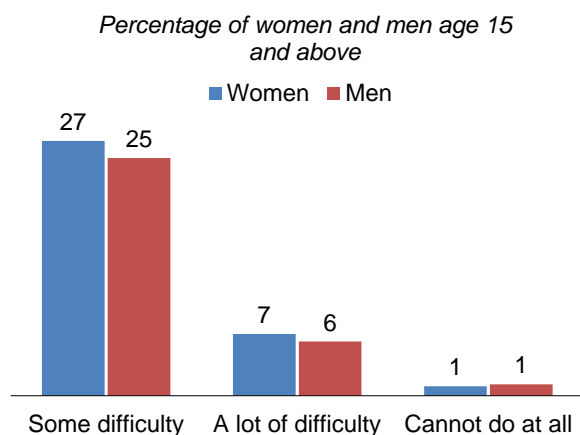
Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

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.

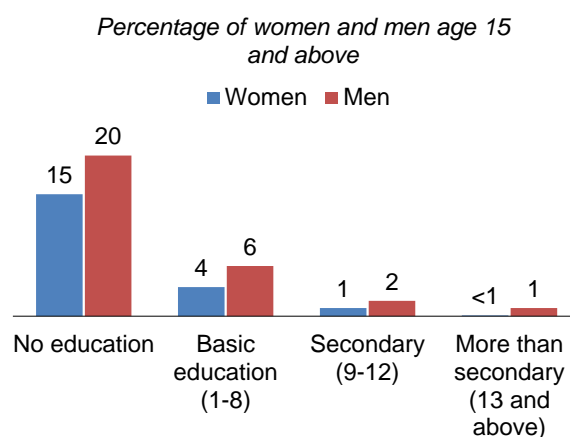
Figure 12.2 Level of difficulty in at least one domain



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 quantile 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	Communicating	Remembering or concentrating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	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	Communicating	Remembering or concentrating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	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

Background characteristic	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all						Number of men
	Seeing	Hearing	Communi- cating	Remembering or concentrating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	
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

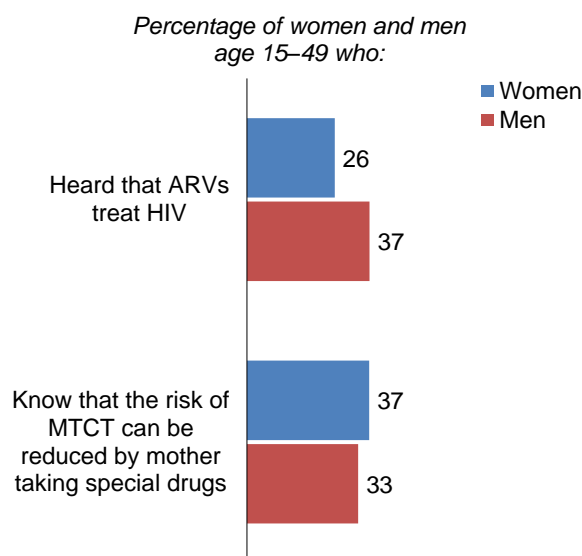
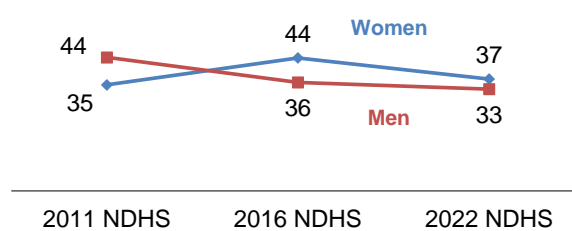


Figure 13.2 Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)

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

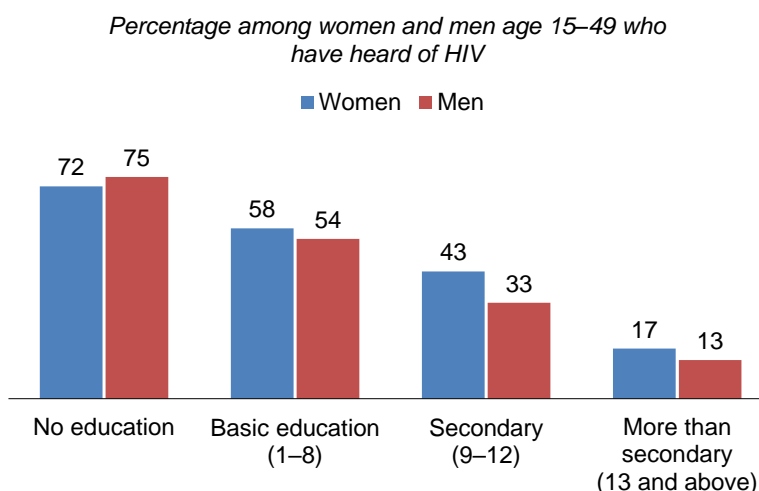
Fifty-one percent of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, as compared with 42% of men (**Table 13.4**).

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

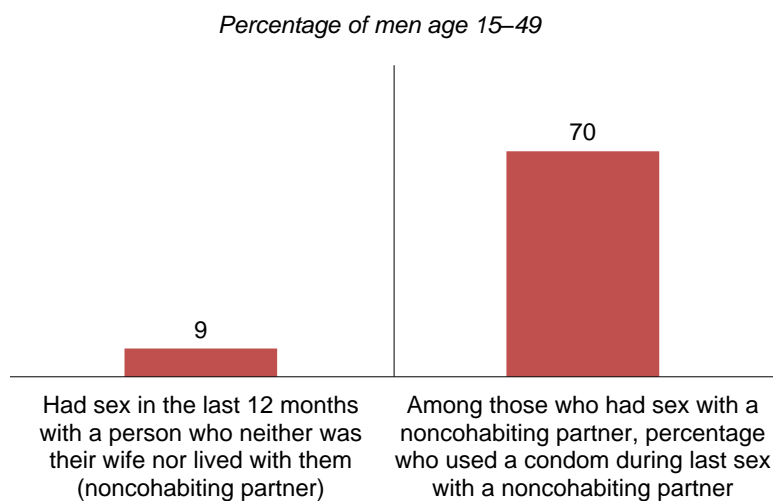


Note: Respondents have discriminatory attitudes if they do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

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%).

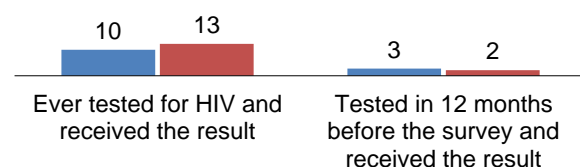
13.5.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing

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

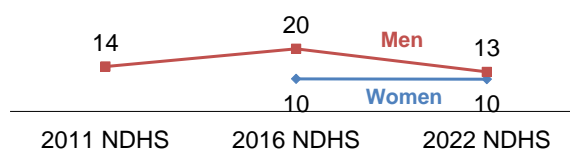
■ Women ■ Men



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

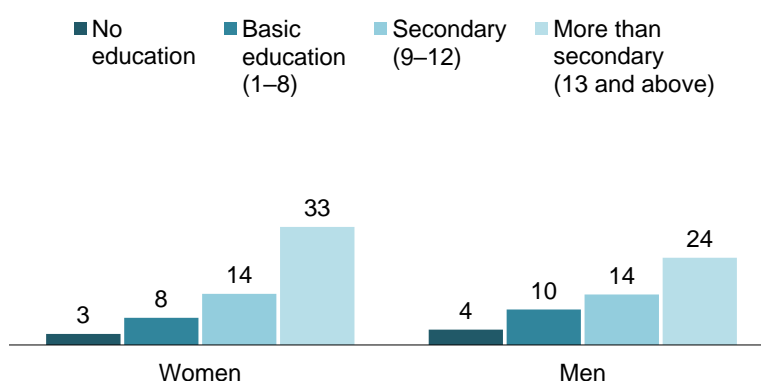


Patterns by background characteristics

- 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

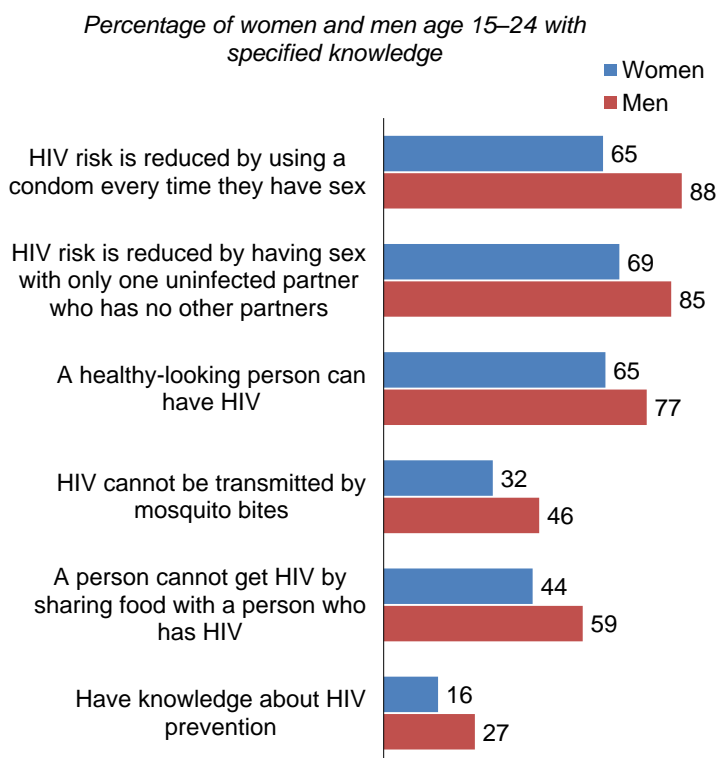
Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infections, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviors.

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



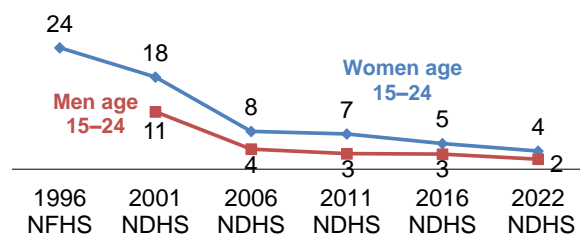
13.7.2 First Sex

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
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- **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
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- **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
Terai	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	2.6	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

Age	Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime						Never tested	Total	Number of respondents
	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	Women					Men				
	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:				Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
	STI	Bad-smelling/abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer		STI	Bad-smelling/abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/abnormal discharge from penis/sore or ulcer	
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										
Urban	0.0	22.6	7.0	25.2	1,977	0.0	8.0	4.4	12.3	655
Rural	0.0	22.6	7.2	25.5	1,302	0.0	7.3	4.3	11.6	453
Madhesh Province										
Urban	0.0	22.5	6.5	24.8	675	0.0	9.6	4.6	13.8	203
Rural	0.2	22.1	2.4	23.1	2,482	0.4	9.8	6.1	13.8	699
Bagmati Province										
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
Gandaki Province										
Urban	0.4	23.0	7.3	25.8	2,285	1.0	3.9	3.0	7.7	876
Rural	0.4	23.5	8.0	26.7	1,806	1.1	3.1	3.2	7.5	715
Lumbini Province										
Urban	0.3	21.1	4.6	22.2	480	0.4	7.3	2.1	8.9	162
Rural	0.4	24.4	5.0	26.4	1,109	0.2	3.1	1.5	4.8	317
Karnali Province										
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
Sudurpashchim Province										
Urban	0.2	22.3	4.6	24.4	2,135	0.2	4.2	3.8	7.2	648
Rural	0.1	22.0	4.6	24.1	1,203	0.4	2.6	3.6	6.0	365
Karnali Province										
Urban	0.3	22.7	4.4	24.7	932	0.0	6.3	4.1	8.9	283
Rural	0.3	27.8	8.6	31.4	723	0.2	6.4	6.7	12.0	221
Sudurpashchim Province										
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										
Urban	0.3	20.4	3.6	22.3	1,000	0.0	3.5	4.7	7.5	266
Rural	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 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:			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	
	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹				
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:			HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage 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	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 person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV			
	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	Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹		
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.

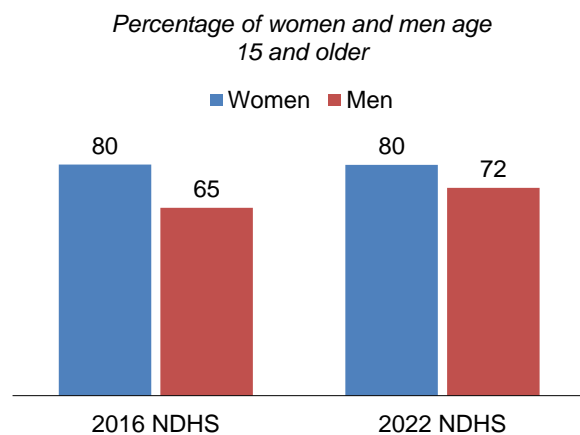
14.2 HISTORY OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE OR HYPERTENSION

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.

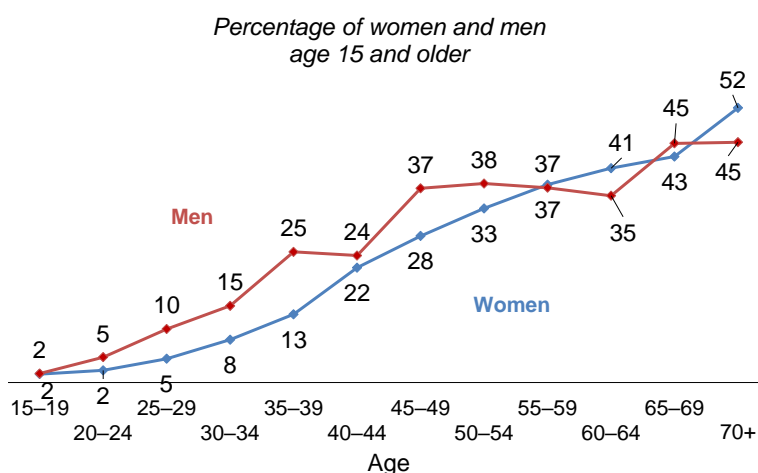
- The prevalence of hypertension is twice as high among men age 35–39 (25%) as among women of the same age (13%) (Figure 14.2).

- 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.

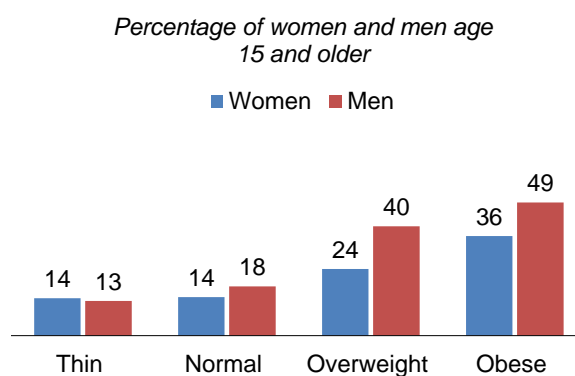
- There are substantial differences in the prevalence of hypertension among women and men according to their nutritional status. Hypertension levels are higher among overweight/obese adults than among those of normal weight. For instance, the prevalence of hypertension is more than double among obese 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).

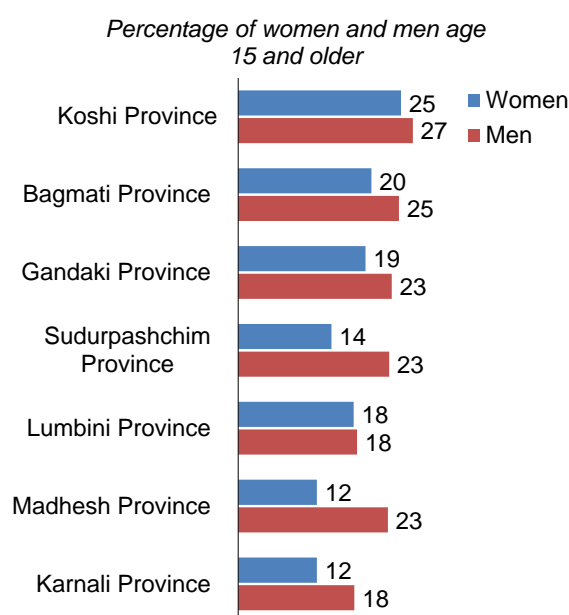
14.4 CONTROLLED BLOOD PRESSURE STATUS

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

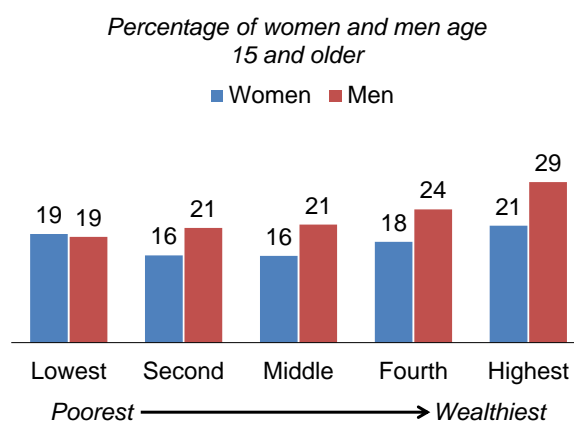
- Controlled hypertension is highest among individuals age 60 and older (25% among women and 27% among men) (Table 14.3.1 and Table 14.3.2).
- Controlled hypertension is highest among women who are overweight (26%) and those who are obese (25%). Among men, controlled hypertension is higher among obese 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

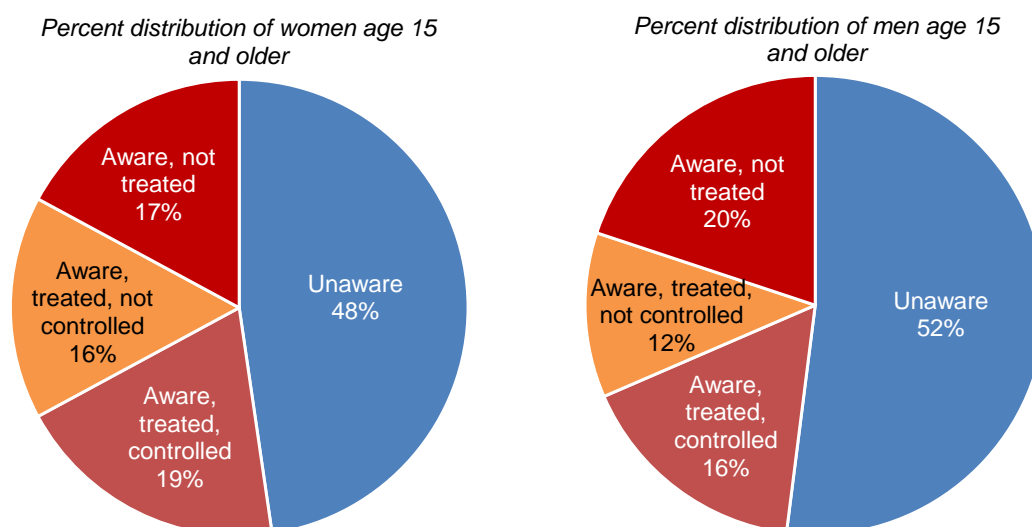


Note: Hypertension = SBP >140 mmHg or DBP >90 mmHg or taking antihypertensive medication.

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. A first step toward bringing hypertension under control is awareness by individuals of 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:			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	
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

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Table 14.2.1—Continued

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				
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 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				
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).

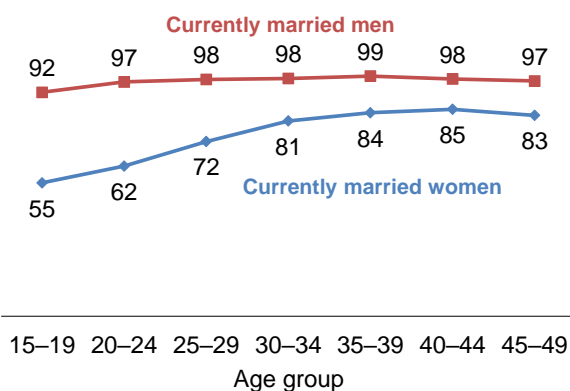
Trends: The proportion of married women who were employed in the last 12 months has increased by 8 percentage points since 2016. Sixty-eight percent of currently married women were employed in 2016, a lower percentage than in 2011 (77%) and 2006 (83%). In contrast, married men’s participation in the 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

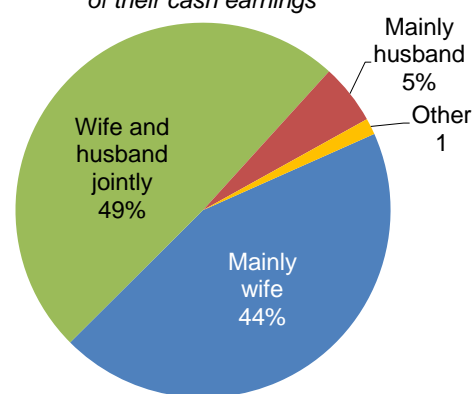
- Fifty-four percent of married women with no living children decide for themselves how their cash earnings are used. This proportion decreases steadily with increasing numbers of living children. Only 34% of women with five or more living children mainly make their own decisions about how their cash 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.

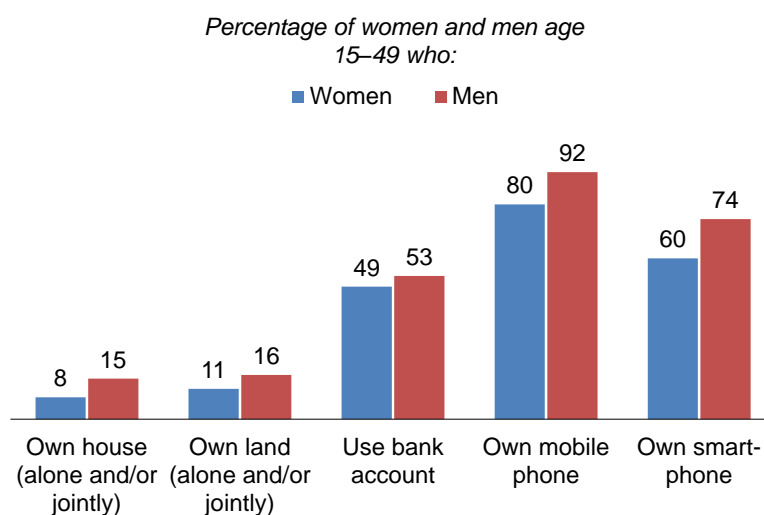
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

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.

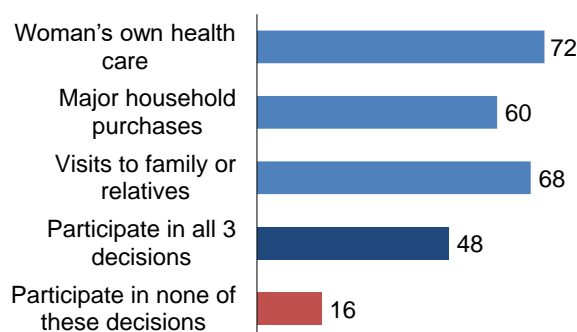
Overall, 48% of married women participate in all three specified household decisions alone or jointly with their husband; 72% participate in decisions about their own health care, 68% participate in decisions about visiting family or relatives, and 60% participate in decisions about major household purchases (**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.

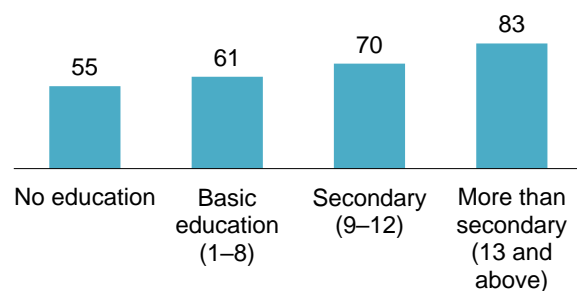
Patterns by background characteristics

- 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



LIST OF TABLES

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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				Total	Number of respondents
	Percentage employed in last 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		
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					Number of men	Women					Number of women
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:				Total		Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:				Total	
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other			Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other		
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:			Percentage 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:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	House has a title/deed ¹ :				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	Does not have a title/deed ¹	Don't know ³		
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:				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	Percentage who do not own land			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:				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	Percentage who do not own land			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					Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	All three decisions	None of the three decisions	
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				Number of men
	Man's own health care	Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two 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
Terai	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 household 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:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Brings less or no dowry	Does not complete everyday 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:					Percentage 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

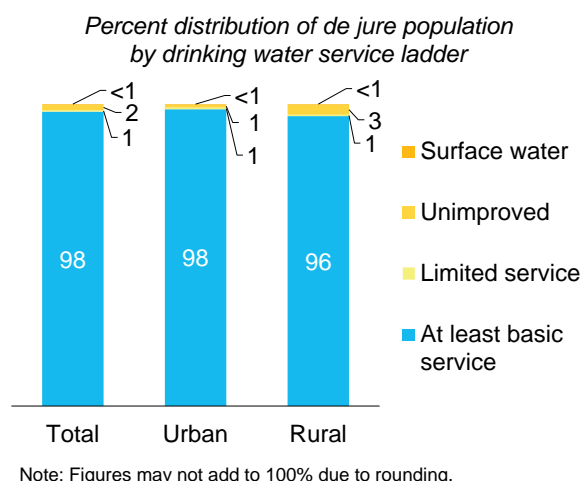
Nearly the entire population (98%) in Nepal has access to at least basic drinking water service (Figure 16.1).

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

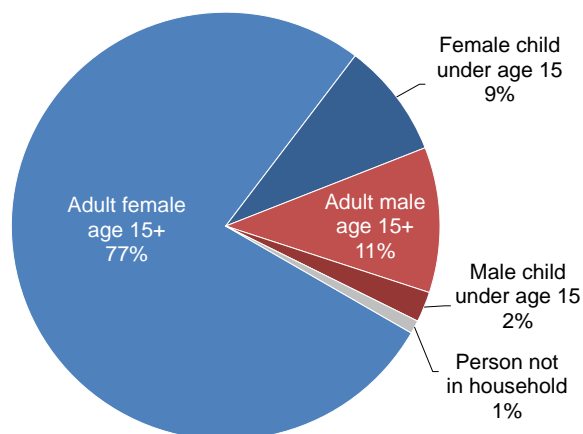
Fifteen percent of de jure household members do not have drinking water on their premises. In households without drinking water, the individual collecting water is more often an adult female age 15 or older (77%) than an adult male (11%). Similarly, female children under age 15 (9%) are more likely to 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

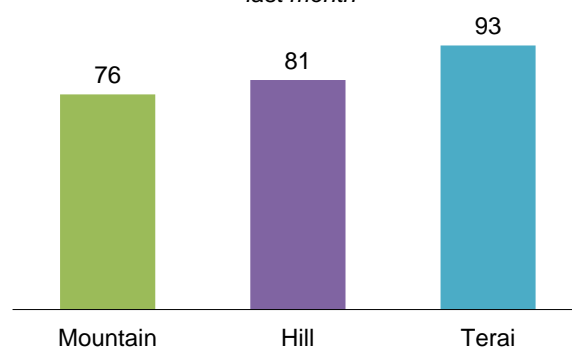
Eighty-eight percent of the population had sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed in the month before the survey (Table 16.4). The availability of sufficient drinking water ranges from 76% in the mountain zone to 93% in the terai zone (Figure 16.3) and from 74% in Karnali Province to 94% 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

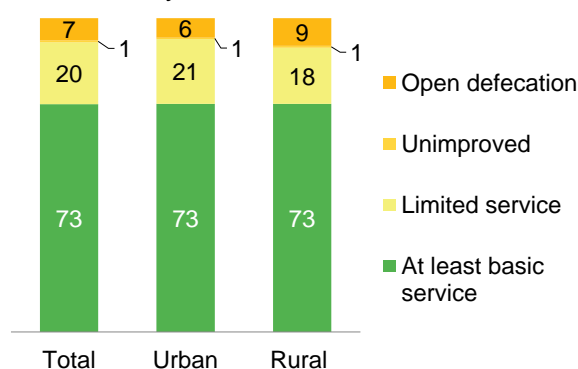
Disposal of human feces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, or other open spaces or with solid waste.

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

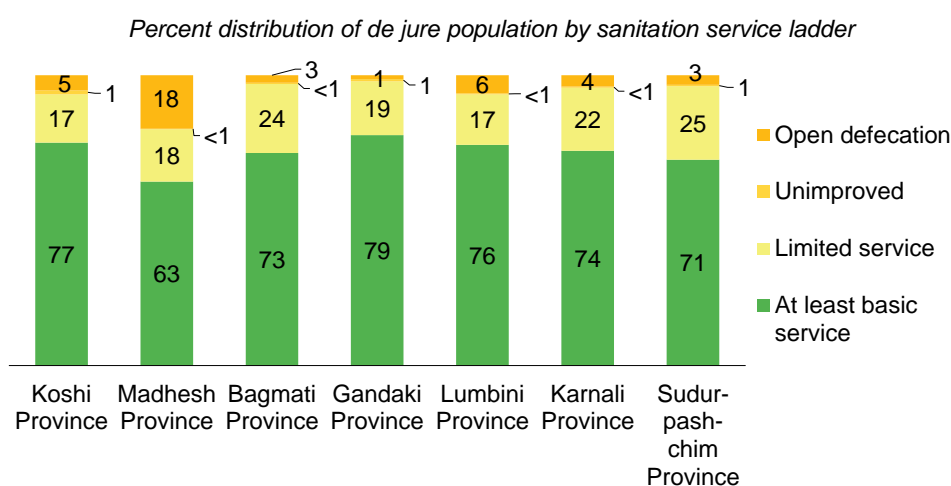
About three-quarters of the population (73%) has access to at least basic sanitation services, while one-fifth of the population has access to limited sanitation services. One percent of the population uses an unimproved sanitation facility and 7% uses open defecation (**Table 16.7** and **Figure 16.4**).

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



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

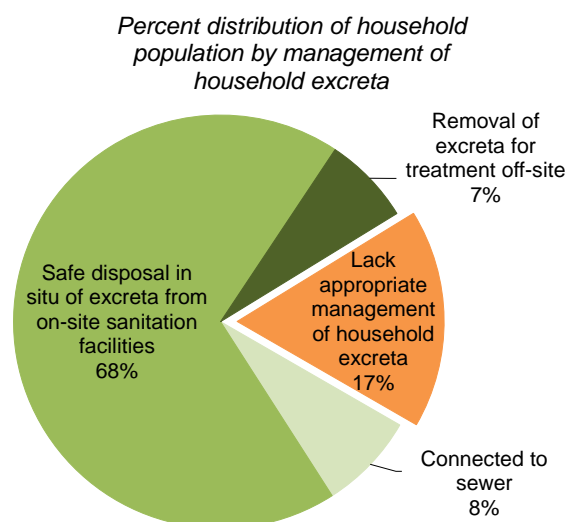
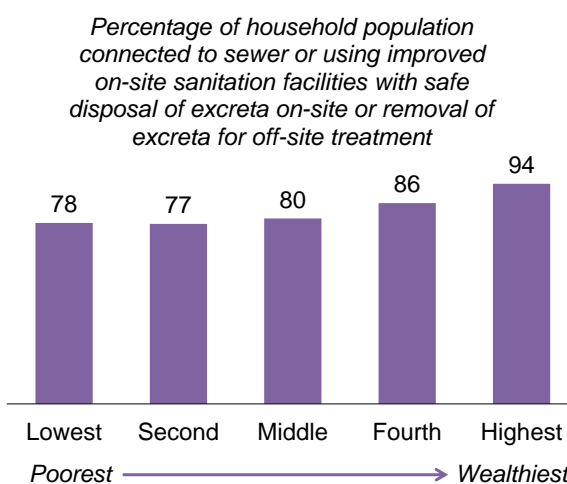


Figure 16.7 Appropriate management of household excreta by wealth



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.

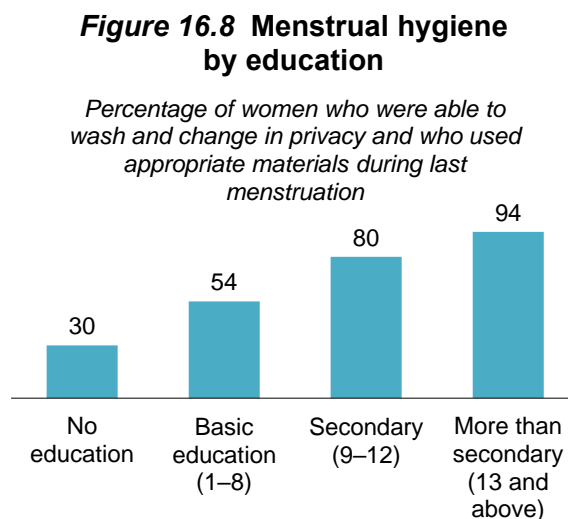
Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year who were home during their last menstrual period

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).



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 households³ 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 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	Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown						
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
Terai	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	99.9	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**).

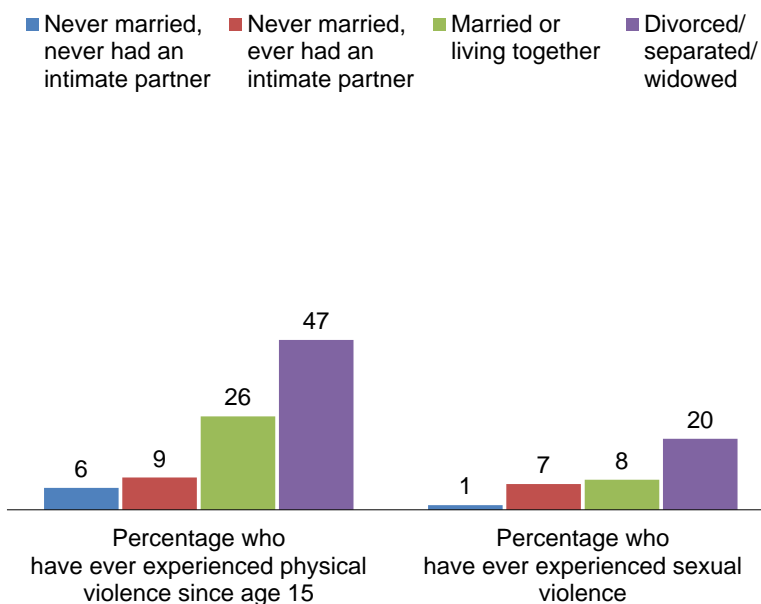
Trends: In the last decade, the percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 has remained at 22%–23%. However, there has been a slight increase over time in the percentage of women who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months, from 9% in 2011 and 2016 to 11% in 2022.

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).

Figure 17.1 Women’s experience of violence by marital status



- 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.

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).

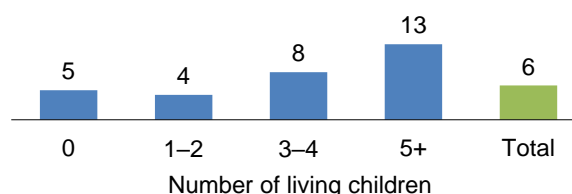
Patterns by background characteristics

- 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

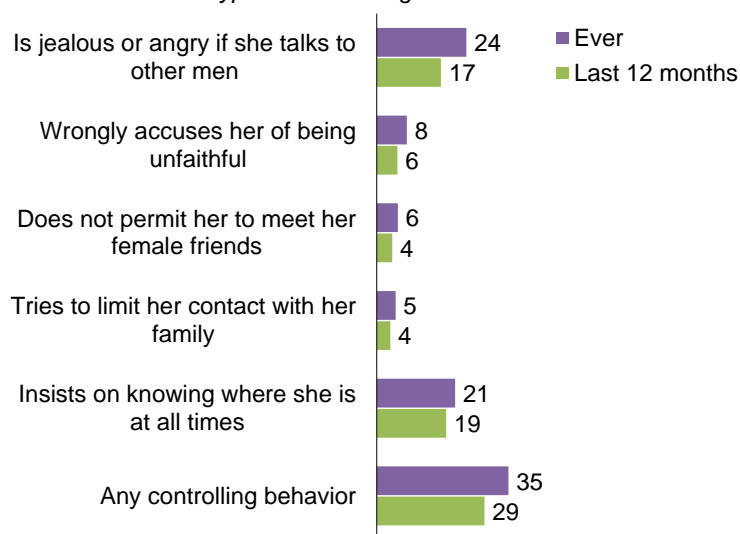
Controlling Behaviors

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).

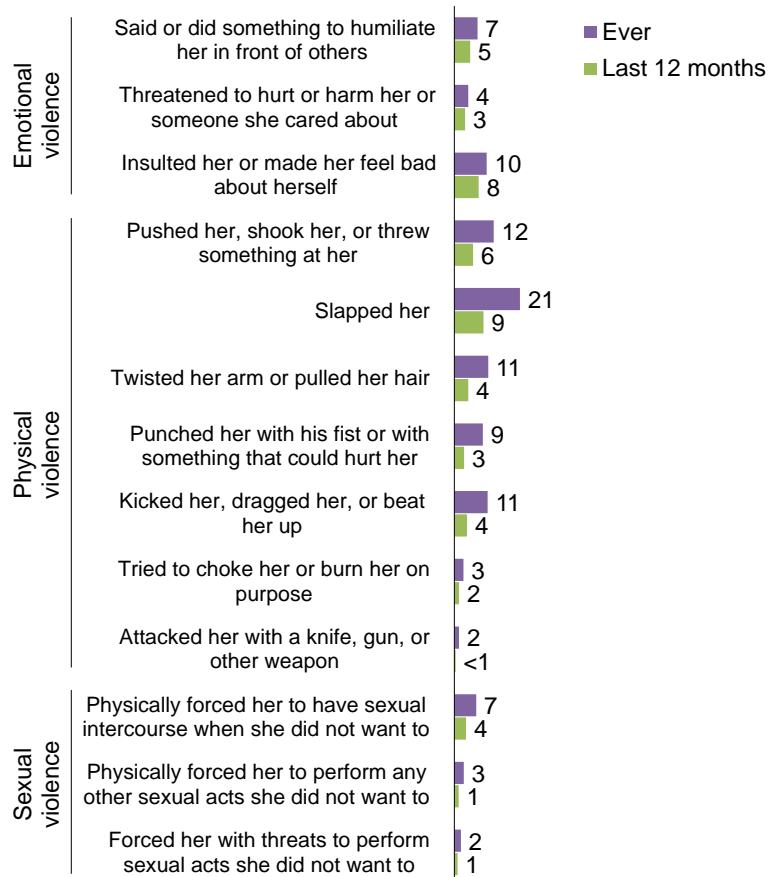
Women who had experienced physical violence most commonly reported being slapped (21%), those who had experienced sexual violence most often reported being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (7%), and those who had experienced emotional violence most commonly reported 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

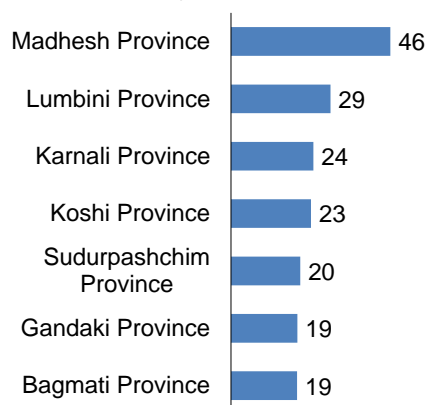


Patterns of intimate partner violence by background characteristics

- 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

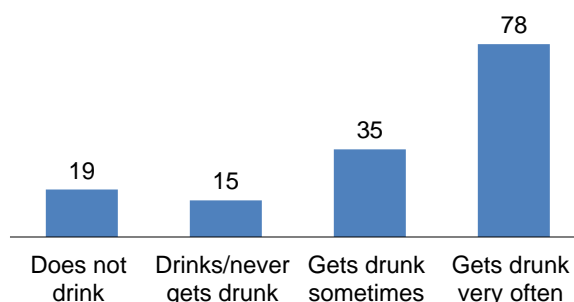


Patterns of intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

- 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**).

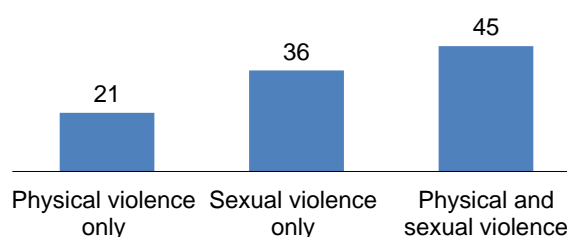
- The proportion of women who reported being forced to get married is highest in Madhesh Province (20%).
- Women with no education or a basic education are more likely to face all of the specified types of emotional violence in the household than women with more than a secondary education.

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
- **Table 17.8** Experience of different forms of violence

- **Table 17.9** **Forms of controlling behaviors and intimate partner violence**
- **Table 17.10** **Controlling behaviors of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics**
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- **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, delivery, 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

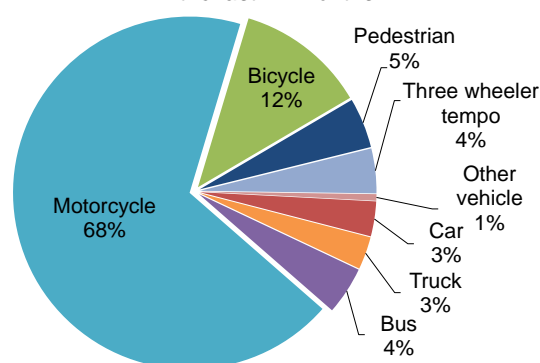
Motorcycle accidents are the most common road traffic accidents or crashes in Nepal, accounting for 68% of those killed or injured in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 18.2**). Twelve percent of individuals were involved in a bicycle accident, 4% in a bus accident, and another 4% in a three 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**).

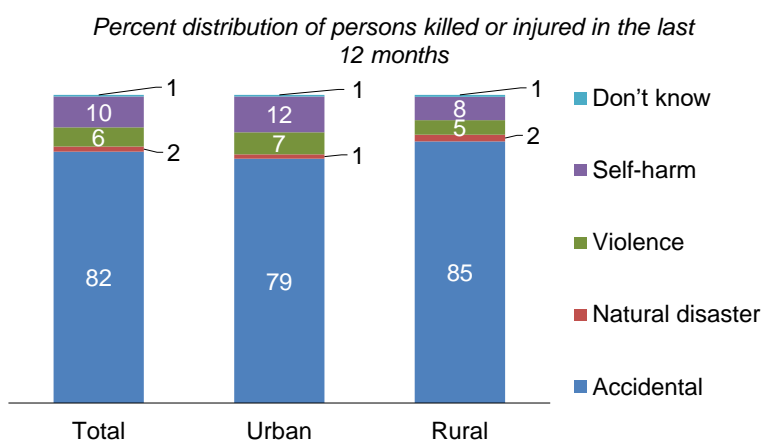
18.2.2 Mechanism of Deaths and Injuries from Incidents other than Road Traffic Accidents

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

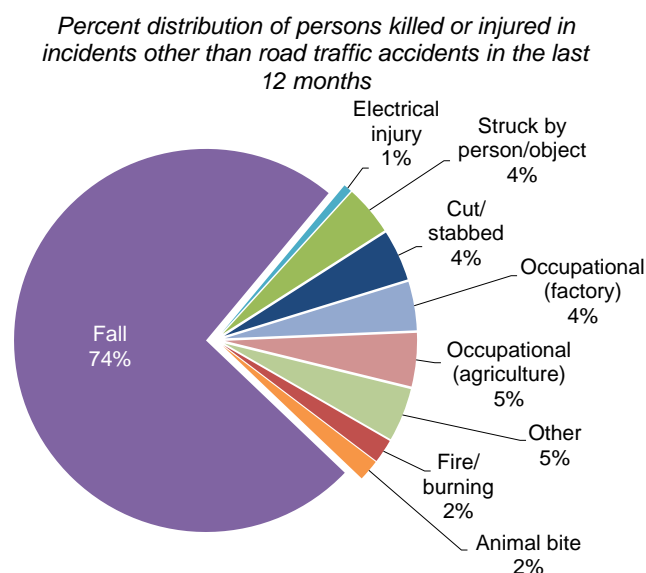


- Those in the lowest wealth quintile are less prone to have been killed or injured due to violence (1%) than those in the higher quintiles (9% each in the second and middle quintiles, 7% in the fourth quintile, and 6% in the highest quintile).

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.

Figure 18.3 Types of incidents other than road traffic accidents



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%).

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**).

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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
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- **Table 18.5** Deaths and injuries from incidents other than road traffic accidents
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- **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	Other	
Age²									
<15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
15–24	(1.5)	(3.4)	(3.0)	(15.8)	(5.7)	(75.7)	(4.7)	(2.6)	47
25–34	0.0	2.6	1.0	17.8	0.0	81.9	0.0	4.2	47
35–44	(0.0)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(77.4)	(1.3)	(7.2)	42
45–59	(0.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(25.3)	(0.0)	(89.4)	(7.4)	(0.0)	41
60+	(0.0)	(5.5)	(5.6)	(39.0)	(0.0)	(85.1)	(2.5)	(0.0)	28
Sex									
Male	0.0	3.8	2.4	20.8	1.9	80.2	3.6	4.5	146
Female	0.9	8.0	2.2	20.0	0.0	77.0	3.0	1.8	80
Residence									
Urban	0.0	3.0	2.9	22.1	1.7	77.9	3.6	4.4	165
Rural	1.2	11.6	0.7	16.2	0.0	82.3	2.9	1.2	61
Ecological zone									
Mountain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Hill	0.9	2.4	0.0	19.4	3.5	84.3	2.8	1.4	77
Terai	0.0	6.8	3.4	21.1	0.0	76.3	3.9	4.9	141
Province									
Koshi Province	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Madhesh Province	(0.0)	(11.5)	(7.5)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(82.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	64
Bagmati Province	(1.7)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(15.5)	(6.6)	(84.9)	(1.7)	(1.0)	42
Gandaki Province	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Lumbini Province	(0.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(90.0)	(2.7)	(7.1)	39
Karnali Province	(0.0)	(2.3)	(2.2)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(83.4)	(7.1)	(3.1)	20
Sudurpashchim Province	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.3)	(0.0)	(74.4)	(0.0)	(7.2)	20
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	(0.0)	(3.4)	(7.1)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(77.1)	(0.0)	(3.9)	26
Second	(0.0)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(79.5)	(1.0)	(5.2)	40
Middle	(0.0)	(1.5)	(3.6)	(24.1)	(0.0)	(74.3)	(5.4)	(1.2)	49
Fourth	1.2	4.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	87.5	5.0	7.2	58
Highest	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(29.3)	(5.3)	(74.9)	(3.2)	(0.0)	52
Total	0.3	5.3	2.3	20.5	1.2	79.1	3.4	3.5	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 Bhojपुरi 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

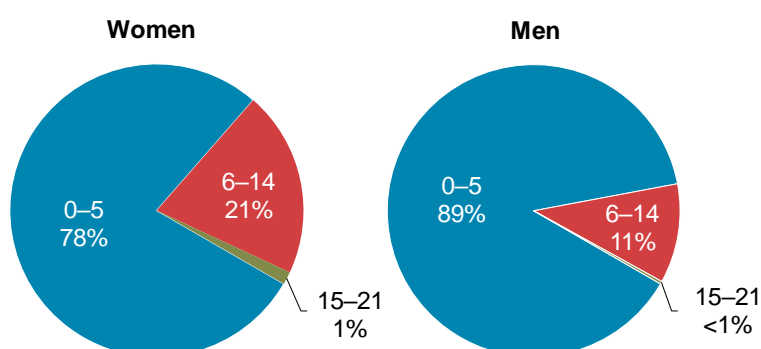
GAD-7 scores range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 21. Higher scores are associated with more severe symptoms of anxiety.

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



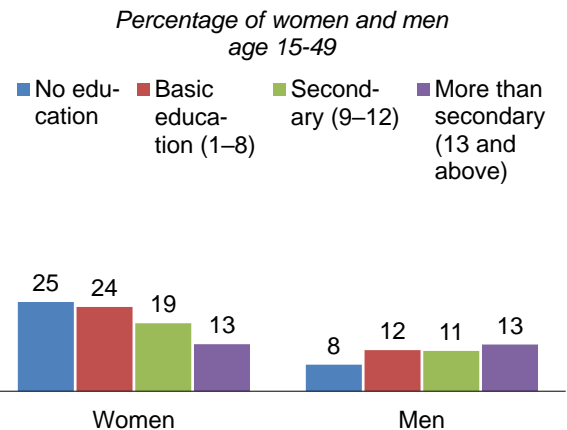
For the purpose of international comparison, in this report respondents age 15–49 are considered to have symptoms of anxiety if their GAD-7 score is 6 or higher. Overall, 22% of women and 11% of men reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (Table 19.2.1 and Table 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).

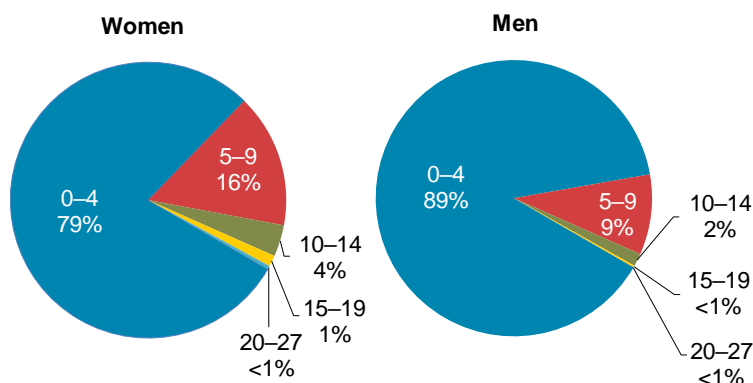
Sixteen percent of women and 9% of men age 15–49 had a PHQ-9 score of 5–9, and 4% of women and 2% of men had a score of 10–14 (**Figure 19.3**). One percent or less of women and men had a PHQ-9 score of 15–19 or higher.

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

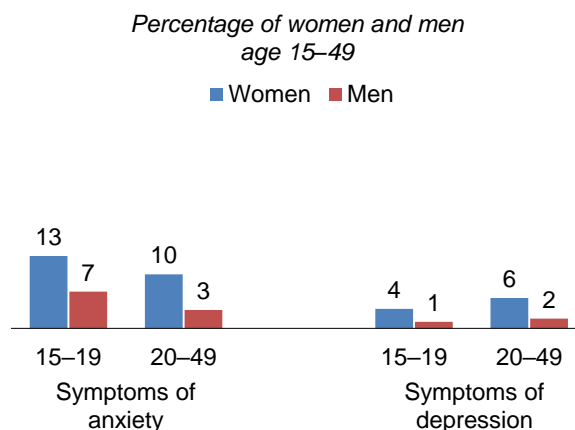
¹ The manuscript on validation of the GAD-7 among adults and the GAD-7 and PHQ-9 among adolescents in Nepal is yet to be published.

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
- **Table 19.4.1** Severity of symptoms of depression: Women
- **Table 19.4.2** Severity of symptoms of depression: Men
- **Table 19.5** Symptoms of anxiety and depression among women and men
- **Table 19.6.1** Treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Women
- **Table 19.6.2** Treatment for symptoms of anxiety or depression: Men
- **Table 19.7.1** Care seeking and providers: Women
- **Table 19.7.2** Care seeking and providers: Men
- **Table 19.8** Prevalence of symptoms of anxiety and/or depression unadjusted and adjusted for treatment

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-9² 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

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)	96.6	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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Province	Age							Total age 12–18	Age ratio (age 15/ age 14)
	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

Province	Age							Total age 47–53	Age ratio (age 50/ age 49)
	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		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	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2078	959	27	10	243	1,239	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.5	194.0	104.3	94.4	101.4	87.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4	96.4	101.4	87.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2077	1,066	28	16	228	1,337	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.6	59.6	100.2	99.4	101.6	184.1	96.5	97.7	99.6	99.4	106.2	96.4	106.2	184.1	94.8	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4
2076	1,048	30	7	239	1,324	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	117.3	430.3	121.0	99.6	117.3	45.7	97.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	101.4	86.2	101.4	45.7	115.5	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6
2075	1,000	43	14	185	1,242	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.7	120.1	111.0	99.6	110.7	111.6	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.4	124.7	97.4	111.6	82.9	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8
2074	1,006	39	18	208	1,270	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.6	114.8	105.9	98.8	105.6	110.3	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.9	98.5	84.8	98.5	110.3	109.2	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
2073	1,042	48	19	195	1,304	99.8	93.6	100.0	100.0	118.9	183.6	121.1	98.6	118.9	108.6	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	104.2	113.6	104.2	108.6	96.1	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3
2072	994	46	16	199	1,255	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.1	129.7	111.9	99.2	111.1	78.8	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	95.9	84.4	95.9	78.8	112.3	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4
2071	1,029	61	23	158	1,272	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.8	75.9	99.2	99.3	100.8	160.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	104.9	160.7	104.9	154.0	91.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3
2070	969	30	14	148	1,161	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	115.7	83.3	114.5	99.4	115.7	53.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	92.6	53.7	92.6	69.5	96.6	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0
2075-2079	5,040	153	54	1,152	6,399	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	110.0	141.0	110.8	99.7	110.0	na	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2070-2074	5,040	224	89	908	6,262	99.9	98.6	100.0	100.0	110.2	111.0	110.2	99.1	110.2	na	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2065-2069	4,889	318	86	643	5,936	99.5	98.4	98.1	98.4	103.4	119.9	104.4	98.4	103.4	na	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2060-2064	4,544	316	98	413	5,370	99.6	97.6	98.2	98.2	100.8	120.9	102.0	99.0	100.8	na	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<2060	5,143	606	124	370	6,243	99.5	96.2	96.0	96.0	104.4	118.6	105.8	98.5	104.4	na	87.9	87.9	87.9	87.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All	24,656	1,616	451	3,486	30,209	99.7	97.5	98.1	98.1	105.8	120.1	106.6	98.9	105.8	na	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	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 education¹⁰														
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	0.1	0.0	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	0.1	0.0	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.

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Senior Technical Staff

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Bhanu Bhakta Dhakal	Kamal Parajuli	Sandip Shrestha
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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
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Dambar Bahadur Tamang	Nirmal Chhetri	Sudip Parajuli
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Dhruba Prasad Subedi	PushpaRaj Lama	Umesh Prasad Mahato
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Dev Raj Pandit		

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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 _____			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>										
NAME AND CODE OF GAUNPALIKA/MUNICIPALITY _____			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>										
WARD NUMBER			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>										
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____													
CLUSTER NUMBER			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>										
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>										
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO)			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>										
INTERVIEWER VISITS													
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT									
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY MONTH YEAR									
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO.									
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT*									
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS									
*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 TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE									
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	0 1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**	<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>			NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**	<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>			TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2)	<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	ENGLISH		**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHILI 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI										
TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR												
<table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> NUMBER			_____ NAME			<table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> 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" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><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; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></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
	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. 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. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 8-35 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AND MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE	IF HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AND MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
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 → ADD TO TABLE NO

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 → ADD TO TABLE NO

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO

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

LINE NO.	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 4 YEARS OR OLDER			IF AGE 4-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
	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"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 17	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	GRADE <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	GRADE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
04	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
05	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
08	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
09	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	<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	<p>ENTER THE NAME OF THE PERSON KILLED OR INJURED:</p>	<p>NAME _____</p>	
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 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
A05	<p>Is (NAME) still alive?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ A10 → A10
A06	<p>Was (NAME) male or female?</p>	<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	<p>Was (NAME)'s death related to the road traffic accident?</p>	<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 (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"/> (RETURN TO A02 FOR NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER) ←		NO <input type="checkbox"/> → A17

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

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>	<p>→ 101</p>
<p>A18 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	<p>ENTER THE NAME OF THE PERSON KILLED OR INJURED:</p>	<p>NAME _____</p>	
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	<p>How did the death or injury happen?</p>	<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	<p>Is (NAME) still alive?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ A27</p> <p>→ A27</p>
A23	<p>Was (NAME) male or female?</p>	<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	<p>Was (NAME)'s death related to this incident?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ A33</p>
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>	<p>→ A33</p>

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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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?	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>WATER FROM SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING 41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER 51</p> <p>TANKER TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER 91</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 106</p> <p>→ 103</p> <p>→ 103</p>
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>WATER FROM SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING 41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER 51</p> <p>TANKER TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 106</p>
103	Where is that water source located?	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2</p> <p>ELSEWHERE 3</p>	<p>→ 106</p>
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	<p>MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	
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'.	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	

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 <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text"/> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
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? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'.</p> <p>a) Milk cows or bulls? b) Buffalo? c) Horses, donkeys, or mules? d) Goats? e) Sheep? f) Chickens or other poultry? g) Ducks? h) Pigs? i) Yaks?</p>	<p>a) COWS/BULLS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) BUFFALO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>d) GOATS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) SHEEP <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>f) CHICKENS/POULTRY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>g) DUCKS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>h) PIGS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>i) YAKS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>																																																	
130	<p>Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?</p>	<p>YES 1 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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/></p> <p>ROPANI 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/></p> <p>95 OR MORE BIGHA/ROPANI 950 DON'T KNOW 998</p>																																																	
132	<p>Does your household have:</p> <p>a) Electricity? b) A radio? c) A television? d) A non-mobile telephone? e) A computer? f) A refrigerator? g) A table? h) A chair? i) A bed? j) A sofa? k) A cupboard? l) A clock? m) A fan? n) An invertor? o) Dhiki/janto?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">YES</th> <th align="center">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a) ELECTRICITY 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>b) RADIO 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>c) TELEVISION 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE .. 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>e) COMPUTER 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>f) REFRIGERATOR 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>g) TABLE 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>h) CHAIR 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>i) BED 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>j) SOFA 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>k) CUPBOARD 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>l) CLOCK 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>m) FAN 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>n) INVERTOR 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>o) DHIKI/JANTO 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) ELECTRICITY 1	1	2	b) RADIO 1	1	2	c) TELEVISION 1	1	2	d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE .. 1	1	2	e) COMPUTER 1	1	2	f) REFRIGERATOR 1	1	2	g) TABLE 1	1	2	h) CHAIR 1	1	2	i) BED 1	1	2	j) SOFA 1	1	2	k) CUPBOARD 1	1	2	l) CLOCK 1	1	2	m) FAN 1	1	2	n) INVERTOR 1	1	2	o) DHIKI/JANTO 1	1	2	
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133	<p>Does any member of this household own:</p> <p>a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A bicycle/rickshaw? d) A motorcycle or motor scooter? e) An animal-drawn cart? f) A car/truck/tractor? g) A three wheel tempo/e-rickshaw?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">YES</th> <th align="center">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a) WATCH 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>b) MOBILE PHONE 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>c) BICYCLE/RICKSHAW 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>f) CAR, TRUCK, OR TRACTOR .. 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> <tr><td>g) THREE WHEEL TEMPO 1</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) WATCH 1	1	2	b) MOBILE PHONE 1	1	2	c) BICYCLE/RICKSHAW 1	1	2	d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1	1	2	e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1	1	2	f) CAR, TRUCK, OR TRACTOR .. 1	1	2	g) THREE WHEEL TEMPO 1	1	2																									
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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	} → 152
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 (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 (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 style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><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><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></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
 WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NEPAL
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION

IDENTIFICATION																
NAME AND CODE OF DISTRICT _____			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>													
NAME AND CODE OF GAUNPALIKA/MUNICIPALITY _____			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>													
WARD NUMBER			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>													
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																
CLUSTER NUMBER			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>													
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>													
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>													
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 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> MONTH <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> YEAR <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">2</td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">7</td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> INT. NO. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>					2	0	7					
2	0	7														
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>												
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>												
TIME	_____	_____														
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED																
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">1</td></tr> </table>	0	1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**	<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>			NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>								
0	1															
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	ENGLISH		**LANGUAGE CODES:	TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>												
	01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHILI 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI															
TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR															
<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> NUMBER			_____ NAME			<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"> <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> 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 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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input 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 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 type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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 <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	
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' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> 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/CHEATTRI 03 OTHER TERAI 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	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>				
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	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>				
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	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>				
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>				
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 style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NO <input type="checkbox"/> ↙ </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.</p>						
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	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>				
212	SUM ANSWERS TO 208 AND 211 AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES ..	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>				
213	CHECK 212: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NO PAST PREGNANCIES <input type="checkbox"/> → </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
Think back to your (first/next) pregnancy. Was that a single pregnancy, twins, or triplets? IF MULTIPLE PREGNANCY COPY VALUE FOR 215 IN NEXT ROW(S) PREGNANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	IF 215=1, ASK: Was the baby born alive, born dead, or did you have a miscarriage or abortion? IF 215 > 1, ASK: Was the (first/next) baby in this pregnancy born alive or born dead?	Did the baby cry, move, or breathe?	What name was given to the baby? RECORD NAME.	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	CHECK 216 AND 217: TYPE OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME. NOTE: IF 217=1, THEN PREGNANCY OUTCOME= BORN ALIVE. IF BORN ALIVE, ASK: On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born? IF BORN DEAD, A MISCARRIAGE, OR AN ABORTION, ASK: On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?	How long did this pregnancy last in weeks or months? RECORD IN COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.	FOR ROW 01, ASK: Were there any other pregnancies before this pregnancy? AFTER ROW 01: 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? IF 215 > 1 AND THIS IS NOT THE FIRST BIRTH OF THE PREGNANCY, SKIP TO 216 IN NEXT ROW.
01 SING 1 TWINS 2 TRIP 3 NO. OF OUT-COMES <input type="text"/>	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) ↙ BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ↙ ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	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"/>	WEEKS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ↙ NO 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY) ↙
02 SING 1 TWINS 2 TRIP 3 NO. OF OUT-COMES <input type="text"/>	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) ↙ BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ↙ ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	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"/>	WEEKS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ↙ NO 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY) ↙
03 SING 1 TWINS 2 TRIP 3 NO. OF OUT-COMES <input type="text"/>	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 218) ↙ BORN DEAD 2 MISCARRIAGE 3 (SKIP TO 220) ↙ ABORTION 4	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	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"/>	WEEKS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ↙ NO 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY) ↙
222A	Have you had any pregnancies that ended since the last pregnancy mentioned?		YES 1 → ADD TO TABLE NO 2				

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? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.		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	<p align="center">COMPARE 212 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCY OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY</p> <p align="center"> NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 212 <input type="checkbox"/> </p>	<p align="center"> NUMBER IN PREGNANCY HISTORY IS LESS THAN 212 <input type="checkbox"/> </p> <p align="center">(PROBE AND RECONCILE) ←</p>	
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	<p>How many weeks or months pregnant are you?</p> <p>RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED WEEKS OR MONTHS.</p> <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	<p>CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS</p> <p>ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?</p>	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	→ 236
235A	<p>CHECK 111: AGE</p> <p>AGE 15-19 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 20-49 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 236
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 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><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> WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4 IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 994 BEFORE LAST PREGNANCY 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996									→ 240 → 241
237	CHECK 236: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN THE LAST YEAR? YES, WITHIN <input type="checkbox"/> LAST YEAR ↓ NO, <input type="checkbox"/> ONE YEAR 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" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><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

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
302	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 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: RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ONLY ↓ PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.		
		PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ONLY ↓ PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.	
		BOTH <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ↓ PROCEED TO 307. CIRCLE CODE 'A' AND CODE 'B' AND FOLLOW THE SKIP INSTRUCTION.	
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						
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 (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 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 22</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 _____ 96 (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 style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>YEAR <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></p>							<p>→ 315</p>
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 style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>YEAR <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></p>							
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>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>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
316	<p>CHECK 313 AND 314:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">THEN CONTINUE ↓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">THEN ↙ (SKIP TO 329)</p>	
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.	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
317B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 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)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY 00 MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317F
317E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
317F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DATE GIVEN 95	→ 317H
317G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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
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	→ 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	→ 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	→ 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	→ 332 → 332 → 332

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
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 (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>→ 332</p>
331	<p>Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
332	<p>In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker (FCHV)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 334</p>
333	<p>Did the fieldworker (FCHV) talk to you about family planning?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
334	<p>CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH RESPONDENT</p> <p>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>	<p>→ 401</p>
335	<p>Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
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
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 420) ←	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> →	→ 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
NO.	NAME OR DATE _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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 <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	
417	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></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																																																												
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	
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420	<p>During this pregnancy, were you given an injection (Tetanus Diphtheria) in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus after birth?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 423																																																												
421	<p>During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?</p>	<p>TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8</p>																																																													
422	<p>CHECK 421:</p> <p>ONE TIME OR DK <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>TWO OR MORE TIMES <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 426																																																												
423	<p>At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 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"/> DON'T KNOW 8</p>																																																													
425	<p>CHECK 424:</p> <p>ONLY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? 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 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 429																																																												

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"/>	
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 (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>MARKET Q</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (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>LESS THAN 180 DAYS <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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 (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>

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"/>	
436	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <p>PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 OR 2</p> <p>PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 3 OR 4</p> <p>a) Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p> <p>b) Was this stillbirth delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 437</p>
436A	<p>Why did you not deliver in a health facility?</p>	<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 DUE TO LOCKDOWN J</p> <p>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
437	<p>CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE</p>	<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	<p>After the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ NB1</p>
439	<p>Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ NB1</p>
440	<p>How long after birth was (NAME) put on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY 000</p> <p>HOURS 1 <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DAYS 2 <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p>	
NB1	<p>How long after the birth was (NAME) bathed for the first time?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY 000</p> <p>HOURS 1 <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DAYS 2 <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>	
NB2	<p>CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY</p> <p>CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED</p>	<p>CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 21- 46</p>	<p>→ NB6</p>
NB3	<p>What was used to cut the cord?</p>	<p>RAZOR BLADE 1</p> <p>KNIFE 2</p> <p>SCISSORS 3</p> <p>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ NB6</p>

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"/>	
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	

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"/>	
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"/> →	→ 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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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 <input type="text"/> 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 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> KG FROM RECALL 2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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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445	CHECK 435: PLACE OF DELIVERY FACILITY BIRTH: ANY CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 21 THROUGH 46 CIRCLED ↓	CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 11, 12, OR 96 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					
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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									
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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	
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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	
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447	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ↓ PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 3 ↓ 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><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DAYS</td> <td>2</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WEEKS</td> <td>3</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>998</td> </tr> </table>	HOURS	1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	DAYS	2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	WEEKS	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	DON'T KNOW			998					
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WEEKS	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																				
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						
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>							
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 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							
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	→ 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 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							
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						
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	<p>How long after delivery did that 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; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>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></p> <p>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></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>							
457	<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 style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>							
458	<p>Where did the 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 style="text-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 style="text-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 style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>							
459	<p>CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> LIVE BIRTH ↓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MOST RECENT <input type="checkbox"/> STILLBIRTH →</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">→ 474</p>						
460	<p>After (NAME) left (FACILITY IN 435) did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">→ 473</p>						

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

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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	<p>How long after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</p>	<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> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> <p>HOURS 1</p> <p>DAYS 2</p> <p>WEEKS 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>							
462	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s 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 style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>							
463	<p>Where did this check of (NAME) 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 style="text-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 style="text-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 style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">473</p>						

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"/>	
464	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <p>PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ↓ PREGNANCY TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 3 ↓</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>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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>WEEKS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></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>(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>(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>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN 41</p> <p>MARIE STOPES 42</p> <p>OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 46</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	

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"/>	
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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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 border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <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> </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	
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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 border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <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> </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	
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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 border="0"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </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 border="0"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2																													
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479	CHECK 405: PREGNANCY OUTCOME TYPE	<table border="0"> <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> </table>	MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH	1	MOST RECENT STILLBIRTH	3	MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION	5	487																										
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480	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2	482																												
YES	1																																		
NO	2																																		
481	CHECK 224 FOR CHILD:	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>LIVING <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>486</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DEAD <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>487</td> </tr> </table>	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/>	486	DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>	487																													
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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"/>	
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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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"/> (GO TO 404 FOR THE NEXT PREGNANCY OUTCOME) ←	NO MORE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 501

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? ONE OR MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/>	NO SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> → 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 .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
504	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 → 507 YES, HAS ONLY ANOTHER DOCUMENT 2 → 507 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4	
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506	CHECK 504: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> → 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 <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"/> DATE OF BIRTH NOT ON CARD 95	

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																																																																																								
	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input style="width:20px; height:20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px; height:20px;" type="text"/>																																																																																																																																																									
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 style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:45%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;">DAY</th> <th style="width:10%;">MONTH</th> <th style="width:10%;">YEAR</th> <th style="width:10%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">BCG</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1</td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td><td><input type="text"/></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 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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 PHOTOGRAPH NOT TAKEN, PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED 2 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 style="text-align: center;">NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p style="text-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"/> SKIP TO 529 ←</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 529A</p>		
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	<p>Where did (NAME) receive most of his/her vaccinations?</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 PHC/PRIMARY HOSPITAL 12 HEALTH POST 13 BASIC HEALTH CARE CENTER 14 URBAN HEALTH CENTER 15 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT 17 IMMUNIZATION CLINIC 18</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ 16 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 PHARMACY 23 PRIVATE DOCTOR 24</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NGO MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>NGO HOSPITAL 31 NGO CLINIC 32 OTHER NGO MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>NID VACCINATION CAMPAIGN 41</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	
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	<p>CHECK 220 AND 224 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY?</p> <p>MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(GO TO 503 FOR THE NEXT SURVIVING CHILD) ←</p>	<p>NO MORE SURVIVING CHILDREN BORN 0-35 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> → 601</p>	

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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
609	<p>CHECK 485: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO/ NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/></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> <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>	<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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																	
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	CHECK 612:	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/></p>	→ 615																
614	<p>Where did you first seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.</p>	FIRST PLACE <input type="text"/>																	
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 border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) PRE-PACKAGED LIQUID</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ZINC</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>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	
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c) ZINC	1	2	8																
615E	CHECK 615:	<p>ZINC GIVEN? CODE '1' CIRCLED IN (C) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>OTHER <input type="checkbox"/></p>	→ 616																
615F	How many days was (NAME) given zinc?	<p>DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>																	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	NAME OF LIVE BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/> b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/> b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? 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 (SPECIFY)	
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 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 625
624	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 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</p> <p>PILLS E</p> <p>INJECTION/IV F</p> <p>ARTESUNATE</p> <p>RECTAL G</p> <p>INJECTION/IV H</p> <p>OTHER</p> <p>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> <p>→ 635</p>	

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 style="text-align: center;">ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 643</p>																																																																													
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>a) Plain water?</p> <p>b) Infant formula such as Lactogen, Farex, or Nan?</p> <p>IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>c) Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned milk or powdered milk?</p> <p>IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>IF YES: Was the milk a sweet or flavored type of milk?</p> <p>d) Lassi?</p> <p>IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink lassi? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>IF YES: Was the lassi a sweet or flavored type of lassi?</p> <p>f) Horlicks, Bournvita, or Viva?</p> <p>g) Fruit juice, fruit drinks such as Real or Frooti, or sugar cane juice?</p> <p>h) Sweet bottled drinks such as Coke, Fanta, Sprite, or energy drinks such as Red Bull?</p> <p>i) Chiya, coffee, or herbal drinks?</p> <p>IF YES: Was the drink sweetened?</p> <p>j) Clear broth or clear soup?</p> <p>k) Any other liquids?</p> <p>IF YES: What was the drink?</p> <p>IF YES: Was the drink sweetened?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a)</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)</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>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c)</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>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SWEET/ FLAVORED</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)</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>NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK LASSI <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SWEET/ FLAVORED</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>f)</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>g)</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>h)</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>i)</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>SWEETENED ..</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>j)</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>k)</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>OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SWEETENED ..</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)	1	2	8	b)	1	2	8	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>			8	c)	1	2	8	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>			8	SWEET/ FLAVORED	1	2	8	d)	1	2	8	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK LASSI <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>			8	SWEET/ FLAVORED	1	2	8	f)	1	2	8	g)	1	2	8	h)	1	2	8	i)	1	2	8	SWEETENED ..	1	2	8	j)	1	2	8	k)	1	2	8	OTHER DRINK(S) _____ (SPECIFY)				SWEETENED ..	1	2	8	
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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>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NUMBER OF TIMES ATE DAHI <input type="text"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a)	1	2	8	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE DAHI <input type="text"/>			8	
	YES	NO	DK												
a)	1	2	8												
NUMBER OF TIMES ATE DAHI <input type="text"/>			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
	<p>n) Lito, jaulo, daal, chickpeas, beans, soybeans, or quanti?</p> <p>o) Almonds, peanuts, cashews, pistachios, or walnuts?</p> <p>p) Paneer or cheese?</p> <p>r) Any sweet foods such as cake, biscuits, cookies, jeri/jalebi, mithai, toffees, or ice cream?</p> <p>s) Chips, Kurekure, Chisbal, tayari chaw chaw such as Wai Wai or Yum Yum, samosa, pakora, puri, or tareko khaja?</p> <p>u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?</p> <p>IF YES: What was the food?</p> <p>MARK THE APPROPRIATE FOOD GROUP FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FOOD, IF THE GROUP IS NOT YET CODED 'YES'.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH GROUP THE ADDITIONAL FOOD BELONGS TO, RECORD THE NAME OF THE FOOD.</p>	<p>n) 1 2 8</p> <p>o) 1 2 8</p> <p>p) 1 2 8</p> <p>r) 1 2 8</p> <p>s) 1 2 8</p> <p>u) 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER FOOD(S) _____ (SPECIFY)</p>	
638	<p>CHECK 637 (CATEGORIES 'a' THROUGH 'r'):</p> <p>NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>→ 640</p>	
639	<p>Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?</p> <p>IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>(GO BACK TO 637 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY)</p> <p>(THEN CONTINUE TO 640)</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 641</p>
640	<p>How many times did (NAME) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?</p> <p>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
641	<p>In the last 6 months, did any healthcare provider or FCHV talk with you about how or what to feed (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ 641D</p>
641A	<p>Who gave you this advice/counseling on nutrition?</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE/ANM B</p> <p>HEALTH ASSISTANT/AHW C</p> <p>MCHW D</p> <p>VHW E</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>FCHV G</p> <p>MOTHER'S GROUP H</p> <p>SOCIAL MOBILIZER I</p> <p>TRADITIONAL HEALERS J</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	

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?	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>				
			YES	NO	DK
	a) Rice, paratha, naan, roti, pau roti, maize, or dhido?	a)	1	2	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 style="text-align: center;"> YES, <input type="checkbox"/> FORMERLY MARRIED ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 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 style="text-align: center;"> YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 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 style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" 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 style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
713	Are you the first, second, ... wife?	RANK <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" 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> <p>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)?</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>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW MONTH 98</p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998</p>	<p>→ 717</p>
716	<p>How old were you when you first started living with him?</p>	<p>AGE <input type="text"/></p>	
717	<p>CHECK 714:</p> <p>MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>→ 721</p>
718	<p>CHECK 701:</p> <p>YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>YES, LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO, <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>→ 721</p>
719	<p>Now I'd like to ask you about your current (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?</p>	<p>MONTH <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW MONTH 98</p> <p>YEAR <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998</p>	<p>→ 721</p>
720	<p>How old were you when you first started living with your current (husband/partner)?</p>	<p>AGE <input type="text"/></p>	
721	<p>CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.</p>		
722	<p>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>	<p>NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/></p>	<p>→ 738</p>
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"/></p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/></p>	<p>→ 737</p>

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 232: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> → 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 (SPECIFY) 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'.</p> <p>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	What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)													
734	Apart from these two people, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 737												
735	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this third person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2													
736	What was your relationship to this third person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)													
737	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98													
738	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <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
810	<p>CHECK 804:</p> <p>WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>WANTS NO MORE/NONE <input type="checkbox"/></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>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> <p>Any other reason? _____</p> <p>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 _____ (SPECIFY) X</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
811	<p>CHECK 307: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?</p> <p>NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>YES, CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/></p>		813
812	<p>Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
813	<p>CHECK 224:</p> <p>HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/></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> <p>b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.</p>	<p>NONE 00</p> <p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96</p>	815
814	<p>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>	<p>BOYS GIRLS EITHER</p> <p>NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96</p>	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																											
815	In the last 12 months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram? f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure? g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">YES</td> <td align="right">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RADIO</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) MOBILE PHONE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS ..</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) RADIO	1	2	b) TELEVISION	1	2	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE	1	2	d) MOBILE PHONE	1	2	e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM	1	2	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/BROCHURE	1	2	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD	1	2	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/EVENTS ..	1	2	
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817	CHECK 701: YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED ↓ YES, <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING WITH A MAN ↓ NO, <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN A UNION →		→ 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?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>RESPONDENT</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND/PARTNER</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">→ 820</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY</td> <td align="right">3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOMEONE ELSE</td> <td align="right">4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)</td> <td align="right">6</td> <td align="right">→ 820</td> </tr> </table>	RESPONDENT	1		HUSBAND/PARTNER	2	→ 820	RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY	3		SOMEONE ELSE	4		OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	6	→ 820													
RESPONDENT	1																													
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RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY	3																													
SOMEONE ELSE	4																													
OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	6	→ 820																												
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?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>MORE IMPORTANT</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EQUALLY IMPORTANT</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LESS IMPORTANT</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> </table>	MORE IMPORTANT	1	EQUALLY IMPORTANT	2	LESS IMPORTANT	3																						
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EQUALLY IMPORTANT	2																													
LESS IMPORTANT	3																													
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?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> </table>	YES	1	NO	2																								
YES	1																													
NO	2																													
821	CHECK 307: NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NEITHER ARE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED ↓ HE OR SHE ARE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED →		→ 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?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>SAME NUMBER</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MORE CHILDREN</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEWER CHILDREN</td> <td align="right">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td align="right">8</td> </tr> </table>	SAME NUMBER	1	MORE CHILDREN	2	FEWER CHILDREN	3	DON'T KNOW	8																				
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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 UNION <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 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 → 922 DON'T KNOW 8	
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)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PRES./ LISTEN.</th> <th>PRES./ NOT LISTEN.</th> <th>NOT PRES.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CHILDREN < 10</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FEMALES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PRES./ LISTEN.	PRES./ NOT LISTEN.	NOT PRES.	CHILDREN < 10	1	2	3	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALES	1	2	3	OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3																	
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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:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) GOES OUT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ARGUES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) REFUSES SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BURNS FOOD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) DOWRY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) ROUTINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) OTHER MEN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	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	
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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 15-24 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 25 YEARS OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 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?	<table border="0"> <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	
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a) DURING PREGNANCY ..	1	2	8																
b) DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8																
c) BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8																
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: NO LIVE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ LAST LIVE BIRTH 0-23 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ LAST LIVE BIRTH 24 MONTHS OR MORE BEFORE THE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1024 → 1024																
1013	CHECK 412 FOR LAST LIVE BIRTH ('TYPE 1'): HAD ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 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?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) HIV FROM MOTHER ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) THINGS TO DO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) TESTED FOR HIV</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) HIV FROM MOTHER ..	1	2	8	b) THINGS TO DO	1	2	8	c) TESTED FOR HIV	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
a) HIV FROM MOTHER ..	1	2	8																
b) THINGS TO DO	1	2	8																
c) TESTED FOR HIV	1	2	8																
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"/> → 1021</p> <p align="center">'21-46' CIRCLED ↓</p>		
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 → 1021</p>	
1020	Did you get the results of the test?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 → 1022</p>	
1021	<p>CHECK 1015:</p> <p align="center">YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR <input type="checkbox"/> → 1024</p> <p align="center">NOT ASKED</p>		
1022	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	<p>YES 1 → 1025</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

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	→ 1031
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: 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? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
1041	CHECK 722: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1046
1042	CHECK 1040: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1044

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: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 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: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; 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.	<p>MOTORIZED</p> <p>CAR/TRUCK 01</p> <p>PUBLIC BUS 02</p> <p>MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 03</p> <p>THREE-WHEELER 04</p> <p>NOT MOTORIZED</p> <p>ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 05</p> <p>BICYCLE/RICKSHAW 06</p> <p>BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR 07</p> <p>WALKING 08</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>				
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.	<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>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>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 _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>				
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? IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, RECORD '00'.	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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"/> <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"/> <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"/> <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	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	
1112C	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	
1112D	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1112F
1112E	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	
1112F	Have you ever been told by a health care provider that you have/had tuberculosis?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1112I
1112G	Did you seek treatment for TB?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1112I

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP															
1112H	<p>Where did you go for treatment for TB?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</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>OTHER _____ G</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME H</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC I</p> <p>PHARMACY J</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ K</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN L</p> <p>MARIE STOPES M</p> <p>OTHER NGO FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ N</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP O</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE P</p> <p>TRADITIONAL HEALER Q</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>																
1112I	<p>If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?</p>	<p>YES, REMAIN A SECRET 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8</p>																
1113	<p>Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem:</p> <p>a) Getting permission to go to the doctor?</p> <p>b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?</p> <p>c) The distance to the health facility?</p> <p>d) Not wanting to go alone?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">BIG PROBLEM</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">NOT A BIG PROBLEM</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) PERMISSION TO GO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) GETTING MONEY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) DISTANCE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) GO ALONE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		BIG PROBLEM	NOT A BIG PROBLEM	a) PERMISSION TO GO	1	2	b) GETTING MONEY	1	2	c) DISTANCE	1	2	d) GO ALONE	1	2	
	BIG PROBLEM	NOT A BIG PROBLEM																
a) PERMISSION TO GO	1	2																
b) GETTING MONEY	1	2																
c) DISTANCE	1	2																
d) GO ALONE	1	2																

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	<p>In the last three months have you heard or seen the following programs on the television and/or radio:</p> <p>a) Janaswasthya Bahas TV Karyakram?</p> <p>b) Jeevanchakra TV serial?</p> <p>c) Janaswasthya Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>d) Swasthya Gatibidhi Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>e) Eek Dui Tin Sunau eekai chin Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>f) Bhanchhin Aama Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>g) Hello Bhanchhin Aama Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>h) Jeevan Raksya Radio Karyakram (COVID-19)</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) JANASWASTHA BAHAS ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) JEEVAN CHAKRA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) JANASWASTHA RADIO ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) SWASTHYA GATIBIDHI ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) EEK DUI TIN</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) BHANCHIN AAMA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) HELLO BHANCHIN</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) JEEVAN RAKSYA ..</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">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	
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1115G	Is there a health mother's group in this ward?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 1200																											
1115H	In the past 6 months, how many health mother's group meetings have you participated in?	<p>NONE 00</p> <p>NUMBER OF MEETINGS <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></p>	→ 1200																											
1115I	<p>What issues are discussed during the health mother's group meetings?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>RECEIVED INFORMATION OF CHILD FEEDING A</p> <p>RECEIVED INFORMATION ON FOOD/COOKING B</p> <p>RECEIVED INFORMATION ON GARDENING C</p> <p>RECEIVED INFORMATION ON POULTRY D</p> <p>RECEIVED INFORMATION ON PROCESSING E</p> <p>RECEIVED INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH/WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE F</p> <p>WATCH DEMONSTRATION ON COOKING G</p> <p>DISCUSS ABOUT MATERNAL/CHILD NUTRITION H</p> <p>DISCUSS GENDER ISSUES I</p> <p>DISCUSS ABOUT HANDWASHING J</p> <p>DISCUSS ABOUT TOILET K</p> <p>DISCUSS ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING L</p> <p>DISCUSS ABOUT DIARRHEA M</p> <p>RECEIVED INFORMATION ON ADOLESCENT NUTRITION N</p> <p>DISCUSS ABOUT COVID-19 O</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>																												

MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1200	CHECK FOR HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/>	HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/>	F1
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?	NEVER	RARELY	OFTEN	AL-WAYS	RF	DK
	1) Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	1) 0	1 1	2 2	3 3	7 7	8 8
	2) Not being able to stop or control worrying? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	2) 0	1 1	2 2	3 3	7 7	8 8
	3) Worrying too much about different things? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	3) 0	1 1	2 2	3 3	7 7	8 8
	4) Trouble relaxing? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	4) 0	1 1	2 2	3 3	7 7	8 8
	5) Being so restless that it is hard to sit still? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	5) 0	1 1	2 2	3 3	7 7	8 8
	6) Becoming easily annoyed or irritable? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	6) 0	1 1	2 2	3 3	7 7	8 8
	7) Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	7) 0	1 1	2 2	3 3	7 7	8 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	ALWAYS	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?	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.		

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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																														
DV00	CHECK FOR WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION <input type="checkbox"/>	WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SELECTED	DV38																														
DV01	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED 1	PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2	DV37																														
DV02	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.																																
DV03	CHECK 701 AND 702: NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER') <input type="checkbox"/>	DV06 DV06																														
DV04	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?	YES 1 NO 2	DV06																														
DV05	Have you ever been in an intimate relationship with a man even though you did not ever live with him?	YES 1 NO 2	DV19																														
DV06	Now, I am going to ask you about some situations that can happen between some women and their (husband/male partner). A. Please tell me if these descriptions apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/male partner).	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?																															
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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>a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?</p> <p>b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?</p> <p>c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?</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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DV08	<p>A. Did your (last) (husband/male partner) ever do any of the following things to you:</p> <p>a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?</p> <p>b) slap you?</p> <p>c) twist your arm or pull your hair?</p> <p>d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?</p> <p>e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?</p> <p>f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?</p> <p>g) attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?</p> <p>h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?</p> <p>i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?</p> <p>j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?</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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DV09	<p>CHECK DV08A (a-j):</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓ NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' </p>		<p style="text-align: right;">→ 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 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p>																																	
DV11	<p>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>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	→ DV13																																
DV12	<p>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>	<p>OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3</p>																																	
DV13	<p>Does (did) your (last) (husband/male partner) drink alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	→ DV15																																
DV14	<p>How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?</p>	<p>OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3</p>																																	
DV15	<p>Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/male partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?</p>	<p>MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID 2 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>EVER</th> <th>0 - 11 MONTHS AGO</th> <th>12+ MONTHS AGO</th> <th>DON'T REMEMBER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4">HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td> <td>↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	EVER	0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER	HAS NEVER HAD ANOTHER HUSBAND/ MALE PARTNER 6				YES 1	→ 1	2	3	NO 2	↓			YES 1	→ 1	2	3	NO 2	↓			YES 1	→ 1	2	3	NO 2	↓			→ DV17
EVER	0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER																																
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NO 2	↓																																		
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																																

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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
DV19	CHECK 212 AND 232: CURRENTLY PREGNANT 232=1 OR <input type="checkbox"/> HAD ONE OR MORE PAST PREGNANCIES 212>0 ↓	NOT PREGNANT 232=2 AND <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 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 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 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

DV23	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER A FATHER/STEP-FATHER B SISTER/BROTHER C DAUGHTER/SON D OTHER RELATIVE E CURRENT BOYFRIEND F FORMER BOYFRIEND G MOTHER-IN-LAW H FATHER-IN-LAW I OTHER IN-LAW J TEACHER K SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE L EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK .. M POLICE/SOLDIER N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
DV24	In the last 12 months, how often (has this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
DV25	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> EVER MARRIED/ EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div>		→ DV27
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.	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV28 → DV31
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?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ DV31
DV28	CHECK 701 AND 702 AND DV04 AND DV05: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN/ EVER HAD A MALE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> 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? </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> 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? </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 60%;"> AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS </div> <div style="width: 35%;"> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> </div> DON'T KNOW 98		

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 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER B OTHER RELATIVE C CURRENT BOYFRIEND D FORMER BOYFRIEND E IN-LAW F OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE G FAMILY FRIEND H TEACHER I SCHOOLMATE/CLASSMATE J EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK .. K POLICE/SOLDIER L PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER M STRANGER N</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	
DV30	<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) 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> <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>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
DV31	<p>CHECK DV08A (a-j), DV16A (a,b), DV20, DV22, DV26, AND DV27:</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<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 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 HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY .. B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND .. D FRIEND E NEIGHBOR F RELIGIOUS LEADER G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL/HEALTH FACILITY H POLICE I LAWYER J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION .. K FCHV L SAFE HOME M LOCAL JUDICIAL COMMITTEE N</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ DV34A</p>

DV34	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES 1 NO 2																															
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 LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>		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	
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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															
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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>																															

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	
0	08	MANGSIR	05	2
7	07	KARTIK	06	0
8	06	ASWIN	07	7
	05	BHADRA	08	8
	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	
0	08	MANGSIR	17	2
7	07	KARTIK	18	0
7	06	ASWIN	19	7
	05	BHADRA	20	7
	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	
0	08	MANGSIR	29	2
7	07	KARTIK	30	0
6	06	ASWIN	31	7
	05	BHADRA	32	6
	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	
0	08	MANGSIR	41	2
7	07	KARTIK	42	0
5	06	ASWIN	43	7
	05	BHADRA	44	5
	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	
0	08	MANGSIR	53	2
7	07	KARTIK	54	0
4	06	ASWIN	55	7
	05	BHADRA	56	4
	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	
0	08	MANGSIR	65	2
7	07	KARTIK	66	0
3	06	ASWIN	67	7
	05	BHADRA	68	3
	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="width: 100px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>											
NAME AND CODE OF GAUNPALIKA/MUNICIPALITY _____			<table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>											
WARD NUMBER			<table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>											
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____														
CLUSTER NUMBER			<table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>											
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER			<table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>											
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____			<table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>											
INTERVIEWER VISITS														
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT										
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY MONTH YEAR INT. NO. RESULT*										
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	<table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>										
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	<table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>										
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS										
TIME	_____	_____			<table border="1" style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"> <tr><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="width: 30px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	0	1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**	<table border="1" style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>			NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**	<table border="1" style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>			TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2)	<table border="1" style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td></tr> </table>	
0	1													
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	ENGLISH		**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHILI 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI											
TEAM	TEAM SUPERVISOR													
<table border="1" style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> NUMBER			_____ NAME			<table border="1" style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> NUMBER								

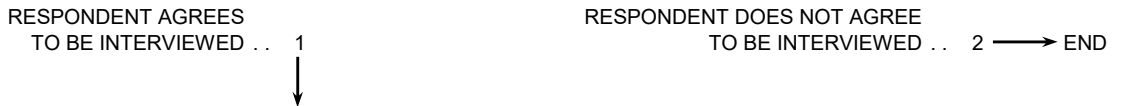
INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

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 _____



SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input 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 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 type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	→ 110
105	CHECK 104: 00 - 04 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> 05 YEARS OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 107
106	In what month and year did you move here?	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	
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' <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 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	→ 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>									
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>									
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	→ 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>									
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:	HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/>	HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> → 211 → 301								
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2									
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 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:	AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 301								

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
213	<p>CHECK 203 AND 205:</p> <p>MORE THAN ONE <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING CHILD ↓</p> <p>ONLY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING CHILD ↓</p> <p>a) How old is your youngest child? b) How old is your child?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
214	<p>CHECK 213:</p> <p>(YOUNGEST) CHILD IS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 0-2 YEARS ↓</p> <p>(YOUNGEST) CHILD IS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER</p>	<p>→ 301</p>	→ 301
215	<p>CHECK 203 AND 205:</p> <p>MORE THAN ONE <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING CHILD ↓</p> <p>ONLY ONE <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING CHILD ↓</p> <p>a) What is the name of your youngest child? b) What is the name of your child?</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)</p>	
216	<p>When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 218
217	<p>Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?</p>	<p>PRESENT 1</p> <p>NOT PRESENT 2</p>	
218	<p>Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?</p>	<p>HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY 1</p> <p>OTHER 2</p>	→ 301
219	<p>Did you go with (NAME's) mother to the health facility where she gave birth to (NAME)?</p>	<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?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																											
302	In the last 12 months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone? e) Seen anything about family planning on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram? f) Seen anything about family planning on a poster, leaflet or brochure? g) Seen anything about family planning on an outdoor sign or billboard? h) Heard anything about family planning at community meetings or events?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">YES</td> <td align="right">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RADIO</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) MOBILE PHONE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) POSTER/LEAFLET/ BROCHURE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/ EVENTS</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) RADIO	1	2	b) TELEVISION	1	2	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE	1	2	d) MOBILE PHONE	1	2	e) FACEBOOK/TWITTER/ INSTAGRAM	1	2	f) POSTER/LEAFLET/ BROCHURE	1	2	g) OUTDOOR SIGN/BILLBOARD	1	2	h) COMMUNITY MEETINGS/ EVENTS	1	2	
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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 _____ 6 (SPECIFY) 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. a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">AGREE</td> <td align="right">DIS- AGREE</td> <td align="right">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td align="right">2</td> <td align="right">8</td> </tr> </table>		AGREE	DIS- AGREE	DK	a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN	1	2	8	b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS	1	2	8																
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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 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 404																
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN 2 NO 3	→ 413																
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410																
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 NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) 2	→ 407																
406	Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS <input type="text"/>																	
407	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <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="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px; 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>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">NAME</th> <th style="width: 20%;">LINE NUMBER</th> <th style="width: 30%;">AGE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td align="center"><input type="text"/></td> <td align="center"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td align="center"><input type="text"/></td> <td align="center"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td align="center"><input type="text"/></td> <td align="center"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td align="center"><input type="text"/></td> <td align="center"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	NAME	LINE NUMBER	AGE	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<p>408</p> <p>How old was (NAME) on her last birthday?</p>	
NAME	LINE NUMBER	AGE																	
_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																	
_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																	
_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																	
_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																	
408	ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.																		
409	<p>CHECK 407:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <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>		→ 411																
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> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH ARE CODE '2' <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER </p> <p>a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?</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>	<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>	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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?	<p>NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00</p> <p>AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	→ 501
415	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?	<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> <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>	→ 429
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?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	→ 418
417	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 419
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>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUCD C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>PILL F</p> <p>CONDOM G</p> <p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I</p> <p>STANDARD DAYS METHOD J</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K</p> <p>RHYTHM METHOD L</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL M</p> <p>OTHER MODERN METHOD X</p> <p>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y</p>	→ 420
419	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 422

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 (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 (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>	
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 (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 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 DONT 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/DONT 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"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DONT 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/DONT 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"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DONT KNOW 998					→ 514
509	Are any of your (wives/partners) currently pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT 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 <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> 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 <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> 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 <input type="text"/> 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 .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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 NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 612
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 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:		
		YES NO DK	
	a) If she goes out without telling him?	a) GOES OUT 1 2 8	
	b) If she neglects the children?	b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN .. 1 2 8	
	c) If she argues with him?	c) ARGUES 1 2 8	
	d) If she refuses to have sex with him?	d) REFUSES SEX 1 2 8	
	e) If she burns the food?	e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	
	f) If she brings less or brings no dowry?	f) DOWRY 1 2 8	
	g) If she doesn't follow everyday routine household	g) ROUTINE 1 2 8	
	h) If she talks to other men?	h) 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 15-24 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 25 YEARS OR OLDER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 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"> <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?	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																	

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>(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>(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>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>HOME 41</p> <p>WORKPLACE 42</p> <p>CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 43</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(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"/> ↓ a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ 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	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. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? d) Pipes full of tobacco/sulpha/chilum? e) Cigars? f) Number of water pipe sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	<p align="center">NUMBER DAILY</p> a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> e) CIGARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> g) OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 811
810	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. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? d) Pipes full of tobacco/sulpha/chilum? e) Cigars? f) Number of water pipe sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	<p align="center">NUMBER WEEKLY</p> a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> e) CIGARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> g) OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

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	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. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco (gutka/khaini)? d) Betel quid with tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	<p align="center">TIMES DAILY</p> a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) SNUFF, BY NOSE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> c) CHEWING TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> e) ANY OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 814
813	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. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco (gutka/khaini)? d) Betel quid with tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	<p align="center">TIMES WEEKLY</p> a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> b) SNUFF, BY NOSE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> c) CHEWING TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> e) ANY OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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	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? 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"/> <input type="text"/> EVERY DAY/ALMOST EVERY DAY 95	→ 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.	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> 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)	
		<p>NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR</p> FPAN H MARIE STOPES I	
		OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ J (SPECIFY)	
		<p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> PRIVATE HOSPITAL K PRIVATE CLINIC L PHARMACY M	
		OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ N (SPECIFY)	
		<p>OTHER SOURCE</p> 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 DIAHHRREA 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)	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		
	<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>	NEVER	RARELY	OFTEN	AL- WAYS	RF	DK		
	<p>1) Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</p>	1)	0	1	2	3	7	8	
	<p>2) Not being able to stop or control worrying? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</p>	2)	0	1	2	3	7	8	
	<p>3) Worrying too much about different things? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</p>	3)	0	1	2	3	7	8	
	<p>4) Trouble relaxing? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</p>	4)	0	1	2	3	7	8	
<p>5) Being so restless that it is hard to sit still? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</p>	5)	0	1	2	3	7	8		
<p>6) Becoming easily annoyed or irritable? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</p>	6)	0	1	2	3	7	8		
<p>7) Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?</p>	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	ALWAYS	RF	DK
	1) Little interest or pleasure in doing things? Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	0	1	2	3	7	8
	2) Feeling down, depressed or hopeless? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	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?	0	1	2	3	7	8
	4) Feeling tired or having little energy? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	0	1	2	3	7	8
	5) Poor appetite or overeating? IF NECESSARY ASK: Would you say never, rarely, often, or always?	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?	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?	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?	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?	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?	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 <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"/> → 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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

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 _____				
NAME AND CODE OF GAUNPALIKA/MUNICIPALITY _____				
WARD NUMBER				
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____				
CLUSTER NUMBER				
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO)				
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT? (1=YES, 2=NO)				
ALTITUDE (METERS)				
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 _____	_____	_____		
NOTES: _____ _____ _____ _____				TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN _____
				TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN _____
				TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN _____
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** _____	NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** _____	TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) _____	
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH	**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHILI 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI			
TEAM _____ NUMBER	TEAM SUPERVISOR _____ NAME			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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 <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"/>
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 <input type="text"/>
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 125
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
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. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
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
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'S NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST
114	ENTER INTERVIEWER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> INTERVIEWER NUMBER
115	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"/>

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

	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	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) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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 PRESENT994 REFUSED995 → 125 OTHER996
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 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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 <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"/>
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 <input type="text"/>
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 125
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
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. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
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
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.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST
114	ENTER INTERVIEWER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> INTERVIEWER NUMBER
115	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"/>	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

	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 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) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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 PRESENT994 REFUSED995 → 125 OTHER996
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 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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 <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"/>
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 <input type="text"/>
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 125
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
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. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
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
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.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST
114	ENTER INTERVIEWER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> INTERVIEWER NUMBER
115	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"/>

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-4

	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) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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	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

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

	WOMAN 1	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	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.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	→ BP254
	BP216	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER.	_____ (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	→ BP225
BP217	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></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	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.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3	→ BP254
	BP220	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER.	_____ (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	
BP221	CHECK 219:	CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED	CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	→ BP254

WOMAN 1	SKIP
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MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT																						
M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T A S S E N T	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.	<div style="text-align: center;"> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> (SIGN) </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <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> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER </div>																				
	BP224A CHECK BP223:	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;"> ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED </td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">↓</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 40%;"> ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED </td> </tr> </table> → BP254	ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED	↓	ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																	
ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED	↓	ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																				
	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:	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">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																			
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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																			
	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) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; width: 40px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>																				
	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 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; width: 60px; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; text-align: center;">:</td><td style="width: 15px;"></td><td style="width: 15px;"></td> </tr> </table>			:																	
		:																				
	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 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; width: 60px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> DIASTOLIC <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; width: 60px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> 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	→ 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 1	SKIP																																																							
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: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> DIASTOLIC <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" 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="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE</th> <th colspan="6" style="padding: 5px;">AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">≤ 84</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">85 - 89</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">90 - 99</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">100 - 109</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">110 - 119</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">≥ 120</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">< 129</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">130 - 139</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">140 - 159</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">160 - 179</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">180 - 209</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">≥ 210</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </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
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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="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">VALUE FROM BP251:</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">24 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">12 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">MODERATELY HIGH</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1 MONTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">HIGH</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">7 DAYS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">VERY HIGH</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">TODAY</td> </tr> </tbody> </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																																		
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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: OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → 217 CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) <input type="checkbox"/>																																																								

	WOMAN 1	SKIP
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ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST		
A D U L T R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T	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	<p>CIRCLE THE CODE.</p> <p>GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 225</p>
	216	<p>SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ (SIGN)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 225</p>

217	<p>RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.</p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </p>
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PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST		
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	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	<p>CIRCLE THE CODE.</p> <p>GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 225</p>
	220	<p>SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ (SIGN)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;">BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p>
	221	<p>CHECK 219:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> CONSENT GRANTED <input type="checkbox"/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> CONSENT REFUSED <input type="checkbox"/> </p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 225</p>

	WOMAN 1	SKIP
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MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST								
M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T A S S E N T	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	<p>CIRCLE THE CODE.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">GRANTED</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">NOT PRESENT/OTHER</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">3</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;">→ 225</p>	GRANTED	1	MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED	2	NOT PRESENT/OTHER	3
GRANTED	1							
MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED	2							
NOT PRESENT/OTHER	3							
	224	<p>SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SIGN)</p> <table style="margin: 10px auto; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> <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> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p>						

	225	<p>RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">G/DL</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;"> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td> </tr> </table> </td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">.</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;"> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">NOT PRESENT</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">994</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">REFUSED</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">995</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">OTHER</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">996</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;">→ 228</p>	G/DL	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td> </tr> </table>				.	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td> </tr> </table>		NOT PRESENT	994			REFUSED	995			OTHER	996		
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OTHER	996																					
	226	<p>CHECK 225: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 10px 2px 0;">2</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;">→ 228</p>	BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA	1	7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE	2																
BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA	1																					
7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE	2																					
	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	<p>IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 300.</p>																				

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, BLOOD PRESSURE, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

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 <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

	WOMAN 2	SKIP
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT		
ADULT RESPONDENT	BP214 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?	
CONSENT	BP215 CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
CONSENT	BP216 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER
	BP217 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 BLOOD PRESSURE		
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE	BP218 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. 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?	
ADULT	BP219 CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
CONSENT	BP220 SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER.	_____ (SIGN) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER
	BP221 CHECK 219:	CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED ↓
		CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED →

		WOMAN 2	SKIP																				
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT																							
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT	BP222	<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>																					
	BP223	CIRCLE THE CODE.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3																				
	BP224	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER.	_____ (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																				
	BP224A	CHECK BP223: ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																					
	BP225	<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 EXERCISED</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 EXERCISED	1	2	8
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	BP226	<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>	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETERS) <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>																				
	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 <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> : <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>																					
BP229	<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>	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996																					
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																					
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																					

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	→ BP249
		NO	2	
BP237	RECORD TIME OF SECOND BP READING	TIME	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
BP238	<p>TAKE THE SECOND 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</p> <p>DIASTOLIC</p> <p>REFUSED 994</p> <p>TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p>		→ 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	→ BP248
		NO	2	
BP241	RECORD TIME OF THIRD BP READING	TIME	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
BP242	<p>TAKE THE THIRD 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</p> <p>DIASTOLIC</p> <p>REFUSED 994</p> <p>TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p>		→ 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																																																							
BP248	CHECK BP238: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN BP238 <input type="checkbox"/> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH RECORDED IN BP238 <input type="checkbox"/>	BP250																																																							
BP249	CHECK BP229: SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP229 <input type="checkbox"/> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH NOT RECORDED <input type="checkbox"/>	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: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> DIASTOLIC <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" 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="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE</th> <th colspan="6" style="padding: 5px;">AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">≤ 84</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">85 - 89</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">90 - 99</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">100 - 109</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">110 - 119</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">≥ 120</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">< 129</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">130 - 139</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">140 - 159</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">160 - 179</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">180 - 209</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">≥ 210</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </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
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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="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">VALUE FROM BP251:</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">24 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">12 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">MODERATELY HIGH</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1 MONTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">HIGH</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">7 DAYS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">VERY HIGH</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">TODAY</td> </tr> </tbody> </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																																		
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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: AGE 15-17 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 18-49 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 50 YEARS AND ABOVE <input type="checkbox"/>	214 228																																																							
BP255	CHECK 204: OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) <input type="checkbox"/>	217																																																							

	WOMAN 2	SKIP	
ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST			
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.	GRANTED 1 REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
	216	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (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
217	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	→ 225
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST			
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.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3
	220	SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.	_____ (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
221	CHECK 219:	CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED	CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED
			→ 225

	WOMAN 2	SKIP
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MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST											
M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T A S S E N T	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	<p>CIRCLE THE CODE.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="border: none;">GRANTED</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="border: none;">MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="border: none;">NOT PRESENT/OTHER</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 225</p>		GRANTED	1		MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED	2		NOT PRESENT/OTHER	3
	GRANTED	1									
	MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED	2									
	NOT PRESENT/OTHER	3									
	224	<p>SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF HEMOGLOBIN MEASURER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SIGN)</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <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> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p>									

	225	<p>RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANEMIA PAMPHLET.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">G/DL <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; 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> </tr> </table> . <table style="display: inline-table; border: 1px solid black; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table></p> <p style="text-align: right;">NOT PRESENT 994</p> <p style="text-align: right;">REFUSED 995</p> <p style="text-align: right;">OTHER 996</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 228</p>				
	226	<p>CHECK 225: HEMOGLOBIN RESULT</p> <p style="text-align: right;">BELOW 7.0 G/DL, SEVERE ANEMIA 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7.0 G/DL OR ABOVE 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 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	<p>IF ANOTHER WOMAN, GO TO 202 ON THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 300.</p>				

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

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"/>		
		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

	MAN 1	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>
	BP316	<p>SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ (SIGN)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER </p>
BP317	<p>RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.</p> <p>NAME _____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____ </p>	
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>
	BP320	<p>SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ (SIGN)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER </p>
BP321	<p>CHECK 319:</p> <p>CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED</p> <p>CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>	

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

		MAN 1	SKIP																				
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT																							
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.	_____ (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																				
	BP324A	CHECK BP323:	ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED <input type="checkbox"/> ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED <input type="checkbox"/>																				
	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	
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	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>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>	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETERS) <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>																					
BP327	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																					
BP328	RECORD TIME OF FIRST BP READING	TIME <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> : <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>																					
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>	BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS SYSTOLIC <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996																					
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 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:	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
BP345	BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP342:	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
BP346	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"/>
BP347	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BY DIVIDING EACH OF THE SUMS IN BP346 BY 2.	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → BP351

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

	MAN 1	SKIP																																																							
BP348	<p>CHECK BP338:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN BP338 <input type="checkbox"/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH RECORDED IN BP338 <input type="checkbox"/> </p>	BP350																																																							
BP349	<p>CHECK BP329:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP329 <input type="checkbox"/> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH NOT RECORDED <input type="checkbox"/> </p>	BP354																																																							
BP350	<p>RECORD SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> SYSTOLIC DIASTOLIC </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </p>																																																								
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="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE</th> <th colspan="6" style="padding: 5px;">AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">≤ 84</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">85 - 89</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">90 - 99</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">100 - 109</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">110 - 119</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">≥ 120</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">< 129</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">130 - 139</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">140 - 159</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">160 - 179</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">180 - 209</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">≥ 210</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </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																																																								
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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="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse; width: 80%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">VALUE FROM BP351:</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">24 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">12 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">MODERATELY HIGH</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1 MONTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">HIGH</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">7 DAYS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">VERY HIGH</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">TODAY</td> </tr> </tbody> </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																																			
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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

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 _____	
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
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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	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> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">GRANTED</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">REFUSED</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">NOT PRESENT/OTHER</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> </table>	GRANTED	1	REFUSED	2	NOT PRESENT/OTHER	3
GRANTED	1							
REFUSED	2							
NOT PRESENT/OTHER	3							
	BP316	<p>SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SIGN)</p> <table style="margin: auto; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p>						

BP354

BP325

BP317	RECORD NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT FOR MINOR.	<p>NAME _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/ RESPONSIBLE ADULT</p> <table style="margin: auto; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>		

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> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">GRANTED</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">NOT PRESENT/OTHER</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> </table>	GRANTED	1	PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED	2	NOT PRESENT/OTHER	3
GRANTED	1							
PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED	2							
NOT PRESENT/OTHER	3							
	BP320	<p>SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SIGN)</p> <table style="margin: auto; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p>						

BP354

BP321	CHECK 319:	<p>CONSENT GRANTED <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>CONSENT REFUSED <input type="checkbox"/></p>	BP354
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WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

	MAN 2	SKIP																				
MINOR RESPONDENT ASSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT																						
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	<p>CIRCLE THE CODE.</p> <p>GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3</p> <p style="text-align:right;">→ BP354</p>																				
	BP324	<p>SIGN NAME AND ENTER BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURER.</p> <p style="text-align:center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align:center;">(SIGN)</p> <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> <p style="text-align:center;">BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER</p>																				
	BP324A	<p>CHECK BP323:</p> <p style="text-align:center;"> ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> GRANTED ↓ </p> <p style="text-align:center;"> ASSENT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED </p> <p style="text-align:right;">→ BP354</p>																				
	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:none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:60%;"></th> <th style="width:10%; text-align:center;">YES</th> <th style="width:10%; text-align:center;">NO</th> <th style="width:10%; 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
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	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>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) <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/> <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/></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 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	<p>RECORD TIME OF FIRST BP READING</p> <p>TIME <input style="width:20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px;" type="text"/> : <input style="width:20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px;" type="text"/></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 <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/> <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/> <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/></p> <p>DIASTOLIC <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/> <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/> <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/></p> <p>REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 995 OTHER 996</p> <p style="text-align:right;">→ BP354</p>																					
BP330 ND01	<p>Before today, have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2 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 NO 2</p> <p style="text-align:right;">→ BP335</p>																					

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

		MAN 2		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	→ BP349
		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		→ 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	→ BP348
		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		→ 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:	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
BP345	BLOOD PRESSURE FROM BP342:	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
BP346	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"/>	
BP347	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BY DIVIDING EACH OF THE SUMS IN BP346 BY 2.	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ BP351

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

	MAN 2	SKIP																																																							
BP348	<p>CHECK BP338:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE NOT RECORDED IN BP338</p> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH RECORDED IN BP338</p> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> </div> </div>	BP350																																																							
BP349	<p>CHECK BP329:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RECORDED IN BP329</p> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE BOTH NOT RECORDED</p> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> </div> </div>	BP354																																																							
BP350	<p>RECORD SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC MEASURES.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 50px; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>SYSTOLIC</p> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>DIASTOLIC</p> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> </div>																																																								
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="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURE</th> <th colspan="6" style="padding: 5px;">AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURE</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">≤ 84</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">85 - 89</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">90 - 99</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">100 - 109</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">110 - 119</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">≥ 120</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">< 129</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">130 - 139</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">140 - 159</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">160 - 179</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">180 - 209</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">≥ 210</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </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	
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180 - 209	5	5	5	5	5	6																																																			
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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="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">VALUE FROM BP351:</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY:</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">24 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">AT THE HIGH END OF THE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">12 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">ABOVE ACCEPTABLE RANGE</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">2 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">4</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">MODERATELY HIGH</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1 MONTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">HIGH</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">7 DAYS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">VERY HIGH</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">TODAY</td> </tr> </tbody> </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																																			
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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>																																																								

2022 NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
 REMEASUREMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

NEPAL
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION

IDENTIFICATION				
NAME AND CODE OF DISTRICT _____	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
NAME AND CODE OF GAUNPALIKA/MUNICIPALIT	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
WARD NUMBER	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
CLUSTER NUMBER	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO)	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
BIOMARKER SPECIALIST VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
BIOMARKER SPECIALIST'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
				YEAR <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; font-weight: bold;"/> 2 <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; font-weight: bold;"/> 0 <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; font-weight: bold;"/> 7 <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
BIOMARKER SPECIALIST OBSERVATIONS _____ _____ _____ _____				TOTAL CHILDREN TO REMEASURE <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; font-weight: bold;"/> 0 <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; font-weight: bold;"/> 1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH		**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHILI 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI		
TEAM <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> NUMBER	TEAM SUPERVISOR _____ NAME <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			

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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
103	CHECK CAPI REPORT AND RECORD DATE OF BIRTH OF CHILD.	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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 <input type="text"/>
105	CHECK 104: CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 116
106	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> 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'S NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BIOMARKER SPECIALIST NUMBER
114	ENTER INTERVIEWER NUMBER OF ASSISTANT MEASURER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> INTERVIEWER NUMBER
115	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"/>
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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
<p>INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>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.</p>			
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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

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 TERAI 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

<p>The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.</p>	<p>DHSprogram.com</p>	
<p>STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.</p>	<p>Statcompiler.com</p>	
<p>DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).</p>	<p>Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store</p>	
<p>DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data and search our archive of FAQs.</p>	<p>userforum.DHSprogram.com</p>	
<p>Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and How to Read DHS Tables.</p>	<p>www.youtube.com/DHSProgram</p>	
<p>Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.</p>	<p>DHSprogram.com/Data</p>	
<p>Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).</p>	<p>spatialdata.DHSprogram.com</p>	
<p>Learning Hub – Access online courses for independent learning and workshop participation, communities of practice, and other training resources.</p>	<p>Learning.DHSprogram.com</p>	
<p>GitHub – Open access to Stata, SPSS and R code for DHS indicators for public use.</p>	<p>Github.com/DHSprogram</p>	
<p>Social Media – Follow The DHS Program and join the conversation. Stay up to date through:</p>	<p> Twitter www.twitter.com/DHSprogram</p>	
<p> Facebook www.facebook.com/DHSprogram</p>	<p> LinkedIn www.linkedin.com/company/dhs-program</p>	
<p> YouTube www.youtube.com/DHSprogram</p>	<p> Blog Blog.DHSprogram.com</p>	