

Nepal



**Demographic and
Health Survey**

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NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

2016

Ministry of Health
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Nepal

New ERA
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FOREWORD

The 2016 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) is the fifth survey of its kind to be 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 (MOH) of the Government of Nepal with the objective of providing reliable, accurate, and up-to-date data for the country. 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 maternal, child health, and family planning services in Nepal. The 2016 NDHS also provides indicators relevant to the Nepal Health Sector Strategy (NHSS) – 2016-2021 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This report presents the findings of the survey.

The 2016 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; child feeding practices; nutrition; adult and childhood mortality; awareness and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS; women's empowerment; and domestic violence. The target groups were 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 in Nepal and also for the seven provinces.

The successful completion of the 2016 NDHS was made possible through contributions from a number of organizations and professionals. The MOH wishes to express its gratitude to the Government of Nepal for granting the opportunity to implement the fifth DHS in the country. We would like to acknowledge the financial assistance and support provided by the United States Agency for International Development in Nepal (USAID). The technical advice provided by the Technical Committee and the Steering Committee during different phases of the survey was critical for the success of the survey. Furthermore, the support and collaboration rendered by the national, provincial, and local administration; nongovernmental and international development organizations; and other major stakeholders is greatly acknowledged. We would like to thank ICF for the technical backstopping throughout the survey.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANM	auxiliary nurse midwife
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	Bacille-Calmette-Guerin vaccine against tuberculosis
BMI	body mass index
BPP	birth preparedness package
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interview
CB-IMNCI	community-based integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness
CBR	crude birth rate
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CHREPA	Center for Research on Environment, Health and Population Activities
CI	confidence interval
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
CRS	contraceptive retail sales
DBP	diastolic blood pressure
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DoHS	Department of Health Services
DPT	diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus vaccine
EA	enumeration area
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FANTA	food and nutrition technical project
FCHV	female community health volunteer
FHD	family health division
FP	family planning
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GBV	gender-based violence
GESI	gender equity and social inclusion
GFR	general fertility rate
GPI	gender parity index
HFIAS	household food insecurity access scale
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HTC	HIV testing and counseling
ICD	international classification of diseases
ICD-PM	international classification of diseases-perinatal mortality
IFSS	internet file streaming system
INSEC	informal sector service center

IPV-IM	inactivated polio vaccine-intramuscular
ITN	insecticide-treated net
IU	international unit
IUD	intrauterine device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LAM	lactational amenorrhea method
LLIN	long-lasting insecticide-treated net
LPG	liquid petroleum gas
MAD	minimum acceptable diet
MIYCN	maternal, infant, and young child nutrition
MICS	multiple indicator cluster survey
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MOH	Ministry of Health
MMDS	mortality medical data system
MMR	maternal mortality ratio
MR	measles and rubella
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
NAR	net attendance ratio
NCD	noncommunicable diseases
NDHS	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
NENAP	Nepal every newborn action plan
NFHS	Nepal Family Health Survey
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NHRC	Nepal Health Research Council
NHSS	Nepal health sector strategy
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NN	neonatal mortality
NPHC	Nepal population and housing census
OCMC	one-stop crisis management centers
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PHC	primary health care
PNN	postneonatal mortality
PPH	postpartum hemorrhage
PPS	probability proportional to size
PRMR	pregnancy-related mortality ratio
PSU	primary sampling unit
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
SBA	skilled birth attendant
SBP	systolic blood pressure
SD	standard deviation
SDGs	sustainable development goals
SDIP	safe delivery incentive scheme
SLC	school-leaving certificate

STI	sexually transmitted infection
TB	tuberculosis
TFR	total fertility rate
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VA	verbal autopsy
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
VIP	ventilated improved pit
WHO	World Health Organization
YSD	years since death

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2016 NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (NDHS)

The new format of the 2016 NDHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. They are located for quick reference through links in the text (electronic version) and at the end of each chapter. Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large, colorful maps display breakdowns for provinces in Nepal. 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.

- Mountain zone has the highest proportion of children who are stunted (47%), while the proportion of wasting and underweight is highest in Terai (12% and 33%, respectively).
- Province 6 has the highest proportion of stunted children (55%) while Province 3 and Province 4 have the lowest proportion of stunted children (29% each) (Figure 11.2).
- A higher proportion of children born to mothers with no education are undernourished compared with children whose mothers have an SLIC and higher level of education (stunting: 56% versus 23%; wasting: 13% versus 8%; and underweight: 37% versus 16%).
- Stunting is relatively high among children from the lowest wealth quintile (49%) compared with the highest wealth quintile (17%) (Figure 11.3).
- Higher percentage of children are malnourished from severely food insecure households (48% stunted, and 35% underweight) compared with children from food secure households (29% stunted and 22% underweight).

11.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding through age 2, introduction of solid and semi-solid foods at age 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount of food given and frequency of feeding as the child gets older. It is important for young children to receive a diverse and adequate diet, that is, to eat foods from different food groups and to satisfy growing micronutrient needs (WHO 2008).

11.2.1 Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and contains antibodies to protect the newborn from disease. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, facilitating the production of regular and adequate breast milk. It is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within 1 hour after birth and that prelacteal feeding (feeding newborns anything other than breast milk before breast milk is regularly given) be discouraged.

Early breastfeeding
Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
Sample: Last born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.2 shows that almost all last born children under age 2 (99%) are breastfed some of the time. Over half (55%) of children were breastfed within 1 hour of birth. Early breastfeeding is more common among children born at a health facility (59%) than among those born at home (47%). The percentage of children breastfed within 1 hour of birth is higher in mountain zone (61%) and Province 7 (71%), and among those

Figure 11.2 Stunting in children by province
Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

Figure 11.3 Stunting in children by household wealth
Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

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Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media: Women A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.5.1 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 2016

3	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
Background characteristic						Number of women
Age						
15-19	9.7	52.7	34.0	3.6	30.7	2,598
20-24	8.5	52.2	31.4	2.4	33.4	2,251
25-29	11.1	51.3	26.3	4.2	36.7	2,135
30-34	9.3	52.5	25.1	2.6	36.8	1,806
35-39	7.4	46.9	22.9	3.0	43.1	1,572
40-44	6.8	45.8	23.3	2.7	44.6	1,388
45-49	5.6	45.8	24.9	3.3	43.9	1,113
Residence						
Urban	12.4	59.5	27.4	4.4	30.5	8,072
Rural	2.5	34.7	28.2	1.0	48.4	4,790
Ecological zone						
Mountain	3.1	27.8	41.7	1.6	44.5	775
Hill	12.0	52.0	32.4	3.9	32.1	5,556
Terai	6.5	51.5	22.1	2.7	40.7	6,531
Development region						
Eastern	8.2	53.9	29.7	3.2	34.5	2,900
Central	13.2	57.7	24.4	4.2	33.7	4,569
Western	7.9	58.8	27.7	3.6	30.4	2,597
Mid-western	2.6	27.1	29.8	1.0	52.9	1,650
Far-western	2.7	25.9	32.9	0.9	50.6	1,145
Province						
Province 1	9.8	53.2	32.1	3.5	32.6	2,173
Province 2	2.6	47.1	18.6	1.2	46.8	2,563
Province 3	20.5	67.1	29.4	6.5	23.2	2,732
Province 4	7.8	63.2	30.5	3.3	25.3	1,249
Province 5	5.8	47.3	26.0	2.7	40.6	2,274
Province 6	2.5	15.2	33.1	0.9	58.5	724
Province 7	2.7	25.9	32.9	0.9	50.6	1,145
Education						
No education	0.2	30.5	15.6	0.0	59.9	4,281
Primary	2.7	44.7	24.3	0.6	41.7	2,150
Some secondary	6.9	57.2	33.5	2.6	28.0	3,291
SLC and above	26.3	73.8	40.5	9.8	12.8	3,140
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.6	9.5	30.4	0.0	63.9	2,176
Second	1.8	32.3	32.8	0.6	48.0	2,525
Middle	2.8	48.0	24.3	1.4	42.8	2,595
Fourth	7.4	64.9	24.5	2.7	28.1	2,765
Highest	28.1	85.9	27.4	10.0	10.5	2,801
Total	8.7	50.3	27.7	3.2	37.2	12,862

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. 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 media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media at least once a week. The last column lists the number of women 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, urban-rural residence, ecological zone, development region, province, educational level, 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 access to different types of media. In this case, 8.7%* of women age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 50.3% watch television weekly, and 27.7% listen to the radio weekly.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women with SLC and above education access all three media weekly, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 9.8% of women age 15-49 with SLC and above education access all three types of media weekly.

Step 6: 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 policy makers 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:

- What percentage of women in Nepal do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
- What age group of women are most likely to listen to the radio weekly?
- Compare women in urban areas to women in rural areas – which group is more likely to read the newspaper weekly?
- What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of women who do not access any of the three media at least once a week by province?
- Is there a clear pattern in exposure to television on a weekly basis by education level?
- Is there a clear pattern in exposure to newspapers on a weekly basis by wealth quintile?

Answers:
 a) 37.2%
 b) Women age 15-19: 34.0% of women in this age group listen to radio weekly
 c) Women in urban areas, 12.4% read a newspaper weekly, compared to 2.5% of women in rural areas
 d) Women with no exposure to media ranges from a low of 23.2% in Province 3 to a high of 58.5% in Province 6.
 e) Exposure to television on a weekly basis increases as a woman’s level of education increases; 30.5% of women with no education watch television weekly, compared to 73.8% of women with SLC and above education.
 f) Exposure to newspaper on a weekly basis increases as household wealth increases; 0.6% of women in the lowest wealth quintile read a newspaper on a weekly basis, compared to 28.1% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

Example 2: Prevalence and Treatment of Diarrhea

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea				
Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; 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 2016				
Background characteristic	2 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	6.0	445	(67.6)	27
6-11	15.2	499	52.0	76
12-23	9.9	1,034	77.2	102
24-35	6.5	919	81.8	60
36-47	6.2	968	48.9	60
48-59	4.5	1,021	(52.2)	46
Sex				
Male	7.7	2,563	71.9	197
Female	7.5	2,324	56.1	175
Source of drinking water²				
Improved	7.6	4,648	64.2	354
Not improved	7.3	239	*	17
Toilet facility³				
Improved	6.5	2,810	64.5	182
Unimproved sanitation	9.1	2,077	64.4	189
Shared facility ⁴	8.0	923	73.6	74
Unimproved facility	10.1	81	*	8
Open defecation	10.0	1,072	62.5	107
Residence				
Urban	7.8	2,649	59.8	207
Rural	7.4	2,238	70.2	165
Ecological zone				
Mountain	5.2	342	*	18
Hill	6.4	1,857	44.9	120
Terai	8.7	2,688	74.0	234
Development region				
Eastern	6.3	1,105	70.1	69
Central	9.6	1,791	51.6	171
Western	5.3	897	(84.6)	48
Mid-western	8.4	673	78.6	57
Far-western	6.2	421	(65.9)	26
Province				
Province 1	7.2	794	65.7	57
Province 2	8.6	1,310	68.2	112
Province 3	9.0	792	(32.1)	71
Province 4	3.7	380	*	14
Province 5	8.2	869	82.4	71
Province 6	6.0	322	(83.3)	19
Province 7	6.2	421	(65.9)	26
Mother's education				
No education	8.5	1,663	58.4	142
Primary	8.4	981	75.0	82
Some secondary	6.5	1,183	67.6	77
SLC and above	6.7	1,060	60.9	71
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.9	1,041	54.7	61
Second	8.0	1,028	61.0	82
Middle	8.4	1,087	75.2	91
Fourth	8.3	999	66.8	83
Highest	7.3	732	(59.0)	54
Total	3 7.6	4,887	64.4	371

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 advice or treatment from the following sources: government sector, non-government sector, private sector, pharmacy, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

² See Table 2.1 for definition of categories

³ See Table 2.3 for definition of categories

⁴ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under five (a) and children under five with diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under five (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to those children under five with diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under five had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey? It's 7.6%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under five are there who had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey? It's 371 children or 7.6% of the 4,887 children under five. The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 7.6% of children under five had diarrhea in the two weeks before 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 under five who had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey from Province 7 had advice or treatment sought? It's 65.9%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 unweighted cases in this category. 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 under five who had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey from Province 4 had advice or treatment sought? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children under five who had diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey from Province 4 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 minimum sample size per area. For the 2016 NDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and provincial levels, for ecological zones and development regions, and for urban and rural areas.

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 12,862 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 Province 3, are heavily populated while others, such as Province 6 are not. Thus, Province 6 must be oversampled.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Province			
Province 1	16.9	2,173	1,837
Province 2	19.9	2,563	2,097
Province 3	21.2	2,732	1,660
Province 4	9.7	1,249	1,589
Province 5	17.7	2,274	2,072
Province 6	5.6	724	1,761
Province 7	8.9	1,145	1,846
Total	3 100.0	2 12,862	1 12,862

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 at the right shows the actual number of women interviewed in each province. Within the provinces, the number of women interviewed ranges from 1,589 in Province 4 to 2,097 in Province 2. The 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 Province 3 is about 21% of the population in Nepal, while Province 6's population contributes only 6% of the population in Nepal. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Province 3 accounts for only about 13% of the total sample of women interviewed ($1,660/12,862$) and the number of women interviewed in Province 6 accounts for almost the same percentage of the total sample of women interviewed (14%, or $1,761/12,862$). 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 Province 6, should only contribute a small amount to the national total. Women from a large province, like Province 3, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" which 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 12,862 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 Province 3 and the proportion of women who live in Province 6.

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.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Sustainable Development Goals Indicators

Nepal DHS 2016

Indicator	Sex		Total	DHS table number
	Male	Female		
2. Zero hunger				
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	36.0	35.7	35.8	11.1
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age	10.9	10.8	10.9	-
a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	9.5	9.8	9.7	11.1
b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	1.4	1.0	1.2	11.1
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio ¹	na	na	239	12.4
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	58.0	9.9
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate ²	36	41	39	8.2
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate ²	24	17	21	8.2
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	56.3	na	7.12.2
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women				
a) Girls aged 10-14 years ³	na	1	na	5.1
b) Women aged 15-19 years ⁴	na	88	na	5.1
				3.11.1 and
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older ⁵	27.2	5.8	16.5 ^a	3.11.2
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme ⁶	43.2	41.8	42.6	10.3
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 ^{7,8}	na	13.5	na	16.12
a) Physical violence	na	10.0	na	16.12
b) Sexual violence	na	4.0	na	16.12
c) Psychological violence	na	7.7	na	16.12
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	7.0	na	4.3
b) before age 18	na	39.5	na	4.3
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 ⁹	na	19.1	na	15.0
				15.8.1 and
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone ¹⁰	89.3	72.6	81.0 ^a	15.8.2
	Residence			
	Urban	Rural	Total	
6. Clean water and sanitation				
6.1.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services ¹¹	93.9	96.3	94.9	2.1
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water ¹²	64.8	64.3	64.6	2.3
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	94.5	85.2	90.7	2.4
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology ¹³	43.8	10.0	30.2	2.4
8. Decent work and economic growth				
	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	
8.7.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider ¹⁰	40.1	40.5	40.3 ^a	15.8.1 and 15.8.2
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	57.1	55.2	56.2	2.11
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet ^{10,14}	47.1	23.1	35.1 ^a	3.7.1 and 3.7.2

na = Not applicable

¹ Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period preceding the survey

² Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey

³ 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

⁴ 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

⁵ Data are not age-standardized and are available for women and men age 15-49 only.

⁶ Data are presented for children age 12-23 months receiving all vaccines included in their national program appropriate for their age: BCG, three doses of DPT-Hep B-Hib (Pentavalent), three doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one dose of Measles Rubella.

⁷ Data are available for women age 15-49 who have ever been in union only.

⁸ In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.

⁹ Data are available for currently married women who are not pregnant only.

¹⁰ Data are available for women and men age 15-49 only.

¹¹ Measured as the percentage of population using an improved water source: the percentage of de jure population whose main source of drinking water is a household connection (piped), public tap or standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater collection. Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.

¹² Measured as the percentage of population using an improved sanitation facility: the percentage of de jure population whose household has a flush or pour flush toilet to a piped water system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab; or composting toilet and does not share this facility with other households.

¹³ Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking

¹⁴ Refers to internet use in the 12 months preceding the survey

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

NEPAL



The 2016 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) was implemented by New ERA under the aegis of the Ministry of Health (MOH). Data collection took place from June 19, 2016, to January 31, 2017. 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.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2016 NDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. The NDHS provides a comprehensive overview of population, maternal, and child health issues in Nepal. Specifically, the 2016 NDHS:

- Collected data that allowed calculation of key demographic indicators, particularly fertility and under-5 mortality rates, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the country's seven provinces
- Collected data that allowed for calculation of adult and maternal mortality rates at the national level
- Explored the direct and indirect factors that determine levels and trends of fertility and child mortality
- Measured levels of contraceptive knowledge and practice
- Collected data on key aspects of family health, including immunization coverage among children, prevalence and treatment of diarrhea and other diseases among children under age 5, maternity care indicators such as antenatal visits and assistance at delivery, and newborn care
- Obtained data on child feeding practices, including breastfeeding
- Collected anthropometric measures to assess the nutritional status of children under age 5 and women and men age 15-49
- Conducted hemoglobin testing on eligible children age 6-59 months and women age 15-49 to provide information on the prevalence of anemia in these groups
- Collected data on knowledge and attitudes of women and men about sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and evaluated potential exposure to the risk of HIV infection by exploring high-risk behaviors and condom use
- Measured blood pressure among women and men age 15 and above
- Obtained data on women's experience of emotional, physical, and sexual violence

The information collected through the 2016 NDHS is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in the Ministry of Health and other organizations in designing and evaluating programs and strategies for improving the health of the country's population. The 2016 NDHS also provides data on indicators relevant to the Nepal Health Sector Strategy (NHSS) 2016-2021 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2016 NDHS is an updated version of the frame from the 2011 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC), conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). The census frame is a complete list of all census wards created for the 2011 NPHC. Although the NPHC was conducted only 4 years ago, the frame had to be updated due to consecutive changes in urban/rural classifications at the ward level; new municipalities were declared and old municipalities were upgraded

by adding more wards. Originally, the 2011 NPHC included 58 municipalities; this number increased to 191 municipalities during 2014, and 26 more were declared in 2015, yielding a total of 217 municipalities. In addition, in March 2017, structural changes were made in the classifications of urban and rural locations officially known as “Nagarpalika” and “Gaonpalika.” The country now has 263 municipalities, and 59% of the total population lives in urban areas. The 2016 NDHS results are based on the updated urban-rural classification.

Nepal consists of 75 districts distributed across the different ecological zones and development regions. After recent changes approved by Nepal’s Constituent Assembly in September 2015, administratively Nepal is divided into seven provinces (Province 1, Province 2, Province 3, Province 4, Province 5, Province 6, and Province 7). Each province is sub-divided into urban and rural areas. The demarcation of the provinces involves inclusion of selected districts within their boundaries. Although entire districts were selected for inclusion in most cases, two districts, Rukum and Nawalparasi, were split into two separate provinces.

The districts are divided into urban and rural locations, which are in turn divided into wards. The sampling frame contains information about ward location, type of residence (urban or rural), estimated number of residential households, and estimated population. In rural areas, the wards are small in size (average of 104 households) and serve as the primary sampling units (PSUs). In urban areas, the wards are large, with average of 800 households per ward. The CBS has a frame of enumeration areas (EAs) for each ward in the original 58 municipalities. However, for the 159 municipalities declared in 2014 and 2015, each municipality is composed of old wards, which are small in size and can serve as EAs.

The 2016 NDHS sample was stratified and selected in two stages in rural areas and three stages in urban areas. In rural areas, wards were selected as primary sampling units, and households were selected from the sample PSUs. In urban areas, wards were selected as PSUs, one EA was selected from each PSU, and then households were selected from the sample EAs.

Each province was stratified into urban and rural areas, yielding 14 sampling strata. Samples of wards were selected independently in each stratum. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were 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 different levels, and by using a probability proportional to size selection during the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 383 wards were selected with probability proportional to ward size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum. The ward size is the number of residential households in the ward census used in the 2011 NPHC. Due to the large size of the urban wards, in a second stage of sample selection, one EA was randomly selected from each of the sample urban wards. A household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected sampling clusters (rural wards or urban EAs), and the resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the next stage. Some of the selected clusters were large. In order to minimize the task of household listing for the selected clusters with more than 200 households, each large cluster was segmented. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to segment size. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. Thus, a 2016 NDHS cluster is a ward, an EA, or a segment of a ward or an EA.

In the last stage of selection, a fixed number of 30 households per cluster were selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly created household listing. The survey interviewers were to conduct interviews only in the pre-selected households. In order to prevent bias, no replacements or changes in the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages. Because of the non-proportional sample allocation, the sample was not self-weighting. Weighting factors have been calculated, added to the data file, and applied so that results are representative at the national level as well as the regional and provincial levels.

All women age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or 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 either residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. The survey involved collection of biomarker information from respondents in a subsample of the households.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Six questionnaires were administered in the 2016 NDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Man's Questionnaire, the Biomarker Questionnaire, the Fieldworker Questionnaire, and the Verbal Autopsy Questionnaire (for neonatal deaths). The first five questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's standard Demographic and Health Survey (DHS-7) questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Nepal. The Verbal Autopsy Questionnaire was based on the recent 2014 World Health Organization (WHO) verbal autopsy instruments (WHO 2015a). Input on the questionnaires was solicited from various stakeholders representing government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and international donors. The survey protocol was reviewed and approved by the Nepal Health Research Council (NHRC) and the ICF Institutional Review Board. The 2016 NDHS required written consent from the household head to carry out the interviews and anemia testing.

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 into the CAPI system. The Fieldworker Questionnaire and the Verbal Autopsy Questionnaire were completed on paper.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all of the household members and visitors in selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including his or her age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. For children under age 18, 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 individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as source of water, type of toilet facilities, and materials used for the floor of the dwelling unit, as well as ownership of various durable goods, migration, and food security.

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
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Domestic violence

- Knowledge, awareness, and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Adult mortality, including maternal mortality
- Knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to other health issues (e.g., tuberculosis)

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all men age 15-49 in the subsample of households selected for the male survey. The Man's Questionnaire collected much of the same information elicited from 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 was used to record anthropometry measurements, hemoglobin testing, and blood pressure measurements. These questionnaires were administered only in the subsample selected for the men's survey. All children age 0-59 months and women and men age 15 and above in these households were eligible for height and weight measurements. Similarly, children age 6-59 months and women age 15-49 were eligible for hemoglobin testing. Blood pressure was measured for all women and men age 15 and above in this subsample. **The Fieldworker Questionnaire** was used as a tool in conducting analyses of data quality.

The Verbal Autopsy Questionnaire was administered in households where a neonatal death took place within the 5 years prior to the survey. Interviewers were instructed to interview mothers to the extent possible and also, in relevant cases, to interview other members of the household who were present when the baby died and could report on the event. The instrument included questions on the respondent's account of the cause of death, vital registration and certification, general signs and symptoms associated with the illness, history of injury, and service utilization to assist in proper diagnosis of cause of death. The questionnaire was adapted from Verbal Autopsy Standards: The 2014 WHO Verbal Autopsy Instrument, which allows for determinations of cause of death based on International Classification of Diseases (10th revision; ICD-10) codes (WHO 2015a).

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 among survey team members, and completed questionnaires from interviewers to team supervisors. The CAPI data collection system employed in the 2016 NDHS was developed by The DHS Program with the mobile version of CSPro. The CSPro software was developed jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau, Serpro S.A., and The DHS Program.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY, HEMOGLOBIN TESTING, AND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

In a subsample of the households selected for the male survey, the 2016 NDHS incorporated the following biomarkers: anthropometry, anemia testing, and blood pressure measurement. In contrast to the data collection procedure for the household and individual interviews, data related to biomarkers were initially recorded on the Biomarker Questionnaire and subsequently entered into interviewers' tablet computers.

Blood pressure: During the individual interview, three blood pressure measurements were taken from consenting women and men age 15 and above using UA-767F/FAC (A&D Medical) blood pressure monitors. Measurements were taken at intervals of 5 minutes or more. The average of the second and third measurements was used to classify the respondent with respect to hypertension, according to internationally recommended categories (WHO 1999; NIH 1997). The results, as well as information about the symptoms of high blood pressure and ways in which it can be prevented, were provided to the respondent via a blood pressure brochure.

Anthropometry: Height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0-59 months and women and men age 15-49. Height and weight were also measured for women and men age 50 and above to provide background information for blood pressure assessments.

Hemoglobin testing: Blood specimens for hemoglobin testing were collected from women age 15-49 who voluntarily consented to be tested and from all children age 6-59 months for whom consent was obtained from their parents or the adults responsible for them. 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 analyzer. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents or guardians of children with a hemoglobin level under 7 g/dl were instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, nonpregnant women and pregnant women were referred for follow-up care if their hemoglobin levels were below 7 g/dl and 9 g/dl, respectively. All households in which anthropometry and/or hemoglobin testing was conducted were given a brochure explaining the causes and prevention of anemia.

1.5 PRETEST

Twelve enumerators, five members of the core project team, and four data processing personnel from New ERA participated in the training to pretest the NDHS survey protocol over a 3-week period in February 2016. Most of the participants had previous experience carrying out NDHS surveys. The idea behind having the data processing staff participate in the pretest was to familiarize them with the CAPI system. The training was carried out by ICF staff focusing on the technical components of the survey, biomarkers, and CAPI system.

Along with discussions on the technical aspects of the survey, the pretest training was designed to prepare the trainers for the main training. The training focused on key components such as age probing; interview techniques and procedures for completing the NDHS questionnaires; birth histories, family planning, and contraceptive calendars; completion of the vaccination section; standardization procedures for anthropometry; blood pressure measurement; and hemoglobin testing. The participants worked in groups using various training techniques, including interactive question-and-answer sessions, case studies, and role plays. Along with the enumerators, the trainers administered the questionnaires in the field, provided feedback on the content and language of the questionnaires, tested the CAPI software program, and learned the various training techniques. Adult learning principles were emphasized through hands-on training, and various in-class exercises were carried out.

The fieldwork for the pretest was carried out in three locations focusing on Nepal's three language groups (Nepali, Maithili, and Bhojपुरi). These locations were Sarlahi district for Maithili, Kalaiya district for Bhojपुरi, and Dhading district for Nepali. The reason for selecting Dhading was to gain an understanding of the issues in earthquake-affected areas. Each team carried out the pretest 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, and modifications to the questionnaires were made based on lessons drawn from the exercise.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The main training for the 2016 NDHS started on May 15, 2016, in Kathmandu. The training included 2 weeks of orientation on use of paper questionnaires followed by 1 week of CAPI training. Selected participants were trained in the collection of biomarker information during the fourth week. Specialized training on conducting a verbal autopsy was carried out for the supervisors and selected enumerators.

The participants for the main training included 101 trainees, selected through a strict vetting process. They took a written test and a computerized test and also completed a personal interview to qualify for participation in the main training. Attendees came from different parts of Nepal and represented major language groups within the country. Most of the candidates had previous fieldwork experience, and some had experience gained through previous rounds of the NDHS.

Five members of the core project staff and three data processing personnel from New ERA also participated in the training as facilitators. The New ERA staff members were trained during the pretest

training in preparation for the main training. They took the initiative in managing the training. ICF staff provided technical support during the training sessions.

The participants were divided into two classrooms of about 50 participants each. The training sessions included discussions of concepts, procedures, and methodology related to conducting the DHS survey. Participants were guided through the questionnaires. In-class exercises were carried out, keeping in mind that involving participants in the training process would give them a better understanding of the training content. Various techniques were used to facilitate the training, including role playing on completing a household schedule, age probing in pairs, consistency checking for age and date of birth, correcting errors in the pregnancy history table, completing a contraceptive calendar with given cases, creating a vaccination card for an imaginary child, and filling in the questionnaires using cards prepared by colleagues. Resource personnel from the Ministry of Health and the Nepal Health Research Council attended the sessions to provide technical guidance. The training also included discussions on the CAPI system, demonstrations of the CAPI DHS menus, and practice in conducting interviews through the CAPI system.

As noted, the 2016 NDHS collected data on three major types of biomarkers: anthropometry, hemoglobin/anemia, and blood pressure. Two female members and one male member of each team were trained to take height and weight measurements. The two female members were also trained in carrying out anemia testing and blood pressure measurements, and the single male member was trained in taking blood pressure measurements. Unlike the 2011 NDHS, the survey involved measuring the heights and weights of men. The supervisors of the teams were also trained in taking blood pressure measurements. The biomarker training included lecture sessions, hands-on demonstrations, and practical exercises. Children were brought to the training venue for the participants to practice taking their measurements and testing blood samples for hemoglobin (finger and heel pricks). A complete day was assigned to practice blood pressure measurement and hemoglobin testing. After intense training and practice sessions, an anthropometry standardization exercise was carried out in which the instructor and all measurers weighed and measured the same group of children twice to assess the accuracy and precision of the measurements. The results of the standardization exercise were entered into an Excel spreadsheet and presented to the participants. Accuracy and precision results were compared against the true values as well as the mean values of the measurers. Those who were out of range three or more times were invited to a separate session and trained further.

Participants were evaluated through in-class exercises, quizzes, and observations made during field practice. Ultimately, 16 supervisors were identified based on their performance. Similarly, 64 participants were selected to serve as enumerators, while the rest were kept as reserves. Specialized training on conducting verbal autopsies on causes of neonatal deaths was carried out for one female interviewer and the supervisor of each team. The supervisors received additional training in performing supervisory activities with the CAPI system, data quality control procedures, fieldwork coordination, and management. The supervisors were trained on assigning households and receiving completed interviews from the interviewers, recognizing and dealing with error messages, receiving system updates and distributing updates to the interviewers, completing the Biomarker Questionnaires, resolving duplicated cases, closing clusters, and transferring interviews to the central office via the secure Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) developed by the DHS Program. Six quality controllers were identified from among the individuals who underwent training with the supervisors and received additional training on supporting the teams and monitoring fieldwork.

1.7 FIELDWORK

The fieldwork for the 2016 NDHS was launched under close supervision on June 19, 2016, in the clusters in Kathmandu. Sixteen teams consisting of one supervisor, one male interviewer, and three female interviewers were spread across the different Kathmandu clusters. The teams were closely monitored by the trainers and quality controllers. After completion of the fieldwork in Kathmandu in the first week,

teams were brought back to the central office for a review session in which they had an opportunity to clarify any questions they had. The teams were then dispatched to their respective districts. Data collection lasted until January 31, 2017. The fieldwork in some districts took longer than expected due to the monsoon season, during which flooding and landslides impacted the mobility of the field teams.

Fieldwork monitoring was an integral part of the 2016 NDHS, and several rounds of monitoring were carried out by the NDHS core team, the quality controllers, and ICF staff. The technical team from the Ministry of Health and the Nepal Health Research Council also monitored the fieldwork. The monitors were provided with guidelines for overseeing the fieldwork. Weekly field check tables were generated from the completed interviews that were sent to the central office to monitor progress in the fieldwork, and regular feedback was sent out to the teams.

It should be noted that a massive 7.8 magnitude earthquake hit the country in April 2015, leaving a huge impact on the life of Nepal's general population. The earthquake mostly affected the 14 districts of the Central development region. At least 9,000 people lost their lives, about 22,000 were injured, and some 3.5 million were displaced and homeless. Although the 2016 NDHS took place a year after this massive destruction (June 19, 2016, to January 31, 2017), some of the survey indicators should be interpreted with caution.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

The processing of the 2016 NDHS data began simultaneously with the fieldwork. As soon as data collection was completed in each cluster, all electronic data files were transferred via the IFSS to the New ERA central office in Kathmandu. These data files were registered and checked for inconsistencies, incompleteness, and outliers. The field teams were alerted to any inconsistencies or errors. Secondary editing, carried out in the central office, 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 biomarker paper questionnaires were compared with the electronic data files to check for any inconsistencies in data entry. Data entry and editing were carried out using the CSPro software package. The concurrent processing of the data offered a distinct advantage in that 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 in the second week of February 2017. The final cleaning of the data set was carried out by The DHS Program data processing specialist and was completed by the end of February 2017.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows response rates for the 2016 NDHS. A total of 11,473 households were selected for the sample, of which 11,203 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 11,040 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 99%.

In the interviewed households, 13,089 women age 15-49 were identified for individual interviews; interviews were completed with 12,862 women, yielding a response rate of 98%. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 4,235 men age 15-49 were identified and 4,063 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 96%.

Response rates were lower in urban areas than in rural areas. The difference was slightly more prominent for men than for women, as men in urban areas were often away from their households for work.

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 2016

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	7,294	4,179	11,473
Households occupied	7,106	4,097	11,203
Households interviewed	6,978	4,062	11,040
Household response rate ¹	98.2	99.1	98.5
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	8,460	4,629	13,089
Number of eligible women interviewed	8,279	4,583	12,862
Eligible women response rate ²	97.9	99.0	98.3
Interviews with men age 15-49			
Number of eligible men	2,812	1,423	4,235
Number of eligible men interviewed	2,667	1,396	4,063
Eligible men response rate ²	94.8	98.1	95.9

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Key Findings

- **Drinking water:** Almost all households (95%) have access to an improved source of drinking water.
- **Sanitation:** Sixty-two percent of households have an improved toilet facility that is not shared with other households.
- **Indoor smoke:** Sixty-six percent of all households use solid fuel for cooking. Thirty-one percent of households are exposed daily to secondhand smoke.
- **Access to a health facility:** Almost half (49%) of households are within 30 minutes of a government health facility.
- **Household population and composition:** One-third (34%) of the population is under age 15. Thirty-one percent of households are headed by women.
- **Birth registration:** Fifty-six percent of children have had their births registered with the civil authorities.
- **Food security:** Forty-eight percent of households in Nepal are food secure and have access to food year round.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2016 NDHS provides a context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on sources of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, hand washing, household population and composition, access to government health facilities, migration, birth registration, family living arrangements, educational attainment, school attendance, possession of mosquito nets, and food security.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. Households that use bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if the water they use for cooking and hand washing comes from an improved source.

Sample: Households

Improved sources of water protect against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be safe to drink. In Nepal, almost all households (95%) have access to an improved source of drinking water (**Table 2.1** and **Figure 2.1**). The most common source of drinking water in Nepal is a tube well or borehole (36%),

followed by piped water (33%). Tube wells or boreholes are the most common source in rural areas (41%), while piped water is the most common source in urban areas (35%) (Table 2.1).

Sixty-nine percent of households have drinking water on their premises, and only 5% of households spend more than 30 minutes to obtain water. Eighty-seven percent of households using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole reported that water was available without interruption in the past 2 weeks. Availability of water without interruption was slightly higher in rural (90%) than in urban (85%) areas (Table 2.2).

Only 23% of households follow appropriate water treatment practices prior to drinking. Appropriate treatment practices are followed more often in urban areas (30%) than in rural areas (12%) (Table 2.1).

Trends: Access to improved water sources has improved in the past 5 years. In 2016, 95% of households used an improved source of drinking water, as compared with 89% in 2011. There was also an overall improvement in use of appropriate water treatment practices, from 18% to 23%.

2.2 SANITATION

Improved toilet facilities

Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households

Use of improved toilet facilities, which are non-shared facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste, helps reduce the transmission of communicable diseases such as cholera and typhoid. Overall, 62% of households (63% in rural areas and 61% in urban areas) use improved toilet facilities (Figure 2.2).

Fifteen percent of households have no toilet facility (21% in rural areas and 11% in urban areas) (Table 2.3).

Trends: There have been substantial improvements in the use of improved sanitation facilities in the past 5 years. Households using improved facilities almost doubled from 38% in 2011 to 62% in 2016. Similarly, the percentage of households with no toilet facility decreased from 36% to 15%.

Figure 2.1 Household drinking water by residence

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water

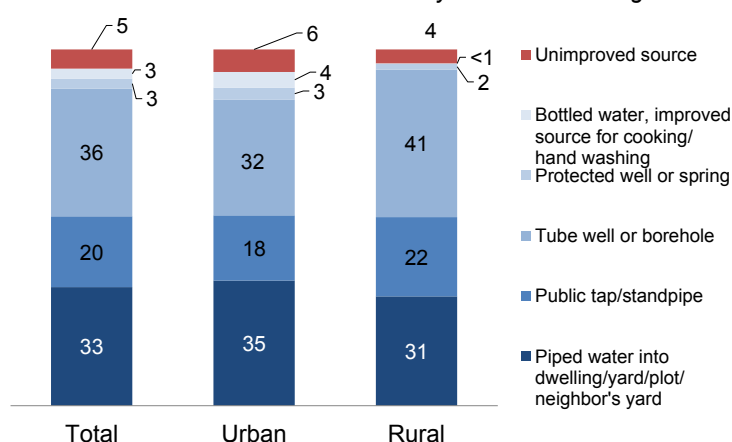
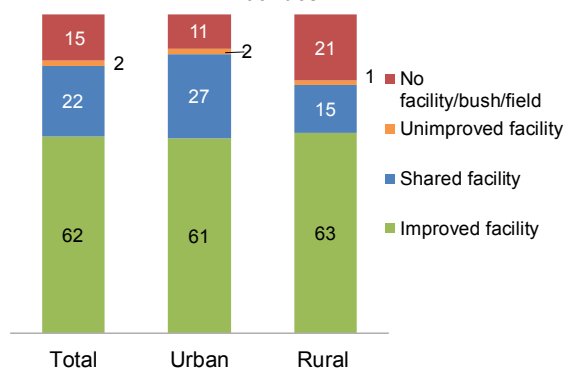


Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence

Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facilities



2.3 EXPOSURE TO SMOKE INSIDE THE HOME AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.3.1 Exposure to Smoke Inside the Home

Exposure to smoke inside the home, either from cooking with solid fuels or smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. Cooking takes place inside the home in slightly more than two-thirds (68%) of households, while 26% of households have a separate building for cooking (**Table 2.4**).

About two-thirds of households (66%) use solid fuel for cooking, and this practice is more common in rural households (88%) than urban households (52%). Wood is the most common type of solid fuel used for cooking, and it is used more often in rural (77%) than urban (48%) areas. Use of clean fuel (electricity and liquefied petroleum gas/natural gas/biogas) is more common in urban areas than in rural areas (48% and 12%, respectively). Thirty-one percent of households are exposed to tobacco smoke daily (34% in rural areas and 30% in urban areas) (**Table 2.4**).

2.3.2 Other Housing Characteristics

The survey collected data on access to electricity, flooring materials, and the number of rooms used for sleeping. A vast majority (91%) of the households in Nepal (94% in urban areas and 85% in rural areas) have access to electricity.

A variety of flooring materials (e.g., earth, sand, cement, dung, wood/planks, ceramic tiles) are used in Nepalese households. Earth and sand (53%) and cement (30%) are the most commonly used materials. Earth and sand are most commonly used in rural households (73%) (**Table 2.4**).

2.3.3 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**). Mobile phones, televisions, and radios are the most common information and communication devices in Nepal. Almost all households (93%) have at least one mobile phone. In addition to mobile phones, 7% of households also have non-mobile telephones (10% in urban area and 2% in rural areas). Although urban households are more likely than rural households to own a television (62% versus 35%), there is no urban-rural difference in possession of a radio (3 in 10 households in both urban and rural areas own a radio). Rural households are more likely to own agricultural land than urban households (87% versus 72%). Ownership of farm animals is much more common in rural households (87%) than in urban households (59%).

2.3.4 Access to Government Health Facilities

Almost half of the households in Nepal (49%) are within 30 minutes of a government health facility, while 11% have to travel more than 1 hour. Nineteen percent of rural households, 25% of households in the mountain zone, 29% of households in Province 6, and 34% of households in the lowest wealth quintile have to travel more than an hour to reach the nearest government health facility (**Table 2.6**).

2.4 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

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

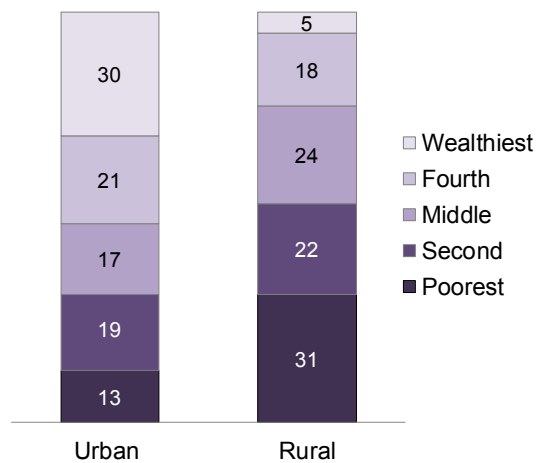
Table 2.7 presents data on wealth quintiles and the Gini coefficient according to residence, region, and province. The Gini coefficient indicates the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 representing an equal wealth distribution and 1 representing a totally unequal distribution. Nepal's Gini coefficient is 0.31, indicating a fairly uneven distribution of wealth in the population.

The wealthiest households are concentrated in urban areas (30%). More than half (51%) of the urban population belongs to the two highest wealth quintiles, whereas 53% of the rural population falls in the two lowest quintiles (**Figure 2.3**).

A majority of the households in Province 6 fall in the lowest wealth quintile (69%), while the majority of households in Province 3 are concentrated in the highest quintile (42%) (**Table 2.7**).

Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.5 HAND WASHING

Hand washing is one of the most effective ways to prevent germs from spreading. A place for hand washing was observed in all of the surveyed households in the 2016 NDHS. Eighty-one percent of the households had a fixed place for hand washing, and 19% had a mobile hand washing place. Forty-seven percent of households used soap and water, while 20% did not have water, soap, or any other cleaning agents in place for hand washing (**Table 2.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-seven percent of urban households had soap and water available for washing hands, as compared with 31% of rural households.
- Thirty-nine percent of households in the mountain zone and 34% of households in Province 2 did not have water or any cleansing agents for hand washing.
- Thirty-nine percent of households in the lowest wealth quintile did not have water or any cleansing agents for hand washing.

2.6 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 46,814; 54% of these individuals are male and 46% are female, yielding a sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) of 85. One-third (34%) of the population is under age 15. Children under age 5 and adolescents age 10-19 account for 11% and 23% of the population, respectively. About 7% of the population is age 65 and above, a group considered as a dependent population (**Table 2.9** and **Figure 2.4**).

Trends: The proportion of the population under age 15 has

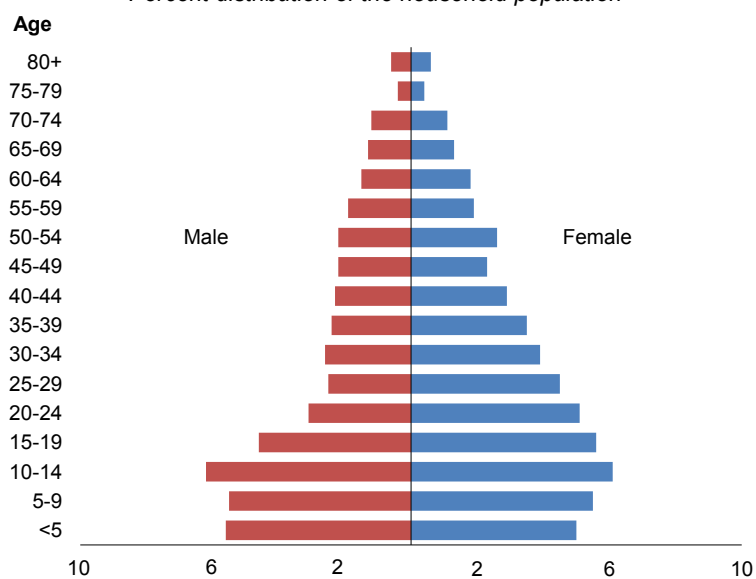
declined slightly, from 37% in 2011 to 34% in 2016. However, there has been no change in the proportion of children under age 5 (11%) in the past 5 years, although the fertility rate declined from 2.6 in 2011 to 2.3 in 2016. Overall, the population distribution remained constant between 2011 and 2016 (MOHP, New ERA, and ICF International 2012).

The proportion of female-headed households has almost doubled in the past 15 years, from 16% in 2001 to 31% in 2016 (**Table 2.10**). This seems to be the result of recent migration (see section 2.7). The average household size is 4.2 persons, which is slightly less than in 2011 (4.4). Average household size is slightly larger in rural (4.4) than urban (4.1) areas.

Twelve percent of households have foster and/or orphan children, with no differences between rural and urban areas (**Table 2.10**).

Figure 2.4 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population



2.7 MIGRATION

The 2016 NDHS collected information on household members who had migrated elsewhere in the 10 years prior to the survey. Information was collected by sex, age at migration, date of migration, reasons for migration, and destination. These data offer insights into period migration (mobility patterns of internal migrants 5 years before the survey in terms of where they were living then) and lifetime migration (permanent shifts in place of residence since more than 5 years prior to the survey).

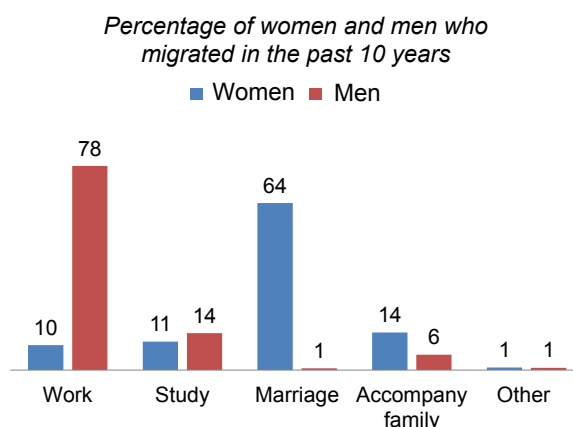
Forty-seven percent of households reported that at least one person had migrated from the household at some time in the 10 years preceding the survey (data not shown). A total of 8,836 persons migrated in the past 10 years, of whom 57% were men and 43% were women (**Table 2.11**). Seventy-one percent of women and 84% of men migrated in the last 5 years (**Table 2.12.1** and **Table 2.12.2**). One in three men migrated in the past year.

External migration is not common among women; 84% of women migrated within Nepal, while the majority of men (68%) migrated outside the country. The most common destinations for male migration were the Middle East (32%) and India (17%). About 7% of women migrated to the Middle East and to other countries.

Patterns by background characteristics

- More than two-thirds of the household members migrated at age 24 or younger. Women are likely to migrate at a younger age than men: 44% of women migrated at age 15-19, while male migration mostly took place at age 20-24 (26%) (**Table 2.11**).
- Both male and female migrants are mainly from Province 1, Province 2, and Province 3, which together account for 61% of female migrants and 56% of male migrants (**Table 2.11**).
- More than three-fourths (78%) of men migrated mostly for work, and nearly two-thirds (64%) of women migrated due to marriage (**Figure 2.5**).
- Among those who migrated for work, 40% of men and 22% of women went to the Middle East (**Table 2.12.1** and **Table 2.12.2**).

Figure 2.5 Out-migration by reasons



2.8 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth has been 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 practice of formally registering births is not widely adhered to in the country, even though the registration system was implemented about 36 years ago and is enforced through the Births, Deaths and Other Personal Events (Registration) Act of 1976 (Nepal Law Commission 2006). **Table 2.13** presents data on de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities by their background characteristics.

Fifty-six percent of children under age 5 are registered with the civil authorities, and 52% have a birth certificate. Children age 2-4 are more likely to have had their births registered than children under age 2 (67% versus 40%).

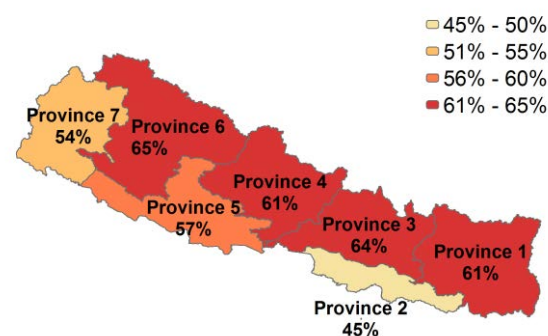
Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in the mountain zone are more likely to have their births registered (71%) than children in the hill (61%) and terai (51%) zones.
- Birth registration is less common among children in Province 2 (45%) than among children in Province 6 (65%) and Province 3 (64%) (Figure 2.6).

Trends: There has been an improvement in birth registration over the past 5 years. Forty-two percent of births were registered in 2011, as compared with 56% in 2016.

Figure 2.6 Birth registration by province

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



2.9 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan

A child with one or both parents who are dead.

Sample: Children under age 18

About 58% 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 2.14).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Orphanhood is more prevalent among children age 15-17 (8%) than among those under age 2 (less than 1%).
- Orphaned children are mostly concentrated in the mountain zone (6%), Province 7 (6%), and households in the lowest wealth quintile (5%).

Trends: There has been a slight decline in orphanhood in the past 5 years, from 5% in 2011 to 4% in 2016 (MOHP, New ERA, and ICF International 2012).

2.10 EDUCATION

2.10.1 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 2.15.1 and Table 2.15.2 present educational attainment among women and men, respectively. Two in five women and one in five men in Nepal have no education. Thirty-five percent of women and 47% of men have a secondary education or higher. The median number of years of schooling is more than double among men than women (4.6 versus 2.1).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women (47%) and men (26%) are more likely than urban women (35%) and men (17%) to have no education.
- By province, the percentages of women and men with more than a secondary education are lowest in Province 2 (3% and 8%, respectively) and highest in Province 3 (18% and 22%, respectively).
- Only 2% of women and 3% of men from the lowest wealth quintile have more than a secondary education, as compared with 25% of women and 34% of men from the highest wealth quintile (**Table 2.15.1** and **Table 2.15.2**).

Trends: The percentages of residents who have some secondary education or higher have increased over the past 5 years, from 29% to 35% among women and from 41% to 47% among men. Median number of years of schooling completed by women increased from 1.0 in 2011 to 2.1 in 2016. Among men, the median increased from 3.9 years to 4.6 years (MOHP, New ERA, and ICF International 2012).

2.10.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

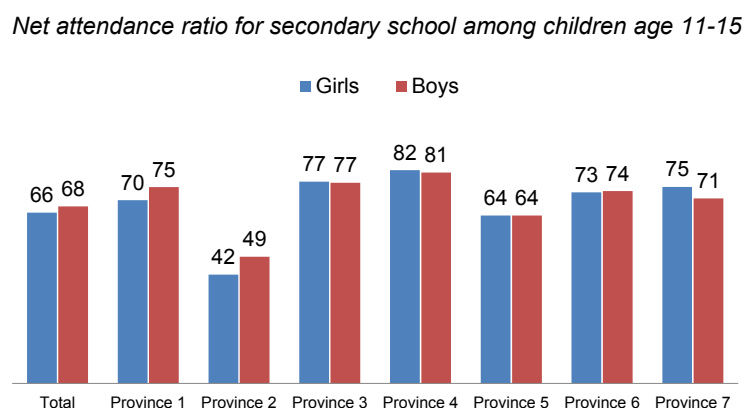
Sample: Children age 6-10 for primary school NAR and children age 11-15 for secondary school NAR

Table 2.16 shows that the net attendance ratio (NAR) for primary school children (age 6-12) is 80%. However, the figure is much lower, at 67%, for secondary school children (age 11-15). The NAR for primary school is slightly higher among girls (81%) than among boys (79%), while the secondary school NAR is slightly higher among boys (68%) than girls (66%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Both the primary school NAR and the secondary school NAR are lower in rural areas. Seventy-seven percent of rural children and 83% of urban children have attended primary school. Similarly, 61% of rural children and 71% of urban children have attended secondary school.
- The primary school NAR is above 80% in each of the provinces other than Province 2 (68%). The secondary school NAR is also lowest in Province 2, at 45% (42% for girls and 49% for boys) (**Figure 2.7**).

Figure 2.7 Secondary school net attendance ratio by province



2.10.3 Other Measures of School Attendance

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population.

Sample: Children age 6-10 for primary school GAR and children age 11-15 for secondary school GAR

Gender parity index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male children attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary and secondary school students

Data on the gross attendance ratio (GAR) and the gender parity index (GPI) are presented in **Table 2.16**. A primary school GAR of more than 100% means that a significant number of primary school students are not of the official primary school age. In Nepal, the primary school GAR is 113% and the secondary school GAR is 88%.

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 1.02 at the primary school, indicating that more girls are attending school than boys; however, the GPI for NAR is 0.96 at the secondary school level, indicating that girls are dropping out (**Table 2.16**).

2.11 POSSESSION OF MOSQUITO NETS

An important strategy in the control of malaria and kala-azar is prevention through indoor residual spraying and use of long-lasting insecticidal bednets (LLINs). In addition, other different methods, such as repellent cream and coils, have been used by households to protect themselves from mosquito bites.

The 2016 NDHS collected information on household possession of mosquito nets. Three in four households (75%) have mosquito nets, and 56% of households possess two to three nets (**Table 2.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban households are much more likely than rural households to possess mosquito nets (80% versus 68%).
- More than 90% of households in the terai zone (95%), Province 2 (96%), and the middle wealth quintile (91%) possess mosquito nets.
- Among the various methods used to protect against mosquito bites, 91% of households use nets, 32% use coils, and 24% use mosquito repellent mats. One in five households indicate that proper sanitation is an important action to prevent mosquito bites (**Table 2.18**).

2.12 KNOWLEDGE OF LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS

Data on knowledge regarding transmission of lymphatic filariasis were collected in the survey (**Table 2.19**). Only 28% of households have appropriate knowledge on transmission of lymphatic filariasis (i.e., that it is transmitted through mosquito bites). A majority of households (62%) do not know about the mode

of transmission of lymphatic filariasis. Levels of knowledge are slightly higher among households in the hill zone (30%) and households in the highest wealth quintile (44%).

2.13 FOOD SECURITY

As a follow-up to the 2011 NDHS, a series of questions on household food security were included in the 2016 NDHS Household Questionnaire. In the current survey, all nine questions from the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale developed by USAID's Food and Nutrition Technical (FANTA) project were included, as opposed to the seven questions used in 2011. Questionnaires focusing on household food insecurity (i.e., food insecurity for the household as a unit) were administered to the household heads. The questions, arranged in order of severity and frequency of occurrence, captured household perceptions of food vulnerability or stress and behavioral responses to food insecurity. Based on the responses, four food insecurity categories were created: food secure households, mildly food insecure households, moderately food insecure households, and severely food insecure households.

Almost half of the households in Nepal are food secure (48%) and have access to food year round. Among food insecure households, 20% are mildly food insecure, 22% are moderately food insecure, and 10% are severely food insecure (**Table 2.20**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban households are more likely (54%) to be food secure than rural households (39%).
- A large proportion of households in Province 6 (42%) and the lowest wealth quintile (39%) fall in the moderately food insecure category.
- Similarly, the highest proportions of severely food insecure households are in the lowest wealth quintile (22%) and Province 6 (18%).

Trends: Overall, food secure households have more or less remained constant (49% in 2011 versus 48% in 2016) over the past 5 years. The proportion of mildly food insecure households increased from 12% in 2011 to 20% in 2016, while the proportion of severely food insecure households decreased slightly from 16% to 10%.

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- **Table 2.19** Knowledge of lymphatic filariasis
- **Table 2.20** Household food security

Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, percentage of households and de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, Nepal DHS 2016

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	93.7	96.1	94.6	93.9	96.3	94.9
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	33.4	28.6	31.5	30.9	25.8	28.8
Piped to neighbor	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6
Public tap/standpipe	18.3	22.3	19.9	18.0	21.0	19.2
Tube well or borehole	32.4	41.4	35.9	37.0	46.2	40.7
Protected dug well	1.7	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.4	1.2
Protected spring	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3
Bottled water, improved source for cooking/hand washing ¹	4.4	0.1	2.8	3.4	0.1	2.1
Unimproved source	6.3	3.9	5.4	6.1	3.7	5.1
Unprotected dug well	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.4	1.0
Unprotected spring	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.0
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4
Surface water	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Bottled water, unimproved source for cooking/hand washing ¹	1.4	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises ²	70.6	66.3	68.9	71.3	67.2	69.7
Less than 30 minutes	24.4	28.5	26.0	23.7	27.9	25.4
30 minutes or longer	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking³						
Boiled	14.8	9.3	12.7	13.1	8.1	11.1
Bleach/chlorine added	2.5	0.3	1.7	2.3	0.3	1.5
Strained through cloth	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.4
Ceramic, sand, or other filter	19.5	3.3	13.2	17.6	2.9	11.6
Solar disinfection	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Let stand and settle	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
No treatment	68.2	86.1	75.1	71.4	87.9	78.0
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁴	29.9	12.1	23.1	26.8	10.5	20.2
Number	6,781	4,259	11,040	27,920	18,877	46,797

¹ Because the quality of bottled water is not known, households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and hand washing.

² Includes water piped to a neighbor

³ Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

⁴ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.2 Availability of water

Among households and de jure population using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, percentage lacking available water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, Nepal DHS 2016

Availability of water in last 2 weeks	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not available for at least 1 day	14.9	10.2	13.0	13.7	10.0	12.2
Available with no interruption of at least 1 day	84.9	89.8	86.9	86.1	89.9	87.7
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using piped water or water from a tube well ¹	6,067	4,021	10,087	25,182	17,881	43,063

¹ Includes households reporting piped water or water from a tube well or borehole as their main source of drinking water and households reporting bottled water as their main source of drinking water if their main source of water for cooking and hand washing is piped water or water from a tube well or borehole

Table 2.3 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 2016

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation	61.1	62.9	61.7	64.8	64.3	64.6
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	7.0	0.2	4.4	6.9	0.2	4.2
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	39.7	40.3	39.9	42.5	40.5	41.7
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	8.8	13.3	10.5	9.2	13.7	11.1
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	2.0	4.3	2.9	2.4	5.1	3.5
Pit latrine with slab	2.4	3.9	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.1
Composting toilet	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0
Unimproved sanitation	38.9	37.1	38.3	35.2	35.7	35.4
Shared facility¹	26.5	14.9	22.0	21.4	12.6	17.8
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	5.6	0.1	3.5	4.1	0.1	2.5
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	17.1	8.9	13.9	13.8	7.0	11.1
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	2.5	3.7	3.0	2.2	3.3	2.7
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7
Pit latrine with slab	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Composting toilet	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Unimproved facility	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.6
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Open defecation (no facility/bush/field)	10.8	20.9	14.7	12.1	21.9	16.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	6,781	4,259	11,040	27,920	18,877	46,797
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	33.0	5.8	23.3	30.9	5.6	21.4
In own yard/plot	61.8	83.5	69.6	64.3	83.9	71.7
Elsewhere	5.2	10.7	7.1	4.8	10.5	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	6,049	3,370	9,419	24,546	14,744	39,290

¹ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 2.4 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, percentage using clean fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Nepal DHS 2016

Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	94.2	84.5	90.5	94.5	85.2	90.7
No	5.8	15.5	9.5	5.5	14.8	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	40.7	72.9	53.1	43.5	73.7	55.7
Dung	5.7	8.7	6.8	6.0	9.1	7.3
Wood/planks	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Parquet or polished wood	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Vinyl or asphalt strips	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.5
Ceramic tiles	1.3	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.7
Cement	39.3	16.3	30.4	38.3	15.7	29.1
Carpet	10.6	1.0	6.9	9.1	0.7	5.7
Other	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	31.8	31.2	31.6	23.1	23.3	23.2
Two	34.8	37.3	35.7	33.7	36.9	35.0
Three or more	33.4	31.5	32.7	43.3	39.8	41.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking¹						
In the house	69.8	64.6	67.8	67.1	62.8	65.4
In a separate building	24.6	29.4	26.4	27.1	31.3	28.8
Outdoors	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.7
No food cooked in household	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.9
LPG/natural gas/biogas	46.4	11.5	33.0	42.7	9.5	29.3
Wood	48.4	77.3	59.5	51.8	76.9	62.0
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.8	3.6	1.9	1.0	4.1	2.2
Animal dung	2.6	6.9	4.3	3.2	8.9	5.5
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
No food cooked in household	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ²	51.8	87.8	65.7	56.0	89.9	69.7
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ³	47.7	12.1	33.9	43.8	10.0	30.2
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	29.8	33.8	31.3	32.9	36.2	34.3
Weekly	4.2	5.8	4.8	4.3	5.5	4.8
Monthly	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5
Less than once a month	4.0	5.1	4.4	4.1	5.2	4.6
Never	59.5	52.7	56.9	56.1	50.8	53.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,781	4,259	11,040	27,920	18,877	46,797

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas

¹ As only 3 households used another place for cooking, these data are not shown separately.

² Includes charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung

³ Includes electricity and LPG/natural gas/biogas

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 2016

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	28.8	30.0	29.3
Television	62.1	34.9	51.6
Mobile phone	94.3	90.5	92.8
Non-mobile telephone	10.4	1.9	7.1
Computer	18.0	4.3	12.7
Refrigerator	22.1	4.9	15.5
Table	65.0	44.5	57.1
Chair	61.9	47.4	56.3
Bed	95.8	92.3	94.5
Sofa	22.2	6.8	16.2
Cupboard	58.4	35.1	49.4
Clock	45.8	28.8	39.2
Fan	54.6	35.9	47.4
Invertor	15.7	3.6	11.0
Dhiki/janto	25.6	47.8	34.1
Means of transport			
Bicycle/rickshaw	38.7	35.0	37.3
Animal-drawn cart	2.5	3.7	3.0
Motorcycle/scooter	23.5	10.9	18.6
Car/truck	4.3	1.9	3.3
Three-wheel tempo	0.5	0.3	0.4
Ownership of agricultural land	71.5	87.0	77.5
Ownership of farm animals ¹	58.8	86.5	69.5
Number	6,781	4,259	11,040

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

Table 2.6 Distance to nearest government health facility

Percent distribution of households with distance to the nearest government health facility, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	<30 minutes	30-60 minutes	60+ minutes	Don't know	Total	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	54.9	37.6	6.7	0.8	100.0	6,781
Rural	40.5	40.7	18.7	0.1	100.0	4,259
Ecological zone						
Mountain	34.5	39.9	25.3	0.2	100.0	781
Hill	39.4	42.1	17.4	1.1	100.0	5,134
Terai	61.5	35.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	5,125
Development region						
Eastern	53.8	36.0	10.1	0.1	100.0	2,590
Central	57.9	34.0	6.8	1.4	100.0	3,949
Western	52.1	37.6	10.3	0.0	100.0	2,245
Mid-western	24.9	52.0	23.0	0.1	100.0	1,339
Far-western	28.7	50.8	20.3	0.1	100.0	915
Province						
Province 1	50.5	36.6	12.9	0.1	100.0	2,004
Province 2	69.1	29.2	1.7	0.1	100.0	2,014
Province 3	50.6	37.9	9.4	2.1	100.0	2,521
Province 4	46.5	39.7	13.7	0.0	100.0	1,173
Province 5	45.3	43.4	11.2	0.1	100.0	1,793
Province 6	23.6	47.9	28.5	0.0	100.0	619
Province 7	28.7	50.8	20.3	0.1	100.0	915
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	19.6	45.9	34.3	0.2	100.0	2,234
Second	39.5	46.7	13.8	0.0	100.0	2,225
Middle	55.0	39.1	5.7	0.1	100.0	2,065
Fourth	60.7	35.9	2.3	1.2	100.0	2,240
Highest	71.9	26.5	0.4	1.2	100.0	2,276
Total	49.3	38.8	11.3	0.5	100.0	11,040

Table 2.7 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Nepal DHS 2016

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	12.5	18.6	17.4	21.4	30.1	100.0	27,920	0.28
Rural	31.1	22.1	23.8	17.9	5.0	100.0	18,877	0.28
Ecological zone								
Mountain	57.8	23.4	8.3	5.7	4.9	100.0	3,230	0.38
Hill	31.0	20.5	11.2	14.6	22.6	100.0	19,793	0.37
Terai	5.7	19.1	28.9	26.4	19.9	100.0	23,774	0.24
Development region								
Eastern	16.9	24.2	24.3	20.5	14.1	100.0	10,718	0.32
Central	10.9	16.8	21.0	22.9	28.3	100.0	16,697	0.28
Western	15.6	18.5	17.1	23.1	25.6	100.0	9,116	0.31
Mid-western	45.3	20.2	16.0	11.5	7.0	100.0	6,040	0.37
Far-western	37.1	24.5	17.1	12.5	8.7	100.0	4,226	0.33
Province								
Province 1	20.4	23.8	21.5	18.8	15.5	100.0	8,008	0.35
Province 2	3.9	22.4	36.5	26.0	11.1	100.0	10,076	0.22
Province 3	17.2	13.3	7.5	20.4	41.6	100.0	9,332	0.25
Province 4	22.0	21.1	16.2	20.3	20.4	100.0	4,320	0.37
Province 5	15.8	19.6	20.4	21.9	22.4	100.0	8,019	0.31
Province 6	69.1	15.3	7.0	6.0	2.6	100.0	2,817	0.42
Province 7	37.1	24.5	17.1	12.5	8.7	100.0	4,226	0.33
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	46,797	0.31

Table 2.8 Hand washing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed by whether the location was fixed or mobile and total percentage of households in which the place for hand washing was observed, and among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap, and other cleansing agents, according to background characteristics, Nepal 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed:			Number of households	Among households where place for hand washing was observed, percentage with:						Number of households in which place for hand washing observed	
	And place for hand washing was a fixed place	And place for hand washing was mobile	Total		Soap and water ¹	Water and cleansing agent other than soap only ²	Water only	Soap but no water ³	Cleansing agent other than soap only ²	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent		Total
Residence												
Urban	84.9	14.8	99.7	6,781	57.4	6.4	18.5	1.3	1.1	15.3	100.0	6,762
Rural	74.7	25.1	99.8	4,259	30.7	10.9	27.6	0.8	2.1	27.9	100.0	4,250
Ecological zone												
Mountain	70.4	29.0	99.3	781	28.9	6.8	22.2	0.7	2.8	38.6	100.0	776
Hill	83.9	15.9	99.8	5,134	51.2	9.2	19.0	1.2	2.2	17.1	100.0	5,122
Terai	79.6	20.2	99.8	5,125	45.7	7.2	25.1	1.0	0.5	20.4	100.0	5,113
Development region												
Eastern	81.1	18.6	99.7	2,590	46.7	7.4	26.7	1.0	0.6	17.6	100.0	2,582
Central	78.2	21.7	99.9	3,949	51.1	5.3	17.6	1.4	0.9	23.7	100.0	3,945
Western	90.2	9.6	99.8	2,245	49.4	8.8	27.5	0.8	1.6	11.9	100.0	2,241
Mid-western	72.3	27.2	99.5	1,339	32.2	13.6	19.9	1.2	4.8	28.3	100.0	1,333
Far-western	82.1	17.4	99.5	915	46.9	12.7	18.1	0.4	1.5	20.4	100.0	911
Province												
Province 1	82.3	17.3	99.6	2,004	47.8	6.4	27.8	1.1	0.7	16.2	100.0	1,996
Province 2	67.6	32.4	100.0	2,014	33.1	7.6	24.3	1.0	0.3	33.7	100.0	2,014
Province 3	86.5	13.4	99.8	2,521	63.5	4.7	13.5	1.6	1.2	15.4	100.0	2,517
Province 4	91.5	8.4	99.9	1,173	53.0	7.7	25.3	1.0	1.2	11.9	100.0	1,172
Province 5	83.1	16.5	99.5	1,793	42.3	10.2	27.5	0.5	1.6	17.8	100.0	1,784
Province 6	69.8	29.9	99.7	619	25.9	17.2	15.4	2.1	9.3	30.0	100.0	617
Province 7	82.1	17.4	99.5	915	46.9	12.7	18.1	0.4	1.5	20.4	100.0	911
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	65.4	34.2	99.6	2,234	16.7	14.8	24.0	0.6	4.8	39.0	100.0	2,224
Second	78.9	20.9	99.8	2,225	34.1	13.2	26.9	0.9	1.6	23.2	100.0	2,221
Middle	77.7	22.2	99.9	2,065	37.2	8.8	28.4	1.1	0.6	23.8	100.0	2,064
Fourth	86.2	13.6	99.7	2,240	59.8	3.6	22.6	1.3	0.4	12.4	100.0	2,234
Highest	96.0	3.7	99.7	2,276	86.1	0.5	9.1	1.5	0.0	2.9	100.0	2,269
Total	80.9	18.8	99.7	11,040	47.1	8.1	22.1	1.1	1.5	20.2	100.0	11,011

¹ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.

² Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.

³ Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Table 2.9 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by 5-year age groups, according to sex and residence, Nepal DHS 2016

Age	Urban			Rural			Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
<5	11.0	8.3	9.6	14.0	10.6	12.1	12.2	9.2	10.6
5-9	10.9	9.6	10.2	13.7	11.1	12.3	12.0	10.2	11.1
10-14	13.2	10.5	11.8	14.1	12.5	13.2	13.6	11.3	12.3
15-19	10.5	10.8	10.7	9.0	9.7	9.4	9.9	10.4	10.2
20-24	7.6	9.8	8.8	5.4	8.8	7.3	6.8	9.4	8.2
25-29	6.1	8.8	7.6	4.5	7.6	6.2	5.5	8.3	7.0
30-34	6.0	7.8	6.9	5.0	6.5	5.8	5.6	7.2	6.5
35-39	5.7	6.9	6.3	4.7	5.9	5.4	5.3	6.5	5.9
40-44	5.4	5.9	5.7	4.3	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.2
45-49	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.5
50-54	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7
55-59	3.8	3.5	3.6	4.5	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.8
60-64	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2
65-69	2.6	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.5
70-74	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.2
75-79	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
80+	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0-14	35.2	28.4	31.6	41.8	34.2	37.6	37.8	30.8	34.0
15-64	58.0	65.7	62.1	49.7	59.3	55.0	54.7	63.1	59.2
65+	6.9	5.9	6.3	8.5	6.5	7.4	7.5	6.1	6.8
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	41.5	34.9	37.9	47.9	40.3	43.7	44.0	37.1	40.3
18+	58.5	65.1	62.1	52.1	59.7	56.3	56.0	62.9	59.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10-19	23.7	21.3	22.4	23.1	22.2	22.6	23.5	21.7	22.5
Number of persons	12,975	15,044	28,019	8,513	10,282	18,795	21,487	25,326	46,814

Table 2.10 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size, mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18, according to residence, Nepal DHS 2016

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	68.3	69.3	68.7
Female	31.7	30.7	31.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	6.8	5.9	6.4
2	14.9	14.9	14.9
3	21.0	16.0	19.1
4	21.6	19.2	20.7
5	15.2	17.0	15.9
6	9.3	11.7	10.2
7	5.5	6.5	5.9
8	2.4	3.8	3.0
9+	3.2	4.9	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.1	4.4	4.2
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18			
Double orphans	0.1	0.1	0.1
Single orphans ¹	3.7	4.3	4.0
Foster children ²	9.1	8.8	9.0
Foster and/or orphan children	11.5	11.6	11.5
Number of households	6,781	4,259	11,040

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 Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present, and the mother and/or the father are alive.

Table 2.11 Migration status

Percentage distribution of women and men who migrated in the 10 years before the survey by selected background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women	Men	Total
Age at migration			
<15	11.2	9.8	10.4
15-19	43.8	20.6	30.4
20-24	29.2	25.7	27.1
25-29	9.4	17.2	13.9
30-34	3.1	12.2	8.3
35-39	1.6	7.1	4.8
40-44	0.5	3.9	2.4
45-49	0.3	1.8	1.2
50+	1.0	1.7	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for migration			
Work	9.6	78.3	49.1
Study	10.9	14.2	12.8
Marriage	64.1	0.7	27.7
Accompany family	14.4	5.9	9.5
Security	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.6	0.6	0.6
Don't know	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Residence			
Urban	54.0	53.5	53.7
Rural	46.0	46.5	46.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ecological zone			
Mountain	8.1	7.7	7.8
Hill	47.0	45.5	46.2
Terai	44.9	46.8	46.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Development region			
Eastern	27.2	26.0	26.5
Central	33.4	30.4	31.7
Western	21.6	22.2	21.9
Mid-western	9.1	12.3	10.9
Far-western	8.7	9.2	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Province			
Province 1	20.4	19.0	19.6
Province 2	20.2	20.4	20.3
Province 3	20.0	17.0	18.3
Province 4	11.7	12.5	12.2
Province 5	14.8	16.8	15.9
Province 6	4.3	5.1	4.8
Province 7	8.7	9.2	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	20.6	21.1	20.9
Second	25.4	22.5	23.7
Middle	20.6	22.7	21.8
Fourth	17.3	18.8	18.2
Highest	16.1	14.9	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,756	5,080	8,836

Table 2.12.1 Duration and destination of migration: Women

Percentage of female migrants by years since migration and percent distribution of female migrants by destination, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Time since migration			Destination					Total	Number of migrants
	<1 year	<5 years ¹	5+ years	Within Nepal	India	Middle East	Other countries	Don't know		
Age at migration										
<15	19.6	71.5	28.5	88.0	10.4	0.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	421
15-19	15.1	67.8	32.2	86.6	11.3	1.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,646
20-24	21.2	70.4	29.6	86.0	5.9	2.3	5.7	0.1	100.0	1,095
25-29	24.0	76.8	23.2	73.8	6.8	5.4	14.0	0.0	100.0	351
30-34	29.1	83.3	16.7	62.0	9.9	10.7	12.0	5.4	100.0	116
35-39	23.7	72.5	27.5	63.9	12.1	9.7	13.2	1.1	100.0	61
40-44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
45-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
50+	(51.3)	(84.8)	(15.2)	(51.5)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(33.4)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Reason for migration										
Work	29.8	86.5	13.5	52.3	6.5	21.8	19.4	0.0	100.0	362
Study	29.0	80.5	19.5	82.5	5.1	0.0	12.4	0.0	100.0	408
Marriage	13.6	64.4	35.6	90.2	9.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,408
Accompany family	28.2	80.5	19.5	77.5	15.0	0.7	6.5	0.3	100.0	540
Security	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other	(46.9)	(82.4)	(17.6)	(69.4)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(16.4)	(4.1)	100.0	24
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Residence										
Urban	17.6	68.8	31.2	80.3	9.3	3.1	6.8	0.4	100.0	2,029
Rural	21.0	72.9	27.1	87.4	9.2	1.3	2.0	0.1	100.0	1,727
Ecological zone										
Mountain	27.0	83.3	16.7	90.6	4.5	3.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	304
Hill	20.0	71.0	29.0	86.8	4.4	2.3	6.2	0.4	100.0	1,765
Terai	16.9	68.1	31.9	78.9	15.3	2.1	3.5	0.2	100.0	1,687
Development region										
Eastern	19.5	69.6	30.4	85.6	7.5	2.6	4.1	0.1	100.0	1,021
Central	17.0	68.8	31.2	81.3	9.1	2.8	6.3	0.5	100.0	1,255
Western	17.3	68.6	31.4	84.2	8.2	2.4	5.2	0.0	100.0	812
Mid-western	27.1	80.0	20.0	87.4	8.8	1.2	1.9	0.8	100.0	341
Far-western	22.9	77.0	23.0	80.3	19.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	326
Province										
Province 1	21.3	70.7	29.3	84.4	6.8	3.5	5.1	0.1	100.0	765
Province 2	12.5	66.4	33.6	83.0	16.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	760
Province 3	20.6	70.3	29.7	82.3	1.9	4.6	10.3	0.8	100.0	752
Province 4	19.2	71.9	28.1	88.1	2.2	1.8	8.0	0.0	100.0	439
Province 5	17.9	69.2	30.8	82.0	12.6	2.7	2.2	0.5	100.0	554
Province 6	30.7	81.8	18.2	87.8	10.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	160
Province 7	22.9	77.0	23.0	80.3	19.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	326
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	25.0	77.6	22.4	90.3	6.7	2.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	774
Second	19.6	72.0	28.0	88.1	8.3	1.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	954
Middle	15.3	65.8	34.2	84.9	11.8	1.2	2.0	0.1	100.0	775
Fourth	16.1	68.1	31.9	80.6	10.5	3.6	4.3	1.1	100.0	650
Highest	19.2	68.8	31.2	69.3	9.6	3.6	17.5	0.0	100.0	604
Total	19.2	70.7	29.3	83.6	9.3	2.3	4.6	0.3	100.0	3,756

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 those who migrated since less than a year prior to the survey

Table 2.12.2 Duration and destination of migration: Men

Percentage of male migrants by years since migration and percent distribution of male migrants by destination, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Time since migration			Destination					Total	Number of migrants
	<1 year	<5 years ¹	5+ years	Within Nepal	India	Middle East	Other countries	Don't know		
Age at migration										
<15	26.9	75.6	24.4	87.1	12.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	500
15-19	31.2	82.8	17.2	44.2	26.2	14.5	15.0	0.0	100.0	1,045
20-24	31.3	86.0	14.0	23.6	14.5	34.8	27.0	0.0	100.0	1,303
25-29	30.3	83.6	16.4	21.2	10.8	41.9	26.1	0.0	100.0	874
30-34	36.6	86.2	13.8	15.2	13.6	49.0	22.2	0.0	100.0	621
35-39	39.6	89.7	10.3	17.0	14.1	50.8	18.2	0.0	100.0	362
40-44	35.1	91.4	8.6	14.0	18.9	53.5	13.6	0.0	100.0	199
45-49	37.3	81.6	18.4	22.2	26.9	37.4	13.4	0.0	100.0	91
50+	50.8	87.7	12.3	32.5	34.0	15.1	16.3	2.1	100.0	84
Reason for migration										
Work	34.2	86.4	13.6	18.9	18.7	40.4	22.1	0.0	100.0	3,977
Study	27.6	78.5	21.5	75.9	8.9	1.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	723
Marriage	(9.3)	(62.6)	(37.4)	(91.2)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Accompany family	26.2	76.9	23.1	85.3	10.0	0.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	300
Security	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Other	(31.6)	(65.7)	(34.3)	(77.4)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(4.6)	100.0	31
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Residence										
Urban	30.0	83.0	17.0	28.8	16.2	33.9	21.1	0.1	100.0	2,719
Rural	35.3	86.0	14.0	35.6	17.1	29.3	18.0	0.1	100.0	2,361
Ecological zone										
Mountain	33.7	84.5	15.5	61.4	17.3	9.1	12.0	0.2	100.0	389
Hill	30.9	82.8	17.2	34.8	17.8	26.4	21.0	0.0	100.0	2,314
Terai	33.8	85.9	14.1	24.3	15.3	40.7	19.6	0.1	100.0	2,377
Development region										
Eastern	31.3	85.1	14.9	29.4	8.6	40.9	21.0	0.1	100.0	1,322
Central	30.0	83.0	17.0	38.2	7.2	32.0	22.5	0.0	100.0	1,542
Western	31.5	83.7	16.3	24.3	15.6	37.2	22.9	0.1	100.0	1,127
Mid-western	41.9	88.5	11.5	28.5	36.8	20.8	13.9	0.1	100.0	623
Far-western	33.9	83.1	16.9	41.1	46.0	6.4	6.3	0.1	100.0	465
Province										
Province 1	31.7	85.5	14.5	30.6	8.6	39.3	21.4	0.1	100.0	966
Province 2	32.9	85.1	14.9	26.6	9.9	45.4	18.1	0.0	100.0	1,035
Province 3	26.7	80.8	19.2	47.3	4.6	21.4	26.7	0.0	100.0	863
Province 4	27.1	82.9	17.1	27.7	8.9	38.8	24.6	0.1	100.0	637
Province 5	35.5	85.0	15.0	23.0	26.7	32.6	17.7	0.0	100.0	853
Province 6	54.1	92.9	7.1	30.5	46.3	9.2	13.9	0.2	100.0	260
Province 7	33.9	83.1	16.9	41.1	46.0	6.4	6.3	0.1	100.0	465
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	36.0	88.1	11.9	35.1	31.3	18.8	14.8	0.1	100.0	1,070
Second	31.4	85.0	15.0	38.7	16.8	26.6	17.9	0.1	100.0	1,143
Middle	35.0	85.0	15.0	27.7	14.0	39.2	19.1	0.0	100.0	1,153
Fourth	29.8	81.3	18.7	29.0	9.2	43.6	18.1	0.1	100.0	956
Highest	28.9	81.0	19.0	27.5	9.1	31.6	31.7	0.1	100.0	758
Total	32.5	84.4	15.6	31.9	16.6	31.8	19.6	0.1	100.0	5,080

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 those who migrated since less than a year prior to the survey

Table 2.13 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:			Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have a birth certificate	Total percentage of children whose births are registered	
Age				
<2	37.0	3.3	40.3	1,931
2-4	62.2	4.6	66.8	2,909
Sex				
Male	52.6	4.5	57.1	2,580
Female	51.7	3.5	55.2	2,260
Residence				
Urban	51.1	3.8	54.8	2,619
Rural	53.4	4.4	57.8	2,222
Ecological zone				
Mountain	66.4	5.0	71.4	353
Hill	56.3	4.4	60.8	1,859
Terai	47.3	3.6	50.9	2,628
Development region				
Eastern	53.1	4.1	57.2	1,091
Central	49.6	3.5	53.1	1,768
Western	54.2	2.4	56.6	887
Mid-western	57.5	5.8	63.4	666
Far-western	47.5	6.9	54.4	428
Province				
Province 1	58.4	3.0	61.4	776
Province 2	42.1	2.9	45.0	1,286
Province 3	58.0	5.7	63.7	798
Province 4	60.1	0.8	60.8	385
Province 5	52.7	4.2	56.8	840
Province 6	58.1	6.8	64.9	328
Province 7	47.5	6.9	54.4	428
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	52.4	5.6	58.1	1,050
Second	56.1	2.6	58.7	1,000
Middle	50.1	4.4	54.5	1,073
Fourth	52.0	3.3	55.2	953
Highest	49.7	4.3	54.1	765
Total	52.2	4.0	56.2	4,840

Table 2.14 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 2016

Background characteristic	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percent age not living with a biological parent	Percent age with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children	
	Living with both parents	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead						
Age															
0-4	56.7	40.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	0.8	4,840	
<2	59.1	40.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	0.5	1,931	
2-4	55.1	41.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.3	1.0	2,909	
5-9	56.2	34.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	4.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	5.6	2.8	5,165	
10-14	59.5	26.6	2.5	1.9	1.4	6.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	7.9	5.2	5,760	
15-17	58.2	18.4	4.0	2.2	1.6	13.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	15.4	7.5	2,906	
Sex															
Male	57.7	32.3	1.8	1.6	0.8	4.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	5.7	3.4	9,395	
Female	57.6	30.2	1.9	1.1	1.1	6.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	7.9	4.1	9,276	
Residence															
Urban	57.4	30.4	1.9	1.6	1.0	6.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	7.6	3.9	10,477	
Rural	58.0	32.4	1.8	1.0	0.9	4.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	5.8	3.6	8,195	
Ecological zone															
Mountain	64.8	20.5	2.5	1.9	2.0	6.8	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	8.3	6.1	1,399	
Hill	56.3	31.6	2.3	1.3	0.7	6.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	7.7	4.1	7,334	
Terai	57.7	32.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	5.9	3.1	9,938	
Development region															
Eastern	59.0	29.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	6.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	7.7	3.3	4,133	
Central	59.3	29.2	1.7	1.6	0.9	6.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	7.2	3.5	6,438	
Western	53.9	36.0	1.7	1.4	1.0	5.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	5.8	3.3	3,478	
Mid-western	57.3	31.8	2.4	1.2	0.6	5.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	6.5	4.3	2,715	
Far-western	56.2	31.7	3.4	1.3	1.6	5.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	5.6	5.5	1,907	
Province															
Province 1	59.9	26.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	7.7	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	9.1	3.9	3,031	
Province 2	57.6	35.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	4.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	4.7	2.2	4,562	
Province 3	61.0	23.1	2.5	2.6	1.0	8.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	9.7	4.8	2,978	
Province 4	49.4	38.9	1.7	1.4	0.9	6.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	7.5	3.6	1,538	
Province 5	56.6	34.1	1.8	1.3	0.9	4.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.2	3.6	3,307	
Province 6	59.5	29.0	2.9	1.1	0.5	5.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	4.4	1,348	
Province 7	56.2	31.7	3.4	1.3	1.6	5.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	5.6	5.5	1,907	
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	60.7	28.1	2.8	1.1	1.4	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	5.8	5.0	4,346	
Second	56.5	33.5	1.8	1.0	0.9	5.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	6.3	3.6	3,860	
Middle	54.0	36.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	5.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	6.3	3.4	3,913	
Fourth	53.4	34.0	2.2	1.7	0.6	7.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	8.1	3.6	3,613	
Highest	64.9	23.1	1.0	1.9	0.9	7.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	8.0	2.7	2,939	
Total <15	57.6	33.7	1.5	1.2	0.8	4.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.2	3.0	15,766	
Total <18	57.7	31.3	1.9	1.3	0.9	5.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	6.8	3.7	18,671	

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 2.15.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age									
6-9	23.9	74.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,090	0.5
10-14	3.7	41.3	16.5	38.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,858	4.3
15-19	5.8	7.2	5.7	48.6	18.2	14.5	100.0	2,625	8.1
20-24	14.0	9.2	6.7	30.1	11.7	28.3	100.0	2,375	8.3
25-29	27.1	11.7	7.5	20.3	9.1	24.2	100.0	2,108	6.1
30-34	37.4	15.1	7.7	19.9	7.6	12.3	100.0	1,832	3.5
35-39	53.5	12.3	5.7	16.4	5.7	6.4	100.0	1,637	0.0
40-44	61.9	10.8	4.7	12.8	4.7	4.9	100.0	1,380	0.0
45-49	73.0	10.2	2.6	6.9	3.4	4.0	100.0	1,088	0.0
50-54	83.6	7.6	1.7	4.4	1.9	0.8	100.0	1,205	0.0
55-59	89.8	4.0	2.0	2.6	0.5	1.1	100.0	899	0.0
60-64	91.2	4.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.4	100.0	828	0.0
65+	95.8	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,556	0.0
Residence									
Urban	35.2	18.1	5.8	21.3	7.4	12.2	100.0	13,517	3.3
Rural	46.6	21.2	6.1	18.1	3.7	4.3	100.0	8,965	0.3
Ecological zone									
Mountain	44.3	20.1	5.6	19.3	3.7	7.0	100.0	1,462	0.8
Hill	34.8	18.0	6.0	22.3	7.0	11.9	100.0	9,628	3.4
Terai	43.3	20.3	5.9	18.2	5.3	7.0	100.0	11,392	1.1
Development region									
Eastern	39.5	18.9	6.2	20.7	7.0	7.7	100.0	5,142	2.2
Central	42.1	18.6	5.5	17.0	5.6	11.3	100.0	7,856	1.5
Western	35.1	19.4	6.2	22.9	6.4	10.0	100.0	4,507	3.1
Mid-western	39.1	21.8	6.4	21.9	5.0	5.9	100.0	2,901	1.9
Far-western	42.5	19.5	5.7	21.2	4.5	6.6	100.0	2,076	1.4
Province									
Province 1	35.7	18.3	6.8	22.8	7.4	9.0	100.0	3,839	3.2
Province 2	52.9	21.3	5.4	13.4	3.7	3.3	100.0	4,723	0.0
Province 3	33.0	16.4	5.3	20.0	7.7	17.7	100.0	4,435	4.1
Province 4	34.5	16.3	6.6	24.7	6.8	11.1	100.0	2,173	3.8
Province 5	36.7	22.1	6.3	21.6	5.7	7.6	100.0	3,924	2.5
Province 6	40.2	21.4	5.8	21.4	4.7	6.4	100.0	1,311	1.5
Province 7	42.5	19.5	5.7	21.2	4.5	6.6	100.0	2,076	1.4
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	47.8	23.9	6.3	17.6	2.3	2.2	100.0	4,432	0.0
Second	45.5	19.8	6.0	19.6	4.0	5.0	100.0	4,571	0.6
Middle	45.3	21.4	5.8	18.6	4.6	4.3	100.0	4,513	0.5
Fourth	37.8	17.4	6.4	21.6	7.6	9.2	100.0	4,511	2.9
Highest	22.1	14.0	5.2	22.7	11.2	24.8	100.0	4,455	7.1
Total	39.7	19.3	5.9	20.0	5.9	9.1	100.0	22,482	2.1

¹ Completed grade 5 at the primary level

² Completed grade 10 at the secondary level

Table 2.15.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary	Don't know	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	28.2	71.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,071	0.3
10-14	3.8	41.8	17.0	37.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,916	4.3
15-19	1.7	6.2	5.8	52.3	18.8	15.2	0.0	100.0	2,134	8.2
20-24	4.2	9.4	5.9	28.8	15.5	36.2	0.0	100.0	1,451	9.1
25-29	7.4	10.8	6.0	27.6	13.4	34.6	0.3	100.0	1,174	8.8
30-34	11.3	14.3	8.7	30.5	12.2	22.8	0.2	100.0	1,196	7.6
35-39	14.2	17.4	7.6	30.6	12.9	16.7	0.5	100.0	1,145	7.1
40-44	20.9	14.3	8.8	25.6	12.7	17.3	0.4	100.0	1,070	6.4
45-49	23.5	18.3	7.3	24.1	10.6	15.8	0.4	100.0	1,015	5.2
50-54	32.7	20.9	5.6	18.7	9.6	12.1	0.4	100.0	1,010	3.2
55-59	42.6	19.4	8.5	15.1	6.4	7.9	0.0	100.0	869	1.7
60-64	49.2	19.9	7.4	11.0	6.2	6.2	0.2	100.0	691	0.0
65+	68.1	13.6	4.8	7.0	2.5	3.8	0.2	100.0	1,612	0.0
Residence										
Urban	16.9	22.4	7.5	26.4	10.0	16.6	0.2	100.0	11,264	5.6
Rural	26.3	28.3	7.9	24.2	6.2	6.9	0.1	100.0	7,091	3.3
Ecological zone										
Mountain	21.9	28.0	8.6	24.0	7.1	10.2	0.1	100.0	1,188	4.0
Hill	16.0	23.8	7.6	27.3	9.1	15.9	0.3	100.0	7,914	5.4
Terai	24.3	25.0	7.6	24.2	8.2	10.6	0.1	100.0	9,254	4.1
Development region										
Eastern	21.4	23.3	7.5	27.2	9.2	11.4	0.1	100.0	4,230	4.7
Central	21.9	23.0	7.1	22.2	9.3	16.2	0.3	100.0	6,767	4.7
Western	18.0	24.6	8.0	27.9	9.1	12.4	0.1	100.0	3,559	4.9
Mid-western	20.5	30.1	9.0	27.0	5.4	7.9	0.1	100.0	2,258	3.9
Far-western	18.4	28.1	8.1	28.2	6.6	10.6	0.1	100.0	1,541	4.4
Province										
Province 1	19.2	23.2	8.0	28.6	9.1	11.8	0.1	100.0	3,222	5.0
Province 2	30.6	25.0	6.8	21.4	7.7	8.3	0.1	100.0	3,851	2.9
Province 3	15.0	21.2	7.0	23.1	10.9	22.4	0.5	100.0	3,924	6.4
Province 4	17.2	23.0	8.2	28.5	9.4	13.5	0.1	100.0	1,667	5.3
Province 5	19.9	27.7	8.3	27.5	7.2	9.4	0.1	100.0	3,108	4.3
Province 6	19.2	29.8	8.8	26.3	6.2	9.6	0.0	100.0	1,041	4.1
Province 7	18.4	28.1	8.1	28.2	6.6	10.6	0.1	100.0	1,541	4.4
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	28.5	35.3	8.6	21.6	3.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	3,492	2.2
Second	26.3	28.6	8.4	25.6	5.8	5.3	0.0	100.0	3,546	3.3
Middle	26.5	25.0	8.7	26.2	7.2	6.4	0.1	100.0	3,596	3.8
Fourth	16.4	21.5	8.1	29.3	11.6	13.0	0.2	100.0	3,720	5.7
Highest	7.1	14.7	4.9	24.8	14.0	34.0	0.5	100.0	4,001	8.8
Total	20.6	24.7	7.7	25.5	8.5	12.9	0.2	100.0	18,355	4.6

¹ Completed grade 5 at the primary level

² Completed grade 10 at the secondary level

Table 2.16 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), according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio ¹				Gross attendance ratio ²			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index ³	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index ³
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	82.3	83.3	82.8	1.01	112.8	113.7	113.3	1.01
Rural	75.9	78.3	77.1	1.03	111.1	114.4	112.7	1.03
Ecological zone								
Mountain	84.6	86.4	85.5	1.02	115.8	124.7	120.0	1.08
Hill	84.6	87.0	85.8	1.03	114.8	118.0	116.4	1.03
Terai	75.0	76.2	75.6	1.02	109.6	110.0	109.8	1.00
Development region								
Eastern	80.3	82.3	81.3	1.02	108.5	117.6	112.8	1.08
Central	73.4	74.3	73.8	1.01	105.1	107.6	106.3	1.02
Western	81.4	84.4	82.9	1.04	116.8	116.8	116.8	1.00
Mid-western	86.4	86.7	86.5	1.00	120.7	121.8	121.3	1.01
Far-western	83.4	84.8	84.1	1.02	121.2	111.0	115.7	0.92
Province								
Province 1	82.2	82.2	82.2	1.00	109.1	113.5	111.2	1.04
Province 2	66.8	68.4	67.6	1.02	100.9	106.4	103.6	1.05
Province 3	85.6	88.4	87.0	1.03	113.2	118.1	115.5	1.04
Province 4	84.2	86.6	85.4	1.03	111.7	110.3	111.0	0.99
Province 5	82.9	84.1	83.5	1.01	124.1	121.1	122.6	0.98
Province 6	84.9	87.8	86.3	1.03	113.0	123.3	118.0	1.09
Province 7	83.4	84.8	84.1	1.02	121.2	111.0	115.7	0.92
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	86.3	83.9	85.0	0.97	122.8	122.2	122.5	1.00
Second	75.5	78.4	76.9	1.04	103.8	108.4	106.1	1.04
Middle	73.6	76.8	75.2	1.04	108.0	113.1	110.5	1.05
Fourth	76.6	81.4	79.0	1.06	111.5	115.7	113.6	1.04
Highest	85.4	85.5	85.4	1.00	112.4	107.1	109.7	0.95
Total	79.4	81.0	80.2	1.02	112.0	114.0	113.0	1.02
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	71.5	71.0	71.3	0.99	92.1	92.4	92.2	1.00
Rural	62.6	58.5	60.5	0.93	84.3	78.9	81.5	0.94
Ecological zone								
Mountain	72.0	71.3	71.7	0.99	91.3	94.8	93.1	1.04
Hill	77.9	77.7	77.8	1.00	103.3	101.0	102.2	0.98
Terai	59.2	54.8	57.0	0.93	76.8	73.4	75.1	0.96
Development region								
Eastern	71.8	65.5	68.6	0.91	93.9	88.3	91.0	0.94
Central	61.6	57.6	59.6	0.93	81.6	72.5	76.9	0.89
Western	71.9	72.0	71.9	1.00	92.4	91.3	91.9	0.99
Mid-western	68.7	69.4	69.0	1.01	89.3	96.6	93.1	1.08
Far-western	71.0	75.4	73.1	1.06	94.3	106.5	100.2	1.13
Province								
Province 1	75.3	70.3	72.8	0.93	94.7	95.8	95.2	1.01
Province 2	48.6	41.7	44.9	0.86	66.6	55.6	60.8	0.83
Province 3	77.0	77.4	77.2	1.01	103.1	93.7	98.3	0.91
Province 4	80.9	81.8	81.3	1.01	106.7	107.1	106.9	1.00
Province 5	64.4	64.4	64.4	1.00	80.4	84.1	82.2	1.05
Province 6	73.8	73.3	73.5	0.99	100.2	100.5	100.3	1.00
Province 7	71.0	75.4	73.1	1.06	94.3	106.5	100.2	1.13

(Continued...)

Table 2.16—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	66.9	64.3	65.6	0.96	85.2	88.7	87.0	1.04
Second	66.2	64.0	65.1	0.97	87.4	87.9	87.7	1.01
Middle	62.1	56.6	59.3	0.91	81.4	75.5	78.4	0.93
Fourth	66.9	67.3	67.1	1.01	93.2	84.7	88.9	0.91
Highest	78.8	79.0	78.9	1.00	99.4	97.4	98.4	0.98
Total	67.9	65.5	66.7	0.96	89.0	86.5	87.7	0.97

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (6-10 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (11-15 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

² The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary 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%.

³ The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary 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 2.17 Possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with mosquito nets, and among households with mosquito nets, percent distribution by number of nets in the household, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of		Number of nets in household				Number of households with nets
	households with nets	Number of households	1	2-3	4+	Total	
Residence							
Urban	79.8	6,781	20.1	55.8	24.1	100.0	5,411
Rural	67.6	4,259	23.1	55.9	21.0	100.0	2,879
Ecological zone							
Mountain	34.0	781	37.4	51.5	11.1	100.0	265
Hill	61.4	5,134	26.7	55.0	18.3	100.0	3,155
Terai	95.0	5,125	16.6	56.6	26.7	100.0	4,870
Development region							
Eastern	80.2	2,590	17.7	54.2	28.0	100.0	2,078
Central	78.0	3,949	24.6	57.1	18.3	100.0	3,079
Western	79.6	2,245	18.5	55.3	26.2	100.0	1,788
Mid-western	61.0	1,339	22.5	56.0	21.5	100.0	816
Far-western	57.8	915	20.9	56.7	22.3	100.0	529
Province							
Province 1	75.0	2,004	17.7	52.7	29.6	100.0	1,504
Province 2	96.3	2,014	20.6	58.1	21.3	100.0	1,940
Province 3	67.9	2,521	26.8	56.4	16.8	100.0	1,713
Province 4	72.3	1,173	21.8	54.0	24.2	100.0	848
Province 5	83.2	1,793	16.4	56.7	26.9	100.0	1,492
Province 6	42.7	619	32.3	53.5	14.2	100.0	264
Province 7	57.8	915	20.9	56.7	22.3	100.0	529
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	39.3	2,234	39.5	54.0	6.5	100.0	878
Second	78.5	2,225	25.8	59.0	15.2	100.0	1,747
Middle	91.0	2,065	16.7	60.4	22.9	100.0	1,880
Fourth	86.8	2,240	17.6	54.5	27.9	100.0	1,944
Highest	80.9	2,276	16.2	50.6	33.3	100.0	1,842
Total	75.1	11,040	21.1	55.9	23.0	100.0	8,290

Table 2.18 Protection against mosquito bites

Percentage of households using different methods to protect themselves from mosquito bites, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Nets	Repellent cream	Coils	Good-night mat/liquid	Take injection	Electric bat	Insecticide spray	Fan	Proper sanitation	Use smoke	Other	Don't know	Number of households
Residence													
Urban	91.0	2.8	34.1	30.9	0.3	3.9	7.1	9.9	21.7	5.7	3.0	1.6	6,781
Rural	90.7	1.4	28.8	13.5	0.3	3.6	6.0	9.2	19.9	7.6	1.6	4.6	4,259
Ecological zone													
Mountain	75.5	1.9	21.9	10.8	0.5	0.2	4.3	2.5	18.5	6.0	2.1	12.3	781
Hill	86.1	2.4	27.2	29.6	0.3	1.6	4.4	4.5	21.8	2.9	2.6	3.9	5,134
Terai	98.0	2.2	38.5	20.8	0.3	6.5	9.3	15.8	20.5	10.1	2.4	0.2	5,125
Development region													
Eastern	95.3	1.9	32.4	15.9	0.3	3.7	9.3	11.3	24.1	10.0	2.1	1.3	2,590
Central	90.6	2.6	37.2	31.5	0.5	5.4	5.8	10.7	17.8	6.2	2.1	1.0	3,949
Western	94.6	2.7	35.8	31.0	0.2	3.4	5.6	6.6	22.2	2.4	2.9	1.3	2,245
Mid-western	84.9	1.5	21.7	13.5	0.1	1.4	6.3	7.4	22.5	4.6	3.9	8.1	1,339
Far-western	79.5	1.8	14.9	14.9	0.3	1.7	6.3	10.7	20.6	10.1	2.0	9.7	915
Province													
Province 1	94.1	2.2	27.5	15.9	0.3	2.5	9.1	8.3	26.7	5.5	2.1	1.7	2,004
Province 2	98.7	0.7	48.0	14.1	0.4	9.9	9.1	20.2	15.7	16.3	1.5	0.0	2,014
Province 3	86.1	3.7	31.3	41.8	0.5	2.4	4.1	5.7	19.0	2.7	2.6	1.6	2,521
Province 4	91.7	2.7	30.1	31.8	0.2	1.5	3.8	6.0	19.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1,173
Province 5	96.0	2.7	35.5	25.3	0.2	4.1	7.9	9.2	24.2	3.3	4.4	1.5	1,793
Province 6	75.1	0.3	17.1	8.1	0.1	0.4	3.6	1.9	21.4	5.8	2.9	14.2	619
Province 7	79.5	1.8	14.9	14.9	0.3	1.7	6.3	10.7	20.6	10.1	2.0	9.7	915
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	80.1	1.0	15.3	6.1	0.3	0.3	3.0	2.2	16.7	6.5	2.0	11.2	2,234
Second	94.9	0.7	28.6	10.3	0.1	2.1	5.5	6.7	20.5	8.2	1.8	1.4	2,225
Middle	97.1	1.2	37.5	16.3	0.2	4.2	6.7	13.3	19.0	9.8	1.1	0.6	2,065
Fourth	93.8	2.9	43.6	32.7	0.3	5.4	7.8	13.6	22.3	6.5	1.6	0.2	2,240
Highest	89.1	5.4	35.7	54.2	0.5	6.9	10.2	12.5	26.1	1.6	5.7	0.1	2,276
Total	90.9	2.3	32.1	24.2	0.3	3.8	6.7	9.6	21.0	6.5	2.5	2.7	11,040

Table 2.19 Knowledge of lymphatic filariasis

Percentage of households with members having knowledge on transmission of lymphatic filariasis, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Through mosquito bite	From contaminated food	Other	Don't know	Unaware	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	30.3	1.7	1.6	60.5	7.4	6,781
Rural	24.0	1.4	1.2	64.9	9.3	4,259
Ecological zone						
Mountain	19.3	0.9	1.0	53.9	25.3	781
Hill	30.4	1.7	1.6	61.0	6.7	5,134
Terai	26.7	1.6	1.3	64.6	7.0	5,125
Development region						
Eastern	27.3	1.7	1.0	63.4	7.8	2,590
Central	30.7	1.7	2.1	56.6	10.4	3,949
Western	29.5	1.8	0.9	64.8	4.1	2,245
Mid-western	23.5	0.9	1.1	64.0	11.1	1,339
Far-western	19.8	1.0	1.1	73.6	4.9	915
Province						
Province 1	28.1	1.6	1.1	61.5	9.0	2,004
Province 2	25.5	0.9	0.9	62.5	10.6	2,014
Province 3	33.4	2.5	2.8	55.0	8.6	2,521
Province 4	33.1	1.9	0.4	61.7	3.6	1,173
Province 5	24.9	1.5	1.6	68.5	4.9	1,793
Province 6	23.1	0.6	0.5	58.0	18.1	619
Province 7	19.8	1.0	1.1	73.6	4.9	915
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	15.5	0.9	0.8	68.6	14.6	2,234
Second	23.9	1.0	0.8	66.3	8.6	2,225
Middle	25.9	1.4	1.1	65.4	7.3	2,065
Fourth	29.8	1.8	1.4	61.3	6.8	2,240
Highest	43.9	2.8	3.0	49.8	3.5	2,276
Total	27.9	1.6	1.4	62.2	8.1	11,040

Note: Respondents may report multiple answers, so the sum may exceed 100%.

Table 2.20 Household food security

Percent distribution of households by level of food insecurity, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Food secure	Mildly food insecure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure	Total	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	54.0	17.3	19.9	8.8	100.0	6,781
Rural	38.8	23.5	26.0	11.7	100.0	4,259
Ecological zone						
Mountain	38.4	18.8	28.9	13.8	100.0	781
Hill	46.8	18.8	24.4	10.0	100.0	5,134
Terai	51.0	20.7	19.1	9.2	100.0	5,125
Development region						
Eastern	50.8	21.9	18.0	9.2	100.0	2,590
Central	50.5	19.9	20.2	9.5	100.0	3,949
Western	57.6	18.0	18.4	6.0	100.0	2,245
Mid-western	27.7	18.6	36.8	16.9	100.0	1,339
Far-western	37.7	18.0	31.2	13.0	100.0	915
Province						
Province 1	52.6	20.3	18.0	9.2	100.0	2,004
Province 2	43.1	26.4	19.8	10.7	100.0	2,014
Province 3	55.0	16.4	20.0	8.5	100.0	2,521
Province 4	56.0	16.9	21.1	6.0	100.0	1,173
Province 5	48.4	19.2	22.2	10.2	100.0	1,793
Province 6	22.5	17.8	42.2	17.5	100.0	619
Province 7	37.7	18.0	31.2	13.0	100.0	915
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.1	20.8	38.9	22.2	100.0	2,234
Second	36.7	23.5	28.0	11.7	100.0	2,225
Middle	45.5	25.8	21.4	7.3	100.0	2,065
Fourth	61.2	19.3	14.3	5.2	100.0	2,240
Highest	78.5	9.5	8.9	3.1	100.0	2,276
Total	48.2	19.7	22.2	9.9	100.0	11,040

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Findings

- **Age:** More than half of the women and men interviewed are below age 30.
- **Marital status:** Seventy-seven percent of women and 66% of men are currently married, while 21% of women and 33% of men have never been married.
- **Spousal separation:** Thirty-four percent of currently married women report that their husband lives away from home. Among these women, almost half (49%) indicate that their husbands have been living away for 12 months or more.
- **Education:** Women are less likely than men to have some secondary or higher education (50% and 71%, respectively).
- **Exposure to media:** Television is the most commonly accessed form of media among both women (50%) and men (51%). Twenty-three percent of women and 47% of men have used the Internet in the past 12 months.
- **Employment:** Fifty-seven percent of women and 78% of men are currently employed.
- **Occupation:** Agriculture is the main occupation among both women (70%) and men (33%). Twenty-nine percent of women and 47% of men who are involved in agriculture receive payment in cash or in-kind.
- **Tobacco use:** Cigarette smoking and use of any type of tobacco are comparatively higher among men than among women (27% versus 6% each).

This chapter presents information on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful in understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviors.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The 2016 NDHS interviewed 12,862 women and 4,063 men age 15-49. More than half of the women and men are below age 30 (**Table 3.1**). A vast majority of respondents (86% of women and 85% of men) are Hindu, followed by Buddhist (5% of women and 6% of men) and Muslim (5% each of women and men). Thirty-two percent of women and 29% of men are Bhramin/Chhetri, 31% of women and 33% of men are Janajati, and 12% each of women and men are Dalit (**Table 3.1**).

A majority of women (77%) and men (66%) are currently married, while 21% of women and 33% of men have never been married. Three percent of women and 1% of men are divorced, separated, or widowed. Around 6 in 10 women (63%) and men (65%) live in urban areas.

3.2 SPOUSAL SEPARATION

Thirty-four percent of currently married women reported that their husband lives away from home. Among these women, almost half (49%) indicated that their husbands have been living away for 12 or more months (Table 3.2).

Trends: Migration has remained high in the country; one-third of women still indicate that their spouse lives away from home, similar to what was reported in the 2011 NDHS (34% and 32%, respectively). Spousal separation lasting 1 or more years has increased substantially, from 35% to 49%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Spousal separation peaks among women age 20-24 (45%) and decreases thereafter with increasing age (Table 3.2). Spousal separation for more than 12 months is higher among women age 30 and above.
- Thirty-seven percent of women with no children report that their husband lives away from home. Among them, 31% say their husband is away for 12 or more months. Similarly, 39% of women with one or two children report that their husband lives away, with 51% of these women saying that he is away for 12 or more months.
- Spousal separation is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (37% versus 32%).
- Two in five women in Province 4 report that their husband lives away, a higher figure than in any of the other provinces.
- Among women whose spouse lives away from home, those in Province 6 (28%) are less likely than those in other provinces (45%-55%) to indicate that he is away for 12 or more months.

3.3 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

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

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Men are more likely than women to have some secondary or higher education (71% and 50%, respectively) (Figure 3.1, Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2). One-third of women and 10% of men have no education. Eighty-nine percent of men are literate, as compared with 69% of women (Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2).

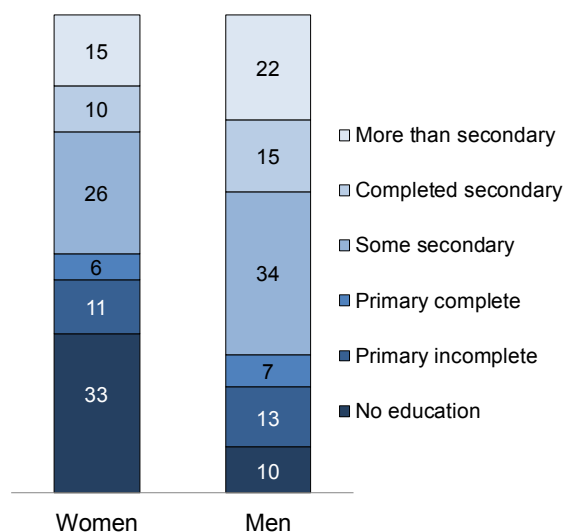
Trends: The median number of years of schooling among respondents age 15-49 has increased slightly since the 2011 NDHS, from 3.5 to 5.0 among women and from 7.4 to 8.0 among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women and men (57% and 76%, respectively) are more likely to have completed at least some secondary education than their rural counterparts (39% and 62%, respectively) (Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2).

Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents

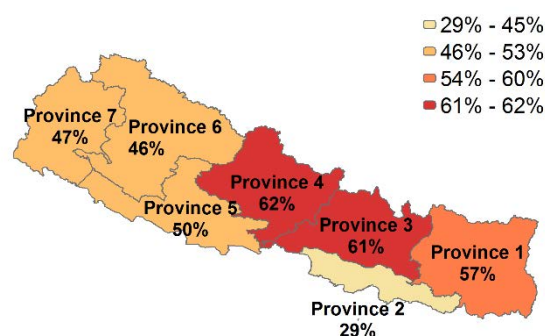
Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed



- By province, women in Province 2 are least likely to have completed at least some secondary education (29%) (Table 3.3.1 and Figure 3.2).
- The proportions of women and men with no education are highest among those in the lowest wealth quintile (Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2).
- Women from Province 2 (39%) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (59%) are less likely than other women to be literate (Table 3.4.1). Similarly, men in Province 2 (78%) are comparatively less literate than men in other provinces (Table 3.4.2).

Figure 3.2 Secondary education by province

Percentage of women age 15-49 with secondary education complete or higher



3.4 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE AND INTERNET USAGE

Exposure to mass media

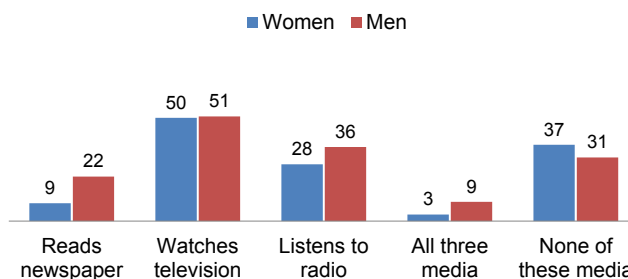
Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered to be regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Television is the most commonly accessed form of media among both women (50%) and men (51%). Men are more likely than women to be exposed to the other two forms of media: 22% of men and 9% of women read a newspaper, while 36% of men and 28% of women listen to the radio (Figure 3.3, Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2). Thirty-seven percent of women and 31% of men have no access to any of the three media.

Figure 3.3 Exposure to mass media

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



Among both women and men, *Navimalam TV/radio karyakram* is reported as the most frequently heard and seen program (45% and 46%, respectively), followed by *Pariwarniyojan smart banchha jeevan TV/radio karyakram* (37% and 42%) and *Sathi sanga manka kura radio karyakram* (22% and 25%) (Tables 3.6.1 and 3.6.2).

Internet usage

The Internet is a global network through which information is shared. Internet use includes accessing web pages, email, and social media.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Overall, 23% of women and 47% of men age 15-49 reported having used the Internet in the past 12 months. Among those who had used the Internet in the past 12 months, more than half of women and men tended to use it on a daily basis during the past month (56% and 54%, respectively) (Tables 3.7.1 and 3.7.2).

Trends: There has been a decreasing trend in exposure to mass media over the past 5 years. Seven percent of women and 20% of men were exposed to the three mass media at least once a week in 2011, as compared with 3% and 9%, respectively, in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women are more likely than their urban counterparts (48% versus 31%) to have no access to the three media (newspaper, television, and radio). The pattern is similar among men (43% versus 25%) (Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2).
- Exposure to mass media increases with increasing educational attainment and wealth (Tables 3.5.1 and Table 3.5.2).
- Women and men in Province 2 are less likely than those in other provinces to be exposed to specific health programs on radio and television. For instance, with the exception of *Navimalam TV/Radio karyakram* (15% of women and 31% of men) and *Pariwarniyojan smart banchha jeevan TV/radio karyakram* (14% of women and 42% of men), less than 6% of women and less than 16% of men in Province 2 are exposed to these programs (Tables 3.6.1 and 3.6.2).
- Internet use is least common among women and men age 40-49, those living in Provinces 6 and Province 7, those who are not educated, and those in the lowest wealth quintile (Tables 3.7.1 and 3.7.2).
- Internet use in the past 12 months is relatively higher in urban areas (30% of women and 54% of men) than in rural areas (11% of women and 35% of men).

3.5 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

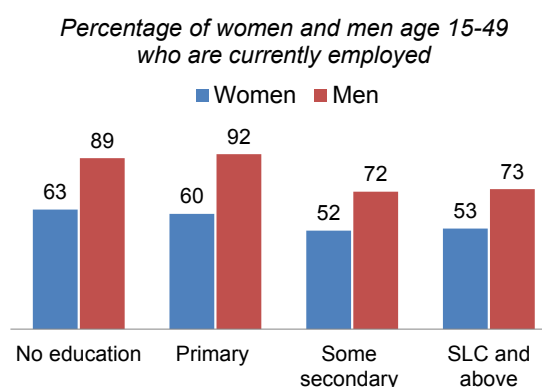
Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

More women than men were unemployed in the past 12 months (33% versus 14%). Fifty-seven percent of women and 78% of men reported current employment (Tables 3.8.1 and 3.8.2).

Fifty-three percent of women and 73% of men who have a School Leaving Certificate (SLC) or above are currently employed, while 63% of women and 89% of men who have no education are employed (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4 Employment by education



Trends: Current employment among both women and men has remained somewhat stagnant in the past 5 years. Sixty percent of women were currently employed in 2011, as compared with 57% in 2016. Among men, current employment was 78% in both 2011 and 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger women and men (age 15-19) are less likely to be employed (40% and 47%, respectively) than older women and men (Tables 3.8.1 and 3.8.2).
- Province 2 has fewer currently employed women (39%) than other provinces (Table 3.8.1).
- Women and men in the highest wealth quintile (44% and 74%, respectively) are less likely to be employed than their other counterparts in the other wealth quintiles (Tables 3.8.1 and 3.8.2).

3.6 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

Women are far more likely to be employed in agriculture than men (70% versus 33%) (**Figure 3.5, Tables 3.9.1 and 3.9.2**).

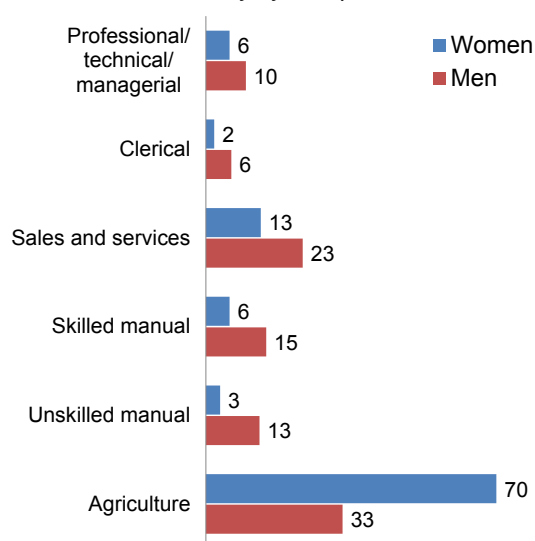
Trends: Involvement in agricultural work has decreased among both women and men over the past 5 years, from 75% and 35% in 2011 to 70% and 33% in 2016, respectively. In contrast, involvement in professional/technical/managerial work has increased, from 4% to 6% among women and from 8% to 10% among men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women are less likely than men to be employed in professional/technical/managerial occupations (6% versus 10%), as well as clerical services (2% versus 6%), sales and services (13% versus 23%), skilled manual labor (6% versus 15%), and unskilled manual labor (3% versus 13%) (**Figure 3.5, Tables 3.9.1 and 3.9.2**).
- Women who were employed in agriculture in the past 12 months were less likely than men to receive any payment for their work (29% versus 47%) (**Tables 3.10.1 and 3.10.2**).

Figure 3.5 Occupation

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



3.7 TOBACCO USE

Men are more likely than women to use tobacco. Twenty-seven percent of men use any type of tobacco, as compared with 6% of women. Among those who smoke various tobacco products, cigarettes are most common (27% of men and 6% of women) (**Tables 3.11.1 and 3.11.2**). While almost 73% of men are nonsmokers, 17% smoke on a daily basis and 11% smoke occasionally.

Trends: Use of cigarettes has decreased slightly during the past 5 years, from 9% to 6% among women and from 30% to 27% among men.

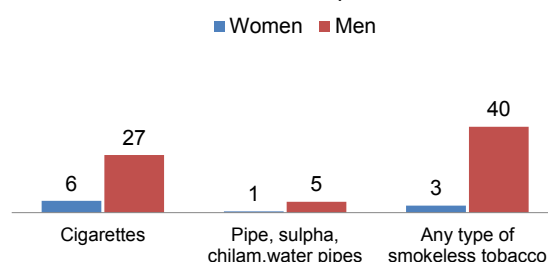
Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women, the prevalence of smoking rises consistently with age, from less than 1% among those age 15-49 to 19% among those age 45-49 (**Table 3.11.1**).
- Province 6 has more women smokers (13%) than other provinces; use of any type of tobacco is also highest in that province (15%).
- Cigarette smoking declines with education attainment: 13% of women and 38% of men with no education smoke cigarettes, as compared with only 1% of women and 19% of men with an SLC or higher (**Tables 3.11.1 and 3.11.2**).

- Cigarette smoking declines with increasing wealth: only 2% of women and 21% of men in the highest wealth quintile smoke cigarettes, compared with 13% of women and 34% of men in the lowest quintile.
- Among those who smoke cigarettes daily, 49% of women (data not shown) and 45% of men smoke less than five cigarettes a day (**Table 3.12**).
- Use of any type of smokeless tobacco is much higher among men (40%) than among women (3%) (**Figure 3.6** and **Table 3.13**).

Figure 3.6 Use of tobacco among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who use tobacco products



3.8 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING TUBERCULOSIS

Ninety-six percent of women and 98% of men age 15-49 have heard of tuberculosis (TB). Among those who report having heard of TB, 16% of women and 21% of men know that chest pain is a common symptom of TB, 56% of women and 67% of men know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing, and 90% of women and 87% of men would not keep it a secret if a family member was diagnosed with TB (**Tables 3.14.1** and **3.14.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas (53%) are less likely than women in urban areas (57%) to correctly report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing (**Table 3.14.1**).
- The percentage of women who correctly report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing increases with increasing education, from 48% among those with no education to 69% among those with an SLC or higher. Similarly, 64% of men with no education have correct knowledge regarding the spread of TB, as compared with 75% of men with an SLC or higher.
- The percentage of women and men who correctly report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing increases remarkably with increasing wealth; 45% of women and 48% of men in the lowest wealth quintile have correct knowledge regarding the spread of TB, compared with 68% of women and 71% of men in the highest quintile.
- The government sector is most often reported as the preferred source of treatment for TB (85% of women and 92% of men), followed by the private medical sector (27% of women and 17% of men) (**Table 3.15**). The most preferred government sector source of treatment for TB is a government hospital or clinic (74% of women and 80% of men).

LIST OF TABLES

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

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- **Table 3.3.1 Educational attainment: Women**
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- **Table 3.15 Preferred source of treatment for TB**

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	20.2	2,598	2,622	22.9	931	964
20-24	17.5	2,251	2,306	16.0	649	633
25-29	16.6	2,135	2,094	12.9	525	522
30-34	14.0	1,806	1,789	13.2	535	532
35-39	12.2	1,572	1,584	13.4	544	516
40-44	10.8	1,388	1,336	11.4	463	473
45-49	8.6	1,113	1,131	10.2	415	423
Religion						
Hindu	85.8	11,040	11,198	85.4	3,470	3,522
Buddhist	5.1	652	582	6.1	249	200
Muslim	5.0	644	580	4.9	198	186
Kirat	1.4	177	152	1.2	49	45
Christian	2.7	346	347	2.2	88	101
Other	0.0	3	3	0.2	9	9
Ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin	11.8	1,512	1,488	11.8	479	460
Hill Chhetri	18.2	2,343	2,861	16.4	665	849
Terai Brahmin/Chhetri	1.7	217	202	1.1	47	51
Other Terai caste	14.8	1,908	1,502	15.7	637	514
Hill Dalit	8.1	1,042	1,265	7.3	297	348
Terai Dalit	4.3	554	422	4.5	182	145
Newar	5.0	639	450	5.1	207	160
Hill Janajati	20.9	2,694	2,609	22.8	924	833
Terai Janajati	9.8	1,266	1,439	10.2	415	502
Muslim	5.0	643	582	4.9	198	186
Other	0.3	43	42	0.3	12	15
Marital status						
Never married	20.8	2,669	2,626	33.4	1,355	1,341
Married	76.8	9,875	9,904	65.8	2,675	2,691
Divorced/separated	0.8	105	98	0.5	18	15
Widowed	1.7	213	234	0.3	14	16
Residence						
Urban	62.8	8,072	8,279	65.2	2,647	2,667
Rural	37.2	4,790	4,583	34.8	1,416	1,396
Ecological zone						
Mountain	6.0	775	931	6.2	252	312
Hill	43.2	5,556	5,739	44.1	1,791	1,770
Terai	50.8	6,531	6,192	49.7	2,019	1,981
Development region						
Eastern	22.5	2,900	2,432	21.9	892	787
Central	35.5	4,569	3,162	39.5	1,604	1,088
Western	20.2	2,597	2,756	19.3	785	861
Mid-western	12.8	1,650	2,666	11.2	453	773
Far-western	8.9	1,145	1,846	8.1	330	554
Province						
Province 1	16.9	2,173	1,837	17.0	691	610
Province 2	19.9	2,563	2,097	19.6	795	682
Province 3	21.2	2,732	1,660	24.8	1,009	583
Province 4	9.7	1,249	1,589	9.3	376	501
Province 5	17.7	2,274	2,072	16.2	658	619
Province 6	5.6	724	1,761	5.0	203	514
Province 7	8.9	1,145	1,846	8.1	330	554
Education						
No education	33.3	4,281	4,346	9.6	391	401
Primary	16.7	2,150	2,081	19.4	789	790
Some secondary	25.6	3,291	3,410	34.1	1,386	1,449
SLC and above	24.4	3,140	3,025	36.8	1,497	1,423
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	16.9	2,176	2,723	15.3	623	778
Second	19.6	2,525	2,710	17.4	706	789
Middle	20.2	2,595	2,600	18.7	758	797
Fourth	21.5	2,765	2,537	24.2	982	896
Highest	21.8	2,801	2,292	24.5	994	803
Total	100.0	12,862	12,862	100.0	4,063	4,063

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.

Table 3.2 Spousal separation

Percentage distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands live away from home, and among those whose husbands live away, percent distribution by duration away from home, according to selected background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Husband is away	Number of women	Duration away from home			Total	Number of women
			<7 months	7-11 months	12+ months		
Age							
15-19	40.6	704	58.2	14.3	27.5	100.0	286
20-24	44.9	1,684	40.8	13.3	45.9	100.0	755
25-29	42.9	1,957	38.1	12.2	49.6	100.0	839
30-34	37.2	1,726	36.7	9.5	53.8	100.0	642
35-39	28.8	1,510	34.3	7.8	57.9	100.0	436
40-44	19.7	1,283	34.2	10.2	55.6	100.0	253
45-49	14.1	1,011	39.5	9.0	51.6	100.0	143
Number of living children							
0	36.8	1,025	55.6	13.3	31.0	100.0	377
1-2	39.2	5,044	37.1	11.7	51.3	100.0	1,978
3-4	27.6	2,965	36.0	10.2	53.8	100.0	817
5+	21.6	840	46.8	7.4	45.8	100.0	181
Residence							
Urban	31.8	6,031	38.2	10.5	51.2	100.0	1,919
Rural	37.3	3,844	41.0	12.3	46.8	100.0	1,434
Ecological zone							
Mountain	31.3	576	40.3	11.9	47.8	100.0	180
Hill	32.7	4,150	37.3	12.7	50.0	100.0	1,359
Terai	35.2	5,148	40.9	10.2	48.9	100.0	1,814
Development region							
Eastern	34.4	2,256	32.9	11.5	55.6	100.0	775
Central	30.8	3,486	41.7	9.3	49.1	100.0	1,075
Western	39.0	1,988	37.4	14.3	48.3	100.0	774
Mid-western	32.4	1,298	51.4	11.4	37.3	100.0	420
Far-western	36.5	846	36.5	10.0	53.5	100.0	309
Province							
Province 1	32.5	1,655	36.9	11.8	51.3	100.0	537
Province 2	38.7	2,168	40.2	9.4	50.5	100.0	839
Province 3	24.7	1,920	35.3	9.9	54.7	100.0	473
Province 4	41.8	950	32.2	15.8	52.0	100.0	397
Province 5	34.2	1,749	43.0	12.0	45.0	100.0	599
Province 6	33.8	586	60.7	11.8	27.5	100.0	198
Province 7	36.5	846	36.5	10.0	53.5	100.0	309
Education							
No education	30.1	3,984	37.1	9.9	53.1	100.0	1,200
Primary	36.2	1,853	39.4	10.1	50.5	100.0	670
Some secondary	38.3	2,177	39.7	12.9	47.5	100.0	833
SLC and above	34.9	1,861	43.4	13.1	43.6	100.0	650
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	34.4	1,687	39.1	11.7	49.3	100.0	580
Second	36.5	1,946	43.1	9.6	47.3	100.0	711
Middle	39.5	2,088	38.3	12.1	49.6	100.0	825
Fourth	35.5	2,107	36.9	10.5	52.6	100.0	749
Highest	23.9	2,047	40.1	13.0	46.8	100.0	490
Total	34.0	9,875	39.4	11.3	49.3	100.0	3,353

Table 3.3.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	10.0	8.7	5.7	40.3	15.3	20.1	100.0	8.2	4,849
15-19	6.1	8.1	5.2	48.9	18.7	12.9	100.0	8.1	2,598
20-24	14.4	9.3	6.2	30.3	11.4	28.4	100.0	8.3	2,251
25-29	27.9	11.8	6.7	21.0	8.6	24.1	100.0	6.1	2,135
30-34	37.5	15.2	6.9	21.7	6.7	12.0	100.0	3.5	1,806
35-39	53.8	14.8	4.5	16.0	4.9	6.0	100.0	0.0	1,572
40-44	62.3	11.0	4.1	12.4	4.9	5.2	100.0	0.0	1,388
45-49	73.3	10.7	2.8	6.6	2.8	3.8	100.0	0.0	1,113
Residence									
Urban	27.8	10.1	5.3	26.5	11.2	19.1	100.0	6.7	8,072
Rural	42.6	13.2	5.7	24.1	6.8	7.7	100.0	2.7	4,790
Ecological zone									
Mountain	40.5	9.6	5.5	24.5	7.5	12.4	100.0	4.0	775
Hill	25.3	11.2	5.6	27.9	10.8	19.1	100.0	6.8	5,556
Terai	39.2	11.5	5.3	23.7	8.7	11.6	100.0	3.8	6,531
Development region									
Eastern	32.1	11.1	5.5	26.9	11.7	12.7	100.0	5.4	2,900
Central	35.7	11.9	5.1	21.1	8.4	17.8	100.0	4.5	4,569
Western	24.0	12.7	6.3	30.1	10.2	16.8	100.0	6.4	2,597
Mid-western	38.1	10.1	5.8	27.3	8.5	10.2	100.0	4.3	1,650
Far-western	40.9	7.7	4.6	27.1	8.4	11.3	100.0	4.3	1,145
Province									
Province 1	25.6	11.5	6.3	29.6	12.4	14.6	100.0	6.5	2,173
Province 2	53.3	13.0	4.3	17.2	6.4	5.8	100.0	0.0	2,563
Province 3	23.4	10.2	5.3	24.3	10.7	26.2	100.0	7.6	2,732
Province 4	19.4	11.7	7.2	32.7	10.7	18.3	100.0	7.0	1,249
Province 5	31.0	12.8	6.0	28.0	9.3	12.9	100.0	5.1	2,274
Province 6	41.9	8.3	4.4	25.8	8.2	11.5	100.0	3.9	724
Province 7	40.9	7.7	4.6	27.1	8.4	11.3	100.0	4.3	1,145
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	46.9	13.8	5.9	24.3	4.8	4.3	100.0	1.1	2,176
Second	40.8	12.0	5.3	26.1	6.9	8.9	100.0	3.3	2,525
Middle	41.2	13.6	6.1	24.5	7.3	7.3	100.0	2.9	2,595
Fourth	29.9	11.2	5.8	27.0	11.9	14.2	100.0	6.1	2,765
Highest	12.0	6.5	4.3	25.8	15.2	36.2	100.0	9.1	2,801
Total	33.3	11.3	5.5	25.6	9.5	14.9	100.0	5.0	12,862

¹ Completed grade 5 at the primary level

² Completed grade 10 at the secondary level

Table 3.3.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	2.8	6.6	5.6	43.1	17.2	24.6	100.0	8.5	1,580
15-19	1.7	6.0	4.6	54.3	17.5	15.9	100.0	8.2	931
20-24	4.5	7.6	7.1	27.1	16.8	37.0	100.0	9.2	649
25-29	6.0	13.7	6.2	26.6	13.2	34.3	100.0	8.7	525
30-34	11.1	13.1	7.8	33.0	14.4	20.5	100.0	7.6	535
35-39	14.1	19.7	8.0	31.0	13.3	13.8	100.0	6.5	544
40-44	19.5	15.4	9.3	25.6	14.4	15.8	100.0	6.4	463
45-49	21.3	20.9	6.4	24.2	11.1	16.2	100.0	5.3	415
Residence									
Urban	7.4	11.0	5.9	33.3	16.4	26.1	100.0	8.4	2,647
Rural	13.9	15.7	8.6	35.6	12.0	14.3	100.0	6.9	1,416
Ecological zone									
Mountain	10.5	13.0	9.2	31.7	14.4	21.1	100.0	8.0	252
Hill	4.4	11.3	6.2	35.5	15.7	27.0	100.0	8.5	1,791
Terai	14.1	13.7	7.1	33.2	14.2	17.7	100.0	7.2	2,019
Development region									
Eastern	8.7	11.3	7.4	37.3	16.2	19.2	100.0	8.0	892
Central	10.2	13.4	5.2	29.0	16.8	25.4	100.0	8.2	1,604
Western	8.7	10.1	8.2	39.6	12.1	21.3	100.0	7.9	785
Mid-western	11.9	16.2	9.6	33.3	12.4	16.6	100.0	7.2	453
Far-western	8.4	13.2	6.2	38.3	12.0	21.9	100.0	7.7	330
Province									
Province 1	8.0	11.2	7.9	37.2	16.3	19.3	100.0	7.9	691
Province 2	16.6	14.0	6.2	33.4	15.1	14.6	100.0	7.0	795
Province 3	5.3	12.6	4.4	27.2	17.9	32.6	100.0	9.0	1,009
Province 4	6.3	8.5	7.6	39.0	13.3	25.3	100.0	8.2	376
Province 5	11.8	14.4	9.8	37.2	11.0	15.7	100.0	7.1	658
Province 6	10.3	12.6	7.2	34.6	13.7	21.6	100.0	8.1	203
Province 7	8.4	13.2	6.2	38.3	12.0	21.9	100.0	7.7	330
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	19.0	22.4	9.3	34.8	7.1	7.4	100.0	4.9	623
Second	16.0	17.3	7.8	38.1	10.7	10.2	100.0	6.3	706
Middle	12.1	14.6	8.9	38.0	13.5	13.0	100.0	6.9	758
Fourth	5.9	10.6	6.2	38.3	18.0	21.0	100.0	8.3	982
Highest	1.0	3.6	3.6	23.8	20.6	47.4	100.0	9.9	994
Total	9.6	12.6	6.8	34.1	14.9	22.0	100.0	8.0	4,063

¹ Completed grade 5 at the primary level

² Completed grade 10 at the secondary level

Table 3.4.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	SLC and above	No schooling, primary 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	35.4	42.7	6.4	15.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	84.5	4,849
15-19	31.6	49.1	6.4	12.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	87.1	2,598
20-24	39.8	35.3	6.5	18.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	81.6	2,251
25-29	32.7	33.5	6.1	27.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	72.2	2,135
30-34	18.7	39.5	10.7	31.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.0	1,806
35-39	10.9	33.2	11.9	44.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	56.0	1,572
40-44	10.1	25.8	12.1	51.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	48.1	1,388
45-49	6.7	20.8	13.6	58.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.1	1,113
Residence									
Urban	30.3	36.9	8.1	24.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	75.2	8,072
Rural	14.5	34.1	10.2	41.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	58.8	4,790
Ecological zone									
Mountain	19.9	36.8	7.5	35.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.3	775
Hill	29.9	42.0	8.8	19.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	80.8	5,556
Terai	20.3	30.5	9.1	40.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	59.8	6,531
Development region									
Eastern	24.4	34.8	8.7	31.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	67.9	2,900
Central	26.2	30.1	8.2	35.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	64.5	4,569
Western	27.0	41.4	9.6	21.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.1	2,597
Mid-western	18.7	41.9	11.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.6	1,650
Far-western	19.7	39.9	7.3	33.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.0	1,145
Province									
Province 1	27.0	40.8	9.8	21.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	77.7	2,173
Province 2	12.2	18.5	7.8	61.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	38.5	2,563
Province 3	36.8	37.4	7.8	18.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.0	2,732
Province 4	29.0	48.8	8.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.4	1,249
Province 5	22.2	39.4	11.0	27.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.6	2,274
Province 6	19.6	36.4	10.2	33.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.2	724
Province 7	19.7	39.9	7.3	33.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.0	1,145
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.1	38.0	11.6	41.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	58.7	2,176
Second	15.8	37.2	10.5	36.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	63.5	2,525
Middle	14.7	33.7	10.6	41.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	58.9	2,595
Fourth	26.1	37.1	7.1	29.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	70.4	2,765
Highest	51.4	33.7	5.3	9.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	90.4	2,801
Total	24.4	35.8	8.9	30.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	69.1	12,862

¹ Refers to women with an SLC or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	SLC and above	No schooling, primary or secondary school				Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of men
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	Blind/visually impaired			
Age								
15-24	41.8	45.3	7.3	5.6	0.0	100.0	94.4	1,580
15-19	33.4	53.9	7.5	5.1	0.0	100.0	94.9	931
20-24	53.7	33.0	6.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	93.7	649
25-29	47.5	37.9	6.9	7.6	0.0	100.0	92.4	525
30-34	34.9	44.1	9.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	88.4	535
35-39	27.1	46.2	11.0	15.7	0.0	100.0	84.3	544
40-44	30.2	42.2	10.2	17.3	0.1	100.0	82.6	463
45-49	27.2	42.6	9.6	20.2	0.3	100.0	79.4	415
Residence								
Urban	42.5	42.0	7.3	8.2	0.0	100.0	91.8	2,647
Rural	26.3	46.8	11.0	15.9	0.1	100.0	84.1	1,416
Ecological zone								
Mountain	35.6	42.1	10.3	11.6	0.4	100.0	88.0	252
Hill	42.6	46.2	7.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	95.8	1,791
Terai	31.9	41.7	9.8	16.6	0.0	100.0	83.3	2,019
Development region								
Eastern	35.4	45.8	8.8	10.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	892
Central	42.2	35.8	9.4	12.6	0.1	100.0	87.4	1,604
Western	33.3	51.6	5.3	9.8	0.0	100.0	90.2	785
Mid-western	29.0	48.5	12.3	10.1	0.1	100.0	89.8	453
Far-western	33.9	51.0	6.7	8.3	0.1	100.0	91.6	330
Province								
Province 1	35.6	46.3	9.8	8.3	0.0	100.0	91.7	691
Province 2	29.7	37.4	11.0	21.9	0.0	100.0	78.1	795
Province 3	50.5	36.1	7.3	5.9	0.1	100.0	94.0	1,009
Province 4	38.6	51.0	5.2	5.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	376
Province 5	26.7	51.6	8.6	13.1	0.0	100.0	86.9	658
Province 6	35.3	45.9	10.3	8.2	0.2	100.0	91.5	203
Province 7	33.9	51.0	6.7	8.3	0.1	100.0	91.6	330
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	14.6	52.3	13.0	20.1	0.1	100.0	79.9	623
Second	20.9	50.7	10.8	17.4	0.2	100.0	82.3	706
Middle	26.4	45.6	12.7	15.3	0.0	100.0	84.7	758
Fourth	39.0	47.5	6.8	6.8	0.0	100.0	93.2	982
Highest	68.0	28.1	2.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	994
Total	36.8	43.7	8.6	10.8	0.0	100.0	89.1	4,063

¹ Refers to men with an SLC or higher and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.5.1 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 2016

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	9.7	52.7	34.0	3.6	30.7	2,598
20-24	8.5	52.2	31.4	2.4	33.4	2,251
25-29	11.1	51.3	26.3	4.2	36.7	2,135
30-34	9.3	52.5	25.1	2.6	36.8	1,806
35-39	7.4	46.9	22.9	3.0	43.1	1,572
40-44	6.8	45.8	23.3	2.7	44.6	1,388
45-49	5.6	45.8	24.9	3.3	43.9	1,113
Residence						
Urban	12.4	59.5	27.4	4.4	30.5	8,072
Rural	2.5	34.7	28.2	1.0	48.4	4,790
Ecological zone						
Mountain	3.1	27.8	41.7	1.6	44.5	775
Hill	12.0	52.0	32.4	3.9	32.1	5,556
Terai	6.5	51.5	22.1	2.7	40.7	6,531
Development region						
Eastern	8.2	53.9	29.7	3.2	34.5	2,900
Central	13.2	57.7	24.4	4.2	33.7	4,569
Western	7.9	58.8	27.7	3.6	30.4	2,597
Mid-western	2.6	27.1	29.8	1.0	52.9	1,650
Far-western	2.7	25.9	32.9	0.9	50.6	1,145
Province						
Province 1	9.8	53.2	32.1	3.5	32.6	2,173
Province 2	2.6	47.1	18.6	1.2	46.8	2,563
Province 3	20.5	67.1	29.4	6.5	23.2	2,732
Province 4	7.8	63.2	30.5	3.3	25.3	1,249
Province 5	5.8	47.3	26.0	2.7	40.6	2,274
Province 6	2.5	15.2	33.1	0.9	58.5	724
Province 7	2.7	25.9	32.9	0.9	50.6	1,145
Education						
No education	0.2	30.5	15.6	0.0	59.9	4,281
Primary	2.7	44.7	24.3	0.6	41.7	2,150
Some secondary	6.9	57.2	33.5	2.6	28.0	3,291
SLC and above	26.3	73.8	40.5	9.8	12.8	3,140
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.6	9.5	30.4	0.0	63.9	2,176
Second	1.8	32.3	32.8	0.6	48.0	2,525
Middle	2.8	48.0	24.3	1.4	42.8	2,595
Fourth	7.4	64.9	24.5	2.7	28.1	2,765
Highest	28.1	85.9	27.4	10.0	10.5	2,801
Total	8.7	50.3	27.7	3.2	37.2	12,862

Table 3.5.2 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 2016

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	17.9	53.0	32.2	6.5	29.5	931
20-24	25.5	51.1	38.1	10.9	28.8	649
25-29	23.2	51.4	37.7	8.2	28.0	525
30-34	20.5	49.3	37.7	10.0	33.6	535
35-39	21.4	53.5	37.3	12.6	33.0	544
40-44	26.0	49.9	38.5	10.7	30.4	463
45-49	19.5	46.1	33.6	8.3	37.0	415
Residence						
Urban	28.9	60.1	35.4	12.5	24.9	2,647
Rural	8.2	34.0	37.6	3.4	42.5	1,416
Ecological zone						
Mountain	6.7	33.6	45.8	3.1	33.9	252
Hill	29.1	54.0	41.1	12.3	25.0	1,791
Terai	16.9	50.6	30.5	7.6	36.0	2,019
Development region						
Eastern	13.8	50.6	33.5	6.3	33.2	892
Central	31.6	57.8	35.0	13.2	27.5	1,604
Western	20.7	55.8	33.3	9.6	30.8	785
Mid-western	9.1	31.2	42.3	3.5	36.8	453
Far-western	14.7	35.0	47.0	6.4	34.9	330
Province						
Province 1	14.6	51.1	34.0	6.1	31.4	691
Province 2	11.7	45.5	27.6	5.0	41.4	795
Province 3	43.2	65.7	40.1	18.4	19.0	1,009
Province 4	24.1	61.1	38.3	11.8	24.2	376
Province 5	15.0	46.6	31.9	6.3	36.1	658
Province 6	6.9	20.7	48.8	2.6	39.1	203
Province 7	14.7	35.0	47.0	6.4	34.9	330
Education						
No education	0.4	21.7	18.6	0.1	64.6	391
Primary	5.8	34.2	34.1	2.9	44.7	789
Some secondary	16.4	51.7	36.2	7.8	30.2	1,386
SLC and above	40.5	66.9	41.7	16.7	15.9	1,497
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.5	11.9	43.4	0.4	52.3	623
Second	4.6	29.7	38.3	2.1	44.7	706
Middle	9.7	48.2	31.2	4.7	38.0	758
Fourth	26.6	64.5	37.0	12.5	20.9	982
Highest	50.1	79.5	32.9	20.6	12.7	994
Total	21.7	51.0	36.1	9.4	31.0	4,063

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 2016

Background characteristic	<i>Jana swasthya radio karyakram</i>	<i>Janasankhya chetana ka sworeharu radio karyakram</i>	<i>Jeevan chakra TV karyakram</i>	<i>Thorai bhaye pugi sari TV karyakram</i>	<i>Sathi sanga manka kura radio karyakram</i>	<i>Bhanchin aama radio karyakram</i>	<i>Bhandai sundai radio karyakram</i>	<i>Pariwar niyojan, smart bancha jeevan TV/radio karyakram</i>	<i>Navimalam TV/radio karyakram</i>	Number of women
Age										
15-19	12.4	11.2	13.5	8.0	27.4	9.3	7.4	41.9	45.7	2,598
20-24	13.7	11.2	15.8	11.2	28.1	9.0	7.0	40.2	49.6	2,251
25-29	13.8	12.0	15.1	12.1	23.3	7.0	7.1	37.1	46.2	2,135
30-34	14.0	10.8	17.2	14.7	20.0	6.5	6.0	34.6	45.2	1,806
35-39	11.2	8.9	11.7	11.6	16.0	5.8	4.8	30.3	39.8	1,572
40-44	11.7	9.1	12.6	12.5	16.0	8.2	6.4	32.5	37.7	1,388
45-49	12.2	9.3	12.9	13.2	14.9	7.3	5.9	34.7	43.6	1,113
Residence										
Urban	13.7	11.4	18.4	15.2	23.3	7.1	6.5	41.2	49.9	8,072
Rural	11.4	9.3	7.3	5.5	20.1	8.9	6.6	29.2	35.7	4,790
Ecological zone										
Mountain	19.1	16.4	9.2	6.2	32.6	18.5	13.5	42.4	49.7	775
Hill	16.9	13.7	19.6	16.0	28.3	11.3	8.2	48.1	58.9	5,556
Terai	8.6	7.3	10.4	8.4	15.5	3.4	4.3	26.4	31.9	6,531
Development region										
Eastern	10.5	9.0	9.7	9.6	19.2	7.0	6.0	30.7	39.9	2,900
Central	12.3	9.9	17.1	14.4	18.2	6.0	5.9	35.5	43.9	4,569
Western	11.1	11.0	18.0	12.5	25.1	7.0	4.9	44.3	50.8	2,597
Mid-western	17.7	12.1	13.1	9.3	28.7	16.4	9.0	36.5	44.1	1,650
Far-western	18.2	14.7	8.2	6.3	28.8	6.1	10.6	40.2	45.9	1,145
Province										
Province 1	13.2	11.4	12.6	12.2	24.2	9.1	7.7	36.8	49.1	2,173
Province 2	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.7	5.2	1.4	1.7	14.0	14.9	2,563
Province 3	17.9	14.3	26.0	22.0	26.7	8.9	8.5	49.6	62.7	2,732
Province 4	11.8	11.3	20.2	14.8	26.6	9.3	5.6	53.0	57.4	1,249
Province 5	11.2	10.0	16.5	11.6	25.5	8.0	6.3	33.5	43.0	2,274
Province 6	24.5	15.9	7.6	4.0	29.3	21.3	8.7	45.3	48.8	724
Province 7	18.2	14.7	8.2	6.3	28.8	6.1	10.6	40.2	45.9	1,145
Education										
No education	7.2	5.3	4.9	5.1	9.3	4.9	3.9	19.4	25.3	4,281
Primary	8.7	6.6	10.1	9.2	16.3	7.4	5.2	28.8	39.6	2,150
Some secondary	15.1	12.4	17.2	13.7	29.2	9.8	8.4	44.5	53.4	3,291
SLC and above	21.0	18.8	26.9	19.7	36.0	9.8	9.0	57.7	65.2	3,140
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	14.2	10.6	3.2	2.1	24.0	13.5	8.6	31.0	37.8	2,176
Second	13.2	11.2	9.0	7.3	26.8	11.0	8.3	36.0	43.4	2,525
Middle	9.9	8.7	12.8	10.4	18.0	5.7	6.0	29.2	34.3	2,595
Fourth	10.4	9.4	17.5	13.5	18.8	4.9	4.7	34.6	43.6	2,765
Highest	16.6	13.1	26.0	21.9	23.4	5.1	5.6	51.0	61.7	2,801
Total	12.8	10.6	14.3	11.6	22.1	7.8	6.5	36.7	44.6	12,862

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 2016

Background characteristic	<i>Jana swasthya radio karyakram</i>	<i>Janasankhya chetana ka sworeharu radio karyakram</i>	<i>Jeevan chakra TV karyakram</i>	<i>Thorai bhaye pugi sari TV karyakram</i>	<i>Sathi sanga manka kura radio karyakram</i>	<i>Bhanchin aama radio karyakram</i>	<i>Bhandai sundai radio karyakram</i>	<i>Pariwar niyojan, smart bancha jeevan TV/radio karyakram</i>	<i>Navimalam TV/radio karyakram</i>	Number of men
Age										
15-19	10.9	8.5	13.1	7.2	25.9	6.1	4.3	42.2	43.0	931
20-24	11.2	10.7	11.4	6.2	26.1	3.8	5.3	42.5	45.2	649
25-29	16.3	14.3	12.5	11.1	29.5	4.3	5.8	42.6	50.8	525
30-34	17.3	12.5	14.4	14.2	27.2	6.8	6.8	47.0	48.7	535
35-39	19.6	13.3	21.3	18.9	22.1	3.2	4.3	38.8	43.1	544
40-44	17.4	12.7	12.0	10.5	20.4	5.0	4.0	42.8	48.5	463
45-49	15.5	12.4	10.7	12.3	19.9	4.9	4.9	38.7	44.9	415
Residence										
Urban	16.0	12.0	17.1	14.1	23.7	3.7	5.6	43.3	48.2	2,647
Rural	12.8	11.1	7.1	5.1	26.9	7.3	4.0	40.1	41.7	1,416
Ecological zone										
Mountain	19.7	18.3	9.4	7.0	35.3	22.4	8.2	48.7	55.5	252
Hill	17.9	14.3	18.6	13.4	30.6	6.2	7.7	45.9	55.3	1,791
Terai	11.5	8.5	9.8	9.3	18.3	1.7	2.2	38.0	36.5	2,019
Development region										
Eastern	14.3	12.0	13.5	11.6	29.6	6.3	4.4	43.0	48.7	892
Central	14.3	10.6	14.4	12.1	21.8	3.0	5.2	44.1	44.7	1,604
Western	13.7	11.5	16.8	10.6	19.8	2.0	4.0	42.9	42.7	785
Mid-western	16.9	12.8	10.9	8.4	32.5	13.3	7.4	40.8	49.2	453
Far-western	19.2	14.9	6.7	7.5	28.1	6.9	5.1	30.7	47.5	330
Province										
Province 1	14.7	11.2	15.5	13.3	31.5	8.1	5.0	44.6	51.6	691
Province 2	9.4	8.3	3.2	4.4	15.8	0.1	1.7	41.8	30.5	795
Province 3	17.8	13.1	21.7	16.9	26.7	4.6	7.3	44.6	54.8	1,009
Province 4	14.8	12.4	19.0	10.6	27.1	3.1	4.6	50.6	48.9	376
Province 5	12.3	10.4	14.6	10.6	17.1	3.2	3.3	34.0	39.8	658
Province 6	23.4	16.5	6.6	5.9	43.6	21.3	12.5	52.7	55.1	203
Province 7	19.2	14.9	6.7	7.5	28.1	6.9	5.1	30.7	47.5	330
Education										
No education	5.3	4.3	2.2	3.1	10.3	2.4	2.2	19.6	19.9	391
Primary	12.2	11.5	8.7	7.5	20.3	5.7	4.0	32.6	35.5	789
Some secondary	14.0	10.5	14.5	9.8	24.7	4.7	5.1	43.6	45.1	1,386
SLC and above	19.5	14.8	18.4	15.8	31.1	5.5	6.2	51.8	59.0	1,497
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	15.7	13.7	4.4	2.5	32.0	11.0	6.4	37.2	42.8	623
Second	15.3	12.0	10.5	8.1	30.2	6.9	5.5	38.5	40.7	706
Middle	12.8	10.1	11.8	9.2	21.9	3.2	3.4	37.6	38.5	758
Fourth	13.8	11.9	15.0	12.6	23.3	3.8	6.6	40.2	41.2	982
Highest	16.7	11.1	21.8	17.9	20.2	2.3	3.5	53.3	62.0	994
Total	14.9	11.7	13.6	10.9	24.8	5.0	5.0	42.2	45.9	4,063

Table 3.7.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the Internet, and percentage who have used the Internet in the past 12 months; and among women who have used the Internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of Internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Ever used the Internet	Used the Internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the Internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the Internet:				Total	Number
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all		
Age									
15-19	31.4	30.2	2,598	51.0	32.6	11.6	4.8	100.0	784
20-24	39.1	37.6	2,251	55.5	30.4	10.2	3.9	100.0	847
25-29	29.4	28.3	2,135	62.0	25.9	9.4	2.7	100.0	603
30-34	20.7	19.8	1,806	58.1	26.4	9.4	6.1	100.0	358
35-39	11.7	11.5	1,572	62.0	24.5	9.9	3.6	100.0	181
40-44	10.0	9.8	1,388	52.3	27.1	17.2	3.4	100.0	137
45-49	5.5	5.5	1,113	(57.9)	(25.9)	(13.7)	(2.5)	100.0	61
Residence									
Urban	31.1	30.1	8,072	58.5	27.8	10.0	3.7	100.0	2,432
Rural	11.9	11.2	4,790	45.9	34.4	13.9	5.9	100.0	537
Ecological zone									
Mountain	13.6	12.2	775	33.8	37.5	26.5	2.1	100.0	95
Hill	31.1	30.2	5,556	59.0	27.5	9.9	3.6	100.0	1,679
Terai	19.1	18.3	6,531	54.1	30.3	10.6	4.9	100.0	1,196
Development region									
Eastern	22.6	21.4	2,900	48.9	33.5	11.6	6.0	100.0	621
Central	29.1	28.4	4,569	61.2	24.6	10.5	3.7	100.0	1,296
Western	32.5	31.6	2,597	57.4	30.7	8.6	3.3	100.0	820
Mid-western	9.0	8.6	1,650	47.7	34.2	15.2	2.9	100.0	143
Far-western	8.8	7.9	1,145	39.0	35.8	20.0	5.3	100.0	90
Province									
Province 1	26.0	24.7	2,173	49.2	33.3	12.0	5.6	100.0	537
Province 2	10.7	10.0	2,563	45.8	29.5	12.5	12.1	100.0	257
Province 3	42.0	41.1	2,732	63.6	24.3	9.9	2.2	100.0	1,124
Province 4	38.6	37.7	1,249	57.3	30.2	8.1	4.4	100.0	471
Province 5	20.1	19.3	2,274	56.3	31.9	9.9	1.9	100.0	439
Province 6	7.5	7.2	724	40.6	35.5	20.0	3.8	100.0	52
Province 7	8.8	7.9	1,145	39.0	35.8	20.0	5.3	100.0	90
Education									
No education	2.4	2.2	4,281	61.1	25.5	9.7	3.7	100.0	96
Primary	8.0	7.6	2,150	39.0	37.2	13.0	10.9	100.0	164
Some secondary	25.0	23.3	3,291	47.1	33.6	14.6	4.8	100.0	766
SLC and above	63.2	61.9	3,140	61.1	26.6	9.1	3.3	100.0	1,943
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.9	5.5	2,176	27.8	41.5	20.4	10.3	100.0	119
Second	12.7	11.9	2,525	37.2	37.4	18.8	6.6	100.0	301
Middle	14.6	13.9	2,595	40.5	41.6	12.4	5.5	100.0	362
Fourth	26.8	25.7	2,765	56.1	28.9	10.5	4.4	100.0	712
Highest	53.9	52.7	2,801	66.3	23.1	8.0	2.6	100.0	1,476
Total	23.9	23.1	12,862	56.2	29.0	10.7	4.1	100.0	2,970

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

Table 3.7.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever used the Internet, and percentage who have used the Internet in the past 12 months; and among men who have used the Internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of Internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Ever used the Internet	Used the Internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the Internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used the Internet:				Total	Number
				Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all		
Age									
15-19	62.6	61.5	931	48.6	34.4	11.9	5.1	100.0	573
20-24	72.6	69.7	649	60.1	27.1	9.1	3.7	100.0	453
25-29	64.5	59.1	525	56.5	27.7	10.5	5.4	100.0	310
30-34	48.7	42.9	535	57.3	22.0	14.8	5.8	100.0	229
35-39	36.0	32.2	544	47.3	37.9	8.1	6.6	100.0	175
40-44	27.1	25.3	463	57.9	28.9	6.2	7.0	100.0	117
45-49	14.4	13.4	415	44.5	34.2	17.3	4.0	100.0	56
Residence									
Urban	56.5	53.5	2,647	58.7	28.8	8.5	4.1	100.0	1,416
Rural	38.1	35.2	1,416	40.7	33.8	17.4	8.1	100.0	498
Ecological zone									
Mountain	33.7	31.5	252	48.4	40.5	11.1	0.0	100.0	79
Hill	58.0	54.1	1,791	57.7	29.0	8.9	4.4	100.0	969
Terai	45.1	42.9	2,019	50.3	30.3	12.9	6.4	100.0	865
Development region									
Eastern	44.8	40.8	892	44.1	38.3	11.4	6.3	100.0	364
Central	56.3	54.4	1,604	62.2	26.6	7.5	3.7	100.0	872
Western	57.0	54.3	785	52.0	29.6	12.7	5.7	100.0	426
Mid-western	35.9	30.5	453	42.4	30.1	22.5	5.0	100.0	138
Far-western	37.1	34.6	330	44.0	32.6	13.1	10.3	100.0	114
Province									
Province 1	46.2	42.5	691	46.3	38.4	10.4	4.9	100.0	294
Province 2	42.1	39.7	795	45.5	28.4	16.5	9.6	100.0	316
Province 3	64.3	62.1	1,009	67.6	26.9	3.9	1.6	100.0	626
Province 4	62.6	59.2	376	52.8	32.8	11.6	2.8	100.0	223
Province 5	47.4	43.5	658	49.6	26.9	16.3	7.2	100.0	286
Province 6	30.7	27.1	203	37.6	32.2	22.6	7.6	100.0	55
Province 7	37.1	34.6	330	44.0	32.6	13.1	10.3	100.0	114
Education									
No education	6.8	6.7	391	*	*	*	*	*	26
Primary	22.5	19.6	789	26.4	38.6	23.1	11.8	100.0	154
Some secondary	46.9	43.1	1,386	38.7	38.1	15.0	8.3	100.0	597
SLC and above	78.9	75.9	1,497	66.1	24.7	6.6	2.6	100.0	1,136
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	25.3	22.1	623	23.5	42.6	25.4	8.5	100.0	138
Second	31.3	27.7	706	34.5	34.3	19.6	11.5	100.0	196
Middle	41.1	37.1	758	40.2	36.7	15.7	7.4	100.0	281
Fourth	57.3	54.5	982	51.3	34.2	9.5	5.0	100.0	535
Highest	78.7	76.9	994	71.4	21.4	5.0	2.1	100.0	764
Total	50.1	47.1	4,063	54.0	30.1	10.8	5.1	100.0	1,914

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

Table 3.8.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

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	40.1	13.1	46.8	100.0	2,598
20-24	50.8	11.3	37.9	100.0	2,251
25-29	57.1	9.9	33.1	100.0	2,135
30-34	65.5	8.2	26.3	100.0	1,806
35-39	65.5	9.1	25.4	100.0	1,572
40-44	68.7	7.5	23.8	100.0	1,388
45-49	67.4	7.4	25.2	100.0	1,113
Marital status					
Never married	47.6	12.5	39.8	100.0	2,669
Married or living together	58.9	9.3	31.8	100.0	9,875
Divorced/separated/widowed	74.0	9.1	16.9	100.0	318
Number of living children					
0	47.9	12.4	39.7	100.0	3,724
1-2	57.8	8.7	33.5	100.0	5,184
3-4	63.8	9.9	26.3	100.0	3,087
5+	65.9	7.4	26.8	100.0	867
Residence					
Urban	55.2	10.2	34.7	100.0	8,072
Rural	59.9	9.6	30.5	100.0	4,790
Ecological zone					
Mountain	69.5	8.7	21.8	100.0	775
Hill	67.6	8.0	24.4	100.0	5,556
Terai	46.4	11.8	41.8	100.0	6,531
Development region					
Eastern	58.0	10.7	31.3	100.0	2,900
Central	49.7	9.3	41.1	100.0	4,569
Western	56.1	9.6	34.3	100.0	2,597
Mid-western	67.3	9.6	23.1	100.0	1,650
Far-western	70.1	12.2	17.7	100.0	1,145
Province					
Province 1	59.1	7.9	33.1	100.0	2,173
Province 2	38.5	12.3	49.1	100.0	2,563
Province 3	61.5	9.0	29.5	100.0	2,732
Province 4	61.3	8.9	29.8	100.0	1,249
Province 5	59.1	9.9	31.0	100.0	2,274
Province 6	63.2	9.9	26.9	100.0	724
Province 7	70.1	12.2	17.7	100.0	1,145
Education					
No education	62.5	10.3	27.2	100.0	4,281
Primary	60.3	8.8	30.8	100.0	2,150
Some secondary	51.5	11.4	37.1	100.0	3,291
SLC and above	52.6	8.9	38.5	100.0	3,140
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	75.6	8.7	15.7	100.0	2,176
Second	66.0	12.3	21.7	100.0	2,525
Middle	53.9	13.1	33.0	100.0	2,595
Fourth	49.6	9.2	41.2	100.0	2,765
Highest	44.3	6.7	49.1	100.0	2,801
Total	56.9	10.0	33.1	100.0	12,862

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

Table 3.8.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

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	46.6	9.7	43.7	100.0	931
20-24	74.1	11.6	14.2	100.0	649
25-29	86.9	8.2	4.9	100.0	525
30-34	91.3	6.3	2.4	100.0	535
35-39	91.4	5.9	2.7	100.0	544
40-44	90.6	7.1	2.2	100.0	463
45-49	93.4	2.3	4.3	100.0	415
Marital status					
Never married	52.5	10.1	37.4	100.0	1,355
Married or living together	90.9	6.4	2.7	100.0	2,675
Divorced/separated/widowed	(69.2)	(26.6)	(4.2)	100.0	33
Number of living children					
0	58.4	10.4	31.2	100.0	1,658
1-2	90.3	6.3	3.4	100.0	1,340
3-4	92.8	5.7	1.5	100.0	824
5+	92.2	5.4	2.4	100.0	241
Residence					
Urban	76.8	7.9	15.3	100.0	2,647
Rural	79.9	7.7	12.5	100.0	1,416
Ecological zone					
Mountain	87.1	7.1	5.8	100.0	252
Hill	77.8	7.3	14.9	100.0	1,791
Terai	76.8	8.3	14.8	100.0	2,019
Development region					
Eastern	79.9	9.1	11.0	100.0	892
Central	78.6	8.4	13.1	100.0	1,604
Western	74.6	5.4	20.0	100.0	785
Mid-western	79.1	7.5	13.4	100.0	453
Far-western	75.4	7.8	16.8	100.0	330
Province					
Province 1	82.1	8.9	9.0	100.0	691
Province 2	76.4	9.3	14.3	100.0	795
Province 3	79.1	7.9	13.0	100.0	1,009
Province 4	75.6	6.2	18.2	100.0	376
Province 5	76.4	4.5	19.1	100.0	658
Province 6	76.7	11.5	11.8	100.0	203
Province 7	75.4	7.8	16.8	100.0	330
Education					
No education	89.4	6.4	4.2	100.0	391
Primary	91.5	5.2	3.2	100.0	789
Some secondary	71.9	9.3	18.7	100.0	1,386
SLC and above	73.2	8.1	18.7	100.0	1,497
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	83.0	6.7	10.2	100.0	623
Second	82.9	5.9	11.2	100.0	706
Middle	79.4	7.9	12.7	100.0	758
Fourth	74.1	9.8	16.1	100.0	982
Highest	73.7	7.7	18.6	100.0	994
Total	77.9	7.8	14.3	100.0	4,063

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

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

Table 3.9.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Other	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	2.8	1.5	7.0	5.9	2.4	79.6	0.8	100.0	1,382
20-24	6.7	3.0	14.4	8.4	2.6	64.8	0.1	100.0	1,397
25-29	10.0	3.3	14.0	6.7	4.2	61.8	0.0	100.0	1,429
30-34	5.7	1.8	16.6	5.9	3.2	66.8	0.0	100.0	1,331
35-39	4.8	1.8	14.4	4.1	5.1	69.9	0.0	100.0	1,173
40-44	4.0	1.3	14.2	4.9	3.1	72.6	0.0	100.0	1,058
45-49	4.5	0.5	11.7	2.2	3.6	77.5	0.0	100.0	833
Marital status									
Never married	9.3	3.6	12.6	6.7	2.6	64.5	0.8	100.0	1,605
Married or living together	4.9	1.6	13.2	5.5	3.4	71.3	0.0	100.0	6,733
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.5	2.3	16.3	3.8	8.6	65.5	0.0	100.0	265
Number of living children									
0	8.3	3.6	12.9	7.8	2.6	64.3	0.5	100.0	2,245
1-2	7.2	2.1	17.3	6.9	3.1	63.5	0.0	100.0	3,448
3-4	2.3	0.8	9.3	2.8	4.6	80.2	0.0	100.0	2,275
5+	0.3	0.5	6.2	2.1	3.8	87.2	0.0	100.0	635
Residence									
Urban	7.7	2.6	17.0	7.1	3.8	61.7	0.2	100.0	5,275
Rural	2.4	1.1	7.3	3.5	2.8	82.8	0.1	100.0	3,328
Ecological zone									
Mountain	2.0	0.9	13.0	2.0	3.7	78.5	0.0	100.0	605
Hill	6.9	2.4	15.3	5.4	2.8	67.1	0.1	100.0	4,198
Terai	4.9	1.8	10.9	6.6	4.0	71.6	0.2	100.0	3,800
Development region									
Eastern	4.5	2.2	10.1	4.0	2.0	77.0	0.3	100.0	1,992
Central	9.1	3.0	19.9	9.1	5.1	53.7	0.2	100.0	2,693
Western	4.9	2.1	14.2	5.5	2.6	70.7	0.0	100.0	1,706
Mid-western	3.6	0.7	7.4	3.9	2.6	81.6	0.2	100.0	1,269
Far-western	2.5	0.4	6.8	2.4	4.2	83.7	0.0	100.0	943
Province									
Province 1	5.3	2.8	12.4	4.2	2.5	72.5	0.4	100.0	1,455
Province 2	3.8	1.1	5.6	7.0	3.9	78.7	0.0	100.0	1,303
Province 3	10.8	3.6	25.0	9.0	4.7	46.7	0.2	100.0	1,927
Province 4	4.8	2.1	15.7	4.2	2.8	70.5	0.0	100.0	877
Province 5	4.1	1.5	9.8	6.1	2.5	75.8	0.2	100.0	1,569
Province 6	4.3	0.3	8.6	2.1	2.6	82.1	0.0	100.0	529
Province 7	2.5	0.4	6.8	2.4	4.2	83.7	0.0	100.0	943
Education									
No education	0.5	0.6	7.5	3.2	5.0	83.1	0.0	100.0	3,116
Primary	0.7	0.8	12.0	7.7	4.4	74.3	0.0	100.0	1,487
Some secondary	1.3	0.9	14.4	8.2	2.3	72.6	0.2	100.0	2,070
SLC and above	22.4	6.2	22.0	5.5	1.2	42.1	0.4	100.0	1,930
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.9	0.4	2.9	1.0	2.3	92.4	0.1	100.0	1,834
Second	1.7	1.2	4.8	3.0	3.4	85.8	0.0	100.0	1,977
Middle	2.6	1.1	7.4	4.8	3.7	80.3	0.1	100.0	1,739
Fourth	6.2	2.1	19.7	9.5	4.4	57.8	0.3	100.0	1,626
Highest	20.4	6.2	37.8	12.3	3.2	19.8	0.4	100.0	1,427
Total	5.7	2.0	13.2	5.7	3.4	69.9	0.1	100.0	8,603

Table 3.9.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Other	Don't know	Total	Number of men
Age										
15-19	5.1	4.8	15.6	12.8	15.8	43.5	2.3	0.1	100.0	524
20-24	7.8	9.4	21.9	17.4	14.9	26.2	1.9	0.4	100.0	557
25-29	13.4	5.1	25.6	17.2	14.0	24.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	499
30-34	11.3	5.6	29.8	12.6	11.6	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	521
35-39	10.4	6.1	22.3	15.6	13.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	530
40-44	10.2	5.0	27.7	10.4	10.5	36.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	453
45-49	9.5	6.0	19.9	14.7	8.9	41.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	397
Marital status										
Never married	9.3	6.5	20.5	14.2	12.6	33.9	2.8	0.3	100.0	848
Married or living together	9.9	6.0	24.4	14.7	12.9	32.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,602
Divorced/separated/widowed	(0.0)	(4.3)	(4.8)	(0.7)	(19.8)	(70.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Number of living children										
0	9.4	7.0	21.3	15.3	14.0	30.7	2.1	0.2	100.0	1,141
1-2	12.7	5.9	28.7	13.8	11.0	27.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,294
3-4	6.6	5.3	18.9	15.6	13.9	39.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	811
5+	4.0	4.8	18.0	10.8	13.8	48.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	235
Residence										
Urban	11.3	7.2	28.3	15.1	11.8	25.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	2,243
Rural	6.5	4.0	14.1	13.3	14.8	46.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,239
Ecological zone										
Mountain	9.2	2.5	14.8	9.1	6.7	57.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	238
Hill	11.5	6.4	26.1	13.5	7.2	34.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,524
Terai	8.0	6.3	22.0	16.1	18.7	28.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,720
Development region										
Eastern	10.9	6.2	16.4	13.2	9.1	42.8	1.1	0.3	100.0	794
Central	11.0	7.0	29.2	16.2	12.5	23.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,394
Western	8.0	7.1	21.3	14.7	16.2	32.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	627
Mid-western	5.4	3.9	19.5	11.1	15.4	44.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	392
Far-western	8.8	1.7	23.1	13.7	14.3	37.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	274
Province										
Province 1	12.8	7.3	14.2	11.0	7.3	45.7	1.3	0.3	100.0	629
Province 2	6.4	5.2	23.0	19.9	18.7	26.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	681
Province 3	13.2	7.4	33.2	14.4	8.4	21.6	1.5	0.2	100.0	877
Province 4	8.7	8.0	21.2	12.3	8.5	41.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	308
Province 5	6.4	6.1	19.8	16.2	20.3	31.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	533
Province 6	5.7	1.5	21.9	6.3	15.2	49.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	179
Province 7	8.8	1.7	23.1	13.7	14.3	37.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	274
Education										
No education	0.5	4.3	10.1	15.0	28.1	41.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	375
Primary	3.0	6.6	13.1	20.5	19.9	36.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	763
Some secondary	3.9	5.9	21.7	15.6	12.3	40.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,127
SLC and above	21.9	6.5	35.2	9.5	4.2	21.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	1,217
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.2	2.0	7.7	10.9	17.4	59.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	559
Second	5.0	4.3	9.5	14.5	17.7	48.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	627
Middle	6.0	3.8	17.3	18.7	19.5	33.9	0.4	0.3	100.0	662
Fourth	10.5	8.4	25.8	18.2	9.8	26.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	824
Highest	20.4	9.7	47.0	9.7	3.7	8.0	1.2	0.3	100.0	810
Total	9.6	6.1	23.3	14.5	12.9	32.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	3,482

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

Table 3.10.1 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 2016

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	13.8	89.3	36.6
Cash and in-kind	10.1	2.7	7.9
In-kind only	4.7	0.4	3.4
Not paid	71.4	7.6	52.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	86.8	27.9	69.0
Employed by non-family member	9.4	38.1	18.0
Self-employed	3.9	34.0	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	34.5	79.2	48.0
Seasonal	57.0	10.4	43.0
Occasional	8.5	10.4	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	6,011	2,592	8,603

Table 3.10.2 Type of employment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Nepal DHS 2016

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	34.2	95.4	75.3
Cash and in-kind	9.7	1.9	4.5
In-kind only	3.4	0.1	1.2
Not paid	52.6	2.6	19.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	53.0	83.0	73.1
Seasonal	38.9	12.7	21.3
Occasional	8.0	4.3	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men employed during the last 12 months	1,144	2,333	3,482

Note: Total includes men with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.11.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke: ¹			Number of women
	Cigarettes ²	Other type of tobacco ³	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15-19	0.5	0.1	0.6	2,598
20-24	1.2	0.0	1.2	2,251
25-29	2.4	0.4	2.5	2,135
30-34	5.3	0.3	5.5	1,806
35-39	7.7	0.8	8.1	1,572
40-44	14.0	1.9	15.2	1,388
45-49	18.6	1.8	19.4	1,113
Residence				
Urban	5.1	0.3	5.4	8,072
Rural	6.1	0.9	6.6	4,790
Ecological zone				
Mountain	9.4	2.7	11.4	775
Hill	7.4	0.6	7.7	5,556
Terai	3.4	0.3	3.6	6,531
Development region				
Eastern	2.9	0.4	3.2	2,900
Central	5.5	0.3	5.6	4,569
Western	4.3	0.3	4.5	2,597
Mid-western	9.4	1.7	10.3	1,650
Far-western	9.6	1.2	10.2	1,145
Province				
Province 1	3.2	0.5	3.6	2,173
Province 2	2.0	0.1	2.1	2,563
Province 3	7.8	0.4	8.0	2,732
Province 4	6.2	0.4	6.5	1,249
Province 5	4.1	0.4	4.2	2,274
Province 6	13.1	3.1	14.9	724
Province 7	9.6	1.2	10.2	1,145
Education				
No education	13.0	1.5	13.8	4,281
Primary	4.7	0.3	4.7	2,150
Some secondary	1.1	0.1	1.2	3,291
SLC and above	0.5	0.0	0.6	3,140
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	12.9	2.1	14.2	2,176
Second	6.6	0.6	6.8	2,525
Middle	3.8	0.2	3.8	2,595
Fourth	4.2	0.2	4.2	2,765
Highest	1.7	0.2	1.8	2,801
Total	5.5	0.6	5.8	12,862

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

³ Includes pipes full of tobacco, sulpha, chilam, cigars, 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 2016

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	Nonsmoker		
Age								
15-19	15.3	3.3	15.8	5.8	10.0	84.2	100.0	931
20-24	31.0	8.1	31.3	16.0	15.3	68.7	100.0	649
25-29	31.4	8.0	31.4	19.4	12.1	68.6	100.0	525
30-34	29.3	3.5	29.6	20.2	10.6	69.2	100.0	535
35-39	26.3	4.9	26.8	16.8	10.1	73.2	100.0	544
40-44	28.7	3.7	28.7	20.2	8.6	71.3	100.0	463
45-49	36.9	5.1	36.9	29.9	7.0	63.1	100.0	415
Residence								
Urban	27.9	5.9	28.3	17.6	11.0	71.4	100.0	2,647
Rural	25.1	3.7	25.1	14.9	10.2	74.9	100.0	1,416
Ecological zone								
Mountain	31.9	9.6	31.9	24.4	7.5	68.1	100.0	252
Hill	27.4	6.6	27.7	17.7	10.3	72.0	100.0	1,791
Terai	25.9	3.3	26.2	14.7	11.5	73.8	100.0	2,019
Development region								
Eastern	26.1	3.7	26.3	14.5	11.9	73.7	100.0	892
Central	27.1	6.7	27.6	17.2	10.8	72.0	100.0	1,604
Western	20.8	2.8	20.8	13.3	7.5	79.2	100.0	785
Mid-western	29.4	5.0	29.4	19.3	10.0	70.6	100.0	453
Far-western	39.5	7.5	40.2	23.9	16.2	59.8	100.0	330
Province								
Province 1	26.5	4.2	26.9	15.7	11.2	73.1	100.0	691
Province 2	21.7	2.6	21.8	9.3	12.5	78.2	100.0	795
Province 3	30.9	8.9	31.5	22.1	10.0	67.9	100.0	1,009
Province 4	24.6	2.9	24.6	16.0	8.6	75.4	100.0	376
Province 5	22.0	2.4	22.0	13.3	8.8	78.0	100.0	658
Province 6	29.0	9.0	29.0	22.0	7.0	71.0	100.0	203
Province 7	39.5	7.5	40.2	23.9	16.2	59.8	100.0	330
Education								
No education	37.8	5.3	38.1	28.5	9.6	61.9	100.0	391
Primary	36.4	5.5	36.7	27.9	8.8	63.3	100.0	789
Some secondary	26.7	4.6	27.0	15.3	12.2	72.5	100.0	1,386
SLC and above	19.3	5.5	19.6	8.9	10.7	80.4	100.0	1,497
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	34.0	5.5	34.2	27.2	7.0	65.8	100.0	623
Second	27.9	2.3	28.2	14.9	13.4	71.8	100.0	706
Middle	27.3	5.4	27.4	16.5	10.9	72.6	100.0	758
Fourth	27.2	5.4	27.6	15.6	12.7	71.7	100.0	982
Highest	21.3	6.6	21.6	12.4	9.2	78.4	100.0	994
Total	26.9	5.1	27.2	16.6	10.7	72.6	100.0	4,063

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

³ Includes pipes, cigars, sulpha, chilam, 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 2016

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹					Total	Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily ¹
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25		
Age							
15-19	55.5	31.5	5.3	6.3	1.3	100.0	52
20-24	51.4	20.3	14.2	12.6	1.5	100.0	101
25-29	54.8	25.2	6.3	13.7	0.0	100.0	98
30-34	39.1	27.5	24.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	93
35-39	40.1	27.0	10.1	22.7	0.0	100.0	83
40-44	47.7	23.5	11.5	16.5	0.9	100.0	86
45-49	31.5	32.0	20.8	13.0	2.7	100.0	120
Residence							
Urban	45.0	29.5	13.8	11.2	0.5	100.0	434
Rural	44.0	20.1	14.9	19.0	2.0	100.0	199
Ecological zone							
Mountain	24.8	28.2	23.9	21.4	1.8	100.0	57
Hill	32.8	27.5	20.9	18.0	0.8	100.0	296
Terai	61.4	25.2	4.9	7.4	1.0	100.0	280
Development region							
Eastern	57.3	24.5	10.9	6.0	1.2	100.0	122
Central	36.0	27.7	17.2	17.8	1.3	100.0	252
Western	48.2	34.2	10.0	6.9	0.7	100.0	102
Mid-western	47.5	27.9	11.1	13.6	0.0	100.0	83
Far-western	45.6	13.7	18.2	21.5	1.0	100.0	73
Province							
Province 1	53.0	26.6	12.9	6.1	1.4	100.0	104
Province 2	63.4	20.5	3.2	10.9	2.0	100.0	66
Province 3	31.3	28.7	20.2	18.9	1.0	100.0	205
Province 4	44.5	33.7	12.2	8.4	1.2	100.0	59
Province 5	56.0	31.6	5.9	6.4	0.0	100.0	86
Province 6	35.5	27.4	17.7	19.4	0.0	100.0	40
Province 7	45.6	13.7	18.2	21.5	1.0	100.0	73
Education							
No education	47.4	24.0	10.2	16.1	2.3	100.0	107
Primary	41.9	23.6	14.3	18.8	1.4	100.0	209
Some secondary	42.2	26.4	17.6	13.5	0.4	100.0	191
SLC and above	50.9	33.8	12.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	127
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	38.2	21.2	19.2	18.3	3.1	100.0	159
Second	53.5	24.7	10.3	10.2	1.2	100.0	103
Middle	52.5	24.5	13.1	9.9	0.0	100.0	119
Fourth	46.0	28.9	9.3	15.8	0.0	100.0	133
Highest	36.4	34.9	17.1	11.6	0.0	100.0	119
Total	44.7	26.6	14.1	13.6	1.0	100.0	633

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 2016

	Women	Men
Tobacco product		
Snuff, by mouth	0.7	2.5
Snuff, by nose	0.0	0.2
Chewing tobacco	2.5	28.9
Betel quid with tobacco	0.1	21.9
Other type of smokeless tobacco	0.0	1.6
Any type of smokeless tobacco ¹	3.3	40.1
Any type of tobacco ²	8.4	52.3
Number	12,862	4,063

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, and betel quid with tobacco

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

Table 3.14.1 Knowledge concerning tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, the percentage who know about common symptoms of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing, and the percentage who would not keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among all respondents:		Among respondents who have heard of TB:					
	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of women	Percentage who report coughing for more than 2 weeks as common symptom	Percentage who report chest pain as common symptom	Percentage who report hemoptysis as common symptom	Percentage who report that TB is spread through coughing or sneezing	Percentage who report that they would not want to keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB	Number of women
Age								
15-19	96.0	2,598	54.0	12.5	44.1	47.8	84.3	2,495
20-24	96.8	2,251	60.0	13.8	50.7	56.6	89.4	2,180
25-29	95.7	2,135	64.2	14.9	52.4	56.7	90.7	2,043
30-34	96.3	1,806	67.1	17.6	50.3	60.0	91.0	1,739
35-39	95.0	1,572	66.2	17.2	52.0	60.7	91.7	1,493
40-44	94.2	1,388	61.9	17.6	49.7	56.3	91.6	1,307
45-49	92.5	1,113	60.9	18.8	48.5	54.8	91.5	1,029
Marital status								
Never married	97.4	2,669	58.8	13.3	48.3	53.2	85.8	2,601
Married or living together	95.1	9,875	62.2	16.1	49.8	56.5	90.5	9,388
Divorced/separated/ widowed	93.1	318	63.0	15.0	49.2	49.3	91.1	297
Residence								
Urban	96.6	8,072	63.0	15.0	50.6	57.3	89.8	7,795
Rural	93.8	4,790	59.0	16.4	47.6	52.7	89.0	4,490
Ecological zone								
Mountain	92.7	775	62.4	17.5	44.2	52.9	89.6	718
Hill	96.4	5,556	60.8	15.7	50.8	54.5	87.7	5,356
Terai	95.1	6,531	62.1	15.1	48.9	56.9	91.0	6,212
Development region								
Eastern	94.8	2,900	62.9	12.9	44.8	55.2	93.7	2,748
Central	95.5	4,569	60.9	18.5	50.3	56.5	90.5	4,364
Western	97.6	2,597	62.4	13.5	50.8	54.6	87.9	2,535
Mid-western	95.0	1,650	59.4	16.5	51.6	56.8	83.5	1,568
Far-western	93.5	1,145	61.2	13.0	51.6	53.7	87.2	1,071
Province								
Province 1	95.4	2,173	61.7	12.7	45.2	54.5	92.7	2,074
Province 2	93.1	2,563	61.9	19.6	47.9	58.1	94.2	2,386
Province 3	97.1	2,732	61.5	16.3	50.8	55.2	88.8	2,652
Province 4	96.9	1,249	58.6	12.2	47.7	50.3	87.3	1,210
Province 5	97.9	2,274	64.3	14.0	51.4	57.2	87.1	2,227
Province 6	91.9	724	56.3	21.5	56.4	58.9	81.3	666
Province 7	93.5	1,145	61.2	13.0	51.6	53.7	87.2	1,071
Education								
No education	91.3	4,281	54.4	15.6	44.4	48.4	90.7	3,908
Primary	94.5	2,150	58.1	15.5	46.5	48.2	89.8	2,031
Some secondary	97.9	3,291	60.5	13.7	47.5	56.1	87.4	3,221
SLC and above	99.5	3,140	73.7	17.2	59.8	68.9	90.0	3,125
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	91.7	2,176	52.2	16.7	45.5	45.0	85.7	1,995
Second	95.1	2,525	58.9	13.5	47.7	51.6	90.8	2,402
Middle	94.6	2,595	59.6	14.2	48.5	53.6	91.9	2,454
Fourth	96.6	2,765	61.6	16.0	49.5	56.8	89.8	2,672
Highest	98.6	2,801	72.1	17.1	54.7	67.5	88.7	2,762
Total	95.5	12,862	61.5	15.5	49.5	55.6	89.5	12,285

Table 3.14.2 Knowledge concerning tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, the percentage who know about common symptoms of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing, and the percentage who would not keep it a secret if a family member is diagnosed with TB, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among all respondents:		Among respondents who have heard of TB:					Number of men
	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of men	Percentage who report coughing for more than 2 weeks as common symptom	Percentage who report chest pain as common symptom	Percentage who report hemoptysis as common symptom	Percentage who report that TB is spread through coughing or 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	97.7	931	56.6	17.3	47.2	55.2	81.5	909
20-24	97.6	649	61.1	21.1	55.2	64.8	84.3	633
25-29	98.5	525	65.8	21.8	60.4	69.5	86.8	517
30-34	99.7	535	68.3	21.0	62.4	69.4	90.5	533
35-39	97.4	544	69.1	21.9	60.8	76.5	90.6	530
40-44	98.7	463	75.0	24.0	63.0	75.1	91.3	457
45-49	98.1	415	68.6	22.1	58.9	69.3	91.6	407
Marital status								
Never married	98.1	1,355	59.3	18.4	51.5	59.7	83.6	1,330
Married or living together	98.3	2,675	68.1	22.2	60.0	71.0	89.0	2,629
Divorced/separated/ widowed	(89.3)	33	(53.5)	(3.1)	(39.7)	(43.2)	(95.8)	29
Residence								
Urban	98.1	2,647	63.3	22.0	56.9	66.4	86.9	2,598
Rural	98.2	1,416	68.3	18.7	57.3	68.3	87.9	1,390
Ecological zone								
Mountain	97.2	252	54.0	16.6	46.2	53.3	84.2	245
Hill	98.1	1,791	56.8	17.2	51.1	59.8	87.7	1,757
Terai	98.3	2,019	73.8	24.5	63.6	75.1	87.1	1,986
Development region								
Eastern	97.7	892	61.4	18.4	46.7	61.8	88.6	871
Central	98.2	1,604	66.2	25.9	62.0	68.8	88.0	1,575
Western	99.1	785	68.9	16.1	60.5	67.5	88.8	778
Mid-western	97.6	453	56.5	18.7	54.6	64.0	81.9	442
Far-western	97.4	330	72.0	17.3	55.6	75.6	83.3	321
Province								
Province 1	98.3	691	58.7	18.7	45.6	59.5	89.7	679
Province 2	97.7	795	78.3	30.6	67.5	78.5	87.4	777
Province 3	98.2	1,009	57.5	20.5	55.4	61.4	87.8	990
Province 4	99.1	376	57.4	17.1	46.6	55.8	84.9	373
Province 5	98.7	658	72.5	15.9	67.2	75.7	87.7	650
Province 6	97.1	203	51.1	20.7	51.6	54.5	84.3	197
Province 7	97.4	330	72.0	17.3	55.6	75.6	83.3	321
Education								
No education	95.5	391	66.5	17.3	56.6	63.8	85.2	373
Primary	96.3	789	59.2	20.5	52.0	58.6	85.5	760
Some secondary	98.8	1,386	59.5	18.0	52.4	63.9	84.9	1,369
SLC and above	99.2	1,497	72.8	24.5	64.0	75.0	90.8	1,485
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	95.7	623	50.1	14.5	40.6	48.4	86.8	597
Second	97.5	706	63.2	19.2	54.4	65.1	86.1	688
Middle	98.1	758	68.8	24.0	62.3	72.6	85.6	744
Fourth	98.9	982	69.4	21.8	61.7	71.8	87.8	971
Highest	99.5	994	68.4	22.4	60.2	70.8	88.9	989
Total	98.2	4,063	65.1	20.8	57.0	67.0	87.2	3,988

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

Table 3.15 Preferred source of treatment for TB

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by preferred source of treatment for TB, Nepal DHS 2016

	Women	Men
Government sector	85.3	92.0
Government hospital/clinic	73.7	79.6
Primary health care center	4.8	5.9
Health post/sub-health post	26.9	30.2
Primary health care outreach clinic	0.3	0.3
Mobile camp	0.0	0.1
Female community health volunteer	0.1	0.0
Nongovernment (NGO)	0.2	0.8
Family Planning Association of Nepal	0.1	0.5
Marie Stopes	0.0	0.2
Other NGO	0.1	0.2
Private medical sector	26.6	17.2
Private hospital/nursing home	23.8	14.6
Private clinic	3.3	3.8
Pharmacy	0.8	1.5
Other source	0.6	0.7
Shop	0.0	0.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.1
Other	0.5	0.4
Number	12,862	4,063

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Key Findings

- **Age at first marriage:** The median age at first marriage among women and men has increased by 1 year over the past decade. On average, women marry 4 years earlier than men (17.9 years versus 21.7 years).
- **Polygyny:** Four percent of currently married women age 15-49 report that their husband has multiple wives.
- **Sexual initiation:** The median age at first sexual intercourse (20.5 years) is 1 year earlier than the median age at first marriage (21.7 years) among men, while median age at first marriage and first sexual intercourse is the same among women (17.9). The percentage of women age 20-49 who had sexual intercourse by age 18 decreased from 60% in 2006 to 48% in 2016.
- **Recent sexual activity:** Forty-eight percent of women and 61% of men were sexually active in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Differences in men's and women's recent sexual activity are large. For example, among those who have been married less than 5 years, 83% of men were sexually active in the 4 weeks preceding the survey, as compared with 53% of women. Twenty-nine percent of never-married men have had sexual intercourse.

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

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married

Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

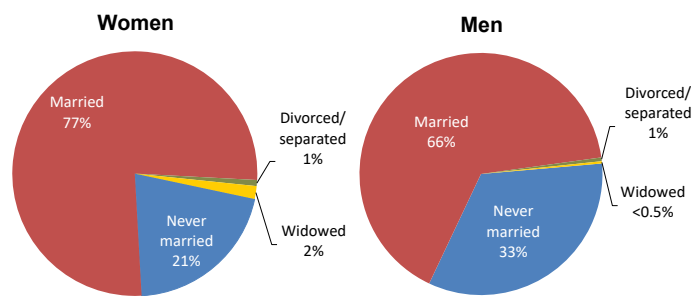
More than three-quarters of women age 15-49 are currently married (77%), as compared with two-thirds of men (66%). One in every three men (33%) and 21% of women have never been married (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**).

Among those less than age 30, women are more likely than men to be currently married. For example, the proportion of young women age 15-19 who are married (27%) is higher than the proportion among men in that age group (6%). Similarly, at age 20-24, 75% of women and 44% of men are married. This is mainly due to the lower age at marriage among women than men. Above age 30, men are more likely to be currently married than women, presumably in part because divorced or widowed men are more likely than divorced or widowed women to remarry (**Table 4.1**).

Trends: The percentage of never-married women age 15-49 increased from 17% in 1996 to 21% in 2016. The proportion of young women age 15-19 who have never been married has also increased (from 56% to 73%), indicating a trend toward later marriage among women in the country.

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



4.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny

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

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Four percent of currently married women age 15-49 reported that their husband has multiple wives (**Table 4.2.1**). Less than 2% of currently married men reported that they have more than one wife (**Table 4.2.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 30 and older are more likely to report one or more co-wives than those less than age 30 (**Table 4.2.1**). Similarly, higher proportions of men age 30 or above than men below age 30 have multiple wives (**Table 4.2.2**).
- Women from the mountain (6%) and hill (5%) ecological zones are slightly more likely to have one or more co-wives than women from the terai zone (3%) (**Table 4.2.1**).
- Province 7 (6%), Province 6 (5%), and Province 1 (5%) have slightly higher proportions of women with one or more co-wives than other provinces.
- The proportion of married women who say they have one or more co-wives decreases with increasing education, from 5% among those with no education to 1% among those with an SLC or higher (**Table 4.2.1**).

4.3 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

The median age at first marriage is 17.9 years among women and 21.7 years among men age 25-49. Thus, women in Nepal marry about 4 years earlier than men (Table 4.3).

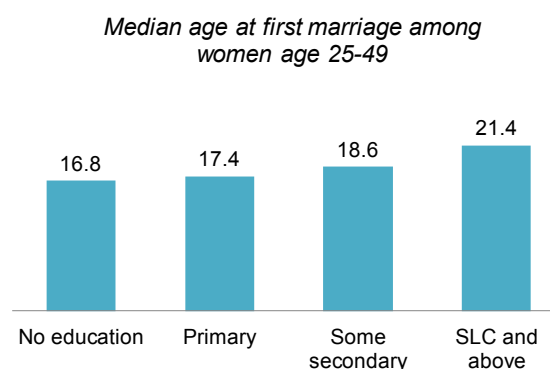
Among women age 25-49, 13% were married by age 15, while only 3% of men married that young. Fifty-two percent of women were married by age 18, as compared with 19% of men. Seventy-one percent of women age 25-49 were married by age 20, far higher than the 38% of men who were married by that age.

There is evidence of a trend away from very early marriage among women. For example, the proportion of women who were married by age 15 was 16% among those age 45-49 but only 4% among those age 15-19. The proportion of women age 15-19 who were married by age 15 declined by 10 percentage points from 1996 (14%) to 2016 (4%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women and men tend to marry about 1 year later than rural women and men (Table 4.4).
- Women in Province 1 and Province 3 marry about 3 years later than women in Province 2 and 2 years later than women in Province 5, Province 6, and Province 7. Similarly, men in Province 1 and Province 3 marry about 3 years later than men in Province 6 and Province 7, 2 years later than men in Province 2 and Province 5, and 1 year later than men in Province 4.
- There is a clear positive association between median age at marriage and level of education among both women and men. Women with an SLC or higher marry almost 5 years later than women with no education (Figure 4.2). Among men, those with an SLC or higher marry about 4 years later than those with no education.
- Women from the highest wealth quintile marry 2 years later than those from the lowest quintile, whereas men the highest quintile marry 4 years later than those from the lowest quintile. The relationship between median age at marriage and wealth quintile is stronger and more uniform among men than women.

Figure 4.2 Women's median age at first marriage by education



4.4 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 is 17.9 years among women and 20.5 years among men age 25-49. On average, women initiate sexual intercourse almost 3 years earlier than men, mainly because women marry earlier than men (Table 4.5).

The median age at first sexual intercourse is 1 year earlier than the median age at first marriage among men, while the median ages at first marriage and first sexual intercourse are the same among women (Figure 4.3). This implies that men tend to have sexual intercourse before marriage, but women in general initiate sexual intercourse with their first marriage.

Eleven percent of women age 25-49 had initiated sexual intercourse by age 15, while more than half (51%) had their first sexual intercourse by age 18 and 71% by age 20. These large proportions indicate a high chance of early pregnancy.

Among adolescents and youth (age 15-24), a larger majority of men (58%) than women (50%) have not had sexual intercourse. This is another indication that sexual intercourse begins at an earlier age among women than men.

Trends: Both the median age at first marriage and the median age at first intercourse among women age 25-49 have increased by 1 year since 2006, from 17.0 years to 17.9 years. The median age at first marriage among men has increased by almost 2 years, from 20.2 years to 21.7 years, while the median age at first sexual intercourse has increased by 1 year, from 19.6 years to 20.5 years.

The percentage of women age 20-49 who had initiated sexual intercourse by age 18 decreased from 60% in 2006 to 48% in 2016. The percentage among men age 20-49 also decreased slightly, from 30% to 25% (Figure 4.4).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Similar to the pattern for age at first marriage, urban women and men tend to initiate sexual intercourse about 1 year later than rural women and men (Table 4.6).
- Women and men in Province 1 and Province 3 initiate sexual intercourse comparatively later than women and men in other provinces.
- The median age at first sexual intercourse is 16.9 years among women with no education, almost 5 years earlier than among women with an SLC or higher (21.4 years). Similarly, the median age at first sexual intercourse among men with no education is 19.3 years, approximately 3 years earlier than among men with an SLC or higher (22.5 years).
- Men and women from the highest wealth quintile have their first sexual intercourse about 2 years later than those from the lowest quintile.

4.5 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Forty-eight percent of women age 15-49 had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks preceding the survey; 18% had sexual intercourse within the 12 months preceding the survey but not in the 1 month preceding the survey, and 21% had never had sexual intercourse (Table 4.7.1). Sixty-one percent of men were sexually active in the 4 weeks before the survey, 11% had been sexually active in the past year but not in the 4 weeks preceding the survey, and 24% had never had sexual intercourse (Table 4.7.2).

Figure 4.3 Median age at first sex and first marriage

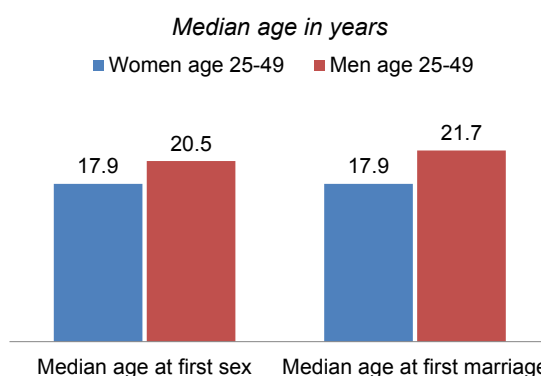
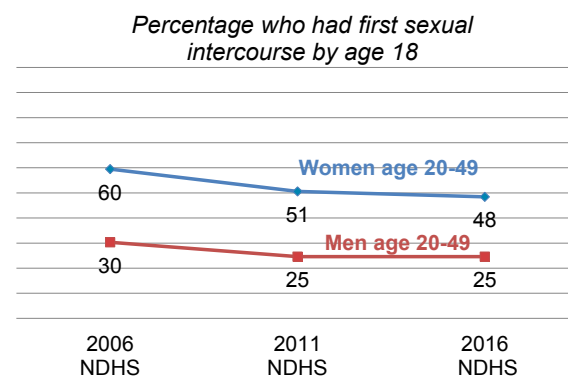


Figure 4.4 Trends in early sexual intercourse



Twenty-nine percent of never-married men have had sexual intercourse in their lifetime. Among these men, 7% had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks and 12% had intercourse within the past year but not in the 4 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 4.7.2**).

Trends: The proportion of currently married women age 15-49 who reported having sexual intercourse within the 4 weeks preceding the survey decreased from 71% in 2001 to 62% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Nearly two-fifths (38%) of currently married women did not have sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks before the survey (**Table 4.7.1**).
- Among women, marital duration is positively associated with sexual activity in the past 4 weeks (**Table 4.7.1**). Interestingly, marital duration is not associated with recent sexual activity among men (**Table 4.7.2**).
- Women who have been married for less than 5 years (53%) and those who have been married 5-9 years (57%) were less likely to be sexually active in the 4 weeks before the survey than those who have been married for longer periods (**Table 4.7.1**). This could be the result of husbands being absent due to migration for work.
- Recent sexual activity is less common among women in Province 4 than women in other provinces (**Table 4.7.1**).
- There is a negative association between recent sexual activity and level of education. Sixty percent of women and 84% of men with no education had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks before the survey, as compared with 38% of women and 53% of men with an SLC or higher.

LIST OF TABLES

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

- **Table 4.1** **Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2.1** **Number of women's co-wives**
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- **Table 4.3** **Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.4** **Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
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- **Table 4.6** **Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7.1** **Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.7.2** **Recent sexual activity: Men**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Nepal DHS 2016

Age	Marital status					Total	Percentage of respondents currently in a union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
WOMEN								
15-19	72.5	27.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	27.1	2,598
20-24	24.4	74.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	74.8	2,251
25-29	6.9	91.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	100.0	91.7	2,135
30-34	2.4	95.5	0.3	0.6	1.1	100.0	95.5	1,806
35-39	0.8	96.1	0.1	0.5	2.6	100.0	96.1	1,572
40-44	1.3	92.4	0.1	1.5	4.7	100.0	92.4	1,388
45-49	1.3	90.8	0.3	1.1	6.5	100.0	90.8	1,113
Total 15-49	20.8	76.8	0.2	0.6	1.7	100.0	76.8	12,862
MEN								
15-19	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.4	931
20-24	54.6	43.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	43.8	649
25-29	19.4	80.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	80.5	525
30-34	3.1	95.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	95.9	535
35-39	1.9	97.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	97.0	544
40-44	0.2	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.4	463
45-49	0.0	98.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	100.0	98.1	415
Total 15-49	33.4	65.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	65.8	4,063

Table 4.2.1 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 2016

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	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	704
20-24	97.9	1.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	2.0	1,684
25-29	97.1	2.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	2.6	1,957
30-34	95.9	3.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	4.0	1,726
35-39	94.1	5.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	5.6	1,510
40-44	91.6	7.4	0.6	0.5	100.0	7.9	1,283
45-49	94.9	4.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	4.8	1,011
Residence							
Urban	95.3	4.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	4.4	6,031
Rural	96.4	3.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	3.4	3,844
Ecological zone							
Mountain	94.1	5.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	5.9	576
Hill	95.2	4.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	4.6	4,150
Terai	96.4	3.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	3.4	5,148
Development region							
Eastern	95.0	4.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	4.9	2,256
Central	96.3	3.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	3.4	3,486
Western	96.9	2.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	3.1	1,988
Mid-western	94.9	4.6	0.2	0.4	100.0	4.8	1,298
Far-western	94.0	5.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	5.8	846
Province							
Province 1	94.6	5.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	5.2	1,655
Province 2	97.2	2.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.6	2,168
Province 3	95.3	4.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	4.4	1,920
Province 4	96.5	3.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	3.3	950
Province 5	96.2	3.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	3.6	1,749
Province 6	95.0	4.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	4.9	586
Province 7	94.0	5.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	5.8	846
Education							
No education	94.6	4.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	5.2	3,984
Primary	94.8	4.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	5.0	1,853
Some secondary	96.5	3.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	3.4	2,177
SLC and above	98.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	1.4	1,861
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	94.3	5.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	5.6	1,687
Second	94.9	4.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	4.9	1,946
Middle	97.1	2.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	2.6	2,088
Fourth	95.8	3.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	3.9	2,107
Highest	96.3	3.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	3.5	2,047
Total	95.7	3.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	4.0	9,875

¹ Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15-19	100.0	0.0	100.0	60
20-24	100.0	0.0	100.0	284
25-29	99.8	0.2	100.0	423
30-34	98.8	1.2	100.0	513
35-39	97.1	2.9	100.0	528
40-44	98.3	1.7	100.0	461
45-49	97.5	2.5	100.0	407
Residence				
Urban	98.5	1.5	100.0	1,693
Rural	98.4	1.6	100.0	982
Ecological zone				
Mountain	99.1	0.9	100.0	169
Hill	98.0	2.0	100.0	1,137
Terai	98.9	1.1	100.0	1,369
Development region				
Eastern	98.3	1.7	100.0	604
Central	98.6	1.4	100.0	1,039
Western	99.2	0.8	100.0	481
Mid-western	98.0	2.0	100.0	331
Far-western	97.7	2.3	100.0	220
Province				
Province 1	98.4	1.6	100.0	460
Province 2	99.1	0.9	100.0	557
Province 3	98.0	2.0	100.0	627
Province 4	99.3	0.7	100.0	228
Province 5	98.5	1.5	100.0	440
Province 6	98.5	1.5	100.0	144
Province 7	97.7	2.3	100.0	220
Education				
No education	99.3	0.7	100.0	360
Primary	99.1	0.9	100.0	647
Some secondary	97.1	2.9	100.0	823
SLC and above	99.1	0.9	100.0	845
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	99.1	0.9	100.0	432
Second	97.7	2.3	100.0	489
Middle	99.1	0.9	100.0	524
Fourth	97.5	2.5	100.0	617
Highest	99.2	0.8	100.0	613
Total	98.5	1.5	100.0	2,675

Table 4.3 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, according to current age, Nepal DHS 2016

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	4.1	na	na	na	na	72.5	2,598	a
20-24	7.0	39.5	59.2	na	na	24.4	2,251	19.0
25-29	11.2	44.8	63.2	76.8	88.8	6.9	2,135	18.5
30-34	12.5	52.0	71.2	82.8	92.2	2.4	1,806	17.8
35-39	13.8	56.6	74.8	87.4	95.0	0.8	1,572	17.4
40-44	13.0	53.8	74.7	86.6	93.1	1.3	1,388	17.7
45-49	15.6	55.3	75.1	86.7	94.9	1.3	1,113	17.5
20-49	11.6	49.1	68.3	na	na	7.6	10,264	18.1
25-49	12.9	51.8	70.9	83.3	92.3	2.9	8,013	17.9
MEN								
15-19	0.3	na	na	na	na	93.6	931	a
20-24	1.2	10.3	22.7	na	na	54.6	649	a
25-29	2.7	13.3	28.7	43.2	65.8	19.4	525	23.0
30-34	2.7	19.8	38.7	51.7	72.5	3.1	535	21.7
35-39	3.4	22.8	43.6	58.6	75.9	1.9	544	20.7
40-44	3.2	21.3	40.3	56.9	76.4	0.2	463	21.3
45-49	2.7	18.6	35.8	52.7	73.2	0.0	415	21.7
20-49	2.6	17.3	34.4	na	na	15.5	3,132	a
25-49	2.9	19.2	37.5	52.6	72.7	5.2	2,483	21.7

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 4.4 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, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age 25-49
	20-49	25-49	
Residence			
Urban	18.6	18.3	22.2
Rural	17.4	17.2	20.8
Ecological zone			
Mountain	18.2	18.1	21.2
Hill	18.9	18.7	22.3
Terai	17.5	17.2	21.2
Development region			
Eastern	18.6	18.4	22.2
Central	17.9	17.7	22.3
Western	18.3	18.0	21.9
Mid-western	17.8	17.6	19.9
Far-western	17.7	17.3	20.3
Province			
Province 1	19.5	19.4	22.7
Province 2	16.5	16.3	20.6
Province 3	19.7	19.4	23.2
Province 4	18.6	18.4	22.0
Province 5	18.1	17.7	21.0
Province 6	17.4	17.3	20.0
Province 7	17.7	17.3	20.3
Education			
No education	16.8	16.8	20.0
Primary	17.3	17.4	20.3
Some secondary	18.5	18.6	20.8
SLC and above	a	21.4	24.4
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	17.7	17.5	20.4
Second	17.6	17.4	20.7
Middle	17.4	17.1	20.8
Fourth	18.1	17.8	21.4
Highest	19.8	19.5	24.1
Total	18.1	17.9	21.7

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

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 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, according to current age, Nepal DHS 2016

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15-19	3.7	na	na	na	na	72.3	2,598	a
20-24	6.7	38.4	59.4	na	na	24.2	2,251	19.0
25-29	9.9	44.3	63.4	76.7	88.4	7.0	2,135	18.5
30-34	11.3	51.2	70.4	82.7	91.2	2.3	1,806	17.9
35-39	11.8	56.3	75.2	87.3	95.1	0.8	1,572	17.5
40-44	12.1	53.6	75.7	87.2	93.6	1.1	1,388	17.8
45-49	13.1	53.8	73.8	85.6	93.6	1.3	1,113	17.7
20-49	10.4	48.4	68.4	na	na	7.5	10,264	18.1
25-49	11.4	51.2	70.9	83.2	92.0	2.9	8,013	17.9
15-24	5.1	na	na	na	na	50.0	4,849	a
MEN								
15-19	3.1	na	na	na	na	76.2	931	a
20-24	2.7	26.8	46.8	na	na	31.5	649	a
25-29	4.6	23.4	43.7	59.4	79.8	7.8	525	20.8
30-34	3.9	21.5	44.4	62.2	81.9	1.1	535	20.5
35-39	3.1	25.7	49.6	66.3	82.5	0.6	544	20.0
40-44	2.8	25.3	45.8	63.9	81.0	0.2	463	20.5
45-49	3.5	24.1	42.5	60.6	78.3	0.2	415	21.0
20-49	3.4	24.6	45.6	na	na	8.2	3,132	a
25-49	3.6	24.0	45.3	62.6	80.8	2.1	2,483	20.5
15-24	3.0	na	na	na	na	57.8	1,580	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 4.6 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, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women age		Men age 25-49
	20-49	25-49	
Residence			
Urban	18.6	18.3	20.9
Rural	17.5	17.3	20.1
Ecological zone			
Mountain	18.1	18.0	19.4
Hill	18.9	18.7	21.0
Terai	17.6	17.3	20.3
Development region			
Eastern	18.7	18.5	21.2
Central	18.0	17.8	21.0
Western	18.3	18.0	20.6
Mid-western	17.8	17.6	19.1
Far-western	17.7	17.4	19.0
Province			
Province 1	19.5	19.3	21.6
Province 2	16.6	16.5	20.0
Province 3	19.6	19.3	21.6
Province 4	18.7	18.4	20.4
Province 5	18.0	17.7	19.9
Province 6	17.5	17.3	19.2
Province 7	17.7	17.4	19.0
Education			
No education	16.9	16.9	19.3
Primary	17.3	17.4	19.6
Some secondary	18.5	18.6	19.8
SLC and above	a	21.4	22.5
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	17.7	17.6	19.7
Second	17.7	17.4	19.8
Middle	17.5	17.3	19.9
Fourth	18.1	17.8	20.6
Highest	19.8	19.5	22.3
Total	18.1	17.9	20.5

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

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse			Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years			
Age						
15-19	15.3	9.2	3.1	72.3	100.0	2,598
20-24	39.7	22.9	13.2	24.2	100.0	2,251
25-29	52.3	24.2	16.6	7.0	100.0	2,135
30-34	58.9	22.1	16.7	2.3	100.0	1,806
35-39	66.7	16.7	15.8	0.8	100.0	1,572
40-44	66.5	15.4	17.0	1.1	100.0	1,388
45-49	64.8	18.4	15.5	1.3	100.0	1,113
Marital status						
Never married	0.1	0.3	0.5	99.2	100.0	2,669
Married or living together	62.4	23.5	14.1	0.0	100.0	9,875
Divorced/separated/ widowed	0.5	9.1	89.1	1.3	100.0	318
Marital duration²						
0-4 years	53.3	32.8	13.8	0.1	100.0	2,022
5-9 years	56.7	25.7	17.5	0.0	100.0	1,745
10-14 years	61.1	23.0	15.9	0.0	100.0	1,578
15-19 years	67.0	17.3	15.8	0.0	100.0	1,496
20-24 years	70.0	17.4	12.5	0.0	100.0	1,307
25+ years	70.3	20.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	1,396
Married more than once	69.6	21.4	9.0	0.0	100.0	331
Residence						
Urban	47.9	16.8	12.7	22.7	100.0	8,072
Rural	48.0	20.9	13.9	17.2	100.0	4,790
Ecological zone						
Mountain	50.0	16.8	11.0	22.2	100.0	775
Hill	46.6	17.7	13.5	22.2	100.0	5,556
Terai	48.8	19.0	13.1	19.1	100.0	6,531
Development region						
Eastern	48.4	16.5	15.0	20.0	100.0	2,900
Central	49.4	17.3	12.2	21.1	100.0	4,569
Western	44.2	19.8	15.5	20.5	100.0	2,597
Mid-western	48.9	20.4	11.6	19.0	100.0	1,650
Far-western	47.6	20.3	9.3	22.8	100.0	1,145
Province						
Province 1	48.3	15.9	14.5	21.3	100.0	2,173
Province 2	49.7	21.9	14.5	14.0	100.0	2,563
Province 3	49.0	13.3	11.1	26.5	100.0	2,732
Province 4	42.4	20.1	16.5	21.0	100.0	1,249
Province 5	46.2	19.3	13.9	20.5	100.0	2,274
Province 6	51.5	22.1	9.9	16.5	100.0	724
Province 7	47.6	20.3	9.3	22.8	100.0	1,145
Education						
No education	60.4	20.0	16.9	2.7	100.0	4,281
Primary	52.5	20.2	16.8	10.5	100.0	2,150
Some secondary	38.4	17.8	11.5	32.3	100.0	3,291
SLC and above	37.7	15.1	7.4	39.7	100.0	3,140
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	46.9	19.4	14.7	19.1	100.0	2,176
Second	47.0	19.5	13.7	19.8	100.0	2,525
Middle	47.4	20.7	14.3	17.5	100.0	2,595
Fourth	47.2	17.7	14.0	21.1	100.0	2,765
Highest	50.8	14.7	9.6	25.0	100.0	2,801
Total	47.9	18.3	13.2	20.6	100.0	12,862

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

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Total	Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years	Never had sexual intercourse		
Age						
15-19	9.8	9.0	5.0	76.2	100.0	931
20-24	43.0	17.4	8.1	31.5	100.0	649
25-29	73.8	12.7	5.7	7.8	100.0	525
30-34	84.6	12.3	2.0	1.1	100.0	535
35-39	85.5	8.6	5.3	0.6	100.0	544
40-44	92.3	6.6	0.9	0.2	100.0	463
45-49	84.9	10.7	4.2	0.2	100.0	415
Marital status						
Never married	6.9	12.4	9.5	71.2	100.0	1,355
Married or living together	88.0	10.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	2,675
Divorced/separated/widowed	(23.8)	(18.6)	(57.6)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Marital duration²						
0-4 years	82.9	15.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	548
5-9 years	86.3	12.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	422
10-14 years	91.0	6.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	402
15-19 years	90.0	8.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	435
20-24 years	92.4	6.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	392
25+ years	87.1	11.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	252
Married more than once	88.3	10.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	224
Residence						
Urban	58.8	10.9	4.4	25.9	100.0	2,647
Rural	63.6	11.5	5.2	19.8	100.0	1,416
Ecological zone						
Mountain	61.7	13.8	4.4	20.2	100.0	252
Hill	57.0	11.6	4.9	26.5	100.0	1,791
Terai	63.4	10.3	4.5	21.8	100.0	2,019
Development region						
Eastern	60.1	10.8	4.8	24.2	100.0	892
Central	58.2	11.0	5.1	25.7	100.0	1,604
Western	58.4	13.6	4.8	23.3	100.0	785
Mid-western	70.8	9.4	3.5	16.4	100.0	453
Far-western	62.9	8.9	3.7	24.5	100.0	330
Province						
Province 1	59.4	10.8	5.0	24.8	100.0	691
Province 2	64.8	9.3	4.3	21.5	100.0	795
Province 3	53.9	12.2	5.6	28.3	100.0	1,009
Province 4	54.6	15.4	4.8	25.2	100.0	376
Province 5	66.6	10.4	4.5	18.6	100.0	658
Province 6	66.6	11.2	2.9	19.3	100.0	203
Province 7	62.9	8.9	3.7	24.5	100.0	330
Education						
No education	84.4	10.7	1.5	3.3	100.0	391
Primary	73.0	9.7	6.2	11.1	100.0	789
Some secondary	54.2	10.5	3.6	31.6	100.0	1,386
SLC and above	53.3	12.5	5.7	28.5	100.0	1,497
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	61.6	13.7	5.2	19.5	100.0	623
Second	64.1	8.7	4.5	22.6	100.0	706
Middle	63.9	11.6	3.4	21.0	100.0	758
Fourth	58.0	10.7	5.9	25.5	100.0	982
Highest	57.0	11.1	4.3	27.6	100.0	994
Total 15-49	60.5	11.1	4.7	23.8	100.0	4,063

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

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 2.3 births per woman, a decline from 2.6 children in 2011.
- **Birth interval:** The median interval between births is 36.7 months, with 21% of births occurring less than 24 months after the preceding birth.
- **Postpartum amenorrhea:** The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 6.0 months, while the median duration of abstinence from sexual intercourse is 3.4 months after giving birth.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 20.4 years.
- **Teenage childbearing:** Among women age 15-19, 17% have begun childbearing, the same proportion reported in 2011. Thirteen percent have had a live birth, and 4% are pregnant with their first child.

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 (due to postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

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 birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Nepal is 2.3 children per woman (**Table 5.1**). On average, fertility is higher among women in rural areas than among women in urban areas (2.9 versus 2.0 children). The age specific-fertility rate in the 15-19 age group is 88 births per 1,000 women. The rate peaks among women age 20-24 (172 births per 1,000 women) and declines thereafter, reaching the lowest level among women age 40 and over (**Table 5.1**).

Trends: The TFR has declined markedly in Nepal over time. Between 1996 and 2016, the TFR decreased by 2.3 children (4.6 versus 2.3). The largest decline was observed between 2001 and 2006 (4.1 versus 3.1 children) (**Figure 5.1**).

Results from the 2016 NDHS and previous NDHS surveys show that the fertility rate peaks at age 20-24 and declines steadily thereafter (**Figure 5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR is lower in the hill zone (2.1 children per woman) than in the terai (2.5 children per woman) and mountain (3.0 children per woman) zones (**Table 5.2**).
- By province, the TFR ranges from a low of 1.8 children per woman in Province 3 to a high of 3.0 children per woman in Province 2, a difference of 1.2 children per woman (**Figure 5.3**).
- The number of children per woman declines with increasing education. Women with no education have 3.3 children on average, as compared with 1.8 children among women with an SLC or more (**Figure 5.4**).

On average, women in the lowest wealth quintile have twice as many children as women in the highest quintile (3.2 versus 1.6 children) (**Table 5.2**).

Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

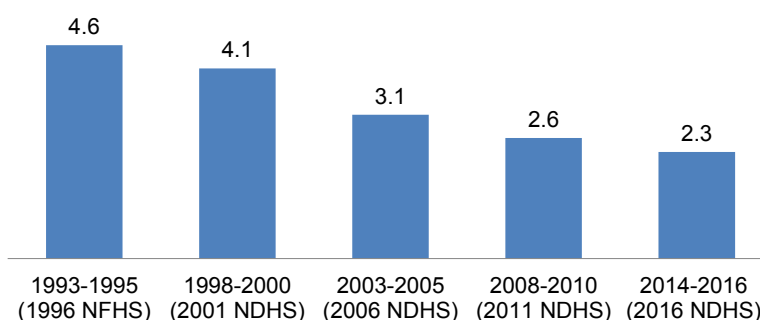


Figure 5.2 Trends in age-specific fertility

Births per 1,000 women

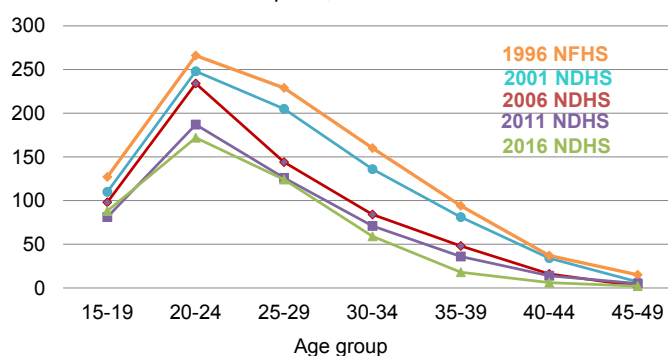


Figure 5.3 Fertility by province

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey

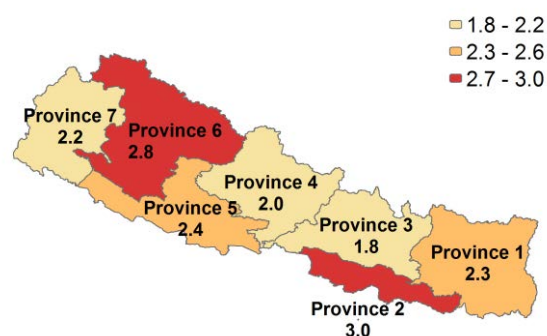
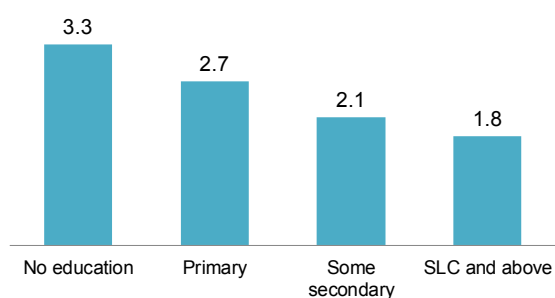


Figure 5.4 Fertility by mother's education

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The 2016 NDHS collected data from women age 15-49 on the number of children ever born and those still living. On average, women age 45-49 have given birth to 4.0 children, of whom 3.6 survived to the time of the survey. Currently married women age 45-49 have given birth to an average of 4.1 children, and 3.7 of these children were alive at the time of the survey (**Table 5.4**).

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

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

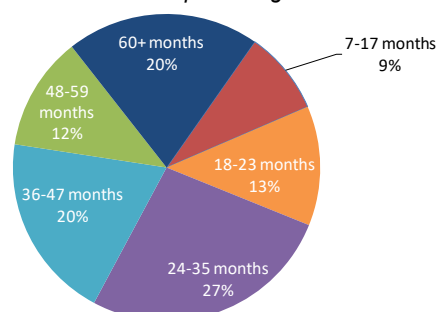
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Short birth intervals (less than 24 months) are associated with increased health risks for both mothers and newborns. The median birth interval in Nepal is 36.7 months (**Table 5.5**). Twenty-one percent of births occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth (**Figure 5.5**).

Trends: Between 2001 and 2011, the median birth interval increased from 31.8 months to 36.2 months. However, the pace of increase was slower between 2011 and 2016 (36.2 months and 36.7 months, respectively). Since decreasing from 24% in 1996 to 21% in 2011, the percentage of children born after a short interval (less than 24 months) has remained constant over the past 5 years (at 21%).

Figure 5.5 Birth intervals

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



Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to older women occur after longer intervals than births to younger women. The median birth interval among women age 40-49 is 37.5 months longer than the interval among women age 15-19 (60.1 months versus 22.6 months).
- The median birth interval is 13.0 months longer if the child from the preceding birth is living than if the child has died (37.4 versus 24.4 months).
- The median birth interval in the hill zone is 8.8 months longer than the interval in the terai zone and 7.0 months longer than the interval in the mountain zone (42.7, 33.9, and 35.7 months, respectively).
- The birth interval among women in Province 4 is 18.3 months longer than the interval among women in Province 2 (48.3 versus 30.0 months).
- The median birth interval among women with an SLC or higher is 7.5 months longer than the interval among women with no education (42.7 versus 35.2 months).
- Births to women in wealthier households occur after longer intervals. The median birth interval in the highest wealth quintile is 11.6 months longer than the interval in the lowest quintile (47.5 versus 35.9 months).

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhea

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the birth of a child 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.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

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

Sample: Women who gave birth 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 births in the 3 years before the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 6.0 months, while the median duration of abstinence from sexual intercourse is 3.4 months after giving birth. Women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth for a median of 7.8 months (**Table 5.6**).

Trends: The median durations of postpartum amenorrhea and insusceptibility have declined steadily since 2001. The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea fell from 11.1 months in 2001 to 6.0 months in 2016, while the median duration of postpartum insusceptibility declined from 11.4 to 7.8 months. In contrast, the median duration of abstinence increased from 2.2 months in 2001 to 3.4 months in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in Province 6 remain amenorrheic longer than women in Province 1 (9.1 months versus 5.3 months). The duration of postpartum abstinence is also longer among women in Province 6 than those in Province 1 (4.4 versus 3.4 months) (**Table 5.7**).
- Women with no education have a longer duration of postpartum amenorrhea than women with an SLC or higher (7.3 months and 5.2 months, respectively) (**Table 5.7**). However, women with no education and women with an SLC or higher have a similar duration of postpartum abstinence (3.1 versus 3.0 months).

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, or if they report being menopausal.

Sample: Women age 30-49

Women who have reached menopause are no longer able to become pregnant. Almost 15% of women age 30-49 are menopausal. The percentage of menopausal women increases with age, from 6% among those age 30-34 to 47% among those age 48-49 (Table 5.8).

5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

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

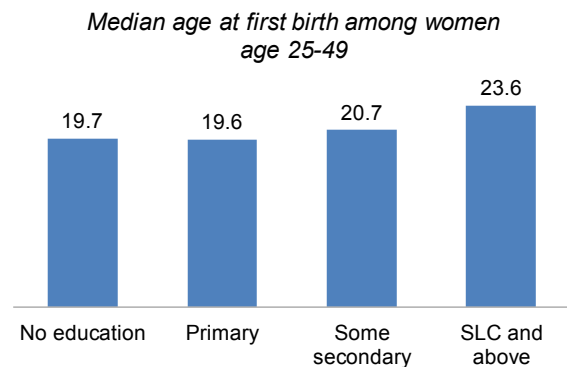
Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 in Nepal is 20.4 years (Table 5.9). Median age at first birth has changed little over the last two decades (19.8 years in 1996 and 20.4 years in 2016).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in Province 1 have their first birth, on average, 2.3 years later than women in Province 2 (21.5 years versus 19.2 years) (Table 5.10).
- The median age at first birth increases from 19.6 years among women with a primary education to 23.6 years among women with an SLC or higher (Figure 5.6).
- There is little difference in median age at first birth by wealth except that women in the highest quintile tend to delay their first birth (21.6 years) (Table 5.10).

Figure 5.6 Median age at first birth by mother's education



5.6 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIORS BEFORE AGE 15

Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.

Sample: Women age 15-19

5.6.1 Teenage Childbearing

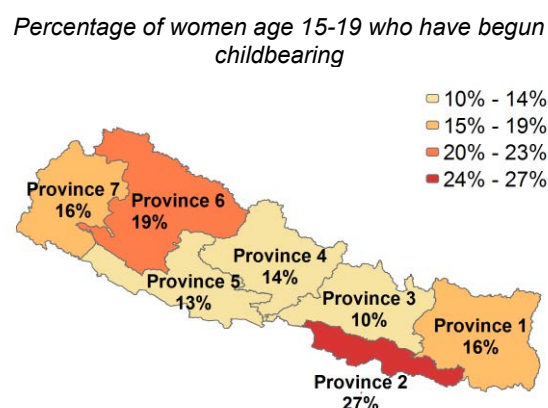
In Nepal, 17% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing; 13% have had a live birth, and 4% are pregnant with their first child (Table 5.11).

Trends: After declining between 2001 (21%) and 2011 (17%), teenage childbearing has remained constant over the past 5 years (17%).

Patterns by background characteristics

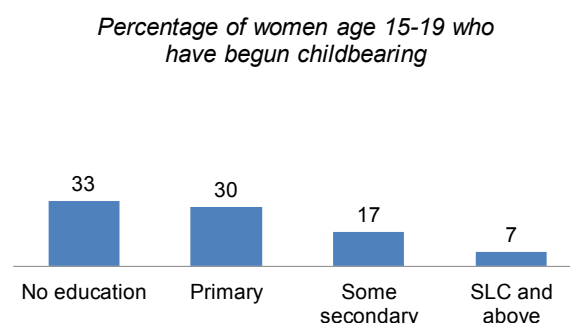
- As expected, teenage childbearing increases with age, from 2% among women age 15 to 36% among women age 19 (Table 5.11).
- Eighteen percent of women age 15-19 in the terai zone have begun childbearing, as compared with 17% of women in the mountain zone and 15% of those in the hill zone (Table 5.11).
- Teenage childbearing is lowest in Province 3 (10%) and highest in Province 2 (27%) (Figure 5.7).

Figure 5.7 Teenage childbearing by province



- Teenage childbearing decreases with increasing education, from 33% among women with no education to 7% among women with an SLC or above (Figure 5.8).
- Teenage women in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to have begun childbearing than women in the highest wealth quintile (20% versus 6%) (Table 5.11).

Figure 5.8 Teenage childbearing by education



5.6.2 Sexual and Reproductive Behaviors before Age 15

Among women and men age 15-19, 4% of women and 3% of men had their first sexual intercourse before age 15. Within this same age group, 4% of women and less than 1% of men were married by the time they reached age 15. This implies that not many young women have their first sexual intercourse before marriage. Less than 1 percent of women age 15-19 gave birth before age 15, and no men in that age group fathered a child before age 15 (Table 5.12).

LIST OF TABLES

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

- Table 5.1 Current fertility
- Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics
- Table 5.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates
- Table 5.4 Children ever born and living
- Table 5.5 Birth intervals
- Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility
- Table 5.7 Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility
- Table 5.8 Menopause
- Table 5.9 Age at first birth
- Table 5.10 Median age at first birth
- Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood
- Table 5.12 Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15

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 2016

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
10-14	[0]	[1]	[1]
15-19	66	125	88
20-24	150	209	172
25-29	112	146	124
30-34	54	67	59
35-39	13	28	18
40-44	4	10	6
45-49	[2]	[2]	[2]
TFR (15-49)	2.0	2.9	2.3
GFR	74	111	88
CBR	20	26	22

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to the interview. Rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-19.

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 2016

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	2.0	3.7	3.4
Rural	2.9	4.9	4.4
Ecological zone			
Mountain	3.0	6.5	4.7
Hill	2.1	3.4	3.5
Terai	2.5	4.5	3.9
Development region			
Eastern	2.4	4.2	3.6
Central	2.4	4.6	3.6
Western	2.2	3.4	3.6
Mid-western	2.5	4.1	4.4
Far-western	2.2	4.1	4.5
Province			
Province 1	2.3	3.8	3.5
Province 2	3.0	6.3	4.3
Province 3	1.8	3.2	3.0
Province 4	2.0	2.6	3.3
Province 5	2.4	3.9	4.0
Province 6	2.8	5.0	4.8
Province 7	2.2	4.1	4.5
Education			
No education	3.3	3.1	4.2
Primary	2.7	4.8	3.2
Some secondary	2.1	4.9	2.7
SLC and above	1.8	4.4	2.2
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.2	4.6	4.9
Second	2.5	4.2	4.1
Middle	2.5	5.0	4.0
Fourth	2.1	4.9	3.4
Highest	1.6	2.3	2.7
Total	2.3	4.2	3.8

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to the interview.

Table 5.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Nepal DHS 2016

Age group	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
10-14	[1]	2	4	4
15-19	89	100	119	125
20-24	184	200	240	268
25-29	127	147	178	208
30-34	61	73	110	[134]
35-39	20	38	[64]	
40-44	8	[19]		
45-49	[2]			

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 5.4 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 2016

Age	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	87.1	10.8	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,598	0.15	0.15
20-24	40.7	35.7	17.7	5.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,251	0.90	0.86
25-29	13.7	25.3	34.2	17.6	6.9	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,135	1.86	1.78
30-34	4.9	13.3	36.8	23.5	12.4	5.2	2.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,806	2.57	2.41
35-39	2.7	6.3	29.4	25.4	17.7	10.7	5.0	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,572	3.17	2.91
40-44	3.2	5.3	24.0	23.4	17.9	12.2	6.9	4.0	1.8	0.8	0.6	100.0	1,388	3.52	3.18
45-49	2.7	3.3	13.7	25.1	19.5	14.6	10.4	5.4	2.6	1.8	0.8	100.0	1,113	4.04	3.57
Total	28.6	16.1	21.7	14.9	8.8	4.9	2.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	12,862	1.98	1.82
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	53.0	39.7	6.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	704	0.56	0.53
20-24	21.3	47.1	23.7	6.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,684	1.19	1.14
25-29	7.2	27.1	36.9	18.9	7.4	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,957	2.01	1.92
30-34	2.3	13.6	37.7	24.2	12.8	5.5	2.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,726	2.65	2.48
35-39	1.9	6.3	29.1	25.8	18.2	10.9	5.0	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,510	3.20	2.95
40-44	2.2	5.2	23.8	23.7	17.9	12.5	7.4	4.0	1.9	0.8	0.6	100.0	1,283	3.59	3.25
45-49	1.2	2.7	14.1	25.1	19.6	15.7	10.5	5.7	2.7	2.0	0.7	100.0	1,011	4.14	3.66
Total	9.9	20.5	27.4	18.8	11.0	6.3	3.3	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	9,875	2.48	2.29

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 2016

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+			
Age									
15-19	37.5	20.8	31.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	60	22.6
20-29	10.4	15.0	30.7	20.3	12.3	11.4	100.0	1,896	33.4
30-39	5.0	8.1	20.1	19.3	12.5	35.0	100.0	982	46.5
40-49	0.3	8.4	14.7	16.4	10.0	50.2	100.0	120	60.1
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	9.7	11.5	25.9	18.1	11.6	23.1	100.0	1,368	37.0
Female	8.1	13.5	27.3	20.9	12.3	18.0	100.0	1,690	36.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	7.5	12.2	27.1	20.1	12.4	20.8	100.0	2,866	37.4
Dead	29.1	19.2	20.9	12.8	5.8	12.2	100.0	193	24.4
Birth order									
2-3	8.9	11.9	25.5	20.1	12.1	21.5	100.0	2,241	38.1
4-6	9.2	14.2	30.3	17.5	12.0	16.8	100.0	721	34.1
7+	4.9	16.7	27.1	24.1	10.1	17.2	100.0	96	36.6
Residence									
Urban	7.5	10.1	23.6	21.9	12.4	24.6	100.0	1,540	40.5
Rural	10.2	15.1	29.8	17.3	11.6	15.9	100.0	1,518	33.5
Ecological zone									
Mountain	7.8	15.1	27.8	21.5	10.2	17.5	100.0	241	35.7
Hill	6.5	8.8	21.4	22.2	14.0	27.1	100.0	1,040	42.7
Terai	10.3	14.5	29.6	17.9	11.1	16.6	100.0	1,777	33.9
Development region									
Eastern	9.5	11.5	25.0	16.5	14.3	23.1	100.0	667	38.6
Central	10.1	15.7	28.0	20.1	8.6	17.5	100.0	1,157	33.6
Western	8.3	8.2	23.6	22.0	14.1	23.7	100.0	529	40.6
Mid-western	6.6	12.3	26.9	19.4	14.1	20.8	100.0	429	39.0
Far-western	6.2	11.1	30.8	21.1	13.3	17.4	100.0	275	36.5
Province									
Province 1	9.4	10.9	22.4	17.3	12.5	27.5	100.0	446	40.8
Province 2	12.0	19.6	32.3	15.8	9.9	10.3	100.0	956	30.0
Province 3	5.6	5.3	19.4	27.1	10.6	32.0	100.0	422	43.7
Province 4	5.5	6.9	18.6	18.3	17.6	33.2	100.0	198	48.3
Province 5	8.2	8.7	24.8	22.2	13.4	22.6	100.0	535	39.9
Province 6	7.8	16.0	31.4	19.8	12.6	12.4	100.0	225	33.5
Province 7	6.2	11.1	30.8	21.1	13.3	17.4	100.0	275	36.5
Education									
No education	9.5	14.5	27.5	19.6	11.4	17.4	100.0	1,427	35.2
Primary	8.1	12.2	29.6	20.1	11.1	18.9	100.0	678	36.0
Some secondary	8.8	11.2	23.9	20.4	13.1	22.6	100.0	552	39.8
SLC and above	7.7	8.4	22.7	17.8	14.0	29.4	100.0	401	42.7
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	7.8	11.9	30.4	21.4	13.6	14.8	100.0	740	35.9
Second	10.2	14.0	23.1	21.3	11.9	19.5	100.0	670	36.9
Middle	10.8	17.8	28.8	14.8	10.3	17.4	100.0	690	32.2
Fourth	8.0	10.9	29.2	18.8	11.4	21.7	100.0	597	36.6
Highest	5.9	4.2	17.3	23.5	13.1	36.1	100.0	360	47.5
Total	8.8	12.6	26.7	19.6	12.0	20.3	100.0	3,058	36.7

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.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births 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 2016

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	
<2	92.6	83.4	95.4	163
2-3	72.0	44.5	81.8	163
4-5	54.8	30.7	67.4	129
6-7	44.0	24.4	51.7	154
8-9	32.2	19.9	45.3	185
10-11	23.5	23.6	38.8	172
12-13	12.6	19.6	30.0	180
14-15	13.8	13.7	26.2	184
16-17	9.9	16.9	26.3	161
18-19	11.2	13.7	22.4	145
20-21	5.6	13.7	17.6	191
22-23	2.2	8.2	10.4	185
24-25	1.0	9.2	10.2	152
26-27	4.1	9.3	11.8	146
28-29	0.4	7.2	7.6	152
30-31	0.9	9.7	10.3	168
32-33	1.7	4.7	6.1	154
34-35	1.5	8.1	9.0	185
Total	20.8	19.8	31.1	2,968
Median	6.0	3.4	7.8	na
Mean	8.0	7.5	11.6	na

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

na = Not applicable

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

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

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility ¹
Mother's age			
15-29	5.8	3.4	7.7
30-49	6.8	3.5	8.6
Residence			
Urban	5.2	3.6	6.8
Rural	7.0	3.2	8.2
Ecological zone			
Mountain	(6.5)	(3.5)	(8.3)
Hill	5.9	3.7	7.5
Terai	5.9	3.2	8.1
Development region			
Eastern	5.5	3.7	7.2
Central	5.3	(2.8)	6.8
Western	6.1	4.1	9.1
Mid-western	7.5	3.7	8.8
Far-western	7.2	3.0	9.2
Province			
Province 1	5.3	3.4	6.3
Province 2	6.9	(3.0)	10.2
Province 3	(4.3)	(3.1)	(5.3)
Province 4	(6.4)	(4.6)	(9.5)
Province 5	5.7	3.6	8.1
Province 6	9.1	4.4	10.2
Province 7	7.2	3.0	9.2
Education			
No education	7.3	3.1	10.1
Primary	6.2	3.1	9.3
Some secondary	5.7	4.0	7.3
SLC and above	5.2	3.0	5.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.7	3.5	9.3
Second	6.1	3.3	7.7
Middle	5.5	3.3	8.9
Fourth	4.9	3.7	6.7
Highest	4.9	3.4	5.4
Total	6.0	3.4	7.8

Note: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, by age, Nepal DHS 2016

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
30-34	5.7	1,806
35-39	10.5	1,572
40-41	14.0	609
42-43	12.6	511
44-45	22.7	551
46-47	28.0	433
48-49	47.3	396
Total	14.5	5,878

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 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Nepal DHS 2016

Current age	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.6	na	na	na	na	87.1	2,598	a
20-24	1.1	16.1	38.6	na	na	40.7	2,251	a
25-29	2.0	19.1	41.6	61.4	78.7	13.7	2,135	20.8
30-34	1.5	22.4	47.9	67.0	83.5	4.9	1,806	20.2
35-39	1.7	24.6	49.5	72.2	89.0	2.7	1,572	20.0
40-44	0.9	19.2	44.4	69.7	85.6	3.2	1,388	20.4
45-49	1.4	19.2	45.0	68.0	87.7	2.7	1,113	20.4
20-49	1.4	19.9	44.0	na	na	13.8	10,264	a
25-49	1.6	20.9	45.6	67.1	84.3	6.2	8,013	20.4

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 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49
Residence	
Urban	20.6
Rural	19.9
Ecological zone	
Mountain	20.6
Hill	20.9
Terai	19.9
Development region	
Eastern	20.8
Central	20.3
Western	20.5
Mid-western	20.0
Far-western	19.8
Province	
Province 1	21.5
Province 2	19.2
Province 3	21.4
Province 4	20.6
Province 5	20.3
Province 6	19.8
Province 7	19.8
Education	
No education	19.7
Primary	19.6
Some secondary	20.7
SLC and above	23.6
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	20.0
Second	20.0
Middle	19.9
Fourth	20.2
Highest	21.6
Total	20.4

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	3.9	2.7	6.6	1,559
15	0.6	0.9	1.5	479
16	2.0	2.4	4.4	570
17	9.2	4.6	13.8	510
18	22.4	5.8	28.1	520
19	30.2	5.2	35.5	520
Residence				
Urban	9.7	3.5	13.2	1,603
Rural	18.0	4.3	22.3	996
Ecological zone				
Mountain	12.3	4.6	16.9	169
Hill	11.4	3.3	14.8	1,095
Terai	14.1	4.1	18.2	1,334
Development region				
Eastern	13.3	3.2	16.5	562
Central	14.5	4.5	19.0	927
Western	9.8	2.8	12.6	510
Mid-western	12.4	4.8	17.3	351
Far-western	12.7	3.4	16.1	249
Province				
Province 1	13.1	2.3	15.5	417
Province 2	21.0	6.4	27.3	554
Province 3	7.4	2.7	10.1	518
Province 4	11.2	2.7	13.9	234
Province 5	10.3	3.0	13.4	464
Province 6	12.1	6.7	18.8	163
Province 7	12.7	3.4	16.1	249
Education				
No education	28.6	4.0	32.6	159
Primary	23.5	6.2	29.7	347
Some secondary	13.1	4.1	17.3	1,271
SLC and above	5.0	2.2	7.2	822
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	14.8	4.7	19.5	504
Second	16.3	3.5	19.8	515
Middle	16.8	5.1	21.8	545
Fourth	11.4	3.7	15.1	584
Highest	4.2	1.8	5.9	452
Total	12.9	3.8	16.7	2,598

Table 5.12 Sexual and reproductive health behaviors before age 15

Among women and men age 15-19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, Nepal DHS 2016

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Give birth/fathered a child before age 15	Number of women/men age 15-19
Women	3.7	4.1	0.6	2,598
Men	3.1	0.3	0.0	931

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** Overall, 10% of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon, 14% want to wait at least 2 years, and 71% want no more children or are sterilized.
- **Limiting childbearing:** The desire to limit childbearing increases with increasing numbers of living children, from 4% among women with no living children to 93% among women with six or more children.
- **Ideal family size:** Overall, the mean ideal number of children is 2.2 among currently married women and 2.3 among currently married men. In general, ideal family size rises with increasing numbers of living children among both women and men.
- **Unwanted births:** Overall, 81% of births were wanted at the time of conception, 12% were mistimed, and 7% were unwanted. The total wanted fertility rate is 1.7 children per woman, while the actual total fertility rate is 2.3 children per woman. The gap between wanted and actual fertility shows that women are having an average of half a child more than they want.

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 may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted at that time, 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 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

Table 6.1 shows that 10% of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon and 14% want to wait 2 or more years, while 71% of women want no more children or have been sterilized. **Table 6.1** also shows that among women with two children, only 4% want to have another child within 2 years and 5% want to have another later (after 2 years), while 88% want no more children or are already sterilized. Eighty-five percent of currently married men with two living children want no more children.

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 (**Figure 6.1**), indicating a shift in preferences toward fewer children.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The desire to limit childbearing rises with increasing numbers of living children, from 4% among married women with no living children to 93% among those with six or more children (**Figure 6.2**).
- There are notable differentials by education. The desire to limit childbearing declines with increasing education among both women and men. For example, 83% of women and 82% of men with no education want no more children, as compared with 55% of women and 61% of men with an SLC or higher (**Table 6.2.1** and **Table 6.2.2**).
- Seventy-four percent of married men in the lowest wealth quintile want no more children, compared with 68% in the highest quintile. However, there is no such difference among women.

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children

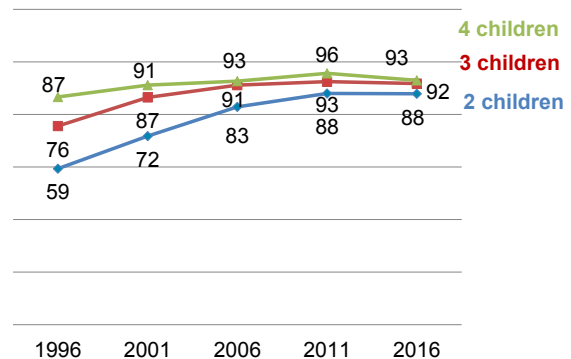
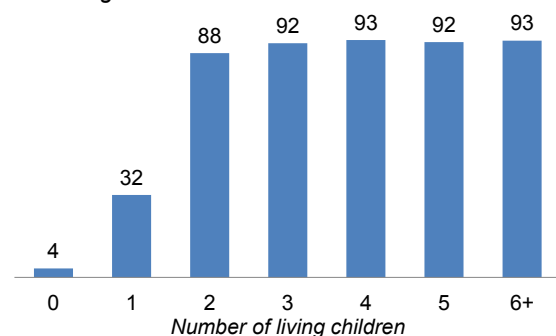


Figure 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more 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 2.1 among women overall and 2.2 among currently married women; among both men overall and currently married men, the ideal number is 2.3 (Table 6.3 and Figure 6.3).

The mean ideal family size for women and men with no children is 1.8 and 2.1, 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 3.1 children ideal. Men’s ideal family size is slightly larger than women’s (Table 6.3).

Trends: Mean ideal family size has not changed in the last 5 years for either women and men overall or currently married women and men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The mean ideal number of children is lower among urban women (2.0) than rural women (2.3) (Table 6.4).
- The mean ideal number of children is highest in Province 2 (2.5 among women and 2.6 among men) and lowest in Province 3 (1.8 among women and 2.0 among men).
- Mean ideal family size decreases with increasing education. Women with no education consider an average of 2.5 children to be ideal, while women with an SLC or higher want 1.8 children. Among men, the corresponding numbers are 2.8 and 2.0.
- Mean ideal family size also decreases with increasing wealth. Women and men in the lowest wealth quintile have an ideal family size of 2.2 and 2.5 children, respectively, as compared with 1.9 and 2.0 children among women and men in the highest quintile.

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size

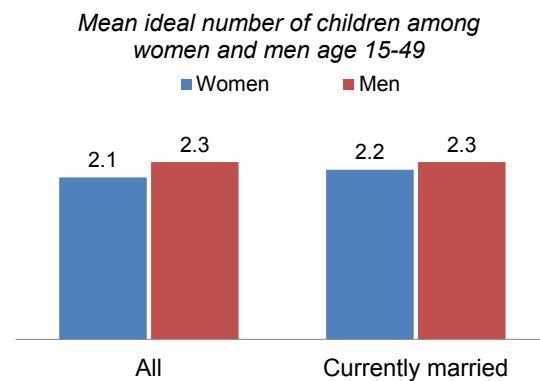
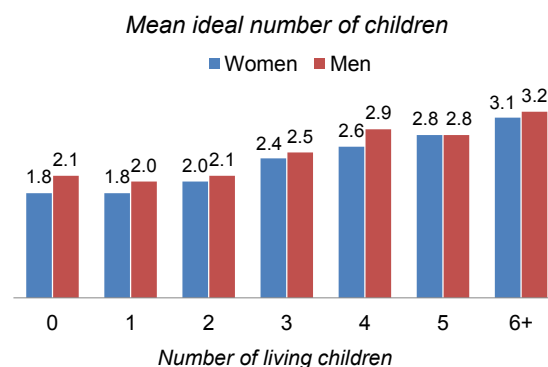


Figure 6.4 Ideal family size by number of living children



6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of birth

Women reported whether their most recent birth was wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

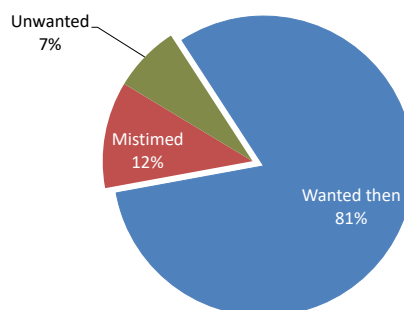
Women reported that 81% of births in the 5 years before the survey were wanted at the time of conception, 12% were mistimed, and 7% were unwanted (Table 6.5 and Figure 6.5).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of unwanted births increases with birth order, from less than 1% among first births to 28% among fourth- and higher-order births.
- The percentage of unwanted births increases with mother's age. One percent of births to women under age 20 were unwanted, as compared with 51% of births to women age 40-44.

Figure 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



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 fewer 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

Table 6.6 shows differentials in 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 2.3, respectively. This means that women in Nepal want an average of 0.6 children less than the current fertility rates.

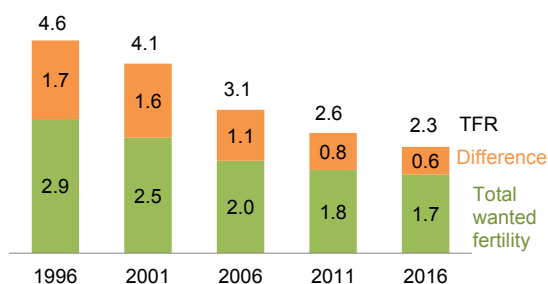
Trend: The difference between the wanted and the actual fertility rate declined steadily between 1996 and 2016, from 1.7 children to 0.6 children (Figure 6.6).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The difference between the total wanted fertility rate and the actual total fertility rate is larger in rural (0.8 children) than urban (0.5 children) areas, indicating higher unwanted fertility in rural areas.
- The difference between wanted and actual fertility is largest in Province 6 (1.0 child).

Figure 6.6 Trends in wanted and actual fertility

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



- The difference between wanted fertility and actual fertility decreases with increasing education, from 1.0 child among women with no education to 0.2 children among women with an SLC or above. This indicates that educated women tend to have only the actual number of children they want.
- The difference between wanted fertility and actual fertility also decreases with increasing wealth, from 1.2 children among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 0.3 children among women in the highest quintile.

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, according to number of living children, Nepal DHS 2016

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15-49
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN¹								
Have another soon ²	58.4	17.3	3.7	2.3	1.8	2.3	0.6	10.4
Have another later ³	28.9	41.9	4.9	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	13.7
Have another, undecided when	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
Undecided	2.9	6.1	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	2.3
Want no more	2.5	30.7	67.2	55.4	56.5	61.6	73.4	50.3
Sterilized ⁴	1.0	1.5	20.7	36.4	36.5	30.7	19.4	20.2
Declared infecund	4.5	1.3	1.7	2.6	3.8	5.0	5.9	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	794	2,193	3,003	1,941	1,087	532	325	9,875
MEN⁵								
Have another soon ²	58.7	16.5	3.9	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	10.5
Have another later ³	28.1	48.1	6.9	3.6	1.2	3.1	1.5	15.6
Have another, undecided when	0.3	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6
Undecided	8.2	8.2	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.5
Want no more	1.4	22.6	72.1	73.3	74.7	75.4	80.6	56.7
Sterilized ⁴	0.2	1.2	12.4	17.8	20.8	16.3	9.5	11.2
Declared infecund	3.1	1.8	1.1	1.7	0.8	3.6	7.0	1.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	233	555	804	542	298	156	89	2,675

¹ The number of living children includes the 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, for men with more than one current wife, if any wife is pregnant).

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, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	3.1	36.3	90.6	93.2	94.4	92.4	92.3	71.5
Rural	4.0	24.9	82.3	89.7	91.7	92.1	93.3	68.8
Ecological zone								
Mountain	4.7	37.5	85.8	90.0	93.2	90.5	(97.8)	72.3
Hill	4.0	37.6	92.0	94.0	93.9	94.0	90.3	71.6
Terai	2.9	26.1	84.3	90.5	92.5	91.4	93.4	69.4
Development region								
Eastern	2.7	26.7	87.4	92.8	94.4	91.2	(94.5)	69.1
Central	2.9	35.1	85.8	89.6	92.0	93.1	95.2	69.7
Western	4.6	32.8	91.4	93.5	93.3	93.9	(90.4)	70.9
Mid-western	5.3	31.3	89.9	94.5	93.9	91.4	94.7	72.6
Far-western	2.5	37.3	85.9	90.4	92.0	90.1	83.6	73.2
Province								
Province 1	3.5	29.5	90.0	93.8	94.9	91.4	(96.7)	68.6
Province 2	1.3	11.4	69.3	88.1	90.8	90.9	95.6	66.5
Province 3	3.9	46.0	94.8	93.4	97.3	(98.0)	(90.6)	73.4
Province 4	7.8	39.4	91.6	95.0	92.0	(97.1)	*	72.1
Province 5	4.2	28.7	91.6	92.8	95.0	91.1	(93.5)	71.4
Province 6	3.0	27.4	86.6	95.7	92.2	93.3	91.7	71.4
Province 7	2.5	37.3	85.9	90.4	92.0	90.1	83.6	73.2
Education								
No education	8.9	30.3	85.6	91.7	93.3	91.6	92.3	83.2
Primary	4.0	33.1	85.2	90.2	90.7	92.7	*	72.5
Some secondary	2.9	30.8	88.4	94.7	95.1	*	*	59.1
SLC and above	1.0	34.0	93.4	91.7	*	*	*	54.5
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.2	24.1	85.8	92.4	93.4	90.5	91.5	72.8
Second	4.3	27.6	83.7	90.7	93.5	95.9	93.6	70.6
Middle	2.9	27.8	82.9	90.3	92.3	90.2	95.8	68.8
Fourth	3.7	29.0	90.1	93.6	92.1	91.2	(95.1)	68.9
Highest	3.2	45.6	93.3	92.4	94.5	(95.3)	*	71.8
Total	3.5	32.3	87.9	91.8	93.0	92.2	92.8	70.5

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. 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 the 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, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	1.8	26.0	87.7	92.2	97.5	92.9	90.3	68.5
Rural	1.1	19.4	75.9	89.4	93.5	90.7	(90.0)	66.8
Ecological zone								
Mountain	*	(30.2)	(80.3)	(92.3)	(97.5)	*	*	72.2
Hill	1.7	27.4	90.9	94.3	95.7	94.8	(82.8)	67.5
Terai	1.6	18.2	79.2	88.6	95.1	88.7	(92.2)	67.7
Development region								
Eastern	(0.0)	19.0	85.8	93.0	98.1	*	*	68.1
Central	1.2	27.4	84.8	91.8	95.2	86.4	(80.9)	66.5
Western	(2.2)	21.5	85.2	87.5	97.5	(96.3)	*	66.8
Mid-western	0.0	24.8	82.2	91.4	91.7	*	*	70.1
Far-western	(10.1)	24.0	81.3	88.3	(92.4)	(89.8)	(100.0)	72.7
Province								
Province 1	(0.0)	18.7	89.2	92.9	(96.6)	*	*	66.2
Province 2	(0.0)	10.2	66.3	88.3	95.6	(81.9)	*	66.0
Province 3	(2.1)	33.8	93.0	97.3	(97.4)	*	*	68.7
Province 4	*	30.9	89.4	94.5	(94.0)	*	*	70.4
Province 5	(0.0)	16.5	82.3	84.9	95.2	(97.7)	*	66.8
Province 6	(0.0)	24.2	79.2	92.2	95.1	*	*	68.8
Province 7	(10.1)	24.0	81.3	88.3	(92.4)	(89.8)	(100.0)	72.7
Education								
No education	*	(37.6)	82.7	91.1	96.3	91.9	(90.2)	82.0
Primary	(1.1)	15.2	83.0	91.6	98.4	96.0	(88.8)	74.4
Some secondary	1.6	22.2	83.2	87.6	90.1	(84.5)	*	64.1
SLC and above	1.4	26.5	87.2	95.4	95.5	*	*	60.5
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	(1.8)	24.3	83.3	92.1	93.7	98.3	(96.7)	74.4
Second	(0.0)	20.8	81.1	92.6	97.3	(93.7)	*	69.9
Middle	(1.7)	18.1	78.4	89.0	95.6	(81.2)	*	65.6
Fourth	1.7	14.0	85.4	85.9	93.3	(95.4)	*	63.1
Highest	(2.1)	36.5	89.4	97.5	(100.0)	*	*	68.4
Total	1.6	23.8	84.5	91.1	95.5	91.7	90.2	67.9

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. 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, for men with more than one current wife, if any wife is pregnant).

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, according to number of living children, Nepal DHS 2016

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN¹								
0	2.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.8	1.4
1	22.6	22.3	9.0	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	13.0
2	64.5	68.4	76.6	57.0	54.1	38.2	28.3	63.9
3	7.6	7.0	11.4	32.9	29.7	41.6	33.1	16.4
4	1.5	0.7	1.7	4.8	13.0	13.9	27.8	4.2
5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.9	2.6	0.4
6+	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.2
Non-numeric responses	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,492	2,248	3,088	2,022	1,128	544	340	12,862
Mean ideal number of children for:²								
All women	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.1
Number	3,458	2,243	3,084	2,014	1,122	537	334	12,792
Currently married women	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.2
Number of currently married women	792	2,188	2,999	1,933	1,081	525	319	9,838
MEN³								
0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
1	10.4	17.0	9.0	2.4	1.8	0.4	0.0	8.7
2	68.1	67.8	74.8	49.4	39.1	38.7	30.1	62.8
3	14.8	12.1	13.3	40.2	34.6	42.4	37.1	20.6
4	2.7	1.3	1.9	6.1	21.4	14.6	19.2	5.0
5	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.8	1.8	6.6	0.8
6+	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	5.2	0.3
Non-numeric responses	3.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,593	569	809	545	299	156	92	4,063
Mean ideal number of children for:²								
All men	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.3
Number	1,545	568	803	541	296	154	91	3,997
Currently married men	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.3
Number of currently married men	228	553	797	538	295	154	87	2,652

¹ The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

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, for men with more than one current wife, if any wife is pregnant).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women and men age 15-49 by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women ¹	Mean	Number of men ¹
Age				
15-19	1.9	2,570	2.1	902
20-24	1.9	2,245	2.1	640
25-29	2.0	2,126	2.2	519
30-34	2.2	1,798	2.2	529
35-39	2.3	1,567	2.4	532
40-44	2.3	1,382	2.4	462
45-49	2.5	1,104	2.5	412
Residence				
Urban	2.0	8,035	2.2	2,594
Rural	2.3	4,757	2.4	1,403
Ecological zone				
Mountain	2.1	775	2.3	251
Hill	1.9	5,541	2.1	1,756
Terai	2.3	6,476	2.4	1,991
Development region				
Eastern	2.1	2,870	2.3	864
Central	2.1	4,534	2.3	1,575
Western	2.1	2,593	2.3	780
Mid-western	2.1	1,649	2.3	451
Far-western	2.1	1,145	2.2	328
Province				
Province 1	2.0	2,160	2.2	664
Province 2	2.5	2,522	2.6	791
Province 3	1.8	2,723	2.0	984
Province 4	1.9	1,246	2.1	372
Province 5	2.2	2,272	2.4	655
Province 6	2.2	724	2.2	203
Province 7	2.1	1,145	2.2	328
Education				
No education	2.5	4,248	2.8	386
Primary	2.2	2,132	2.5	777
Some secondary	1.9	3,278	2.2	1,357
SLC and above	1.8	3,134	2.0	1,476
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.2	2,165	2.5	614
Second	2.2	2,514	2.3	697
Middle	2.2	2,569	2.4	755
Fourth	2.1	2,751	2.3	969
Highest	1.9	2,792	2.0	962
Total	2.1	12,792	2.3	3,997

¹ Number of women and men who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Nepal DHS 2016

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth			Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
Birth order					
1	86.7	13.0	0.2	100.0	2,227
2	81.1	16.0	2.9	100.0	1,634
3	79.8	8.2	12.0	100.0	837
4+	69.0	2.9	28.1	100.0	896
Mother's age at birth					
<20	80.1	19.3	0.7	100.0	1,230
20-24	83.4	13.2	3.3	100.0	2,202
25-29	81.5	7.8	10.7	100.0	1,382
30-34	80.0	1.1	18.8	100.0	560
35-39	73.7	2.2	24.0	100.0	165
40-44	49.2	0.0	50.8	100.0	51
45-49	*	*	*	100.0	5
Total	81.2	11.5	7.2	100.0	5,595

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

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 2016

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	1.5	2.0
Rural	2.1	2.9
Ecological zone		
Mountain	1.7	3.0
Hill	1.6	2.1
Terai	1.9	2.5
Development region		
Eastern	1.7	2.4
Central	1.8	2.4
Western	1.7	2.2
Mid-western	1.8	2.5
Far-western	1.4	2.2
Province		
Province 1	1.7	2.3
Province 2	2.2	3.0
Province 3	1.4	1.8
Province 4	1.6	2.0
Province 5	1.8	2.4
Province 6	1.8	2.8
Province 7	1.4	2.2
Education		
No education	2.3	3.3
Primary	2.0	2.7
Some secondary	1.7	2.1
SLC and above	1.6	1.8
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.0	3.2
Second	1.8	2.5
Middle	1.8	2.5
Fourth	1.7	2.1
Highest	1.3	1.6
Total	1.7	2.3

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 use:** Overall, 53% of currently married women use a method of family planning, with 43% using a modern method and 10% using a traditional method. Female sterilization is the most commonly used method (15%), followed by injectables (9%), male sterilization (6%), and the pill (5%).
- **Adolescent use of contraception:** Only 15% of currently married women age 15-19 use a modern method of contraception.
- **Contraceptive discontinuation:** Three out of every five women who began using a contraceptive method in the 5 years before the survey discontinued the method within 12 months. The most common reason for discontinuing a method is the husband being away (47%), followed by side effects or health concerns (18%) and the desire to become pregnant (13%).
- **Unmet need for family planning:** Twenty-four percent of married women of reproductive age have an unmet need for family planning; that is, they want to space or limit births but are not using contraception.
- **Demand for family planning:** Fifty-six percent of the total demand for family planning is satisfied by modern methods.

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 contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

Family planning not only improves women's chances of surviving pregnancy and childbirth but also contributes to gender equality, better child health, and improved education outcomes, including poverty reduction. Family planning continues to be a priority in Nepal, as evidenced by the country's commitments to the FP 2020 program and to the family planning targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Nepal Health Sector Strategy 2016-2021 aims to expand equitable access to and utilization of high-quality family planning services, strengthen public and private sector health systems, increase the availability of modern family planning methods to enable couples and individuals to exercise informed choice, and satisfy the demand for family planning (Ministry of Health 2017a).

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is nearly universal in Nepal, with almost all women and men knowing at least one method of contraception. On average, both women and men have heard of more than eight methods, most commonly modern methods (**Table 7.1**). The most well-known method among

women is injectables (99%), followed by female sterilization (98%), male condoms (96%), and the pill (93%); among men, the most commonly known method is the male condom (100%), followed by injectables (95%), female sterilization (95%), and male sterilization (94%). Knowledge about emergency contraception and the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) is relatively poor, with only 36% of women and 55% of men having heard of emergency contraception and 25% of women and 15% of men having heard of LAM (**Table 7.1**).

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

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

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 53%, with 43% using modern methods (**Table 7.2**). Although there has been a steady increase in overall contraceptive use since 1996, there has been no change in the contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods since 2006. This implies that Nepal needs to strengthen its family planning program to achieve the country's commitments to global family planning goals and to reach a modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 52% by 2020, the target set by the National Health Sector Strategy 2016-2021 (Ministry of Health 2015b).

Modern methods

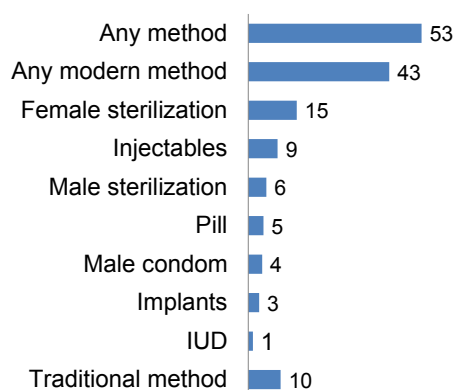
Include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, male condoms, lactational amenorrhea, and emergency contraception.

Among married women, female sterilization is the most commonly used method (15%), followed by injectables (9%), male sterilization (6%), the pill (5%), male condoms (4%), implants (3%), and IUDs (1%) (**Figure 7.1**). Although 86% of currently married women and 82% of currently married men have heard about IUDs, only 1% of currently married women use them.

The contraceptive prevalence rate varies with age, from 23% among currently married women age 15-19 to a high of 69% among women age 35-44. Modern contraceptive use peaks at 58% among currently married women age 40-44 and then declines slightly to 56% among women age 45-49. Fifteen percent of currently married women age 15-19 use modern contraceptive methods.

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use

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



Trends: After an impressive increase in use of modern methods from 1996 to 2006, there has been no increase over the past 10 years (**Figure 7.2**). The stagnant modern CPR could be due to various factors, such as migration leading to spousal separation, an increase in use of traditional methods from 4% in 2006 to 10% in 2016, and legalization of abortion services.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Modern contraceptive use is highest among married women with three to four living children (59%) (**Table 7.3**).
- Married women living together with their husbands are much more likely to use modern contraceptive methods than whose husbands are away (54% versus 21%).
- Use of modern contraception varies from a low of 37% in Province 4 to a high of 49% in Province 3 (**Figure 7.3**). There are substantial variations in use of female sterilization across provinces, from 4% in Province 6 to 32% in Province 2 (**Table 7.3**).
- Women with a secondary education or higher are less likely (34%) to use modern contraceptive methods than women who have no education (52%) (**Figure 7.4**). On the other hand, use of traditional methods increases with increasing education, from 7% among married women with no education to 17% among those with an SLC or above.

Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Only 27% each of women and men correctly reported that the most fertile time in a woman's ovulatory cycle is halfway between two menstrual periods (**Table 7.4** and **Table 7.5**). Among women, users of the rhythm method were slightly less likely to correctly identify the fertile period than nonusers (26% versus 27%); 62% of rhythm method users reported that a woman's most fertile time is after the menstrual period has ended (**Table 7.4**).

The median age at sterilization is 27 years, a figure that has not changed substantially over the past 15 years (**Table 7.6**).

Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

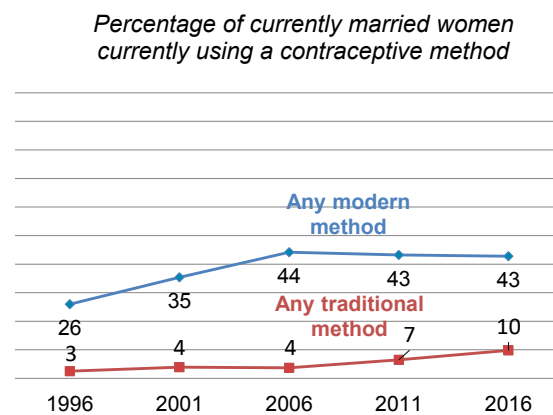


Figure 7.3 Use of modern methods by province

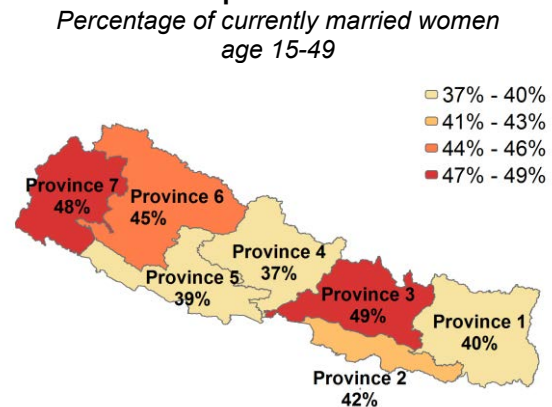
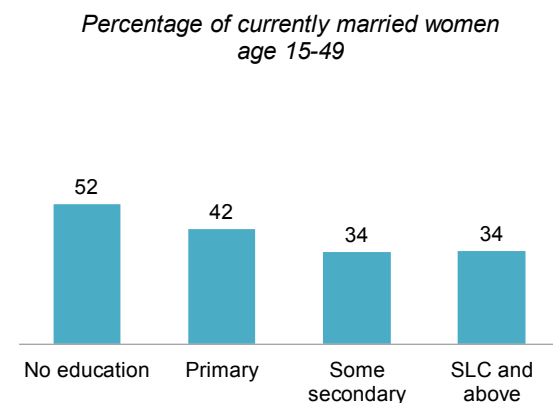


Figure 7.4 Use of modern methods by education



7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern 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 government sector is the most common source for modern contraceptive methods, serving 70% of modern method users (**Figure 7.5**). Almost one-third of modern method users obtain their method from government hospitals or clinics, 20% from health posts, and 8% from mobile camps. Nineteen percent of users obtain their method from the private medical sector, including pharmacies and private clinics. Only 6% of modern method users acquire their method from the nongovernmental sector, mainly from Marie Stopes (4%) and the Family Planning Association of Nepal (2%).

The public sector is the predominant source for implants (84%), male sterilization (79%), injectables (74%), female sterilization (73%), and IUDs (70%).

The private medical sector is a common source for male condoms (57%), pills (40%), and injectables (25%). Two in five male condom users obtain condoms from pharmacies (**Table 7.7**).

Among pill users, Nilocon White (31%) and Sunaulo Gulaph (28%), both marketed by the Contraceptive Retail Sales (CRS) Company, are commonly used socially marketed brands (**Table 7.8**). Twenty-four percent use unbranded pills, which are provided by the MOH (data not shown). Nilocon White is much more popular in Province 3 (52%) and Province 4 (46%) than in Province 7 (5%). Also, this brand is most popular among urban women, those with some secondary education or higher, and those from the higher wealth quintiles.

Although many brands of condoms are available, 32% of condom users use condoms that are provided by the MOH (data not shown), followed by Dhaal (26%) and Panther (18%).

7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

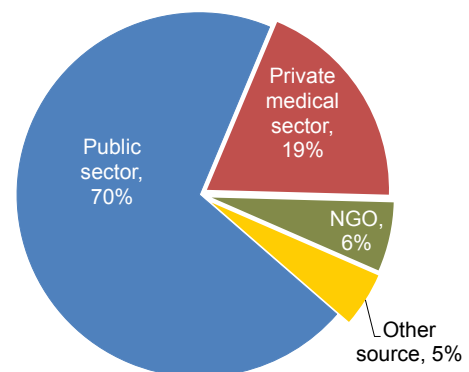
Informed choice indicates that women were informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about the method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

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 part 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 effects. This information both assists the user in coping with side effects and decreases unnecessary discontinuation of temporary methods.

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



About half (49%) of women using modern contraceptives received all three types of information about their methods. Sixty-six percent of modern contraceptive users were informed about possible side effects or problems with their method, over half (56%) were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and 64% were informed of other methods that could be used (Table 7.9).

Women who obtained their method from the private medical sector were less likely to receive all three types of information (36%) than those who obtained their method from the government sector (53%) or a nongovernment facility (56%). Users of IUDs (76%) and implants (65%) were more likely than users of injectables (51%), pills (38%), and female sterilization (34%) to receive all three types of information.

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

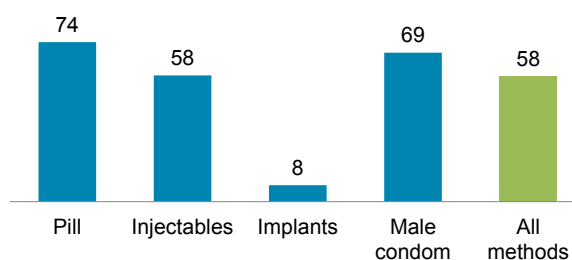
Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

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)

Three out of every five women (58%) who began using a contraceptive method in the 5 years before the survey discontinued the method within 12 months (Table 7.10). Discontinuation rates were higher for pills (74%), male condoms (69%), withdrawal (63%), and injectables (58%) than for implants (8%) (Figure 7.6).

Figure 7.6 Contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months among women age 15-49



Overall, the most common reason for discontinuing a method was the husband being away (47%), followed by side effects or health concerns (18%) and the desire to become pregnant (13%) (Table 7.11). Women were far more likely to cite side effects or health concerns as a reason for discontinuation of IUDs (62%), implants (48%), and injectables (38%) than for discontinuation of other methods.

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.

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

Demand for family planning:

Unmet need for family planning
+ current contraceptive use (any method)

Proportion of demand satisfied:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

The definition of unmet need for family planning has been revised to make levels of unmet need comparable over time and across surveys. All of the unmet need estimates in the trend analysis presented here have been recalculated using the revised definition and may differ slightly from numbers published in the final reports for previous surveys.

Overall, 24% of married women in Nepal have an unmet need for family planning (8% for spacing and 16% for limiting) but are not currently using contraception (**Figure 7.7**). Fifty-three percent of married women have a met need for family planning; that is, they are currently using contraception. Thus, the total demand for family planning among married women is 76%, with 56% satisfied through the use of modern methods (**Table 7.12.1**). Only 18% of all women have an unmet need for family planning (**Table 7.12.2**).

Trends: Total demand for family planning has increased and unmet need has declined somewhat since 1996; however, the percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods (56%) has not changed since 2011 (**Figure 7.8**). This latter result indicates that no progress has been made in reaching the target set by the National Health Sector Strategy 2016-2021 of increasing the percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods to 71% by 2020 (Ministry of Health 2015b).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for spacing is highest among married women age 15-19 (32%), while unmet need for limiting is highest among those age 30-34 (23%) (**Table 7.12.1**).
- By province, unmet need for family planning varies from 20% in Province 3 to 28% in Province 5 and 30% in Province 4 (**Figure 7.9**).
- Unmet need increases with increasing educational attainment, from 18% among women with no education to 25% of those with at least an SLC.
- Unmet need for family planning varies by wealth, from 27% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 21% among those in the highest quintile.

Figure 7.7 Demand for family planning

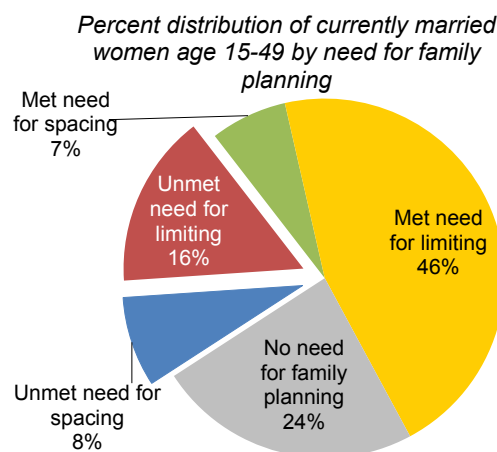


Figure 7.8 Trends in total demand for family planning

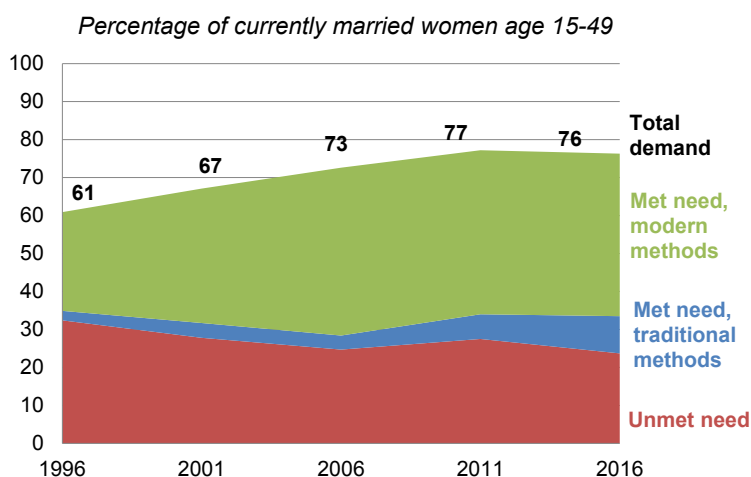
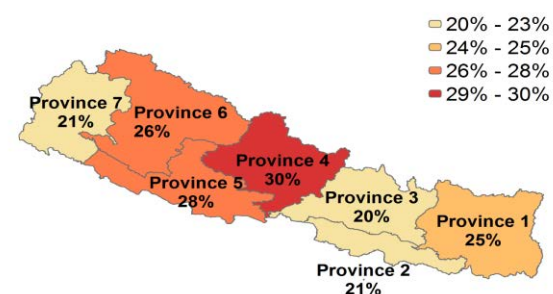


Figure 7.9 Unmet need for family planning by province

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning



7.6 DECISION MAKING ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING

Two in three (66%) married women who are current users of family planning reported that they made the decision to use contraception jointly with their husband, 19% said that they mainly made the decision, and 15% said that their husband mainly made the decision. Among currently married women not using a family planning method, 63% reported that they made the decision to not use contraception jointly with their husband, whereas 24% reported that they mainly made the decision and 11% reported that their husband mainly made the decision (**Table 7.13**).

7.7 FUTURE USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Seventy-seven percent of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method intend to use family planning in the future (**Table 7.14**), a slight decrease from 81% in 2011. Intention to use contraception in the future among nonusers decreases with increasing numbers of living children; 87% of women with one child intend to use contraception in the future, as compared with 52% of those with four or more children.

7.8 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES IN THE MEDIA

Table 7.15.1 presents information on women's exposure to family planning messages in various media. Forty-six percent of women age 15-49 reported seeing a family planning message in the past few months on a poster or hoarding board. Similarly, 35% of women each reported hearing a message on radio and on television, while 13% read a family planning message in a newspaper or magazine and 6% saw such a message in a street drama. Overall, 35% of women have no exposure to family planning messages in any of these five media sources.

Fourteen percent of women had read a family planning message in a brochure or flipchart in the few months before the survey, and 8% were exposed to a message on the Internet. Other sources that play important roles in Nepal with respect to providing knowledge on family planning include female community health volunteers (25%) and mother's groups or teachers (23%). Overall, 28% of women had no exposure to any of the sources of family planning messages. Fifty-nine percent of women from Province 2 and 48% of women with no education reported having no exposure to any of the sources.

Table 7.15.2 offers information on men's exposure to family planning messages. Seventy-two percent of men age 15-49 reported seeing a family planning message in the past few months on a poster or hoarding board. Nearly half of men reported hearing a message on radio (45%) or television (44%). Overall, men are more exposed to family planning messages than women.

Trends: There has been a decline in exposure to information on family planning among women and men over the past 5 years. For example, the proportion of women hearing a family planning message on the radio has fallen from 52% to 35%, while the proportion among men has decreased from 59% to 45%. Similarly, the percentage of women seeing a family planning message on a poster or hoarding board has declined from 55% to 46%.

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 or during a visit to a health facility.

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

Women were asked if they had discussed family planning with any health worker in the 12 months before the survey. A majority of women who were not using a contraceptive method said they had not discussed family planning either with a health worker or female community health volunteer or at a health facility in the 12 months before the survey (62%) (**Table 7.16**). Thirty-five percent reported discussing family planning with a health worker or a female community health volunteer, while only 8% discussed family planning at a health facility.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy-two percent of nonusers age 15-19 did not discuss family planning either with a health worker or female community health volunteer or at a health facility.
- Forty-two percent of women in Province 7 and 45% of women in Province 6 did not discuss family planning with a health worker or female community health volunteer or at a health facility, as compared with 69% of women in Province 2.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile were more likely than those in the lowest quintile not to have discussed family planning with a health worker or female community health volunteer or at a health facility (68% versus 54%).

Counseling during the Post-abortion and Postpartum Periods

The 2016 NDHS collected information on post-abortion and postpartum counseling on use of family planning methods. **Table 7.17** indicates that only half of women who had an abortion in the 5 years preceding the survey were given information on family planning methods during the post-abortion period. One in four women used a family planning method within 2 weeks of their abortion.

Overall, only 13% of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey were given information on family planning during the postpartum period. These findings give further impetus to the need to strengthen post-abortion and postpartum family planning counseling in Nepal.

Men's Attitudes towards Contraception

Men were asked their opinion on a number of stereotypical statements pertaining to contraceptive use. The results show that only 11% of men agree with the statement that contraception is women's business. One in four men (26%) agree that women who use contraception may become promiscuous (**Table 7.18**), a slight increase from 20% in 2011. Attitudes vary across ecological zones, development regions, and provinces. The proportions of men who agree with these two statements are relatively higher among those living in the mountain zone, the Eastern and Far-western development regions, and Province 1 and Province 7. Men with an SLC or above and those from the highest wealth quintile are less likely to agree with these statements.

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 by age**
- **Table 7.3** **Current use of contraception according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.4** **Knowledge of fertile period**
- **Table 7.5** **Knowledge of fertile period by age**
- **Table 7.6** **Timing of sterilization**
- **Table 7.7** **Source of modern contraception methods**
- **Table 7.8** **Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms**
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- **Table 7.16** **Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**
- **Table 7.17** **Information on family planning methods and counseling**
- **Table 7.18** **Men's attitudes towards contraceptive use**

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, according to specific method, Nepal DHS 2016

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never-married women	All men	Currently married men	Never-married men
Any method	99.9	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.9
Any modern method	99.9	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.9
Female sterilization	97.6	98.4	95.0	94.6	97.1	90.1
Male sterilization	91.0	93.0	83.3	93.5	97.1	86.9
Pill	93.3	95.0	86.8	90.0	93.9	83.1
IUD	84.0	86.4	75.1	76.3	81.6	66.4
Injectables	98.7	99.4	96.1	95.1	97.9	90.0
Implants	91.4	94.2	81.1	78.7	86.3	64.3
Male condom	96.4	96.9	94.9	99.8	99.9	99.6
Emergency contraception	35.8	34.3	42.4	55.0	54.1	57.3
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	24.7	25.6	21.6	14.8	16.9	10.8
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Any traditional method	75.7	82.0	52.3	89.6	95.1	78.6
Rhythm	54.5	59.1	38.6	67.3	77.4	47.5
Withdrawal	65.7	73.0	38.7	87.0	92.6	75.5
Other	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	8.3	8.6	7.5	8.5	9.0	7.7
Number of respondents	12,862	9,875	2,669	4,063	2,675	1,355

Table 7.2 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Nepal DHS 2016

Age	Modern method										Traditional method				Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Other ¹	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other		Not currently using	Total
ALL WOMEN																	
15-19	6.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.0	2.3	0.3	2.1	0.0	93.7	100.0	2,598
20-24	24.0	17.9	1.6	0.4	2.4	0.9	6.8	1.7	4.1	0.0	6.1	0.5	5.7	0.0	76.0	100.0	2,251
25-29	42.1	34.1	7.2	2.0	6.1	0.9	10.3	3.3	4.1	0.2	8.1	0.7	7.2	0.1	57.9	100.0	2,135
30-34	56.2	45.5	14.8	4.8	4.8	1.3	10.4	4.6	4.9	0.0	10.6	0.7	9.9	0.0	43.8	100.0	1,806
35-39	66.4	55.8	24.1	8.3	5.0	1.9	9.3	3.7	3.3	0.1	10.6	1.1	9.5	0.0	33.6	100.0	1,572
40-44	65.2	55.0	25.2	10.3	5.0	1.8	6.2	2.8	3.7	0.0	10.2	1.7	8.4	0.1	34.8	100.0	1,388
45-49	60.7	51.8	27.6	12.0	2.1	1.9	4.3	2.2	1.5	0.0	8.9	1.6	7.3	0.1	39.3	100.0	1,113
Total	40.8	33.2	11.6	4.2	3.5	1.1	6.9	2.6	3.3	0.1	7.6	0.8	6.7	0.0	59.2	100.0	12,862
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																	
15-19	23.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	5.5	2.1	4.4	0.0	8.6	0.9	7.7	0.0	76.9	100.0	704
20-24	32.0	23.9	2.1	0.5	3.2	1.2	9.1	2.2	5.5	0.0	8.1	0.7	7.5	0.0	68.0	100.0	1,684
25-29	45.8	37.0	7.7	2.1	6.6	1.0	11.2	3.6	4.4	0.2	8.8	0.8	7.9	0.1	54.2	100.0	1,957
30-34	58.6	47.5	15.3	5.0	5.0	1.3	10.9	4.8	5.1	0.0	11.1	0.7	10.4	0.0	41.4	100.0	1,726
35-39	68.5	57.4	24.5	8.7	5.2	2.0	9.7	3.8	3.4	0.1	11.1	1.2	9.9	0.0	31.5	100.0	1,510
40-44	69.4	58.4	26.3	11.0	5.4	2.0	6.8	3.1	4.0	0.0	11.0	1.8	9.1	0.1	30.6	100.0	1,283
45-49	65.3	55.5	29.1	13.1	2.3	2.1	4.8	2.5	1.7	0.0	9.8	1.7	8.0	0.1	34.7	100.0	1,011
Total	52.6	42.8	14.7	5.5	4.6	1.4	8.9	3.3	4.2	0.1	9.8	1.1	8.7	0.1	47.4	100.0	9,875

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Other modern methods include the local anal amenorrhea method (LAM) and emergency contraception.

Table 7.3 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 2016

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method				Total	Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Other ¹	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			Not currently using
Number of living children																	
0	15.4	8.0	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	5.5	0.0	7.4	0.4	7.0	0.0	84.6	100.0	1,025
1-2	49.8	38.9	8.5	4.4	5.4	1.6	10.4	2.8	5.6	0.1	10.9	1.0	9.8	0.0	50.2	100.0	5,044
3-4	67.7	58.6	28.9	8.3	4.6	1.4	8.5	4.6	2.2	0.1	9.1	1.4	7.7	0.0	32.3	100.0	2,965
5+	61.5	52.6	19.4	7.5	4.4	2.1	11.5	5.7	2.0	0.0	8.9	0.9	7.6	0.5	38.5	100.0	840
Living arrangement																	
Husband and wife live together	67.6	53.8	17.1	6.7	6.3	1.7	11.7	4.2	5.9	0.0	13.8	1.5	12.2	0.1	32.4	100.0	6,521
Husband lives away	23.5	21.4	10.0	3.1	1.3	0.8	3.5	1.5	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.0	76.5	100.0	3,353
Residence																	
Urban	54.8	44.2	14.1	6.4	5.1	1.5	9.1	2.8	5.0	0.1	10.6	1.1	9.5	0.0	45.2	100.0	6,031
Rural	49.2	40.6	15.7	4.0	3.8	1.2	8.7	4.1	3.0	0.0	8.6	1.0	7.5	0.1	50.8	100.0	3,844
Ecological zone																	
Mountain	54.6	42.6	3.1	8.8	4.0	1.6	16.6	5.2	3.3	0.0	11.9	0.3	11.6	0.0	45.4	100.0	576
Hill	53.9	42.4	6.4	8.6	5.2	1.9	10.8	4.0	5.2	0.2	11.5	0.7	10.7	0.0	46.1	100.0	4,150
Terai	51.4	43.1	22.7	2.6	4.2	1.0	6.6	2.6	3.6	0.0	8.2	1.4	6.8	0.1	48.6	100.0	5,148
Development region																	
Eastern	54.1	41.7	16.8	1.8	6.5	1.1	11.1	2.5	2.0	0.0	12.5	1.4	11.0	0.1	45.9	100.0	2,256
Central	54.2	45.4	17.4	7.2	3.6	1.4	8.3	3.4	4.0	0.1	8.8	1.0	7.8	0.0	45.8	100.0	3,486
Western	46.1	34.9	10.9	5.1	3.6	1.8	6.2	3.4	3.9	0.1	11.2	1.4	9.8	0.1	53.9	100.0	1,988
Mid-western	52.7	46.4	9.0	8.2	5.4	1.7	11.5	4.0	6.6	0.0	6.3	0.7	5.5	0.0	47.3	100.0	1,298
Far-western	57.3	48.1	16.0	4.8	5.0	1.2	8.4	4.2	8.5	0.0	9.3	0.2	9.1	0.0	42.7	100.0	846
Province																	
Province 1	55.1	40.1	10.5	2.4	7.6	1.0	13.1	2.9	2.6	0.0	15.0	1.7	13.2	0.1	44.9	100.0	1,655
Province 2	47.7	42.2	31.9	0.5	2.0	0.6	4.7	1.4	1.1	0.0	5.5	1.0	4.4	0.1	52.3	100.0	2,168
Province 3	60.6	49.2	6.1	12.6	5.4	2.3	11.4	4.9	6.1	0.3	11.4	0.7	10.7	0.0	39.4	100.0	1,920
Province 4	48.5	37.3	9.4	8.4	4.4	2.1	7.6	2.1	3.1	0.2	11.2	1.0	10.2	0.0	51.5	100.0	950
Province 5	48.0	38.9	12.6	2.8	4.0	1.7	7.1	4.3	6.4	0.0	9.1	1.5	7.5	0.1	52.0	100.0	1,749
Province 6	51.1	44.5	4.1	13.4	5.0	1.2	12.9	4.2	3.6	0.1	6.6	0.3	6.3	0.1	48.9	100.0	586
Province 7	57.3	48.1	16.0	4.8	5.0	1.2	8.4	4.2	8.5	0.0	9.3	0.2	9.1	0.0	42.7	100.0	846
Education																	
No education	58.2	51.8	24.8	7.0	4.2	1.5	8.3	4.1	1.9	0.0	6.5	1.0	5.3	0.1	41.8	100.0	3,984
Primary	50.4	42.4	11.7	6.8	5.1	1.3	10.8	3.3	3.2	0.2	8.0	0.8	7.2	0.0	49.6	100.0	1,853
Some secondary	45.2	34.0	7.2	3.8	4.7	1.1	9.2	2.9	5.1	0.0	11.2	0.9	10.3	0.0	54.8	100.0	2,177
SLC and above	51.5	34.3	4.9	3.0	5.0	1.7	8.2	2.2	9.3	0.1	17.2	1.5	15.6	0.0	48.5	100.0	1,861
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	49.1	41.8	5.9	7.7	4.9	1.5	12.7	6.1	3.0	0.0	7.3	0.5	6.7	0.0	50.9	100.0	1,687
Second	53.4	44.8	15.8	5.6	3.6	1.5	10.6	4.7	3.1	0.0	8.6	1.2	7.2	0.2	46.6	100.0	1,946
Middle	49.6	42.6	21.1	3.4	4.1	0.8	7.2	2.8	3.3	0.0	7.0	1.3	5.7	0.0	50.4	100.0	2,088
Fourth	50.1	41.7	17.1	4.8	4.7	1.3	8.3	2.4	2.8	0.2	8.4	0.8	7.7	0.0	49.9	100.0	2,107
Highest	60.4	43.0	11.9	6.4	5.8	2.0	6.8	1.2	8.8	0.1	17.3	1.4	16.0	0.0	39.6	100.0	2,047
Total	52.6	42.8	14.7	5.5	4.6	1.4	8.9	3.3	4.2	0.1	9.8	1.1	8.7	0.1	47.4	100.0	9,875

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

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

Table 7.4 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 2016

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Nonusers of rhythm method	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	3.2	2.0	2.0
During her menstrual period	3.3	4.1	4.1
Right after her menstrual period has ended	62.3	48.3	48.4
Halfway between two menstrual periods	25.6	26.7	26.7
No specific time	3.6	9.9	9.8
Don't know	2.1	9.0	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	104	12,758	12,862

Table 7.5 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Nepal DHS 2016

Age	Among women		Among men	
	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of men
15-19	23.3	2,598	19.4	931
20-24	28.2	2,251	25.1	649
25-29	28.3	2,135	30.8	525
30-34	26.6	1,806	30.5	535
35-39	26.7	1,572	25.9	544
40-44	28.6	1,388	34.6	463
45-49	25.8	1,113	31.1	415
Total	26.7	12,862	27.0	4,063

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

Table 7.6 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 2016

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	29.8	39.0	24.0	4.1	2.5	0.6	100.0	108	27.1
2-3	33.4	34.8	23.0	5.2	2.9	0.6	100.0	118	26.7
4-5	22.1	37.6	25.8	9.5	5.0	0.0	100.0	153	28.2
6-7	23.8	37.4	27.3	10.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	167	28.4
8-9	27.9	41.8	19.9	10.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	159	27.5
10+	33.6	44.3	18.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	787	a
Total	30.4	41.4	21.3	5.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,492	27.0

a = Not calculated due to censoring

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

Table 7.7 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Nepal DHS 2016

Source	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Total
Government sector	73.0	78.8	56.1	70.3	74.0	84.1	38.4	69.5
Government hospital/clinic	57.2	53.7	3.8	40.5	5.6	23.9	3.7	32.0
Primary health care center	3.3	2.5	2.4	4.9	6.2	5.3	1.5	3.7
Health post/sub-health post	0.0	0.0	31.0	18.4	54.2	43.1	18.8	20.3
Primary health care outreach clinic	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	7.0	3.1	1.1	1.9
Mobile camp	12.2	21.3	0.0	5.7	0.1	8.8	0.0	7.9
Female community health volunteer	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	13.4	3.4
Other government sector	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Nongovernment (NGO)	8.3	10.2	0.5	16.5	1.1	12.8	1.0	6.1
Family Planning Association of Nepal	2.4	3.7	0.1	11.0	0.8	6.2	1.0	2.4
Marie Stopes	5.8	5.4	0.3	5.5	0.3	6.6	0.0	3.5
Other NGO	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Private medical sector	8.1	4.4	40.3	10.3	24.8	3.1	56.8	19.0
Private hospital/nursing home	7.3	3.3	1.0	5.6	1.7	1.5	0.9	3.8
Private clinic	0.8	1.1	16.9	4.1	11.9	1.6	15.5	6.5
Pharmacy	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0	10.9	0.0	40.3	8.6
Other private medical	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.6	0.6
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.4
Other	10.4	2.4	1.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.2
Don't know	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,492	545	456	140	883	329	420	4,264

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

Table 7.8 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15-49 using major social marketing brands, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among pill users			Among condom users ¹		
	Percentage using Nilocon White	Percentage using Sunaulo Gulaph	Number of women	Percentage using Dhaal	Percentage using Panther	Number of women
Age						
15-19	*	*	15	(22.3)	(7.0)	26
20-24	27.7	27.1	54	27.7	15.4	84
25-29	30.1	31.2	129	32.4	21.4	78
30-34	31.3	21.2	82	20.5	24.4	76
35-39	22.4	24.4	78	20.9	12.5	44
40-44	45.0	22.0	66	(32.7)	(25.8)	38
45-49	*	*	23	*	*	12
Residence						
Urban	36.7	25.9	302	24.5	21.9	253
Rural	17.4	32.1	145	31.0	10.0	105
Ecological zone						
Mountain	*	*	18	*	*	16
Hill	35.2	26.5	217	25.0	19.7	184
Terai	28.2	28.3	212	29.0	16.7	158
Development region						
Eastern	24.9	27.0	143	(36.7)	(21.3)	39
Central	44.8	21.6	126	20.9	24.0	113
Western	48.0	17.2	70	17.6	24.5	65
Mid-western	13.1	38.6	67	39.8	9.8	82
Far-western	4.7	51.2	41	21.2	11.3	60
Province						
Province 1	27.0	28.2	122	(33.3)	(22.5)	37
Province 2	(12.0)	(29.5)	43	*	*	18
Province 3	51.9	18.0	104	19.0	26.8	97
Province 4	46.4	15.6	41	(22.8)	(28.5)	23
Province 5	29.0	24.3	69	32.2	15.3	103
Province 6	11.7	55.4	27	27.1	7.1	20
Province 7	4.7	51.2	41	21.2	11.3	60
Education						
No education	18.9	31.7	160	39.5	9.9	65
Primary	31.2	31.8	93	20.7	13.5	49
Some secondary	40.2	22.1	102	23.8	17.3	97
SLC and above	38.8	23.9	93	24.2	24.6	147
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	12.3	35.4	77	27.7	7.3	48
Second	17.7	43.4	69	27.2	13.5	52
Middle	16.0	33.7	85	40.7	10.5	57
Fourth	40.8	28.5	99	21.5	13.7	48
Highest	51.4	9.4	118	22.0	27.9	154
Total	30.5	27.9	447	26.4	18.4	358

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 7.9 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, and the percentage who received all three types of information, according to method and initial source, Nepal DHS 2016

Method/source	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:				Number of women
	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 by a health worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who received all three types of information (Method Information Index)	
Method					
Female sterilization	47.7	40.9	49.7	34.1	306
Pill	55.1	43.1	55.5	37.5	380
IUD	87.8	81.4	81.1	75.7	83
Injectables	69.9	59.3	67.2	51.4	702
Implants	80.9	75.1	78.7	64.7	288
Initial source of method¹					
Government sector	67.1	58.9	68.3	52.5	1,221
Government hospital/clinic	58.5	53.4	65.0	48.6	295
Primary health care center	74.0	63.8	71.0	62.3	87
Health post/sub-health post	71.0	61.8	70.2	54.8	653
Primary health care outreach clinic	58.0	51.6	67.6	44.7	52
Mobile camp	64.1	60.4	61.7	49.1	68
Female community health volunteer	67.0	51.6	70.0	45.1	64
Nongovernment (NGO)	72.1	69.3	65.8	55.5	90
Family Planning Association of Nepal	(72.6)	(70.5)	(58.6)	(50.4)	43
Marie Stopes	(70.9)	(67.5)	(74.1)	(61.6)	46
Private medical sector	61.5	46.2	52.9	36.0	381
Private hospital/nursing home	70.6	45.5	58.1	37.2	69
Private clinic	61.9	50.5	52.5	39.0	160
Pharmacy	57.0	41.7	50.6	31.6	149
Other source	*	*	*	*	10
Total	65.5	56.2	64.1	48.7	1,759

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.

¹ Source at start of current episode of use; total include sources with too few users to show separately.

Table 7.10 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, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Nepal DHS 2016

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons ²	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons ³	Husband away	Other reasons	Any reason ⁴	Switched to another method ⁵	Number of episodes of use ⁶
Pill	2.2	3.7	1.9	11.4	2.2	1.5	50.3	0.6	73.8	7.5	1,485
IUD	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.1)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(5.0)	(1.8)	(28.2)	(9.8)	161
Injectables	0.4	3.4	1.4	19.9	1.6	1.4	29.3	1.1	58.4	9.6	1,863
Implants	0.4	0.2	0.2	6.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.6	4.3	345
Male condom	2.7	10.7	4.6	1.0	4.2	5.3	37.2	3.2	68.9	8.9	1,072
Rhythm	(13.4)	(12.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(24.3)	(0.3)	(55.8)	(4.1)	208
Withdrawal	4.1	6.9	3.0	0.0	5.1	0.8	42.2	0.5	62.6	5.5	1,680
Other ¹	0.3	2.5	0.9	5.0	2.0	0.6	5.4	0.4	17.2	5.7	492
All methods	2.3	5.3	2.2	8.6	2.9	1.7	34.1	1.1	58.1	7.4	7,306

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

¹ Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, LAM, and emergency contraception

² Includes infrequent sex, difficulty getting pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

³ Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

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

⁵ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. 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 Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

Table 7.11 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Nepal DHS 2016

Reason	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Emergency contraception	Rhythm	Withdrawal	All methods
Became pregnant while using	5.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	4.1	0.7	20.5	9.1	5.1
Wanted to become pregnant	7.5	6.1	9.8	12.2	20.7	11.8	26.3	15.1	12.7
Husband disapproved	0.2	1.0	0.8	1.7	3.0	3.5	1.1	1.0	1.2
Wanted a more effective method	3.4	4.7	4.8	3.1	6.0	11.9	8.9	9.2	5.9
Side effects/health concerns	18.1	61.7	38.3	48.0	2.1	28.6	0.3	0.6	18.3
Lack of access/too far	1.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Cost too much	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Inconvenient to use	2.1	7.0	2.0	6.7	7.6	2.9	0.9	1.1	2.9
Difficulty getting pregnant/menopausal	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.7
Infrequent sex	2.5	0.2	1.8	1.6	7.6	10.7	3.7	5.3	3.9
Marital dissolution/separation	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Husband away	58.4	13.8	37.2	8.7	46.2	28.0	35.6	57.4	46.9
Other	1.1	4.4	1.7	8.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	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	1,390	114	1,669	128	942	102	187	1,347	5,885

Note: Total includes 3 cases in which women reported discontinuation while using other methods.

Table 7.12.1 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, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percent- age of demand satisfied ²	Percent- age 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	31.5	3.5	34.9	18.5	4.6	23.1	50.0	8.1	58.0	704	39.8	24.9
20-24	21.5	11.1	32.6	15.7	16.4	32.0	37.2	27.4	64.6	1,684	49.6	37.0
25-29	8.8	21.3	30.0	10.4	35.4	45.8	19.2	56.7	75.9	1,957	60.4	48.8
30-34	2.0	22.6	24.6	3.7	54.9	58.6	5.8	77.4	83.2	1,726	70.4	57.0
35-39	0.5	16.6	17.1	1.3	67.2	68.5	1.8	83.8	85.6	1,510	80.0	67.1
40-44	0.1	13.4	13.6	0.1	69.3	69.4	0.2	82.7	82.9	1,283	83.6	70.4
45-49	0.3	10.1	10.3	0.1	65.2	65.3	0.4	75.3	75.7	1,011	86.4	73.4
Residence												
Urban	7.0	15.7	22.7	7.6	47.2	54.8	14.7	62.9	77.5	6,031	70.7	57.0
Rural	9.9	15.4	25.3	5.8	43.3	49.2	15.7	58.8	74.5	3,844	66.0	54.5
Ecological zone												
Mountain	7.6	15.2	22.8	5.8	48.7	54.6	13.4	63.9	77.4	576	70.5	55.1
Hill	8.0	17.6	25.5	8.4	45.5	53.9	16.4	63.1	79.4	4,150	67.8	53.4
Terai	8.3	14.1	22.4	5.9	45.5	51.4	14.2	59.6	73.7	5,148	69.6	58.5
Development region												
Eastern	9.9	13.9	23.9	8.1	46.1	54.1	18.0	60.0	78.0	2,256	69.4	53.4
Central	6.8	13.3	20.1	6.7	47.4	54.2	13.6	60.7	74.3	3,486	72.9	61.1
Western	8.4	20.9	29.3	6.2	39.9	46.1	14.6	60.8	75.4	1,988	61.2	46.3
Mid-western	8.7	17.6	26.3	7.0	45.7	52.7	15.7	63.2	79.0	1,298	66.7	58.7
Far-western	7.2	14.1	21.3	6.2	51.1	57.3	13.4	65.2	78.7	846	72.9	61.1
Province												
Province 1	9.9	15.1	24.9	10.1	45.0	55.1	19.9	60.1	80.0	1,655	68.9	50.1
Province 2	9.5	11.1	20.6	3.2	44.5	47.7	12.7	55.6	68.3	2,168	69.8	61.8
Province 3	4.9	15.0	19.8	9.4	51.2	60.6	14.3	66.2	80.5	1,920	75.3	61.2
Province 4	9.7	20.3	30.0	6.7	41.8	48.5	16.4	62.1	78.5	950	61.8	47.5
Province 5	7.5	20.4	27.9	6.6	41.4	48.0	14.1	61.8	75.9	1,749	63.3	51.3
Province 6	9.8	15.9	25.7	6.1	45.1	51.1	15.9	61.0	76.8	586	66.5	57.9
Province 7	7.2	14.1	21.3	6.2	51.1	57.3	13.4	65.2	78.7	846	72.9	61.1
Education												
No education	2.9	15.0	17.9	1.3	56.9	58.2	4.2	71.9	76.2	3,984	76.4	67.9
Primary	8.4	18.1	26.4	5.3	45.1	50.4	13.7	63.1	76.8	1,853	65.6	55.2
Some secondary	13.0	17.9	31.0	11.5	33.7	45.2	24.5	51.6	76.2	2,177	59.4	44.6
SLC and above	13.4	11.6	25.0	15.2	36.3	51.5	28.5	47.9	76.5	1,861	67.3	44.9
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	9.8	17.2	27.0	4.7	44.4	49.1	14.5	61.6	76.1	1,687	64.5	55.0
Second	9.1	14.7	23.7	6.5	47.0	53.4	15.5	61.6	77.2	1,946	69.2	58.1
Middle	8.7	15.5	24.3	5.9	43.7	49.6	14.6	59.2	73.9	2,088	67.2	57.7
Fourth	8.0	15.7	23.8	7.2	42.9	50.1	15.2	58.7	73.9	2,107	67.8	56.4
Highest	5.4	15.1	20.5	9.9	50.4	60.4	15.3	65.5	80.8	2,047	74.7	53.2
Total	8.1	15.6	23.7	6.9	45.7	52.6	15.1	61.3	76.3	9,875	68.9	56.0

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.

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, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table 7.12.2 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, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

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	8.5	0.9	9.5	5.1	1.3	6.3	13.6	2.2	15.8	2,598	40.0	25.1
20-24	16.1	8.3	24.4	11.8	12.2	24.0	27.9	20.5	48.4	2,251	49.7	37.0
25-29	8.0	19.5	27.6	9.5	32.6	42.1	17.6	52.1	69.7	2,135	60.4	48.8
30-34	2.0	21.6	23.5	3.6	52.6	56.2	5.5	74.2	79.7	1,806	70.5	57.1
35-39	0.5	16.0	16.4	1.3	65.1	66.4	1.7	81.1	82.8	1,572	80.1	67.3
40-44	0.1	12.4	12.5	0.1	65.1	65.2	0.2	77.5	77.7	1,388	83.9	70.8
45-49	0.2	9.1	9.4	0.1	60.6	60.7	0.3	69.8	70.1	1,113	86.6	73.9
Residence												
Urban	5.2	11.7	17.0	5.7	35.6	41.4	11.0	47.4	58.4	8,072	70.9	57.3
Rural	7.9	12.4	20.3	4.7	35.0	39.7	12.6	47.4	60.1	4,790	66.2	54.6
Ecological zone												
Mountain	5.6	11.3	17.0	4.3	36.6	41.0	10.0	48.0	57.9	775	70.7	55.4
Hill	6.0	13.1	19.1	6.3	34.4	40.6	12.2	47.5	59.7	5,556	68.0	53.7
Terai	6.6	11.1	17.6	4.7	36.2	40.8	11.2	47.3	58.5	6,531	69.8	58.7
Development region												
Eastern	7.7	10.8	18.6	6.3	36.3	42.5	14.0	47.1	61.1	2,900	69.6	53.7
Central	5.2	10.2	15.4	5.2	36.5	41.7	10.4	46.6	57.0	4,569	73.1	61.3
Western	6.4	16.0	22.4	4.7	30.9	35.7	11.2	46.9	58.1	2,597	61.4	46.7
Mid-western	6.9	13.8	20.7	5.5	36.2	41.7	12.4	50.0	62.4	1,650	66.9	58.9
Far-western	5.3	10.5	15.8	4.7	38.2	42.9	10.0	48.7	58.7	1,145	73.1	61.2
Province												
Province 1	7.5	11.5	19.0	7.7	34.7	42.4	15.2	46.2	61.4	2,173	69.1	50.4
Province 2	8.0	9.4	17.4	2.8	37.8	40.6	10.8	47.2	58.0	2,563	70.0	61.9
Province 3	3.4	10.5	13.9	6.6	36.4	43.0	10.1	46.9	57.0	2,732	75.5	61.5
Province 4	7.4	15.5	22.8	5.1	32.2	37.2	12.5	47.6	60.1	1,249	62.0	47.8
Province 5	5.7	15.7	21.4	5.1	32.2	37.3	10.8	47.9	58.7	2,274	63.5	51.6
Province 6	7.9	12.9	20.8	4.9	36.8	41.7	12.8	49.7	62.5	724	66.7	58.1
Province 7	5.3	10.5	15.8	4.7	38.2	42.9	10.0	48.7	58.7	1,145	73.1	61.2
Education												
No education	2.7	14.0	16.7	1.2	53.8	55.0	3.9	67.8	71.8	4,281	76.7	68.3
Primary	7.2	15.6	22.8	4.6	39.1	43.7	11.8	54.7	66.5	2,150	65.7	55.4
Some secondary	8.6	11.9	20.5	7.6	22.3	30.0	16.2	34.2	50.5	3,291	59.4	44.6
SLC and above	7.9	6.9	14.8	9.1	21.5	30.6	17.0	28.4	45.4	3,140	67.4	44.9
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	7.6	13.4	21.0	3.7	34.5	38.2	11.3	47.9	59.2	2,176	64.6	55.0
Second	7.0	11.3	18.3	5.0	36.5	41.5	12.0	47.8	59.8	2,525	69.4	58.3
Middle	7.0	12.5	19.5	4.8	35.7	40.5	11.8	48.2	60.0	2,595	67.5	58.1
Fourth	6.1	12.0	18.1	5.5	33.2	38.7	11.6	45.2	56.8	2,765	68.1	56.7
Highest	3.9	11.0	15.0	7.3	37.0	44.4	11.3	48.1	59.3	2,801	74.8	53.4
Total	6.2	12.0	18.2	5.3	35.4	40.8	11.6	47.4	59.0	12,862	69.1	56.3

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.

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, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table 7.13 Decision making about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning, and among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning					Number of women	Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning					Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/don't know	Total		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/don't know	Total	
Age												
15-19	10.5	71.5	18.0	0.0	100.0	163	15.1	73.0	11.4	0.5	100.0	419
20-24	11.8	74.0	13.9	0.3	100.0	539	20.7	66.3	10.9	2.1	100.0	938
25-29	16.4	70.3	13.0	0.2	100.0	897	25.2	62.7	11.0	1.0	100.0	920
30-34	19.3	68.4	12.3	0.1	100.0	1,011	25.7	60.2	11.7	2.4	100.0	669
35-39	19.4	65.4	14.9	0.3	100.0	1,034	25.9	57.3	14.2	2.6	100.0	459
40-44	22.9	62.0	15.1	0.0	100.0	890	31.5	55.5	9.7	3.3	100.0	391
45-49	24.1	56.9	19.0	0.0	100.0	660	26.5	60.3	8.9	4.3	100.0	350
Number of living children												
0	4.7	70.6	24.7	0.0	100.0	158	12.2	73.7	11.0	3.1	100.0	636
1-2	17.4	67.3	15.2	0.1	100.0	2,513	26.5	61.2	10.4	1.9	100.0	2,291
3-4	20.7	65.9	13.1	0.2	100.0	2,008	26.4	59.7	12.2	1.7	100.0	904
5+	24.2	60.9	14.8	0.1	100.0	516	23.4	59.5	14.5	2.6	100.0	314
Residence												
Urban	19.2	66.3	14.4	0.2	100.0	3,305	25.2	62.1	10.5	2.3	100.0	2,423
Rural	18.7	66.1	15.1	0.1	100.0	1,890	22.4	63.5	12.2	1.8	100.0	1,722
Ecological zone												
Mountain	18.9	60.1	21.0	0.0	100.0	314	31.6	52.4	15.6	0.3	100.0	212
Hill	21.8	61.0	17.1	0.1	100.0	2,237	35.2	52.0	10.1	2.7	100.0	1,723
Terai	16.7	71.4	11.7	0.2	100.0	2,644	14.6	71.9	11.6	1.8	100.0	2,211
Development region												
Eastern	16.3	70.8	12.8	0.1	100.0	1,222	16.1	69.7	11.6	2.7	100.0	914
Central	19.9	67.0	12.9	0.3	100.0	1,888	19.5	68.1	10.1	2.2	100.0	1,387
Western	20.0	62.4	17.7	0.0	100.0	916	30.4	58.3	10.8	0.6	100.0	983
Mid-western	18.7	66.1	15.1	0.2	100.0	684	35.4	48.8	11.9	3.9	100.0	546
Far-western	20.9	59.2	19.6	0.3	100.0	485	27.6	56.2	14.9	1.3	100.0	315
Province												
Province 1	18.3	66.9	14.7	0.1	100.0	912	18.0	66.7	12.9	2.5	100.0	660
Province 2	16.7	74.8	8.1	0.4	100.0	1,034	9.7	78.5	10.7	1.1	100.0	974
Province 3	20.2	64.1	15.6	0.1	100.0	1,164	30.5	56.5	8.7	4.3	100.0	668
Province 4	19.3	65.5	15.2	0.0	100.0	461	34.1	56.4	9.1	0.4	100.0	457
Province 5	20.3	61.1	18.4	0.1	100.0	840	30.1	54.3	13.2	2.5	100.0	821
Province 6	17.0	69.4	13.6	0.0	100.0	300	35.5	54.1	8.5	1.9	100.0	250
Province 7	20.9	59.2	19.6	0.3	100.0	485	27.6	56.2	14.9	1.3	100.0	315
Education												
No education	21.6	64.8	13.5	0.1	100.0	2,320	22.2	62.2	13.1	2.5	100.0	1,530
Primary	18.7	63.4	17.5	0.4	100.0	933	25.3	63.0	9.8	1.9	100.0	817
Some secondary	18.1	66.9	14.9	0.1	100.0	984	26.0	62.0	10.5	1.5	100.0	1,033
SLC and above	14.0	71.8	14.2	0.0	100.0	958	23.6	64.2	9.9	2.2	100.0	765
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	22.1	61.2	16.6	0.1	100.0	829	36.8	47.8	13.3	2.1	100.0	758
Second	21.5	61.0	17.4	0.1	100.0	1,040	22.4	63.1	12.3	2.2	100.0	800
Middle	18.5	68.3	12.8	0.4	100.0	1,036	18.5	69.4	11.3	0.8	100.0	923
Fourth	18.5	69.9	11.5	0.1	100.0	1,056	20.0	68.1	9.3	2.6	100.0	918
Highest	15.7	69.1	15.1	0.1	100.0	1,236	24.5	62.2	10.3	3.0	100.0	746
Total	19.0	66.2	14.6	0.2	100.0	5,195	24.0	62.7	11.2	2.1	100.0	4,146

Table 7.14 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 2016

Intention	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	81.8	87.1	80.5	73.5	52.2	77.4
Unsure	4.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.1
Does not intend to use	14.0	10.8	18.0	25.0	46.6	20.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	636	1,411	1,273	667	693	4,679

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.15.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, on a poster/hoarding board, or in a street drama; on a brochure/flipchart or the Internet; in a mother's group meeting, from teachers, or from female community health volunteers; or on a mobile phone in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Media sources						Other sources						Number of women
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/magazine	Poster/hoarding board	Street drama	None of these five media sources ¹	Brochure or flipchart	Internet	Mother's group/teachers	Female community health volunteer	Mobile phone	None of these sources ²	
Age													
15-19	35.4	33.7	14.6	47.9	7.8	32.2	15.2	8.8	38.2	15.8	1.8	25.2	2,598
20-24	39.4	36.8	14.3	52.0	6.1	29.3	17.7	14.2	22.2	27.7	2.1	25.1	2,251
25-29	37.0	39.3	14.9	51.0	5.5	32.0	15.6	11.0	19.1	28.7	2.6	25.9	2,135
30-34	36.6	38.0	15.4	48.9	6.3	32.9	13.9	6.7	20.6	32.6	2.1	26.2	1,806
35-39	31.4	30.3	9.2	40.0	5.7	40.0	12.2	4.0	16.1	26.2	1.1	34.6	1,572
40-44	30.7	31.9	9.0	37.6	4.1	41.7	10.8	2.5	15.8	24.7	0.4	34.6	1,388
45-49	32.0	30.6	7.1	35.6	4.4	41.7	11.1	2.4	16.6	23.8	0.9	34.8	1,113
Residence													
Urban	36.6	43.3	17.1	51.4	6.9	28.8	16.2	10.9	22.9	23.5	2.2	24.3	8,072
Rural	33.1	20.7	5.5	37.3	4.5	44.3	11.1	3.1	22.5	28.3	0.9	35.4	4,790
Ecological zone													
Mountain	50.2	25.9	9.2	35.5	3.8	33.5	12.6	5.4	35.9	42.1	1.0	19.5	775
Hill	44.7	43.8	17.1	50.3	5.2	24.2	15.0	10.9	27.1	28.4	2.2	18.0	5,556
Terai	25.4	28.3	9.5	43.9	6.9	43.5	13.9	5.8	17.5	20.7	1.4	38.4	6,531
Development region													
Eastern	32.4	30.6	10.9	37.3	4.3	43.6	10.5	6.1	18.7	23.2	1.2	36.4	2,900
Central	31.6	42.0	17.8	43.5	4.6	35.1	15.4	10.7	17.7	18.9	2.6	30.7	4,569
Western	32.9	41.1	10.3	53.9	4.1	28.3	15.5	9.6	20.1	19.4	1.5	24.5	2,597
Mid-western	46.0	22.4	8.2	52.5	10.6	30.9	15.4	4.1	36.9	43.7	0.8	20.4	1,650
Far-western	47.0	21.3	10.0	52.5	13.2	29.1	15.7	3.9	38.8	43.1	1.1	19.6	1,145
Province													
Province 1	38.6	36.5	13.5	44.5	4.8	34.3	11.5	8.0	23.0	28.5	1.3	26.4	2,173
Province 2	13.3	16.5	4.0	26.6	3.4	63.0	10.6	2.0	7.0	9.6	1.3	59.0	2,563
Province 3	44.0	58.1	26.8	52.0	5.3	18.5	17.7	16.2	24.7	24.5	3.4	13.7	2,732
Province 4	38.2	47.5	11.4	51.9	4.0	26.0	14.3	11.6	23.0	23.5	1.4	21.5	1,249
Province 5	33.6	31.4	9.1	54.9	7.0	30.4	15.0	6.2	22.9	26.4	1.4	25.0	2,274
Province 6	51.2	17.7	7.2	50.9	10.0	31.7	18.6	4.2	44.4	45.8	0.6	18.6	724
Province 7	47.0	21.3	10.0	52.5	13.2	29.1	15.7	3.9	38.8	43.1	1.1	19.6	1,145
Education													
No education	22.0	15.5	1.0	26.3	3.4	56.8	6.5	0.4	12.3	23.4	0.6	47.8	4,281
Primary	30.6	26.9	4.6	40.5	4.2	38.5	9.9	0.7	16.0	25.6	0.6	32.7	2,150
Some secondary	41.5	40.6	14.4	54.5	7.6	24.7	15.7	6.3	30.9	27.9	1.7	18.4	3,291
SLC and above	50.0	60.7	32.6	68.3	9.1	11.9	26.7	25.1	33.2	25.0	4.0	9.7	3,140
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	39.8	9.2	3.6	34.3	3.8	43.9	9.7	1.3	28.5	34.7	0.7	30.8	2,176
Second	39.8	23.1	6.4	39.6	5.3	39.2	9.9	3.7	24.2	28.8	1.0	33.4	2,525
Middle	29.4	28.7	5.8	41.4	6.8	42.8	13.1	3.1	19.8	26.4	1.0	36.5	2,595
Fourth	31.3	40.5	13.4	46.7	6.7	33.9	13.1	7.8	20.2	21.8	1.8	29.3	2,765
Highest	37.0	65.6	31.4	65.1	6.8	16.1	24.2	21.7	22.2	17.3	3.7	13.8	2,801
Total	35.3	34.9	12.8	46.1	6.0	34.6	14.3	8.0	22.8	25.3	1.7	28.4	12,862

¹ Radio, television, newspaper/magazine, poster/hoarding board, or street drama

² Includes those with no exposure to any source (radio, television, newspaper/magazine, poster/hoarding board, street drama, brochure/flipchart, Internet, mother's group/teachers, female community health volunteer, or mobile phone)

Table 7.15.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, on a poster/hoarding board, or in a street drama; on a brochure/flipchart or the Internet; in a mother's group meeting, from teachers, or from female community health volunteers; or on a mobile phone in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Media sources						Other sources						Number of men
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/magazine	Poster/hoarding board	Street drama	None of these five media sources ¹	Brochure or flipchart	Internet	Mother's group/teachers	Female community health volunteer	Mobile phone	None of these sources ²	
Age													
15-19	38.9	38.4	19.4	69.3	9.3	13.9	17.4	25.0	40.8	9.6	2.7	9.6	931
20-24	45.1	44.5	29.5	74.2	5.8	11.9	19.5	33.1	20.4	17.8	4.7	9.3	649
25-29	49.5	49.7	33.4	74.8	8.2	9.6	19.3	28.0	15.1	18.2	1.0	7.8	525
30-34	49.7	45.3	27.3	73.6	8.6	11.6	19.0	18.8	13.0	16.9	3.3	9.6	535
35-39	43.1	47.9	24.8	69.2	6.5	14.3	20.6	14.2	18.2	22.4	2.5	13.2	544
40-44	47.3	41.4	28.9	74.0	9.7	11.1	18.4	10.0	14.4	18.5	4.2	10.2	463
45-49	49.0	44.4	22.0	68.9	10.4	15.0	16.6	5.6	11.6	19.4	1.0	13.8	415
Residence													
Urban	44.9	51.2	31.8	72.7	9.0	10.6	20.9	24.0	21.4	15.7	3.3	8.2	2,647
Rural	45.8	30.6	14.9	70.2	6.9	16.2	14.5	14.5	21.8	18.5	1.9	14.1	1,416
Ecological zone													
Mountain	49.2	30.1	19.4	47.3	12.8	33.8	16.3	10.0	26.6	24.2	2.1	27.4	252
Hill	52.1	50.9	34.1	64.7	8.6	12.3	22.4	25.8	28.0	20.4	3.0	9.1	1,791
Terai	38.7	39.6	19.5	81.2	7.4	10.1	15.6	17.5	15.2	12.5	2.8	9.2	2,019
Development region													
Eastern	40.5	39.8	22.4	74.9	4.5	14.1	18.4	16.0	15.2	11.8	1.7	12.4	892
Central	44.3	48.1	30.8	70.6	8.7	11.1	21.0	24.7	20.2	15.6	4.2	8.6	1,604
Western	43.7	52.4	23.0	73.5	5.9	9.6	14.1	22.7	21.9	13.9	2.1	7.7	785
Mid-western	54.2	31.4	23.4	72.6	15.3	12.3	18.5	14.7	32.2	32.0	1.5	10.1	453
Far-western	54.0	33.0	22.4	64.6	12.6	23.0	18.9	17.3	29.9	21.3	2.9	18.9	330
Province													
Province 1	40.9	40.4	24.5	71.7	3.2	16.0	15.2	15.7	14.5	11.9	0.9	14.6	691
Province 2	35.2	33.3	12.8	85.0	7.4	9.3	16.9	17.6	11.3	9.0	3.3	8.4	795
Province 3	50.4	57.7	41.9	62.3	9.8	11.8	25.8	28.8	26.6	19.9	5.0	8.1	1,009
Province 4	47.8	59.6	25.8	71.5	7.5	10.8	16.3	26.4	27.3	17.5	2.1	8.4	376
Province 5	42.1	41.7	20.4	76.3	6.4	8.7	12.5	17.8	19.1	15.9	1.6	7.7	658
Province 6	64.8	26.8	27.3	65.9	22.3	16.1	25.4	14.1	43.8	40.8	2.3	12.0	203
Province 7	54.0	33.0	22.4	64.6	12.6	23.0	18.9	17.3	29.9	21.3	2.9	18.9	330
Education													
No education	29.8	16.3	1.6	63.2	2.7	24.6	5.9	1.4	4.5	11.4	0.1	23.0	391
Primary	45.1	31.4	12.1	65.1	8.4	15.7	12.0	6.8	12.0	16.1	1.9	14.2	789
Some secondary	42.0	41.6	22.2	69.3	8.7	12.9	16.5	13.6	27.3	16.5	1.9	9.9	1,386
SLC and above	52.3	60.1	43.1	80.0	9.3	7.5	27.4	39.7	25.6	18.6	5.0	5.3	1,497
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	55.7	18.9	12.8	54.0	7.4	24.9	13.4	6.9	25.7	24.9	0.9	20.6	623
Second	47.0	31.0	12.7	67.7	6.3	14.9	16.1	10.7	20.8	15.8	1.1	13.0	706
Middle	40.0	40.3	15.8	77.7	7.4	11.5	14.9	15.8	16.8	15.5	2.1	10.1	758
Fourth	43.0	49.3	29.5	78.8	10.5	9.1	20.3	24.1	22.8	16.0	3.9	7.4	982
Highest	43.6	66.5	47.8	74.6	8.7	7.5	25.0	37.0	21.8	13.8	4.8	4.9	994
Total	45.2	44.0	25.9	71.8	8.3	12.6	18.6	20.7	21.5	16.7	2.8	10.3	4,063

¹ Radio, television, newspaper/magazine, poster/hoarding board, or street drama

² Includes those with no exposure to any source (radio, television, newspaper/magazine, poster/hoarding board, street drama, brochure/flipchart, Internet, mother's group/teachers, female community health volunteer, or mobile phone)

Table 7.16 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a health worker or female community health volunteer who discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and the percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a health worker or female community health volunteer or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a health worker or female community health volunteer who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with a health worker or female community health volunteer or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	26.6	2.6	48.3	72.4	2,434
20-24	42.3	9.6	60.4	54.5	1,710
25-29	43.8	12.2	63.9	51.9	1,235
30-34	37.2	13.3	63.7	57.7	792
35-39	30.8	9.3	53.6	64.2	528
40-44	31.2	6.7	50.2	65.2	483
45-49	36.3	6.6	48.7	60.9	437
Residence					
Urban	34.8	6.8	57.7	62.5	4,733
Rural	35.7	9.4	52.4	60.7	2,886
Ecological zone					
Mountain	48.9	8.3	54.0	49.5	457
Hill	37.9	7.8	58.0	59.4	3,298
Terai	31.2	7.7	53.9	65.4	3,864
Development region					
Eastern	35.9	7.4	51.0	62.0	1,666
Central	30.3	5.9	54.0	66.7	2,665
Western	28.4	7.8	59.6	67.3	1,671
Mid-western	45.1	10.8	59.5	52.4	962
Far-western	56.0	11.9	58.6	41.6	654
Province					
Province 1	36.2	6.8	54.5	61.7	1,252
Province 2	27.2	8.4	46.3	69.0	1,523
Province 3	34.6	4.3	57.9	63.5	1,556
Province 4	31.8	6.8	59.6	64.9	784
Province 5	30.6	8.2	60.6	65.3	1,426
Province 6	52.5	15.3	56.0	44.6	422
Province 7	56.0	11.9	58.6	41.6	654
Education					
No education	33.6	10.2	48.7	61.9	1,925
Primary	34.0	10.2	55.4	61.8	1,210
Some secondary	35.3	6.7	56.8	62.3	2,304
SLC and above	37.0	5.5	60.8	61.3	2,180
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	42.8	11.3	52.3	53.9	1,344
Second	36.8	8.9	50.8	60.0	1,477
Middle	38.4	8.5	55.4	58.3	1,544
Fourth	29.6	6.6	57.3	67.3	1,696
Highest	29.8	4.3	61.6	68.1	1,558
Total	35.2	7.8	55.7	61.9	7,619

Table 7.17 Information on family planning methods and counseling

Percentage of women age 15-49 with an abortion in the 5 years preceding the survey who were given information on family planning methods during the post-abortion visit and who used a method within the 2 weeks after the abortion, and percentage of women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who were given information on family planning methods during the postpartum visit, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among women who had an abortion:			Among women who had a live birth:	
	Percentage to whom information on family planning was given during post-abortion period	Percentage who used a family planning method within 2 weeks of abortion	Number of women	Percentage to whom information on family planning was given during postpartum period	Number of women
Age					
15-19	*	*	19	12.3	334
20-24	45.7	23.4	67	12.1	1,271
25-29	51.1	23.9	155	13.3	1,380
30-34	55.6	24.7	146	15.9	653
35-39	58.5	23.0	83	13.3	250
40-44	(58.4)	(34.9)	35	15.7	90
45-49	*	*	6	*	19
Residence					
Urban	53.3	25.5	352	14.9	2,223
Rural	48.9	24.7	159	11.3	1,775
Ecological zone					
Mountain	(68.7)	(22.7)	33	20.2	269
Hill	54.0	24.6	248	15.8	1,608
Terai	47.2	26.3	230	10.6	2,120
Development region					
Eastern	58.1	34.7	85	12.6	925
Central	51.0	20.0	139	12.4	1,415
Western	45.3	23.3	144	14.4	753
Mid-western	56.4	28.2	83	14.0	559
Far-western	55.1	24.8	60	15.4	346
Province					
Province 1	60.4	39.1	67	12.8	686
Province 2	(40.8)	(20.2)	61	7.8	963
Province 3	57.2	19.4	95	18.7	691
Province 4	43.6	28.2	74	15.4	337
Province 5	53.2	23.4	110	14.1	720
Province 6	49.4	23.8	43	12.9	255
Province 7	55.1	24.8	60	15.4	346
Education					
No education	52.6	20.6	137	9.8	1,257
Primary	51.1	28.0	112	11.8	777
Some secondary	42.9	28.7	147	15.2	1,010
SLC and above	63.4	23.8	115	17.2	955
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	57.3	27.6	70	10.0	822
Second	43.7	24.6	88	11.3	839
Middle	56.2	22.6	91	11.7	863
Fourth	41.1	24.0	105	15.7	830
Highest	59.0	26.9	156	19.3	643
Total	51.9	25.2	511	13.3	3,998

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 7.18 Men's attitudes towards contraceptive use

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with stereotypical statements about contraceptive use, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Contraception is women's business	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Number of men
Age			
15-19	11.6	29.6	931
20-24	11.5	25.6	649
25-29	10.5	23.0	525
30-34	11.0	23.0	535
35-39	13.7	25.7	544
40-44	9.9	25.5	463
45-49	11.4	22.4	415
Residence			
Urban	10.9	24.9	2,647
Rural	12.5	26.7	1,416
Ecological zone			
Mountain	13.1	37.6	252
Hill	14.9	26.9	1,791
Terai	8.2	22.8	2,019
Development region			
Eastern	13.6	33.3	892
Central	12.3	22.0	1,604
Western	9.3	23.2	785
Mid-western	9.0	21.3	453
Far-western	10.0	32.8	330
Province			
Province 1	15.6	32.7	691
Province 2	9.0	23.7	795
Province 3	13.7	23.3	1,009
Province 4	11.9	29.3	376
Province 5	8.6	18.6	658
Province 6	6.1	22.8	203
Province 7	10.0	32.8	330
Education			
No education	15.0	27.8	391
Primary	19.3	34.2	789
Some secondary	12.3	28.5	1,386
SLC and above	5.6	17.6	1,497
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	17.6	36.7	623
Second	13.8	31.0	706
Middle	11.6	24.6	758
Fourth	9.9	22.5	982
Highest	7.3	18.3	994
Total	11.4	25.5	4,063

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Key Findings

- **Current levels:** The neonatal mortality rate is 21 deaths per 1,000 live births, while the under-5 mortality rate is 39 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that 54% of all under-5 deaths occur in the first month of life.
- **Trends:** Between 1996 and 2016, neonatal mortality fell from 50 to 21 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality declined from 78 to 32 deaths per 1,000 live births, and under-5 mortality fell from 118 to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- **Provincial differences:** There are large variations by province in childhood mortality. For example, neonatal mortality ranges from a low of 15 deaths per 1,000 live births in Province 4 to a high of 41 in Province 7. Similarly, under-5 mortality ranges from 27 deaths per 1,000 births in Province 4 to 69 in Province 7.
- **Short birth intervals:** The under-5 mortality rate is 78 deaths per 1,000 live births for children born within 2 years of a previous birth. The rate is much lower—25 deaths per 1,000 live births—for children born at least 4 years after a previous birth.
- **Perinatal mortality:** The perinatal mortality rate is 31 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies.

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 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 pregnancies they had had, all of the children they had borne, and 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 pregnancies she has had, the children she has given birth to, and 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 may 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 may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall workload, because live births occurring during the 5 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 (e.g., pregnancy 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.4-C.6.**

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.

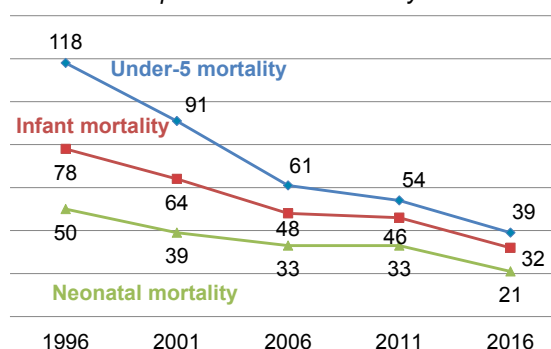
Under-5 mortality: the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

In the 5-year period preceding the survey, neonatal mortality was 21 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality was 32 deaths per 1,000 live births, and under-5 mortality was 39 deaths per 1,000 live births. These rates imply that nearly one in 30 children die before reaching their first birthday and that one in 25 die before reaching their fifth birthday (**Table 8.1**). Slightly more than one-half (54%) of all deaths in the first 5 years of life occur in the first month of life, an increase from 42% in 1996. As childhood mortality rates have declined, the burden of neonatal deaths has increased. The Nepal Health Sector Strategy 2016-2021 targets are to reduce neonatal and under-5 mortality to 17.5 and 28 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, by the year 2021 (Ministry of Health 2015b). The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets related to neonatal and under-5 mortality in Nepal are 12 and 20 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, by 2030 (Ministry of Health 2017b).

Trends: All three indicators of childhood mortality have declined sharply over the past 20 years (**Figure 8.1**). Under-5 mortality declined from 118 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1996 to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016 representing a 67% decrease during the 20-year period. Infant mortality and neonatal mortality declined by 59% and 58%, respectively, from 1996 to 2016.

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before the survey



8.2 BIODEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

Researchers have identified multiple risk factors for early childhood mortality, including biodemographic and sociodemographic factors, based on the characteristics of the mother and child and the circumstances at birth. The biodemographic factors included in the analysis were sex of the child, mother's age at birth, birth order, previous birth interval, and birth size. The sociodemographic factors included were place of residence, ecological zone, development region, province, mother's education, and wealth quintile.

Mortality estimates by sex of the child and mother's place of residence (**Table 8.2**) were calculated for the 5-year period before the survey and mortality estimates by additional background characteristics of the mother were calculated for the 10-year period before the survey to ensure that there were sufficient cases to produce statistically reliable estimates (**Table 8.3**).

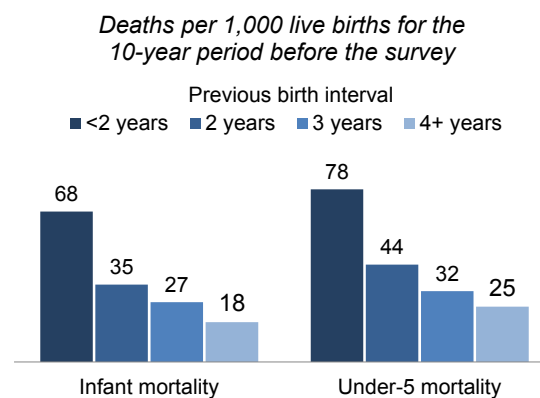
Patterns by sex and residence

- Boys are more likely than girls to die in the first month of their lives. Mortality rates are 24 deaths per 1,000 live births among male neonates and 17 deaths per 1,000 live births among female neonates. As children grow older, girls are more likely to die than boys. For instance, under-5 mortality rates are 41 deaths per 1,000 live births among girls and 36 deaths per 1,000 live births among boys.
- Childhood mortality rates are higher, by 10 deaths per 1,000 live births, in rural areas than in urban areas. Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates are 26, 38, and 44 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, in rural areas, as compared with 16, 28, and 34 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas.

Patterns by additional background characteristics

- Mortality rates are lower for children whose mothers were age 20-29 when they were born than for children born to women below age 20 or age 30-39. For instance, the neonatal mortality rate is 21 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers were age 20-29 when they were born, as compared with 39 and 31 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, for children whose mothers were less than age 20 and age 30-39.
- Mortality rates are higher among children born less than 2 years after a previous birth than among children born 2 or more years after a previous birth (**Figure 8.2**).
- Childhood mortality rates decrease uniformly as mother's education increases. For example, neonatal mortality rates are 36 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have no education and 12 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have an SLC or higher.

Figure 8.2 Child mortality by previous birth interval



- Childhood mortality rates also decrease with increasing mother's wealth. For instance, under-5 mortality rates are 62 deaths per 1,000 live births among children born to women in the lowest wealth quintile and 24 deaths per 1,000 live births among those born to women from the highest quintile.
- Childhood mortality is highest in Province 7, where neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates are 41, 58, and 69 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively.

8.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 7 months 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 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to determine whether a death is one or the other. Because the perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, it offers a better measure of the level of mortality and quality of service around delivery. Seventy-eight stillbirths were recorded in the 2016 NDHS, and there were 80 early neonatal deaths during the 5-year period preceding the survey. This yields a perinatal mortality rate of 31 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration (**Table 8.4**).

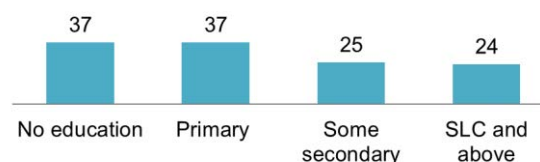
Patterns by background characteristics

- By age, the perinatal mortality rate is highest for mothers age 30-39 (49 per 1,000 pregnancies), followed closely by mothers less than age 20 (47 per 1,000 pregnancies).
- Perinatal mortality is twice as high for women who become pregnant less than 15 months after a previous pregnancy (42 per 1,000 pregnancies) as for women who become pregnant 39 months or more after a previous pregnancy (21 per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in rural areas (36 per 1,000 pregnancies) than in urban areas (27 per 1,000 pregnancies).
- Perinatal mortality ranges from 20 per 1,000 pregnancies in Province 4 to 40 per 1,000 pregnancies in Province 6.

- Perinatal mortality generally decreases with increasing mother's education. Perinatal mortality is highest (37 per 1,000 pregnancies) for women with no education and only a primary education and lowest (24 per 1,000 pregnancies) for women with an SLC or higher (**Figure 8.3**).

Figure 8.3 Perinatal mortality by mother's education

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration in the 5-year period before the survey



8.4 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOR

Childhood mortality depends on several known risk factors, such as mother's age at birth, previous birth interval, and parity. Child mortality is likely to be higher among mothers with one or more risk factors.

Table 8.5 shows the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality 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-four percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey are not in any high-risk category. Thirty-two percent are in the unavoidable risk category, which includes first births to women between age 18 and age 34; 27% are in a single high-risk category (mother's age less than 18 years, mother's age more than 34 years, birth interval less than 24 months, and birth order more than three); and 7% are in multiple high-risk categories.

Risk ratios indicate the relationship between risk factors and child mortality (**Table 8.5**). Among those in the single high-risk category, the risk ratio is highest (2.33) for children born to women younger than age 18, with an overall risk ratio of 1.66 for the single risk category. The risk ratio is slightly higher among births in the multiple-risk categories, at an average of 2.29. The highest risk ratio, 2.41, is for births to women older than age 34 and with a birth order above three. This means that children born to women in this category have a risk of dying that is 2.41 times higher than the risk for children born to women not in any high-risk category; however, less than 3% of births fall in this multiple-risk category.

The last column of **Table 8.5** shows that 52% 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, 23% would have belonged to a multiple high-risk category, and 29% would have belonged to a single high-risk category. Forty percent would not have belonged to any high-risk category, while 8% would have belonged to an unavoidable 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 2016

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	12	32	6	39
5-9	33	13	46	8	54
10-14	39	19	58	13	71

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 2016

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	7	31	5	36
Female	17	17	34	7	41
Residence					
Urban	16	12	28	6	34
Rural	26	11	38	7	44
Total	21	12	32	6	39

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 2016

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)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	39	15	54	7	61
20-29	21	12	33	7	40
30-39	31	11	42	7	48
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	30	13	43	6	48
2-3	19	10	29	7	35
4-6	29	16	44	12	56
7+	(99)	(17)	(116)	(9)	(124)
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	46	22	68	11	78
2 years	22	12	35	9	44
3 years	22	6	27	4	32
4+ years	12	6	18	7	25
Birth size³					
Small/very small	35	15	50	na	na
Average or larger	17	11	28	na	na
Ecological zone					
Mountain	35	22	57	6	63
Hill	23	10	32	6	38
Terai	28	13	41	8	49
Development region					
Eastern	25	8	33	7	40
Central	24	14	38	8	46
Western	25	11	36	3	39
Mid-western	29	14	42	8	50
Far-western	41	17	58	12	69
Province					
Province 1	22	9	31	5	36
Province 2	30	13	43	10	52
Province 3	17	12	29	7	36
Province 4	15	8	23	4	27
Province 5	30	12	42	3	45
Province 6	29	17	47	12	58
Province 7	41	17	58	12	69
Mother's education					
No education	36	14	50	10	60
Primary	25	14	39	4	43
Some secondary	20	13	33	6	38
SLC and above	12	7	18	3	21
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	36	14	50	12	62
Second	33	11	45	10	54
Middle	26	15	42	4	46
Fourth	20	11	31	5	36
Highest	12	8	20	4	24

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.

na = Not available

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

³ Rates for the 5-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Perinatal mortality rate ³	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months' duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	19	34	47	1,129
20-29	37	35	22	3,244
30-39	21	11	49	659
40-49	1	0	20	54
Previous pregnancy interval in months⁴				
First pregnancy	32	32	35	1,801
<15	12	20	42	761
15-26	17	11	37	772
27-38	5	5	16	606
39+	12	12	21	1,145
Residence				
Urban	41	32	27	2,739
Rural	37	48	36	2,347
Ecological zone				
Mountain	3	10	36	360
Hill	28	26	28	1,914
Terai	47	44	32	2,812
Development region				
Eastern	23	23	40	1,156
Central	28	22	27	1,859
Western	14	11	26	934
Mid-western	8	14	32	700
Far-western	5	10	34	437
Province				
Province 1	13	14	32	823
Province 2	26	22	35	1,379
Province 3	13	9	28	813
Province 4	5	3	20	391
Province 5	13	13	28	905
Province 6	5	9	40	338
Province 7	5	10	34	437
Mother's education				
No education	33	31	37	1,740
Primary	15	23	37	1,026
Some secondary	12	18	25	1,235
SLC and above	18	8	24	1,084
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	16	23	36	1,088
Second	18	24	39	1,081
Middle	19	14	29	1,131
Fourth	16	14	29	1,036
Highest	10	4	19	750
Total	78	80	31	5,086

¹ 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 The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000

⁴ Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ 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 2016

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	34.1	1.00	40.1 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	32.1	1.42	8.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	33.8	1.80	51.8
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	7.5	2.33	1.1
Mother's age >34	0.9	(0.00)	10.8
Birth interval <24 months	8.6	2.08	8.3
Birth order >3	9.8	0.94	8.6
Subtotal	26.8	1.66	28.9
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.6	(2.03)	0.2
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	*	0.2
Age >34 and birth order >3	2.6	2.41	19.2
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	*	0.6
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.4	2.23	2.8
Subtotal	7.0	2.29	22.9
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	8.1	2.31	1.3
Mother's age >34 only	3.9	(1.86)	30.8
Birth interval <24 months only	12.2	2.16	28.4
Birth order >3 only	16.1	1.49	31.1
Number of births/women	5,060	na	9,875

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. 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

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:** Eighty-four percent of women who gave birth in the 5 years before the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider, a 25-percentage-point increase from 2011. Sixty-nine percent of women had at least four antenatal care visits.
- **Components of antenatal care:** Ninety-one percent of women took iron tablets or syrup and 69% took drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy for their last birth in the 5 years before the survey.
- **Counseling during antenatal care:** Forty-nine percent of women receiving antenatal care reported that they had received counseling on all five ANC issues asked about in the survey.
- **Protection against neonatal tetanus:** Eighty-nine percent of the most recent births to women in the 5 years before the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus.
- **Delivery:** Fifty-eight percent of deliveries are conducted by skilled birth attendants, and 57% of deliveries take place in a health facility.
- **Postnatal checks:** Only 57% of both mothers and newborns receive a postnatal care check within 2 days of delivery.
- **Pregnancy outcomes:** Of total pregnancies, 81% were live births, 9% were induced abortions, 9% were miscarriages, and 1% were stillbirths.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the neonate. The National Safe Motherhood Program is a priority area for the government of Nepal to improve maternal and neonatal health (MOH 2015b). As part of this program, the National Neonatal Health Strategy was endorsed in 2004 to provide guidelines on improving neonatal health (MOHP 2004). Likewise, a policy on skilled birth attendants (SBAs) endorsed in 2006 by the MOH identified the importance of SBAs at every birth and embodied the government of Nepal's commitment to training and deploying doctors, nurses, and auxiliary nurse midwives with required skill across the country. Furthermore, in 2008-2009, the birth preparedness package was rolled out in all 75 districts to improve timely access to delivery care services. Similarly, a maternity incentive scheme was introduced in 2005 to encourage women to use health facilities for maternity care and improve access to maternity care services (MOH 2015b). In 2016, the government of Nepal endorsed the country's Every Newborn Action Plan, which sets a vision for the country "in which there are no preventable deaths of newborns or stillbirths, where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth celebrated, and women, babies and children survive, thrive and reach their full potential." This plan

bolsters the commitment of the government and its partners to improving maternal and newborn health (MOH 2016a).

This chapter presents information on antenatal care visits and various components of care, delivery care practices, and postnatal care practices related to mother and newborns. The chapter also includes information on knowledge and practices related to abortion, pregnancy outcomes, and problems faced by women in seeking health care during illness.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE

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 in the 5 years before the survey

Overall, 84% of women received ANC from a skilled provider for their most recent birth. Doctors were the major service providers (43%), followed closely by nurses or auxiliary nurse midwives (41%).

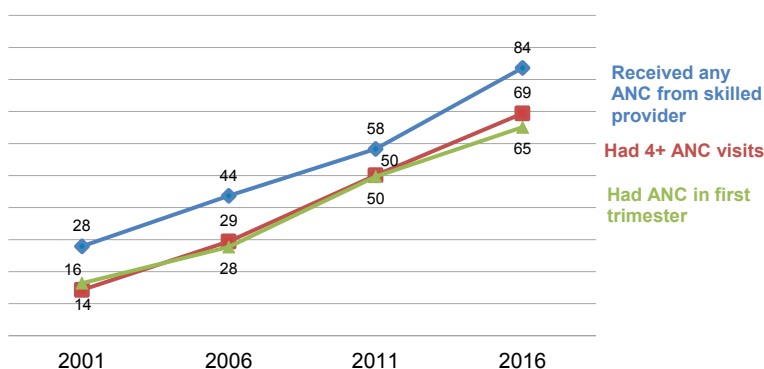
Trends: Figure 9.1 depicts trends in ANC service utilization from a skilled provider. There was a 25-percentage-point increase in the proportion of women receiving ANC from 2011 to 2016, far higher than the increase from 2006 to 2011 (14 percentage points) and from 2001 to 2006 (16 percentage points).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Table 9.1 shows that women under age 20 were more likely (87%) to use ANC services from skilled providers than their older counterparts age 35-49 (67%).
- Among the provinces, use of ANC services from skilled providers was highest in Province 7 (91%) and lowest in Province 6 (73%). Notably, doctors were the major service providers in Province 2 and Province 3, while the main providers in Province 6 and Province 7 were nurses or auxiliary nurse midwives.
- Disparities according to socioeconomic characteristics persist; women in the highest wealth quintile (96%) and the highest education category (95%) are more likely to receive ANC services from a skilled provider than their counterparts in the lowest groups (74% and 73%, respectively).

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

Table 9.2 shows that 69% of women had at least four ANC visits for their most recent birth in the 5 years before the survey; however, this proportion differed between urban (76%) and rural (62%) women. Almost two-thirds of women received ANC during the first trimester of pregnancy (65%), a figure that also varied by urban (71%) and rural (58%) residence.

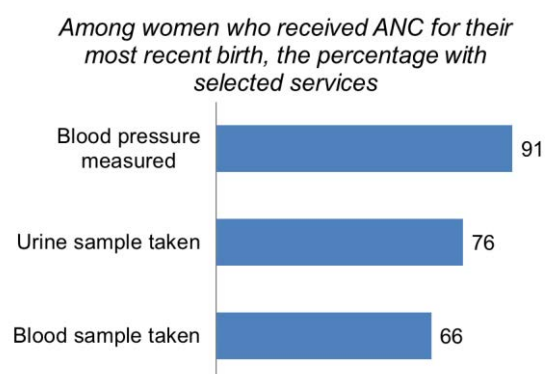
Trends: There has been a large and steady increase in the proportion of women with four or more ANC visits, from 14% in 2001 to 69% in 2016. As **Figure 9.1** shows, over the same time period, a similar trend was observed for the proportion of women with an ANC visit in their first trimester of pregnancy (from 16% in 2001 to 65% in 2016).

The Ministry of Health recommends that a pregnant woman have ANC visits at least four times during her 4th, 6th, 8th, and 9th months (MOH 2015). **Table 9.3** shows that among women with live births in the 5 years preceding the survey who had an antenatal checkup, 59% received ANC during all four of the recommended months. The table further shows that the proportion of women with an ANC visit declined by 18 percentage points in the 9th month compared with the 4th month. The proportion of women receiving ANC in all four recommended months varied according to background characteristics, with the highest percentages among women age 20-34 at the time of delivery; women delivering their first birth; women living in urban areas, the hill zone, and Province 7; and women in the higher education categories and higher wealth quintiles (**Table 9.3**).

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, 91% had their blood pressure checked, while urine and blood samples were taken from 76% and 66% of the women, respectively (**Figure 9.2**). It should be noted that blood and urine sampling require laboratory services that are not available at all health facilities. There was substantial variation by background characteristics in the components of ANC. Women were more likely to have their blood pressure measured and urine and blood samples taken if they were younger, had a birth of a lower order, were living in an urban area, and were in a higher education category and a higher wealth quintile (**Table 9.4**).

Figure 9.2 Components of antenatal care



As shown in **Table 9.4**, 9 in 10 women (91%) took iron tablets or syrup and 7 in 10 (69%) took intestinal parasite drugs during the pregnancy for their most recent birth in the 5 years before the survey.

Trends: Between 2001 and 2016, the proportion of women having their blood pressure checked increased from 60% to 91%; however, the percentage-point increase from 2011 to 2016 was much smaller (only 5 points) than the increase between 2001 and 2006 (19 points). With regard to urine and blood sampling, the trend over time is the opposite; there was almost no change between 2001 and 2006 in the proportion of pregnant women who had urine and blood samples taken, while there was a remarkable increase between 2006 and 2016 in the proportions receiving these services, from 32% to 76% for urine sampling and from 28% to 66% for blood sampling.

Counseling Components of ANC

The survey also collected information on counseling services provided during ANC visits with respect to five components: using a skilled birth attendant during the delivery, having an institutional delivery, danger signs during pregnancy, where to go if there are danger signs during the pregnancy, and the importance of getting a postnatal check (**Table 9.5**). Only half of women (49%) received counseling on all five components. Among the five areas, the need to get a postnatal check was least likely to be discussed during ANC (59%).

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 that 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: Last live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Neonatal tetanus is a leading cause of death among neonates in developing countries, including Nepal, where a considerable proportion of deliveries take place at home or at locations where hygienic conditions are compromised. Overall, 89% of recent live births were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.6**).

Trends: From 2011 to 2016, the proportion of mothers whose birth was protected against neonatal tetanus increased by 7 percentage points, while the proportion of women receiving two or more doses of tetanus toxoid injection decreased by 4 percentage points over the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Mothers below age 35 are more likely to have their births protected against neonatal tetanus than mothers age 35-49 (88-90% and 70%, respectively).
- In Province 6, only 80% of live births are protected against neonatal tetanus, as compared with 93% of those in Province 2.
- There are notable differences in protection against neonatal tetanus according to wealth quintile. Only 78% of births to mothers in the lowest quintile are protected against neonatal tetanus, compared with 92% to 93% of births to mothers in the highest three quintiles.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Nepal is promoting safe motherhood through initiatives such as providing free delivery care and transportation incentive schemes to women delivering in a health facility. Subsidies are also provided to health facilities for free delivery care on the basis of deliveries conducted.

Fifty-seven percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered in health facilities (**Table 9.7**). Forty-three percent of deliveries took place in government facilities and 10% in private facilities.

Trends: Figure 9.3 shows that there were minimal increases in institutional deliveries from 1996 to 2001. However, the proportion doubled to 18% in 2006 and doubled again to 35% in 2011. Between 2011 and 2016, there was a remarkable 22-percentage-point increase in the proportion of institutional deliveries.

Patterns by background characteristics

- First-order births were much more likely (76%) to occur in a health facility than sixth- and higher-order births (23%).
- Seventy-two percent of most recent births to mothers with four or more ANC visits were delivered at a health facility, as compared with only 19% of births to women with no ANC visits.
- The proportion of deliveries taking place at a health facility was almost twice as high in Province 3 as in Province 6 (71% versus 36%) (Figure 9.4).
- High levels of disparity persist according to mother’s educational status; 85% of births to women with at least an SLC were delivered in a health facility, compared with only 36% of births to women with no education.
- Births to women in the highest wealth quintile were more likely (90%) to occur at a health facility than births to women in the lowest quintile (34%) (Figure 9.5).

Reasons for Not Delivering in a Health Facility

Women who did not deliver their most recent birth at a health facility were asked why. Table 9.8 shows that the most commonly reported reason was that it was not necessary to deliver in a health facility (56%), followed by the birth taking place before reaching the facility (18%) and the facility being too far away or not having transportation (17%). Notably, 80% of mothers in Province 2 said they felt that it was not necessary to deliver in a health facility. In Province 7, 38% of mothers said the birth took place before reaching the facility.

9.4.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurses, or midwives.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Figure 9.3 Trends in place of birth

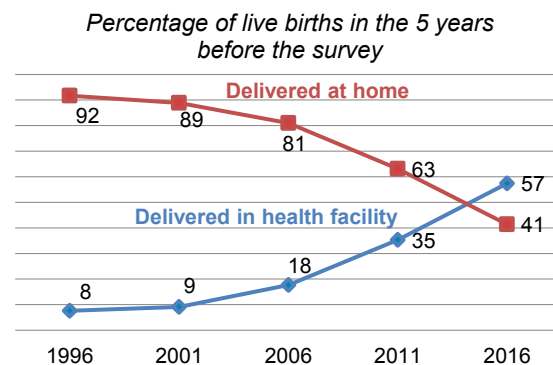


Figure 9.4 Institutional deliveries by province

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility

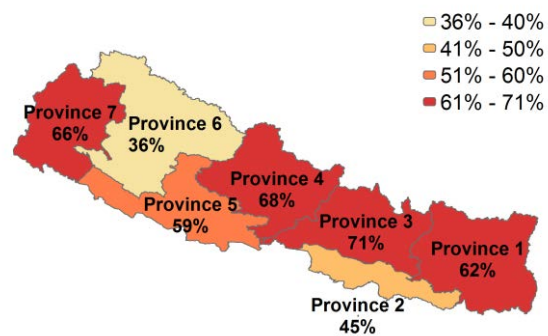
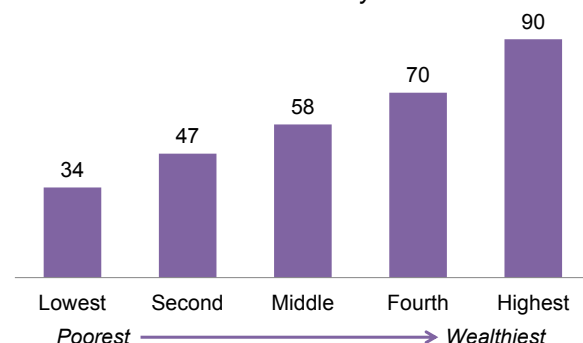


Figure 9.5 Institutional deliveries by household wealth

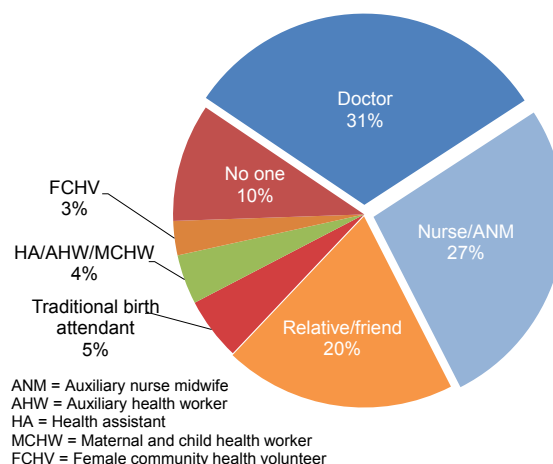
Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



Assistance from a skilled birth attendant during delivery is considered a key factor in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. In Nepal, 58% of deliveries are conducted by a skilled provider (**Table 9.9**). **Figure 9.6** shows that a plurality of births are attended by doctors (31%), followed by nurses or auxiliary nurse midwives (27%).

Trends: The proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants increased from 36% in 2011 to 58% in 2016. In 2011, nurses and nurse midwives assisted slightly more births than doctors; however, in 2016, doctors were the major provider during delivery. There was a decline in the proportion of deliveries attended by traditional birth attendants in 2016 (5%) compared with 2011 (11%).

Figure 9.6 Delivery assistance
Percent distribution of births in the 5 years before the survey

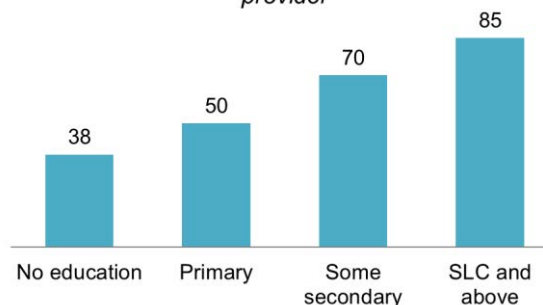


Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher proportion of births to women below age 20 (64%) than births to women age 35-49 (42%) were delivered by skilled providers.
- Only 27% of sixth- and higher-order births were delivered by a skilled provider, as compared with 76% of first births.
- Births to women who had four or more ANC visits were three times more likely to be attended by a skilled provider than births to women who had no ANC visits (72% and 23%, respectively).
- Province 6 lags behind the other provinces, with only 35% of births assisted by skilled providers. Notably, a higher proportion of births were attended by traditional birth attendants in Province 2 (15%) than in the other provinces (3% or below).
- The proportion of births attended by skilled providers increases with increasing mother's educational attainment, from 38% among mothers with no education to 85% among mothers with an SLC or above (**Figure 9.7**).
- Wealth quintile is another important factor associated with skilled delivery assistance, with a remarkable gap between women in the lowest quintile (34%) and those in the highest quintile (89%).

Figure 9.7 Delivery assistance by education

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey assisted by a skilled provider



9.4.3 Delivery by Cesarean

Access to cesarean sections can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications of labor. WHO advises that cesarean sections be done only when medically necessary and does not recommend a target rate for countries to achieve at the population level.

Of the total number of births in the 5 years preceding the survey, 9% were delivered by cesarean section (**Table 9.10**). For 5% of total births, the decision to deliver by C-section was made before the onset of labor pains.

Trends: The proportion of births delivered by cesarean section has almost doubled in the past 5 years, from 5% in 2011 to 9% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The cesarean section delivery rate is considerably higher for births in private facilities (35%) than in public facilities (12%).
- C-section deliveries are twice as prevalent in urban areas (12%) as in rural areas (6%).
- C-section deliveries account for only 2% of births in Province 6, as compared with 17% each in Province 3 and Province 4.
- Twenty percent of births to women with an SLC or above are delivered by C-section, compared with only 5% of births to women with no education.
- Births to women in the highest wealth quintile are far more likely to be delivered by C-section (28%) than births to women in the lowest quintile (2%).

9.4.4 Care and Support during Delivery

National and global evidence suggests that postpartum hemorrhage is one of the leading causes of maternal mortality. In Nepal, the Ministry of Health has initiated the use of prophylactic oxytocin immediately after birth under the Active Management of Third Stage Labor intervention program (Ojha and Malla 2007).

Table 9.11 shows that, among all births assisted by a health professional in the 2 years preceding the survey, 53% of mothers received an injection or medicine through an intravenous drip during labor. This proportion was higher among births in Province 2 (70%) than births in other provinces. Likewise, 51% of mothers whose births were assisted by a health professional received an oxytocin injection after the delivery, a 12-percentage-point decline from 2011. Only 42% of mothers in Province 1 received oxytocin, as compared with 60% of mothers in Province 5.

Support during Delivery

In 2009, a national free delivery policy known as the *Aama* program was launched in Nepal to address the financial barriers women face in accessing health facilities for delivery (Witter et al. 2011). Moreover, a cash incentive scheme, the Safe Delivery Incentive Scheme, was initiated in 2005. It provides cash payments to women who deliver in government and selected private health facilities and incentive payments for health workers who undertake deliveries.

Table 9.12 shows that among women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, 76% received a cash incentive for transportation to the facility. In Province 2 only 66% of women received the transportation incentive, whereas in Province 7 the proportion was much higher (96%). The fact that the *Aama* program has been implemented only in selected private health facilities has an impact on differences by background characteristics, which are not considered in this analysis.

Postpartum Hemorrhage Prevention

Matri Surakshya Chakki is a misoprostol tablet that is distributed to women to prevent postpartum hemorrhage if delivery in a health facility is not planned and the birth is not assisted by a health professional. Three misoprostol tablets (600 mcg) are given to pregnant women to take immediately after delivery and before the placenta is expelled (MOH 2015b).

The survey results show that 14% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that was not assisted by a health professional received the tablets and 13% took them (**Table 9.13**). However, at the time of data collection, only 42 out of 75 districts had implemented the Matri Surakshya Chakki program, and this discrepancy was not considered in the analysis presented here.

Birth Preparedness

The Ministry of Health has implemented a birth preparedness package that outlines actions mothers and household members should take to prepare for the birth. The major aim of this package is to reduce delays in accessing delivery care services. The guidelines recommend that families save money for emergencies, arrange transportation beforehand based on local conditions, identify persons who can and are eligible to donate blood if required, identify and contact health facilities and health workers who can provide services, and have a clean delivery kit available (USAID 2010).

Six out of 10 women (62%) had saved money for their most recent birth in the 5 years before the survey, and 15% had arranged for transport. Sixteen percent of women reported that they had not made any of the preparations mentioned in the package (**Table 9.14**). There was an increase in saving money in preparation for delivery between 2011 and 2016, from 36% to 62%.

Time Taken to Reach the Health Facility

Among women whose most recent live birth in the 2 years before the survey was delivered in a health facility, 29% reached the health facility within 30 minutes and 45% reached the facility in 30 to 60 minutes. Nationally, only about one-quarter of women traveled more than 1 hour to reach the facility; however, in the mountain zone, 4 out of 10 women (42%) had to travel more than an hour (**Table 9.15**).

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 a woman receive at least three postnatal checkups, the first within 24 hours of delivery, the second on the third day following the delivery, and the third on the seventh day after delivery.

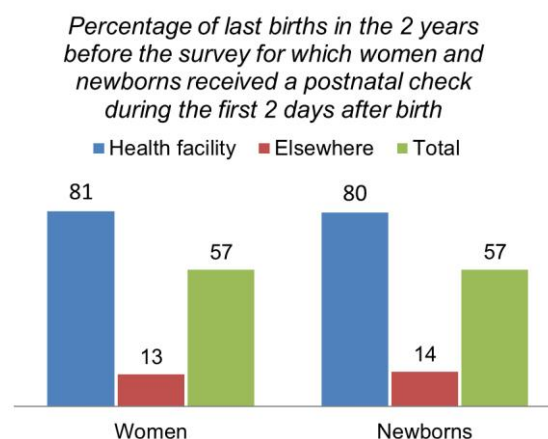
Table 9.16 shows that 57% of women reported having received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after the birth, with most checkups occurring within 4 hours of delivery. Forty-two percent of women did not receive any postnatal check.

Trends: The proportion of women with a postnatal check within 2 days after delivery increased from 45% in 2011 to 57% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-one percent of women who delivered in a health facility received a postnatal check within 2 days after the delivery (**Figure 9.8**).
- Sixty-four percent of urban women received a postnatal checkup within 2 days after delivery, as compared with 48% of rural women.
- Only 39% of women residing in Province 6 received postnatal care, compared with 68% of women in Province 4.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile were more than twice as likely (81%) to receive postnatal care within 2 days of delivery as women in the lowest quintile (37%).

Figure 9.8 Postnatal care by place of delivery



Type of Provider

Postnatal care from a skilled provider is important to diagnose problems or complications during the postpartum period and recommend appropriate treatment or referral. More than half (53%) of women who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey received their first postnatal care from a doctor, nurse, or auxiliary nurse midwife. In the mountain zone, 6% of women received their first postnatal care from a female community health volunteer, as compared with less than 1% of women in the hill and terai zones (**Table 9.17**).

Place of First Postnatal Check

Among women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 39% reported that their first postnatal check was provided in a government-sector facility and 10% reported receiving care from the private sector (**Table 9.18**).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

Proper care for newborns is essential to reduce neonatal problems and death. According to the World Health Organization, postnatal care services for newborns should start as soon as possible after birth because many neonatal deaths occur within the first 48 hours of life (WHO 2015b). To identify, manage, and prevent complications, the government of Nepal recommends at least three postnatal checkups for newborns within 7 days of delivery, which is considered a critical time period for neonates and mothers.

Fifty-seven percent of newborns received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth. One in five newborns (21%) had a postnatal check within the first hour of life (**Table 9.19**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Early postnatal care decreases as birth order increases; 70% of first births received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, as compared with only 28% of births of order six and higher.
- Seventy-five percent of babies born to women with an SLC or higher received postnatal care within first 2 days after birth, compared with only 42% of babies born to women with no education.
- Babies born to women in the lowest wealth quintile were much less likely (42%) to receive postnatal care within 2 days of birth than babies born to women in the highest quintile (74%).

Type of Provider

Fifty-one percent of newborns received their first postnatal check from a doctor, nurse, or auxiliary nurse midwife. The proportion of newborns with a postnatal check by a doctor, nurse, or auxiliary nurse midwife was higher among first births (65%), those whose mothers had an SLC or higher (71%), and those born to mothers in the highest wealth quintile (72%) (**Table 9.20**).

Place of First Postnatal Checkup

Forty-one percent of infants born in the 2 years preceding the survey received their first postnatal care from the government sector, while 10% received care from the private sector (**Table 9.21**).

9.5.3 Newborn Care Practices

Components of Newborn Care

Table 9.22 shows the types of functions often performed for newborns. Forty-four percent of infants born in the 2 years preceding the survey had their umbilical cord examined, and 43% had their temperature measured. Only 34% of mothers received counseling on newborn danger signs, although approximately half were counseled on breastfeeding and observed while breastfeeding. Fifty-eight percent of newborns had at least two signal functions performed (**Table 9.22**).

In addition to these functions, there are a number of other important newborn care practices that are recommended to prevent hypothermia. As **Table 9.23** shows, 63% of newborns were put immediately after birth on the bare skin of the mother's chest or belly. Nearly 9 out of 10 newborns were dried (87%) or wrapped in cloth (88%) before the placenta was delivered. Seventy percent of newborns were not bathed until 24 hours or longer after the birth.

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 9.24** shows that in 18% of non-institutional deliveries, instruments from a safe delivery kit were used to cut the umbilical cord, a 4-percentage-point increase from 2011. In 70% of non-institutional births, a new or boiled blade was used to cut the umbilical cord.

Table 9.25 details the substances applied on the stump after the umbilical cord has been cut. Among all live-born infants in the 2 years preceding the survey, 63% had something placed on the stump after cutting of the umbilical cord. Chlorhexidine was applied on 39% of newborns, and ointments and powders were applied on 17%; 37% had nothing applied on the stump. The highest proportion of newborns reported as having chlorhexidine applied was in Province 7 (61%), while the lowest proportion was in Province 2 (24%). The indicator related to chlorhexidine must be interpreted carefully, as only 58 districts had implemented its use at both the health facility and community levels by mid-2016.

Among births with chlorhexidine applied on the stump of the umbilical cord, mothers were asked about the timing of application. More than two-thirds (69%) of newborns had chlorhexidine applied within an hour of the cord being cut, and more than 8 in 10 had chlorhexidine applied within 2 hours (**Table 9.26**).

9.6 ABORTION

Abortion

All women were asked several questions specific to abortion, including:

- their knowledge about legalization of abortion and the legal conditions for abortion
- their knowledge about places that provide safe abortions

Women who had had an abortion in the 5 years preceding the survey were asked:

- the reason for the abortion
- the type of abortion procedure
- the type of place where the abortion took place
- the type of provider

Sample: All women age 15-49 and women who had had an abortion in the 5 years before the survey

Nepal made abortion legal in September 2002. The government began providing comprehensive abortion care services in March 2004 (GoN, DoHS, FHD, WHO, and CHREPA 2006). The abortion law allows women to terminate their pregnancy under the following conditions: pregnancies of 12 weeks' gestation or less for any woman according to her own decision, pregnancies of 18 weeks' gestation if the pregnancy is a result of rape or incest, and pregnancies of any duration with the recommendation of an authorized medical practitioner if the life of the mother is at risk, if her physical or mental health is at risk, or if the fetus is deformed. However, the law prohibits abortions done without the consent of the woman, sex-selective abortions, and abortions performed outside the legally permissible criteria.

9.6.1 Knowledge that Abortion Is Legal

Overall, two in five (41%) women age 15-49 were aware that abortion is legal in Nepal (**Table 9.27**). Those living in urban areas (43%) were more likely to be aware that abortion is legal than those living in rural areas (36%). Awareness of the legality of abortion increases with increasing education. Also, those in the highest wealth quintile (50%) were more likely to be aware than those in the lowest quintile (30%), and those residing in Province 1 (46%) had a higher level of awareness than those residing in the other provinces (**Table 9.27**).

Women who thought that abortion is legal were further asked about the circumstances allowing legal abortion. Women were most likely to be aware that abortion is legal for pregnancies up to 18 weeks' gestation in the case of rape or incest (29%) and pregnancies up to 12 weeks' gestation for any woman (23%). Women were least aware of the circumstances related to legal abortion at later stages of pregnancy. Despite the fact that the law prohibits abortion for sex selection, 3% of women reported that abortions can be performed if the fetus is a daughter.

Knowledge about Places that Provide Safe Abortions

With the legalization of abortion, service providers in Nepal have been trained to conduct safe abortions. **Table 9.28** shows that 48% of women age 15-49 report knowing a place where a safe abortion can be obtained. Knowledge of a source for a safe abortion is higher among urban, educated, and wealthy women than among their counterparts. Knowledge of a safe abortion place is slightly higher in the terai zone than in the hill or mountain zone and higher in Province 6 than in the other provinces. Women who report knowing places for safe abortion are more likely to mention the government sector (79%) than the private sector (46%) or the non-government sector (18%).

Source of Information on Safe Abortion Services

Table 9.29 shows the sources of information from which women reported hearing about safe abortion services. Overall, friends or neighbors were the most likely source of information (67%).

Those in the highest wealth quintile were more likely than other respondents to have heard about safe abortion services through television (30%) and health providers/pharmacists (21%). Women in the terai zone were less likely to have heard about safe abortion on the radio than those in the mountain and hill zones. Similarly, those with no education were less likely than those at higher levels of education to have heard about safe abortion services on the radio.

9.6.2 Pregnancy Outcomes

A pregnancy that does not end in a live birth is a stillbirth, a miscarriage, or an abortion. **Table 9.30** shows the percent distribution of all pregnancies that ended during the 5 years preceding the survey by type of outcome. The majority of pregnancies (81%) resulted in a live birth. Less than one-tenth (9%) of pregnancies were aborted, and a similar proportion resulted in miscarriages; a very small proportion ended in stillbirths (1%).

Abortions account for a higher proportion of pregnancy outcomes among women age 35-49 (27%) and among fifth- or higher-order births (21%). The percentage of pregnancies ending in abortion is higher in urban than in rural areas (11% and 7%, respectively). Province 4 (15%) has the highest proportion of pregnancies ending in abortion, while Province 2 has the lowest (5%). The proportion of pregnancies ending in abortion increases with increasing household wealth, from 7% among pregnancies in the poorest households to 16% among those in the wealthiest households.

The proportion of pregnancies ending in miscarriage (14%) and stillbirth (3%) was higher among women age 35-49 than among younger women.

9.6.3 Abortion Status among Women

Women who had an abortion in the 5 years preceding the survey were asked the main reason for having their most recent abortion. Half of the women reported that they did not want more children, while 12% said that they wanted to delay childbearing (**Table 9.31**). Ten percent of women said that their health was the reason, 9% wanted to space their births, and 7% reported that the sex of the child was undesired.

Type of Abortion Procedure

Women who had an abortion were asked what procedure was used to terminate their pregnancy. **Table 9.32** shows that 72% of women used medicines to terminate the pregnancy (medical abortion), followed by manual vacuum aspiration (17%) and dilation and evacuation/dilation and curettage (7%).

Rural residents and women with no education (76% each) were more likely to report use of medical abortion than their counterparts.

Type of Provider

A large majority of women who had an abortion in the 5 years preceding the survey went to a doctor, nurse, or auxiliary nurse midwife (71%) for their most recent abortion (**Table 9.33**). Nineteen percent received services from a pharmacist or medical shop, while 5% received services from a health assistant or other health workers.

More educated women and women in the higher wealth quintiles were more likely than other women to have received services from a doctor, nurse, or auxiliary nurse midwife for their most recent abortion. Women from rural areas (23%) were more likely to visit pharmacists or medical shops than their urban

counterparts (17%). The likelihood of visiting a pharmacist or medical shop increases with increasing parity and decreases with increasing wealth. One-fourth of women (25%) aborting a fifth- or higher-order pregnancy visited a pharmacist or medical shop.

Place of Abortion

Women who had an abortion in the 5 years before the survey were also asked about the place of their last abortion. Half of women (51%) reported that they received services from an authorized abortion facility. Less than one-third (31%) of women said they went to a government health facility, while 27% went to a private health facility. Over one-fourth (27%) of women had their abortion at home (**Table 9.34**).

Women living in urban areas (53%), those with an SLC or higher (64%), and those in the highest wealth quintile (61%) were more likely to visit authorized abortion sites than their counterparts (**Table 9.34**).

9.7 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

More than 8 in 10 women reported at least one problem in accessing health care for themselves (**Table 9.35**). More than two-thirds of women reported not wanting to go alone (68%) and no female health service provider (67%) as problems in accessing health care. More than half of women reported that getting money for treatment and distance to a health facility were problems in accessing care.

Pattern by background characteristics

- Women from rural areas (89%) were more likely to report at least one problem in accessing health care than women in urban areas (80%).
- Women with no education were more likely (90%) than women with an SLC or higher (69%) to report at least one problem in accessing health care.
- Similarly, women in the lowest wealth quintile (94%) were far more likely to report at least one problem in accessing care than women in the highest quintile (67%).

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For more information on maternal and newborn health care, see the following tables:

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- **Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.3 Antenatal care as recommended**
- **Table 9.4 Components of antenatal care**
- **Table 9.5 Counseling during antenatal care visits**
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- **Table 9.7 Place of delivery**
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- **Table 9.30 Pregnancy outcomes**
- **Table 9.31 Main reason for the most recent abortion in the past 5 years**
- **Table 9.32 Procedure adopted for abortion**
- **Table 9.33 Type of provider for abortion**
- **Table 9.34 Place where abortion took place**
- **Table 9.35 Problems in accessing health care**

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during the pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider						No ANC	Total	Percent- age receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ auxiliary nurse midwife	Health assistant/ AHW	MCH worker	Female commu- nity health volunteer	Other				
Age at birth										
<20	43.7	43.1	8.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	3.6	100.0	86.8	792
20-34	43.8	40.1	8.7	0.7	1.0	0.2	5.6	100.0	83.8	3,028
35-49	27.3	39.4	7.5	2.0	2.2	0.4	21.2	100.0	66.7	178
Birth order										
1	52.4	37.2	6.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	2.0	100.0	89.6	1,505
2-3	41.6	42.5	8.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	5.7	100.0	84.1	1,828
4-5	28.0	43.9	11.6	0.7	1.3	0.1	14.4	100.0	71.9	483
6+	19.3	41.4	16.8	2.0	1.9	0.7	17.9	100.0	60.7	182
Residence										
Urban	50.7	36.2	6.8	0.5	1.0	0.2	4.5	100.0	87.0	2,223
Rural	33.4	46.1	10.8	1.1	0.8	0.2	7.6	100.0	79.5	1,775
Ecological zone										
Mountain	24.0	54.6	7.4	2.1	1.4	0.5	10.1	100.0	78.6	269
Hill	40.5	44.5	5.5	0.9	1.2	0.2	7.2	100.0	85.0	1,608
Terai	47.3	35.9	11.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	4.4	100.0	83.3	2,120
Development region										
Eastern	45.2	37.0	12.2	1.3	0.4	0.3	3.7	100.0	82.2	925
Central	51.4	32.0	7.9	0.4	1.5	0.0	6.7	100.0	83.5	1,415
Western	45.9	41.2	6.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.4	100.0	87.1	753
Mid-western	25.4	52.2	10.1	1.4	1.1	0.4	9.3	100.0	77.7	559
Far-western	24.9	65.6	3.2	0.7	1.0	0.2	4.4	100.0	90.5	346
Province										
Province 1	41.9	40.8	10.4	1.7	0.3	0.4	4.5	100.0	82.7	686
Province 2	49.8	31.8	12.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.6	100.0	81.6	963
Province 3	54.8	30.3	5.3	0.9	2.4	0.0	6.4	100.0	85.1	691
Province 4	43.4	43.8	5.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	6.3	100.0	87.3	337
Province 5	41.1	43.6	9.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	4.7	100.0	84.7	720
Province 6	17.9	55.1	9.1	1.2	1.5	0.5	14.7	100.0	73.0	255
Province 7	24.9	65.6	3.2	0.7	1.0	0.2	4.4	100.0	90.5	346
Education										
No education	30.9	42.4	12.5	1.0	1.1	0.3	11.8	100.0	73.3	1,257
Primary	32.5	50.0	9.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	6.8	100.0	82.5	777
Some secondary	43.7	43.5	8.4	0.6	1.0	0.3	2.5	100.0	87.2	1,010
SLC and above	66.8	27.7	3.2	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	94.5	955
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	16.3	57.5	9.8	1.6	1.1	0.3	13.4	100.0	73.8	822
Second	31.5	48.6	10.5	1.1	1.2	0.3	6.9	100.0	80.0	839
Middle	44.0	39.4	12.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	3.2	100.0	83.4	863
Fourth	55.2	33.0	6.5	0.5	1.3	0.1	3.5	100.0	88.2	830
Highest	75.3	20.2	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	100.0	95.5	643
Total	43.0	40.6	8.6	0.8	0.9	0.2	5.9	100.0	83.6	3,998

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, and auxiliary nurse midwife.

AHW = Auxiliary health worker

MCHW = Maternal and child health worker

FCHV = Female community health volunteer

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 in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Nepal DHS 2016

Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Number of ANC visits			
None	4.5	7.6	5.9
1	2.2	5.2	3.6
2-3	17.8	25.4	21.2
4+	75.5	61.7	69.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	4.5	7.6	5.9
<4	70.5	58.4	65.1
4-5	20.6	27.1	23.5
6-7	3.9	5.2	4.5
8+	0.5	1.6	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,223	1,775	3,998
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	3.5	3.7	3.6
Number of women with ANC	2,122	1,639	3,762

Table 9.3 Antenatal care as recommended

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth, percentages receiving antenatal care during the recommended months of pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who received ANC:				Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
	In the 4th month	In the 4th and 6th months	In the 4th, 6th, and 8th months	During all specified months ¹	
Age at birth					
<20	73.8	69.6	63.3	55.8	764
20-34	77.3	72.2	67.1	60.1	2,857
35-49	70.2	63.6	53.6	49.4	140
Birth order					
1	81.8	78.7	74.0	67.7	1,476
2-3	76.3	71.2	65.1	58.0	1,723
4-5	62.9	52.9	47.6	39.6	413
6+	60.2	50.7	43.2	33.1	149
Residence					
Urban	80.1	75.7	70.8	64.8	2,122
Rural	71.4	65.7	59.3	51.0	1,639
Ecological zone					
Mountain	76.4	73.3	67.7	58.9	242
Hill	82.2	78.3	73.6	68.3	1,493
Terai	72.0	66.0	59.8	51.8	2,027
Development region					
Eastern	77.4	72.6	66.2	58.7	890
Central	69.8	63.9	57.9	51.0	1,321
Western	80.5	75.4	70.4	63.0	713
Mid-western	79.2	75.5	70.9	64.2	507
Far-western	86.5	82.8	78.5	73.0	331
Province					
Province 1	79.0	75.5	69.2	62.6	655
Province 2	60.5	51.8	44.9	36.1	909
Province 3	83.9	81.0	76.2	70.7	647
Province 4	83.2	78.7	74.3	66.5	316
Province 5	82.6	78.2	73.3	67.3	686
Province 6	66.8	61.8	56.6	47.3	218
Province 7	86.5	82.8	78.5	73.0	331
Education					
No education	63.4	56.0	49.7	41.5	1,108
Primary	73.2	67.8	60.3	53.0	724
Some secondary	81.8	77.8	71.9	64.6	984
SLC and above	88.3	85.4	82.6	77.5	945
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	73.1	66.9	60.5	52.1	712
Second	71.8	66.4	60.7	53.5	782
Middle	70.7	65.6	58.8	51.7	836
Fourth	79.3	73.6	68.1	61.2	802
Highest	89.4	87.4	84.4	79.2	631
Total	76.3	71.3	65.8	58.8	3,762

¹ Received ANC at 4, 6, 8, and 9 months

Table 9.4 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentages who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, the percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, the percentage with selected services			
	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Age at birth							
<20	93.9	72.4	792	92.8	79.8	69.1	764
20-34	91.4	69.4	3,028	91.3	75.5	66.4	2,857
35-49	69.5	51.4	178	83.1	67.8	49.1	140
Birth order							
1	96.0	70.1	1,505	94.8	84.4	76.5	1,476
2-3	91.9	71.5	1,828	92.0	75.4	65.3	1,723
4-5	78.5	62.3	483	83.0	59.3	44.7	413
6+	71.1	57.3	182	71.4	48.7	37.0	149
Residence							
Urban	92.9	67.9	2,223	93.4	81.3	73.4	2,122
Rural	88.3	70.9	1,775	88.5	69.3	57.1	1,639
Ecological zone							
Mountain	88.1	81.3	269	81.4	63.7	45.7	242
Hill	92.6	68.0	1,608	93.9	78.9	67.0	1,493
Terai	90.0	68.6	2,120	90.5	75.5	68.3	2,027
Development region							
Eastern	93.4	73.8	925	92.5	76.5	64.7	890
Central	89.0	55.8	1,415	91.2	77.7	69.0	1,321
Western	90.7	72.0	753	95.6	79.3	70.9	713
Mid-western	90.1	81.0	559	88.0	72.1	54.2	507
Far-western	93.7	87.0	346	84.2	67.6	68.1	331
Province							
Province 1	92.8	74.3	686	94.7	79.9	67.2	655
Province 2	86.7	61.0	963	87.6	71.7	65.1	909
Province 3	94.2	54.2	691	94.4	82.3	70.6	647
Province 4	91.9	75.6	337	96.2	83.6	72.8	316
Province 5	91.7	73.9	720	93.9	76.5	67.0	686
Province 6	85.1	81.5	255	82.4	65.4	41.5	218
Province 7	93.7	87.0	346	84.2	67.6	68.1	331
Education							
No education	82.6	63.0	1,257	83.8	62.5	52.4	1,108
Primary	88.6	67.2	777	91.5	73.3	57.6	724
Some secondary	96.3	74.1	1,010	93.2	81.5	71.0	984
SLC and above	97.9	73.8	955	97.8	88.5	84.4	945
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	84.7	72.4	822	84.8	61.6	42.8	712
Second	91.0	73.3	839	89.1	73.3	59.1	782
Middle	91.6	71.7	863	89.7	72.8	65.9	836
Fourth	91.1	69.8	830	94.4	83.6	77.0	802
Highest	97.4	55.7	643	99.4	90.8	88.7	631
Total	90.9	69.2	3,998	91.3	76.1	66.3	3,762

Table 9.5 Counseling during antenatal care visits

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth, percentage receiving counseling about five specific issues during antenatal care visits, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Using a skilled birth attendant during delivery	Having an institutional delivery	Looking out for danger signs during pregnancy	Knowing where to go if danger signs are seen during pregnancy	Knowing the importance of getting a postnatal check after delivery	Received counseling on all five issues	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Age at birth							
<20	72.8	80.8	79.1	78.1	54.4	45.4	764
20-34	75.0	80.7	78.9	79.7	60.5	49.7	2,857
35-49	71.7	77.9	70.0	74.3	55.3	44.4	140
Birth order							
1	77.1	82.8	83.5	82.6	63.1	52.5	1,476
2-3	74.8	81.5	78.1	79.2	58.7	48.4	1,723
4-5	66.5	70.7	68.9	70.9	50.1	39.0	413
6+	65.7	75.6	62.5	68.3	48.6	39.9	149
Residence							
Urban	77.1	83.5	82.0	82.7	62.3	51.2	2,122
Rural	71.0	76.8	74.1	74.6	55.0	45.3	1,639
Ecological zone							
Mountain	81.4	82.4	77.7	76.7	63.5	53.5	242
Hill	82.1	86.7	86.3	84.9	68.7	57.8	1,493
Terai	68.0	75.9	73.0	75.2	51.5	41.3	2,027
Development region							
Eastern	69.0	77.2	75.6	74.6	48.5	38.3	890
Central	68.3	73.6	72.9	74.3	55.5	45.0	1,321
Western	79.0	84.4	84.3	83.5	63.3	52.6	713
Mid-western	83.8	91.5	85.8	88.4	71.9	60.7	507
Far-western	89.7	93.1	86.0	87.5	73.6	63.6	331
Province							
Province 1	72.2	79.0	78.0	76.8	53.7	41.5	655
Province 2	56.2	64.2	61.2	64.1	38.6	29.6	909
Province 3	82.0	86.1	87.8	86.5	71.4	61.0	647
Province 4	82.8	86.4	86.9	85.8	65.7	54.3	316
Province 5	79.2	86.5	83.4	85.3	65.3	54.2	686
Province 6	84.2	91.5	86.7	86.2	73.3	64.3	218
Province 7	89.7	93.1	86.0	87.5	73.6	63.6	331
Education							
No education	64.8	72.9	67.4	68.0	47.2	36.5	1,108
Primary	74.4	81.2	75.0	76.1	58.1	46.8	724
Some secondary	78.1	83.4	83.9	84.1	62.7	53.3	984
SLC and above	82.0	86.3	88.9	89.4	70.1	59.4	945
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	77.6	81.5	78.1	77.0	59.4	48.7	712
Second	71.6	79.7	77.1	76.4	52.8	42.0	782
Middle	70.8	77.1	72.1	74.2	54.4	44.1	836
Fourth	72.0	79.5	80.2	80.5	59.1	50.1	802
Highest	82.4	86.8	87.6	89.8	72.7	61.0	631
Total	74.4	80.6	78.6	79.2	59.1	48.6	3,762

Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during last pregnancy	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Number of mothers
Age at birth			
<20	78.5	88.2	792
20-34	63.3	89.9	3,028
35-49	51.0	70.3	178
Birth order			
1	84.8	89.5	1,505
2-3	55.0	90.6	1,828
4-5	53.1	84.6	483
6+	50.1	73.8	182
Residence			
Urban	67.6	89.3	2,223
Rural	63.4	87.9	1,775
Ecological zone			
Mountain	62.3	85.4	269
Hill	68.8	85.4	1,608
Terai	63.9	91.6	2,120
Development region			
Eastern	64.9	90.9	925
Central	67.8	89.2	1,415
Western	67.1	90.3	753
Mid-western	65.4	82.1	559
Far-western	57.0	87.8	346
Province			
Province 1	67.5	90.0	686
Province 2	61.9	92.9	963
Province 3	72.4	85.6	691
Province 4	69.8	88.0	337
Province 5	66.8	88.6	720
Province 6	60.7	80.1	255
Province 7	57.0	87.8	346
Education			
No education	56.3	84.0	1,257
Primary	61.6	86.3	777
Some secondary	69.1	90.4	1,010
SLC and above	77.9	94.9	955
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	59.4	78.3	822
Second	64.2	87.6	839
Middle	67.3	93.1	863
Fourth	67.2	91.9	830
Highest	71.8	93.3	643
Total	65.7	88.7	3,998

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth

Table 9.7 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Health facility						Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Government sector	Private sector	Non-government sector	Outside Nepal	Home	Other			
Mother's age at birth									
<20	48.5	9.1	1.1	5.1	34.9	1.4	100.0	63.7	1,117
20-34	42.5	10.4	0.5	2.9	42.5	1.1	100.0	56.3	3,746
35-49	24.9	13.7	0.2	2.3	57.1	1.7	100.0	41.2	197
Birth order									
1	57.0	13.8	1.0	4.1	23.3	0.8	100.0	75.9	2,002
2-3	38.6	8.7	0.5	3.1	47.8	1.3	100.0	50.9	2,241
4-5	24.6	5.2	0.3	1.9	66.0	1.9	100.0	32.1	598
6+	13.7	6.3	0.0	3.2	74.5	2.3	100.0	23.2	219
Antenatal care visits¹									
None	13.1	3.5	0.4	1.8	76.8	4.3	100.0	18.9	236
1-3	24.8	7.3	0.6	5.1	61.1	1.0	100.0	37.8	988
4+	55.8	13.2	0.8	2.5	26.5	1.2	100.0	72.3	2,773
Residence									
Urban	53.2	12.0	0.5	2.9	30.5	0.9	100.0	68.6	2,730
Rural	31.4	8.1	0.8	3.9	54.3	1.6	100.0	44.2	2,330
Ecological zone									
Mountain	38.8	1.7	0.0	1.3	57.0	1.3	100.0	41.7	361
Hill	49.8	9.5	0.4	1.3	37.4	1.6	100.0	61.0	1,911
Terai	39.2	11.8	0.9	5.1	42.2	1.0	100.0	56.9	2,789
Development region									
Eastern	40.8	15.3	1.8	3.5	37.4	1.2	100.0	61.4	1,143
Central	39.3	9.9	0.2	4.1	45.7	0.9	100.0	53.5	1,855
Western	44.6	13.0	0.8	3.3	37.2	1.1	100.0	61.7	923
Mid-western	45.0	4.1	0.0	0.7	48.2	2.0	100.0	49.7	702
Far-western	59.8	2.1	0.0	4.5	31.9	1.7	100.0	66.4	437
Province									
Province 1	40.7	15.6	2.5	3.4	36.5	1.3	100.0	62.2	819
Province 2	29.6	8.8	0.2	5.9	54.5	0.9	100.0	44.6	1,367
Province 3	56.2	13.6	0.0	0.9	28.5	0.8	100.0	70.7	813
Province 4	57.3	10.4	0.2	0.3	30.3	1.4	100.0	68.3	388
Province 5	44.1	11.1	0.8	3.4	39.1	1.5	100.0	59.4	899
Province 6	32.1	2.3	0.1	1.1	62.8	1.5	100.0	35.6	338
Province 7	59.8	2.1	0.0	4.5	31.9	1.7	100.0	66.4	437
Mother's education									
No education	26.9	5.3	0.4	3.8	62.3	1.3	100.0	36.4	1,733
Primary	37.9	6.7	0.6	4.0	48.4	2.4	100.0	49.2	1,019
Some secondary	52.5	12.8	0.8	3.0	30.1	0.8	100.0	69.1	1,226
SLC and above	63.5	18.4	0.9	2.6	14.2	0.4	100.0	85.4	1,082
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	30.7	1.5	0.1	1.6	63.7	2.3	100.0	33.9	1,082
Second	38.8	4.9	0.8	2.2	51.7	1.7	100.0	46.6	1,072
Middle	40.1	11.8	1.2	4.6	41.6	0.8	100.0	57.6	1,121
Fourth	48.8	15.0	0.8	4.9	29.7	0.8	100.0	69.5	1,036
Highest	64.2	21.5	0.2	3.8	10.4	0.0	100.0	89.6	748
Total	43.1	10.2	0.6	3.4	41.4	1.2	100.0	57.4	5,060

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.8 Reasons for not delivering in a health facility

Among most recent live births in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage whose mothers cite specific reasons for not delivering in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

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	Child born before reaching facility	Other	Number of births
Mother's age at birth											
<20	1.1	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.7	6.3	50.4	5.7	23.0	4.7	247
20-34	1.9	2.0	16.5	1.4	0.8	2.6	57.4	6.8	18.1	4.9	1,227
35-49	5.0	0.6	22.9	2.0	0.5	0.0	56.5	16.5	6.6	3.1	102
Birth order											
1	0.9	1.1	20.4	0.9	1.2	5.8	45.7	6.6	24.6	3.3	302
2-3	1.6	1.1	14.2	1.3	0.4	2.6	58.1	6.2	19.9	5.5	820
4-5	2.1	4.1	18.8	1.2	1.5	2.4	61.5	8.4	11.6	3.2	314
6+	6.1	0.4	22.0	1.5	0.9	0.9	56.9	12.6	8.0	6.5	139
Antenatal care visits¹											
None	1.6	4.7	22.1	1.9	0.0	7.2	48.0	19.2	9.4	7.9	142
1-3	2.1	1.2	18.8	1.2	0.4	2.4	60.1	8.5	14.6	2.6	374
4+	1.6	1.0	15.4	0.8	1.4	1.8	52.3	5.0	25.6	5.8	534
Residence											
Urban	1.5	1.7	12.4	1.1	0.7	2.6	56.0	5.5	22.7	5.5	638
Rural	2.3	1.6	20.2	1.3	0.8	3.3	56.5	8.5	15.0	4.2	937
Ecological zone											
Mountain	2.6	3.8	37.5	4.9	1.1	1.0	27.4	20.7	17.6	7.6	146
Hill	1.2	1.9	28.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	38.3	10.1	27.5	7.5	583
Terai	2.3	1.0	5.7	0.5	0.5	4.9	73.6	3.1	11.7	2.3	846
Development region											
Eastern	1.4	0.7	9.6	1.2	0.5	2.2	70.6	4.0	14.2	2.5	341
Central	3.1	1.3	13.5	0.6	0.7	4.4	63.0	5.7	13.6	3.9	604
Western	2.2	1.7	13.1	0.7	1.2	4.1	60.5	7.9	14.8	5.7	265
Mid-western	0.4	3.5	32.5	3.8	1.4	1.1	28.9	12.7	28.8	7.7	258
Far-western	0.6	1.4	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	28.3	12.4	38.4	7.2	108
Province											
Province 1	1.9	1.0	13.8	1.6	0.7	1.1	61.2	5.7	19.1	3.5	239
Province 2	2.8	0.4	4.9	0.5	0.4	5.4	80.3	2.0	6.8	1.8	519
Province 3	2.3	3.1	30.0	0.5	1.1	1.7	31.5	12.9	26.5	7.5	188
Province 4	2.4	2.1	26.2	1.9	0.7	0.0	47.7	15.9	18.7	4.2	104
Province 5	1.3	2.0	11.8	0.0	1.3	4.9	53.3	2.1	21.7	8.1	267
Province 6	0.7	3.9	39.5	6.4	1.6	0.4	28.3	20.8	23.8	5.8	152
Province 7	0.6	1.4	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	28.3	12.4	38.4	7.2	108
Education											
No education	2.6	1.6	15.3	1.6	0.8	3.1	62.0	8.2	11.3	4.4	773
Primary	2.0	1.7	20.3	1.1	0.6	3.9	51.6	5.7	21.6	6.1	381
Some secondary	0.6	1.6	16.8	0.5	0.8	2.7	50.5	7.0	26.6	2.8	292
SLC and above	0.8	1.7	18.1	0.6	1.2	0.5	48.8	7.4	29.4	7.0	129
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.2	2.2	31.3	2.3	0.6	0.8	41.2	15.2	19.5	6.4	521
Second	2.9	0.6	16.4	0.7	1.4	3.7	53.2	4.7	23.6	3.6	428
Middle	1.8	1.8	5.4	0.6	0.8	4.4	74.0	3.1	11.6	4.0	334
Fourth	0.6	1.7	5.5	0.3	0.0	5.1	69.7	2.3	14.5	2.7	239
Highest	(0.0)	(2.1)	(7.1)	(2.4)	(1.5)	(1.8)	(57.5)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(10.4)	53
Total	2.0	1.6	17.0	1.2	0.8	3.0	56.3	7.3	18.1	4.7	1,575

Note: Percentages may sum to more than 100.0% because multiple responses were possible. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery								Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/auxiliary nurse midwife	Health assistant/auxiliary health worker	Maternal and child health worker	Female community health volunteer	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/other	No one			
Mother's age at birth											
<20	30.7	33.7	4.4	0.3	3.3	5.1	16.9	5.6	100.0	64.4	1,117
20-34	31.9	25.1	3.8	0.3	2.7	5.4	19.9	10.9	100.0	57.0	3,746
35-49	25.4	16.1	2.8	0.3	5.3	5.1	27.9	17.0	100.0	41.5	197
Birth order											
1	43.6	32.2	3.3	0.2	3.0	3.2	11.1	3.4	100.0	75.8	2,002
2-3	27.1	24.6	4.2	0.4	2.8	6.1	23.3	11.4	100.0	51.7	2,241
4-5	13.8	19.8	4.6	0.5	3.4	7.8	29.6	20.6	100.0	33.6	598
6+	11.2	15.5	4.3	0.3	2.5	9.2	31.2	25.9	100.0	26.7	219
Antenatal care visits²											
None	12.4	10.6	5.2	0.3	1.2	4.2	37.6	28.5	100.0	23.0	236
1-3	18.9	20.5	5.9	0.4	3.4	8.9	25.7	16.3	100.0	39.4	988
4+	40.5	31.5	3.0	0.3	2.7	3.5	14.1	4.4	100.0	72.0	2,773
Place of delivery											
Health facility	53.4	42.9	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	100.0	96.3	2,903
Elsewhere	1.7	4.8	6.5	0.5	6.7	12.4	45.6	21.8	100.0	6.5	2,157
Residence											
Urban	40.4	27.2	2.8	0.2	2.2	4.4	15.8	6.9	100.0	67.7	2,730
Rural	20.7	26.0	5.2	0.4	3.8	6.3	24.0	13.6	100.0	46.8	2,330
Ecological zone											
Mountain	14.7	28.6	2.7	1.0	7.3	1.7	32.6	11.4	100.0	43.3	361
Hill	35.6	25.2	2.0	0.4	4.0	0.9	25.0	6.7	100.0	60.9	1,911
Terai	30.6	27.4	5.3	0.1	1.6	8.8	14.1	12.0	100.0	58.0	2,789
Development region											
Eastern	35.1	27.3	3.0	0.2	3.6	4.6	24.6	1.5	100.0	62.4	1,143
Central	33.7	22.1	6.7	0.0	1.5	9.5	16.2	10.3	100.0	55.8	1,855
Western	36.3	23.9	1.8	0.2	2.6	0.7	15.6	18.9	100.0	60.3	923
Mid-western	21.0	28.0	2.3	1.4	6.0	2.7	25.4	13.1	100.0	49.0	702
Far-western	17.6	48.4	1.3	0.3	2.6	3.2	19.6	7.0	100.0	66.0	437
Province											
Province 1	36.1	27.0	3.4	0.3	4.8	2.0	24.5	2.0	100.0	63.1	819
Province 2	22.9	25.7	8.7	0.0	0.7	15.2	15.1	11.6	100.0	48.6	1,367
Province 3	51.5	18.3	1.5	0.0	2.6	0.6	21.6	3.9	100.0	69.9	813
Province 4	44.5	25.4	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.4	21.6	5.2	100.0	69.9	388
Province 5	29.6	27.0	2.0	0.6	3.6	2.4	11.0	23.8	100.0	56.6	899
Province 6	13.0	22.4	3.5	1.7	7.7	0.7	41.4	9.6	100.0	35.3	338
Province 7	17.6	48.4	1.3	0.3	2.6	3.2	19.6	7.0	100.0	66.0	437
Mother's education											
No education	16.3	21.4	4.9	0.3	2.5	10.7	26.0	17.9	100.0	37.6	1,733
Primary	21.6	28.6	5.5	0.6	3.7	4.6	23.0	12.3	100.0	50.2	1,019
Some secondary	39.3	30.4	2.6	0.1	3.5	2.5	17.6	4.0	100.0	69.7	1,226
SLC and above	55.8	29.2	2.2	0.3	2.1	0.5	8.2	1.8	100.0	84.9	1,082
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	9.6	24.3	2.8	0.7	6.4	1.9	39.6	14.7	100.0	33.9	1,082
Second	20.2	27.8	4.9	0.4	3.9	8.0	25.0	9.8	100.0	48.0	1,072
Middle	28.4	30.9	5.9	0.0	1.8	8.7	14.1	10.2	100.0	59.4	1,121
Fourth	42.9	27.1	3.6	0.3	1.5	4.9	10.3	9.3	100.0	70.0	1,036
Highest	67.1	21.6	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.9	3.9	3.9	100.0	88.7	748
Total	31.4	26.7	3.9	0.3	2.9	5.3	19.6	10.0	100.0	58.0	5,060

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, and auxiliary nurse midwife.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.10 Cesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by cesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section planned before the onset of labor pains, and percentage delivered by C-section decided on after the onset of labor pains, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section		Number of births
		Before onset of labor pains	After onset of labor pains	
Mother's age at birth				
<20	6.9	2.5	4.4	1,117
20-34	9.8	5.8	4.0	3,746
35-49	6.0	3.0	3.0	197
Birth order				
1	13.4	6.3	7.1	2,002
2-3	7.7	5.2	2.5	2,241
4-5	2.1	0.7	1.4	598
6+	1.3	0.9	0.4	219
Antenatal care visits¹				
None	4.1	3.5	0.6	236
1-3	4.4	2.7	1.6	988
4+	12.8	7.1	5.7	2,773
Place of delivery²				
Health facility	15.7	8.6	7.1	2,903
Public facility	12.1	6.8	5.3	2,183
Private facility	35.3	18.2	17.1	516
Non-government facility	(25.8)	(16.6)	(9.3)	32
Outside Nepal	0.8	0.8	0.0	171
Residence				
Urban	11.7	6.6	5.1	2,730
Rural	5.9	3.0	2.9	2,330
Ecological zone				
Mountain	2.6	1.6	1.0	361
Hill	11.2	6.9	4.3	1,911
Terai	8.4	4.0	4.3	2,789
Development region				
Eastern	11.4	5.5	5.9	1,143
Central	9.9	5.6	4.3	1,855
Western	12.0	7.4	4.6	923
Mid-western	2.7	1.1	1.5	702
Far-western	3.1	1.8	1.3	437
Province				
Province 1	12.7	6.5	6.2	819
Province 2	5.0	1.8	3.3	1,367
Province 3	17.4	10.8	6.5	813
Province 4	16.7	11.2	5.5	388
Province 5	6.4	3.3	3.1	899
Province 6	2.2	0.9	1.3	338
Province 7	3.1	1.8	1.3	437
Mother's education				
No education	4.5	2.4	2.1	1,733
Primary	5.6	2.7	2.9	1,019
Some secondary	9.0	4.9	4.0	1,226
SLC and above	19.5	11.2	8.3	1,082
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.4	1.1	1.3	1,082
Second	4.2	2.3	1.9	1,072
Middle	6.8	3.2	3.7	1,121
Fourth	9.4	3.6	5.7	1,036
Highest	28.2	18.7	9.6	748
Total	9.0	4.9	4.1	5,060

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

² Includes only institutional deliveries

Table 9.11 Care during delivery

Among live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were assisted at delivery by a health professional, percentage whose mothers received an injection or medicine through an intravenous (IV) drip during labor, and of those, percentage whose mothers were told why the injection or IV drip was given; and among live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were assisted at delivery by a health professional, percentage whose mothers received an injection of oxytocin immediately after delivery, and among those, percentage whose mothers were told why the injection was given, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who received an injection or medicine by IV drip during labor	Number of births	Among those receiving injection or IV drip			Percentage who received an injection of oxytocin after delivery	Number of births	Among those receiving oxytocin		
			Percentage told it was to induce labor	Percentage told it was to prevent infection	Percentage told nothing			Percentage told why it was given	Number of births	
Mother's age at birth										
<20	54.5	326	66.9	0.3	26.6	178	50.1	326	36.2	163
20-34	51.7	941	72.9	1.5	20.7	486	51.3	941	36.8	483
35-49	(59.7)	41	*	*	*	25	(58.1)	41	*	24
Birth order										
1	55.2	663	68.6	0.4	25.1	366	47.1	663	33.9	312
2-3	48.4	524	72.7	2.3	20.5	253	56.7	524	36.5	297
4-5	58.9	97	78.8	1.1	13.2	57	50.9	97	45.6	50
6+	(48.2)	25	*	*	*	12	(46.8)	25	*	12
Antenatal care visits¹										
None	*	22	*	*	*	8	*	22	*	9
1-3	51.8	221	74.4	1.6	18.9	115	50.5	221	38.8	112
4+	52.7	1,033	69.9	1.0	23.2	545	51.6	1,033	36.0	534
Place of delivery										
Health facility	52.3	1,253	70.4	1.0	22.9	655	51.7	1,253	34.7	648
Elsewhere	60.4	56	(79.3)	(5.6)	(12.3)	34	40.3	56	*	23
Residence										
Urban	52.5	787	71.1	1.1	21.4	413	51.4	787	34.4	405
Rural	52.8	522	70.5	1.3	24.0	276	50.9	522	38.6	266
Ecological zone										
Mountain	27.2	60	*	*	*	16	42.9	60	(42.3)	26
Hill	47.3	521	71.2	1.3	21.9	247	51.3	521	36.1	267
Terai	58.5	727	70.9	1.0	22.4	426	51.9	727	35.6	377
Development region										
Eastern	54.4	315	72.6	0.9	22.1	172	45.7	315	41.3	144
Central	63.9	456	74.1	1.5	17.9	291	49.8	456	37.9	227
Western	48.0	267	73.0	1.3	22.4	128	58.3	267	33.7	156
Mid-western	42.3	143	62.4	0.0	30.3	61	54.7	143	30.8	78
Far-western	29.3	127	43.7	1.7	46.2	37	51.1	127	30.5	65
Province										
Province 1	50.1	229	67.4	1.4	28.2	115	41.6	229	38.5	95
Province 2	70.2	314	74.2	1.3	18.6	221	49.6	314	43.2	156
Province 3	55.8	227	78.0	1.2	13.2	127	52.7	227	34.6	120
Province 4	39.9	128	69.3	3.2	25.6	51	52.2	128	31.9	67
Province 5	52.0	232	71.1	0.0	23.1	121	59.5	232	33.7	138
Province 6	34.0	51	(60.3)	(0.0)	(35.8)	17	57.5	51	29.9	29
Province 7	29.3	127	43.7	1.7	46.2	37	51.1	127	30.5	65
Mother's education										
No education	55.2	280	73.8	0.4	20.9	154	50.2	280	36.0	141
Primary	49.6	222	73.1	2.5	17.8	110	55.2	222	30.4	122
Some secondary	48.4	409	66.0	1.1	28.1	198	49.5	409	41.0	202
SLC and above	56.8	399	72.0	1.1	20.7	226	51.4	399	34.6	205
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	39.5	174	53.6	4.7	35.1	69	49.0	174	24.7	85
Second	46.5	245	75.8	0.6	20.1	114	49.0	245	41.8	120
Middle	54.1	315	62.3	0.7	29.9	170	49.9	315	34.9	157
Fourth	59.6	314	78.8	0.8	17.3	187	51.0	314	32.6	160
Highest	57.0	261	74.9	1.1	16.3	149	56.7	261	43.0	148
Total	52.6	1,309	70.9	1.2	22.4	689	51.2	1,309	36.1	670

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 only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.12 Support during delivery

Among women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, the percentage who received a cash incentive for transportation and the percentage who paid cash at the health facility, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

	Percentage who received cash incentive for transportation	Percentage who paid cash at health facility	Number of women
Age at birth			
<20	79.5	37.0	299
20-34	75.5	39.4	863
35-49	(63.3)	(50.6)	36
Birth order			
1	75.9	41.9	612
2-3	76.4	36.6	477
4-5	78.1	35.1	91
6+	*	*	18
Antenatal care visits			
None	*	*	18
1-3	69.1	43.9	176
4+	77.1	38.7	1,003
Residence			
Urban	75.3	38.4	749
Rural	77.5	40.4	449
Ecological zone			
Mountain	86.0	13.6	59
Hill	78.3	31.9	507
Terai	73.5	47.3	631
Development region			
Eastern	72.8	53.3	287
Central	67.0	52.4	388
Western	78.4	34.6	253
Mid-western	86.0	12.9	146
Far-western	96.3	5.3	124
Province			
Province 1	72.2	55.1	213
Province 2	65.9	54.6	237
Province 3	70.7	48.6	225
Province 4	83.0	25.8	121
Province 5	80.0	30.7	227
Province 6	82.0	10.8	52
Province 7	96.3	5.3	124
Education			
No education	79.1	41.1	239
Primary	81.2	31.1	195
Some secondary	77.1	39.7	375
SLC and above	70.9	41.5	388
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	89.6	13.6	170
Second	83.7	26.0	221
Middle	74.0	44.4	272
Fourth	76.3	49.8	287
Highest	62.3	50.4	247
Total	76.1	39.2	1,197

Note: Table excludes children born in health facilities outside Nepal. 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 9.13 Matri Surakshya Chakki

Among women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were not assisted by a health professional, the percentage who received Matri Surakshya Chakki to prevent postpartum bleeding after delivery, and the percentage who took it, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who received Matri Surakshya Chakki	Percentage who took Matri Surakshya Chakki	Number of births
Mother's age at birth			
<20	16.6	15.6	136
20-34	13.0	12.3	541
35-49	(15.4)	(15.4)	37
Birth order			
1	20.9	19.8	171
2-3	12.4	12.2	354
4-5	12.5	10.9	135
6+	3.5	3.5	54
Antenatal care visits¹			
None	4.9	3.9	50
1-3	11.0	10.2	283
4+	16.7	16.1	368
Place of delivery			
Health facility	33.5	33.5	47
Elsewhere	12.4	11.7	667
Residence			
Urban	13.3	13.1	297
Rural	14.1	13.2	418
Ecological zone			
Mountain	14.5	14.5	79
Hill	18.4	17.4	252
Terai	10.6	10.0	383
Development region			
Eastern	19.5	17.3	155
Central	6.7	6.7	262
Western	13.5	12.9	131
Mid-western	20.8	20.4	122
Far-western	17.3	17.3	44
Province			
Province 1	22.4	19.5	115
Province 2	7.9	7.9	211
Province 3	5.8	5.8	91
Province 4	14.8	13.1	41
Province 5	14.3	14.3	138
Province 6	23.2	22.5	73
Province 7	17.3	17.3	44
Education			
No education	9.0	8.3	305
Primary	13.6	12.6	178
Some secondary	21.1	20.7	158
SLC and above	18.3	18.3	73
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	14.9	14.4	250
Second	14.5	13.0	182
Middle	9.3	9.3	152
Fourth	16.7	16.2	103
Highest	*	*	28
Total	13.8	13.1	715

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 only the most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Table 9.14 Birth preparedness

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who made specific preparations before delivery of the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Saved money	Arranged for transport	Identified potential blood donor	Contacted health worker	Bought safe delivery kit	Arranged food	Arranged clothes	Other	No preparation	Number of women
Age at birth										
<20	60.7	12.3	0.7	1.3	2.7	52.8	61.3	0.0	16.1	792
20-34	63.0	15.8	2.4	1.6	5.1	54.4	61.9	0.5	16.0	3,028
35-49	53.5	6.3	1.9	3.8	3.2	56.2	49.6	0.0	19.6	178
Birth order										
1	69.2	20.7	3.0	1.8	3.8	57.5	67.9	0.2	12.3	1,505
2-3	62.5	12.9	1.9	1.7	4.3	54.8	60.6	0.5	15.0	1,828
4-5	45.9	6.8	0.2	0.5	7.4	45.8	49.1	0.0	26.7	483
6+	42.7	3.1	0.0	2.6	4.6	41.9	44.5	0.7	31.0	182
Antenatal care visits										
None	32.6	1.9	0.4	0.0	3.3	44.8	43.4	0.0	32.4	236
1-3	47.4	5.1	0.3	1.4	3.8	43.1	48.2	0.1	27.1	988
4+	69.9	19.1	2.8	1.9	4.9	58.9	67.4	0.5	10.9	2,773
Place of delivery										
Health facility	70.2	21.1	3.3	1.6	3.1	55.7	66.7	0.5	12.2	2,423
Elsewhere	49.7	4.7	0.0	1.8	6.7	51.8	52.7	0.1	22.3	1,575
Residence										
Urban	66.3	17.2	2.9	1.7	5.2	53.9	62.9	0.5	13.5	2,223
Rural	56.8	11.4	0.9	1.6	3.7	54.5	59.1	0.1	19.4	1,775
Ecological zone										
Mountain	50.2	8.5	2.2	1.2	2.4	77.6	66.5	0.0	12.8	269
Hill	63.7	16.0	2.6	1.4	3.9	68.7	64.5	0.4	13.3	1,608
Terai	62.4	14.4	1.6	1.9	5.3	40.2	58.0	0.3	18.8	2,120
Development region										
Eastern	72.6	12.7	2.3	1.3	6.2	56.4	66.0	0.1	9.3	925
Central	57.4	12.1	1.9	2.2	5.2	46.0	61.2	0.9	19.2	1,415
Western	68.4	15.6	2.3	1.4	2.9	62.6	61.1	0.0	14.8	753
Mid-western	57.6	20.2	2.8	1.2	3.1	63.2	60.4	0.0	15.8	559
Far-western	47.1	19.3	0.4	1.8	3.0	48.8	50.3	0.1	25.5	346
Province										
Province 1	74.8	15.1	2.8	1.7	4.4	67.3	69.6	0.1	7.3	686
Province 2	55.5	5.6	0.3	1.8	7.9	29.1	55.3	0.6	23.3	963
Province 3	63.1	18.9	3.7	2.0	3.6	62.1	67.4	1.0	12.1	691
Province 4	68.3	12.7	4.2	0.8	2.4	79.4	67.5	0.0	6.8	337
Province 5	68.6	23.3	2.1	1.9	3.5	54.1	61.2	0.0	16.7	720
Province 6	44.2	7.6	1.1	0.4	2.5	65.7	50.7	0.1	22.1	255
Province 7	47.1	19.3	0.4	1.8	3.0	48.8	50.3	0.1	25.5	346
Education										
No education	47.7	5.0	0.5	0.8	5.0	40.7	50.0	0.1	26.3	1,257
Primary	60.5	12.1	0.5	2.6	4.3	57.4	58.6	0.0	15.4	777
Some secondary	66.4	16.3	1.7	0.9	3.4	60.3	64.3	0.4	12.4	1,010
SLC and above	77.8	27.5	5.7	2.8	5.4	62.7	75.0	0.9	7.3	955
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	44.8	6.4	0.0	0.6	2.7	66.7	53.4	0.0	23.0	822
Second	59.5	12.2	1.3	1.1	4.4	58.5	58.3	0.2	17.3	839
Middle	62.7	12.8	0.5	0.9	5.4	43.1	58.7	0.1	17.7	863
Fourth	70.5	18.2	2.3	3.4	4.9	49.0	65.8	0.2	12.0	830
Highest	76.1	26.2	7.2	2.4	5.4	54.1	72.6	1.6	9.3	643
Total	62.1	14.6	2.0	1.7	4.5	54.2	61.2	0.4	16.2	3,998

Table 9.15 Time taken to reach health facility

Among women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, the percent distribution by time taken to reach the health facility for delivery, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Time to reach health facility				Total	Number of women
	<30 minutes	30-60 minutes	61-120 minutes	>120 minutes		
Age at birth						
<20	24.7	45.8	19.3	10.0	100.0	299
20-34	30.1	44.5	15.1	10.1	100.0	863
35-49	(32.7)	(43.2)	(1.7)	(22.5)	100.0	36
Birth order						
1	26.2	43.3	16.8	13.2	100.0	612
2-3	31.2	46.9	14.9	7.0	100.0	477
4-5	36.2	43.1	13.3	7.5	100.0	91
6+	*	*	*	*	*	18
Antenatal care visits						
None	*	*	*	*	*	18
1-3	25.2	50.8	14.0	9.3	100.0	176
4+	29.7	43.4	16.1	10.7	100.0	1,003
Residence						
Urban	32.9	47.0	11.5	8.6	100.0	749
Rural	22.2	41.1	22.9	13.5	100.0	449
Ecological zone						
Mountain	28.0	30.3	21.2	20.5	100.0	59
Hill	24.7	40.8	19.7	14.8	100.0	507
Terai	32.3	49.4	12.0	6.0	100.0	631
Development region						
Eastern	33.3	37.0	17.7	11.3	100.0	287
Central	28.6	48.1	13.7	9.6	100.0	388
Western	29.1	43.6	13.8	13.5	100.0	253
Mid-western	24.5	51.4	14.5	9.6	100.0	146
Far-western	24.1	47.3	22.9	5.6	100.0	124
Province						
Province 1	27.8	37.8	19.9	13.9	100.0	213
Province 2	39.7	42.4	9.5	8.1	100.0	237
Province 3	23.7	49.6	17.5	9.2	100.0	225
Province 4	31.8	30.7	21.7	15.8	100.0	121
Province 5	25.9	55.8	8.9	9.4	100.0	227
Province 6	24.0	42.0	19.2	14.8	100.0	52
Province 7	24.1	47.3	22.9	5.6	100.0	124
Education						
No education	24.4	51.7	12.5	11.4	100.0	239
Primary	25.6	45.7	19.1	9.2	100.0	195
Some secondary	22.9	47.0	20.0	10.1	100.0	375
SLC and above	39.0	37.9	12.0	10.7	100.0	388
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	13.3	45.9	26.4	14.4	100.0	170
Second	25.9	38.2	21.0	14.3	100.0	221
Middle	26.7	44.4	14.4	14.2	100.0	272
Fourth	31.6	46.6	14.5	7.2	100.0	287
Highest	41.5	48.2	6.6	3.7	100.0	247
Total	28.9	44.8	15.7	10.4	100.0	1,197

Note: Total includes 2 women who did not know the time taken to reach the health facility for delivery. 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 9.16 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal checkup for the last live birth by time after delivery, and the percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹							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	No postnatal check ²			
Age at birth										
<20	46.3	8.3	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	41.9	100.0	56.6	451
20-34	45.0	10.0	2.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	40.9	100.0	57.5	1,451
35-49	40.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.9	49.6	100.0	43.6	76
Birth order										
1	52.4	12.4	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	30.7	100.0	68.1	808
2-3	42.6	8.1	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.4	45.2	100.0	52.5	869
4-5	34.8	5.8	1.2	0.3	1.6	0.0	56.3	100.0	41.8	224
6+	26.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	70.0	100.0	28.9	76
Place of delivery										
Health facility	64.8	13.5	2.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	17.2	100.0	81.0	1,270
Elsewhere	9.7	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	85.1	100.0	13.2	708
Residence										
Urban	49.1	12.1	2.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	34.5	100.0	63.9	1,062
Rural	40.4	6.2	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.1	49.6	100.0	48.4	916
Ecological zone										
Mountain	39.6	7.9	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.0	49.4	100.0	49.1	131
Hill	47.8	11.5	2.9	0.3	0.8	0.7	36.1	100.0	62.2	760
Terai	43.9	8.0	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.1	44.3	100.0	53.8	1,087
Development region										
Eastern	50.3	7.5	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.3	38.0	100.0	59.8	457
Central	40.7	10.0	2.7	0.2	1.1	0.6	44.8	100.0	53.4	706
Western	49.0	11.5	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	36.9	100.0	62.6	388
Mid-western	41.6	7.5	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	47.4	100.0	51.2	260
Far-western	46.1	10.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	0.0	38.6	100.0	57.6	166
Province										
Province 1	51.2	8.0	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.4	36.2	100.0	61.5	338
Province 2	37.9	5.9	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	53.2	100.0	45.2	513
Province 3	48.1	15.3	3.9	0.0	1.2	1.2	30.3	100.0	67.3	312
Province 4	55.7	10.4	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	30.5	100.0	68.3	164
Province 5	46.1	11.4	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	39.5	100.0	59.9	364
Province 6	32.7	4.6	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	60.5	100.0	38.5	121
Province 7	46.1	10.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	0.0	38.6	100.0	57.6	166
Education										
No education	36.7	3.9	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	56.8	100.0	41.7	570
Primary	37.5	5.4	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	54.2	100.0	44.5	391
Some secondary	50.9	7.7	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	37.0	100.0	61.1	551
SLC and above	55.0	21.5	3.8	0.2	1.4	0.8	17.4	100.0	80.2	465
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	32.5	3.2	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	62.3	100.0	36.7	414
Second	40.1	7.5	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	48.8	100.0	49.7	417
Middle	45.8	6.9	2.8	1.0	1.5	0.0	41.9	100.0	55.5	454
Fourth	52.4	14.5	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	30.5	100.0	68.6	408
Highest	59.4	17.6	4.2	0.3	1.6	1.4	15.5	100.0	81.2	284
Total	45.1	9.4	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	41.5	100.0	56.7	1,978

¹ Includes women who received a checkup from a doctor, nurse, auxiliary nurse midwife, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant

² Includes women who received a checkup after 41 days

Table 9.17 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the first 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

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	Maternal and child health worker	Female community health volunteer	Other			
Age at birth								
<20	52.7	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.1	43.4	100.0	451
20-34	53.2	3.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	42.5	100.0	1,451
35-49	38.2	4.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	56.4	100.0	76
Birth order								
1	64.9	2.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	31.9	100.0	808
2-3	48.1	2.5	0.4	1.5	0.0	47.5	100.0	869
4-5	34.7	6.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	58.2	100.0	224
6+	24.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.1	100.0	76
Place of delivery								
Health facility	78.0	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	19.0	100.0	1,270
Elsewhere	6.8	4.0	0.3	2.1	0.1	86.8	100.0	708
Residence								
Urban	60.7	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	36.1	100.0	1,062
Rural	43.0	3.8	0.3	1.2	0.0	51.6	100.0	916
Ecological zone								
Mountain	39.3	4.3	0.0	5.5	0.0	50.9	100.0	131
Hill	59.2	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	37.8	100.0	760
Terai	49.5	3.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	46.2	100.0	1,087
Development region								
Eastern	56.1	2.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	40.2	100.0	457
Central	49.8	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	46.6	100.0	706
Western	59.2	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	37.4	100.0	388
Mid-western	44.1	3.2	0.6	3.2	0.0	48.8	100.0	260
Far-western	51.9	2.2	0.9	2.7	0.0	42.4	100.0	166
Province								
Province 1	58.2	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	38.5	100.0	338
Province 2	40.1	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	54.8	100.0	513
Province 3	65.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	32.7	100.0	312
Province 4	66.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	100.0	164
Province 5	55.0	2.8	0.3	1.7	0.0	40.1	100.0	364
Province 6	29.5	4.4	0.4	4.3	0.0	61.5	100.0	121
Province 7	51.9	2.2	0.9	2.7	0.0	42.4	100.0	166
Education								
No education	36.0	4.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	58.3	100.0	570
Primary	41.3	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	55.5	100.0	391
Some secondary	57.7	2.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	38.9	100.0	551
SLC and above	76.0	3.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	19.8	100.0	465
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	31.0	3.1	0.4	2.3	0.0	63.3	100.0	414
Second	45.5	2.1	0.2	1.8	0.1	50.3	100.0	417
Middle	51.5	3.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	44.5	100.0	454
Fourth	64.1	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	31.4	100.0	408
Highest	79.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	100.0	284
Total	52.5	3.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	43.3	100.0	1,978

Table 9.18 Place of first postnatal checkup for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by place of mother's first postnatal checkup during the first 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Place of mother's first postnatal checkup					No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Government sector	Non-government sector	Private sector	Outside Nepal	Home			
Age at birth								
<20	42.5	1.6	6.8	2.5	3.1	43.4	100.0	451
20-34	39.1	0.9	11.1	2.2	4.1	42.5	100.0	1,451
35-49	27.3	0.0	7.4	2.9	6.0	56.4	100.0	76
Birth order								
1	47.3	1.6	14.0	3.1	2.1	31.9	100.0	808
2-3	37.1	0.6	8.3	1.6	4.8	47.5	100.0	869
4-5	28.2	0.7	4.0	1.8	7.1	58.2	100.0	224
6+	14.8	0.0	5.0	4.1	5.0	71.1	100.0	76
Place of delivery								
Health facility	59.9	1.5	15.4	3.6	0.6	19.0	100.0	1,270
Elsewhere	2.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	10.0	86.8	100.0	708
Residence								
Urban	47.6	0.6	10.9	2.4	2.5	36.1	100.0	1,062
Rural	30.0	1.5	8.9	2.3	5.7	51.6	100.0	916
Ecological zone								
Mountain	40.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	7.1	50.9	100.0	131
Hill	49.3	0.6	9.1	0.8	2.4	37.8	100.0	760
Terai	32.4	1.5	11.6	3.7	4.7	46.2	100.0	1,087
Development region								
Eastern	35.7	3.3	16.0	1.3	3.5	40.2	100.0	457
Central	35.4	0.1	10.0	3.5	4.3	46.6	100.0	706
Western	43.6	1.1	11.3	2.7	3.8	37.4	100.0	388
Mid-western	43.0	0.0	3.6	0.2	4.4	48.8	100.0	260
Far-western	51.1	0.0	0.5	2.5	3.4	42.4	100.0	166
Province								
Province 1	36.9	4.0	16.0	1.5	3.1	38.5	100.0	338
Province 2	23.8	0.5	9.6	4.8	6.7	54.8	100.0	513
Province 3	53.3	0.0	13.0	0.3	0.6	32.7	100.0	312
Province 4	55.9	0.6	10.7	0.0	1.2	31.7	100.0	164
Province 5	42.2	1.0	9.0	2.9	4.8	40.1	100.0	364
Province 6	30.1	0.0	2.2	0.4	5.8	61.5	100.0	121
Province 7	51.1	0.0	0.5	2.5	3.4	42.4	100.0	166
Education								
No education	25.3	0.4	7.1	3.0	6.0	58.3	100.0	570
Primary	33.1	1.1	4.6	2.5	3.3	55.5	100.0	391
Some secondary	44.9	1.5	9.6	1.7	3.4	38.9	100.0	551
SLC and above	55.6	1.1	18.6	2.1	2.8	19.8	100.0	465
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	30.7	0.2	1.6	0.7	3.5	63.3	100.0	414
Second	37.4	0.7	5.1	1.4	5.1	50.3	100.0	417
Middle	35.2	2.2	9.8	4.0	4.4	44.5	100.0	454
Fourth	43.6	1.1	16.6	2.5	4.8	31.4	100.0	408
Highest	55.9	0.6	20.4	3.2	1.1	18.8	100.0	284
Total	39.4	1.0	10.0	2.3	4.0	43.3	100.0	1,978

Table 9.19 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of 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 2016

Background characteristic	Time after birth 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	19.0	30.9	7.4	3.4	2.9	0.3	36.0	100.0	60.7	451
20-34	21.0	25.6	7.1	2.8	1.7	0.9	40.9	100.0	56.5	1,451
35-49	18.8	14.6	0.9	4.8	0.6	2.9	57.6	100.0	39.0	76
Birth order										
1	23.5	32.9	9.2	4.0	1.5	0.9	27.9	100.0	69.6	808
2-3	20.0	23.6	6.1	2.6	2.9	1.1	43.8	100.0	52.3	869
4-5	14.0	17.5	4.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	61.8	100.0	37.7	224
6+	12.8	13.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	72.2	100.0	27.8	76
Place of delivery										
Health facility	28.5	38.6	10.0	3.4	1.3	1.3	16.9	100.0	80.4	1,270
Elsewhere	6.1	4.4	1.4	2.4	3.1	0.0	82.6	100.0	14.3	708
Residence										
Urban	20.7	31.0	8.3	3.4	2.6	1.1	32.9	100.0	63.4	1,062
Rural	20.2	21.0	5.3	2.6	1.3	0.6	49.1	100.0	49.1	916
Ecological zone										
Mountain	20.9	19.6	6.7	2.0	1.6	0.0	49.2	100.0	49.1	131
Hill	24.3	28.1	7.1	3.1	2.0	1.4	34.0	100.0	62.6	760
Terai	17.7	25.9	6.8	3.1	2.0	0.6	43.8	100.0	53.6	1,087
Development region										
Eastern	21.0	29.1	5.1	3.7	2.1	1.5	37.4	100.0	59.0	457
Central	19.0	24.3	6.6	3.8	2.2	1.0	43.2	100.0	53.6	706
Western	25.8	24.5	8.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	38.6	100.0	59.7	388
Mid-western	16.6	29.5	7.1	1.9	1.5	0.0	43.5	100.0	55.0	260
Far-western	18.7	27.0	9.8	4.1	3.6	0.1	36.6	100.0	59.6	166
Province										
Province 1	23.4	28.4	4.0	4.2	1.9	2.0	36.0	100.0	60.1	338
Province 2	14.8	22.4	6.2	2.8	1.5	0.0	52.3	100.0	46.2	513
Province 3	24.1	30.0	7.9	4.7	3.4	2.3	27.6	100.0	66.7	312
Province 4	30.7	25.0	8.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	31.7	100.0	65.7	164
Province 5	21.6	28.7	8.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	39.1	100.0	59.9	364
Province 6	11.9	22.1	4.2	2.6	2.3	0.0	57.0	100.0	40.7	121
Province 7	18.7	27.0	9.8	4.1	3.6	0.1	36.6	100.0	59.6	166
Mother's education										
No education	15.2	21.3	2.8	2.6	2.4	0.3	55.4	100.0	41.9	570
Primary	23.1	18.9	3.6	2.3	1.7	0.0	50.3	100.0	48.0	391
Some secondary	20.0	32.6	6.5	3.5	2.5	1.4	33.4	100.0	62.7	551
SLC and above	25.2	31.4	15.2	3.5	0.9	1.7	22.0	100.0	75.4	465
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	19.5	19.1	2.4	1.2	2.0	0.0	55.8	100.0	42.2	414
Second	17.6	24.5	5.2	3.2	4.2	0.0	45.3	100.0	50.4	417
Middle	18.2	27.5	5.2	4.1	1.7	0.6	42.7	100.0	54.9	454
Fourth	25.6	30.6	9.6	2.5	1.2	1.1	29.5	100.0	68.2	408
Highest	22.5	31.8	14.9	4.5	0.1	3.2	22.8	100.0	73.8	284
Total	20.5	26.4	6.9	3.0	2.0	0.9	40.4	100.0	56.8	1,978

¹ Includes newborns who received a checkup from a doctor, nurse, auxiliary nurse midwife, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant

² Includes newborns who received a checkup after the first week

Table 9.20 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

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	Maternal and child health worker	Female community health volunteer	Other			
Mother's age at birth								
<20	54.7	3.9	0.0	1.5	0.6	39.3	100.0	451
20-34	51.1	3.5	0.2	1.4	0.2	43.5	100.0	1,451
35-49	35.7	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	61.0	100.0	76
Birth order								
1	64.8	2.9	0.1	1.3	0.5	30.4	100.0	808
2-3	46.5	3.6	0.2	1.8	0.2	47.7	100.0	869
4-5	31.6	5.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	62.3	100.0	224
6+	22.5	4.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	72.2	100.0	76
Place of delivery								
Health facility	77.2	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	19.6	100.0	1,270
Elsewhere	5.1	4.7	0.3	3.5	0.8	85.7	100.0	708
Residence								
Urban	59.1	2.9	0.0	1.2	0.2	36.6	100.0	1,062
Rural	42.4	4.2	0.3	1.7	0.4	50.9	100.0	916
Ecological zone								
Mountain	38.9	4.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	50.9	100.0	131
Hill	58.2	3.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	37.4	100.0	760
Terai	48.1	3.6	0.1	1.4	0.4	46.4	100.0	1,087
Development region								
Eastern	53.5	2.9	0.0	2.3	0.3	41.0	100.0	457
Central	48.7	4.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	46.4	100.0	706
Western	55.9	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.6	40.3	100.0	388
Mid-western	46.7	3.8	0.6	3.3	0.6	45.0	100.0	260
Far-western	53.4	3.2	0.9	2.0	0.2	40.4	100.0	166
Province								
Province 1	54.2	3.5	0.0	2.0	0.4	39.9	100.0	338
Province 2	39.6	5.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	53.8	100.0	513
Province 3	64.7	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	33.3	100.0	312
Province 4	63.4	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	34.3	100.0	164
Province 5	54.1	2.8	0.3	1.6	1.1	40.1	100.0	364
Province 6	31.5	4.5	0.4	4.4	0.0	59.3	100.0	121
Province 7	53.4	3.2	0.9	2.0	0.2	40.4	100.0	166
Mother's education								
No education	34.7	5.0	0.5	1.4	0.3	58.1	100.0	570
Primary	43.7	2.4	0.0	1.7	0.2	52.0	100.0	391
Some secondary	57.9	2.9	0.0	1.5	0.4	37.3	100.0	551
SLC and above	70.5	3.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	24.6	100.0	465
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	34.7	4.4	0.4	2.7	0.0	57.8	100.0	414
Second	44.5	3.0	0.2	2.2	0.5	49.6	100.0	417
Middle	49.1	4.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	45.1	100.0	454
Fourth	63.8	3.1	0.0	1.1	0.2	31.8	100.0	408
Highest	71.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	26.2	100.0	284
Total	51.4	3.5	0.2	1.5	0.3	43.2	100.0	1,978

Table 9.21 Place of first postnatal checkup for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by place of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Place of newborn's first postnatal checkup					No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Government sector	Non-government sector	Private sector	Outside Nepal	Home			
Mother's age at birth								
<20	46.4	1.7	7.0	1.4	4.0	39.3	100.0	451
20-34	39.4	0.7	10.8	1.3	4.1	43.5	100.0	1,451
35-49	28.3	0.0	5.4	2.1	3.3	61.0	100.0	76
Birth order								
1	49.4	1.7	13.6	1.8	3.1	30.4	100.0	808
2-3	38.0	0.4	8.1	0.8	5.0	47.7	100.0	869
4-5	27.4	0.7	4.1	1.5	4.0	62.3	100.0	224
6+	15.9	0.0	5.2	2.7	4.1	72.2	100.0	76
Place of delivery								
Health facility	61.9	1.5	14.7	2.1	0.2	19.6	100.0	1,270
Elsewhere	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	11.0	85.7	100.0	708
Residence								
Urban	48.4	0.5	10.7	1.2	2.6	36.6	100.0	1,062
Rural	31.6	1.4	8.7	1.6	5.8	50.9	100.0	916
Ecological zone								
Mountain	41.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	6.1	50.9	100.0	131
Hill	50.6	0.6	8.6	0.6	2.3	37.4	100.0	760
Terai	33.6	1.3	11.6	2.1	5.1	46.4	100.0	1,087
Development region								
Eastern	36.7	2.8	14.5	0.6	4.4	41.0	100.0	457
Central	36.1	0.2	10.5	2.2	4.7	46.4	100.0	706
Western	42.5	1.1	11.3	1.4	3.4	40.3	100.0	388
Mid-western	47.6	0.0	3.1	0.4	3.9	45.0	100.0	260
Far-western	55.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	2.3	40.4	100.0	166
Province								
Province 1	37.0	3.7	14.5	0.5	4.4	39.9	100.0	338
Province 2	25.7	0.3	9.9	3.2	7.1	53.8	100.0	513
Province 3	53.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.6	33.3	100.0	312
Province 4	53.2	0.6	10.7	0.0	1.3	34.3	100.0	164
Province 5	44.7	1.0	8.8	1.4	4.1	40.1	100.0	364
Province 6	32.5	0.0	2.0	0.9	5.4	59.3	100.0	121
Province 7	55.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	2.3	40.4	100.0	166
Mother's education								
No education	27.1	0.4	6.7	1.6	6.0	58.1	100.0	570
Primary	36.5	1.2	4.8	1.4	4.0	52.0	100.0	391
Some secondary	47.3	1.1	9.7	1.5	3.1	37.3	100.0	551
SLC and above	52.6	1.1	17.8	0.9	2.9	24.6	100.0	465
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	35.5	0.2	1.9	0.6	3.9	57.8	100.0	414
Second	38.6	0.7	5.0	0.9	5.2	49.6	100.0	417
Middle	36.1	2.0	9.1	2.4	5.4	45.1	100.0	454
Fourth	45.6	1.1	16.4	1.4	3.8	31.8	100.0	408
Highest	51.1	0.4	19.8	1.6	0.9	26.2	100.0	284
Total	40.6	0.9	9.8	1.4	4.1	43.2	100.0	1,978

Table 9.22 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after the birth:								
Background characteristic	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counseling on danger signs	Counseling on breast-feeding	Observation of breast-feeding	Weighed ¹	Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth	Number of births
Mother's age at birth								
<20	44.9	41.0	36.3	56.7	52.0	73.4	60.8	451
20-34	44.2	43.9	33.8	53.6	49.7	66.4	58.4	1,451
35-49	32.9	33.3	32.7	38.9	41.2	53.0	42.6	76
Birth order								
1	55.0	52.4	45.1	66.9	62.5	81.8	72.6	808
2-3	41.0	41.2	31.1	50.2	46.4	62.1	54.8	869
4-5	22.8	21.5	14.6	30.8	27.9	48.2	32.5	224
6+	22.1	21.8	16.3	21.1	20.6	33.3	24.1	76
Place of delivery								
Health facility	61.4	61.2	49.2	75.5	70.9	96.8	81.8	1,270
Elsewhere	12.6	9.8	7.8	14.6	12.2	14.9	16.3	708
Residence								
Urban	47.8	48.2	37.2	58.5	55.1	76.2	64.0	1,062
Rural	39.4	36.6	31.1	48.2	43.8	57.3	51.9	916
Ecological zone								
Mountain	40.4	36.0	31.5	49.8	41.4	55.9	51.4	131
Hill	49.7	48.9	40.6	57.0	54.4	70.8	63.4	760
Terai	40.3	39.3	30.4	51.9	47.8	66.5	55.7	1,087
Development region								
Eastern	46.6	47.8	37.9	56.5	55.8	67.3	61.1	457
Central	38.9	41.5	30.9	49.8	45.1	63.7	54.2	706
Western	51.2	49.2	40.9	59.3	54.4	70.5	63.7	388
Mid-western	39.8	34.0	28.1	47.8	46.4	63.8	54.3	260
Far-western	47.3	33.3	33.7	58.9	49.0	82.7	62.5	166
Province								
Province 1	49.3	49.8	40.0	55.9	56.3	68.1	61.7	338
Province 2	32.8	33.9	25.6	44.5	38.4	57.5	47.6	513
Province 3	48.9	54.3	40.2	61.6	59.6	74.4	67.0	312
Province 4	58.0	55.9	46.2	64.0	59.6	76.2	72.0	164
Province 5	46.6	43.4	37.1	55.6	52.2	69.2	60.6	364
Province 6	30.8	25.1	17.4	39.3	36.5	52.1	41.7	121
Province 7	47.3	33.3	33.7	58.9	49.0	82.7	62.5	166
Mother's education								
No education	31.8	31.4	24.5	39.4	35.6	49.6	42.4	570
Primary	35.9	32.7	27.1	45.4	42.3	59.8	49.6	391
Some secondary	47.8	46.2	38.6	56.7	52.8	72.3	63.4	551
SLC and above	60.9	61.2	47.5	74.7	70.3	90.1	79.4	465
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	32.1	28.5	25.6	39.0	35.3	49.0	43.1	414
Second	36.6	33.9	28.1	45.0	41.9	58.8	49.9	417
Middle	45.8	43.0	35.9	54.5	50.1	69.0	59.6	454
Fourth	49.2	52.2	39.0	63.5	61.4	76.2	68.0	408
Highest	61.2	63.0	47.1	72.6	66.0	92.0	77.2	284
Total	43.9	42.8	34.4	53.7	49.9	67.5	58.4	1,978

¹ Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

Table 9.23 Newborn care practices

Percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey put immediately after birth on the bare skin of the mother's chest, percentage dried before the placenta was delivered, percentage wrapped in cloth before the placenta was delivered, and the percent distribution by timing of first bath, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage			Timing of first bath				Total	Number of births
	put immediately after birth on the bare skin of the mother's chest/belly	Percentage dried before the placenta was delivered	Percentage wrapped in cloth before the placenta was delivered	Within 1 hour	2-24 hours	After 24 hours	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth									
<20	65.8	91.3	93.0	13.3	15.3	70.0	1.4	100.0	451
20-34	62.8	85.9	86.9	14.9	13.6	70.5	1.0	100.0	1,451
35-49	38.2	74.7	80.2	15.7	20.9	61.8	1.6	100.0	76
Birth order									
1	66.8	90.3	90.7	9.7	14.3	74.4	1.5	100.0	808
2-3	63.0	86.3	88.3	16.8	13.2	68.9	1.0	100.0	869
4-5	53.0	79.0	80.6	20.0	16.3	63.5	0.2	100.0	224
6+	41.4	76.1	78.6	24.4	19.4	55.3	0.8	100.0	76
Place of delivery									
Health facility	75.2	91.9	91.9	5.7	12.3	80.6	1.4	100.0	1,270
Elsewhere	40.0	77.4	81.2	30.6	17.6	51.1	0.7	100.0	708
Residence									
Urban	64.7	87.6	88.5	11.5	13.4	73.9	1.2	100.0	1,062
Rural	60.1	85.6	87.6	18.1	15.2	65.5	1.1	100.0	916
Ecological zone									
Mountain	46.3	75.4	80.2	22.3	19.2	58.6	0.0	100.0	131
Hill	60.2	83.7	84.9	15.1	18.1	65.2	1.6	100.0	760
Terai	66.2	90.2	91.2	13.3	10.9	74.8	0.9	100.0	1,087
Development region									
Eastern	58.8	84.5	87.0	21.8	9.4	67.4	1.3	100.0	457
Central	62.3	83.9	85.1	13.1	15.6	69.7	1.5	100.0	706
Western	66.5	90.5	89.9	9.7	9.3	80.0	1.0	100.0	388
Mid-western	58.5	89.6	92.9	16.1	25.8	57.9	0.2	100.0	260
Far-western	71.6	91.6	91.7	10.0	14.8	74.4	0.7	100.0	166
Province									
Province 1	56.7	84.7	87.9	20.8	12.1	65.4	1.8	100.0	338
Province 2	65.2	88.5	89.6	16.7	11.9	70.3	1.1	100.0	513
Province 3	58.4	76.2	77.4	11.6	16.6	70.1	1.7	100.0	312
Province 4	61.9	83.6	82.3	12.8	8.4	78.3	0.5	100.0	164
Province 5	65.4	93.0	94.2	8.4	18.0	72.7	0.9	100.0	364
Province 6	58.8	90.4	93.7	23.0	19.8	56.7	0.5	100.0	121
Province 7	71.6	91.6	91.7	10.0	14.8	74.4	0.7	100.0	166
Mother's education									
No education	57.3	83.7	85.9	18.9	14.0	66.4	0.7	100.0	570
Primary	59.4	83.2	86.2	18.4	16.0	63.4	2.2	100.0	391
Some secondary	66.5	89.4	90.5	14.0	13.0	72.4	0.7	100.0	551
SLC and above	67.1	90.1	89.3	6.8	14.6	77.3	1.3	100.0	465
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	48.3	77.9	80.2	25.3	18.6	55.3	0.7	100.0	414
Second	61.0	86.2	88.7	18.9	12.6	66.0	2.5	100.0	417
Middle	67.5	87.4	89.0	11.5	13.5	74.7	0.4	100.0	454
Fourth	68.7	93.5	93.1	9.7	15.7	73.5	1.0	100.0	408
Highest	68.9	89.5	89.9	4.5	9.3	85.0	1.2	100.0	284
Total	62.6	86.7	88.1	14.6	14.2	70.0	1.1	100.0	1,978

Table 9.24 Use of clean home delivery kits and other instruments to cut the umbilical cord

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey not delivered in a health facility, percentage by type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Instrument used to cut the umbilical cord									Number of births
	Instruments from a clean home delivery kit	New/ boiled blade	Used blade	Knife	Hasiya (sickle)	Khukuri	Scissors	Other	Don't know	
Mother's age at birth										
<20	20.5	66.1	0.0	1.3	3.9	0.0	0.5	2.9	4.9	131
20-34	16.9	71.2	0.9	1.2	4.2	0.4	1.7	2.8	1.0	540
35-49	(22.9)	(66.4)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
Birth order										
1	24.4	62.0	0.0	1.3	3.8	0.0	0.4	2.4	5.8	161
2-3	14.8	73.8	1.0	1.2	4.1	0.3	2.3	2.1	0.6	364
4-5	19.0	70.1	0.9	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.6	5.0	0.0	128
6+	16.7	67.5	0.0	4.9	7.2	1.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	56
Residence										
Urban	12.9	74.4	0.4	0.5	3.1	0.0	2.5	5.0	1.3	281
Rural	21.2	67.1	0.8	1.8	5.1	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.9	428
Ecological zone										
Mountain	14.2	60.7	0.9	3.8	13.8	2.7	2.0	0.0	2.0	72
Hill	11.5	69.2	0.7	2.7	8.2	0.0	2.8	2.1	3.2	246
Terai	22.6	72.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	3.6	0.6	390
Development region										
Eastern	15.6	73.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.4	2.3	154
Central	21.0	68.1	0.8	0.8	3.0	0.0	1.2	4.6	0.6	280
Western	15.8	75.5	0.0	2.2	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.8	124
Mid-western	11.9	68.4	1.0	0.6	14.0	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.6	113
Far-western	29.4	54.2	3.5	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38
Province										
Province 1	9.1	76.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.5	3.0	115
Province 2	28.5	70.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	233
Province 3	6.9	60.7	1.2	2.8	9.7	0.0	3.8	14.9	0.0	86
Province 4	21.1	61.6	0.0	6.2	3.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	3.5	43
Province 5	15.0	79.7	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.5	125
Province 6	7.4	65.0	0.0	1.0	21.7	2.8	1.2	0.0	0.9	68
Province 7	29.4	54.2	3.5	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38
Mother's education										
No education	15.9	75.1	0.4	1.3	5.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.5	300
Primary	15.9	64.4	1.6	1.7	3.3	0.7	3.9	5.8	2.8	184
Some secondary	20.6	68.9	0.0	1.3	4.2	0.0	1.0	2.4	1.5	160
SLC and above	26.6	64.5	1.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.9	64
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	12.8	61.4	0.7	3.3	11.0	0.8	0.7	6.5	3.3	240
Second	15.9	76.3	1.3	0.4	2.1	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.8	187
Middle	21.2	76.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	150
Fourth	30.5	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.5	106
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Total	17.9	70.0	0.7	1.3	4.3	0.3	1.4	2.7	1.6	708

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 9.25 Umbilical cord care

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who had a substance placed on the stump after cutting of the umbilical cord, and percentage by type of substance applied on the umbilical cord, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Placed something on stump after cutting umbilical cord	Navi Malam (chlorhexidine)	Oil	Ointment/powder	Methylated spirit	Local herbs/turmeric	Other	Don't know	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	63.7	37.9	9.1	19.4	0.2	3.2	1.7	1.2	451
20-34	63.4	40.3	6.8	16.4	0.7	3.2	1.5	2.4	1,451
35-49	45.6	20.9	11.3	11.9	0.0	3.3	5.7	2.1	76
Birth order									
1	63.8	46.8	5.7	13.6	0.1	2.2	0.8	2.2	808
2-3	62.7	37.4	7.3	18.3	1.0	3.0	1.9	2.1	869
4-5	61.1	25.3	10.0	22.7	0.7	6.9	3.0	1.9	224
6+	57.7	15.1	20.9	18.9	0.0	6.5	4.2	2.7	76
Place of delivery									
Health facility	65.4	49.0	1.7	16.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.2	1,270
Elsewhere	58.1	21.0	17.8	17.7	0.8	8.4	3.8	0.3	708
Residence									
Urban	62.7	43.2	5.9	12.7	0.7	2.5	1.2	3.0	1,062
Rural	62.8	34.2	9.3	21.8	0.4	4.1	2.3	1.1	916
Ecological zone									
Mountain	50.8	39.0	7.7	4.3	0.0	2.2	3.6	0.0	131
Hill	61.3	48.0	9.5	5.1	0.0	4.4	0.7	3.1	760
Terai	65.2	32.7	6.1	26.7	1.1	2.5	2.1	1.7	1,087
Development region									
Eastern	54.7	35.7	3.5	16.6	1.0	2.8	1.0	1.0	457
Central	63.4	33.7	9.6	18.8	1.0	2.9	2.6	3.3	706
Western	64.1	38.0	5.7	21.4	0.0	2.0	0.6	1.7	388
Mid-western	65.9	46.6	12.5	11.8	0.0	7.4	0.6	2.5	260
Far-western	74.2	61.2	5.5	7.2	0.0	1.9	3.9	0.9	166
Province									
Province 1	49.6	38.1	3.5	8.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.4	338
Province 2	65.8	24.1	8.2	31.5	1.8	4.4	3.7	1.7	513
Province 3	61.8	47.7	9.6	5.6	0.0	3.1	0.7	4.6	312
Province 4	59.1	47.3	7.6	2.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.0	164
Province 5	68.7	38.5	6.5	28.8	0.0	2.7	0.8	1.4	364
Province 6	61.0	42.5	15.6	3.6	0.0	10.2	0.9	2.2	121
Province 7	74.2	61.2	5.5	7.2	0.0	1.9	3.9	0.9	166
Mother's education									
No education	63.9	28.6	10.0	24.0	1.0	5.4	3.3	1.9	570
Primary	61.2	34.6	12.4	18.2	0.8	3.9	1.3	0.9	391
Some secondary	62.6	43.0	5.8	13.0	0.5	2.5	1.4	2.1	551
SLC and above	63.0	50.7	2.3	11.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	3.4	465
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	57.3	37.9	14.7	6.5	0.0	6.5	1.6	0.7	414
Second	59.6	41.2	7.6	12.1	0.4	3.4	3.0	1.2	417
Middle	71.1	37.4	8.4	24.3	1.1	2.9	2.5	2.0	454
Fourth	59.9	33.4	2.6	25.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.2	408
Highest	66.2	48.1	2.2	15.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	5.7	284
Total	62.8	39.0	7.5	16.9	0.6	3.2	1.7	2.1	1,978

Table 9.26 Timing of application of Navi Malam (chlorhexidine)

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who had Navi Malam applied to the umbilical cord, percent distribution by the timing of application of the ointment, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	<1 hour	1-2 hours	3+ hours	Don't know	Total	Percentage who had Navi Malam applied within 24 hours of birth	Number of births
Mother's age at birth							
<20	71.3	14.3	10.3	4.1	100.0	91.3	171
20-34	68.1	13.2	11.0	7.6	100.0	84.5	585
35-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Birth order							
1	68.8	16.0	8.2	7.1	100.0	87.8	378
2-3	69.4	11.1	12.6	6.9	100.0	84.2	325
4-5	70.0	10.3	15.4	4.2	100.0	88.2	57
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Place of delivery							
Public facility	74.6	13.2	4.4	7.8	100.0	89.1	503
Private facility	65.6	12.9	13.9	7.6	100.0	80.3	92
Non-government facility	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Outside Nepal	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Elsewhere	53.1	13.9	32.2	0.8	100.0	79.6	149
Residence							
Urban	67.9	13.4	10.1	8.5	100.0	85.3	459
Rural	70.1	13.5	12.3	4.0	100.0	86.9	313
Ecological zone							
Mountain	80.4	14.1	4.3	1.2	100.0	96.9	51
Hill	71.8	12.0	7.8	8.4	100.0	87.3	365
Terai	64.1	15.0	15.2	5.7	100.0	83.0	356
Development region							
Eastern	56.6	16.9	21.3	5.2	100.0	80.0	163
Central	61.4	15.7	12.6	10.2	100.0	80.3	238
Western	75.5	13.9	6.1	4.5	100.0	91.8	148
Mid-western	77.5	11.4	6.5	4.6	100.0	93.5	121
Far-western	85.8	4.7	3.2	6.4	100.0	91.1	102
Province							
Province 1	62.5	18.3	13.9	5.2	100.0	87.0	129
Province 2	47.8	16.0	29.6	6.5	100.0	69.0	124
Province 3	66.5	14.6	6.9	12.0	100.0	83.6	149
Province 4	73.1	14.7	6.3	5.8	100.0	87.9	78
Province 5	82.9	9.0	5.6	2.5	100.0	96.9	140
Province 6	63.4	20.0	8.2	8.4	100.0	87.8	51
Province 7	85.8	4.7	3.2	6.4	100.0	91.1	102
Mother's education							
No education	60.3	12.7	21.8	5.3	100.0	77.2	163
Primary	72.7	12.3	13.5	1.4	100.0	89.8	135
Some secondary	74.6	13.0	5.5	6.9	100.0	90.5	237
SLC and above	66.6	15.3	7.7	10.4	100.0	85.1	236
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	74.8	12.8	8.8	3.7	100.0	92.1	157
Second	74.9	10.6	10.3	4.1	100.0	88.2	172
Middle	63.1	13.4	15.3	8.2	100.0	81.2	170
Fourth	71.4	14.8	10.6	3.2	100.0	89.6	136
Highest	58.9	16.7	9.5	15.0	100.0	78.3	137
Total	68.8	13.5	11.0	6.7	100.0	85.9	772

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

Table 9.27 Knowledge that abortion is legal in Nepal

Percentage of women who think abortion is legal in Nepal, and among women who think abortion is legal, percentage who report specific circumstances under which abortion is legal, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among all women		Among women who think abortion is legal										
	Knowledge of abortion		Knowledge of circumstances allowing legal abortion						Other reported circumstances				
	Percentage who think abortion is legal	Number of women	Pregnancy of 12 weeks' duration or less for any woman	Pregnancy of 18 weeks' duration if resulted from rape/incest	Life of mother in danger	Mother's physical/mental health at risk	Fetus abnormality	Don't know	To space births	If fetus is a daughter	If too many children	Other	Number of women
Age													
15-19	42.1	2,598	19.4	32.1	10.4	9.5	9.6	22.8	0.8	3.2	36.8	2.3	1,094
20-24	43.3	2,251	24.5	29.3	14.6	10.8	11.2	18.3	0.8	2.9	48.4	2.1	975
25-29	43.2	2,135	23.5	26.5	16.6	14.1	13.8	15.4	0.6	2.9	50.4	3.9	923
30-34	42.2	1,806	25.4	26.8	14.8	14.8	14.0	13.0	0.2	2.5	53.6	3.1	762
35-39	39.2	1,572	22.7	26.9	14.0	15.2	11.4	11.8	1.3	2.6	60.1	2.1	616
40-44	35.3	1,388	21.9	28.8	13.0	9.7	12.8	12.3	0.9	4.5	61.2	3.5	489
45-49	32.8	1,113	22.7	30.0	9.2	12.2	10.5	12.5	0.3	2.2	57.6	3.7	365
Residence													
Urban	43.2	8,072	22.8	30.4	15.0	13.6	13.4	16.6	0.4	2.9	46.3	4.1	3,489
Rural	36.2	4,790	22.9	25.4	10.6	9.4	8.7	15.4	1.3	3.0	58.3	0.4	1,734
Ecological zone													
Mountain	43.8	775	30.1	25.0	9.8	11.6	10.9	13.0	0.4	0.4	62.0	2.2	339
Hill	41.7	5,556	23.0	32.5	12.1	14.1	11.9	16.6	0.5	2.0	46.1	4.7	2,317
Terai	39.3	6,531	21.6	25.8	15.3	10.6	11.9	16.3	0.9	4.2	52.6	1.3	2,568
Development region													
Eastern	43.3	2,900	28.7	33.3	13.2	8.9	9.9	11.8	0.5	2.7	52.4	1.1	1,255
Central	41.8	4,569	20.1	30.7	13.8	13.1	11.6	13.0	0.7	5.8	52.5	5.2	1,910
Western	36.9	2,597	21.6	30.3	15.5	14.1	16.2	20.6	0.9	0.7	48.0	0.9	959
Mid-western	36.3	1,650	17.7	24.0	12.6	14.4	11.2	28.6	0.6	0.0	39.2	2.5	598
Far-western	43.7	1,145	26.6	12.6	10.4	11.0	10.0	16.4	0.9	0.9	54.6	2.7	501
Province													
Province 1	45.6	2,173	27.0	38.3	14.0	10.2	11.7	10.6	0.4	0.9	50.8	1.1	992
Province 2	37.9	2,563	19.5	24.4	11.2	7.3	5.7	10.6	1.3	9.9	66.4	0.6	971
Province 3	44.0	2,732	24.0	32.2	15.1	15.7	14.6	15.7	0.4	3.2	42.5	7.9	1,202
Province 4	40.9	1,249	22.3	36.7	14.9	14.5	14.5	17.6	0.4	0.8	50.4	0.5	511
Province 5	35.5	2,274	18.2	23.7	15.6	13.2	15.5	28.4	1.0	0.3	39.7	2.0	808
Province 6	33.0	724	21.9	23.3	9.3	17.3	9.7	20.6	0.6	0.1	48.7	2.0	239
Province 7	43.7	1,145	26.6	12.6	10.4	11.0	10.0	16.4	0.9	0.9	54.6	2.7	501
Education													
No education	27.7	4,281	19.1	19.4	8.2	4.4	6.7	17.7	0.7	4.4	61.8	0.9	1,188
Primary	32.8	2,150	18.4	23.2	12.6	10.1	8.5	18.3	1.0	3.6	58.1	2.5	705
Some secondary	45.5	3,291	20.6	26.9	12.5	11.9	10.3	20.4	0.9	1.7	46.1	2.6	1,497
SLC and above	58.4	3,140	28.7	38.5	18.1	18.4	17.8	11.0	0.4	2.9	43.3	4.5	1,834
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	30.4	2,176	24.7	18.4	7.1	8.8	8.5	21.3	0.3	0.5	53.9	0.2	662
Second	37.9	2,525	22.5	28.6	10.5	8.7	7.5	18.5	0.6	2.5	50.4	1.2	956
Middle	39.3	2,595	17.8	26.8	10.8	7.0	8.9	19.8	0.6	4.0	52.2	1.4	1,019
Fourth	42.5	2,765	20.9	29.6	13.4	11.0	11.2	15.8	1.4	4.2	53.3	2.9	1,177
Highest	50.3	2,801	27.3	34.4	20.6	21.0	19.1	10.0	0.5	2.6	44.7	6.2	1,410
Total	40.6	12,862	22.8	28.8	13.5	12.2	11.9	16.2	0.7	3.0	50.3	2.9	5,224

Table 9.28 Knowledge about places that provide safe abortions

Percentage of women who know about a place for safe abortion, and among women who know about a place for safe abortion, the percentage who report specific service sectors for safe abortion, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among all women		Among women who know a place for safe abortion, percentage who named a place in the:				Number of women who know a place for safe abortion
	Percentage who know a place for safe abortion	Number of women	Government sector	Non-government sector	Private sector	Other	
Age							
15-19	40.9	2,598	83.2	8.4	47.5	0.6	1,062
20-24	51.3	2,251	80.5	15.6	47.5	1.4	1,154
25-29	51.3	2,135	76.9	25.8	45.0	1.1	1,095
30-34	53.5	1,806	77.0	23.4	46.3	1.3	966
35-39	51.3	1,572	77.8	19.5	45.6	0.8	807
40-44	46.2	1,388	79.6	20.2	47.6	1.2	641
45-49	40.7	1,113	81.4	15.7	42.1	1.5	452
Residence							
Urban	49.7	8,072	77.6	22.6	45.1	1.1	4,011
Rural	45.2	4,790	82.8	10.6	48.4	1.0	2,166
Ecological zone							
Mountain	46.1	775	92.8	4.9	36.9	2.0	357
Hill	46.2	5,556	79.7	21.7	40.6	0.5	2,567
Terai	49.8	6,531	77.7	17.3	51.7	1.5	3,253
Development region							
Eastern	53.4	2,900	76.6	17.4	49.9	0.2	1,547
Central	44.1	4,569	76.3	18.6	51.9	0.9	2,013
Western	43.4	2,597	79.8	27.4	45.1	0.2	1,128
Mid-western	53.5	1,650	86.7	14.5	39.2	0.0	883
Far-western	52.9	1,145	85.5	9.5	30.4	7.3	606
Province							
Province 1	49.8	2,173	78.1	19.0	44.8	0.3	1,082
Province 2	53.1	2,563	75.4	11.6	62.3	1.1	1,362
Province 3	40.8	2,732	76.1	25.0	43.2	0.3	1,116
Province 4	43.6	1,249	77.0	31.9	38.1	0.0	544
Province 5	47.3	2,274	84.1	19.5	44.1	0.2	1,075
Province 6	54.2	724	87.6	13.7	44.3	0.0	393
Province 7	52.9	1,145	85.5	9.5	30.4	7.3	606
Education							
No education	40.4	4,281	79.5	8.0	47.5	1.1	1,731
Primary	41.5	2,150	80.9	12.2	46.8	1.7	893
Some secondary	49.6	3,291	78.6	17.6	43.1	0.9	1,631
SLC and above	61.2	3,140	79.3	31.3	47.5	1.0	1,923
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	39.1	2,176	87.4	5.0	37.7	0.5	851
Second	47.7	2,525	83.8	10.0	42.9	1.0	1,205
Middle	48.9	2,595	79.0	13.5	47.6	0.9	1,270
Fourth	47.8	2,765	76.2	21.6	51.6	1.4	1,321
Highest	54.7	2,801	74.6	33.8	47.9	1.4	1,531
Total	48.0	12,862	79.4	18.4	46.2	1.1	6,178

Table 9.29 Source of information on safe abortion

Among women age 15-49 who know about a safe abortion site, the percentage of women reporting specific sources of information on safe abortion services, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Health providers/ pharmacists	Female commu- nity health volunteer	Media					Other sources					Number of women
			Radio	Television	Internet	News- paper/ magazine	Poster/ billboard/p amph- let/other materials	Friends/ neighbors	Family members	Women's group/ mother's group	Course book/ teacher		
Age													
15-19	10.8	4.6	17.2	11.7	2.6	5.3	5.3	63.7	36.1	2.4	11.0	1,062	
20-24	18.5	10.0	18.5	12.8	3.7	6.8	4.4	68.4	23.3	2.1	3.0	1,154	
25-29	19.3	9.1	16.5	14.5	2.5	8.0	3.6	63.3	25.0	3.4	3.0	1,095	
30-34	20.8	10.8	15.3	13.1	1.7	5.1	3.9	65.0	26.1	3.0	1.0	966	
35-39	21.2	12.2	11.8	12.1	1.2	4.3	2.2	70.2	23.9	4.2	0.0	807	
40-44	22.0	8.1	14.4	11.9	1.4	5.6	3.6	71.1	24.9	3.2	0.1	641	
45-49	15.4	8.1	14.4	9.5	1.5	5.6	1.6	70.2	25.8	4.0	0.0	452	
Residence													
Urban	19.1	7.7	15.3	15.3	2.9	8.0	4.7	64.0	25.7	2.8	3.5	4,011	
Rural	16.4	11.4	16.7	7.3	1.2	2.2	2.1	72.0	28.5	3.5	2.5	2,166	
Ecological zone													
Mountain	22.6	19.7	25.1	7.5	1.6	4.4	0.8	74.3	23.0	3.0	3.4	357	
Hill	21.9	9.6	22.5	17.1	3.6	8.3	5.6	60.5	21.4	3.0	2.8	2,567	
Terai	14.7	7.3	9.5	9.5	1.3	4.3	2.6	70.9	31.2	3.0	3.4	3,253	
Development region													
Eastern	16.6	8.6	15.4	10.2	1.7	5.1	2.9	66.6	21.4	2.3	3.0	1,547	
Central	15.3	4.1	13.5	16.7	3.7	8.7	4.4	67.3	29.5	1.7	3.2	2,013	
Western	25.5	8.4	19.2	16.2	2.6	5.5	5.0	61.5	27.6	2.9	2.7	1,128	
Mid-western	17.6	15.9	16.6	7.1	0.7	3.0	2.5	71.5	31.6	6.3	3.4	883	
Far-western	18.9	17.4	17.2	5.5	1.0	3.9	3.5	68.6	21.9	4.6	3.9	606	
Province													
Province 1	21.0	10.8	21.2	14.2	2.3	6.8	3.9	59.2	17.2	3.0	2.0	1,082	
Province 2	8.3	2.3	2.3	3.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	83.7	36.7	1.8	3.2	1,362	
Province 3	20.0	5.9	22.2	26.4	6.2	14.7	6.6	54.2	21.3	1.3	4.0	1,116	
Province 4	31.1	10.2	17.6	17.2	3.1	6.1	6.5	58.5	20.0	3.6	1.9	544	
Province 5	19.1	9.8	18.3	11.2	1.2	4.4	3.1	67.7	35.2	3.9	3.6	1,075	
Province 6	17.5	18.9	18.3	8.4	1.5	2.3	2.4	71.3	26.2	6.6	2.9	393	
Province 7	18.9	17.4	17.2	5.5	1.0	3.9	3.5	68.6	21.9	4.6	3.9	606	
Education													
No education	11.0	8.6	5.8	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	79.2	28.9	3.7	0.0	1,731	
Primary	19.4	11.3	11.5	6.0	0.0	1.3	1.7	69.2	30.5	3.2	0.0	893	
Some secondary	19.6	9.9	16.8	10.8	0.7	3.2	3.4	64.0	28.3	3.4	5.0	1,631	
SLC and above	22.8	7.5	26.0	26.1	6.7	15.6	8.0	56.9	21.5	2.0	5.9	1,923	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	17.5	16.2	16.7	2.6	0.3	0.9	2.4	72.7	26.0	3.3	2.2	851	
Second	19.9	11.1	18.5	5.4	0.9	2.5	2.2	68.3	23.7	3.4	3.3	1,205	
Middle	14.2	10.2	11.8	6.9	1.5	2.8	1.8	73.3	27.5	4.3	2.6	1,270	
Fourth	17.8	7.4	12.6	11.1	1.4	5.4	4.3	67.0	29.9	3.0	3.5	1,321	
Highest	20.6	3.6	19.3	29.6	5.8	14.5	6.9	56.8	25.8	1.6	3.8	1,531	
Total	18.2	9.0	15.8	12.5	2.3	5.9	3.8	66.8	26.7	3.0	3.2	6,178	

Table 9.30 Pregnancy outcomes

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 5 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth	Mis-carriage	Abortion		
Mother's age at end of pregnancy						
<20	85.5	1.5	9.5	3.5	100.0	1,306
20-34	81.0	1.2	8.5	9.2	100.0	4,622
35-49	55.9	2.7	14.3	27.0	100.0	353
Pregnancy order						
1	87.4	1.6	9.3	1.8	100.0	2,033
2	85.4	1.1	6.7	6.7	100.0	1,628
3	78.0	1.0	9.7	11.2	100.0	1,101
4	69.2	1.7	11.2	17.9	100.0	663
5+	67.2	1.5	10.4	20.9	100.0	856
Residence						
Urban	77.8	1.3	9.8	11.0	100.0	3,508
Rural	84.0	1.4	8.1	6.5	100.0	2,773
Ecological zone						
Mountain	81.3	0.8	9.0	8.9	100.0	444
Hill	78.5	1.2	9.1	11.2	100.0	2,435
Terai	82.0	1.5	9.0	7.5	100.0	3,402
Development region						
Eastern	83.7	1.9	7.9	6.6	100.0	1,366
Central	83.3	1.3	8.4	7.0	100.0	2,227
Western	74.4	1.2	11.6	12.8	100.0	1,241
Mid-western	78.9	1.1	9.4	10.6	100.0	889
Far-western	78.4	1.0	8.3	12.3	100.0	557
Province						
Province 1	83.8	1.5	7.6	7.2	100.0	977
Province 2	85.7	1.7	8.1	4.6	100.0	1,596
Province 3	79.7	1.3	9.1	10.0	100.0	1,021
Province 4	74.1	0.9	10.1	14.9	100.0	523
Province 5	77.0	1.3	11.1	10.7	100.0	1,169
Province 6	77.0	1.2	10.4	11.4	100.0	439
Province 7	78.4	1.0	8.3	12.3	100.0	557
Mother's education						
No education	82.4	1.8	8.3	7.6	100.0	2,104
Primary	78.9	1.2	10.1	9.8	100.0	1,291
Some secondary	79.9	1.0	8.5	10.7	100.0	1,536
SLC and above	80.1	1.4	9.9	8.6	100.0	1,350
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	83.4	1.5	8.7	6.5	100.0	1,297
Second	83.1	1.5	8.2	7.3	100.0	1,290
Middle	83.0	1.5	7.9	7.6	100.0	1,351
Fourth	79.5	1.4	9.9	9.3	100.0	1,303
Highest	72.0	1.0	11.2	15.9	100.0	1,039
Total	80.6	1.4	9.1	9.0	100.0	6,281

Table 9.31 Main reason for the most recent abortion in the past 5 years

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 with an abortion in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason for the most recent abortion, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Main reason for having most recent abortion								Total	Number of women
	Health of the mother	No money to take care of the baby	Wanted to delay child-bearing	Did not want more children	Wanted to space births	Husband/partner did not want a child	Sex of the child not as desired	Other		
Age at end of pregnancy										
<20	(4.8)	(0.0)	(63.2)	(8.9)	(5.2)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(10.4)	100.0	33
20-34	11.9	4.2	9.9	47.3	11.8	4.1	7.7	3.1	100.0	373
35-49	5.3	6.3	0.0	79.4	0.0	0.6	4.0	4.5	100.0	86
Pregnancy order										
1	(31.4)	(0.0)	(37.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(24.5)	100.0	31
2	16.7	2.4	30.0	17.4	23.8	0.0	5.7	4.0	100.0	102
3	6.7	3.8	9.3	49.8	10.3	4.7	10.1	5.4	100.0	108
4	7.4	7.8	4.6	58.7	6.8	5.1	9.6	0.0	100.0	97
5+	6.1	4.5	0.9	76.9	2.1	4.4	4.0	1.1	100.0	155
Residence										
Urban	10.9	4.3	11.4	51.0	8.5	2.0	7.0	4.9	100.0	336
Rural	8.9	4.2	12.5	48.8	11.0	7.4	5.6	1.6	100.0	156
Ecological zone										
Mountain	(6.3)	(4.9)	(15.3)	(64.5)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(1.1)	100.0	33
Hill	10.8	3.8	12.7	51.0	8.1	2.0	6.9	4.7	100.0	236
Terai	10.3	4.6	10.2	47.4	11.3	6.1	6.7	3.4	100.0	224
Development region										
Eastern	13.6	4.3	8.7	52.2	4.4	8.9	3.9	4.1	100.0	84
Central	14.8	4.5	14.6	41.9	8.2	1.5	10.7	4.0	100.0	135
Western	6.3	2.4	8.0	51.9	16.4	4.8	5.3	4.8	100.0	136
Mid-western	6.2	4.9	15.6	54.6	8.1	0.2	7.4	2.8	100.0	80
Far-western	9.7	7.0	13.0	57.5	4.1	3.7	2.4	2.5	100.0	58
Province										
Province 1	17.0	5.4	9.3	58.7	3.1	0.0	1.5	5.1	100.0	67
Province 2	(5.6)	(1.7)	(11.0)	(35.3)	(18.1)	(12.3)	(15.9)	(0.0)	100.0	60
Province 3	18.1	5.5	15.4	43.4	1.9	2.2	7.7	5.8	100.0	92
Province 4	7.4	0.9	6.0	47.9	23.0	2.0	5.9	6.9	100.0	68
Province 5	5.6	5.2	11.7	54.7	9.0	4.8	6.4	2.6	100.0	106
Province 6	6.1	2.7	16.6	56.5	8.7	0.5	5.7	3.2	100.0	41
Province 7	9.7	7.0	13.0	57.5	4.1	3.7	2.4	2.5	100.0	58
Education										
No education	7.7	8.6	5.0	60.6	4.7	6.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	133
Primary	5.1	2.0	4.8	62.9	10.8	7.8	4.9	1.8	100.0	109
Some secondary	13.0	4.0	13.2	45.4	7.7	1.3	8.0	7.4	100.0	142
SLC and above	15.0	1.5	25.1	31.3	15.6	0.0	5.3	6.1	100.0	108
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	10.9	7.6	9.5	63.5	4.7	0.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	69
Second	4.8	5.6	8.9	51.8	11.8	7.0	9.0	1.2	100.0	82
Middle	9.1	3.6	9.5	48.6	12.0	5.1	9.7	2.4	100.0	87
Fourth	10.1	3.5	9.0	56.4	10.5	4.3	2.8	3.5	100.0	104
Highest	13.8	2.9	17.5	40.2	7.7	2.3	7.4	8.2	100.0	151
Total	10.3	4.3	11.7	50.3	9.3	3.7	6.5	3.9	100.0	492

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

Table 9.32 Procedure adopted for abortion

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 with an abortion in the 5 years preceding the survey by procedure used to perform the most recent abortion, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Procedure for abortion				Total	Number of women
	Medical abortion	Manual vacuum aspiration	Dilation and evacuation/ dilation and curettage	Other ¹		
Age						
<20	(75.7)	(15.6)	(6.5)	(2.2)	100.0	33
20-34	71.4	16.5	7.0	5.1	100.0	373
35-49	73.4	17.5	6.0	3.1	100.0	86
Pregnancy order						
1	(71.6)	(7.9)	(13.0)	(7.5)	100.0	31
2	79.7	16.3	2.5	1.5	100.0	102
3	67.4	22.2	7.1	3.2	100.0	108
4	67.3	15.3	11.0	6.4	100.0	97
5+	73.3	15.4	5.6	5.7	100.0	155
Residence						
Urban	70.2	19.6	6.1	4.2	100.0	336
Rural	76.0	10.2	8.5	5.3	100.0	156
Ecological zone						
Mountain	(76.7)	(19.8)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Hill	70.5	19.7	4.6	5.2	100.0	236
Terai	73.0	12.9	9.6	4.5	100.0	224
Development region						
Eastern	71.6	16.8	7.9	3.7	100.0	84
Central	74.0	11.9	11.1	3.0	100.0	135
Western	73.3	21.2	3.9	1.6	100.0	136
Mid-western	71.2	19.2	3.3	6.3	100.0	80
Far-western	66.5	12.9	7.0	13.6	100.0	58
Province						
Province 1	71.7	18.6	5.0	4.7	100.0	67
Province 2	(70.2)	(6.8)	(21.9)	(1.1)	100.0	60
Province 3	75.9	14.8	5.6	3.7	100.0	92
Province 4	71.9	20.9	4.1	3.2	100.0	68
Province 5	72.9	21.5	3.1	2.5	100.0	106
Province 6	72.6	17.0	4.5	5.9	100.0	41
Province 7	66.5	12.9	7.0	13.6	100.0	58
Education						
No education	76.2	9.6	9.0	5.2	100.0	133
Primary	72.5	18.9	6.1	2.5	100.0	109
Some secondary	71.7	16.2	7.1	5.0	100.0	142
SLC and above	66.9	23.4	4.6	5.1	100.0	108
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	74.4	7.5	6.2	11.9	100.0	69
Second	76.5	13.2	6.8	3.5	100.0	82
Middle	72.2	15.9	10.6	1.2	100.0	87
Fourth	70.8	21.4	3.7	4.1	100.0	104
Highest	69.3	19.7	7.1	3.9	100.0	151
Total	72.1	16.6	6.8	4.5	100.0	492

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

¹ Other includes electric vacuum aspiration, catheter, and herbal remedies.

Table 9.33 Type of provider for abortion

Among women age 15-49 who had an abortion in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for most recent abortion, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Type of health provider for abortion						Total	Number of women
	Doctor/ nurse/ auxiliary nurse midwife	Health assistant/ AHW	MCHW/ VHW/ FCHV	Pharmacist/ medical shop	Relatives/ friends	No one		
Age								
<20	(77.3)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	33
20-34	69.8	4.8	0.7	20.3	2.6	1.8	100.0	373
35-49	74.5	7.9	1.0	14.9	0.8	0.8	100.0	86
Pregnancy order								
1	(88.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
2	64.4	4.4	1.2	15.9	9.8	4.4	100.0	102
3	74.7	6.3	2.1	16.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	108
4	74.0	7.5	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	97
5+	67.9	4.1	0.0	25.4	1.3	1.3	100.0	155
Residence								
Urban	71.5	4.9	0.7	17.2	3.5	2.2	100.0	336
Rural	70.3	5.7	0.6	23.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	156
Ecological zone								
Mountain	(63.1)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(30.3)	(1.9)	(2.3)	100.0	33
Hill	76.1	5.7	0.5	14.1	3.1	0.6	100.0	236
Terai	67.0	5.4	0.7	22.6	2.0	2.3	100.0	224
Development region								
Eastern	72.2	5.8	1.2	17.4	1.3	2.1	100.0	84
Central	70.4	3.6	0.0	19.9	4.9	1.3	100.0	135
Western	68.6	7.2	1.0	20.1	1.3	1.8	100.0	136
Mid-western	70.9	6.2	0.5	20.9	0.8	0.7	100.0	80
Far-western	77.3	1.7	1.3	14.3	4.0	1.3	100.0	58
Province								
Province 1	71.3	7.3	1.5	15.6	1.6	2.6	100.0	67
Province 2	(63.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(34.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	60
Province 3	76.2	3.7	0.0	11.0	7.2	1.9	100.0	92
Province 4	69.6	7.1	2.0	17.8	1.6	2.0	100.0	68
Province 5	70.8	6.8	0.0	20.2	0.7	1.6	100.0	106
Province 6	65.8	6.3	1.0	25.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	41
Province 7	77.3	1.7	1.3	14.3	4.0	1.3	100.0	58
Education								
No education	69.3	6.4	0.0	22.6	0.5	1.1	100.0	133
Primary	63.2	4.1	0.9	27.8	2.9	1.2	100.0	109
Some secondary	73.9	3.5	0.8	15.3	5.5	1.1	100.0	142
SLC and above	77.5	6.9	1.4	10.9	0.7	2.6	100.0	108
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	62.8	9.2	1.4	22.5	3.1	1.1	100.0	69
Second	60.9	9.8	0.0	24.7	2.3	2.3	100.0	82
Middle	70.7	4.8	0.0	22.4	0.0	2.1	100.0	87
Fourth	67.2	4.6	2.0	18.8	7.4	0.0	100.0	104
Highest	83.3	1.4	0.3	12.6	0.5	1.8	100.0	151
Total	71.1	5.2	0.7	19.0	2.5	1.5	100.0	492

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person assisting with the abortion, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

AHW = Auxiliary health worker

MCHW = Maternal and child health worker

VHW = Village health worker

FCHV = Female community health volunteer

Table 9.34 Place where abortion took place

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had an abortion in the 5 years preceding the survey by place where most recent abortion took place, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Health facility			Other		Authorized site for abortion	Number of women
	Government sector	Non-government sector	Private sector	Home	Other		
Age							
<20	(51.0)	(4.5)	(23.3)	(14.6)	(6.6)	(56.0)	33
20-34	27.2	14.0	26.9	30.0	4.0	49.0	373
35-49	39.7	11.4	26.0	19.3	5.0	56.6	86
Pregnancy order							
1	(48.9)	(4.8)	(32.2)	(10.1)	(4.0)	(72.7)	31
2	26.2	14.5	26.3	33.8	2.3	48.2	102
3	29.1	13.5	33.7	22.5	3.1	50.5	108
4	31.9	17.2	24.0	22.3	6.3	53.0	97
5+	31.2	10.4	22.2	32.2	5.4	47.2	155
Residence							
Urban	30.2	14.9	26.1	26.1	4.1	52.6	336
Rural	32.4	8.6	27.4	29.3	4.8	46.9	156
Ecological zone							
Mountain	(48.5)	(1.1)	(6.5)	(37.3)	(8.6)	(49.6)	33
Hill	31.4	13.9	32.9	20.2	3.7	57.5	236
Terai	27.9	13.6	22.7	32.8	4.5	44.0	224
Development region							
Eastern	26.3	15.1	30.0	27.4	3.3	42.6	84
Central	27.1	13.6	28.0	30.0	1.8	53.7	135
Western	27.6	13.9	30.3	25.8	3.3	50.5	136
Mid-western	43.3	13.1	16.3	28.2	4.8	58.9	80
Far-western	37.5	5.4	23.0	21.3	13.9	45.6	58
Province							
Province 1	32.9	13.4	26.1	26.2	4.1	47.8	67
Province 2	(16.0)	(14.9)	(25.3)	(42.5)	(2.4)	(34.8)	60
Province 3	29.4	14.3	33.1	22.2	1.0	60.3	92
Province 4	25.9	18.0	30.6	21.8	3.7	56.0	68
Province 5	35.3	12.7	25.0	26.4	3.9	52.9	106
Province 6	40.8	8.7	16.1	35.5	3.8	51.5	41
Province 7	37.5	5.4	23.0	21.3	13.9	45.6	58
Education							
No education	39.1	4.5	21.2	30.9	4.4	46.7	133
Primary	24.2	14.1	25.7	35.6	4.3	41.8	109
Some secondary	29.4	11.6	31.9	24.5	3.8	51.7	142
SLC and above	29.7	23.8	26.7	17.1	5.1	63.8	108
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	42.7	0.0	21.4	33.0	8.3	46.1	69
Second	28.3	8.2	30.1	32.1	3.1	43.7	82
Middle	31.0	10.6	24.2	28.5	5.7	46.2	87
Fourth	28.1	16.9	25.7	29.1	3.4	49.1	104
Highest	28.9	19.9	28.8	19.5	3.1	60.7	151
Total	30.9	12.9	26.5	27.1	4.4	50.8	492

Note: Percentages may sum to more than 100.0 because multiple responses were possible. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 9.35 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, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

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	No female health service provider	At least one problem accessing health care	
Age							
15-19	25.9	52.8	53.5	73.9	71.0	86.6	2,598
20-34	23.7	52.4	52.4	66.0	65.6	81.9	6,191
35-49	21.7	60.0	53.7	66.6	66.3	83.0	4,072
Number of living children							
0	20.9	47.8	48.1	67.1	65.2	82.1	3,724
1-2	22.9	50.7	48.7	63.1	63.9	80.5	5,184
3-4	26.4	66.3	61.4	73.2	72.1	87.3	3,087
5+	27.9	69.8	70.1	79.2	73.9	89.7	867
Marital status							
Never married	17.9	47.2	46.3	66.0	64.0	81.7	2,669
Married or living together	24.9	56.3	54.5	68.1	67.6	83.4	9,875
Divorced/separated/widowed	26.7	76.4	64.1	72.4	69.9	91.3	318
Employed last 12 months							
Not employed	25.4	51.8	48.0	67.4	68.2	81.0	4,259
Employed for cash	19.6	53.1	47.5	61.1	62.7	80.7	3,822
Employed not for cash	25.0	59.0	61.9	73.5	69.0	87.2	4,781
Residence							
Urban	20.1	49.2	44.3	61.8	62.7	79.6	8,072
Rural	29.3	64.4	67.7	77.9	73.9	89.3	4,790
Ecological zone							
Mountain	28.6	59.4	65.9	72.9	65.9	86.3	775
Hill	20.6	47.7	51.0	65.1	64.6	82.4	5,556
Terai	25.4	60.4	53.2	69.5	69.0	83.6	6,531
Development region							
Eastern	18.9	58.2	50.2	68.3	69.0	85.0	2,900
Central	28.1	57.1	52.7	67.8	69.3	82.9	4,569
Western	13.4	40.5	40.1	55.8	59.4	73.9	2,597
Mid-western	27.6	57.6	67.8	77.9	67.6	91.3	1,650
Far-western	33.9	66.3	69.6	79.0	68.0	89.4	1,145
Province							
Province 1	20.6	53.3	50.2	66.7	68.1	83.6	2,173
Province 2	30.5	72.3	61.4	78.5	78.2	88.7	2,563
Province 3	22.1	47.0	43.8	59.2	61.5	79.1	2,732
Province 4	15.6	39.4	38.3	53.7	59.5	73.9	1,249
Province 5	16.3	47.6	51.0	65.7	63.1	80.9	2,274
Province 6	32.8	59.1	72.1	78.5	66.6	91.5	724
Province 7	33.9	66.3	69.6	79.0	68.0	89.4	1,145
Education							
No education	31.1	73.0	66.7	77.8	75.4	90.4	4,281
Primary	28.4	61.7	59.8	75.2	74.2	88.7	2,150
Some secondary	23.5	50.3	51.2	66.6	66.0	83.6	3,291
SLC and above	9.7	30.3	31.8	50.3	51.3	69.3	3,140
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	33.6	70.7	79.0	83.4	75.0	94.2	2,176
Second	26.8	64.9	63.6	75.7	71.8	89.4	2,525
Middle	27.3	63.8	57.8	72.6	73.0	87.8	2,595
Fourth	21.4	50.6	48.4	66.4	67.4	81.4	2,765
Highest	11.2	29.5	23.4	45.5	50.0	66.7	2,801
Total	23.5	54.9	53.0	67.8	66.9	83.2	12,862

Key Findings

- **Vaccination:** Seventy-eight percent of children age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at the time of the survey. Only 1% of children did not receive any vaccines.
- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection:** Two percent of children under age 5 had symptoms of acute respiratory infection in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.
- **Fever:** Twenty-one percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and 80% of them were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment or advice.
- **Diarrhea:** Eight percent of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and 64% of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment or advice. Thirty-seven percent were given fluid from an ORS packet and only 10% were given ORS and zinc.
- **Care seeking:** Among children under age 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection or diarrhea who were taken for advice or treatment, 74% were taken 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. In addition, it looks at the prevalence of, and treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrheal disease, information is also provided on the disposal of children's fecal matter.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight below 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or the mother's report

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.

Among children with a reported birth weight (61%), 12% were of low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg). The survey also provided information on mothers' estimates of their baby's size at birth. Although mothers' estimates of size are subjective, they can be a useful proxy for the baby's birth weight. Five percent of births are reported as very small, 12% as smaller than average, and 83% as average or larger than average (**Table 10.1**).

Trends: There was no change in the percentage of babies with a low birth weight between 2011 and 2016 (12% each).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of babies with a low birth weight decreases with increasing mother's age at birth. The percentage of babies with a low birth weight is highest (16%) among mothers under age 20, followed by mothers age 20-34 (11%).
- Babies born in Province 2, Province 5, and Province 6 are more likely (14% each) to have a low birth weight than those born in the other provinces.
- Babies born in households in the highest wealth quintile are less likely (9%) to be of low birth weight than those born in households in the lower quintiles.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

All basic vaccinations coverage

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). To have received all basic vaccines, a child must receive at least:

- one dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- three doses of DPT, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- three doses of polio vaccine
- one dose of measles vaccine

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

Immunization is the most cost-effective and efficient way to control and eliminate the vaccine-preventable diseases that contribute to childhood illness and deaths. In 1979, the National Immunization Program (at the time known as the Expanded Program on Immunization) was initiated in three districts with only two antigens (bacille Calmette-Guérin [BCG] and diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus [DPT]) and was rapidly expanded to include all 75 districts with each of the six recommended antigens (BCG, DPT, oral polio vaccine [OPV], and measles) by 1988. In 2003, the monovalent hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine was introduced. Later, in 2009, a vaccine against *Haemophilus influenzae* type B (Hib) was also introduced. In addition, pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) and inactivated polio vaccine-intramuscular (IPV-IM) were introduced in 2015 in phases. All children in Nepal need to receive the recommended number of doses of BCG, DPT-HepB-Hib, OPV, PCV, IPV-IM, and measles/rubella vaccines during their first year of life.

More than three-fourths (78%) of children age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey; however, less than half (43%) had received all age-appropriate vaccines at any time before the survey (Figure 10.1). Poor coverage of age-appropriate vaccines may be related to the phased introduction of the PCV vaccine into routine immunizations from 2015 onward across the country.

Trends: The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey increased from 43% in 1996 to 87% in 2011. However, the percentage who received all basic vaccines fell by 9 percentage points between 2011 and 2016, from 87% to 78%. On the other hand, the percentage of children age 12-23 months who did not receive any vaccinations decreased from 3% in 2006 and 2011 to 1% in 2016 (Figure 10.2).

Patterns by type of vaccination

- Coverage of BCG vaccination at birth among children age 12-23 months is 98%, while coverage of measles/rubella vaccine is 90%. As noted, only 1% of children age 12-23 months did not receive any vaccines (Figure 10.1).
- Eighty-three percent of children age 12-23 months received the measles/rubella vaccine by the appropriate age (Table 10.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Vaccination coverage among children age 12-23 months for all basic vaccines varies across Nepal, ranging from 65% in Province 2 to 93% in Province 4 (Figure 10.3).
- The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations increases with increasing mother's educational attainment. Vaccination coverage is lowest among children whose mothers have no education (68%) and highest among those whose mothers have an SLC or higher (91%) (Figure 10.4).

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations

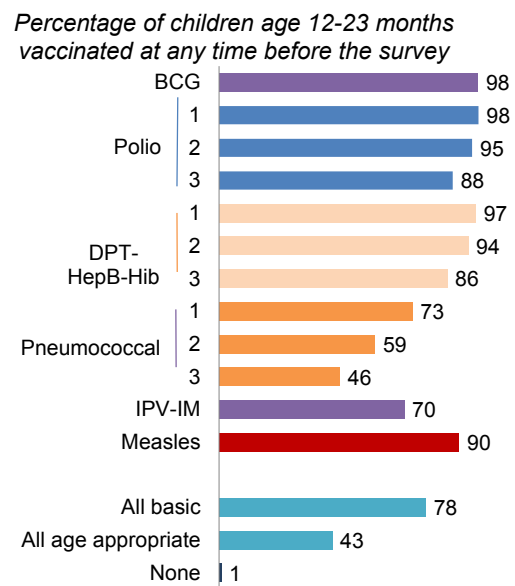


Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations

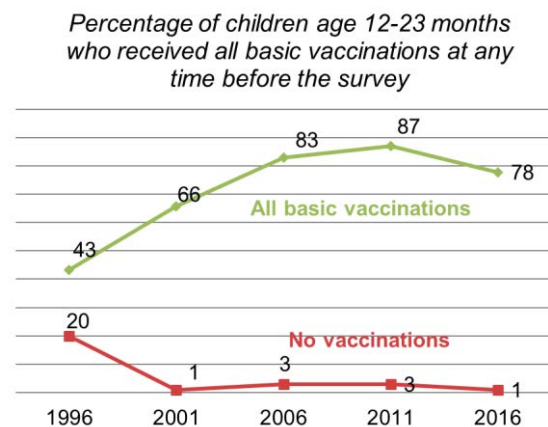
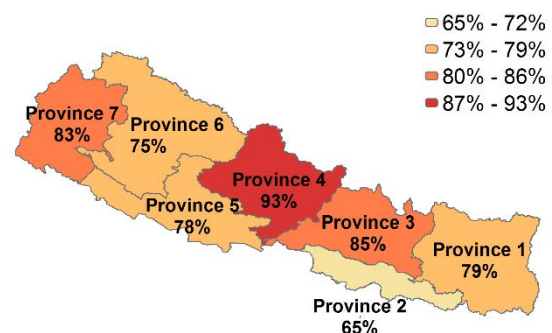


Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by province

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey



Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are crucial to ensuring that children have received all of their recommended vaccinations. Almost all (94%) children age 12-23 months were reported to have a vaccination card; however, only about half (52%) of mothers were able to present their child's vaccination card at the time of the interview (Table 10.4).

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

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 (MOHP, New ERA, and Macro International Inc. 2007). The Community-Based Integrated Management of Childhood Illness program was initiated in 1995 to address the management of diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, measles, and malnutrition among children age 2 months to age 5 through an integrated approach. Later, in 2014, this package was integrated with the Community-Based Newborn Care Package to form the Community-Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (CB-IMCI) program, which follows WHO guidelines on standard ARI case management. The newly integrated package is being rolled out in phases across the country. The program also promotes the important role of mothers and caretakers in identifying differences between cough and cold symptoms that necessitate home care and symptoms that require a referral to a health facility in the case of deteriorating health of the child.

Under the CB-IMCI program, female community health volunteers (FCHVs) are trained to assess, identify, and treat children under age 5 suffering from pneumonia at the ward level with antibiotics.

Treatment of ARI symptoms

Children with ARI symptoms for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Mothers reported that only 2% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (Table 10.5). Eighty-five percent of children who had ARI symptoms were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment (data not shown).

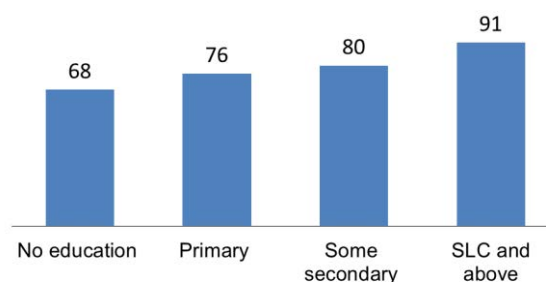
Trends: The prevalence of symptoms of ARI among children under age 5 in Nepal fell from 5% in 2011 to 2% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of symptoms of ARI was highest among children age 6-11 months and age 12-23 months (4% each), followed by children age 24-35 months (2%).
- The prevalence of ARI symptoms decreases with increasing household wealth, from 3% among children in households in the bottom two wealth quintiles to 1% among children in households in the highest quintile.

Figure 10.4 Vaccination coverage by mother's education

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey



Patterns by source of advice or treatment

- Advice or treatment for children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI was most commonly sought from the private medical sector (74%); only 27% of children were taken to a government-sector facility (Table 10.6).
- About one-third of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms for whom treatment or advice was sought were taken to pharmacies (34%) or private clinics (32%).

10.4 FEVER

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.

Treatment of 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-one percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Eighty percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and 35% received antibiotics (Table 10.7).

Trends: The prevalence of fever among children under age 5 increased from 19% to 21% between 2011 and 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of fever increases from 16% among children under age 6 months to 30% among those age 6-11 months and declines thereafter (Table 10.7).
- The prevalence of fever among children under age 5 is highest in Province 1 (31%) and lowest in Province 4 (15%).
- The percentage of children under age 5 with a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought was highest in Province 2 (89%) and lowest in Province 6 (62%). The percentage of children with a fever who took antibiotics was highest in Province 2 (42%) and lowest in Province 4 and Province 5 (27% each).
- Children with a fever were more likely to be taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment if their mother had at least some secondary education (83%) than if their mother had only a primary education (76%).
- The proportion of children with a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought was highest among those from households in the middle wealth quintile (91%) and lowest among those from households in the lowest quintile (59%).

10.5 DIARRHEAL DISEASE

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhea

In Nepal, diarrhea is one of the most common illnesses among children and continues to be a major cause of childhood morbidity and mortality (MOHP 2011).

The survey findings show that the prevalence of diarrhea among children under age 5 is 8%. Advice or treatment was sought for 64% of children who had diarrhea (Table 10.8).

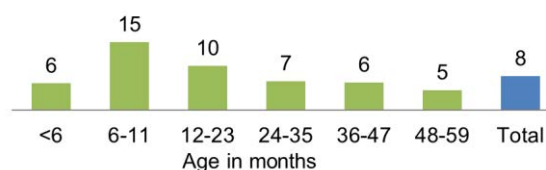
Trends: The prevalence of diarrhea decreased to 8% in 2016 from 14% in 2011.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhea increases sharply from 6% among children less than age 6 months to 15% among those age 6-11 months, when children are typically introduced to complementary foods. The prevalence of diarrhea decreases gradually after age 1 (**Figure 10.5**).

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 under age 5 with diarrhea varies according to the availability of toilet facilities. It is lowest among those who have access to an improved toilet facility (7%) and highest among those who have an unimproved toilet facility or practice open defecation (10% each).

- Children who reside in the terai zone are more likely to suffer from diarrhea (9%) than those in the hill (6%) and mountain (5%) zones.

- The prevalence of diarrhea among children is highest in Province 2 and Province 3 (9% each) and lowest in Province 4 (4%).

10.5.2 Treatment or Advice Seeking during Diarrhea

The CB-IMCI program focuses on addressing diarrheal diseases based on the standard protocol recommended by WHO.

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhea are given increased fluids, a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

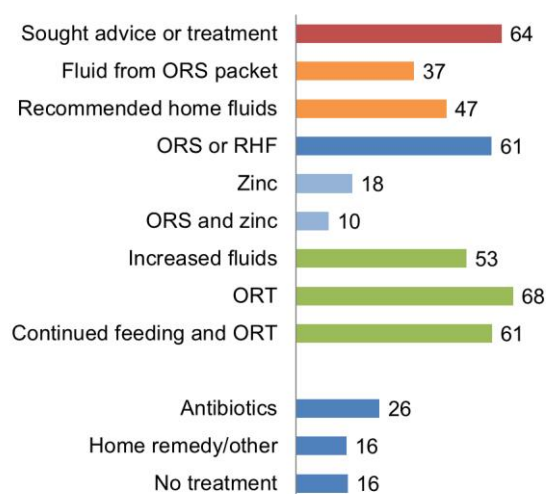
As noted, 64% of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment (Table 10.8 and Figure 10.6).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among children under age 5 with diarrhea, boys (72%) are more likely than girls (56%) to be taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.
- The percentage of children with diarrhea for whom treatment or advice is sought is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (70% versus 60%).
- Among children with diarrhea, those residing in the hill zone (45%) are much less likely than those in the terai zone (74%) to be taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.
- The percentage of children suffering from diarrhea for whom advice or treatment is sought is highest among those whose mothers have a primary education (75%) and lowest among those whose mothers have no education (58%).
- The percentage of children with diarrhea who are taken for treatment or advice is highest among those from households in the middle wealth quintile (75%) and lowest among those from households in the lowest quintile (55%).

Figure 10.6 Treatment of diarrhea

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



10.5.3 Feeding Practices

To prevent and reduce dehydration and minimize the effects of diarrhea, mothers of children with diarrhea are encouraged to continue normal feeding and to increase the amount of fluids given.

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

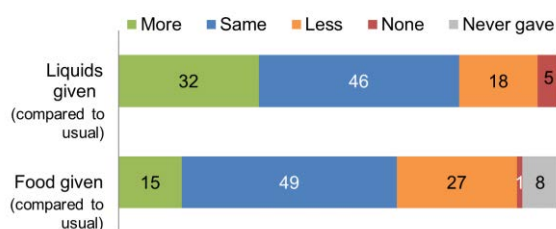
Thirty-two percent of children under age 5 suffering from diarrhea were given more fluids than their usual intake, while 46% were given the same volume of liquids and 18% were given a lesser amount of liquids. About half (49%) of children with diarrhea were given the same amount of food (as recommended), while 27% were given a smaller quantity of food (Figure 10.7).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Forty-one percent of urban children under age 5 with diarrhea were given more fluids, as compared with only 21% of rural children (Table 10.9).

Figure 10.7 Feeding practices during diarrhea

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



- Feeding practices among children with diarrhea vary considerably by ecological zones. The percentage of children with diarrhea who were given increased fluids was more than twice as high in the hill zone as in the terai zone (50% versus 22%).
- The percentage of children with diarrhea who received more liquids increases substantially with increasing mother's educational level, from 13% among children whose mothers have no education to 73% among those whose mothers have an SLC or higher.

10.5.4 Treatment of Diarrhea

As per the CB-IMCI treatment protocol, each case of diarrhea should be treated with ORS and zinc. The 2016 NDHS results showed that 37% of children under age 5 with diarrhea received fluid from ORS packets, while 61% received either ORS or recommended home fluids. Likewise, 18% of children under age 5 were given zinc during an episode of diarrhea, while only 10% were given ORS along with zinc. Sixty-one percent of children with diarrhea were given continued feeding and oral rehydration therapy (Figure 10.6).

The CB-IMCI 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 about one-third (30%) took the full dose (data not shown).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among children under age 5 suffering from diarrhea, boys (12%) are more likely to be given ORS and zinc than girls (8%) (Table 10.10).
- The percentages of children with diarrhea who are given fluid from an ORS packet and given ORS and zinc vary considerably according to mother's education. For example, the percentage of children with diarrhea who were given fluid from an ORS packet was highest among those whose mothers had an SLC or higher (50%) and lowest among those whose mothers had no education (31%).
- Notably, the percentage of children with diarrhea who were given ORS and zinc was much higher among those from households in the lowest wealth quintile (21%) than among those from households in the other wealth quintiles.

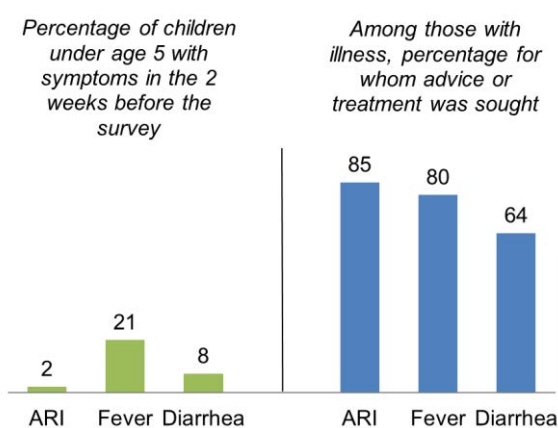
Source of advice or treatment

- Among children under age 5 with diarrhea who were taken for advice or treatment, nearly two-thirds (74%) were taken to a private-sector facility, while 24% were taken to a government-sector facility. Around half of children (43%) were taken to a pharmacy (Table 10.11).
- Among children with diarrhea who received ORS, 53% were taken to a private-sector facility and 29% were taken to a government-sector facility.

Treatment of Childhood Illness

In summary, during the 2 weeks preceding the survey, fever was the most common illness among children under age 5 (21%). Children who had symptoms of ARI (85%) and fever (80%) were much more likely to be taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment than those who had diarrhea (64%) (Figure 10.8).

Figure 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of childhood illnesses



10.6 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

Safe disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine or buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Appropriate disposal of children's stools is important to prevent the spread of diseases. Less than half (46%) of children under age 2 living with their mother had their last stools disposed of safely (**Table 10.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children under age 2 whose last stools were disposed of safely is much higher in urban than rural areas (54% versus 37%) (**Table 10.12**).
- There are large differences by province in safe disposal of children's stools. In Province 2, 12% of children had their last stools disposed of safely, as compared with 69% of children each in Province 3 and Province 4.
- The percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely was highest among those whose mothers had an SLC or higher (72%) and lowest among those whose mothers had no education (24%).
- The percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely varies by wealth, from 29% among children in households in the middle wealth quintile to 70% among those in households in the highest quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1** Child's size and weight at birth
- **Table 10.2** Vaccinations by source of information
- **Table 10.3** Vaccinations by background characteristics
- **Table 10.4** Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics
- **Table 10.5** Prevalence of symptoms of ARI
- **Table 10.6** Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI
- **Table 10.7** Prevalence and treatment of fever
- **Table 10.8** Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea
- **Table 10.9** Feeding practices during diarrhea
- **Table 10.10** Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea
- **Table 10.11** Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea
- **Table 10.12** Disposal of children's stools

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth				Total	Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight ¹	Number of births	Among births with a reported birth weight ¹	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know				Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	4.6	12.9	82.2	0.4	100.0	67.8	1,117	16.1	757
20-34	4.6	12.3	82.9	0.2	100.0	60.2	3,746	11.4	2,253
35-49	4.9	11.4	83.8	0.0	100.0	45.0	197	3.8	89
Birth order									
1	6.1	12.6	80.9	0.4	100.0	77.9	2,002	14.6	1,559
2-3	3.3	12.8	83.8	0.1	100.0	56.2	2,241	9.4	1,259
4-5	4.5	11.0	84.5	0.0	100.0	36.0	598	12.8	215
6+	4.8	10.8	84.1	0.3	100.0	29.9	219	14.1	66
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	7.9	11.4	80.3	0.3	100.0	41.3	193	10.1	80
Does not smoke	4.5	12.5	82.9	0.2	100.0	62.0	4,867	12.4	3,019
Residence									
Urban	4.1	13.2	82.7	0.1	100.0	71.6	2,730	12.0	1,956
Rural	5.2	11.5	82.9	0.4	100.0	49.1	2,330	12.9	1,143
Ecological zone									
Mountain	6.5	15.1	78.0	0.4	100.0	53.9	361	12.7	194
Hill	4.9	11.7	83.1	0.2	100.0	64.9	1,911	9.2	1,239
Terai	4.1	12.5	83.1	0.2	100.0	59.7	2,789	14.7	1,665
Development region									
Eastern	3.6	7.8	88.4	0.2	100.0	63.6	1,143	13.6	727
Central	3.9	11.7	84.4	0.0	100.0	56.3	1,855	10.8	1,045
Western	4.7	13.3	81.9	0.1	100.0	64.3	923	11.1	594
Mid-western	6.5	16.0	77.1	0.3	100.0	60.9	702	15.5	427
Far-western	6.9	20.1	72.0	1.1	100.0	69.9	437	12.9	306
Province									
Province 1	4.2	9.3	86.2	0.3	100.0	65.1	819	12.3	533
Province 2	3.3	9.3	87.4	0.0	100.0	47.4	1,367	13.7	648
Province 3	4.1	12.6	83.3	0.0	100.0	72.7	813	9.7	591
Province 4	4.0	10.8	85.0	0.2	100.0	70.8	388	10.0	275
Province 5	5.5	16.4	78.0	0.1	100.0	64.6	899	14.1	581
Province 6	7.2	13.8	78.6	0.4	100.0	49.0	338	13.8	165
Province 7	6.9	20.1	72.0	1.1	100.0	69.9	437	12.9	306
Mother's education									
No education	4.8	13.5	81.6	0.1	100.0	39.8	1,733	16.2	690
Primary	4.7	13.6	81.5	0.2	100.0	54.8	1,019	11.4	559
Some secondary	4.1	11.4	84.1	0.4	100.0	72.4	1,226	12.2	888
SLC and above	4.7	10.8	84.4	0.1	100.0	88.9	1,082	10.3	962
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	6.2	14.1	79.3	0.4	100.0	41.6	1,082	13.0	450
Second	4.8	13.8	81.3	0.1	100.0	50.6	1,072	13.6	543
Middle	4.6	11.8	83.3	0.3	100.0	60.9	1,121	13.8	682
Fourth	3.6	11.8	84.4	0.2	100.0	71.7	1,036	13.0	743
Highest	3.3	9.9	86.7	0.0	100.0	90.9	748	8.8	680
Total	4.6	12.4	82.8	0.2	100.0	61.2	5,060	12.3	3,099

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 10.2 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 2016

Vaccine	Children age 12-23 months				Children age 24-35 months			
	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3,4}	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3,4}
BCG	52.2	45.3	97.5	97.0	30.5	64.9	95.4	93.7
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	52.0	44.6	96.6	96.4	30.6	64.7	95.3	93.9
2	51.8	41.9	93.8	93.5	30.4	61.9	92.3	91.0
3	51.1	34.8	85.9	85.7	30.0	54.0	84.0	80.6
Polio								
1	51.8	45.9	97.7	97.5	30.4	65.9	96.2	95.3
2	50.9	44.3	95.3	95.0	29.9	65.2	95.1	94.2
3	50.3	37.7	88.0	87.7	29.3	61.0	90.3	87.2
IPV-IM	38.3	31.3	69.7	68.4	9.9	41.4	51.3	45.3
Pneumococcal								
1	37.6	35.2	72.8	71.4	9.2	43.2	52.4	46.4
2	31.0	27.7	58.7	58.1	6.5	35.7	42.2	39.8
3	26.5	19.0	45.5	43.8	5.3	28.1	33.5	28.9
Measles/rubella (MR)	49.8	40.6	90.4	82.7	29.9	64.4	94.3	81.6
All basic vaccinations⁵	47.8	30.0	77.8	71.1	28.5	51.3	79.8	66.1
All age-appropriate vaccinations⁶	25.7	16.9	42.6	39.4	5.2	25.9	31.1	21.8
No vaccinations	0.0	0.8	0.8	na	0.0	1.4	1.4	na
Number of children	541	493	1,034	1,034	284	635	919	919

na = Not applicable

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

IPV-IM = Inactivated polio vaccine-intramuscular

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

⁵ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles/rubella

⁶ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one dose of measles/rubella

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all age-appropriate vaccinations, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	DPT-HepB-Hib						Polio			Pneumococcal			Children age 24-35 months:					
	BCG	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	All basic vaccinations ¹	All age-appropriate vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Number of children	
Sex																		
Male	98.3	97.5	94.7	85.7	97.8	95.8	87.5	70.7	74.9	59.6	46.0	91.2	77.4	43.2	0.5	577	463	
Female	96.5	95.5	92.6	86.2	97.6	94.6	88.7	68.4	70.0	57.6	44.9	89.4	78.4	41.8	1.3	457	456	
Birth order																		
1	98.6	98.2	96.8	89.0	97.4	95.0	89.8	72.1	77.6	65.6	52.8	93.0	84.0	50.7	0.7	420	365	
2-3	97.6	97.3	92.7	86.2	98.2	96.0	87.5	70.6	69.8	54.8	41.0	89.6	75.6	37.9	0.6	443	417	
4-5	97.5	94.1	92.5	79.3	99.1	96.7	90.9	65.1	69.5	53.3	41.5	91.4	74.4	38.4	0.5	128	100	
6+	(85.5)	(82.0)	(79.0)	(73.7)	(91.3)	(85.8)	(67.5)	(50.4)	(64.8)	(48.5)	(33.1)	(70.9)	(51.5)	(24.2)	(5.4)	43	38	
Residence																		
Urban	98.1	97.2	94.0	85.6	98.0	96.1	88.7	70.6	73.6	58.5	44.2	91.2	78.5	42.0	0.7	564	493	
Rural	96.8	95.9	93.4	86.3	97.3	94.2	87.2	68.5	71.7	59.0	47.0	89.5	77.0	43.2	1.0	470	426	
Ecological zone																		
Mountain	98.1	98.1	93.6	85.5	97.2	90.6	81.5	73.4	72.8	57.4	35.6	95.8	74.1	30.9	0.0	75	64	
Hill	98.8	98.3	97.3	94.5	97.8	96.5	93.3	73.4	73.6	63.2	53.1	95.9	88.0	50.8	0.5	390	345	
Terai	96.5	95.3	91.3	80.2	97.7	95.0	85.2	66.6	72.1	55.8	41.6	85.9	71.3	38.5	1.2	569	510	
Development region																		
Eastern	97.8	95.4	94.6	87.5	97.7	94.8	86.2	72.4	79.4	65.3	47.7	94.3	80.6	45.7	0.6	237	207	
Central	95.9	95.5	90.6	79.8	96.8	94.5	85.7	62.3	61.6	42.0	32.0	86.6	71.1	28.8	1.6	360	328	
Western	99.0	97.8	95.9	90.7	99.0	98.3	93.9	79.6	87.8	84.1	70.2	89.6	83.1	67.7	0.0	226	167	
Mid-western	98.1	98.8	95.2	87.5	98.8	93.8	85.9	63.2	70.6	54.0	43.6	92.2	78.6	39.2	0.8	126	142	
Far-western	98.4	98.4	97.0	92.7	96.7	93.9	89.8	76.7	64.7	50.6	34.1	95.2	83.4	30.1	0.7	84	74	
Province																		
Province 1	96.9	93.5	92.4	85.6	96.9	92.7	84.8	72.1	75.3	61.4	44.6	96.5	79.4	43.1	0.8	169	149	
Province 2	95.5	96.2	90.4	76.1	97.2	94.4	81.7	65.0	67.3	48.2	33.8	81.4	65.2	29.5	1.9	259	252	
Province 3	98.2	96.3	94.8	90.4	97.5	96.8	93.7	62.4	64.0	45.8	36.4	95.4	85.3	37.0	0.6	168	135	
Province 4	100.0	97.9	97.1	94.7	99.4	99.4	97.3	86.6	90.2	87.8	76.9	98.0	92.7	75.6	0.0	94	71	
Province 5	98.4	98.5	95.7	89.1	99.1	97.1	90.8	72.0	82.5	71.7	58.1	85.9	78.3	54.6	0.0	196	168	
Province 6	97.5	97.5	93.2	83.3	97.5	91.5	82.6	59.8	66.3	56.8	44.5	93.9	74.9	39.7	1.5	63	70	
Province 7	98.4	98.4	97.0	92.7	96.7	93.9	89.8	76.7	64.7	50.6	34.1	95.2	83.4	30.1	0.7	84	74	
Mother's education																		
No education	96.1	94.6	89.6	80.3	97.0	93.3	82.5	65.4	66.0	52.5	38.1	83.4	67.8	34.2	1.2	321	312	
Primary	96.9	95.2	92.1	85.0	97.2	95.6	90.1	69.5	72.1	57.1	41.5	91.9	75.8	37.4	0.3	212	191	
Some secondary	97.8	97.3	95.8	86.4	97.3	93.5	87.3	71.4	73.4	59.7	48.9	91.9	79.8	43.9	1.5	267	202	
SLC and above	99.6	99.9	98.6	94.1	99.6	99.6	94.4	73.7	81.8	67.6	59.0	97.0	91.2	57.3	0.1	234	215	
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	98.0	96.2	94.0	86.5	97.3	94.3	86.6	67.4	71.3	58.3	43.9	94.0	76.6	39.8	0.4	215	207	
Second	96.3	95.5	93.4	84.9	96.8	94.3	86.4	72.6	67.3	54.0	43.9	89.7	77.2	41.3	1.8	229	200	
Middle	97.5	96.3	91.6	80.9	98.4	95.4	84.9	66.7	70.6	54.3	39.3	85.2	70.9	35.5	0.0	237	185	
Fourth	98.4	97.9	95.4	89.8	98.5	97.0	92.9	72.9	78.9	67.3	54.2	93.6	84.8	52.8	1.0	226	190	
Highest	97.1	97.7	94.9	89.5	97.4	95.2	90.2	68.1	78.1	60.8	47.1	89.8	81.6	44.6	1.1	128	137	
Total	97.5	96.6	93.8	85.9	97.7	95.3	88.0	69.7	72.8	58.7	45.5	90.4	77.8	42.6	0.8	1,034	919	

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles/rubella

² BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (pentavalent), three doses of oral polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one dose of measles/rubella

Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

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 2016

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	95.3	53.4	577	92.9	32.1	463
Female	92.1	51.0	457	92.6	29.7	456
Birth order						
1	96.4	58.8	420	94.5	35.0	365
2-3	94.3	50.0	443	93.1	30.2	417
4-5	88.7	46.4	128	86.0	22.2	100
6+	(80.3)	(30.5)	43	(90.2)	(22.1)	38
Residence						
Urban	94.9	52.0	564	94.7	31.1	493
Rural	92.7	52.7	470	90.6	30.6	426
Ecological zone						
Mountain	91.8	42.6	75	87.5	19.8	64
Hill	97.7	68.8	390	92.9	38.6	345
Terai	91.5	42.3	569	93.4	27.0	510
Development region						
Eastern	97.9	53.0	237	96.7	26.8	207
Central	89.8	43.6	360	90.1	24.4	328
Western	95.0	62.5	226	96.6	41.3	167
Mid-western	93.0	55.5	126	87.6	37.1	142
Far-western	98.0	55.9	84	95.1	35.1	74
Province						
Province 1	97.0	55.1	169	96.3	31.8	149
Province 2	87.9	30.6	259	89.4	19.2	252
Province 3	96.9	65.2	168	94.6	29.9	135
Province 4	99.4	71.9	94	95.1	48.5	71
Province 5	94.1	58.8	196	97.0	43.0	168
Province 6	87.3	45.7	63	79.0	21.7	70
Province 7	98.0	55.9	84	95.1	35.1	74
Mother's education						
No education	87.8	34.2	321	88.1	22.0	312
Primary	94.6	56.9	212	93.7	32.6	191
Some secondary	95.8	61.3	267	95.3	42.9	202
SLC and above	99.3	62.8	234	96.4	31.0	215
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.5	53.8	215	86.2	33.6	207
Second	90.2	53.2	229	90.7	29.6	200
Middle	92.9	41.1	237	95.4	32.9	185
Fourth	95.7	56.5	226	95.8	29.7	190
Highest	97.7	61.8	128	98.1	27.6	137
Total	93.9	52.3	1,034	92.8	30.9	919

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

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Prevalence of 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 2016

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children
Age in months		
<6	1.2	445
6-11	4.4	499
12-23	4.0	1,034
24-35	2.3	919
36-47	1.1	968
48-59	1.7	1,021
Sex		
Male	2.7	2,563
Female	2.1	2,324
Mother's smoking status		
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	4.3	187
Does not smoke	2.3	4,700
Cooking fuel		
Electricity or gas	1.4	1,223
Charcoal*		6
Wood/straw ²	3.0	3,297
Animal dung	0.5	361
Residence		
Urban	2.1	2,649
Rural	2.8	2,238
Ecological zone		
Mountain	2.9	342
Hill	3.4	1,857
Terai	1.7	2,688
Development region		
Eastern	2.6	1,105
Central	2.0	1,791
Western	2.6	897
Mid-western	2.8	673
Far-western	2.6	421
Province		
Province 1	3.3	794
Province 2	1.5	1,310
Province 3	2.4	792
Province 4	1.7	380
Province 5	2.9	869
Province 6	3.4	322
Province 7	2.6	421
Mother's education		
No education	2.1	1,663
Primary	2.8	981
Some secondary	2.9	1,183
SLC and above	2.0	1,060
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.3	1,041
Second	3.1	1,028
Middle	2.4	1,087
Fourth	2.1	999
Highest	0.6	732
Total	2.4	4,887

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 grass, shrubs, and crop residues

Table 10.6 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 2016

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
Government sector	22.8	26.8
Government hospital/clinic	8.0	9.4
Primary health care center	4.1	4.8
Health post/sub-health post	13.0	15.3
Private medical sector	62.4	73.5
Private hospital/nursing home	7.0	8.2
Private clinic	26.8	31.6
Pharmacy	28.6	33.6
Other	1.9	2.3
Number of children	118	100

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

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 treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	16.0	445	84.7	61.4	31.3	71
6-11	30.0	499	80.4	54.3	37.9	150
12-23	24.0	1,034	73.4	52.1	35.6	248
24-35	22.4	919	81.7	54.6	33.3	206
36-47	18.2	968	81.4	61.4	34.3	176
48-59	17.9	1,021	82.3	53.9	33.5	183
Sex						
Male	23.7	2,563	80.7	56.5	36.4	607
Female	18.4	2,324	78.5	54.0	32.0	427
Residence						
Urban	22.7	2,649	82.5	58.0	35.9	600
Rural	19.4	2,238	76.1	51.9	32.8	434
Ecological zone						
Mountain	16.5	342	60.6	35.3	26.1	56
Hill	21.6	1,857	69.7	39.0	32.2	402
Terai	21.4	2,688	88.7	68.9	37.1	576
Development region						
Eastern	27.0	1,105	86.5	59.8	44.5	298
Central	22.5	1,791	79.6	58.7	32.3	403
Western	13.4	897	75.4	55.4	23.7	120
Mid-western	20.4	673	74.5	42.5	29.5	137
Far-western	17.8	421	70.6	44.6	34.1	75
Province						
Province 1	30.5	794	84.7	57.1	38.4	242
Province 2	21.4	1,310	89.4	70.9	41.9	281
Province 3	22.5	792	68.8	43.6	29.3	179
Province 4	14.7	380	66.7	42.2	26.5	56
Province 5	17.4	869	82.3	56.3	26.5	151
Province 6	15.5	322	61.8	32.2	28.1	50
Province 7	17.8	421	70.6	44.6	34.1	75
Mother's education						
No education	19.7	1,663	77.5	51.1	31.2	327
Primary	21.5	981	76.2	52.3	28.7	211
Some secondary	21.1	1,183	82.8	57.3	41.8	250
SLC and above	23.2	1,060	82.8	62.2	36.9	246
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.9	1,041	58.9	27.2	27.4	186
Second	21.4	1,028	77.1	49.0	40.6	220
Middle	23.0	1,087	90.7	69.5	32.2	251
Fourth	21.3	999	84.8	61.9	42.1	213
Highest	22.4	732	83.9	66.3	28.6	164
Total	21.2	4,887	79.8	55.5	34.6	1,034

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: government sector, non-government sector, private sector, pharmacy, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of 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 2016

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	6.0	445	(67.6)	27
6-11	15.2	499	52.0	76
12-23	9.9	1,034	77.2	102
24-35	6.5	919	81.8	60
36-47	6.2	968	48.9	60
48-59	4.5	1,021	(52.2)	46
Sex				
Male	7.7	2,563	71.9	197
Female	7.5	2,324	56.1	175
Source of drinking water²				
Improved	7.6	4,648	64.2	354
Not improved	7.3	239	*	17
Toilet facility³				
Improved	6.5	2,810	64.5	182
Unimproved sanitation	9.1	2,077	64.4	189
Shared facility ⁴	8.0	923	73.6	74
Unimproved facility	10.1	81	*	8
Open defecation	10.0	1,072	62.5	107
Residence				
Urban	7.8	2,649	59.8	207
Rural	7.4	2,238	70.2	165
Ecological zone				
Mountain	5.2	342	*	18
Hill	6.4	1,857	44.9	120
Terai	8.7	2,688	74.0	234
Development region				
Eastern	6.3	1,105	70.1	69
Central	9.6	1,791	51.6	171
Western	5.3	897	(84.6)	48
Mid-western	8.4	673	78.6	57
Far-western	6.2	421	(65.9)	26
Province				
Province 1	7.2	794	65.7	57
Province 2	8.6	1,310	68.2	112
Province 3	9.0	792	(32.1)	71
Province 4	3.7	380	*	14
Province 5	8.2	869	82.4	71
Province 6	6.0	322	(83.3)	19
Province 7	6.2	421	(65.9)	26
Mother's education				
No education	8.5	1,663	58.4	142
Primary	8.4	981	75.0	82
Some secondary	6.5	1,183	67.6	77
SLC and above	6.7	1,060	60.9	71
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.9	1,041	54.7	61
Second	8.0	1,028	61.0	82
Middle	8.4	1,087	75.2	91
Fourth	8.3	999	66.8	83
Highest	7.3	732	(59.0)	54
Total	7.6	4,887	64.4	371

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 advice or treatment from the following sources: government sector, non-government sector, private sector, pharmacy, and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

² See Table 2.1 for definition of categories.

³ See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.

⁴ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 10.9 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 offered compared with normal practice, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

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	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food		Total
Age in months														
<6	(20.7)	(57.3)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(13.3)	100.0	(5.1)	(28.6)	(8.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(56.1)	100.0	27
6-11	21.3	57.3	12.6	0.0	8.8	100.0	12.5	45.4	19.5	2.7	3.8	16.0	100.0	76
12-23	40.7	40.2	10.0	5.2	3.9	100.0	18.3	56.5	17.7	6.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	102
24-35	35.5	38.6	16.7	7.2	2.1	100.0	18.1	45.7	23.2	9.0	1.5	2.5	100.0	60
36-47	34.3	45.0	16.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	10.8	46.7	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
48-59	(29.1)	(41.1)	(22.2)	(5.0)	(2.7)	100.0	(14.7)	(57.2)	(21.1)	(5.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Sex														
Male	31.0	44.4	16.4	4.0	4.3	100.0	16.4	43.3	25.1	7.1	1.7	6.4	100.0	197
Female	33.1	46.9	11.3	3.9	4.8	100.0	12.2	55.4	20.1	1.7	0.8	9.7	100.0	175
Breastfeeding status														
Breastfeeding	31.1	46.3	12.4	4.6	5.7	100.0	15.1	47.9	19.8	5.4	1.4	10.3	100.0	272
Not breastfeeding	34.4	43.6	18.4	2.3	1.2	100.0	12.6	51.8	30.8	2.3	1.0	1.5	100.0	100
Residence														
Urban	41.1	43.4	7.7	4.5	3.3	100.0	20.0	48.4	19.6	4.0	1.6	6.5	100.0	207
Rural	20.5	48.3	21.9	3.2	6.1	100.0	7.6	49.7	26.8	5.3	0.9	9.8	100.0	165
Ecological zone														
Mountain	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
Hill	49.9	39.5	4.2	1.7	4.7	100.0	16.8	54.5	19.5	1.5	0.0	7.7	100.0	120
Terai	21.6	49.5	18.7	5.4	4.8	100.0	13.3	46.6	24.4	5.9	2.1	7.7	100.0	234
Development region														
Eastern	32.6	53.0	9.9	1.8	2.7	100.0	12.5	58.0	20.4	1.4	2.8	4.9	100.0	69
Central	28.1	47.5	18.1	3.2	3.2	100.0	12.1	49.4	25.1	3.1	0.9	9.5	100.0	171
Western	(39.8)	(42.5)	(7.8)	(7.3)	(2.6)	100.0	(16.1)	(54.3)	(19.8)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(3.9)	100.0	48
Mid-western	33.2	32.7	15.9	5.5	12.7	100.0	19.8	34.9	25.4	8.4	1.6	9.8	100.0	57
Far-western	(39.0)	(47.2)	(5.4)	(5.1)	(3.3)	100.0	(20.6)	(42.9)	(13.4)	(11.9)	(1.6)	(9.5)	100.0	26
Province														
Province 1	39.4	45.0	10.1	2.2	3.2	100.0	15.1	53.4	20.5	1.7	3.4	5.9	100.0	57
Province 2	6.9	57.4	25.9	4.9	5.0	100.0	5.4	49.6	28.5	3.7	1.3	11.5	100.0	112
Province 3	(56.6)	(39.2)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(20.5)	(54.3)	(18.9)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(4.7)	100.0	71
Province 4	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Province 5	28.0	40.7	12.4	9.3	9.6	100.0	15.5	40.4	23.0	10.6	1.3	9.1	100.0	71
Province 6	(52.4)	(18.9)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(8.5)	100.0	(26.1)	(46.2)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	100.0	19
Province 7	(39.0)	(47.2)	(5.4)	(5.1)	(3.3)	100.0	(20.6)	(42.9)	(13.4)	(11.9)	(1.6)	(9.5)	100.0	26
Mother's education														
No education	12.8	59.7	19.5	4.9	3.1	100.0	5.8	57.0	22.9	5.0	1.0	8.3	100.0	142
Primary	24.6	47.3	15.5	5.4	7.2	100.0	11.5	43.9	24.9	8.4	3.0	8.3	100.0	82
Some secondary	37.5	43.2	8.7	2.8	7.8	100.0	23.2	48.2	17.6	2.3	1.3	7.4	100.0	77
SLC and above	73.1	17.9	6.8	1.7	0.5	100.0	25.6	39.5	25.7	1.7	0.0	7.5	100.0	71
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	31.7	46.3	13.4	1.2	7.4	100.0	16.2	47.2	20.7	4.1	1.6	10.3	100.0	61
Second	23.9	49.0	14.5	6.0	6.7	100.0	6.2	55.1	23.8	4.8	3.5	6.6	100.0	82
Middle	14.3	57.0	18.9	5.7	4.1	100.0	8.2	60.1	14.9	8.1	0.0	8.7	100.0	91
Fourth	39.9	36.2	15.9	4.5	3.5	100.0	17.6	41.1	28.5	3.0	0.0	9.9	100.0	83
Highest	(62.5)	(34.8)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(31.0)	(34.8)	(27.9)	(1.3)	(1.8)	(3.2)	100.0	54
Total	32.0	45.6	14.0	4.0	4.5	100.0	14.5	49.0	22.8	4.6	1.3	8.0	100.0	371

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 10.10 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, 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, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhea who were given:												Number of children with diarrhea
	Fluid from ORS packets	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT ¹	Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Home remedy/ other	No treatment	
Age in months													
<6	(4.0)	(1.6)	(5.6)	(9.3)	(4.0)	(24.7)	(24.7)	(6.7)	(34.3)	(0.0)	(15.7)	(29.7)	27
6-11	26.2	30.9	44.1	10.9	4.7	41.8	53.1	43.5	30.4	3.1	13.5	34.3	76
12-23	43.0	60.4	69.5	16.7	10.3	61.7	76.5	72.1	33.3	4.6	17.4	6.1	102
24-35	56.1	53.4	77.8	29.9	19.9	67.5	80.1	68.9	22.5	6.3	25.4	6.2	60
36-47	33.6	56.4	71.7	13.2	5.3	55.2	76.4	76.4	13.3	1.0	14.0	14.5	60
48-59	(39.7)	(50.4)	(68.8)	(25.2)	(16.9)	(50.3)	(71.7)	(69.2)	(20.2)	(4.7)	(5.8)	(16.5)	46
Sex													
Male	36.8	46.9	57.9	19.8	12.4	52.1	66.1	57.3	30.4	2.5	19.1	12.4	197
Female	37.1	47.4	65.2	15.1	7.9	55.0	70.0	66.0	21.4	5.0	12.1	20.5	175
Residence													
Urban	35.8	49.9	61.1	15.5	10.3	57.7	68.7	61.8	22.6	3.9	12.6	16.7	207
Rural	38.3	43.7	61.6	20.2	10.2	48.1	67.1	60.8	30.6	3.4	19.8	15.7	165
Ecological zone													
Mountain	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Hill	40.1	49.4	60.9	13.6	11.7	64.1	69.6	65.6	15.8	3.5	5.5	25.5	120
Terai	34.1	45.4	60.7	18.3	7.6	46.9	66.2	59.0	31.7	3.8	21.9	11.2	234
Development region													
Eastern	41.1	39.6	61.2	15.4	12.9	60.3	74.0	69.4	22.8	7.2	19.6	15.3	69
Central	31.7	49.0	59.6	17.4	5.0	46.9	63.0	57.2	18.9	2.9	14.4	20.5	171
Western	(26.8)	(58.6)	(64.2)	(9.9)	(6.2)	(50.3)	(70.9)	(67.4)	(44.1)	(3.0)	(23.0)	(6.6)	48
Mid-western	54.3	47.9	68.9	28.2	26.0	64.6	74.6	64.3	34.1	2.6	11.7	10.2	57
Far-western	(41.2)	(32.2)	(50.9)	(15.4)	(10.7)	(59.9)	(64.8)	(50.2)	(32.5)	(2.9)	(10.4)	(21.5)	26
Province													
Province 1	44.5	35.5	61.6	13.1	13.1	67.7	77.1	71.5	15.9	3.7	18.7	18.5	57
Province 2	28.2	43.8	56.4	22.8	3.3	31.6	57.7	51.9	28.9	3.2	21.4	16.2	112
Province 3	(36.0)	(58.8)	(64.7)	(10.5)	(9.0)	(67.0)	(70.6)	(65.9)	(9.4)	(5.9)	(5.0)	(23.9)	71
Province 4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Province 5	33.3	44.2	60.7	12.2	9.6	49.6	66.9	57.0	46.9	3.3	22.4	6.6	71
Province 6	(72.6)	(69.8)	(84.8)	(48.9)	(46.8)	(81.6)	(84.8)	(84.8)	(25.9)	(3.1)	(4.6)	(12.3)	19
Province 7	(41.2)	(32.2)	(50.9)	(15.4)	(10.7)	(59.9)	(64.8)	(50.2)	(32.5)	(2.9)	(10.4)	(21.5)	26
Mother's education													
No education	30.9	37.8	56.3	13.6	7.6	42.0	62.5	55.6	26.5	3.2	15.9	20.9	142
Primary	33.8	41.9	56.7	22.1	6.1	48.0	61.7	54.7	27.0	0.0	20.5	14.0	82
Some secondary	39.4	47.6	60.3	19.8	14.7	54.5	65.5	60.0	22.8	5.4	15.5	22.3	77
SLC and above	50.0	71.3	77.8	17.9	15.5	81.6	88.7	82.1	28.2	7.0	10.4	2.9	71
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	37.5	34.9	55.5	25.2	20.5	56.8	65.7	59.4	14.6	1.0	6.4	24.3	61
Second	38.0	37.1	53.1	15.4	8.2	51.1	61.3	51.6	24.4	1.8	14.5	25.2	82
Middle	31.1	48.5	63.5	17.7	3.5	43.3	69.4	63.0	31.6	3.2	20.9	8.8	91
Fourth	40.5	51.0	63.1	13.7	7.4	53.9	67.7	61.3	32.8	2.3	24.6	9.9	83
Highest	(39.2)	(68.1)	(74.1)	(18.1)	(17.7)	(69.8)	(78.9)	(76.0)	(22.5)	(12.7)	(6.1)	(15.6)	54
Total	37.0	47.1	61.3	17.6	10.3	53.4	68.0	61.4	26.2	3.7	15.8	16.2	371

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

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.

Table 10.11 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; and among children with diarrhea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Nepal DHS 2016

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
Government sector	15.7	24.2	29.1
Government hospital/clinic	3.9	6.1	5.7
Primary health care center	0.7	1.1	1.4
Health post/sub-health post	8.2	12.6	15.7
Other public sector	3.1	4.7	6.4
Private medical sector	47.7	73.7	53.3
Private hospital/nursing home	3.3	5.1	4.9
Private clinic	16.6	25.6	21.8
Pharmacy	27.9	43.0	26.7
Other private sector	0.6	0.9	0.6
Shop	0.0	0.1	0.0
Traditional practitioner	0.6	0.9	0.6
Other	1.7	2.7	2.8
Number of children	371	241	137

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

¹ Fluids from ORS packet

Table 10.12 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 safely, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely 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	0.5	31.2	1.4	43.5	20.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	33.1	159
2-3	2.2	26.1	0.9	42.3	25.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	29.3	160
4-5	1.2	30.4	0.0	33.6	31.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	31.6	124
6-8	0.6	39.7	2.0	24.0	28.3	4.8	0.6	100.0	42.3	235
9-11	1.3	44.7	1.1	11.0	32.1	9.5	0.3	100.0	47.1	264
12-17	2.4	45.6	2.3	11.8	34.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	50.4	504
18-23	8.8	45.5	1.5	9.0	28.4	6.9	0.0	100.0	55.8	494
6-23	4.0	44.5	1.8	12.6	31.0	5.9	0.1	100.0	50.3	1,497
Toilet facility²										
Improved	4.8	49.8	1.5	16.5	23.9	3.4	0.1	100.0	56.0	1,149
Shared ³	2.9	57.0	1.8	18.2	18.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	61.7	352
Non-improved or shared	0.3	5.3	1.5	25.9	53.9	12.9	0.2	100.0	7.1	440
Residence										
Urban	4.0	48.3	1.5	17.0	24.7	4.5	0.0	100.0	53.8	1,044
Rural	2.8	32.5	1.6	21.2	35.4	6.2	0.2	100.0	36.9	896
Ecological zone										
Mountain	3.7	55.9	0.5	17.9	16.9	4.5	0.5	100.0	60.1	128
Hill	3.3	64.2	0.9	14.8	11.1	5.5	0.1	100.0	68.4	746
Terai	3.5	23.0	2.1	22.0	44.1	5.3	0.1	100.0	28.6	1,066
Development region										
Eastern	4.4	38.8	1.9	20.6	32.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	45.1	453
Central	2.5	34.2	0.4	20.8	34.2	7.9	0.0	100.0	37.1	688
Western	3.3	51.5	2.2	10.5	26.9	5.3	0.2	100.0	57.0	378
Mid-western	4.0	48.9	2.2	20.3	19.8	4.6	0.3	100.0	55.1	257
Far-western	4.1	38.9	2.9	24.1	24.4	5.2	0.4	100.0	45.8	163
Province										
Province 1	4.6	49.9	2.6	18.5	21.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	57.1	335
Province 2	2.7	8.7	0.1	25.6	57.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	11.5	501
Province 3	2.6	65.6	0.7	15.0	7.7	8.4	0.0	100.0	68.9	305
Province 4	2.0	66.1	1.2	11.6	14.3	4.4	0.4	100.0	69.3	162
Province 5	4.4	42.0	2.8	15.3	30.4	5.2	0.0	100.0	49.1	356
Province 6	3.6	54.3	1.8	16.1	18.2	5.4	0.6	100.0	59.7	118
Province 7	4.1	38.9	2.9	24.1	24.4	5.2	0.4	100.0	45.8	163
Mother's education										
No education	1.7	20.6	1.3	20.5	50.1	5.7	0.1	100.0	23.6	556
Primary	3.1	35.7	1.9	24.2	26.9	8.2	0.0	100.0	40.7	382
Some secondary	5.6	43.4	1.8	21.4	22.0	5.7	0.1	100.0	50.7	540
SLC and above	3.3	67.1	1.3	9.8	16.3	2.0	0.2	100.0	71.7	463
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.6	42.4	1.2	21.5	22.5	8.5	0.3	100.0	47.1	406
Second	1.5	40.3	2.5	22.4	27.4	5.7	0.2	100.0	44.2	408
Middle	3.9	24.5	0.8	25.0	40.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	29.1	444
Fourth	4.7	42.2	1.5	14.1	33.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	48.4	398
Highest	3.4	64.3	2.0	7.6	20.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	69.7	284
Total	3.4	41.0	1.5	18.9	29.7	5.3	0.1	100.0	46.0	1,940

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried.

² See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.

³ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Key Findings

- **Nutritional status of children:** Thirty-six percent of children under age 5 are stunted (short for their age), 10% are wasted (thin for their height), 27% are underweight (thin for their age), and 1% are overweight (heavy for their height).
- **Breastfeeding:** Fifty-five percent of children under age 2 are breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and 66% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- **Complementary feeding:** Forty-seven percent of children age 6-23 months receive meals with the minimum recommended diversity (at least four food groups), 71% receive meals at the minimum frequency, and 36% meet the criteria of a minimum acceptable diet.
- **Coverage of vitamin A and deworming in children:** During the 6 months before the survey, 86% of children age 6-59 months received a vitamin A capsule, and 76% of children age 12-59 months received deworming medication.
- **Anemia in children and women:** More than half (53%) of the children age 6-59 months and 41% of the women age 15-49 are anemic.
- **Nutritional status of adults:** Eleven percent of women age 15-49 are short (less than 145 cm), and 17% are thin (BMI less than 18.5). Another 22% of women are overweight or obese (BMI greater than or equal to 25.0). Among men, 17% percent are thin, and 17% are overweight or obese.
- **Intake of iron supplements and deworming in women:** Forty-two percent of women age 15-49 with a child born in the past 5 years took iron tablets for at least 180 days, and 69% took deworming medication during the pregnancy of their last child.
- **Salt iodization:** Ninety-five percent of households use iodized salt for cooking.

This chapter focuses on the nutritional status of infants, young children, and adults. Infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding, are covered. Specific topics include the prevalence of anemia among women and children, and supplementation, deworming, and fortification for children, women, and households.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The anthropometric data on height and weight measurement collected in the 2016 NDHS permit the assessment and evaluation of the nutritional status of young children in Nepal. This assessment and evaluation allow identification of subgroups of the child population that are at increased risk of faltered growth, disease, impaired mental development, and death.

11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children

The 2016 NDHS measured the height and weight of eligible children under age 5 in sample households. Weight measurements were taken from lightweight SECA infant scales with a digital display (model no. SECA 878U), designed and supplied by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Height was measured with a measuring board (Shorr Boards®). Recumbent length was measured for children younger than age 24 months, and standing height was measured for older children.

Children's height/length, weight, and age data were used to calculate three indices: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Each one provided different information about growth and body composition and was helpful for assessing nutritional status. As indicated in the first blue box, *stunting*, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period. Stunting can also be affected by recurrent and chronic illness. *Wasting*, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition and 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 causing weight loss. The opposite of wasting is overweight (high weight-for-height), a measure of overnutrition. Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) occur as an indicator of overall undernutrition.

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. 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), or chronically undernourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) 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 current nutritional status. Children whose Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population 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. It takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition. 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 weight-for-age 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 2 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 representing the nutritional status of children in a population. These 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 (that is, 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 lower the mean z-scores are from 0, the higher is the prevalence of undernutrition. Similarly, the values above zero indicate over nutrition.

11.1.2 Data Collection

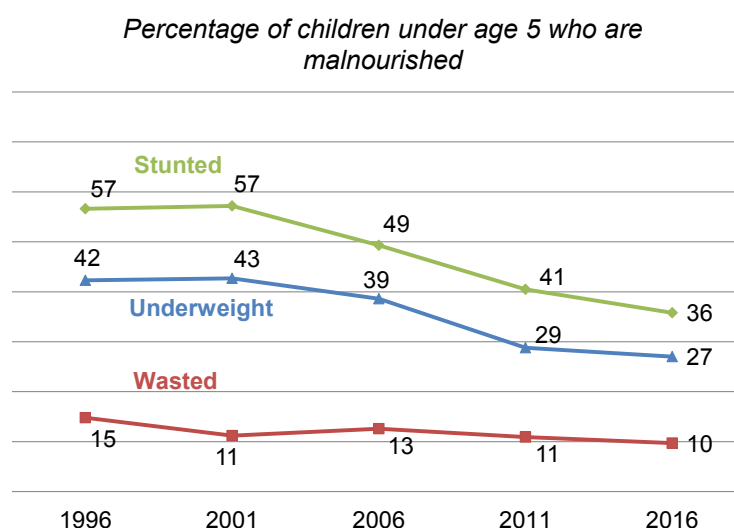
A total of 2,491 children under age 5 were eligible for height and weight measurements from the subsample households. The analysis for anthropometric indices (height-for age, weight-for height, and weight-for-age) included the complete and valid data (valid dates of birth and valid measures of both height and weight) for 97% of the measured children.

11.1.3 Levels of Child Malnutrition

Overall, 36% of children under age 5 are stunted, with 12% being severely stunted (too short for their age); 10% are wasted, with 2% severely wasted (too thin for their height); and 27% are underweight, with 5% severely underweight (too thin for their age), while around 1% of the children are overweight (heavy for their height) (**Table 11.1**).

Trends: The prevalence of stunting and of underweight among children under age 5 have markedly decreased, from 57% to 36%, and from 42% to 27%, respectively, in the last 20 years (1996-2016). This indicates stunting in children declined by 14% between 2001 and 2006, declined by an additional 16% between 2006 and 2011, and dropped by 12% between 2011 and 2016. A similar downward trend is observed for underweight children. However, in the same time period, changes in wasting were minimal (**Figure 11.1**).

Figure 11.1 Trends in nutritional status of children



Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of stunting and underweight increases with age of the children, peaking at age 24-35 months, while wasting is more prevalent among children younger than age 2.
- Almost half of the children reported to be very small at birth are stunted (49%) and underweight (45%). Wasting is also common among children who were born smaller. In contrast, only one-third (34%) of the children reported to be average or larger at birth are stunted, and only 24% are underweight.
- Children had higher levels of stunting (45%), wasting (15%), and underweight (43%) among thin mothers compared with those having a normal body mass index (36% stunted, 10% wasted, and 27% underweight).

- Mountain zone has the highest proportion of children who are stunted (47%), while the proportion of wasting and underweight is highest in terai (12% and 33%, respectively).
- Province 6 has the highest proportion of stunted children (55%) while Province 3 and Province 4 have the lowest proportion of stunted children (29% each) (**Figure 11.2**).
- A higher proportion of children born to mothers with no education are undernourished compared with children whose mothers have an SLC and higher level of education (stunting: 46% versus 23%, wasting: 13% versus 8%, and underweight: 37% versus 16%).
- Stunting is relatively high among children from the lowest wealth quintile (49%) compared with the highest wealth quintile (17%) (**Figure 11.3**).
- Higher percentage of children are malnourished from severely food insecure households (46% stunted, and 35% underweight) compared with children from food secure households (29% stunted and 22% underweight).

Figure 11.2 Stunting in children by province

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

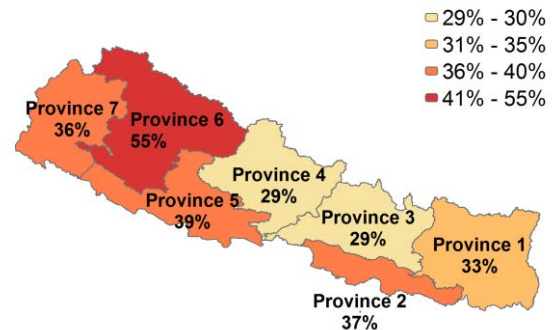
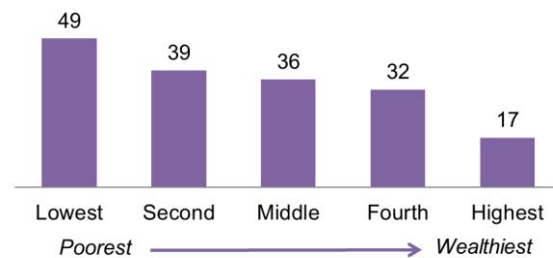


Figure 11.3 Stunting in children by household wealth

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



11.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding through age 2, introduction of solid and semisolid foods at age 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount of food given and frequency of feeding as the child gets older. It is important for young children to receive a diverse and adequate diet, that is, to eat foods from different food groups and to satisfy growing micronutrient needs (WHO 2008).

11.2.1 Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and contains antibodies to protect the newborn from disease. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, facilitating the production of regular and adequate breast milk. It is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within 1 hour after birth and that prelacteal feeding (feeding newborns anything other than breast milk before breast milk is regularly given) be discouraged.

Early breastfeeding

Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

Sample: Last born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.2 shows that almost all last born children under age 2 (99%) are breastfed some of the time. Over half (55%) of children were breastfed within 1 hour of birth. Early breastfeeding is more common among children born at a health facility (59%) than among those born at home (47%). The percentage of children breastfed within 1 hour of birth is higher in mountain zone (61%) and Province 7 (71%), and among those

born in the lowest wealth quintile (62%). Among the last born children under age 2 who had been breastfed, 3 in 10 (29%) were given pre-lacteal food within 3 days of birth. The practice of giving pre-lacteal food is higher in terai zone (38%), in Central region (40%), and in Province 2 (48%), and is also more common among children from families in the highest wealth quintile (38%).

11.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breast milk contains all of the nutrients needed by infants in the first 6 months of life and is a non-contaminated nutritional source. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months; that is, that they be given nothing but breast milk. Breast milk substitutes during this time are unnecessary and discouraged because the likelihood of contamination and resulting risk of diarrheal disease are high. Under normal circumstances a child does not require any other type of feeding for the first 6 months of life if the child is exclusively breastfed. Early initiation of complementary feeding reduces breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk is enhanced by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

Figure 11.4 Breastfeeding practices by age

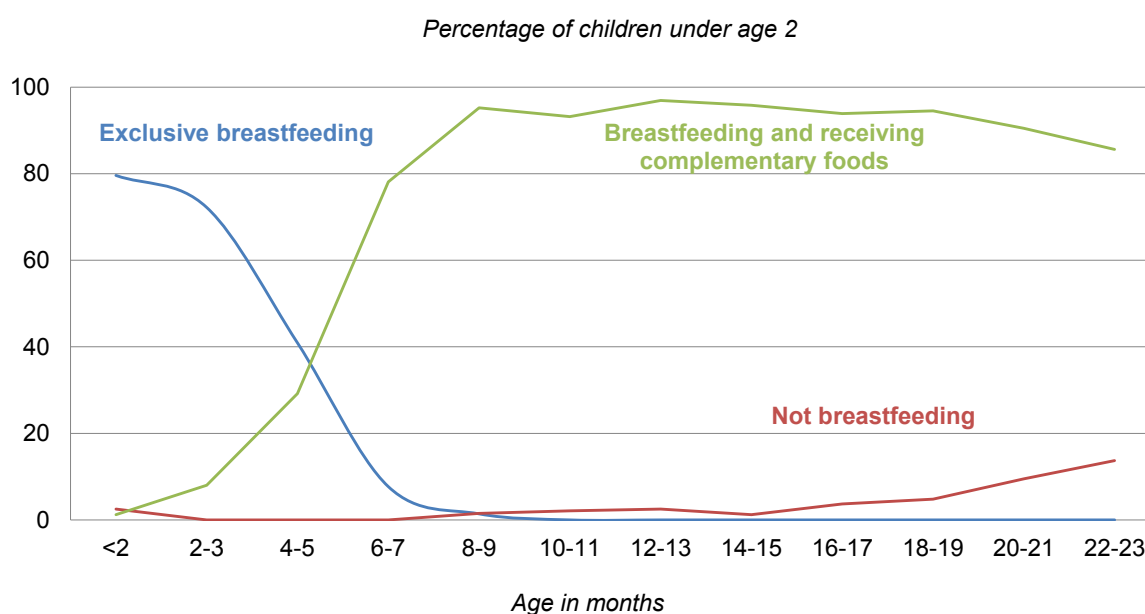


Table 11.3 and **Figure 11.4** show breastfeeding practices by children's age. Two-thirds of the children (66%) under age 6 months were exclusively breastfed, whereas 76% under 3 months were exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding sharply declines with age. Only 41% of children age 4-5 months were exclusively breastfed compared with 80% in 0-1 months and 72% in 2-3 months. Contrary to the recommendation that children under 6 months should be exclusively breastfed, 6% received breastmilk with non-milk liquids, 10% received breastmilk with other milk, and 12% received breastmilk with complementary foods. Nine percent of children 0-5 months, 18% of children 6-9 months, and 13% of children 12-23 months are bottle fed.

Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 6 months increased from 53% in 2006 to 70% in 2011. However, in 2016, there was a slight decline in the percentage of exclusively breastfed children, to 66%.

11.2.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

Table 11.4 shows the median duration of breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey. Overall, median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 4.2 months, and median duration of

predominant breastfeeding (either exclusively breastfed or breastfed with plain water and/or non-milk liquids) is 5.0 months.

Trends: The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding has sharply increased from 2.5 months in 2006 to 4.2 months in 2016.

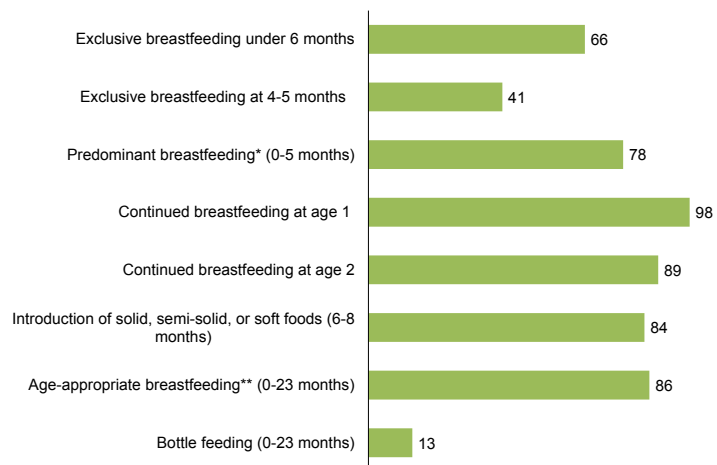
Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in rural areas are exclusively breastfed for a longer duration than children from urban areas (4.5 months versus 3.9 months).
- Children from Province 1 have the lowest duration of exclusive breastfeeding at 3.3 months whereas those from Province 6 have the highest duration at 5.4 months.
- The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is higher for children in the lowest wealth quintile than for those in the highest wealth quintile (4.9 months and 3.6 months, respectively).

11.2.4 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators and Breastfeeding Status

Figure 11.5 shows the relation of IYCF indicators to breastfeeding status. As noted previously, 66% of children under age 6 months and 41% age 4-5 months are exclusively breastfed. Seventy-eight percent of children under age 6 months are pre-dominantly breastfed. Almost all children (98%) are still breastfeeding at age 1, and 89% are breastfeeding at age 2. Overall, 84% of children were introduced to complementary foods at 6-8 months. Eighty-six percent of children under age 2 are breastfed appropriately for their age. Overall, 13% of children 0-23 months are bottle fed.

Figure 11.5 IYCF indicators on breastfeeding status



* Predominant breastfeeding includes exclusive breastfeeding, breastfeeding plus water, and breastfeeding plus non-milk liquids/juice.

**Age appropriate breastfeeding = Children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed + children age 6-23 months who receive breast milk and complementary foods.

11.2.5 Complementary Feeding

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of the infant; therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet. Feeding family foods to the child while breastfeeding is referred to as complementary feeding. This is the most critical period for children as during this transition children are most vulnerable to being undernourished. Complementary feeding should be timely; that is, all infants should start to receive foods in addition to breast milk from 6 months onwards.

Appropriate complementary feeding should include a variety of foods to ensure that requirements for nutrients are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A and iron should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A and iron, is also important. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it is recommended that animal source foods such as meat, poultry, fish, or eggs should be part of the daily diet or eaten as often as possible (WHO 1998).

Table 11.5 shows the percentage of youngest children, under age 2 and living with their mother, by the types of foods and liquids consumed in the day and/or night preceding the interview, and in relation to the child's age and breastfeeding status. The most commonly consumed foods are made from grains (71% among breastfeeding children and 97% among nonbreastfeeding children), followed by food made from legumes and nuts (54% among breastfeeding children and 78% among nonbreastfeeding children), and food made from roots and tubers (44% among breastfeeding children and 62% among nonbreastfeeding children).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, 3% consumed infant formula, 47% consumed other milk, and 47% consumed other liquids. Among nonbreastfeeding children, 3% consumed infant formula, 73% consumed other milk, and 58% consumed other liquids.
- Among breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, 47% consumed vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, 38% consumed other fruits and vegetables, 25% consumed meat products, 13% consumed eggs, and 15% consumed milk products. Among nonbreastfeeding children, 51% consumed vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, 35% consumed other fruits and vegetables, 27% consumed meat products, 22% consumed eggs, and 16% consumed milk products.

11.2.6 Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infant and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation, which combines minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, differs between breastfed and nonbreastfed children. The definition of the composite indicator of a minimum acceptable diet for all children 6-23 months is indicated in the box that follows.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding the child food from at least four food groups. The cut-off of four food groups is associated with better-quality diets for both breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Consumption of food from at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food (grains, roots, or tubers) (WHO 2008). The four food groups should come from a list of seven food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for a child's energy requirements. For infants and young children the indicator is based on how much energy the child needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not met by breast milk. Breastfed children are considered to be consuming minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months. Nonbreastfed children 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6–23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is a composite of the following two groups:

Breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Breastfed children age 6–23 months

and

Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day

Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months

Figure 11.6 IYCF indicators on Minimum Acceptable Diet

Percentage of children age 6-23 months

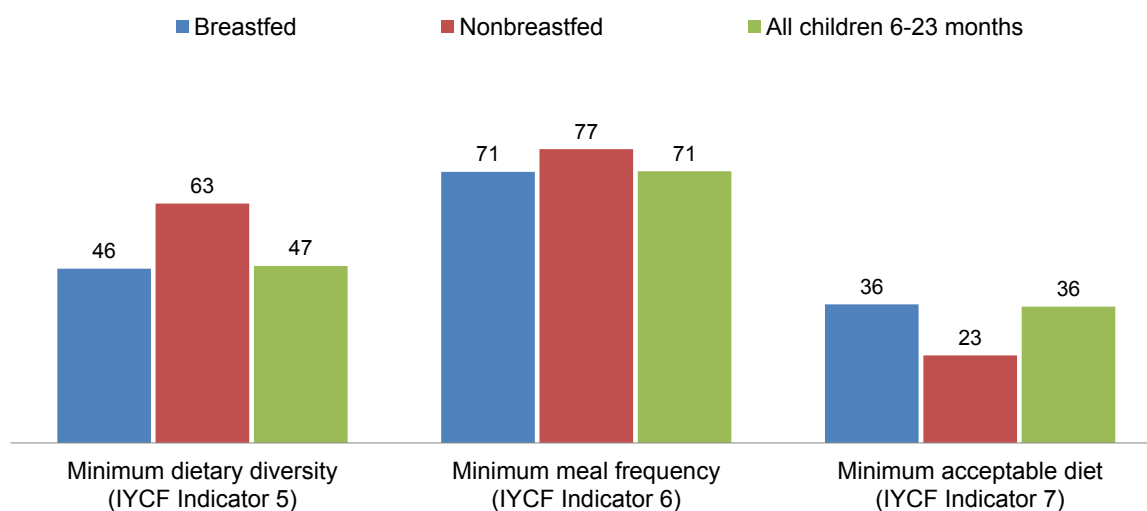


Table 11.6 and **Figure 11.6** present by breastfeeding status the percentage of children age 6-23 months who are fed according to minimum recommended standards. Overall, 47% of children had received a minimum number of food groups (46% among breastfed and 63% among nonbreastfed), 71% had received food the minimum number of times appropriate for their age (71% among breastfed and 77% among nonbreastfed), and 36% had met the criteria of minimum acceptable diet (36% among breastfed and 23% among nonbreastfed).

Trends: The percentage of children fed according to the minimum recommended standards has improved in the last 5 years. In 2011, 24 % of children age 6-23 months were fed a minimum acceptable diet, and in 2016, this percentage increased to 36%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Minimum dietary diversity and minimum acceptable diet improve with increasing age of children.
- The proportion of children receiving the minimum acceptable diet is highest in hill (46%) and in Province 4 (52%), and lowest in terai (28%) and in Province 2 (20%).
- Mother's education level and wealth quintile parallel the percentage of children who receive the minimum acceptable diet. For instance, only 24% of children whose mothers have no education receive the minimum acceptable diet compared with 52% of those whose mothers have SLC or higher level of education. Similarly, among the lowest wealth quintile only 31% had received the diet compared with 50% among the highest quintile.

11.3 ANEMIA PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN

Anemia is a condition marked by low levels of hemoglobin in the red blood cells. Iron is a key component of hemoglobin, and iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anemia globally. Other causes of anemia include malaria, hookworm, and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, blood disorders, and genetic conditions. Anemia is a serious concern for children because it can

impair cognitive development with associated long-term health and economic consequences. Severe anemia leads to increased mortality.

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 or higher

*Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 meters.

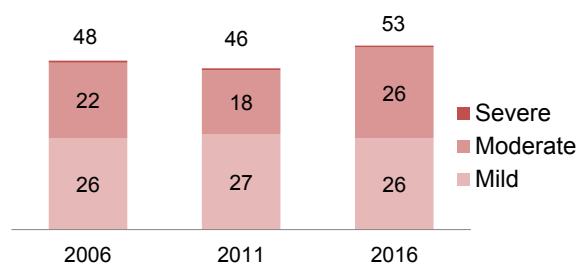
Sample: Children 6-59 months

The 2016 NDHS used the HemoCue (Hb 201 Photometer) device to determine anemia levels. A total of 2,272 children were eligible for hemoglobin testing, and of these, 95% were successfully tested. Overall, the prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months is 53%, with 26% mildly anemic, 26% moderately anemic, and 1% severely anemic (**Table 11.7**).

Trends: The prevalence of anemia among children under age 5 declined 2 percentage points from 2006 to 2011; however, over the past 5 years it has increased by 7 percentage points (from 46% in 2011 to 53% in 2016). Over the past 5 years, the prevalence of mild and severe anemia has been almost stagnant, while a notable increase in moderate anemia is observed (from 18% to 26%) (**Figure 11.7**).

Figure 11.7 Trends in childhood anemia

Percentage of children age 6-59 months



Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anemia was higher among children age 6-23 months (68%) than among older children age 24-25 months (52%), 36-47 months (45%), and 48-59 months (36%).
- The prevalence of anemia is higher among children who did not receive deworming medication in the past 6 months than in children who received deworming medication (57% versus 45%).
- Anemia prevalence is higher in rural (56%) compared with urban (49%) areas, and in terai (60%) compared with mountain (57%) and hill (40%) ecological zones.

- Province 2 has the highest prevalence of anemia (59%), and Province 3 has the lowest prevalence (43%) (Figure 11.8).
- A mother's education is associated with the anemia status of her children: 57% of children of mothers with no education are anemic compared with 44% of children of mothers with SLC and a higher level of education.

11.4 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

Iodine is a micronutrient essential for thyroid function. Iodized salt prevents goiter, brain damage, and other health problems among children and adults. In line with food and drug regulations, household salt should be fortified with iodine to at least 15 parts per million (ppm) at the consumption level.

NDHS 2016 tested for the presence of iodine in household salt by using a rapid test kit. Overall, salt was tested in 99% of the households. Results showed that 95% of the households had iodized salt (Table 11.8). The proportion of households with iodized salt is lowest in mountain ecological zone (90%), in Province 6 (85%), and in the lowest wealth quintile (84%).

11.5 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency, referred to as hidden hunger, is a major contributor, both directly and indirectly, to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and in supplements.

Information collected on food consumption by the youngest children—those under age 2—is useful in assessing how much children consume daily of food groups rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron. Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anemia and results in poor cognitive function, making iron deficiency anemia a major contributor to the estimated number of years that children live with a disability. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness and lowered immunity. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal disease in children and slows recovery from illness. VAD is common in dry environments where fresh fruits and vegetables are not readily available.

Table 11.9 presents information on micronutrient intake in the 24 hours preceding the survey among children 6-23 months who are living with their mother and information on micronutrient supplementation among children 6-59 months. Overall, 63% of children age 6-23 months had consumed food rich in vitamin A, and 35% had consumed food rich in iron.

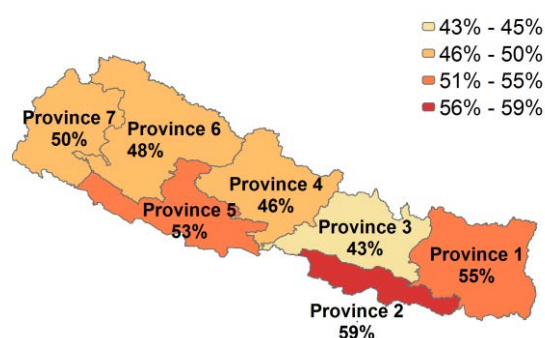
Among sources of micronutrient intake, the 2016 NDHS collected information on vitamin A capsule supplementation. Over the past 20 years, Nepal has been carrying out a semi-annual high dose vitamin A capsule supplementation campaign for children age 6-59 months together with distribution of deworming tablets for children age 12-59 months. Table 11.9 shows that 86% of children age 6-59 months were given vitamin A supplements and that 76% of children age 12-59 months were given deworming medication in the past 6 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children consuming vitamin A- and iron-rich food increases with increasing age.

Figure 11.8 Anemia prevalence in children by province

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with any anemia



- The coverage of both vitamin A supplements and deworming medication is lowest in Province 2 compared with other provinces.
- Children of younger mothers and mothers with no education were less likely to have received vitamin A capsules and deworming medication.

11.6 ADULT NUTRITIONAL STATUS

11.6.1 Nutritional Status of Women

The nutritional status of women was assessed with two anthropometric indices: height and body mass index. The 2016 NDHS measured height and weight of all eligible women age 15-49 while excluding women who were pregnant and who had given birth in the 2 months preceding the survey during analysis. A total of 6,565 women were measured for weight and height, and the analysis in **Table 11.10.1** included the valid data, which accounted for 98% of the measurements.

Overall, 11% of women are shorter than 145 cm. A total of 17% women are thin, with 11% mildly thin and 6% moderately and severely thin. Further, 22% are overweight or obese, with 17% being overweight and 5% obese.

Body mass index (BMI)
 BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared (kg/m²).

Status	BMI
Too thin for their 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

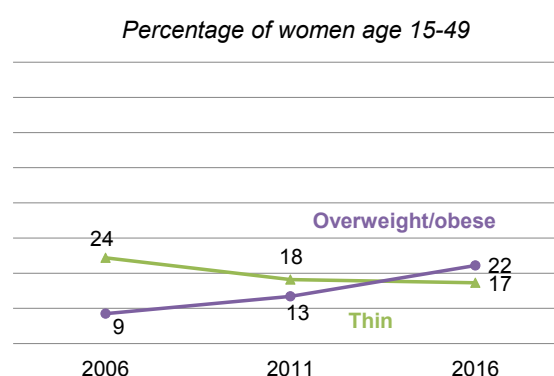
Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 15-49

Trends: Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of thin women (BMI less than 18.5, which indicates undernutrition) had decreased from 24% to 18% but thereafter remained steady at 17% through 2016. In contrast, the proportion of women who were overweight or obese, indicating over nutrition, increased from 9% in 2006 to 13% in 2011 and 22% in 2016 (**Figure 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of short women (below 145 cm) is lowest in Province 7 at 7% and highest in Province 2 at 14%.
- Younger women are more likely to be thin than their older counterparts. For instance, 30% of women age 15-19 are thin compared with 13% of women age 40-49.
- The proportion of thin women is higher in terai (23%) than in mountain and hill ecological zones (12% each).

Figure 11.9 Trends in women's nutritional status



- Province 2 has the highest proportion of thin women (29%) while Province 4 has the lowest proportion of thin women (8%). Further, Province 3 has the highest proportion of overweight/obese women (35%), while Province 7 has the lowest (9%).
- Overweight/obesity increases with wealth and household food security. For example, 45% of women in the highest wealth quintile are overweight/obese compared with 10% in the lowest wealth quintile. In food-secure households, 27% are overweight/obese compared with 16% in moderately and severely food-insecure households.

11.6.2 Nutritional Status of Men

For the first time, the 2016 NDHS has collected information on height and weight of men age 15-49 and used these data to calculate their body mass index. A total of 4,329 men were measured and weighed.

Table 11.10.2 shows that 17% of men are thin, with 12% mildly thin and 5% moderately and severely thin. Further, 17% are overweight or obese, with 15% being overweight and almost 3% obese.

Patterns by background characteristics

- As with women, the men most likely to be thin are age 15-19 (37%).
- The percentage of men who are thin is higher in rural areas (19%) and terai (21%).
- Province 2 has the highest proportion of thin men (23%), while Province 3 has the lowest (9%). Further, Province 3 has the highest percentage of overweight/obese men (24%), while Province 6 has the lowest (6%).
- As with women, the overweight/obesity in men increases with wealth. Thirty-two percent of men in the highest wealth quintile are overweight/obese compared with 5% in the lowest wealth quintile.
- The overweight/obesity in men also increases with household food security. Twenty-two percent of men are overweight/obese in food-secure households compared with 10% in severely food-insecure households.

Figure 11.10 Nutritional status of women and men

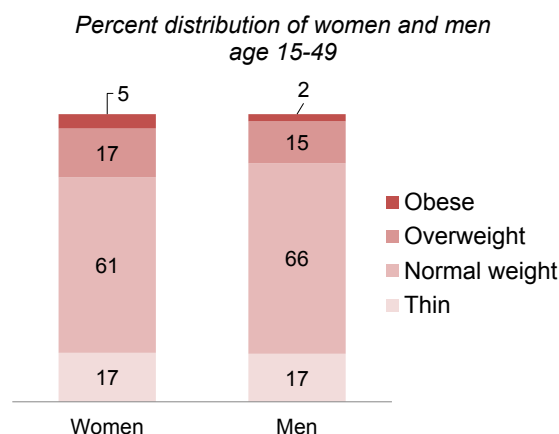


Figure 11.10 presents the nutritional status of women and men. The undernutrition statuses of both men and women are similar, with 17% of both being thin (BMI less than 18.5). In contrast, the overweight and obesity statuses are more common in women (22%) than in men (17%).

11.7 ANEMIA PREVALENCE IN WOMEN

Hemoglobin levels below which women are considered anemic

Respondents	Hemoglobin level in grams/deciliter*
Non-pregnant 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 that are above 1,000 meters.

Anemia is a major concern among women, which leads to increased maternal morbidity and mortality and poor birth outcomes, as well as reductions in work productivity.

The NDHS 2016 measured the hemoglobin level for 97% of eligible women age 15-49 from the subsample households. All households in which anthropometry and anemia testing were conducted received a brochure explaining the causes and prevention of anemia. **Table 11.11** shows that 41% of women are anemic, with 34% mildly anemic, 7% moderately anemic, and less than 1% severely anemic.

Trends: The prevalence of anemia among women remained almost steady from 2006 to 2011 at around 35% but has increased in the past 5 years from 35% in 2011 to 41% in 2016 (**Figure 11.11**). Further, among breastfeeding women it has increased from 39% in 2011 to 46% in 2016. Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women has declined slightly from 48% in 2011 to 46% in 2016 (**Figure 11.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Prevalence of anemia decreases with increasing age. For example, 44% of women age 15-19 are anemic compared with 36% among women age 40-49.
- Pregnant women and breastfeeding women (each 46%) are more likely to be anemic than other women (39%).
- A higher proportion of women in terai (52%) are anemic compared with women from mountain (35%) and hill (29%) ecological zones.
- Prevalence of anemia among women is highest in Province 2 (58%) and lowest in Province 4 (28%).

11.8 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND FOOD CONSUMED AMONG MOTHERS

The 2016 NDHS collected data on the number of days women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey took a supplement during pregnancy of iron tablets or syrup. Also assessed was the percentage of women who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of their last birth, and the percentage of women living in households with iodized salt. The survey included questions on types of food and liquids consumed on the day and night preceding the interview by women with children under age 2.

11.8.1 Micronutrient Intake among Mothers

Forty-two percent of women took the recommended dose of iron (at least 180 tablets) during pregnancy. The comparable figure was 38% in 2011. Seven in 10 women (69%) took deworming medication during pregnancy. Among women living in households tested for iodized salt, 94% were living in households with iodized salt (**Table 11.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A high proportion of women in mountain ecological zone (49%), and in Province 7 (52%) took the recommended dose of 180 iron tablets during pregnancy.
- Women with SLC and higher education were more likely to take the recommended dose of 180 iron tablets than women with no education (59% versus 28%).
- The proportion of women taking deworming medication during their last pregnancy is higher among women in the youngest age group (72%), in mountain ecological zone (81%), and in Province 7 (87%).

Figure 11.11 Trends in anemia in women

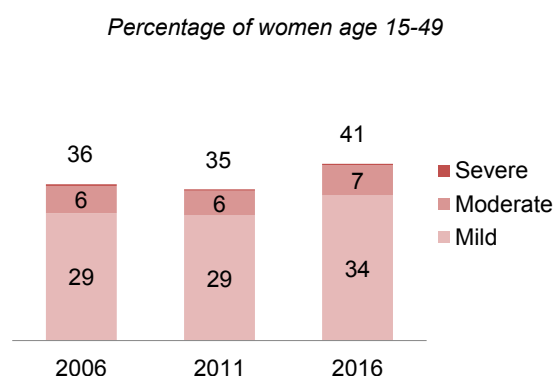
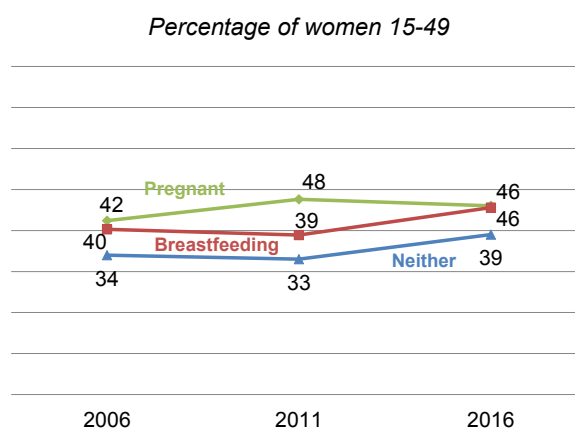


Figure 11.12 Trends in anemia by maternity status among women



11.8.2 Food Consumed by Mothers

The government of Nepal launched a program on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) under the multi-sectoral nutrition plan, 2013-2017. One of the activities under this program is to mobilize health workers, female community health volunteers, mothers' groups, and civil society to encourage all mothers to eat at least one extra daily meal during pregnancy and two extra daily meals during breastfeeding with emphasis on a variety of consumed food. The NDHS 2016 for the first time has collected data on foods and liquids consumed in the previous day by mothers age 15-49 with a child under age 2. **Table 11.13** shows that almost all mothers have consumed food made from grains (99%); 75% ate food from legumes; 63% ate other vegetables; half had dark green leafy vegetables (51%) and other fruits (48%); and 37% ate vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables. Meat, fish, and poultry are eaten by 34% of pregnant women, and milk products, including cheese and yogurt, by 30% of women. The consumption of eggs is low (14%). Overall, only half of the women (50%) had consumed food from 5 or more of 10 food groups (grains/tubers/roots/starchy foods, legumes, meat/fish/poultry, dark green leafy vegetables, fruits and vegetables rich in Vitamin A, other vegetables, other fruits, nuts/seeds, eggs, and cheese/yoghurt/other milk products).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women consuming meat products and eggs is higher in hill (39% meat and 19% eggs) and lower in mountain (19% meat and 10% eggs). Egg consumption is lowest in terai, with only 10% of women consuming eggs.
- Consumption of dark green leafy vegetables is higher in mountain (60%) and hill (58%) compared with terai (45%). Further, consumption of fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A is also lower in terai (28%) than in the other two zones.
- Consumption of food from more diverse groups (5 or more food groups) among women is higher in urban (55%) than in rural (44%) areas; and higher in hill (58%), and mountain (53%) than in terai (44%).
- The proportion of women consuming food from five or more food groups is highest in Province 3 (64%) and lowest in Province 2 (29%).
- The proportion of women consuming five or more food groups is higher among women having an SLC or higher level of education (73%) compared with women having no education (34%) and is higher among women in the highest wealth quintile (76%) and lower among women in the lowest wealth quintile (38%).

11.9 COUNSELING ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND YOUNG CHILD NUTRITION

The NDHS 2016 included questions on advice and counseling of maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN), received in the last 6 months by women age 15-49 with a child born in the year preceding the survey. It also included questions on who counseled them, occasions when they received counseling, and the topics discussed during counseling.

Among women age 15-49, with a child born in the year preceding the survey, 23% reported receiving counseling on MIYCN in the past 6 months. Almost half of those who received counseling reported receiving it from FCHV followed by a nurse/ANM (data not shown). Regarding the topics discussed during counseling, the highest proportions reported that they have received counseling on the need to eat healthy food during pregnancy (51%) and the need for exclusive breastfeeding of infants for 6 months after birth (65%) (**Table 11.14**).

11.10 GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION AND COUNSELING AT THE MONITORING AND PROMOTION SESSION

Overall, 26% of women age 15-49 with a child under age 2 knows about growth monitoring and promotion sessions in the community (**Table 11.15**). The proportion of women having this knowledge is lower in terai (17%) and in Province 2 (3%). Women having a higher level of education are more likely to have this knowledge compared with women with no education (34% versus 15%).

Among women who know about growth monitoring and promotion sessions, 43% participated at a health facility, and 35% participated at the primary health care outreach clinic. However, around 20% of women who knew of the session did not participate (**Table 11.15**).

Among women who attended the growth monitoring and promotion session, 55% reported receiving counseling on nutrition and health, and 41% reported a health worker explained how to interpret a growth chart (**Table 11.16**). Further, among women, a higher proportion reported the weight of their children was taken at an immunization session (89%), at birth (81%), and during a visit to a health facility with a sick child (52%).

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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 2016

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children
	Percent- age below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent- age below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent- age below -3 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	
Age in months										
<6	6.4	-0.5	218	5.6	-0.4	215	7.0	-0.7	219	
6-8	4.3	-0.7	117	3.3	-0.7	117	3.9	-1.0	117	
9-11	4.3	-0.8	133	3.0	-0.7	134	4.5	-1.0	133	
12-17	7.4	-1.4	230	2.7	-0.9	229	4.1	-1.3	232	
18-23	11.8	-1.7	281	1.7	-0.8	281	5.6	-1.4	281	
24-35	14.9	-1.8	464	0.7	-0.6	465	5.1	-1.5	467	
36-47	15.0	-1.7	500	1.5	-0.6	500	5.3	-1.4	502	
48-59	15.0	-1.8	476	0.6	-0.6	476	6.3	-1.5	476	
Sex										
Male	11.5	-1.5	1,258	2.1	-0.7	1,255	5.8	-1.3	1,263	
Female	12.5	-1.5	1,163	1.6	-0.6	1,162	5.0	-1.3	1,165	
Birth interval in months³										
First birth ⁴	7.0	-1.4	793	2.3	-0.6	793	3.8	-1.2	798	
<24	16.0	-1.7	441	1.8	-0.7	440	7.0	-1.5	442	
24-47	14.7	-1.6	688	1.8	-0.7	686	7.1	-1.5	689	
48+	12.1	-1.5	419	1.2	-0.6	419	4.4	-1.3	421	
Size at birth⁵										
Very small	15.2	-1.8	117	5.4	-1.0	117	11.9	-1.8	118	
Small	15.6	-1.8	274	2.0	-0.8	272	7.6	-1.6	275	
Average or larger	11.1	-1.5	1,947	1.6	-0.6	1,946	4.8	-1.3	1,953	
Mother's interview status										
Interviewed	11.9	-1.5	2,342	1.9	-0.7	2,339	5.5	-1.3	2,349	
Not interviewed but in household	(6.1)	(-1.4)	24	(2.8)	(-0.7)	24	(6.4)	(-1.3)	24	
Not interviewed and not in the household ⁶	20.4	-1.7	55	0.0	-0.2	55	3.4	-1.2	55	
Mother's nutritional status⁷										
Thin (BMI<18.5)	17.1	-1.8	422	4.1	-1.1	422	9.4	-1.8	423	
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	12.4	-1.6	1,321	1.3	-0.6	1,319	5.5	-1.3	1,324	
Overweight/obese (BMI >= 25)	6.0	-1.1	325	0.3	-0.2	326	1.2	-0.7	327	
Residence										
Urban	10.5	-1.4	1,280	1.7	-0.6	1,279	5.1	-1.2	1,284	
Rural	13.7	-1.6	1,141	1.9	-0.7	1,139	5.7	-1.5	1,144	
Ecological zone										
Mountain	19.2	-1.9	170	0.7	-0.4	171	6.7	-1.4	172	
Hill	10.2	-1.4	876	1.5	-0.3	872	3.4	-1.0	878	
Total	12.3	-1.5	1,374	2.2	-0.9	1,375	6.6	-1.5	1,378	

(Continued...)

Table 11.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children		
	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- below -2 SD ²	Percent- above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- below -2 SD ²		Percent- above +2 SD	
Development region												
Eastern	9.6	32.6	-1.4	1.5	13.1	0.5	-0.8	4.8	26.5	0.5	-1.3	546
Central	12.2	34.7	-1.5	2.3	9.9	0.8	-0.7	6.3	28.0	0.2	-1.4	872
Western	11.7	37.5	-1.5	0.9	6.0	2.8	-0.4	4.5	23.7	0.4	-1.2	464
Mid-western	16.6	42.0	-1.7	2.6	8.8	1.3	-0.6	6.3	29.1	0.1	-1.4	334
Far-western	11.0	35.9	-1.6	1.5	9.3	1.1	-0.6	4.2	28.1	0.0	-1.4	212
Province												
Province 1	9.3	32.6	-1.3	0.9	11.8	0.7	-0.7	4.1	24.4	0.7	-1.2	393
Province 2	12.7	37.0	-1.6	3.0	14.4	0.0	-1.1	7.9	36.8	0.0	-1.7	668
Province 3	10.4	29.4	-1.4	1.3	4.2	1.9	-0.2	3.4	13.3	0.5	-0.9	357
Province 4	10.1	28.9	-1.3	1.6	5.8	3.7	-0.2	2.6	14.9	0.5	-0.9	188
Province 5	11.4	38.5	-1.6	1.4	7.6	1.8	-0.6	4.4	27.2	0.2	-1.3	454
Province 6	24.9	54.5	-2.1	2.2	7.5	1.5	-0.5	10.8	35.6	0.2	-1.6	157
Province 7	11.0	35.9	-1.6	1.5	9.3	1.1	-0.6	4.2	28.1	0.0	-1.4	212
Mother's education⁸												
No education	17.8	45.7	-1.8	1.7	12.5	0.3	-0.8	8.4	36.7	0.1	-1.7	831
Primary	13.0	36.7	-1.6	2.8	9.0	1.8	-0.7	5.6	28.0	0.9	-1.4	473
Some secondary	7.4	31.5	-1.3	2.4	8.8	1.0	-0.6	3.6	21.6	0.0	-1.2	568
SLC and above	5.9	22.7	-1.1	0.7	7.5	2.5	-0.4	2.6	16.1	0.3	-0.9	502
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	21.3	49.2	-1.9	2.7	8.8	1.4	-0.6	8.5	32.9	0.3	-1.5	498
Second	11.5	38.7	-1.6	1.7	9.4	1.1	-0.7	5.2	28.3	0.0	-1.4	529
Middle	11.5	35.7	-1.6	2.3	10.6	0.2	-0.8	6.0	32.8	0.2	-1.5	551
Fourth	9.2	32.4	-1.4	1.4	11.3	0.7	-0.7	3.4	23.5	0.3	-1.3	526
Highest	4.0	16.5	-0.8	0.7	7.3	3.6	-0.4	3.3	11.6	0.8	-0.8	324
Household food insecurity												
Secure	8.9	29.3	-1.3	1.4	8.9	2.1	-0.5	3.7	21.5	0.6	-1.1	1,022
Mildly insecure	12.2	36.5	-1.6	1.9	10.8	0.3	-0.7	5.1	28.6	0.1	-1.4	514
Moderately insecure	14.7	41.6	-1.7	1.8	9.4	0.7	-0.7	6.1	31.3	0.0	-1.5	635
Severely insecure	17.7	46.4	-1.7	3.6	11.0	0.9	-0.8	11.4	35.0	0.0	-1.5	257
Total	12.0	35.8	-1.5	1.8	9.7	1.2	-0.6	5.4	27.0	0.3	-1.3	2,428

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. 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 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 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 Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed. Total includes four cases with size at birth not known to mother.

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 in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 11.10.1.

⁸ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire are excluded.

Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed and the percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	99.0	53.2	90.3	1,063	28.9	1,052
Female	99.2	57.0	89.5	915	28.2	907
Assistance at delivery						
Health professional ³	99.0	58.3	90.5	1,352	28.9	1,339
Traditional birth attendant	97.5	29.7	66.7	85	58.6	83
Other	99.4	50.3	92.4	364	18.3	362
No one	99.1	50.8	92.1	178	33.2	176
Place of delivery						
Health facility	99.0	59.3	91.6	1,270	26.9	1,257
At home	99.2	47.4	86.8	682	31.7	677
Other	(100.0)	(36.7)	(91.7)	26	(26.8)	26
Residence						
Urban	98.9	57.0	91.8	1,062	27.2	1,050
Rural	99.3	52.5	87.8	916	30.1	909
Ecological zone						
Mountain	100.0	61.3	94.3	131	8.4	131
Hill	99.2	58.4	93.6	760	18.7	753
Terai	98.9	51.7	86.8	1,087	37.9	1,075
Development region						
Eastern	99.6	52.9	91.8	457	27.1	456
Central	98.9	48.3	83.9	706	40.3	698
Western	98.8	58.2	92.7	388	30.2	384
Mid-western	99.4	61.6	95.7	260	10.0	259
Far-western	98.6	70.7	95.1	166	8.0	164
Province						
Province 1	99.9	51.6	91.5	338	24.9	338
Province 2	99.0	45.3	81.5	513	47.7	508
Province 3	98.6	56.4	91.2	312	25.6	308
Province 4	99.5	54.7	89.4	164	24.5	163
Province 5	98.6	59.1	95.9	364	25.7	359
Province 6	99.6	67.6	94.0	121	8.2	120
Province 7	98.6	70.7	95.1	166	8.0	164
Mother's education						
No education	98.6	49.1	84.5	570	35.5	562
Primary	99.2	56.8	89.9	391	26.4	388
Some secondary	98.7	58.4	92.5	551	21.2	544
SLC and above	100.0	56.4	93.7	465	30.6	465
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.6	61.9	95.3	414	12.1	413
Second	99.4	53.8	89.7	417	23.3	415
Middle	98.4	51.1	86.8	454	36.3	447
Fourth	99.0	56.2	88.5	408	35.5	404
Highest	98.8	50.7	89.5	284	38.4	281
Total	99.1	54.9	89.9	1,978	28.6	1,959

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

³ Doctor, nurse, or auxiliary nurse midwife

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status according to age

Percent distribution of youngest children under 2 years who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Nepal DHS 2016

Age in months	Breastfeeding status						Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under 2
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids ¹	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breastfeeding and consuming complementary foods					
0-1	2.5	79.6	3.7	8.1	5.0	1.2	100.0	97.5	159	7.3	159
2-3	0.0	72.2	2.5	4.1	13.2	8.0	100.0	100.0	160	7.0	160
4-5	0.0	40.9	13.7	4.7	11.5	29.2	100.0	100.0	124	14.1	126
6-8	1.1	6.0	5.5	0.9	3.2	83.2	100.0	98.9	235	21.2	235
9-11	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	94.9	100.0	98.6	264	15.2	264
12-17	2.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	95.6	100.0	97.6	504	13.8	514
18-23	9.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	89.9	100.0	90.3	494	12.2	520
0-3	1.3	75.9	3.1	6.1	9.1	4.6	100.0	98.7	319	7.2	319
0-5	0.9	66.1	6.1	5.7	9.8	11.5	100.0	99.1	443	9.1	445
6-9	0.8	4.3	4.0	1.2	2.3	87.4	100.0	99.2	327	18.4	327
12-15	1.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	96.3	100.0	98.1	349	15.8	356
12-23	6.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	92.8	100.0	94.0	998	13.0	1,034
20-23	11.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	88.1	100.0	88.5	357	12.0	378

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100%. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk or complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table 11.4 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years ¹		
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²
Sex			
Male	>35.0	4.2	5.0
Female	>35.0	4.1	5.1
Residence			
Urban	>35.0	3.9	4.5
Rural	>35.0	4.5	5.5
Ecological zone			
Mountain	>35.0	(4.7)	(5.3)
Hill	>35.0	4.0	4.4
Terai	>35.0	4.2	5.4
Development region			
Eastern	>35.0	3.5	4.5
Central	34.3	3.6	4.7
Western	>35.0	4.9	5.4
Mid-western	>35.0	4.9	5.7
Far-western	>35.0	5.2	5.4
Province			
Province 1	>35.0	3.3	3.8
Province 2	31.4	3.7	5.6
Province 3	>35.0	(3.6)	(4.0)
Province 4	>35.0	4.6	(5.2)
Province 5	>35.0	4.9	5.6
Province 6	33.9	5.4	5.8
Province 7	>35.0	5.2	5.4
Mother's education			
No education	>35.0	4.3	5.2
Primary	>35.0	4.5	5.5
Some secondary	>35.0	3.8	4.9
SLC and above	>35.0	4.2	4.6
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	>35.0	4.9	5.3
Second	>35.0	3.7	4.6
Middle	34.8	4.5	5.5
Fourth	>35.0	3.7	5.2
Highest	>35.0	3.6	4.0
Total	>35.0	4.2	5.0
Mean for all children	31.2	4.9	6.0

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). The median duration of any breastfeeding is shown as >35.0 for groups in which the exact median cannot be calculated because the proportion of breastfeeding children does not drop below 50% in any age group for children under age 36 months. Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11.5 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with the mother, by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Nepal DHS 2016

Age in months	Liquids				Solid or semi-solid foods										Number of children under age 2
	Infant formula	Other milk ¹	Other liquids ²	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains ³	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A ⁴	Other fruits and vegetables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk product	Any solid or semi-solid food		
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN															
0-1	2.2	4.2	8.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	155	
2-3	3.9	14.5	4.7	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	8.0	160		
4-5	8.4	18.2	10.6	6.3	17.5	6.6	4.1	1.9	5.2	6.3	3.8	1.6	29.2	124	
6-8	3.9	42.3	34.5	13.3	71.6	21.1	16.8	27.4	54.1	11.5	4.3	2.7	84.2	233	
9-11	3.5	42.2	46.9	10.2	90.6	42.0	31.0	47.4	63.2	20.1	14.4	13.8	96.3	260	
12-17	2.4	47.4	49.4	6.5	94.9	51.8	42.6	65.5	73.0	26.4	15.7	13.2	98.0	492	
18-23	1.3	52.5	51.6	4.6	96.0	57.2	46.4	71.4	78.5	33.3	14.4	22.4	99.5	446	
6-23	2.5	47.2	47.2	7.7	90.6	46.7	37.5	57.9	69.8	25.0	13.2	14.5	95.9	1,431	
Total	3.0	38.9	37.9	6.5	70.8	36.2	28.9	44.4	53.8	19.6	10.4	11.3	76.1	1,870	
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN															
6-23	3.2	72.6	57.8	9.2	96.7	50.7	35.0	62.2	78.4	26.9	21.5	15.7	99.1	66	

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night).

¹ Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk.

² Does not include plain water. Includes juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other non-milk liquids.

³ Includes fortified baby foods

⁴ Includes pumpkin, carrots, red squash, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, jackfruit, and apricots

Table 11.6 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF feeding practices 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 2016

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:							Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:							Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breastmilk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹				
Age in months																					
6-8	20.4	69.8	18.2	233	*	*	*	3	98.9	20.2	69.0	18.0	235	20.2	69.0	18.0	235				
9-11	37.5	60.5	26.2	260	*	*	*	4	100.0	37.0	61.1	25.9	264	37.0	61.1	25.9	264				
12-17	50.5	69.3	39.2	492	*	*	*	12	99.6	51.4	69.7	38.8	504	51.4	69.7	38.8	504				
18-23	58.6	80.1	48.6	446	(62.3)	(78.2)	(26.7)	48	96.4	59.2	79.9	46.4	494	59.2	79.9	46.4	494				
Sex																					
Male	45.1	71.2	35.2	769	(63.8)	(74.0)	(20.4)	41	98.2	45.8	71.4	34.4	809	45.8	71.4	34.4	809				
Female	46.5	71.1	37.7	662	*	*	*	26	98.8	47.3	71.5	37.3	688	47.3	71.5	37.3	688				
Residence																					
Urban	46.7	70.3	36.6	765	(69.4)	(79.1)	(33.7)	39	98.5	48.0	70.8	36.4	804	48.0	70.8	36.4	804				
Rural	44.7	72.1	36.1	665	*	*	*	28	98.4	44.8	72.2	35.0	693	44.8	72.2	35.0	693				
Ecological zone																					
Mountain	49.0	77.3	44.5	94	*	*	*	4	97.3	48.3	75.5	42.7	98	48.3	75.5	42.7	98				
Hill	54.6	79.0	45.7	561	*	*	*	15	99.9	55.3	79.5	46.0	576	55.3	79.5	46.0	576				
Terai	39.0	64.7	28.6	775	(58.2)	(74.4)	(14.6)	47	97.6	40.2	65.3	27.8	822	40.2	65.3	27.8	822				
Development region																					
Eastern	37.4	72.0	28.9	345	*	*	*	9	99.1	37.3	71.8	28.5	354	37.3	71.8	28.5	354				
Central	42.1	66.4	32.7	499	*	*	*	38	98.2	44.0	67.6	32.4	537	44.0	67.6	32.4	537				
Western	58.6	78.5	49.9	284	*	*	*	13	98.0	59.4	78.7	48.5	297	59.4	78.7	48.5	297				
Mid-western	49.0	72.4	39.4	187	*	*	*	2	99.0	48.7	71.7	38.9	190	48.7	71.7	38.9	190				
Far-western	49.9	69.1	36.2	116	*	*	*	4	98.5	50.0	68.9	35.6	120	50.0	68.9	35.6	120				
Province																					
Province 1	43.0	72.7	34.3	262	*	*	*	7	99.1	43.0	72.5	33.9	269	43.0	72.5	33.9	269				
Province 2	28.1	62.4	20.8	353	*	*	*	28	97.5	30.0	63.6	20.4	381	30.0	63.6	20.4	381				
Province 3	55.6	73.9	43.5	228	*	*	*	12	99.5	57.3	74.6	44.0	241	57.3	74.6	44.0	241				
Province 4	62.0	80.7	52.6	122	*	*	*	3	100.0	61.8	81.2	52.2	125	61.8	81.2	52.2	125				
Province 5	51.9	75.6	44.2	264	*	*	*	11	97.3	52.8	75.2	42.8	275	52.8	75.2	42.8	275				
Province 6	53.4	71.1	40.6	85	*	*	*	1	99.5	53.6	70.9	40.3	86	53.6	70.9	40.3	86				
Province 7	49.9	69.1	36.2	116	*	*	*	4	98.5	50.0	68.9	35.6	120	50.0	68.9	35.6	120				
Mother's education⁸																					
No education	32.3	67.0	25.0	427	*	*	*	25	97.9	32.8	67.5	24.0	452	32.8	67.5	24.0	452				
Primary	41.2	67.5	31.3	277	*	*	*	19	97.2	43.3	67.5	29.7	296	43.3	67.5	29.7	296				
Some secondary	49.4	71.9	39.6	395	*	*	*	10	99.4	49.7	72.0	39.5	405	49.7	72.0	39.5	405				
SLC and above	62.7	78.8	51.3	332	*	*	*	12	99.4	63.6	79.3	52.0	344	63.6	79.3	52.0	344				

(Continued...)

Table 11.6—Continued

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breastmilk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children 6-23 months	
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	38.7	74.3	31.6	295	*	*	*	8	99.3	39.6	74.2	30.8	303		
Second	42.1	70.8	34.7	314	*	*	*	13	99.0	42.3	71.4	33.5	327		
Middle	37.9	66.7	29.3	323	*	*	*	19	97.2	39.3	66.4	28.5	341		
Fourth	52.8	70.2	41.6	304	*	*	*	14	98.8	53.3	70.6	41.4	318		
Highest	64.6	76.0	49.9	195	*	*	*	13	98.3	64.9	76.9	49.9	208		
Total	45.8	71.2	36.4	1,431	65.8	62.9	23.0	66	98.5	46.5	71.4	35.8	1,497		

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 Children receive foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semisolid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months.

³ Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2.

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt.

⁵ For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semisolid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

⁶ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 5, and receive solid or semisolid foods from at least four food groups, not including the milk or milk products food group.

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breastmilk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

Table 11.7 Prevalence of anemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anemia, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				Number of children age 6-59 months
	Any anemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7.0 g/dl)	
Age in months					
6-23	68.7	28.6	39.3	0.8	745
6-8	67.5	28.4	39.1	0.0	108
9-11	72.8	26.8	45.5	0.5	133
12-17	73.9	27.4	45.4	1.2	227
18-23	62.8	30.4	31.4	1.0	277
24-35	52.0	26.1	25.6	0.3	463
36-47	45.0	26.1	18.4	0.5	491
48-59	35.8	22.6	13.1	0.0	466
Sex					
Male	52.7	24.8	27.2	0.6	1,122
Female	52.6	27.7	24.6	0.3	1,043
Deworming status in past 6 months¹					
Received deworming medication	44.8	24.6	19.9	0.3	1,313
Did not receive deworming medication	57.1	27.6	28.5	1.0	420
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	52.3	26.0	25.8	0.4	2,087
Not interviewed but in household	*	*	*	*	23
Not interviewed and not in the household ²	61.4	34.3	27.1	0.0	54
Residence					
Urban	49.3	27.2	21.6	0.5	1,132
Rural	56.3	25.1	30.8	0.4	1,033
Ecological zone					
Mountain	57.4	25.8	29.2	2.4	156
Hill	40.1	22.6	17.3	0.2	777
Terai	60.0	28.6	31.0	0.4	1,232
Development region					
Eastern	55.7	29.6	25.8	0.4	491
Central	53.1	24.2	28.3	0.6	785
Western	49.9	27.5	22.0	0.3	415
Mid-western	52.0	26.0	25.4	0.6	286
Far-western	49.8	23.3	26.2	0.4	188
Province					
Province 1	55.2	29.0	25.7	0.5	355
Province 2	59.4	26.0	32.8	0.6	605
Province 3	42.8	23.6	18.8	0.3	316
Province 4	46.2	26.7	19.6	0.0	166
Province 5	53.4	28.7	24.4	0.3	396
Province 6	48.4	22.0	25.2	1.2	138
Province 7	49.8	23.3	26.2	0.4	188
Mother's education³					
No education	56.9	27.1	29.4	0.5	770
Primary	52.7	24.8	27.2	0.7	411
Some secondary	52.5	26.7	25.3	0.4	499
SLC and above	44.1	24.4	19.3	0.4	430
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	48.7	26.2	21.8	0.7	436
Second	49.6	24.2	24.4	1.0	484
Middle	59.9	28.5	31.1	0.4	505
Fourth	58.4	28.5	29.9	0.0	463
Highest	41.2	21.7	19.5	0.0	277
Total	52.7	26.2	26.0	0.5	2,165

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. Hemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Excludes children less than 12 months who are not eligible to receive deworming medication

² Includes children whose mothers are deceased

³ 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 11.8 Presence of iodized salt in the 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 2016

Background characteristic	Among all households, the 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	98.8	0.3	0.9	6,781	96.9	6,698
Rural	99.4	0.0	0.6	4,259	91.8	4,232
Ecological zone						
Mountain	99.3	0.1	0.7	781	90.1	775
Hill	98.8	0.3	0.9	5,134	92.8	5,071
Terai	99.2	0.2	0.7	5,125	97.7	5,083
Development region						
Eastern	98.9	0.1	1.0	2,590	93.5	2,562
Central	99.3	0.3	0.4	3,949	96.9	3,921
Western	98.9	0.3	0.7	2,245	97.9	2,221
Mid-western	98.7	0.0	1.2	1,339	89.0	1,322
Far-western	98.6	0.0	1.4	915	91.8	903
Province						
Province 1	98.8	0.1	1.0	2,004	91.8	1,980
Province 2	99.5	0.1	0.4	2,014	99.3	2,003
Province 3	99.1	0.4	0.4	2,521	95.5	2,500
Province 4	98.9	0.4	0.6	1,173	96.7	1,161
Province 5	99.0	0.1	0.9	1,793	96.4	1,774
Province 6	98.4	0.1	1.6	619	85.1	608
Province 7	98.6	0.0	1.4	915	91.8	903
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.9	0.0	1.1	2,234	83.6	2,210
Second	99.3	0.1	0.6	2,225	94.4	2,209
Middle	99.5	0.0	0.5	2,065	97.9	2,054
Fourth	98.9	0.1	1.0	2,240	99.2	2,215
Highest	98.5	0.9	0.6	2,276	99.7	2,241
Total	99.0	0.2	0.8	11,040	94.9	10,929

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

Table 11.9 Micronutrient intake and deworming among children

Among the youngest children, those age 6-23 months, who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; among all children age 6-59 months, percentages given iron supplements in the past 7 days and given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey; and among children 12-59 months percentage given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey; and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households in which salt was tested for iodine, percentage who live in households with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:		Among all eligible children age 6-59 months ⁴ :		Among all eligible children age 12-59 months ⁵ :		Among children age 6-59 months living in households tested for iodized salt	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days ³	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ^{3,7}	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodized salt ⁸	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	31.9	15.9	235	6.7	235	(51.5)	32	na	na	95.8	235
9-11	56.4	30.8	264	12.1	264	67.0	150	na	na	94.8	262
12-17	69.3	38.5	504	9.9	514	81.3	504	68.7	227	93.7	513
18-23	75.9	43.4	494	7.9	520	87.9	520	71.6	514	94.8	519
24-35	na	na	na	9.1	919	89.0	919	76.1	919	94.4	916
36-47	na	na	na	5.7	968	90.2	968	77.9	968	95.0	955
48-59	na	na	na	6.2	1,021	85.7	1,021	77.3	1,021	93.9	1,017
Sex											
Male	63.1	32.7	809	7.6	2,328	85.8	2,159	77.6	1,916	95.2	2,314
Female	63.6	38.1	688	7.8	2,114	86.8	1,955	73.8	1,734	93.7	2,102
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	63.1	34.8	1,431	8.9	2,449	86.9	2,125	76.1	1,670	94.5	2,440
Not breastfeeding	68.3	43.2	66	6.3	1,993	85.6	1,990	75.5	1,980	94.4	1,975
Mother's age at birth											
15-19	64.0	35.8	191	4.2	284	76.8	231	70.5	170	92.8	283
20-29	62.7	36.0	1,028	7.8	3,040	86.3	2,826	75.0	2,497	95.1	3,024
30-39	65.7	32.2	250	8.8	1,002	88.3	946	78.9	882	93.2	995
40-49	(61.9)	(29.6)	27	4.6	115	87.2	111	77.4	101	92.4	113
Residence											
Urban	65.8	38.0	804	8.9	2,407	85.4	2,240	75.7	1,998	96.2	2,387
Rural	60.4	32.0	693	6.3	2,035	87.4	1,875	75.9	1,652	92.4	2,028
Ecological zone											
Mountain	62.9	26.3	98	5.3	312	94.3	284	85.6	253	89.6	309
Hill	72.3	43.2	576	12.2	1,685	90.9	1,556	82.7	1,377	90.9	1,671
Terai	57.1	30.7	822	4.9	2,444	82.1	2,274	69.9	2,020	97.5	2,435
Development region											
Eastern	53.4	33.7	354	4.7	1,006	89.6	901	74.9	807	94.2	996
Central	64.4	35.0	537	12.1	1,640	80.1	1,525	67.9	1,363	97.3	1,639
Western	70.4	43.1	297	4.1	813	88.6	780	80.5	686	96.6	812
Mid-western	67.3	34.8	190	7.4	605	91.4	560	88.4	483	86.2	597
Far-western	64.0	21.5	120	4.9	377	91.0	348	83.1	310	91.4	373
Province											
Province 1	59.2	35.6	269	6.3	728	90.7	632	78.4	572	92.6	719
Province 2	47.4	23.1	381	2.7	1,190	77.6	1,108	63.0	987	99.5	1,188
Province 3	81.0	51.3	241	23.1	728	87.0	686	75.1	611	94.2	727
Province 4	71.5	45.9	125	3.4	340	91.2	319	81.6	284	95.2	340
Province 5	67.9	39.5	275	6.9	788	88.0	748	81.4	643	94.6	784
Province 6	70.1	32.4	86	4.2	290	92.9	274	92.5	243	82.0	284
Province 7	64.0	21.5	120	4.9	377	91.0	348	83.1	310	91.4	373
Mother's education⁸											
No education	53.9	28.9	452	5.0	1,560	83.2	1,473	68.9	1,317	93.0	1,553
Primary	63.4	31.9	296	6.5	895	85.5	836	74.4	744	93.0	892
Some secondary	68.8	40.1	405	9.3	1,048	86.9	947	79.6	825	94.9	1,040
SLC and above	69.3	40.6	344	11.6	939	91.6	858	85.0	764	97.9	932

(Continued...)

Table 11.9—Continued

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:		Among all eligible children age 6-59 months ⁴ :		Among all eligible children age 12-59 months ⁶ :		Among children age 6-59 months living in households tested for iodized salt	
	Percentage consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days ³	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ^{3,7}	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodized salt ⁸	Number of children
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	63.1	29.5	303	6.2	937	89.9	869	79.3	758	83.3	929
Second	68.0	40.3	327	6.6	947	85.6	878	73.9	775	94.6	941
Middle	55.0	30.1	341	6.6	985	83.2	904	72.2	809	98.0	982
Fourth	66.8	40.4	318	7.5	917	85.7	855	73.2	759	99.1	913
Highest	64.8	35.9	208	13.6	655	87.4	610	82.6	548	98.5	650
Total	63.3	35.2	1,497	7.7	4,442	86.3	4,115	75.8	3,650	94.5	4,416

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.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, ripe papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A.

² Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs

³ Based on mother's recall

⁴ Children are considered eligible for receiving vitamin A (6-59 months) based on their age at the time of distribution campaign.

⁵ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁶ Children are considered eligible for receiving deworming (12-59 months) based on their age at the time of distribution campaign.

⁷ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.

⁸ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested

Table 11.10.1 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, the percentage with height under 145 cm, their mean body mass index (BMI), and the percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Height		Mean body mass index (BMI)	Body mass index ¹							Number of women
	Percent-age below 145 cm	Number of women		18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderately and severely thin)	>=25.0 (Total over-weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Over-weight)	>=30.0 (Obese)	
Age											
15-19	10.2	1,303	20.0	66.3	30.3	20.3	10.0	3.3	2.9	0.4	1,217
20-29	9.5	2,184	21.7	65.3	17.6	12.1	5.5	17.1	14.4	2.7	1,951
30-39	10.3	1,732	23.3	56.2	10.7	6.4	4.3	33.1	25.2	7.9	1,685
40-49	13.5	1,215	23.5	53.4	12.7	8.2	4.4	34.0	24.5	9.5	1,216
Residence											
Urban	10.1	4,047	22.6	58.3	15.7	10.5	5.2	26.1	19.2	6.8	3,835
Rural	11.4	2,386	21.4	64.5	20.0	13.0	7.0	15.4	13.4	2.0	2,234
Ecological zone											
Mountain	9.6	396	22.2	67.9	12.1	8.4	3.7	20.0	16.3	3.7	364
Hill	10.0	2,821	22.9	61.6	11.6	8.3	3.3	26.8	19.8	7.0	2,700
Terai	11.3	3,217	21.6	58.8	23.0	14.5	8.5	18.2	14.8	3.5	3,005
Development region											
Eastern	10.6	1,438	22.1	60.5	16.7	10.9	5.8	22.8	18.5	4.2	1,365
Central	11.3	2,337	22.5	55.5	18.5	12.0	6.5	26.0	18.8	7.2	2,186
Western	10.7	1,275	22.8	59.4	13.9	9.5	4.5	26.7	20.7	6.0	1,218
Mid-western	10.9	813	21.3	71.1	16.7	10.6	6.1	12.1	10.5	1.7	765
Far-western	7.1	571	20.8	68.9	22.1	15.7	6.4	9.0	7.8	1.1	535
Province											
Province 1	9.9	1,077	22.7	59.6	13.0	8.8	4.1	27.4	22.0	5.5	1,027
Province 2	13.6	1,291	20.7	60.1	29.1	18.4	10.8	10.8	9.2	1.6	1,173
Province 3	9.5	1,407	23.6	53.6	11.6	7.8	3.8	34.8	24.5	10.3	1,351
Province 4	10.8	627	23.5	60.3	8.1	7.2	0.9	31.6	24.0	7.6	606
Province 5	10.5	1,090	21.9	62.4	19.0	11.1	7.9	18.5	15.2	3.4	1,029
Province 6	11.4	371	21.3	74.5	15.2	11.1	4.2	10.3	8.8	1.5	348
Province 7	7.1	571	20.8	68.9	22.1	15.7	6.4	9.0	7.8	1.1	535
Education											
No education	13.9	2,145	21.9	61.7	18.6	11.4	7.2	19.6	15.7	4.0	2,058
Primary	13.9	1,070	22.7	55.2	17.1	10.7	6.4	27.7	21.0	6.7	990
Some secondary	9.1	1,655	22.1	61.1	18.2	12.6	5.6	20.8	15.6	5.1	1,549
SLC and above	5.4	1,563	22.4	62.1	14.5	10.6	3.9	23.4	18.1	5.4	1,472
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	13.7	1,094	21.0	71.0	19.1	12.4	6.7	9.9	9.2	0.6	1,032
Second	10.9	1,227	21.4	63.4	21.1	13.4	7.7	15.5	13.4	2.1	1,145
Middle	12.5	1,323	21.2	64.8	21.3	14.3	7.0	14.0	12.2	1.7	1,230
Fourth	9.3	1,449	22.3	59.6	17.3	11.6	5.7	23.1	18.0	5.1	1,371
Highest	7.4	1,340	24.6	46.7	8.6	5.9	2.7	44.7	30.3	14.3	1,291
Household food insecurity											
Secure	9.9	3,250	22.7	58.3	15.1	9.7	5.4	26.6	19.9	6.7	3,057
Mildly insecure	9.4	1,186	21.9	60.6	19.0	13.8	5.2	20.3	16.8	3.5	1,130
Moderately insecure	12.3	1,372	21.5	63.3	20.4	13.2	7.2	16.3	12.6	3.7	1,295
Severely insecure	13.1	626	21.5	66.3	18.1	11.5	6.6	15.6	13.0	2.6	587
Total	10.6	6,433	22.2	60.6	17.3	11.4	5.9	22.2	17.1	5.1	6,069

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.10.2 Nutritional status of men

Among men age 15-49, mean body mass index (BMI), and the percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

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 over-weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Over-weight)	>=30.0 (Obese)	
Age									
15-19	19.5	60.7	36.7	22.9	13.8	2.6	2.3	0.3	929
20-29	21.6	73.3	13.5	9.8	3.7	13.2	11.9	1.4	1,169
30-39	23.1	63.0	9.2	7.2	2.0	27.9	24.3	3.6	1,065
40-49	22.9	66.7	8.9	6.9	2.0	24.4	19.3	5.1	870
Residence									
Urban	22.0	64.3	15.7	11.2	4.5	20.0	17.1	2.9	2,621
Rural	21.3	69.9	18.5	12.0	6.5	11.6	9.8	1.8	1,412
Ecological zone									
Mountain	21.2	72.1	17.0	12.8	4.2	10.9	9.2	1.7	250
Hill	22.2	69.4	11.8	8.3	3.5	18.8	15.7	3.1	1,772
Terai	21.5	62.7	21.0	14.1	6.9	16.3	14.2	2.1	2,011
Development region									
Eastern	21.6	66.6	18.4	13.1	5.2	15.1	12.6	2.5	890
Central	22.2	65.4	14.1	9.4	4.7	20.5	18.1	2.4	1,587
Western	22.1	64.3	16.2	10.9	5.3	19.5	15.7	3.7	781
Mid-western	20.9	70.3	20.1	14.5	5.6	9.6	8.5	1.1	451
Far-western	20.9	67.9	21.5	14.4	7.1	10.6	8.4	2.2	324
Province									
Province 1	21.7	68.9	16.1	12.5	3.6	15.0	12.3	2.8	691
Province 2	21.4	61.8	23.3	14.0	9.3	14.9	13.4	1.5	793
Province 3	22.6	67.0	9.2	6.9	2.3	23.9	21.0	2.9	992
Province 4	22.6	65.7	12.5	9.0	3.4	21.9	17.0	4.8	376
Province 5	21.5	64.8	19.6	12.9	6.7	15.6	13.5	2.2	653
Province 6	20.5	73.6	20.9	16.1	4.8	5.5	4.5	0.9	202
Province 7	20.9	67.9	21.5	14.4	7.1	10.6	8.4	2.2	324
Education									
No education	21.0	74.4	18.7	14.9	3.8	6.9	6.3	0.7	391
Primary	21.8	69.0	16.0	11.9	4.1	15.0	12.2	2.9	782
Some secondary	21.3	63.5	21.4	13.0	8.4	15.1	13.2	1.9	1,378
SLC and above	22.4	65.2	12.2	8.9	3.2	22.6	19.3	3.4	1,482
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	20.6	74.5	21.0	14.5	6.4	4.5	3.6	0.9	619
Second	21.0	70.0	20.6	13.8	6.8	9.4	8.1	1.3	702
Middle	21.4	66.9	19.3	13.4	6.0	13.8	11.2	2.6	754
Fourth	21.8	66.3	15.7	10.8	4.9	17.9	16.3	1.6	978
Highest	23.3	57.6	10.2	7.1	3.1	32.2	26.9	5.3	980
Household food insecurity									
Secure	22.3	63.7	14.4	10.2	4.2	21.9	18.6	3.3	2,081
Mildly insecure	21.4	67.7	18.7	12.8	6.0	13.6	11.0	2.6	802
Moderately insecure	21.2	70.1	18.7	12.6	6.2	11.1	10.3	0.8	845
Severely insecure	21.0	69.1	21.5	13.6	7.9	9.5	8.1	1.4	305
Total 15-49	21.8	66.2	16.7	11.5	5.2	17.1	14.6	2.5	4,033

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 11.11 Prevalence of anemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anemia, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				Number of women	
	Non-pregnant	Any	Mild	Moderate		Severe
	Pregnant	<12.0 g/dl	10.0-11.9 g/dl	7.0-9.9 g/dl		< 7.0 g/dl
Age						
15-19		43.6	35.6	7.7	0.3	1,297
20-29		42.7	35.7	6.8	0.2	2,179
30-39		39.6	33.3	6.2	0.2	1,725
40-49		35.8	27.5	7.8	0.5	1,213
Number of children ever born						
0		41.8	34.0	7.5	0.4	1,842
1		38.9	33.2	5.4	0.3	1,026
2-3		40.6	32.6	7.8	0.2	2,360
4-5		41.1	35.2	5.7	0.3	882
6+		40.7	33.2	7.5	0.0	304
Maternity status						
Pregnant		46.0	28.5	17.0	0.6	290
Breastfeeding		45.6	38.9	6.7	0.0	1,366
Neither		39.0	32.2	6.5	0.3	4,759
Using IUD						
Yes		33.0	25.5	7.5	0.0	77
No		40.9	33.6	7.0	0.3	6,337
Smoking status						
Smokes cigarettes		26.8	21.7	5.0	0.0	371
Does not smoke		41.6	34.2	7.1	0.3	6,043
Residence						
Urban		39.6	32.4	7.0	0.2	4,029
Rural		42.7	35.4	7.0	0.3	2,385
Ecological zone						
Mountain		35.4	29.4	5.9	0.1	399
Hill		28.9	24.3	4.5	0.2	2,815
Terai		51.9	42.1	9.4	0.4	3,200
Development region						
Eastern		47.8	39.4	8.0	0.5	1,432
Central		39.9	31.5	8.1	0.2	2,334
Western		34.3	29.1	5.0	0.3	1,274
Mid-western		42.0	35.2	6.5	0.2	809
Far-western		39.3	34.1	5.2	0.0	566
Province						
Province 1		43.3	35.9	6.8	0.5	1,073
Province 2		57.8	45.6	11.9	0.3	1,285
Province 3		29.0	23.3	5.6	0.1	1,408
Province 4		28.0	24.2	3.7	0.1	627
Province 5		43.5	36.4	6.7	0.3	1,086
Province 6		34.9	29.4	5.3	0.2	369
Province 7		39.3	34.1	5.2	0.0	566
Education						
No education		41.6	34.0	7.2	0.4	2,144
Primary		38.5	31.0	7.1	0.3	1,069
Some secondary		42.8	35.4	7.2	0.2	1,644
SLC and above		39.0	32.5	6.4	0.1	1,557
Wealth quintile						
Lowest		32.3	27.1	4.8	0.5	1,093
Second		41.5	34.2	7.2	0.1	1,225
Middle		49.0	40.9	7.8	0.3	1,317
Fourth		43.4	35.6	7.7	0.2	1,441
Highest		36.0	28.5	7.3	0.2	1,338
Total		40.8	33.5	7.0	0.3	6,414

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas (CDC 1998).

Table 11.12 Micronutrient intake and deworming among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child, and percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of the last child; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey and who live in households that were tested for iodized salt, percentage who live in households with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth						Total	Percent- age of women who took deworm- ing medica- tion during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women	Among women with a child born in the last 5 years, who live in households that were tested for iodized salt	
	None	<60	60-89	90-179	180+	Don't know				Percent- age living in house- holds with iodized salt ¹	Number of women
Age											
15-19	5.6	18.8	5.1	35.2	35.4	0.0	100.0	72.1	334	92.1	334
20-29	6.8	13.7	5.4	30.1	43.8	0.1	100.0	71.3	2,651	95.0	2,636
30-39	13.6	14.9	6.2	26.7	38.7	0.0	100.0	64.7	903	93.8	896
40-49	38.5	12.6	4.3	18.8	25.6	0.2	100.0	48.0	109	91.6	108
Residence											
Urban	7.1	14.0	4.9	29.8	44.2	0.1	100.0	67.9	2,223	96.3	2,205
Rural	11.7	14.9	6.4	29.1	38.0	0.0	100.0	70.9	1,775	92.0	1,768
Ecological zone											
Mountain	11.9	8.5	5.7	24.8	49.1	0.0	100.0	81.3	269	90.3	267
Hill	7.4	12.7	4.0	29.8	46.0	0.0	100.0	68.0	1,608	91.2	1,595
Terai	10.0	16.4	6.6	29.8	37.1	0.1	100.0	68.6	2,120	97.4	2,112
Development region											
Eastern	6.6	9.5	6.3	36.2	41.5	0.0	100.0	73.8	925	94.0	914
Central	11.0	19.2	5.0	27.3	37.5	0.0	100.0	55.8	1,415	97.1	1,414
Western	9.3	13.9	4.7	27.7	44.4	0.0	100.0	72.0	753	97.1	751
Mid-western	9.9	14.2	7.4	27.2	41.0	0.3	100.0	81.0	559	86.1	553
Far-western	6.3	9.4	4.6	27.8	51.7	0.2	100.0	87.0	346	91.9	342
Province											
Province 1	7.2	11.2	7.4	30.6	43.5	0.0	100.0	74.3	686	92.5	677
Province 2	13.3	18.0	6.1	34.7	28.0	0.0	100.0	61.0	963	99.4	961
Province 3	5.8	15.6	2.7	25.6	50.2	0.0	100.0	54.2	691	94.3	690
Province 4	8.1	11.8	3.7	31.8	44.6	0.0	100.0	75.6	337	95.7	336
Province 5	8.3	15.3	6.7	27.1	42.5	0.2	100.0	73.9	720	94.6	716
Province 6	14.9	13.6	6.3	22.9	42.2	0.1	100.0	81.5	255	81.8	251
Province 7	6.3	9.4	4.6	27.8	51.7	0.2	100.0	87.0	346	91.9	342
Education											
No education	17.4	19.3	7.2	27.7	28.2	0.2	100.0	63.0	1,257	92.9	1,251
Primary	11.4	16.6	5.5	31.7	34.9	0.0	100.0	67.2	777	92.5	774
Some secondary	3.7	13.5	5.8	30.4	46.7	0.0	100.0	74.1	1,010	94.5	1,000
SLC and above	2.1	7.1	3.1	28.9	58.7	0.0	100.0	73.8	955	97.8	949
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	15.3	13.4	4.9	29.3	37.2	0.0	100.0	72.4	822	83.2	813
Second	9.0	17.3	6.4	29.8	37.6	0.0	100.0	73.3	839	93.7	834
Middle	8.4	15.2	6.0	33.3	36.9	0.1	100.0	71.7	863	98.1	860
Fourth	8.9	14.8	6.7	28.5	41.1	0.1	100.0	69.8	830	98.9	826
Highest	2.6	10.4	3.1	25.3	58.6	0.0	100.0	55.7	643	98.9	640
Total	9.1	14.4	5.5	29.5	41.5	0.1	100.0	69.2	3,998	94.4	3,973

¹ Excludes women in households where salt was not tested.

Table 11.13 Foods and liquids consumed by mothers in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of mothers age 15-49 with a child under age 2 by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Solid or semisolid foods										Consumin g >= 5 groups ²	Mean number of groups ²	Number of women
	Foods made of grains, tubers and roots of other starchy foods					Solid or semisolid foods							
	Tea/coffee	Foods made of grains, tubers and roots of other starchy foods	Meat, fish, poultry	Dark green leafy vegetables	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A ¹	Other vegetables	Other fruits	Food made from nuts and seeds	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk product	Oil and fat	Sugary foods	Any other food
Age													
15-19	48.4	98.8	67.9	35.2	44.6	33.5	62.9	7.1	12.5	27.9	93.3	52.9	17.6
20-29	61.2	98.9	77.2	33.6	51.5	36.4	64.3	11.0	14.4	29.1	94.9	56.6	17.0
30-39	61.0	100.0	71.6	35.7	54.3	40.1	60.1	7.1	10.5	34.8	95.4	52.5	15.5
40-49	(48.6)	(100.0)	(44.7)	(34.3)	(45.5)	(32.5)	(56.1)	(2.8)	(20.6)	(32.7)	(95.2)	(36.3)	(11.0)
Residence													
Urban	62.3	99.3	77.1	36.9	53.2	39.8	66.4	10.8	15.3	29.4	94.5	57.9	17.7
Rural	55.4	98.8	71.4	31.0	48.1	32.7	59.8	8.3	11.6	30.5	95.1	51.8	15.8
Ecological zone													
Mountain	54.1	100.0	72.0	18.6	60.2	36.2	57.2	11.3	9.6	40.8	93.9	50.4	17.7
Hill	72.9	99.3	77.9	39.0	58.0	48.4	58.6	13.4	19.0	33.4	96.7	68.1	16.3
Terai	50.1	98.7	72.4	32.6	44.7	28.3	67.4	6.9	10.2	26.1	93.5	46.5	17.0
Development region													
Eastern	61.9	98.9	73.4	35.8	41.9	30.6	63.9	4.7	12.8	29.5	89.2	49.1	19.7
Central	49.4	99.4	71.8	34.2	47.5	40.6	60.7	8.4	13.4	30.8	96.8	52.2	15.6
Western	81.4	99.4	81.1	35.9	61.5	34.7	77.3	17.0	17.9	29.1	97.5	70.5	14.6
Mid-western	54.4	97.5	71.1	34.5	52.3	38.5	49.3	10.0	13.1	27.3	95.3	50.4	18.9
Far-western	47.4	99.5	78.4	25.1	62.6	37.2	62.4	11.5	7.0	33.1	94.8	55.3	15.7
Province													
Province 1	66.5	98.9	71.8	41.4	50.5	39.2	60.9	6.3	14.3	32.0	90.9	55.0	17.6
Province 2	35.5	98.9	68.2	25.4	32.9	24.4	64.2	2.6	5.4	25.4	92.6	37.8	16.9
Province 3	72.2	100.0	80.3	42.9	60.0	53.9	59.6	14.6	24.7	36.3	98.8	68.2	17.3
Province 4	84.9	100.0	80.2	41.8	57.1	31.2	66.0	11.2	20.4	26.9	97.2	73.0	14.3
Province 5	70.7	97.7	76.9	33.9	57.1	37.3	73.6	16.2	16.8	29.0	96.7	62.1	18.2
Province 6	50.2	99.7	73.0	30.7	60.6	39.9	42.8	12.1	7.5	28.6	95.5	48.2	13.4
Province 7	47.4	99.5	78.4	25.1	62.6	37.2	62.4	11.5	7.0	33.1	94.8	55.3	15.7
Education													
No education	44.5	99.3	68.2	31.5	44.8	25.9	57.8	3.3	6.8	22.7	95.5	39.7	15.0
Primary	54.4	97.5	69.9	30.7	48.1	37.1	60.9	8.4	12.4	24.5	93.1	49.0	15.7
Some secondary	62.5	99.1	73.5	37.8	50.9	36.2	62.4	9.6	14.3	29.0	93.8	59.0	16.7
SLC and above	76.5	100.0	86.9	36.0	60.2	49.3	73.1	18.4	21.9	44.0	96.4	74.0	20.0
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	54.2	98.4	66.1	26.4	51.6	38.5	46.5	9.1	9.2	25.7	94.1	50.2	13.6
Second	52.7	99.1	71.7	37.8	51.5	32.9	59.3	6.6	8.8	24.3	93.9	46.9	12.6
Middle	52.2	99.0	71.8	31.7	48.4	30.9	66.3	5.3	11.9	27.5	94.5	49.4	19.0
Fourth	64.6	99.6	77.2	39.5	50.6	33.3	71.4	11.3	19.7	31.2	94.9	62.7	19.2
Highest	78.4	99.2	90.8	36.5	52.9	52.6	77.2	19.3	20.8	45.8	97.3	71.9	20.6
Total	59.1	99.0	74.5	34.2	50.8	36.5	63.3	9.7	13.6	29.9	94.8	55.1	16.8

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

¹ Includes pumpkin, carrots, red squash, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, jackfruit and apricot.

² Takes into account 10 food groups as follows: foods made from a) Grains, tubers and root; b) Legumes; c) Meat, fish, poultry; d) Dark green leafy vegetables; e) Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A; f) Other vegetables; g) Other fruits; h) nuts and seeds; i) Eggs; and j) Cheese, yogurt, other milk products.

Table 11.14 Topics during counseling on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 1 year preceding the survey, the percentage of women who received counseling on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition in the last 6 months by topics counseled on by residence, Nepal DHS 2016

Topics	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Maternal Health			
Need for pregnant women to get sufficient rest	25.5	23.6	24.8
Pregnant women should eat healthy food	49.1	54.6	51.1
Pregnant women should eat one extra meal per day	16.2	24.8	19.4
Pregnant women should take recommended dose (180 days) of iron tablets	20.8	29.7	24.1
Infant and young child			
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	13.2	18.2	15.1
Exclusively breastfeed infants for 6 months after birth	62.9	69.0	65.2
Timing and introduction of complementary food and continue breastfeeding for up to 2 years	40.9	34.9	38.7
Other	6.7	4.0	5.7
Number of women	139	81	220

Table 11.15 Growth monitoring and promotion

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percentage who knows about the growth monitoring and promotion at the closest health facility; and among those who knows about it, the percent distribution of women by place where they attended the sessions, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who knows there is a growth monitoring and promotion session	Number of women	Attend PHC outreach clinic					Did not participate	Don't know	Total	Number of women
			Health facility	Other	Did not participate	Don't know	Total				
Age											
15-19	25.5	291	39.9	38.3	0.0	21.8	0.0	100.0	74		
20-29	24.7	1,334	33.4	45.6	0.6	20.4	0.0	100.0	329		
30-39	28.5	325	37.9	36.7	0.8	22.2	2.4	100.0	93		
40-49	(33.1)	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	10		
Residence											
Urban	27.9	1,062	31.7	46.5	0.4	20.6	0.8	100.0	296		
Rural	22.9	916	40.2	37.6	0.8	21.5	0.0	100.0	209		
Ecological zone											
Mountain	39.3	131	43.3	47.8	0.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	52		
Hill	35.6	760	38.3	43.3	0.7	16.9	0.8	100.0	271		
Terai	16.8	1,087	28.4	40.7	0.5	30.4	0.0	100.0	183		
Development region											
Eastern	19.8	457	36.7	40.9	0.0	22.4	0.0	100.0	90		
Central	17.2	706	36.0	45.8	0.0	16.4	1.9	100.0	121		
Western	33.4	388	28.9	48.4	1.2	21.6	0.0	100.0	130		
Mid-western	32.8	260	38.9	31.3	0.3	29.5	0.0	100.0	85		
Far-western	47.5	166	38.8	43.9	1.3	16.0	0.0	100.0	79		
Province											
Province 1	25.9	338	34.7	42.1	0.0	23.1	0.0	100.0	88		
Province 2	3.0	513	*	*	*	*	*	*	16		
Province 3	34.7	312	39.0	47.3	0.0	11.6	2.1	100.0	108		
Province 4	49.8	164	34.6	50.9	1.9	12.6	0.0	100.0	82		
Province 5	26.4	364	38.3	33.2	0.0	28.5	0.0	100.0	96		
Province 6	31.0	121	14.9	42.5	0.7	41.8	0.0	100.0	37		
Province 7	47.5	166	38.8	43.9	1.3	16.0	0.0	100.0	79		
Education											
No education	15.0	570	36.6	38.1	0.0	22.7	2.6	100.0	86		
Primary	26.7	391	35.0	47.0	0.8	17.1	0.0	100.0	104		
Some secondary	28.6	551	39.2	40.5	0.6	19.6	0.0	100.0	158		
SLC and above	33.8	465	30.6	44.9	0.6	23.9	0.0	100.0	157		
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	35.6	414	39.7	47.9	0.0	12.4	0.0	100.0	147		
Second	29.0	417	44.5	35.7	1.2	18.6	0.0	100.0	121		
Middle	20.6	454	32.3	37.4	0.8	29.5	0.0	100.0	93		
Fourth	20.8	408	29.1	42.9	0.8	24.5	2.6	100.0	85		
Highest	20.7	284	18.3	53.2	0.0	28.5	0.0	100.0	59		
Total	25.6	1,978	35.2	42.8	0.6	21.0	0.4	100.0	505		

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 Counseling at the growth monitoring and promotion sessions

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 2 years preceding the survey, who knows about the growth monitoring and promotion at the closest health facility and who attended the growth monitoring and promotion sessions, the percentage who report there were individual counseling on nutrition and health; the percentage who report health worker explained on interpreting the growth chart; and women who report on the occasions when weight of children were taken, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who report counseling on nutrition and health	Percentage who report health worker explained interpreting growth chart	Weight taken at different occasions				Number of women
			At birth	At immunization	At vitamin A distribution	At sick child visit	
Age							
15-19	58.6	33.3	81.8	84.0	32.3	46.5	58
20-29	53.6	44.2	80.1	89.1	39.8	51.4	262
30-39	55.3	33.6	80.9	92.6	44.0	59.5	72
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Residence							
Urban	56.0	41.5	85.5	89.3	39.7	55.8	235
Rural	53.1	39.8	73.3	88.5	37.9	46.0	164
Ecological zone							
Mountain	(53.3)	(42.0)	(69.6)	(95.0)	(33.8)	(34.5)	47
Hill	57.6	44.3	84.5	89.7	43.7	58.5	225
Terai	50.4	34.0	77.5	85.5	32.5	46.3	128
Development region							
Eastern	41.2	38.0	82.6	96.5	30.6	53.4	70
Central	62.6	45.3	79.7	91.5	36.3	50.8	101
Western	54.6	33.5	81.1	96.3	38.3	56.0	102
Mid-western	55.9	42.6	73.7	84.1	41.6	43.2	60
Far-western	56.5	46.3	84.8	70.4	50.6	52.7	66
Province							
Province 1	38.9	35.4	81.9	98.2	29.6	53.4	67
Province 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Province 3	62.1	44.0	81.3	93.5	35.7	52.3	96
Province 4	51.5	27.1	86.5	96.4	35.5	54.7	71
Province 5	56.3	44.1	72.0	85.6	37.0	52.8	69
Province 6	(62.8)	(46.0)	(71.7)	(96.3)	(61.0)	(35.1)	22
Province 7	56.5	46.3	84.8	70.4	50.6	52.7	66
Education							
No education	62.5	42.4	77.8	85.5	47.1	49.6	66
Primary	56.7	29.7	72.7	90.8	32.5	37.9	87
Some secondary	48.4	46.1	80.6	87.1	36.7	53.0	127
SLC and above	56.0	42.2	87.5	91.5	41.6	61.7	120
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	58.2	50.1	75.4	91.9	38.9	47.2	129
Second	50.9	34.3	81.9	83.1	35.8	43.0	98
Middle	50.5	30.3	80.8	89.4	36.1	59.7	66
Fourth	50.8	37.9	86.2	89.2	50.5	60.6	64
Highest	(66.4)	(48.0)	(83.8)	(93.0)	(33.3)	(60.3)	42
Total	54.8	40.8	80.5	89.0	39.0	51.8	399

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.

Key Findings

- **Adult mortality rate:** The adult female mortality rate is 1.93, and the corresponding rate for adult male mortality is 2.23. Rates are per 1,000 for age group 15-49.
- **Adult mortality probability:** The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 is 73 for women and 89 for men per 1,000 population.
- **Pregnancy-related mortality:** The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is 259 for every 100,000 live births during the 7 years preceding the survey.
- **Maternal mortality:** The maternal mortality ratio is 239 deaths per 100,000 live births during the 7 years preceding the survey.
- **Lifetime risk of maternal death:** In Nepal, 1 woman in 167 can be expected to have a maternal death while age 15 to 49.

Adult and maternal mortality measurements have significant roles to play in monitoring health status and well-being in Nepal. The plan for development as a whole, and for the health sector specifically, prioritizes mortality reduction as an indicator of the impact of all socioeconomic development efforts. Maternal mortality reduction has also been a global, regional, and national commitment, with a vital role to be played in the Agenda for Sustainable Development. A major target under Sustainable Development Goal 3 is to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Almost all maternal deaths (99%) occur in developing countries (WHO 2016).

In the absence of a reliable measurement of mortality through a civil registration system, household surveys are an important source of mortality statistics. Household surveys, in particular Demographic and Health (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), provide mortality data for children and mothers (and to some extent adults and adolescents) through birth and sibling survival histories (WHO 2016).

This chapter includes results estimated from sibling history data collected in the sibling survival module (commonly referred to as the maternal mortality module) that is part of the Woman's Questionnaire. In addition to adult mortality rates for 5-year age groups, the chapter includes a summary measure ($_{35q15}$) that represents the probability of a person dying between exact ages 15 and 50—that is, between his or her 15th and 50th birthdays.

12.1 DATA

To obtain a sibling history, each female respondent was first asked to provide the total number of her mother's live births (including the birth of the respondent). The respondent was then asked to list all brothers and sisters born to her mother, beginning with the first born, and to state whether each sibling was alive at the time of the survey. Current age was recorded for living siblings. For deceased siblings, the age at death and number of years since death were recorded. Interviewers were instructed that when a

respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate quantitative answers were acceptable. For sisters who died at age 12 or older, several questions were used to determine if the death was maternity-related: “Was (NAME OF SISTER) pregnant when she died?” and if not, “Did she die during childbirth?” and, if not, “Did she die within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?” and if yes, “How many days after the end of the pregnancy did she die?” Since accidental and incidental deaths are not counted as maternal deaths, respondents were asked if all sisters who died had died from intentional self-harm, an act of harm or violence by others, or an accidental injury (poisoning/natural calamities) not inflicted by self or others.

In this survey, 59,437 siblings were reported by 12,862 eligible women interviewed. **Table 12.1** shows the number of living and dead siblings reported by respondents and the completeness of data on current age for living siblings, age at death, and years since death for the dead siblings. Of the siblings, 83% were living and 17% had died, with slightly better reporting of survival status of sisters than brothers, which may improve estimates of maternal mortality. Current age of living siblings, age at death, and years since death (YSD) for dead siblings were reported for almost all siblings.

12.2 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF ADULT MORTALITY

Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15-49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows;

The number of deaths to respondent’s siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the 7 years preceding the survey. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by sex and 5-year age groups.

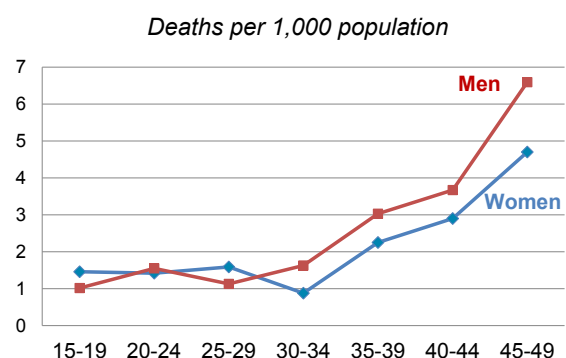
Adult mortality probability

The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons at age 15

Direct estimates of male and female adult mortality are derived from information collected in the sibling history. The reported number of deaths, ages at death, and years since deaths (YSD) of the respondent’s siblings were used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Death rates were calculated for the 7-year period before the survey to obtain sufficiently large numbers for robust estimates, as well as to minimize the impact of age heaping and to follow previous survey standards.

Table 12.2 and **Figure 12.1** show the direct estimates of age-specific mortality rates for women and men age 15-49 for the 7 years preceding the survey. Differences in overall adult mortality between women and men are small (**Table 12.2**), but for age 30 and older, mortality rates for women are lower than those for men (**Figure 12.1**).

Figure 12.1 Adult mortality rates by age



Trends: The information on survival status of siblings is also used to estimate the adult mortality probabilities represented by $35q_{15}$, which is the probability of a woman or man age 15 dying before reaching age 50. The probability is 73 per 1,000 for women, which is lower than the probability of 89 per 1,000 for men (**Table 12.3**). This represents a decline from adult mortality during the 7 years preceding the 1996 survey, when the probabilities were 129 per 1,000 for women and 112 per 1,000 for men. The improvement is greater for women than for men.

12.3 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate

The number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Maternal mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey, either during pregnancy or delivery, or in the 42 days following the delivery, by their age group at the time of death; deaths due to accident or violence are excluded. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups.

Maternal mortality ratio

The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardized maternal mortality rate for women age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Maternal deaths are a subset of all female deaths; they are defined as deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth, or within 42 days after the birth or termination of a pregnancy, but are not due to accidents or violence. Two methods are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). **Table 12.4** presents direct estimates of maternal mortality for the 7-year period preceding the 2016 NDHS. Note that the definition of maternal mortality has changed since prior surveys in Nepal, and now excludes deaths from accidents or violence. Therefore, current estimates of maternal mortality are not directly comparable to prior estimates, which are essentially pregnancy-related mortality rates.

The maternal mortality ratio for the period 2009-2016 is 239 deaths per 100,000 live births. The confidence interval ranges from 134 to 345, which is very wide because of the small number of maternal deaths in the sibling histories—only 29. The maternal mortality rate for women age 15-49 is 0.20 deaths per 1,000 women years of exposure. Age-specific mortality rates are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by years of exposure. The highest maternal mortality rate is in age group 25-29, which coincides with the age of peak fertility for women in Nepal. About 12% of deaths to women age 15-49 are maternal deaths.

12.4 TRENDS IN PREGNANCY-RELATED MORTALITY

Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years preceding the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died in the 7 years preceding the survey, either during pregnancy or delivery, or in the 2 months following the delivery, by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups.

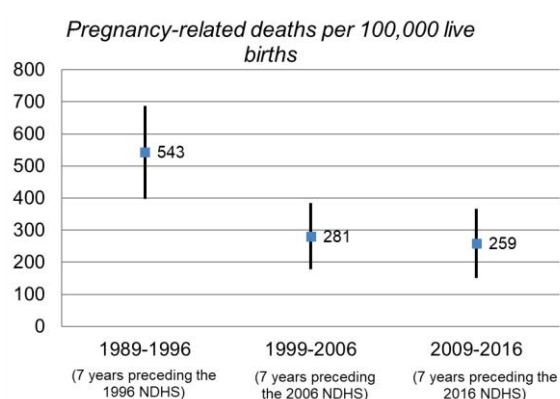
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardized pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

The 2016 NDHS defines a pregnancy-related death as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death. Estimates of pregnancy-related mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy. (This definition varies slightly from the WHO definition of a pregnancy-related death, which limits the window to 42 days.) What the current 2016 NDHS defines as a pregnancy-related death was labeled a maternal death in the 1996 and 2006 rounds of DHS surveys.

In the 2016 NDHS, the pregnancy related mortality ratio (PRMR) is estimated as 259 (CI: 151-366), compared with 281 (CI: 178-384) in 2006 and 543 in 1996 DHS. As shown in **Figure 12.2**, the confidence intervals for the pregnancy-related mortality ratios (PRMR) for the 2016 NDHS and the 2006 NDHS overlap. The confidence interval for the 2016 NDHS spans the point estimate of the PRMR in the 2006 NDHS. The difference between the 2016 and 2006 estimates of the PRMR is not statistically significant, but the difference between 1996 and 2006 is significant (**Figure 12.2**). This finding is consistent with trends in adult mortality probabilities observed in **Table 12.3**.

Figure 12.2 Pregnancy-related mortality ratios with confidence intervals



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1** Completeness of information on siblings
- **Table 12.2** Adult mortality rates
- **Table 12.3** Adult mortality probabilities
- **Table 12.4** Maternal mortality

Table 12.1 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings and age at death (AD), and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Nepal DHS 2016

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	29,057	100.0	30,380	100.0	59,437	100.0
Living	24,304	83.6	24,883	81.9	49,187	82.8
Dead	4,745	16.3	5,478	18.0	10,223	17.2
Survival status unknown	8	0.0	19	0.1	27	0.0
Living siblings	24,304	100.0	24,883	100.0	49,187	100.0
Age reported	24,301	100.0	24,881	100.0	49,182	100.0
Age missing	3	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0
Dead siblings	4,745	100.0	5,478	100.0	10,223	100.0
AD and YSD reported	4,743	100.0	5,477	100.0	10,220	100.0
Missing only YSD	2	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0

Table 12.2 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Nepal DHS 2016

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates ¹
FEMALE			
15-19	35	23,659	1.46
20-24	38	26,618	1.42
25-29	40	24,874	1.59
30-34	20	22,137	0.88
35-39	38	16,958	2.25
40-44	33	11,442	2.90
45-49	35	7,482	4.70
Total 15-49	238	133,168	1.93 ^a
MALE			
15-19	24	23,801	1.02
20-24	41	26,429	1.55
25-29	29	25,164	1.13
30-34	36	22,113	1.63
35-39	53	17,510	3.03
40-44	46	12,480	3.67
45-49	52	7,909	6.59
Total 15-49	281	135,406	2.23 ^a

¹ Expressed per 1,000 population

^a Age-adjusted rate

Table 12.3 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men during the 7 years preceding the survey, Nepal DHS 1996, 2006, and 2016

Survey	Female ${}_{35}q_{15}^1$	Male ${}_{35}q_{15}^1$
2016 NDHS	73 (CI: 61–86)	89 (CI: 74–104)
2006 NDHS	81 (CI: 65–97)	97 (CI: 77–116)
1996 NDHS	129 (CI: 110–148)	112 (CI: 94–130)

¹ The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons age 15

Table 12.4 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Nepal DHS 2016

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths ¹	Exposure years	Maternal mortality rate ²
15-19	7.5	3	23,659	0.11
20-24	16.4	6	26,618	0.23
25-29	30.1	12	24,874	0.48
30-34	13.7	3	22,137	0.12
35-39	9.8	4	16,958	0.22
40-44	2.5	1	11,442	0.07
45-49	2.5	1	7,482	0.12
Total 15-49	12.1	29	133,168	0.20 ^a
General fertility rate (GFR) ³	0.085			
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) ⁴	239 (CI: 134-345)			
Lifetime risk of maternal death ⁵	0.006			

CI: confidence interval

¹ A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence

² Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure

³ Age-adjusted rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

⁴ Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate (shown previously) times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate

⁵ Calculated as $1-(1-\text{MMR})^{\text{TFR}}$ where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

^a Age-adjusted rate

Key Findings

- **Knowledge of HIV or AIDS:** Eighty-one percent of women and 98% of men have heard of AIDS.
- **Comprehensive knowledge about HIV:** Comprehensive knowledge about HIV is not widespread among either women (20%) or men (28%).
- **Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT):** Forty-seven percent of women and 51% of men know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding. Additionally, 44% of women and 36% of men know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs.
- **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV:** Forty percent of women and 33% of men expressed discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.
- **HIV testing:** Thirty-four percent of women and 58% of men know where to get an HIV test, and 10% of women and 20% of men have ever been tested and received the results.
- **Self-reported prevalence of STIs:** Fifteen percent of women and 2% 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.
- **Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among young people:** Twenty-one percent of young women and 27% of young men age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV.

This chapter presents information on the current status of HIV knowledge, attitudes, and testing coverage in the general population and the young population. Although the prevalence of HIV is very low among the general population in Nepal, estimated at 0.20% in the adult population age 15 and above, Integrated Bio-Behavioral and Surveillance surveys indicate that the prevalence is higher in key populations such as men who have sex with men, male sex workers, transgender people, people who inject drugs, and female sex workers and their clients (MOH 2016b). 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 90-90-90 targets by 2020 as laid out in the National HIV Strategic Plan 2016-2021.

13.1 HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE, TRANSMISSION, AND PREVENTION METHODS

Eighty-one percent of women and 98% of men age 15-49 are aware of AIDS (**Table 13.1**). Overall, 72% of women and 92% of men know that using condoms is a way to prevent HIV transmission (**Table 13.2**). Seventy-seven percent of women and 93% of men recognize that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner. A greater proportion of men (89%) than women (70%) are aware of both of these prevention methods.

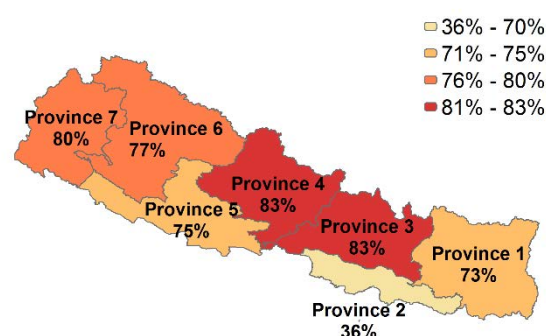
Trends: After steady increases from 1996 to 2001, knowledge of AIDS has remained constant over the past 5 years, at more than 80% among women and 98% among men. Similarly, after increases in previous years, knowledge of both prevention methods (using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner) has remained the same among men and women since 2011.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in the oldest age group (40-49 years) were less likely to have heard of AIDS (75%) than women in other age groups (**Table 13.1**). Young women age 20-24 were most likely (74%) to be knowledgeable of both HIV prevention methods (**Table 13.2**).
- Among women, knowledge of AIDS was higher in urban areas (85%) than in rural areas (72%) (**Table 13.2**).
- Knowledge of both prevention methods was also higher among urban women (74%) than rural women (63%) (**Table 13.2**).
- Women in Province 2 were half as likely as women in other provinces to have heard of AIDS (43%) (**Table 13.1**) and half as likely to know of both prevention methods (36%) (**Table 13.2** and **Figure 13.1**).
- Women with no education were less likely than those with any education to have heard of AIDS (60%) (**Table 13.1**) and to know of both prevention methods (48%) (**Table 13.2**).

Figure 13.1 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods by province

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know that HIV can be prevented by using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner



Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

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 the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15-24 and 15-49

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV is a composite measure and indicates that a person knows that both condom use and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can prevent HIV, knows that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejects the two most common local misconceptions about the transmission of HIV, which in Nepal are that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites and that a person can become infected with HIV by sharing food with someone who has AIDS. One in five women and 28% of men age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge about HIV (**Table 13.3**).

Trends: The percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge of HIV has remained level since 2006. The percentage of men with comprehensive knowledge decreased from 36% in 2006 to 30% in 2011 and has remained constant since.

13.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking special drugs during pregnancy.

Knowledge about reducing MTCT is higher among men for all of the questions asked with the exception of the question focusing on whether the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs (Figure 13.2 and Table 13.4). Specifically, men are more aware than women that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy (85% versus 73%), during delivery (74% versus 67%), and through breastfeeding (58% versus 53%), while women are more aware that the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs (44% versus 36%).

Trends: Over the past 5 years, knowledge that the mother taking special drugs can reduce MTCT has increased among women (from 35% to 44%) and decreased among men (from 44% to 36%) (Figure 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/AIDS prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are 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

Thirty-one percent of women and 22% of men who have heard of AIDS do not think that children living with HIV should attend school with children who are HIV negative (Table 13.5). Thirty-four percent of women and 28% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV. Overall, a

Figure 13.2 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV

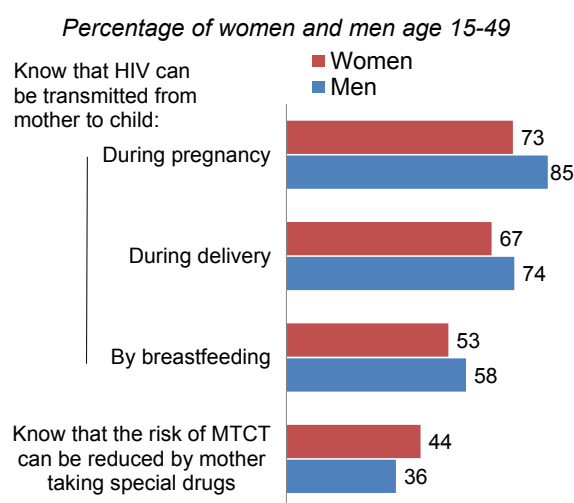
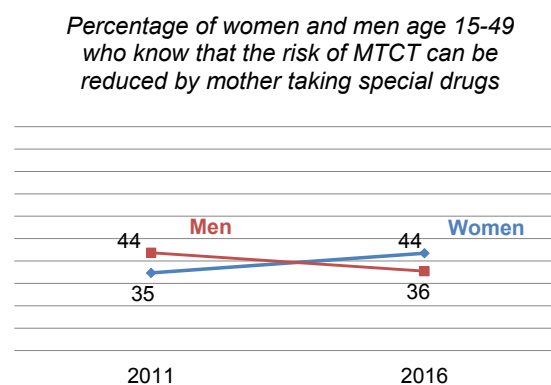


Figure 13.3 Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV

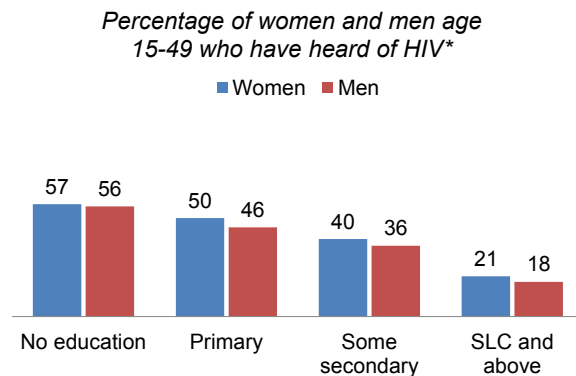


greater percentage of women than men hold discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV according to the two indicators (40% versus 33%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are more common among rural women and men (50% and 37%, respectively) than urban women and men (35% and 31%, respectively) (Table 13.5).
- Women and men in Province 2 (53% and 43%, respectively) are more likely to have discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV than women and men in other provinces.
- Women and men with no education (57% and 56%, respectively) are more likely to have discriminatory attitudes than those with an SLC or above (21% and 18%) (Figure 13.4).
- Discriminatory attitudes are more common among women and men in the lowest wealth quintile (61% and 50%, respectively) than among those in the highest quintile (20% and 16%).

Figure 13.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by education



*Percentage who 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

Table 13.6 presents information on multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among men age 15-49. Three percent of men had two or more partners in the past 12 months. Nine percent of men had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, and 66% of these men reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner. The mean lifetime number of partners among sexually active men age 15-49 was 2.4.

Trends: The percentage of men age 15-49 who had two or more partners in the past 12 months has not changed over the past 5 years (3%). Similarly, there has been only a minor change in mean number of lifetime partners during that period (from 2.5 to 2.4). However, the percentage of men who used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was their wife nor lived with them has increased since 2001, from 46% to 66%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of condoms by men during their most recent sexual intercourse with a partner who neither was their wife nor lived with them was higher in rural (73%) than urban (63%) areas and higher among never-married men (70%) than married men (57%) (Table 13.6).

13.5 PAID SEX

The act of paying for sex introduces an uneven negotiating ground for safer sexual intercourse. Four percent of men age 15-49 reported that they had ever paid for sex (Table 13.7).

Trends: The percentage of men who reported ever having paid for sex has not changed substantially since 2001.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Men age 20-24 and age 25-29 were more likely to pay for sex (6%) than men in other age groups (Table 13.6).

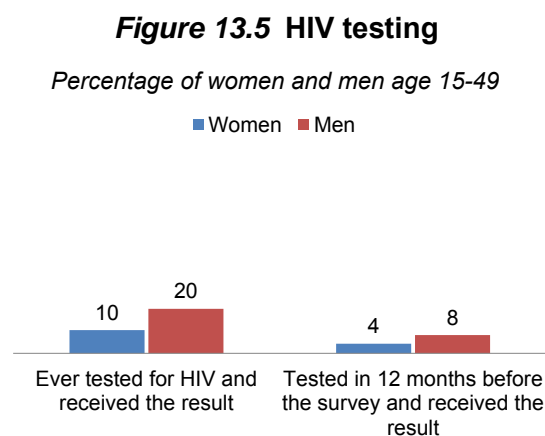
13.6 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices so that they can remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, to access care, and to receive treatment. The government of Nepal seeks to promote HIV testing and counseling services. According to the Nepal Health Facility Survey, 86% of hospitals at the zonal level and above, 69% of stand-alone HIV testing and counseling sites, 57% of district-level hospitals, 25% of private hospitals, and 11% of primary health care centers have HIV testing facilities (Ministry of Health, New ERA, Nepal Health Sector Support Program, and ICF 2017).

13.6.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing

To assess awareness and coverage of HIV testing services, respondents were asked whether they had ever been tested for HIV. If they said that they had, they were asked whether they had received the results of their last test and where they had been tested. If they had never been tested, they were asked whether they knew a place where they could go to be tested.

Table 13.8.1 and Table 13.8.2 show coverage of prior HIV testing among women and men. Overall, 34% of women and 58% of men know where to get an HIV test. Ten percent of women and 20% of men have ever been tested for HIV and received the results (Figure 13.5).



Trends: Knowledge on where to get tested has not increased among either women or men over the past 5 years. However, the proportion of women who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results has doubled over the same period, from 5% to 10%. The proportion of men who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results has also increased, from 14% to 20%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of where to get tested was lowest among women age 40-49 (27%) and men age 15-19 (41%) (Table 13.8.1 and Table 13.8.2).
- Knowledge regarding where to get tested was lower among women and men in rural areas (27% and 54%, respectively) than among those in urban areas (38% and 60%).
- Knowledge on where to get tested was lowest among women in Province 2 (15%) and men in Province 5 (49%).
- Women in Province 2 (3%) and men in Province 1 (14%) were least likely to have been tested for HIV and to have received the results.
- Knowledge on where to get tested was lowest among women and men with no education (18% and 39%, respectively) and highest among those with an SLC or above (56% and 73%). The pattern by education was similar with respect to prior HIV testing.

- Knowledge on where to get tested was highest among women and men in the highest wealth quintile (51% and 70%, respectively).

13.6.2 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

In order to prevent MTCT, it is vital to screen pregnant women for HIV, which entails initial testing and education about HIV. Through testing in pregnancy, HIV can be diagnosed and managed early. Ten percent of women who gave birth in the past 2 years reported that they received counseling on HIV during antenatal care (ANC) and that they were tested for HIV and received the results (**Table 13.9**). Twenty-one percent of women had an HIV test during ANC or labor and received their test results.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the past 2 years, those in rural areas (7%), those in Province 2 (2%), and those with no education (4%) are less likely than their counterparts to have received counseling for HIV during ANC, to have been tested for HIV, and to have received the results (**Table 13.9**).

13.7 KNOWLEDGE ON TREATMENT FOR HIV

Table 13.10 shows knowledge on treatment for HIV. Women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS were asked if they think there is a treatment for HIV. Those who think there is a treatment for HIV were asked where HIV treatment can be received. Overall, knowledge regarding availability of treatment for HIV is higher among women (48%) than men (31%). Similarly, women (19%) are more likely than men (12%) to know where to seek treatment.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge on where to seek treatment is lower among men in Province 2 (8%) than among men in other provinces (**Table 13.10**).
- Knowledge of treatment for HIV is lowest among women and men with no education (38% and 25%, respectively) and highest among those with an SLC or above (53% and 33%).
- Similarly, knowledge on where to seek treatment is lowest among women and men with no education (13% and 5%, respectively) and highest among those with an SLC or above (25% and 14%).

13.8 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who had 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

Sexually transmitted diseases are associated with HIV, and people with an STI are more likely to contract HIV than those without an STI. Overall, 15% of women and 2% of men who had ever had sexual intercourse reported that they had experienced symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.11**). Among them, 52% of women and 35% of men sought no advice or treatment (**Table 13.12**).

Trends: The percentage of women who reported symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey increased from 7% in 2006 to 13% in 2011 and 15% in 2016. The percentage among men has remained relatively constant, at around 2% to 3%, since 2006. The proportion of women who have not

sought treatment has not changed since 2011, while the proportion among men has decreased from 46% to 35%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Men age 15-24 were more likely than older men to report an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months (4% versus 3% or less) (Table 13.11).
- By province, women and men in Province 2 (9% and less than 1%, respectively) were least likely to report an STI or symptoms of an STI.

13.9 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24 and also assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviors that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

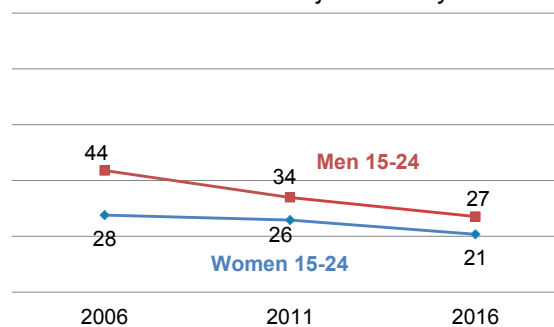
13.9.1 Knowledge

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection, 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. Twenty-one percent of young women and 27% of young men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (defined as knowing that consistent condom use 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 the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission) (Table 13.13).

Trends: The percentage of young women with comprehensive knowledge about HIV decreased from 28% in 2006 and 26% in 2011 to 21% in 2016. Similarly, the percentage of young men with comprehensive knowledge decreased from 44% in 2006 and 34% in 2011 to 27% in 2016 (Figure 13.6).

Figure 13.6 Trends in comprehensive HIV knowledge among youth

Percentage of young women and men age 15-24 who know how to prevent HIV transmission and reject local myths



Patterns by background characteristics

- Young women and men who have never been married (26% and 29%, respectively) are more likely to have comprehensive knowledge about HIV than those who have been married (15% and 20%) (Table 13.13).
- Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young women and men is greater in urban areas (25% and 31%, respectively) than in rural areas (14% and 19%).
- Among young women, comprehensive knowledge about HIV increases dramatically with increasing education, from 2% among those with no education to 37% among those with an SLC or above. Likewise, comprehensive knowledge among young men increases steadily as education increases, from 12% among those with a primary education to 42% among those with an SLC or above.

13.9.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex at later ages. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks. Five percent of young women and 3% of young men age 15-24 had sexual intercourse before age 15 (Table 13.14). A greater proportion of young women (38%) than young men (27%) age 18-24 had sexual intercourse before age 18.

Trends: After steadily decreasing over previous years, early initiation of sexual intercourse among young women and men has remained unchanged in more recent years. The percentage of young women who had sexual intercourse before age 15 drastically decreased from 24% in 1996 to 8% in 2006 and has stabilized since. Likewise, the proportion of young women who had sexual intercourse before age 18 drastically decreased from 72% in 1996 to 40% in 2011 and has since remained constant. The proportion of young men who had sexual intercourse before age 15 decreased from 11% in 2001 to 3% in 2011 before stabilizing between 2011 and 2016. The percentage of young men who had sexual intercourse before age 18 decreased dramatically from 56% in 2001 to 24% in 2011 and has changed only minimally over the past 5 years.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young women and men in rural areas (48% and 35%, respectively) are more likely than those in urban areas (32% and 23%) to initiate sexual intercourse before age 18 (**Table 13.14**).
- The percentage of young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 decreases with increasing education, from 15% among those with no education to less than 1% among those with an SLC or above.
- Among young women age 18-24, the percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18 decreases with increasing education, from 66% among those with no education to 13% among those with an SLC or above. Similarly, the proportion of young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18 decreases as education increases, from 41% among those with a primary education to 17% among those with an SLC or above.

13.9.3 Premarital Sex

Table 13.15 presents information on premarital sexual intercourse among young people. One percent of never-married young women and 25% of never-married young men age 15-24 have had premarital sexual intercourse.

Trends: The proportion of never-married young women who have had premarital sexual intercourse has been stable (1%) since 2006, while the proportion among never-married young men increased from 17% in 2006 to 22% in 2011 and 25% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By age, premarital sex is higher among never-married young men age 23-24 (48%) than among their younger counterparts (**Table 13.15**).
- A greater proportion of never-married young men age 15-24 in rural areas (30%) than in urban areas (23%) have had premarital sexual intercourse.

13.9.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Table 13.16 provides information on multiple sexual partners and higher-risk behaviors in the past 12 months among young men. Four percent of men age 15-24 had two or more partners in the 12 months prior to the survey. Sixteen percent of young men had sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, of whom 69% reported using a condom during the most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner.

Trends: The proportion of men age 15-24 with two or more partners in the 12 months preceding the survey has remained unchanged since 2011 (4%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young men age 20-22 are more likely than their counterparts in other age groups to have had sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the past 12 months (**Table 13.16**).
- The proportion of sexually active young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the past 12 months increases with increasing education, from 13% among those with a primary education to 18% among those with an SLC or above.

13.9.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

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. **Table 13.17** presents information on recent HIV tests among young people. Eight percent of sexually active young women and 9% of sexually active young men age 15-24 were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the test results.

Trends: The proportion of sexually active young women who were tested for HIV and received the results has increased from 5% to 8% over the past 5 years, while the proportion among young men has decreased from 13% to 9%.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS**
- **Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**
- **Table 13.3 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV**
- **Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
- **Table 13.5 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 13.6 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among men**
- **Table 13.7 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse**
- **Table 13.8.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 13.8.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 13.9 Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV**
- **Table 13.10 Knowledge on treatment for HIV**
- **Table 13.11 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
- **Table 13.12 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs**
- **Table 13.13 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people**
- **Table 13.14 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.15 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.16 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual behavior in the past 12 months among young men**
- **Table 13.17 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 AIDS, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents
Age				
15-24	83.6	4,849	97.3	1,580
15-19	83.3	2,598	96.8	931
20-24	83.9	2,251	98.2	649
25-29	80.8	2,135	97.6	525
30-39	80.1	3,378	98.3	1,079
40-49	74.6	2,501	97.2	879
Marital status				
Never married	89.9	2,669	97.8	1,355
Ever had sex	*	22	99.7	390
Never had sex	89.9	2,647	97.1	965
Married/living together	78.0	9,875	97.7	2,675
Divorced/separated/ widowed	76.2	318	(75.7)	33
Residence				
Urban	85.3	8,072	97.6	2,647
Rural	72.4	4,790	97.5	1,416
Ecological zone				
Mountain	85.8	775	97.5	252
Hill	94.4	5,556	97.9	1,791
Terai	68.0	6,531	97.4	2,019
Development region				
Eastern	74.9	2,900	96.9	892
Central	73.9	4,569	97.2	1,604
Western	86.7	2,597	98.5	785
Mid-western	91.7	1,650	98.4	453
Far-western	90.5	1,145	97.9	330
Province				
Province 1	85.9	2,173	97.8	691
Province 2	42.8	2,563	96.7	795
Province 3	94.5	2,732	97.0	1,009
Province 4	95.2	1,249	98.1	376
Province 5	84.1	2,274	98.9	658
Province 6	91.4	724	97.5	203
Province 7	90.5	1,145	97.9	330
Education				
No education	59.8	4,281	91.9	391
Primary	74.6	2,150	95.2	789
Some secondary	93.2	3,291	98.0	1,386
SLC and above	99.2	3,140	99.9	1,497
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	83.6	2,176	95.7	623
Second	76.5	2,525	96.6	706
Middle	68.4	2,595	97.9	758
Fourth	79.1	2,765	97.3	982
Highest	94.0	2,801	99.5	994
Total	80.5	12,862	97.6	4,063

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 HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the 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, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Number of women	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Number of men
Age								
15-24	75.1	80.0	72.8	4,849	92.7	91.5	88.4	1,580
15-19	74.1	79.8	71.7	2,598	92.2	89.8	87.2	931
20-24	76.2	80.3	74.1	2,251	93.5	94.0	90.1	649
25-29	74.7	77.2	72.2	2,135	93.0	94.4	90.6	525
30-39	71.9	76.1	69.6	3,378	92.4	93.8	89.3	1,079
40-49	64.1	70.0	61.8	2,501	89.6	92.4	86.7	879
Residence								
Urban	76.5	81.1	73.9	8,072	92.2	92.6	88.5	2,647
Rural	64.7	68.9	62.8	4,790	91.7	92.8	88.6	1,416
Ecological zone								
Mountain	77.1	82.9	75.5	775	91.2	89.6	85.0	252
Hill	84.8	89.8	82.0	5,556	92.0	92.7	88.2	1,791
Terai	60.6	64.6	58.6	6,531	92.1	93.1	89.3	2,019
Development region								
Eastern	66.6	70.7	63.9	2,900	90.6	91.1	86.5	892
Central	66.1	70.0	63.5	4,569	91.7	92.9	88.7	1,604
Western	78.4	83.8	76.7	2,597	93.3	93.5	89.8	785
Mid-western	80.8	87.0	78.9	1,650	91.5	91.8	87.1	453
Far-western	82.6	86.6	80.3	1,145	94.8	95.1	92.4	330
Province								
Province 1	76.1	80.8	73.0	2,173	92.2	92.5	87.7	691
Province 2	37.1	40.4	35.7	2,563	91.0	92.5	88.6	795
Province 3	85.9	89.9	82.5	2,732	91.0	92.0	87.4	1,009
Province 4	85.3	91.1	83.0	1,249	91.7	91.8	87.8	376
Province 5	76.2	81.2	74.8	2,274	93.8	94.8	90.7	658
Province 6	79.0	86.4	76.8	724	90.8	88.5	84.5	203
Province 7	82.6	86.6	80.3	1,145	94.8	95.1	92.4	330
Education								
No education	50.4	55.3	48.4	4,281	83.6	85.5	80.1	391
Primary	64.8	69.5	61.7	2,150	87.2	88.0	82.6	789
Some secondary	84.8	90.1	82.5	3,291	92.8	92.3	88.5	1,386
SLC and above	93.1	96.3	90.9	3,140	95.9	97.4	93.9	1,497
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	72.0	78.9	69.7	2,176	88.0	88.3	82.9	623
Second	69.1	73.2	66.7	2,525	92.3	91.9	88.4	706
Middle	61.1	64.7	59.1	2,595	91.8	93.5	89.2	758
Fourth	70.1	75.2	68.0	2,765	91.7	92.6	88.7	982
Highest	86.9	90.2	84.0	2,801	94.7	95.5	91.5	994
Total	72.1	76.6	69.7	12,862	92.0	92.7	88.5	4,063

¹ Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse

² Partner who has no other partners

Table 13.3 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to age, Nepal DHS 2016

Age	Percentage of respondents who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions ¹	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV ²	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by touching someone who has HIV	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV			
WOMEN							
15-24	69.6	31.6	68.0	51.5	22.5	20.7	4,849
15-19	68.4	29.5	67.1	48.5	19.6	18.3	2,598
20-24	71.0	34.0	69.1	54.9	25.9	23.5	2,251
25-29	69.5	33.1	66.3	54.8	26.3	24.6	2,135
30-39	67.5	27.4	62.3	48.2	19.9	18.5	3,378
40-49	62.7	23.2	53.5	39.4	15.6	14.0	2,501
Total 15-49	67.7	29.1	63.4	48.8	21.1	19.5	12,862
MEN							
15-24	82.1	38.5	86.5	69.4	29.1	27.1	1,580
15-19	78.9	36.1	85.0	67.3	26.4	24.3	931
20-24	86.6	41.9	88.7	72.4	32.9	31.1	649
25-29	85.6	46.6	88.3	76.7	39.2	36.5	525
30-39	84.4	39.1	86.2	70.8	31.5	29.2	1,079
40-49	82.5	35.2	78.9	61.6	25.3	23.5	879
Total 15-49	83.2	39.0	85.0	69.0	30.2	28.1	4,063

¹ Two most common local misconceptions: that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has HIV

² Comprehensive knowledge 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 the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, 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 age, Nepal DHS 2016

Age	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of respondents
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By all three means		
WOMEN						
15-24	76.9	69.9	54.8	48.6	47.0	4,849
15-19	76.6	70.2	57.2	50.5	46.5	2,598
20-24	77.3	69.6	52.1	46.5	47.7	2,251
25-29	72.1	65.4	48.2	42.5	42.8	2,135
30-39	73.5	66.0	50.9	46.5	41.4	3,378
40-49	67.4	61.7	53.8	48.2	40.0	2,501
Total 15-49	73.4	66.5	52.5	47.0	43.5	12,862
MEN						
15-24	83.7	72.0	56.8	48.9	35.7	1,580
15-19	82.6	71.0	59.0	50.3	34.1	931
20-24	85.4	73.4	53.6	46.9	38.1	649
25-29	86.7	76.1	57.5	50.9	39.7	525
30-39	85.2	73.6	58.0	50.6	35.1	1,079
40-49	84.8	76.2	61.6	53.3	33.2	879
Total 15-49	84.7	73.9	58.2	50.6	35.5	4,063

Table 13.5 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 2016

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 respondents 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 respondents who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age								
15-24	28.3	32.5	38.1	4,052	21.4	31.0	35.1	1,538
15-19	29.5	36.3	41.8	2,164	22.4	33.1	37.1	901
20-24	27.0	28.1	33.8	1,888	19.9	27.9	32.2	637
25-29	28.1	30.4	35.6	1,726	18.8	22.3	26.4	513
30-39	32.2	35.5	41.4	2,705	20.0	25.1	29.2	1,060
40-49	36.9	39.5	46.1	1,866	27.3	30.2	37.2	854
Marital status								
Never married	21.3	27.5	31.9	2,401	18.7	27.2	31.2	1,326
Ever had sex	*	*	*	22	15.9	23.9	27.1	389
Never had sex	21.4	27.6	32.0	2,379	19.8	28.6	32.9	937
Married/living together	33.6	36.2	42.3	7,705	23.7	28.6	33.7	2,615
Divorced/separated/ widowed	37.0	38.7	45.5	243	(15.6)	(22.9)	(28.1)	25
Residence								
Urban	26.4	29.8	35.0	6,882	19.7	26.7	30.7	2,584
Rural	39.7	43.0	49.8	3,467	26.2	30.7	36.9	1,381
Ecological zone								
Mountain	39.1	43.5	50.0	665	26.6	28.3	38.9	246
Hill	29.4	32.1	37.9	5,243	17.5	24.8	29.0	1,753
Terai	31.4	35.3	40.8	4,441	25.3	31.0	35.6	1,966
Development region								
Eastern	34.1	38.1	45.5	2,171	27.5	32.6	40.2	864
Central	26.8	29.1	34.3	3,376	21.4	28.5	31.6	1,559
Western	30.4	33.4	38.4	2,251	16.4	21.3	26.0	773
Mid-western	38.1	41.9	47.6	1,514	22.5	29.4	35.1	446
Far-western	27.7	33.3	39.0	1,037	22.0	28.7	32.6	323
Province								
Province 1	32.7	36.6	43.9	1,867	21.7	26.4	33.5	676
Province 2	42.5	45.7	52.9	1,098	35.7	43.1	47.6	769
Province 3	22.0	24.1	28.9	2,582	15.4	22.0	25.3	978
Province 4	29.4	33.4	39.0	1,190	19.7	29.2	34.7	369
Province 5	34.1	37.2	41.8	1,913	16.3	19.7	24.2	651
Province 6	39.1	42.2	48.7	662	24.2	30.1	36.1	198
Province 7	27.7	33.3	39.0	1,037	22.0	28.7	32.6	323
Education								
No education	47.6	49.8	57.4	2,559	44.4	48.2	56.3	360
Primary	40.2	43.9	50.3	1,605	31.2	39.4	45.6	751
Some secondary	29.2	33.9	39.6	3,068	23.7	31.3	36.2	1,359
SLC and above	13.9	16.8	20.6	3,116	10.3	14.7	17.7	1,495
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	49.7	52.9	60.9	1,820	34.5	42.2	50.4	597
Second	37.6	40.3	47.2	1,932	26.8	32.8	39.5	682
Middle	35.4	39.4	45.6	1,775	26.1	32.5	36.6	742
Fourth	25.6	30.0	35.0	2,188	21.1	28.2	31.8	955
Highest	14.3	16.9	20.4	2,634	8.7	12.9	15.9	990
Total	30.9	34.2	40.0	10,348	21.9	28.1	32.8	3,965

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 or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.6 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months among men

Among all men age 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among men having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during the most recent intercourse; among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner; among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, percentage who used a condom during the most recent 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 2016

Background characteristic	All men			Men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the past 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 past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 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	4.0	15.8	1,580	62.0	63	68.9	250	2.5	666
15-19	2.2	13.0	931	*	20	67.7	121	2.1	222
20-24	6.6	19.9	649	(60.0)	43	70.0	129	2.8	444
25-29	4.1	10.2	525	*	22	66.1	54	2.2	484
30-39	2.9	3.4	1,079	(23.1)	31	(45.4)	37	2.7	1,070
40-49	2.4	1.5	879	*	21	*	13	2.0	877
Marital status									
Never married	3.1	19.3	1,355	(75.3)	43	70.4	261	2.8	390
Married/living together	3.5	3.1	2,675	24.1	95	57.3	83	2.3	2,674
Divorced/separated/widowed	(0.0)	(29.9)	33	*	0	*	10	(2.0)	33
Type of union									
In polygynous union	(43.7)	(11.4)	40	*	17	*	5	(9.8)	40
In non-polygynous union	2.9	3.0	2,635	29.6	77	59.4	78	2.2	2,634
Not currently in union	3.1	19.5	1,388	(75.3)	43	68.6	271	2.7	423
Residence									
Urban	3.7	9.4	2,647	38.8	98	62.8	248	2.5	1,962
Rural	2.8	7.5	1,416	(43.1)	40	73.2	106	2.2	1,136
Ecological zone									
Mountain	3.8	9.8	252	*	10	(77.2)	25	3.3	201
Hill	3.0	7.9	1,791	37.2	53	69.6	141	2.4	1,317
Terai	3.7	9.3	2,019	40.0	74	61.7	188	2.2	1,579
Development region									
Eastern	2.4	5.3	892	*	21	(76.0)	48	2.2	675
Central	3.6	8.3	1,604	(42.0)	58	55.1	134	2.3	1,192
Western	3.4	13.2	785	(42.1)	27	70.9	104	2.6	602
Mid-western	3.9	9.7	453	(42.2)	17	68.9	44	2.4	379
Far-western	4.2	7.5	330	*	14	(78.7)	25	2.7	249
Province									
Province 1	2.8	6.4	691	*	20	(74.3)	44	2.4	520
Province 2	3.1	6.8	795	*	25	(61.0)	54	1.9	624
Province 3	3.4	8.2	1,009	*	34	(53.0)	83	2.4	723
Province 4	3.0	12.0	376	*	11	79.2	45	2.6	281
Province 5	3.8	12.7	658	*	25	64.8	83	2.5	536
Province 6	4.0	9.5	203	*	8	73.5	19	2.3	164
Province 7	4.2	7.5	330	*	14	(78.7)	25	2.7	249
Education									
No education	2.0	4.2	391	*	8	*	17	1.7	378
Primary	3.6	5.7	789	*	28	(36.3)	45	2.3	701
Some secondary	3.3	8.7	1,386	37.6	45	64.2	121	2.8	948
SLC and above	3.7	11.4	1,497	57.0	56	76.4	171	2.3	1,070
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.1	7.9	623	*	13	64.5	49	2.3	501
Second	3.2	6.4	706	(37.2)	23	64.3	45	2.1	546
Middle	3.0	9.5	758	(53.0)	23	75.7	72	2.0	599
Fourth	4.6	9.6	982	(36.9)	45	57.3	95	2.5	731
Highest	3.4	9.3	994	(39.4)	34	68.6	93	2.8	720
Total	3.4	8.7	4,063	40.1	137	65.9	354	2.4	3,097

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 13.7. Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, the percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, according to age, Nepal DHS 2016

Age	Among all men:			Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men
15-24	3.2	1.2	1,580	*	18
15-19	1.0	0.6	931	*	6
20-24	6.4	1.9	649	*	12
25-29	5.5	0.6	525	*	3
30-39	4.1	0.5	1,079	*	6
40-49	3.1	0.5	879	*	4
Total 15-49	3.7	0.8	4,063	(92.9)	32

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 13.8.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women by 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 past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	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	34.5	8.6	0.3	91.1	100.0	8.9	4.4	4,849
15-19	29.5	3.9	0.1	96.0	100.0	4.0	2.5	2,598
20-24	40.3	14.0	0.5	85.5	100.0	14.5	6.5	2,251
25-29	39.6	18.7	0.5	80.9	100.0	19.1	6.8	2,135
30-39	34.1	11.3	0.7	88.0	100.0	12.0	4.3	3,378
40-49	26.9	5.2	0.4	94.4	100.0	5.6	1.7	2,501
Marital status								
Never married	36.0	2.9	0.1	97.1	100.0	2.9	1.5	2,669
Ever had sex	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	22
Never had sex	35.9	2.7	0.1	97.2	100.0	2.8	1.5	2,647
Married/living together	33.3	12.3	0.6	87.1	100.0	12.9	5.1	9,875
Divorced/separated/widowed	28.0	9.7	0.0	90.3	100.0	9.7	2.8	318
Residence								
Urban	38.0	11.8	0.4	87.7	100.0	12.3	4.7	8,072
Rural	26.6	7.7	0.5	91.8	100.0	8.2	3.4	4,790
Ecological zone								
Mountain	32.5	7.0	0.2	92.9	100.0	7.1	3.1	775
Hill	38.9	13.1	0.6	86.3	100.0	13.7	5.3	5,556
Terai	29.6	8.4	0.4	91.3	100.0	8.7	3.5	6,531
Development region								
Eastern	28.8	7.1	0.4	92.5	100.0	7.5	2.9	2,900
Central	29.8	8.6	0.2	91.2	100.0	8.8	3.5	4,569
Western	37.2	13.0	0.4	86.6	100.0	13.4	4.9	2,597
Mid-western	39.1	11.2	0.6	88.2	100.0	11.8	4.7	1,650
Far-western	46.7	17.8	1.6	80.6	100.0	19.4	8.9	1,145
Province								
Province 1	33.7	8.4	0.5	91.0	100.0	9.0	3.3	2,173
Province 2	15.2	2.7	0.1	97.2	100.0	2.8	1.3	2,563
Province 3	39.3	12.7	0.2	87.1	100.0	12.9	5.0	2,732
Province 4	33.4	12.1	0.2	87.7	100.0	12.3	4.3	1,249
Province 5	41.3	13.7	0.8	85.5	100.0	14.5	5.8	2,274
Province 6	35.4	8.4	0.1	91.5	100.0	8.5	2.9	724
Province 7	46.7	17.8	1.6	80.6	100.0	19.4	8.9	1,145
Education								
No education	18.1	4.8	0.4	94.8	100.0	5.2	1.9	4,281
Primary	26.4	8.4	0.5	91.1	100.0	8.9	2.8	2,150
Some secondary	38.0	10.9	0.4	88.6	100.0	11.4	5.2	3,291
SLC and above	55.8	18.4	0.5	81.1	100.0	18.9	7.5	3,140
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	26.3	7.6	0.6	91.8	100.0	8.2	3.5	2,176
Second	28.0	7.7	0.6	91.7	100.0	8.3	3.3	2,525
Middle	27.7	7.6	0.4	92.0	100.0	8.0	3.3	2,595
Fourth	33.4	9.7	0.3	90.0	100.0	10.0	4.2	2,765
Highest	50.7	17.9	0.4	81.7	100.0	18.3	6.7	2,801
Total	33.8	10.3	0.5	89.2	100.0	10.8	4.3	12,862

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

¹ Includes "don't know/missing"

Table 13.8.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	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				
Age								
15-24	48.2	10.9	0.5	88.6	100.0	11.4	5.6	1,580
15-19	41.3	5.2	0.1	94.7	100.0	5.3	3.0	931
20-24	58.1	19.0	1.1	79.9	100.0	20.1	9.3	649
25-29	66.8	30.1	1.3	68.6	100.0	31.4	12.5	525
30-39	67.3	28.9	0.9	70.1	100.0	29.9	11.8	1,079
40-49	59.6	18.3	0.7	81.0	100.0	19.0	5.4	879
Marital status								
Never married	48.5	8.7	0.3	90.9	100.0	9.1	5.2	1,355
Ever had sex	55.5	15.6	1.1	83.3	100.0	16.7	10.3	390
Never had sex	45.7	6.0	0.0	94.0	100.0	6.0	3.1	965
Married/living together	63.4	25.3	1.0	73.7	100.0	26.3	9.6	2,675
Divorced/separated/ widowed	(24.8)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(79.3)	100.0	(20.7)	(4.1)	33
Residence								
Urban	60.2	19.8	0.9	79.3	100.0	20.7	8.5	2,647
Rural	54.3	19.7	0.5	79.8	100.0	20.2	7.2	1,416
Ecological zone								
Mountain	56.5	14.6	0.2	85.2	100.0	14.8	9.0	252
Hill	61.2	18.8	1.1	80.1	100.0	19.9	7.9	1,791
Terai	55.7	21.2	0.5	78.3	100.0	21.7	8.1	2,019
Development region								
Eastern	63.1	20.2	0.0	79.8	100.0	20.2	9.6	892
Central	57.4	20.5	0.9	78.6	100.0	21.4	8.4	1,604
Western	51.0	17.5	0.7	81.8	100.0	18.2	6.0	785
Mid-western	61.8	20.0	0.5	79.5	100.0	20.5	6.1	453
Far-western	60.2	20.1	2.2	77.7	100.0	22.3	10.0	330
Province								
Province 1	62.2	14.2	0.0	85.8	100.0	14.2	8.0	691
Province 2	58.8	29.6	0.6	69.7	100.0	30.3	11.2	795
Province 3	58.1	17.3	1.0	81.7	100.0	18.3	7.6	1,009
Province 4	57.0	19.6	0.6	79.8	100.0	20.2	6.3	376
Province 5	49.4	19.3	0.7	80.1	100.0	19.9	6.0	658
Province 6	69.1	13.4	0.6	85.9	100.0	14.1	5.4	203
Province 7	60.2	20.1	2.2	77.7	100.0	22.3	10.0	330
Education								
No education	39.2	12.3	0.8	86.9	100.0	13.1	3.9	391
Primary	47.9	18.2	0.4	81.4	100.0	18.6	5.8	789
Some secondary	53.2	19.2	0.5	80.3	100.0	19.7	8.1	1,386
SLC and above	73.1	23.0	1.2	75.8	100.0	24.2	10.4	1,497
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	48.3	13.0	1.1	85.9	100.0	14.1	5.3	623
Second	49.5	12.9	0.5	86.6	100.0	13.4	3.5	706
Middle	56.0	21.8	0.3	78.0	100.0	22.0	9.2	758
Fourth	60.6	24.5	0.4	75.1	100.0	24.9	10.6	982
Highest	69.6	22.6	1.4	76.0	100.0	24.0	9.7	994
Total	58.1	19.8	0.7	79.5	100.0	20.5	8.1	4,063

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

¹ Includes "don't know"

Table 13.9 Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received HIV pretest counseling, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counseling, and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labor for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who received counseling on HIV during antenatal care ¹	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:			Percentage who received counseling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and the results	Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labor and who: ²		Number of women who gave birth in the past 2 years ³
		Received results and received post-test counseling	Received results and did not receive post-test counseling	Did not receive results		Received results	Did not receive results	
Age								
15-24	13.4	12.9	6.0	0.6	9.7	18.9	0.6	1,041
15-19	11.5	10.5	3.8	0.1	8.6	14.3	0.1	291
20-24	14.1	13.8	6.9	0.8	10.1	20.7	0.8	750
25-29	14.5	14.6	10.0	0.2	11.9	24.5	0.2	584
30-39	11.0	15.5	7.8	2.4	8.7	23.2	2.4	325
40-49	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
Marital status								
Married/living together	13.2	13.7	7.4	0.8	10.1	21.1	0.8	1,973
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Residence								
Urban	14.9	16.7	10.3	0.5	12.3	27.0	0.5	1,062
Rural	11.1	10.1	4.0	1.1	7.3	14.1	1.1	916
Ecological zone								
Mountain	12.3	8.2	5.6	0.5	9.6	13.9	0.5	131
Hill	19.9	20.4	8.1	0.5	15.2	28.5	0.5	760
Terai	8.6	9.5	7.1	1.0	6.4	16.6	1.0	1,087
Development region								
Eastern	7.4	9.2	5.2	1.3	5.4	14.3	1.3	457
Central	11.5	11.4	6.5	0.0	9.3	17.8	0.0	706
Western	16.9	16.8	9.1	0.0	12.5	25.9	0.0	388
Mid-western	14.8	17.0	8.0	1.4	11.1	25.0	1.4	260
Far-western	25.0	22.9	12.4	3.6	18.3	35.3	3.6	166
Province								
Province 1	8.3	11.4	5.3	1.7	6.5	16.8	1.7	338
Province 2	2.9	2.6	2.6	0.0	1.8	5.2	0.0	513
Province 3	23.1	22.5	12.0	0.0	19.0	34.5	0.0	312
Province 4	21.8	22.0	10.0	0.0	16.3	32.0	0.0	164
Province 5	14.5	16.6	9.1	0.9	10.9	25.7	0.9	364
Province 6	13.2	10.8	5.5	0.2	9.1	16.3	0.2	121
Province 7	25.0	22.9	12.4	3.6	18.3	35.3	3.6	166
Education								
No education	5.5	3.8	2.6	0.4	4.2	6.4	0.4	570
Primary	8.6	7.7	3.2	0.8	6.5	10.9	0.8	391
Some secondary	17.8	17.6	6.3	0.5	12.6	23.9	0.5	551
SLC and above	20.9	26.0	18.0	1.4	17.1	44.0	1.4	465
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	13.0	9.0	3.6	0.6	7.7	12.6	0.6	414
Second	11.5	12.0	5.2	1.0	9.1	17.2	1.0	417
Middle	8.8	9.3	6.6	0.5	6.6	15.9	0.5	454
Fourth	12.5	14.5	7.0	0.9	9.6	21.5	0.9	408
Highest	23.8	28.5	18.0	1.1	20.9	46.5	1.1	284
Total	13.2	13.6	7.4	0.8	10.0	21.0	0.8	1,978

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 In this context, “pretest counseling” means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: (1) babies getting HIV from their mother, (2) preventing the virus, and (3) getting tested for HIV.

² Women were asked whether they received an HIV test during labor only if they gave birth in a health facility.

³ Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past 2 years.

Table 13.10 Knowledge on treatment for HIV

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who think that there is a treatment for HIV, and among those who think that there is a treatment, the percentage who know where HIV treatment can be received, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage who think that there is treatment for HIV	Percentage who know where HIV treatment can be received	Number of respondents who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who think that there is treatment for HIV	Percentage who know where HIV treatment can be received	Number of respondents who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age						
15-24	50.9	18.7	4,052	31.9	10.4	1,538
15-19	50.3	17.7	2,164	30.1	9.2	901
20-24	51.6	19.8	1,888	34.4	12.2	637
25-29	47.2	19.8	1,726	31.3	11.4	513
30-39	46.2	18.4	2,705	31.5	13.3	1,060
40-49	44.6	18.1	1,866	29.5	12.2	854
Marital status						
Never married	50.3	19.3	2,401	31.0	10.3	1,326
Ever had sex	*	*	22	27.8	9.7	389
Never had sex	50.4	19.4	2,379	32.3	10.6	937
Married/living together	47.2	18.5	7,705	31.4	12.4	2,615
Divorced/separated/widowed	48.2	18.5	243	20.1	7.6	25
Residence						
Urban	49.7	20.9	6,882	31.6	11.6	2,584
Rural	44.5	14.3	3,467	30.3	11.9	1,381
Ecological zone						
Mountain	42.7	14.8	665	44.4	17.8	246
Hill	46.4	16.5	5,243	33.2	13.7	1,753
Terai	50.4	21.9	4,441	27.7	9.1	1,966
Development region						
Eastern	53.4	17.7	2,171	34.8	12.3	864
Central	48.3	18.4	3,376	32.4	11.9	1,559
Western	50.1	19.0	2,251	21.2	9.5	773
Mid-western	37.7	16.2	1,514	34.1	12.6	446
Far-western	45.3	24.8	1,037	35.4	13.0	323
Province						
Province 1	52.3	19.4	1,867	35.5	14.2	676
Province 2	57.7	18.1	1,098	26.0	7.5	769
Province 3	45.7	17.2	2,582	37.4	14.2	978
Province 4	50.2	15.6	1,190	23.2	9.7	369
Province 5	46.4	20.5	1,913	23.8	10.0	651
Province 6	32.3	14.4	662	37.9	14.3	198
Province 7	45.3	24.8	1,037	35.4	13.0	323
Education						
No education	38.1	12.9	2,559	24.5	4.7	360
Primary	46.1	14.4	1,605	31.2	12.7	751
Some secondary	51.8	19.0	3,068	30.9	10.7	1,359
SLC and above	53.1	25.4	3,116	33.0	13.8	1,495
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	39.2	11.6	1,820	36.9	13.9	597
Second	47.9	15.5	1,932	30.2	9.6	682
Middle	50.2	19.4	1,775	27.3	10.3	742
Fourth	51.3	19.6	2,188	28.8	10.2	955
Highest	49.7	24.7	2,634	33.6	14.4	990
Total	47.9	18.7	10,348	31.2	11.7	3,965

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

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, the percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24	0.3	14.3	2.3	15.4	2,425	0.1	1.1	2.9	3.8	666
15-19	0.3	13.8	2.5	15.0	718	0.2	0.7	2.3	2.7	222
20-24	0.3	14.6	2.2	15.6	1,706	0.0	1.2	3.2	4.4	444
25-29	0.4	14.2	2.4	15.3	1,986	0.0	0.5	2.3	2.8	484
30-39	0.5	14.1	3.3	15.6	3,325	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.8	1,070
40-49	0.4	10.9	2.4	12.0	2,471	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	877
Marital status										
Never married	*	*	*	*	22	0.1	0.8	2.3	3.0	390
Married/living together	0.4	13.3	2.7	14.6	9,871	0.1	0.7	1.6	2.2	2,674
Divorced/separated/ widowed	0.0	15.2	1.9	15.5	314	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.5)	33
Residence										
Urban	0.5	13.9	3.2	15.5	6,241	0.1	0.6	1.9	2.3	1,962
Rural	0.3	12.6	1.9	13.2	3,967	0.1	0.9	1.3	2.2	1,136
Ecological zone										
Mountain	0.8	12.0	4.3	13.5	602	0.9	0.9	2.4	3.4	201
Hill	0.3	16.3	3.2	17.6	4,322	0.0	1.2	2.9	3.6	1,317
Terai	0.5	11.2	2.1	12.2	5,283	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1,579
Development region										
Eastern	0.6	10.6	2.4	11.9	2,319	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.2	675
Central	0.4	13.3	3.6	15.0	3,604	0.0	0.6	2.5	2.8	1,192
Western	0.2	17.7	2.0	18.3	2,064	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.8	602
Mid-western	0.9	14.1	2.3	15.1	1,336	0.1	0.2	1.8	1.9	379
Far-western	0.2	10.0	1.9	10.9	884	0.5	0.3	3.7	4.0	249
Province										
Province 1	0.3	11.3	2.7	12.8	1,710	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.4	520
Province 2	0.5	8.1	1.4	8.8	2,205	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	624
Province 3	0.5	17.6	5.4	20.0	2,008	0.0	0.9	4.2	4.4	723
Province 4	0.4	18.2	3.0	19.2	987	0.0	2.3	0.8	3.0	281
Province 5	0.4	15.8	1.7	16.3	1,808	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	536
Province 6	0.9	14.5	2.3	15.5	605	0.3	0.6	3.6	3.8	164
Province 7	0.2	10.0	1.9	10.9	884	0.5	0.3	3.7	4.0	249
Education										
No education	0.3	11.7	2.2	12.4	4,164	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.1	378
Primary	0.2	14.7	2.7	15.7	1,924	0.0	0.2	2.0	2.1	701
Some secondary	0.5	15.1	3.6	16.9	2,227	0.1	1.4	1.4	2.4	948
SLC and above	0.6	13.7	2.9	15.6	1,892	0.2	0.5	1.9	2.5	1,070
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.4	13.2	2.2	13.8	1,760	0.2	0.6	2.1	2.6	501
Second	0.3	13.9	1.9	14.6	2,024	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.8	546
Middle	0.3	11.2	1.9	11.8	2,141	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	599
Fourth	0.5	13.5	2.5	15.1	2,181	0.0	0.6	2.4	3.1	731
Highest	0.5	15.2	4.9	17.6	2,102	0.2	0.9	2.4	2.8	720
Total	0.4	13.4	2.7	14.6	10,207	0.1	0.7	1.7	2.2	3,097

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 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months who sought advice or treatment, Nepal DHS 2016

Source of advice or treatment	Women	Men
Clinic/hospital/private doctor/other health professional	43.9	46.7
Advice or medicine from shop/pharmacy	3.1	29.5
Advice or treatment from any other source	2.3	3.5
No advice or treatment	51.7	34.9
Number with STI or symptoms of STI	1,490	70

Table 13.13 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV ¹	Number of respondents	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV ¹	Number of respondents
Age				
15-19	18.3	2,598	24.3	931
15-17	16.8	1,559	23.5	543
18-19	20.6	1,039	25.5	388
20-24	23.5	2,251	31.1	649
20-22	21.4	1,396	28.8	401
23-24	27.0	855	34.7	248
Marital status				
Never married	26.2	2,433	29.3	1,226
Ever had sex	*	15	29.2	311
Never had sex	26.1	2,418	29.3	914
Ever married	15.2	2,416	19.6	355
Residence				
Urban	24.7	2,991	31.0	1,053
Rural	14.3	1,858	19.4	528
Education				
No education	1.9	483	(6.2)	45
Primary	6.9	696	12.1	194
Some secondary	16.0	1,953	18.1	682
SLC and above	37.1	1,718	42.2	660
Total	20.7	4,849	27.1	1,580

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 Comprehensive knowledge 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 the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV (that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has HIV). The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.2 and 13.3.

Table 13.14 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 2016

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents (age 15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents (age 18-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents (age 15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents (age 18-24)
Age								
15-19	3.7	2,598	na	na	3.1	931	na	na
15-17	3.0	1,559	na	na	2.6	543	na	na
18-19	4.6	1,039	36.4	1,039	3.9	388	26.0	388
20-24	6.7	2,251	38.4	2,251	2.7	649	26.8	649
20-22	7.3	1,396	39.0	1,396	2.6	401	25.1	401
23-24	5.6	855	37.4	855	3.0	248	29.6	248
Residence								
Urban	3.9	2,991	31.6	2,049	2.7	1,053	22.7	713
Rural	7.0	1,858	47.9	1,241	3.5	528	34.8	325
Education								
No education	14.8	483	65.7	398	(12.3)	45	(60.5)	38
Primary	12.5	696	66.2	495	2.8	194	41.3	138
Some secondary	3.8	1,953	46.1	1,053	2.9	682	31.6	327
SLC and above	0.7	1,718	12.5	1,345	2.5	660	17.1	535
Total	5.1	4,849	37.8	3,290	3.0	1,580	26.5	1,037

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 13.15 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 2016

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	99.6	1,885	81.4	871
15-17	99.7	1,316	88.9	532
18-19	99.3	569	69.7	339
20-24	98.8	548	57.8	354
20-22	98.7	404	60.0	255
23-24	99.1	144	52.1	99
Residence				
Urban	99.3	1,665	76.7	840
Rural	99.6	768	70.0	386
Education				
No education	100.0	80	*	19
Primary	100.0	203	73.0	115
Some secondary	99.2	1,031	80.4	537
SLC and above	99.4	1,119	70.4	555
Total	99.4	2,433	74.6	1,226

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

Table 13.16 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual behavior in the past 12 months among young men

Among all young men age 15-24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months and percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the past 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during the most recent intercourse; and among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during the most recent sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Men age 15-24			Men age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months		Men age 15-24 who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men
Age							
15-19	2.2	13.0	931	*	20	67.7	121
15-17	1.6	7.4	543	*	8	(65.4)	40
18-19	3.0	20.8	388	*	12	68.8	81
20-24	6.6	19.9	649	(60.0)	43	70.0	129
20-22	6.7	21.3	401	(66.7)	27	75.2	85
23-24	6.4	17.7	248	*	16	(59.9)	44
Marital status							
Never married	3.0	17.6	1,226	(77.6)	37	71.0	216
Ever married	7.4	9.7	355	(40.1)	26	(55.4)	34
Residence							
Urban	4.2	15.9	1,053	(58.2)	45	66.8	167
Rural	3.5	15.8	528	*	19	73.1	83
Education							
No education	(9.6)	(28.7)	45	*	4	*	13
Primary	4.1	12.7	194	*	8	*	24
Some secondary	3.0	13.8	682	(60.0)	20	68.1	94
SLC and above	4.6	18.0	660	(76.3)	31	76.4	119
Total 15-24	4.0	15.8	1,580	62.0	63	68.9	250

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 13.17 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15-19	6.2	638	4.4	175
15-17	5.8	225	7.9	48
18-19	6.5	413	3.1	127
20-24	8.3	1,409	11.0	392
20-22	8.3	819	10.8	217
23-24	8.4	590	11.4	175
Marital status				
Never married	*	9	7.7	216
Ever married	7.7	2,038	9.8	351
Total	7.7	2,046	9.0	567

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

Key Findings

- **Prevalence of hypertension:** In Nepal, 17% of women and 23% of men age 15 and older had hypertension at the time of the survey. Among household population in the 15-69 age group, 15% of women and 22% of men had hypertension.
- Hypertension is more prevalent in Province 4 (24% among women and 31% among men age 15 and older) than in other provinces.
- Rates of hypertension are higher among tobacco users (16% of women and 20% of men) than among those who do not use tobacco (10% of women and 13% of men).
- Rates of hypertension are about twice the national average among obese women (38%) and men (54%) age 15 or older.

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are a significant and growing burden on the health of individuals and populations worldwide. Early detection and management are key tools in the control of NCDs. This chapter presents information on blood pressure screening and blood pressure status. The Nepal Health Sector Strategy 2016-2021 aims to reduce the percentage of people age 15-69 with high blood pressure from the baseline of 26% to 22% by 2020 (MOH 2015b).

14.1 HISTORY OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

The 2016 NDHS results showed that 80% of women and 65% of men age 15 and older have ever had their blood pressure measured (**Tables 14.1.1** and **14.1.2**). Among those who have had their blood pressure measured, 13% of women and 18% of men were told on two or more occasions that they had high blood pressure. Among those who had high blood pressure, one-third of both women (34%) and men (33%) are taking prescribed medicines to lower their blood pressure.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Respondents with no education (17% of women and 22% of men) are more likely than respondents with an SLC or above (7% of women and 16% of men) to have been told on two or more occasions that they have high blood pressure.
- The proportion of women who were told that they had high blood pressure increases with increasing wealth, from 9% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 22% among those in the highest quintile. The proportion among men increases as well, from 15% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 23% among those in the highest quintile.
- Only 11% of men in Province 6 who were told they had high blood pressure are taking prescribed medicine to lower their blood pressure, as compared with the 33% national average among men age 15 or older.

14.2 BLOOD PRESSURE STATUS

The 2016 NDHS offered all eligible women and men an opportunity to have their blood pressure measured three times using an automated digital blood pressure monitor. Among eligible respondents women and men age 15 and older, 97% of women and 95% of men had their blood pressure measured at the time of the survey (**Table 14.2**).

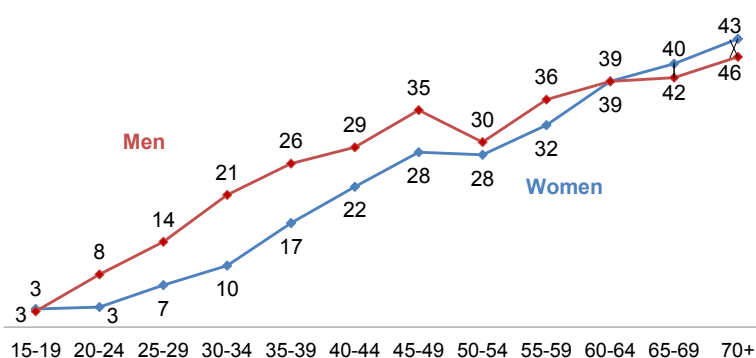
Individuals were classified as hypertensive if their systolic blood pressure (SBP) was 140 mmHg or higher and/or if their diastolic blood pressure (DBP) was 90 mmHg or higher. Individuals with systolic blood pressure levels of 120-139 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure levels of 80-89 mmHg were classified as pre-hypertensive (NIH 2004). Elevated blood pressure was further classified as stage 1 hypertension (SBP 140-159 mmHg and/or DBP 90-99 mmHg), stage 2 hypertension (SBP 160-179 mmHg and/or DBP 100-109 mmHg), and stage 3 hypertension (SBP \geq 180 mmHg and/or DBP \geq 110 mmHg) according to the cut-off points recommended by WHO (WHO 1999). Individuals were also considered hypertensive if their average blood pressure measurement was less than 140/90 mmHg but they were taking antihypertensive medication.

In Nepal, 17% of women and 23% of men age 15 and older have hypertension (**Tables 14.3.1 and 14.3.2**). A substantial proportion of both women (24%) and men (31%) are in the pre-hypertensive stage; that is, they do not require medication but should be advised to modify their lifestyle to lower their risk of developing hypertension in the future (NIH 2004). Two percent of both women and men with no elevated blood pressure measurements at the time of the survey are taking medications to control their blood pressure. Among respondents in the 15-69 age group, 15% of women and 22% of men are hypertensive.

Patterns by background characteristics

- As expected, the prevalence of hypertension increases with age among both women and men; the prevalence increases substantially after age 60 among women and after age 55 among men (**Tables 14.3.1 and 14.3.2**).
- Age-specific hypertension rates are lower among women than men in all age groups below 60 years and then higher at older ages. Differences in hypertension rates are most evident among women and men in their 30s. The prevalence of hypertension is twice as high among men age 30-34 (21%) as among women of the same age (10%) (**Figure 14.1**).

Figure 14.1 Hypertension prevalence by age
Percentage of women and men
age 15 and above



- The prevalence of hypertension is highest among women in Province 4 (24%), followed by women in Province 3 and Province 5 (19% each) (Figure 14.2). A similar pattern is observed among men; 31% of men in Province 4 are hypertensive, followed by 29% in Province 3 and 25% in Province 5.
- The prevalence of hypertension decreases with increasing education among both women (24% among those with no education and 9% among those with an SLC or above) and men (28% among those with no education and 22% among those with an SLC or above).
- The prevalence of hypertension is higher among respondents in the highest wealth quintile (24% of women and 32% of men) than among those in the lowest quintile (15% and 21%, respectively) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.2 Hypertension prevalence among women by province
Percentage of women age 15 and above

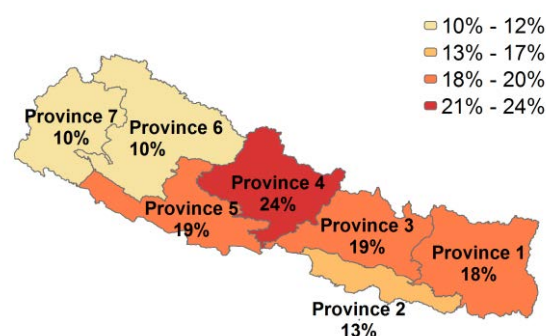


Figure 14.3 Hypertension by household wealth
Percentage of women and men age 15 and above

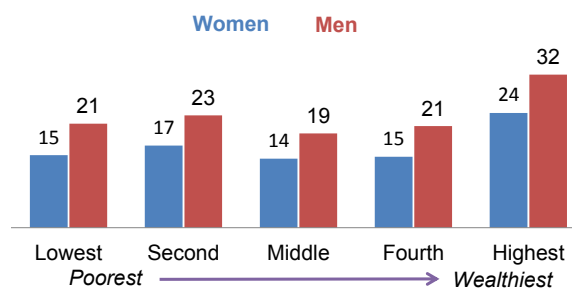
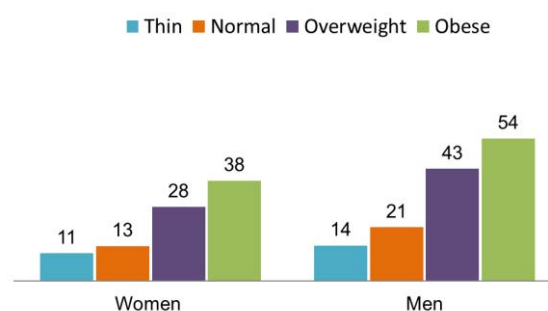


Figure 14.4 Hypertension by BMI

Percentage of women and men age 15 and above with hypertension by BMI category



Patterns by health status measures

- The rate of hypertension is higher among respondents who use tobacco products (16% of women and 20% of men) than among those who do not use tobacco (10% of women and 13% of men) (Tables 14.4.1 and 14.4.2).
- Most women (68%) and men (69%) who were aware that they had high blood pressure were hypertensive at the time of the survey. However, 11% of women and 17% of men who had never been told by a doctor or a health professional that they had high blood pressure levels had high blood pressure at the time of the survey.
- Rates of hypertension among women and men increase with increasing body mass index (BMI), with larger increments observed among men than women. The rate of hypertension is about three times higher among obese women age 15 or older than among their thin counterparts (11%); similarly, the rate is four times higher among obese men (54%) than among thin men (14%) (Figure 14.4).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on blood pressure status, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1.1 History of high blood pressure and actions taken to lower blood pressure: Women**
- **Table 14.1.2 History of high blood pressure and actions taken to lower blood pressure: Men**
- **Table 14.2 Coverage of blood pressure measurement among women and men**
- **Table 14.3.1 Blood pressure status: Women**
- **Table 14.3.2 Blood pressure status: Men**

- **Table 14.4.1 Blood pressure status by health status measures: Women**
- **Table 14.4.2 Blood pressure status by health status measures: Men**

Table 14.1.1 History of high blood pressure and actions taken to lower blood pressure: Women

Percentage of women age 15 and above by whether or not they have ever had their blood pressure measured; among those who had their blood pressure measured, the percentage who were told on two or more different occasions by a doctor or other health professional that they have high blood pressure; and among those who were told they had high blood pressure, the percentage taking a prescribed medicine to lower their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever had blood pressure measured	Number of women	Among those who have had blood pressure measured:		Among those who were told that they had high blood pressure:	
			Percentage told on two or more occasions that they had high blood pressure	Number of women	Percentage who are taking prescribed medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Age						
15-29	73.7	3,556	3.8	2,619	5.5	100
15-19	49.9	1,308	1.3	653	*	8
20-24	85.0	1,215	4.5	1,033	(6.2)	46
25-29	90.4	1,032	4.9	933	(4.7)	46
30-44	89.5	2,478	9.8	2,217	25.1	217
30-34	90.7	964	7.5	875	19.3	66
35-39	89.1	837	9.9	746	22.4	74
40-44	88.1	676	13.0	596	32.6	77
45-69	81.8	2,250	24.5	1,841	41.3	452
45-49	86.1	532	18.7	458	32.4	86
50-54	80.6	558	20.1	450	31.2	91
55-59	79.3	453	25.0	360	44.3	90
60-64	80.0	406	31.3	325	48.1	102
65-69	82.7	301	33.7	249	49.8	84
70+	69.3	486	39.7	337	47.0	134
15-69	80.6	8,284	11.5	6,677	32.1	768
Residence						
Urban	81.1	5,400	14.1	4,380	36.6	617
Rural	78.2	3,370	10.8	2,634	29.3	286
Ecological zone						
Mountain	65.2	559	12.0	364	(27.4)	44
Hill	80.5	3,879	13.8	3,121	31.8	432
Terai	81.4	4,332	12.1	3,528	37.5	427
Development region						
Eastern	84.8	2,015	14.0	1,708	33.9	238
Central	80.2	3,152	13.8	2,528	37.0	350
Western	85.6	1,777	14.2	1,520	35.4	215
Mid-western	68.8	1,044	7.9	718	23.1	57
Far-western	69.0	782	7.7	539	22.9	42
Province						
Province 1	83.9	1,507	14.5	1,265	34.6	184
Province 2	82.7	1,752	10.8	1,448	37.6	157
Province 3	79.8	1,908	16.3	1,523	35.5	248
Province 4	86.3	893	14.0	771	38.1	108
Province 5	79.9	1,459	12.5	1,166	30.5	146
Province 6	64.3	468	6.2	301	20.9	19
Province 7	69.0	782	7.7	539	22.9	42
Education						
No education	80.9	4,172	17.1	3,375	37.1	578
Primary	84.9	1,195	11.5	1,014	33.0	117
Some secondary	72.3	1,711	8.4	1,236	28.5	104
SLC and above	82.1	1,687	7.4	1,385	26.0	103
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	67.2	1,591	8.5	1,069	18.1	91
Second	79.7	1,727	10.4	1,375	25.9	144
Middle	83.6	1,784	11.1	1,491	20.9	166
Fourth	84.1	1,855	11.1	1,561	36.7	173
Highest	83.6	1,813	21.6	1,516	48.0	328
Total	80.0	8,769	12.9	7,014	34.3	902

Note: Total includes 5 women whose education status is not known. 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 14.1.2 History of high blood pressure and actions taken to lower blood pressure: Men

Percentage of men age 15 and above by whether or not they have ever had their blood pressure measured; among those who had their blood pressure measured, the percentage who were told on two or more different occasions by a doctor or other health professional that they have high blood pressure; and among those who were told they had high blood pressure, the percentage taking a prescribed medicine to lower their blood pressure, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever had blood pressure measured	Number of men	Among those who have had blood pressure measured:		Among those who were told that they had high blood pressure:	
			Percentage told on two or more occasions that they had high blood pressure	Number of men	Percentage who are taking prescribed medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
Age						
15-29	52.0	2,223	6.4	1,156	11.6	74
15-19	33.6	996	2.8	335	*	9
20-24	61.4	666	7.0	409	(10.5)	28
25-29	73.6	560	8.8	412	(15.5)	36
30-44	73.9	1,649	16.1	1,218	19.5	196
30-34	72.6	590	12.1	428	7.7	52
35-39	76.3	566	17.3	432	23.8	75
40-44	72.6	493	19.4	358	23.7	70
45-69	71.1	2,015	26.5	1,433	38.1	380
45-49	73.3	457	19.9	335	33.8	67
50-54	69.3	494	27.6	342	26.1	95
55-59	71.1	411	25.8	292	40.5	75
60-64	73.0	350	30.6	256	47.8	78
65-69	68.8	302	31.3	208	45.8	65
70+	68.2	508	29.5	346	58.6	102
15-69	64.7	5,886	17.1	3,807	29.5	651
Residence						
Urban	66.3	4,014	19.2	2,662	35.6	511
Rural	62.7	2,380	16.2	1,492	28.9	242
Ecological zone						
Mountain	63.4	398	15.9	252	(18.1)	40
Hill	68.0	2,825	19.4	1,920	33.4	373
Terai	62.5	3,171	17.1	1,981	35.2	339
Development region						
Eastern	69.5	1,455	16.0	1,010	35.6	161
Central	61.3	2,471	19.7	1,515	38.9	298
Western	70.5	1,270	19.4	895	30.1	174
Mid-western	59.4	701	18.3	416	18.0	76
Far-western	63.7	497	13.8	317	28.7	44
Province						
Province 1	70.8	1,114	15.2	789	36.4	120
Province 2	56.4	1,306	18.3	736	36.6	135
Province 3	66.5	1,506	20.4	1,001	39.2	205
Province 4	76.5	633	19.9	485	32.1	97
Province 5	63.5	1,025	18.9	651	25.6	123
Province 6	56.1	313	17.3	176	11.1	30
Province 7	63.7	497	13.8	317	28.7	44
Education						
No education	60.5	1,523	21.8	922	32.2	201
Primary	64.8	1,291	18.4	836	33.7	154
Some secondary	60.6	1,730	17.1	1,049	26.9	179
SLC and above	73.3	1,831	16.3	1,342	39.4	218
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	56.7	1,107	15.3	628	23.1	96
Second	62.6	1,169	18.8	731	24.0	138
Middle	65.2	1,219	14.7	795	32.2	117
Fourth	66.2	1,425	16.9	944	29.7	159
Highest	71.6	1,473	23.0	1,055	46.0	242
Total	65.0	6,394	18.1	4,154	33.4	753

Note: Total includes 19 men whose education status is not known. 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 14.2 Coverage of blood pressure measurement among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15 and above who were measured for blood pressure during the survey, by background characteristics (unweighted), Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage measured for blood pressure	Number of women	Percentage measured for blood pressure	Number of men
Age				
15-29	97.1	3,622	95.4	2,195
15-19	96.9	1,329	95.3	1,002
20-24	97.2	1,268	95.8	644
25-29	97.4	1,025	95.1	549
30-44	97.4	2,416	95.1	1,598
30-34	97.3	921	95.1	571
35-39	97.4	833	95.8	524
40-44	97.6	662	94.4	503
45-69	96.0	2,268	95.7	1,999
45-49	97.5	555	95.2	442
50-54	96.8	560	94.3	495
55-59	95.7	466	98.1	420
60-64	95.0	400	96.3	348
65-69	93.7	287	94.6	294
70+	89.6	490	92.6	474
15-69	96.9	8,306	95.4	5,792
Residence				
Urban	96.1	5,591	94.2	4,030
Rural	97.3	3,205	97.0	2,236
Ecological zone				
Mountain	91.8	662	93.3	466
Hill	97.4	4,031	95.7	2,803
Terai	96.4	4,103	95.1	2,997
Development region				
Eastern	98.3	1,688	96.7	1,228
Central	96.1	2,226	94.7	1,709
Western	97.8	1,922	96.6	1,370
Mid-western	94.9	1,698	93.8	1,141
Far-western	94.8	1,262	93.6	818
Province				
Province 1	98.1	1,272	96.5	944
Province 2	97.6	1,418	97.7	1,053
Province 3	95.4	1,224	92.1	940
Province 4	98.3	1,151	97.6	817
Province 5	95.9	1,339	94.0	943
Province 6	95.1	1,130	94.7	751
Province 7	94.8	1,262	93.6	818
Education				
No education	95.8	4,226	95.0	1,493
Primary	97.4	1,147	95.8	1,295
Some secondary	97.1	1,784	95.7	1,755
SLC and above	96.9	1,635	94.8	1,713
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	96.0	1,958	95.6	1,319
Second	96.9	1,820	96.6	1,249
Middle	97.6	1,774	96.2	1,212
Fourth	97.6	1,747	96.1	1,298
Highest	94.1	1,497	91.3	1,188
Total	96.5	8,796	95.2	6,266

Note: Total includes 4 women and 10 men whose education status is not known.

Table 14.3.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15 and above, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal (optimal)	Normal (pre-hypertensive)	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg/DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg/DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg/DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg/DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg/DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Age									
15-29	4.1	79.6	16.5	3.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.2	3,436
15-19	2.9	83.0	14.3	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	1,260
20-24	3.2	81.3	15.7	2.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.2	1,176
25-29	6.7	73.2	20.3	5.4	0.6	0.6	100.0	0.2	999
30-44	15.6	57.6	28.1	10.3	3.4	0.5	100.0	1.3	2,408
30-34	9.8	65.2	25.9	6.7	1.7	0.4	100.0	1.0	933
35-39	16.6	56.7	27.7	12.5	2.5	0.5	100.0	1.0	813
40-44	22.4	47.9	31.7	12.8	6.9	0.8	100.0	2.0	662
45-69	32.6	40.6	31.4	17.3	8.0	2.7	100.0	4.5	2,161
45-49	27.9	44.8	30.2	16.4	6.9	1.7	100.0	2.8	522
50-54	27.5	44.3	30.1	18.1	5.9	1.5	100.0	2.0	533
55-59	32.2	40.0	34.3	15.7	8.3	1.7	100.0	6.6	430
60-64	39.2	36.1	30.7	18.9	10.4	3.9	100.0	6.1	389
65-69	42.0	32.8	32.2	17.8	10.4	6.9	100.0	7.0	287
70+	46.0	27.8	32.1	20.7	13.7	5.7	100.0	6.0	430
15-69	15.2	62.4	24.0	9.3	3.3	1.0	100.0	1.7	8,005
Residence									
Urban	17.2	60.8	24.3	9.6	4.1	1.2	100.0	2.2	5,153
Rural	16.2	60.5	24.6	10.2	3.4	1.3	100.0	1.3	3,282
Ecological zone									
Mountain	16.6	61.6	23.0	9.6	4.5	1.2	100.0	1.3	526
Hill	18.5	57.5	25.9	10.5	4.5	1.6	100.0	1.9	3,729
Terai	15.3	63.4	23.3	9.3	3.1	0.9	100.0	1.9	4,180
Development region									
Eastern	16.9	63.1	22.1	9.5	4.0	1.3	100.0	2.0	1,981
Central	16.4	61.8	24.6	9.1	3.5	1.0	100.0	2.8	2,986
Western	23.7	48.1	29.4	14.7	5.6	2.2	100.0	1.3	1,737
Mid-western	10.7	67.9	22.1	6.9	2.6	0.5	100.0	0.7	987
Far-western	10.2	69.3	21.3	6.6	2.1	0.6	100.0	0.8	744
Province									
Province 1	17.7	61.5	23.2	9.2	4.5	1.6	100.0	2.3	1,479
Province 2	13.1	66.6	22.2	7.8	2.6	0.7	100.0	2.0	1,699
Province 3	19.1	58.9	25.2	10.6	4.1	1.2	100.0	3.2	1,789
Province 4	23.8	47.9	29.9	14.0	5.5	2.7	100.0	1.6	877
Province 5	18.8	55.9	26.2	12.1	4.6	1.2	100.0	0.8	1,406
Province 6	10.1	68.1	22.6	6.6	2.2	0.5	100.0	0.8	440
Province 7	10.2	69.3	21.3	6.6	2.1	0.6	100.0	0.8	744
Education									
No education	23.6	50.0	29.1	13.0	5.8	2.1	100.0	2.6	4,009
Primary	15.0	64.2	22.5	9.2	3.3	0.7	100.0	1.8	1,158
Some secondary	9.2	71.6	20.0	6.2	1.8	0.4	100.0	0.8	1,655
SLC and above	9.1	73.4	18.7	6.2	1.4	0.3	100.0	1.2	1,608
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	14.9	59.4	26.0	9.9	3.3	1.4	100.0	0.3	1,540
Second	16.9	58.8	25.3	9.9	4.7	1.3	100.0	1.0	1,678
Middle	14.2	63.0	24.0	8.8	3.3	0.9	100.0	1.2	1,743
Fourth	14.6	64.2	23.0	9.1	2.8	1.0	100.0	1.8	1,808
Highest	23.6	57.4	24.0	11.7	5.1	1.7	100.0	5.0	1,667
Total	16.8	60.7	24.4	9.9	3.8	1.2	100.0	1.9	8,435

Note: The first value in each column is for systolic blood pressure and the second value is for diastolic blood pressure. Total includes 5 women whose education status is not known.

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has an average systolic blood pressure level ≥140 mmHg and/or an average diastolic blood pressure level ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or her average blood pressure is <140/90 mmHg and she is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control her blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it is intended to provide an indication of the occurrence of raised blood pressure as a risk factor in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 14.3.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15 and above, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal (optimal)	Normal (pre-hypertensive)	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg/DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg/DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg/DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg/DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg/DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Age									
15-29	7.1	66.5	27.0	5.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	0.5	2,117
15-19	2.5	76.0	21.7	1.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.2	949
20-24	8.4	63.1	29.1	6.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	0.6	635
25-29	13.6	53.6	33.9	11.0	1.0	0.5	100.0	1.1	532
30-44	25.1	39.6	36.5	15.8	6.3	1.9	100.0	1.2	1,562
30-34	21.1	42.3	36.7	13.9	6.5	0.6	100.0	0.0	557
35-39	26.1	37.7	38.1	15.9	6.5	1.7	100.0	1.9	541
40-44	28.7	38.5	34.4	17.8	5.6	3.6	100.0	1.6	465
45-69	35.3	35.6	32.6	20.0	8.2	3.5	100.0	3.6	1,915
45-49	34.6	34.5	33.7	21.3	7.5	3.0	100.0	2.8	427
50-54	29.5	37.4	36.0	14.5	8.3	3.7	100.0	2.9	462
55-59	36.3	34.6	32.3	22.4	8.4	2.3	100.0	3.2	404
60-64	39.2	36.5	30.4	21.1	8.3	3.6	100.0	6.1	337
65-69	39.8	34.7	28.8	22.4	8.6	5.6	100.0	3.2	284
70+	43.1	35.9	29.2	18.1	11.4	5.4	100.0	8.2	466
15-69	21.8	48.4	31.6	13.4	4.9	1.8	100.0	1.8	5,593
Residence									
Urban	25.2	46.3	31.1	14.7	5.8	2.2	100.0	2.6	3,741
Rural	20.5	49.4	31.8	12.2	4.7	1.9	100.0	1.7	2,318
Ecological zone									
Mountain	18.0	52.4	30.5	12.0	3.9	1.2	100.0	0.9	378
Hill	28.0	41.3	33.4	16.7	6.2	2.4	100.0	2.6	2,645
Terai	20.1	52.2	29.8	11.3	4.8	1.9	100.0	2.1	3,037
Development region									
Eastern	20.3	51.3	30.7	11.1	5.7	1.4	100.0	2.3	1,406
Central	24.0	49.7	29.1	14.3	4.9	2.0	100.0	2.8	2,303
Western	30.1	35.4	36.4	16.8	7.5	3.9	100.0	1.8	1,226
Mid-western	19.3	51.6	30.2	13.1	4.0	1.0	100.0	1.2	657
Far-western	18.2	50.6	33.2	11.7	3.2	1.3	100.0	2.0	468
Province									
Province 1	20.8	49.8	32.0	11.5	5.3	1.4	100.0	2.6	1,075
Province 2	17.6	60.0	24.5	9.8	4.1	1.6	100.0	2.0	1,276
Province 3	28.7	41.5	32.9	17.4	6.0	2.1	100.0	3.1	1,357
Province 4	30.7	38.1	34.0	16.1	7.9	3.9	100.0	2.8	616
Province 5	24.9	40.5	35.7	15.6	5.7	2.6	100.0	1.1	974
Province 6	21.8	49.1	29.9	14.1	5.0	1.8	100.0	0.8	293
Province 7	18.2	50.6	33.2	11.7	3.2	1.3	100.0	2.0	468
Education									
No education	27.6	44.4	30.6	15.6	5.6	3.8	100.0	2.6	1,449
Primary	26.2	44.5	31.1	15.9	6.5	1.9	100.0	1.9	1,231
Some secondary	19.1	52.3	30.4	10.9	4.9	1.4	100.0	1.8	1,656
SLC and above	21.9	47.6	33.1	13.3	4.6	1.3	100.0	2.6	1,717
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	21.4	45.8	34.0	13.1	4.6	2.6	100.0	1.1	1,062
Second	23.1	47.8	30.4	13.4	6.0	2.4	100.0	1.4	1,133
Middle	19.4	53.1	29.5	10.8	4.9	1.7	100.0	2.0	1,175
Fourth	20.9	50.1	30.8	12.3	4.9	1.9	100.0	1.7	1,375
Highest	31.5	40.7	32.5	18.6	6.3	1.9	100.0	4.7	1,315
Total	23.4	47.4	31.4	13.7	5.4	2.1	100.0	2.2	6,059

Note: The first value in each column is for systolic blood pressure and the second value is for diastolic blood pressure. Total includes 6 men whose education status is not known.

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has an average systolic blood pressure level ≥140 mmHg and/or an average diastolic pressure level ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or his average blood pressure is <140/90 mmHg and he is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control his blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it is intended to provide an indication of the occurrence of raised blood pressure as a risk factor in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 14.4.1 Blood pressure status by health status measures: Women

Among women age 15 and above, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by health status measures, Nepal DHS 2016

Health status measures	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal (optimal)	Normal (pre-hypertensive)	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg/DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg/DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg/DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg/DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg/DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Use of tobacco products²									
Uses tobacco products	15.8	60.3	24.5	10.2	3.7	1.3	100.0	0.6	565
Does not use tobacco products	9.9	69.3	21.6	6.9	1.8	0.4	100.0	0.8	5,779
Total 15-49	10.4	68.5	21.8	7.2	2.0	0.5	100.0	0.8	6,344
History of hypertension									
Told had high blood pressure by a doctor or health professional	67.9	22.9	26.0	26.1	18.5	6.5	100.0	16.8	902
Never told had high blood pressure	10.7	65.2	24.2	7.9	2.1	0.6	100.0	0.1	7,533
Nutritional status: body mass index (BMI)³									
Thin (BMI <18.5)	10.6	71.3	18.8	6.3	2.6	1.1	100.0	0.8	1,577
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	13.4	64.5	23.5	8.2	2.8	1.0	100.0	1.5	4,988
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	28.3	43.4	31.5	16.5	7.1	1.5	100.0	3.2	1,420
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	38.3	35.2	32.7	20.3	8.7	3.2	100.0	6.1	415
Not weighed and measured	(51.6)	(27.6)	(26.2)	(16.8)	(18.9)	(10.4)	100.0	(5.4)	35
Total	16.8	60.7	24.4	9.9	3.8	1.2	100.0	1.9	8,435

Note: The first value in each column is for systolic blood pressure and the second value is for diastolic blood pressure. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has an average systolic blood pressure level ≥140 mmHg and/or an average diastolic blood pressure level ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or her average blood pressure is <140/90 mmHg and she is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control her blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it is intended to provide an indication of the occurrence of raised blood pressure as a risk factor in the population at the time of the survey.

² Includes only women age 15-49 who were successfully interviewed

³ The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Table 14.4.2 Blood pressure status by health status measures: Men

Among men age 15 and above, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by health status measures, Nepal DHS 2016

Health status measures	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal (optimal)	Normal (pre-hypertensive)	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg/DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg/DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg/DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg/DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg/DBP ≥110 mmHg			
Use of tobacco products²									
Uses tobacco products	19.9	49.7	31.1	13.0	4.7	1.6	100.0	0.7	2,158
Does not use tobacco products	13.3	56.4	31.6	9.0	2.4	0.6	100.0	1.3	1,928
Total 15-49	16.8	52.8	31.3	11.1	3.6	1.1	100.0	1.0	4,086
History of hypertension									
Told had high blood pressure by a doctor or health professional	69.4	17.0	31.1	26.1	16.1	9.7	100.0	17.5	753
Never told had high blood pressure	16.9	51.8	31.4	12.0	3.8	1.0	100.0	0.1	5,307
Nutritional status: body mass index (BMI)³									
Thin (BMI <18.5)	13.6	66.0	21.5	7.9	3.2	1.4	100.0	1.1	1,079
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	20.5	49.3	32.1	12.6	4.0	2.0	100.0	1.9	3,939
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	42.8	21.9	39.4	23.0	12.7	3.0	100.0	4.1	869
Obese (BMI ≥30.0)	54.4	14.8	37.6	30.2	12.9	4.6	100.0	6.7	130
Not weighed and measured	(48.2)	(30.5)	(31.2)	(24.2)	(10.7)	(3.4)	100.0	(9.9)	41
Total	23.4	47.4	31.4	13.7	5.4	2.1	100.0	2.2	6,059

Note: The first value in each column is for systolic blood pressure and the second value is for diastolic blood pressure. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has an average systolic blood pressure level ≥140 mmHg and/or an average diastolic blood pressure level ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or his average blood pressure is <140/90 mmHg and he is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control his blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease; rather, it is intended to provide an indication of the occurrence of raised blood pressure as a risk factor in the population at the time of the survey.

² Includes only men age 15-49 who were successfully interviewed.

³ The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).

Key Findings

- **Employment and control over earnings:** Almost all currently married men and more than two-thirds of currently married women were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. About half of currently married women (52%) with cash earnings decide independently on how their earnings are used.
- **Ownership of property:** More men than women own a house or land. Cumulatively, 8% of women and 19% of men own a house, while 11% of women and 21% of men own land.
- **Participation in decision making:** More than half of currently married women participate, either by themselves or jointly with their husband, in decisions regarding their own health care, making major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives. Thirty-eight percent participate in all three decisions, while 28% do not participate in any of the decisions.
- **Attitudes towards wife beating:** Twenty-nine percent of women and 23% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified situations.
- **Empowerment and health outcomes:** Use of any contraceptive method is higher among women who participate in one or more decisions. In most cases, women's participation in decision making is positively associated with reproductive health seeking behavior related to antenatal care, delivery from a skilled provider, and postnatal checkups.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define two different indicators of women's empowerment: their participation in household decision making and their attitudes towards wife beating.

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

A larger percentage of currently married men (97%) than currently married women (68%) were employed in the past 12 months. Among employed respondents, women are almost three times more likely than men not to be paid (52% versus 16%) (Table 15.1).

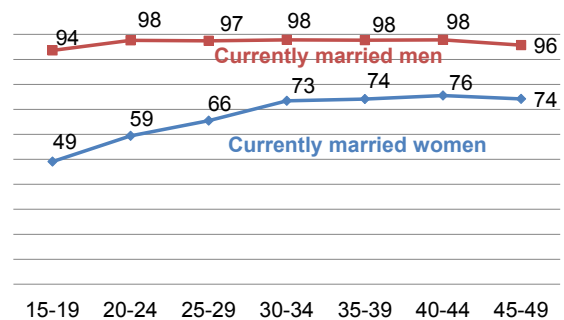
Trends: The proportion of women who were employed decreased from 83% in 2006 and 77% in 2011 to 68% in 2016. However, the proportion of women paid in cash only has increased over the past decade, from 14% in 2006 and 24% in 2011 to 36% in 2016. Men's earnings have not changed noticeably during this period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment among men is consistent across all ages. Among women, the percentage employed increases with age until age 40-44 (Figure 15.1).
- Younger women age 15-24 (60-73%) and women age 45-49 (56%) are more often not paid than women in other age groups.

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 husband about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

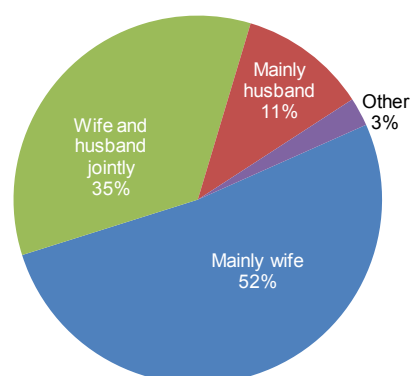
Fifty-two percent of women decide independently how their earnings are used, while 35% decide jointly with their husbands. Only 11% of women report that their husband mainly decides on the use of their earnings (**Figure 15.2**).

Around three-fourths (73%) of women earn less than their husband, and 14% earn about the same as their husband; only 8% earn more than their husband (**Table 15.2.1**).

Trends: The proportion of women who decide independently how to spend their own cash earnings increased from 31% in 2006 to 53% in 2011 and has remained constant since (52%). The percentage of women reporting that their husband has sole control over their cash earnings fell from 10% in 2006 to 5% in 2011 before increasing to 11% in 2016.

Figure 15.2 Control over women's earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 15-19 (38%), those with five or more living children (42%), those in the mountain zone (42%), and those with no education (45%) are least likely to have independent control over their own earnings.

15.2.1 Control over Men's Earnings

Approximately 4 in 10 married men decide independently (39%) or jointly with their wives (40%) on the use of their own earnings (**Table 15.2.2**). Men's and women's reports differ with respect to control over men's cash earnings, with fewer women than men claiming that the husband controls his earnings (29% versus 39%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Larger family sizes are associated with husbands having greater control over their own earnings. For example, 59% of men and 38% of women with more than five children report that the husband decides independently how his earnings will be used, as compared with 28% of men and 32% of women with no children.
- By ecological zone, men (48%) and women (39%) in the mountain zone are most likely to report that husbands have independent control over their earnings.
- Less than 1 in 10 men in Province 2 (2%), Province 5 (6%), and Province 7 (8%) report that women decide solely how their husband's earnings are used.
- The likelihood of men making decisions independently regarding the use of their earnings decreases with increasing education, from 46% among those with no education to 36% among those with an SLC or above.
- In general, the likelihood of husbands and wives making joint decisions about men's earnings increases with increasing wealth.

15.3 WOMEN'S CONTROL OVER THEIR OWN EARNINGS AND OVER THOSE OF THEIR HUSBANDS

Women's decisions regarding the use of their own and their husband's earnings vary by the amount they earn relative to their husband. Women who earn about the same as their husband are most likely to jointly

decide about the use of their own earnings (52%) and their husband's earnings (63%). Women who earn more than their husband are more likely than other women to be the main decision maker about the use of their own earnings (57%) and their husband's earnings (26%) (Table 15.3).

Forty percent of women who worked but had no cash earnings and 42% of women who did not work decide jointly with their husband about the use of his earnings.

15.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Ownership of a house or land

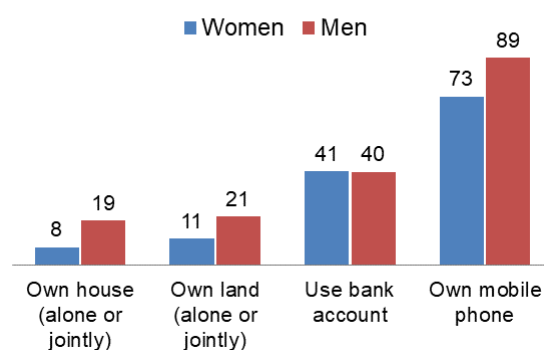
Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

A higher proportion of men than women own a house or land. Nineteen percent of men own a house and 21% own land alone or jointly, as compared with 8% and 11% of women, respectively (Figure 15.3).

Figure 15.3 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by ownership of specific items



Patterns by background characteristics

- Ownership of property increases with age, with older women and men more likely to own a house or land alone or jointly. For example, 19% of women and 53% of men age 45-49 own a house, compared with less than 1% of women and 1% of men age 15-19 (Tables 15.4.1 and 15.4.2).
- Men's ownership of a house declines with increasing education, from 36% among those with no education to 15% among those with an SLC or higher. Similarly, ownership of land declines as education increases, from 30% among men with no education to 19% among men an SLC or above.
- The proportion of women who own land increases with increasing wealth, from 5% among those in the lowest quintile to 18% among those in the highest quintile. However, a reverse pattern is observed among men; 21% of those in the highest wealth quintile own land, as compared with 25% of those in the lowest quintile.
- Ownership of a house or land varies with residence. Urban women are more likely than rural women to own a house (9% versus 6%) and land (13% versus 9%). The reverse pattern is observed among men.

15.5 OWNERSHIP OF TITLE OR DEED FOR HOUSE AND LAND

Ownership of title or deed

Respondents who own a house or land, whether they have a title or deed for the house or land they own alone or jointly with someone else.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Among men and women who own a house and land, approximately 4 in 5 have ownership of a title or deed. Eighty-seven percent of women and 81% of men have a title or deed for a house, and 92% of women and 93% of men have a title or deed for land (Table 15.5.1, Table 15.5.2, Table 15.6.1, and Table 15.6.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both women and men, age is a contributing factor towards having ownership of a title or deed for a house or land. For example, at least 9 in 10 women and men age 45-49 have a title or deed for a house or land.
- Interestingly, women with no education (96%) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (95%) are more likely to have a title or deed for land than women with an SLC or above (89%) and those in the highest wealth quintile (89%). Among men, those with no education (76%) are least likely to have a title or deed for a house.

15.6 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY

Almost 8 in 10 women (79%) know how much property or land their household owns, and nearly 9 in 10 (89%) know under whose name the property is registered (**Table 15.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women with knowledge about the household property increases with age, from 63% among those age 15-19 to 89% among those age 40-49.
- The proportion of women with knowledge about the household property is lowest in the hill zone (72%) and in Province 3 (69%).
- Eighty-seven percent of women with no education are aware about how much property their household owns, as compared with 72% of women with an SLC or above.

15.7 OWNERSHIP AND USE OF BANK ACCOUNTS AND MOBILE PHONES

Ownership of bank accounts and mobile phones

Respondents who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and own a mobile phone.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

The proportion of men and women who use a bank account is similar (40% and 41%, respectively) (**Table 15.8.1** and **15.8.2**). In Nepal, the majority of women and men own a mobile phone (73% and 89%, respectively). However, a very small proportion use their mobile phone for financial transactions (9% of women and 8% of men).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who use a bank account is highest among those age 35-39 (57%) and lowest among those age 15-19 (11%). Among men, use of a bank account is highest among those age 40-44 (60%) and lowest among those age 15-19 (8%).
- Women residing in urban areas (46%), the hill zone (46%), and Province 4 (53%) are more likely than women in rural areas (32%) and other zones and provinces to use a bank account.
- Among men, education and household wealth are associated with use of a bank account. For example, use of bank accounts is highest among men with an SLC or above (56%) and lowest among men with no education (28%). Similarly, bank account use is highest among men in the highest wealth quintile (65%) and lowest among those in the lowest quintile (17%).
- Ownership of a mobile phone is lowest among women and men in the oldest and youngest age groups. Both women and men age 20-24 are most likely to own a mobile phone (85% and 96%, respectively).
- Among women, those age 15-19 (14%); those living in urban areas (10%), the hill zone (11%), the central region (11%), and Province 3 (13%); those with an SLC or above (17%); and those in the

highest wealth quintile (12%) are most likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions. The pattern is similar among men with the exception that use of mobile phones for financial transactions is highest among those age 25-29 (13%).

15.8 WOMEN'S 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

Thirty-five percent of women indicated that they make decisions regarding their own health care jointly with their husband, 29% reported that such decisions are made mainly by their husbands, and 23% indicated that they mainly make these decisions on their own. Men have more of a say than women in making sole decisions about their own health care (53%) (Table 15.9). Women are most likely to make independent decisions on major household purchases (35%). Approximately one-fourth of women (27%) indicated that they can decide on their own regarding visits to their family or relatives.

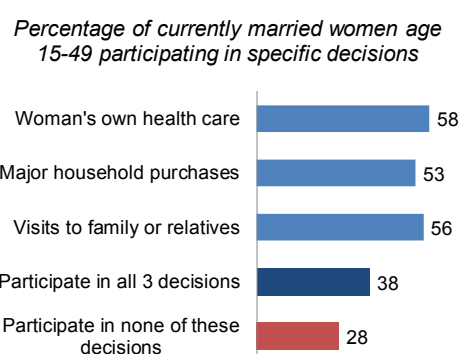
Among currently married women, more than half decide by themselves or jointly with their husband on their own health care (58%), making major household purchases (53%), and visiting family or relatives (56%). While 38% participate in all three decisions, 28% participate in none of the decisions (Table 15.10.1 and Figure 15.4).

Men are more likely than women to decide on their children's education either by themselves or jointly with their spouse (75% versus 62%) (Table 15.10.1 and Table 15.10.2). Approximately three-fourths of women (76%) indicated that they can decide either by themselves or jointly with their husband about the use of their inherited asset (pewa).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's involvement in all three decisions increases with age, from 9% among women age 15-19 to a peak of 50% among those age 35-39. There is a slight decline in participation in all three decisions after age 40.
- Women employed for cash (48%) and those residing in urban areas (41%) are most likely to make all three decisions either alone or jointly with their husbands.
- Women in Province 6 are least likely to take part in decision making (20%).
- Interestingly, men who are employed but not earning cash are most likely to decide themselves or jointly on major household purchases (62%) and the education of their children (76%).

Figure 15.4 Women's participation in decision making



15.9 ATTITUDES TOWARDS WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

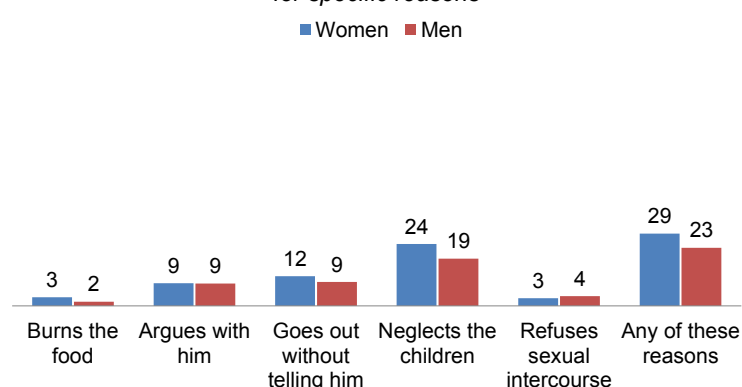
Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer “yes” in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

More than one fourth (29%) of women agree that wife beating is justified under specific circumstances. It is, however, interesting that fewer men (23%) agreed (Tables 15.11.1 and 15.11.2). Among the five circumstances presented to respondents, the wife neglecting the children was reported as the most common circumstance justifying wife beating (24% of women, 19% of men), followed by the wife going out without telling her husband (12% of women, 9% of men) (Figure 15.5). The wife bringing less dowry or no dowry was the least-justified reason among both women and men, at 1% nationally and less than 1% in all provinces except Province 2 (2%).

Figure 15.5 Attitudes toward wife beating

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Trends: The proportion of women who consider wife beating justifiable under specific circumstances increased from 23% in 2006 to 29% in 2016. The proportion among men increased marginally, from 21% to 23%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women living in the mountain zone (33%), the Far-western region (34%), and Province 2 (33%) and Province 7 (34%) are most likely to have attitudes justifying wife beating under any one specific circumstance.
- Women with an SLC or above and those in the highest wealth quintile are least likely to agree that wife beating is justifiable under any circumstance. Attitudes justifying wife beating are most common among women with a primary education (33%) and those in the middle wealth quintile (34%).
- A similar pattern is observed among male respondents. However, the proportion of men justifying wife beating under any one of the circumstances decreases with increasing wealth, from 35% among those in the lowest quintile to 14% among those in the highest quintile.

15.10 ATTITUDE TOWARDS NEGOTIATING SAFER SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH HUSBAND

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 in asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

The findings show that an overwhelmingly large proportion of women justified refusing sexual intercourse under the two situations: 92% if the husband has an STI and 83% if the wife knows her husband has sex with other women. The corresponding proportions among male respondents were 96% and 75% (**Table 15.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- While 97% of men in Province 2 think that it is justified for a woman to refuse sex if her husband has an STI, only 77% of women agree. No such variation is observed in any other province.
- Similarly, the proportion of women justifying refusal of sex if the wife knows that her husband has sex with other women is lower (69%) in Province 2 than in other provinces (80% and above).

15.11 ABILITY TO NEGOTIATE SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH HUSBAND

Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of respondents 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.

Sample: Women age 15-49

To assess the ability of a woman to negotiate sexual relations, currently married women were asked whether they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they can ask their husband to use a condom. A large proportion of women said they can deny sex (90%) or ask their husband to use a condom (80%) (**Table 15.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's ability to negotiate sexual relations tends to increase with increasing education.
- The proportions of women reporting that they can deny sex and ask their husband to use a condom are lower in Province 2 (80% and 62%, respectively) than in other provinces.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are most likely to report that they can deny sex and ask their husband to use a condom. However, the pattern across wealth quintiles is not consistent.

15.12 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT INDICATORS

Women's empowerment indicators

Two sets of empowerment indicators, women's participation in making household decisions and women's attitudes towards wife beating, can be summarized with two indices. The first index shows the number of decisions in which women participate either alone or jointly with their husband. This index ranges from 0 to 3 and reflects the degree of decision-making control that women are able to exercise in areas that affect their lives and the level of women's empowerment in a society. The second index, which ranges from 0 to 5, is the number of reasons for which a woman thinks that a husband is justified in beating his wife. A lower score on this indicator reflects a higher status of women in the household and society.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The data indicate that there is no relationship between women's disagreement with all of the reasons justifying wife beating and women's participation in decision making (**Table 15.14**). However, among women who participate in all decisions, the proportion who do not justify any of the reasons for wife beating is much larger (38%) than the proportion who justify wife beating under all five circumstances (24%).

15.13 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION BY WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

A woman's ability to control her fertility and use a method of contraception is likely to be affected by her sense of empowerment and her own belief in her ability to control her sexual life and fertility. Use of any contraceptive method and any modern method of contraception is higher among women who participate in one or more decisions. For example, the percentage of women using any method increases from 43% among those who do not participate in any decisions to 54% to 59% among those who participate in one or two decisions. Women who participate in all three decisions are more likely to be sterilized (18%) than women who do not participate in decision making (10%) (**Table 15.15**).

Use of female sterilization is highest (28%) among women who justify wife beating in all five circumstances and lowest (14%) among those who justify none of the circumstances. It is noteworthy that female sterilization is more often used by women having no education (see Chapter 7, Table 7.3).

15.14 IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING BY WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

There are only marginal variations in ideal number of children according to the two indices of women's empowerment (**Table 15.16**). The ideal number of children is higher (2.3 children) among women who do not participate in any decisions than among women who participate in all three decisions (2.1 children), while the ideal number is lower among women who do not justify wife beating under any circumstance (2.1 children) than among those who justify wife beating in all five circumstances (2.5 children).

Women's unmet need for family planning varies with the two empowerment indicators. Total unmet need is lowest among women who participate in one or two decisions. The decision-making index is negatively related to unmet need for spacing and positively related to unmet need for limiting. However, in the case of the wife beating justification index, there is no consistent pattern in unmet need for either spacing or limiting (**Table 15.16**).

15.15 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE BY WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

In general, women's empowerment is positively associated with reproductive health seeking behavior. Among women who participate in at least one decision, 85% received antenatal care, 63% received delivery care from a skilled provider, and 57% received postnatal checkups within the first 2 days after birth (**Table 15.17**).

A similar pattern is observed with respect to justification of wife beating. Among women who do not justify wife beating in any circumstance, more than four-fifths (83%) received antenatal care from a skilled provider, 61% received delivery care from a skilled provider, and 55% received postnatal checkups in the first 2 days after birth.

15.16 EARLY CHILDHOOD MORTALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

There is a negative relationship between all three indicators of childhood mortality (infant, child, and under-5 mortality) and women's participation in decision making. All three mortality rates decline as women's participation in decision making increases. Infant mortality declines from 47 per 1,000 live births among women who do not participate in any decisions to 34 per 1,000 live births among women who participate in all three decisions, and the same trend is observed for child and under-5 mortality rates. However, there are no such trends in relation to justification of wife beating (**Table 15.18**).

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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 past 12 months and the percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Nepal DHS 2016

Age	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings					Total	Number of women
	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid			
WOMEN									
15-19	49.1	704	22.1	3.3	1.8	72.7	100.0	346	
20-24	59.4	1,684	32.0	4.3	3.6	60.0	100.0	1,001	
25-29	65.5	1,957	42.0	7.6	3.5	46.8	100.0	1,281	
30-34	73.4	1,726	39.4	7.9	4.0	48.7	100.0	1,266	
35-39	74.1	1,510	37.8	10.3	4.8	47.1	100.0	1,120	
40-44	75.5	1,283	35.2	12.5	4.4	48.0	100.0	969	
45-49	74.2	1,011	28.9	11.2	3.8	56.1	100.0	750	
Total	68.2	9,875	35.9	8.5	3.9	51.7	100.0	6,733	
MEN									
15-19	93.6	60	66.1	1.3	5.1	27.5	100.0	56	
20-24	97.6	284	81.0	1.7	1.0	16.2	100.0	277	
25-29	97.4	423	79.9	5.9	1.4	12.7	100.0	412	
30-34	97.8	513	80.3	3.3	1.0	15.5	100.0	502	
35-39	97.7	528	78.8	5.5	1.1	14.6	100.0	516	
40-44	97.8	461	75.7	7.8	0.9	15.6	100.0	450	
45-49	95.7	407	68.6	6.5	1.7	23.2	100.0	390	
Total	97.3	2,675	77.2	5.2	1.3	16.4	100.0	2,602	

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 2016

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:				Total	Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other		More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know		
Age												
15-19	38.4	36.4	6.1	19.1	100.0	3.3	88.3	1.8	6.1	0.5	100.0	88
20-24	56.0	28.5	9.8	5.7	100.0	6.1	78.0	11.6	4.0	0.2	100.0	364
25-29	51.7	37.5	7.4	3.4	100.0	6.1	79.9	9.9	3.2	0.9	100.0	636
30-34	58.3	29.7	9.7	2.2	100.0	7.8	73.9	12.6	4.9	0.7	100.0	599
35-39	50.5	36.0	13.4	0.1	100.0	7.2	71.3	15.7	5.1	0.7	100.0	538
40-44	50.7	33.8	15.2	0.3	100.0	8.7	70.5	15.5	4.6	0.6	100.0	461
45-49	42.3	42.6	15.1	0.0	100.0	11.0	56.7	23.3	7.6	1.3	100.0	301
Number of living children												
0	50.3	37.3	8.8	3.5	100.0	6.9	75.7	9.2	6.1	2.1	100.0	266
1-2	55.6	32.4	8.8	3.2	100.0	7.2	73.4	14.4	4.4	0.6	100.0	1,600
3-4	48.2	36.5	13.6	1.6	100.0	8.8	73.2	12.7	4.9	0.4	100.0	880
5+	41.8	37.6	20.6	0.0	100.0	4.8	71.2	17.7	5.2	1.1	100.0	240
Residence												
Urban	54.1	33.7	10.3	1.9	100.0	7.8	71.5	14.8	5.2	0.9	100.0	2,036
Rural	47.0	36.1	13.0	3.8	100.0	6.8	77.6	11.4	3.9	0.4	100.0	950
Ecological zone												
Mountain	42.1	44.9	10.2	2.9	100.0	4.4	71.8	18.9	4.9	0.0	100.0	133
Hill	58.1	30.1	10.6	1.2	100.0	8.3	70.7	15.0	5.0	1.0	100.0	1,378
Terai	46.9	37.6	11.9	3.6	100.0	7.0	76.0	11.9	4.5	0.5	100.0	1,475
Development region												
Eastern	46.3	43.1	7.6	3.0	100.0	6.5	75.3	12.1	5.6	0.4	100.0	721
Central	55.1	31.1	11.8	2.0	100.0	8.0	72.9	14.2	4.0	0.8	100.0	1,234
Western	57.4	28.7	12.6	1.3	100.0	8.2	72.8	14.4	4.3	0.3	100.0	561
Mid-western	46.1	35.9	12.9	5.2	100.0	5.7	72.4	15.1	5.2	1.7	100.0	299
Far-western	43.7	39.1	14.1	3.1	100.0	8.4	72.3	11.6	6.9	0.9	100.0	171
Province												
Province 1	46.9	43.0	8.7	1.4	100.0	6.8	73.7	13.6	5.4	0.6	100.0	553
Province 2	45.4	38.3	9.9	6.3	100.0	6.4	81.4	7.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	509
Province 3	58.6	29.3	11.5	0.7	100.0	8.5	69.5	16.7	4.1	1.1	100.0	893
Province 4	61.0	27.1	10.9	1.0	100.0	11.2	70.1	14.5	4.3	0.0	100.0	251
Province 5	52.0	31.3	13.9	2.8	100.0	5.4	75.2	13.4	5.0	1.0	100.0	459
Province 6	45.1	37.7	12.2	5.0	100.0	6.5	69.2	19.1	3.9	1.4	100.0	151
Province 7	43.7	39.1	14.1	3.1	100.0	8.4	72.3	11.6	6.9	0.9	100.0	171
Education												
No education	44.8	36.7	16.3	2.3	100.0	5.3	75.7	12.8	5.6	0.6	100.0	1,160
Primary	59.1	25.5	12.0	3.4	100.0	8.0	76.0	11.1	3.3	1.6	100.0	522
Some secondary	55.9	34.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	6.5	73.8	15.5	3.8	0.4	100.0	575
SLC and above	54.6	37.8	5.9	1.6	100.0	11.2	67.5	15.5	5.2	0.6	100.0	729
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	56.7	26.4	12.7	4.1	100.0	7.4	74.5	10.1	6.5	1.4	100.0	337
Second	43.8	39.1	13.7	3.4	100.0	6.0	76.4	14.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	534
Middle	45.3	39.1	12.4	3.1	100.0	6.9	82.0	6.9	3.7	0.5	100.0	588
Fourth	58.5	29.9	9.0	2.6	100.0	8.2	73.7	12.7	4.9	0.5	100.0	663
Highest	54.2	35.1	9.9	0.7	100.0	8.3	65.0	20.2	5.4	1.2	100.0	864
Total	51.8	34.5	11.2	2.5	100.0	7.5	73.4	13.7	4.7	0.7	100.0	2,986

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 2016

Background characteristic	Men						Women					
	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number
Age												
15-19	(6.3)	(24.0)	(27.1)	(42.6)	100.0	38	4.1	22.8	31.5	41.6	100.0	669
20-24	9.7	31.8	27.5	31.0	100.0	229	11.0	35.0	27.0	27.1	100.0	1,619
25-29	11.2	35.7	33.9	19.1	100.0	354	13.9	45.7	27.2	13.2	100.0	1,923
30-34	14.3	37.1	40.3	8.4	100.0	419	19.4	46.9	27.8	5.9	100.0	1,684
35-39	10.6	46.1	38.7	4.6	100.0	435	19.1	51.2	27.1	2.6	100.0	1,467
40-44	11.6	43.6	43.8	0.9	100.0	376	17.9	47.9	33.0	1.2	100.0	1,245
45-49	7.9	42.9	48.0	1.2	100.0	293	17.1	46.6	35.8	0.6	100.0	961
Number of living children												
0	9.5	33.9	28.2	28.4	100.0	248	8.4	30.8	32.0	28.8	100.0	967
1-2	11.7	43.0	35.1	10.2	100.0	1,087	15.6	44.4	26.7	13.3	100.0	4,902
3-4	11.3	39.1	44.5	5.1	100.0	632	17.7	46.2	30.0	6.1	100.0	2,883
5+	8.4	31.1	58.6	1.9	100.0	177	13.6	46.3	37.8	2.4	100.0	816
Residence												
Urban	11.4	43.1	37.1	8.4	100.0	1,409	16.6	45.9	27.5	10.1	100.0	5,843
Rural	10.4	33.4	42.7	13.5	100.0	734	13.4	40.4	31.8	14.5	100.0	3,725
Ecological zone												
Mountain	16.6	32.5	47.9	3.0	100.0	123	11.2	42.7	39.4	6.6	100.0	548
Hill	12.4	46.5	35.8	5.3	100.0	902	19.1	42.8	31.5	6.7	100.0	4,021
Terai	9.4	35.3	40.6	14.8	100.0	1,119	12.8	44.6	26.2	16.4	100.0	5,000
Development region												
Eastern	16.0	48.7	27.9	7.4	100.0	497	14.0	53.8	20.3	11.9	100.0	2,183
Central	9.6	38.1	41.4	10.9	100.0	895	14.3	45.6	29.3	10.8	100.0	3,381
Western	8.1	32.5	44.0	15.4	100.0	402	20.3	34.4	30.6	14.6	100.0	1,935
Mid-western	13.3	40.6	38.1	8.0	100.0	202	14.8	35.5	38.6	11.1	100.0	1,256
Far-western	7.9	39.0	49.6	3.5	100.0	147	11.7	44.2	34.4	9.7	100.0	812
Province												
Province 1	19.4	48.6	26.0	6.0	100.0	398	15.1	55.2	21.9	7.7	100.0	1,599
Province 2	2.0	34.0	44.5	19.6	100.0	458	9.8	44.2	24.8	21.3	100.0	2,100
Province 3	14.9	43.7	37.6	3.8	100.0	536	18.4	48.4	30.2	3.0	100.0	1,865
Province 4	15.6	41.4	37.3	5.6	100.0	179	23.4	43.6	25.8	7.2	100.0	924
Province 5	5.6	31.2	45.0	18.2	100.0	345	16.7	29.5	35.7	18.0	100.0	1,704
Province 6	15.3	38.8	39.4	6.4	100.0	80	14.0	36.4	41.1	8.5	100.0	563
Province 7	7.9	39.0	49.6	3.5	100.0	147	11.7	44.2	34.4	9.7	100.0	812
Education												
No education	10.4	36.7	46.3	6.6	100.0	273	16.0	42.7	32.3	9.0	100.0	3,839
Primary	14.9	35.0	39.7	10.3	100.0	525	15.5	41.0	30.0	13.5	100.0	1,809
Some secondary	10.5	39.1	38.6	11.9	100.0	639	15.6	42.6	26.0	15.8	100.0	2,124
SLC and above	9.0	45.2	36.0	9.7	100.0	706	13.5	49.9	25.5	11.1	100.0	1,796
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	17.3	38.6	37.6	6.5	100.0	281	15.2	37.8	39.3	7.7	100.0	1,618
Second	13.7	35.9	43.6	6.8	100.0	368	14.5	42.4	30.6	12.5	100.0	1,899
Middle	7.9	38.8	37.5	15.8	100.0	406	14.0	43.7	26.8	15.5	100.0	2,032
Fourth	9.4	40.1	36.4	14.1	100.0	522	17.0	43.9	23.5	15.6	100.0	2,038
Highest	10.0	43.5	40.2	6.3	100.0	566	15.9	49.7	27.7	6.7	100.0	1,981
Total	11.1	39.8	39.0	10.1	100.0	2,143	15.3	43.7	29.2	11.8	100.0	9,568

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

Table 15.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Nepal DHS 2016

Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Number	Person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used:					Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	
More than husband	56.7	31.3	9.5	2.4	100.0	223	25.8	41.0	30.8	2.4	100.0	223
Less than husband	54.9	31.8	10.5	2.9	100.0	2,192	19.4	48.1	26.8	5.7	100.0	2,192
Same as husband	30.6	52.3	16.6	0.5	100.0	409	12.1	62.9	25.0	0.0	100.0	409
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	54.2	35.4	8.4	2.0	100.0	142	na	na	na	na	na	0
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	0	14.0	40.4	33.3	12.4	100.0	3,665
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	0	13.8	42.4	26.3	17.5	100.0	3,058
Total ¹	51.8	34.5	11.2	2.5	100.0	2,986	15.3	43.7	29.2	11.8	100.0	9,568

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table 15.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:				Total	Percentage who own land:				Total	Number
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house		Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land		
Age											
15-19	0.1	0.2	0.1	99.5	100.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	99.0	100.0	2,598
20-24	1.2	0.3	0.3	98.2	100.0	2.4	0.6	0.2	96.8	100.0	2,251
25-29	3.7	1.0	0.5	94.9	100.0	7.4	1.0	0.6	91.0	100.0	2,135
30-34	8.1	0.9	0.6	90.4	100.0	13.1	1.6	0.2	85.0	100.0	1,806
35-39	13.2	0.7	0.4	85.7	100.0	17.6	1.2	0.5	80.7	100.0	1,572
40-44	15.4	1.0	0.7	83.0	100.0	21.5	0.8	0.5	77.2	100.0	1,388
45-49	17.2	0.8	0.8	81.2	100.0	22.9	1.1	0.8	75.1	100.0	1,113
Residence											
Urban	7.9	0.8	0.5	90.8	100.0	10.7	1.3	0.5	87.5	100.0	8,072
Rural	4.8	0.3	0.4	94.5	100.0	8.9	0.2	0.2	90.8	100.0	4,790
Ecological zone											
Mountain	4.7	0.1	0.1	95.1	100.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	92.8	100.0	775
Hill	6.8	0.8	0.3	92.2	100.0	9.8	1.6	0.5	88.1	100.0	5,556
Terai	7.0	0.6	0.6	91.9	100.0	10.5	0.4	0.3	88.7	100.0	6,531
Development region											
Eastern	8.7	0.9	0.9	89.5	100.0	13.2	0.4	0.3	86.1	100.0	2,900
Central	6.7	0.9	0.3	92.1	100.0	10.1	1.9	0.6	87.4	100.0	4,569
Western	7.3	0.3	0.2	92.1	100.0	10.6	0.5	0.2	88.7	100.0	2,597
Mid-western	5.2	0.3	0.4	94.0	100.0	8.1	0.4	0.1	91.4	100.0	1,650
Far-western	2.8	0.3	0.2	96.8	100.0	3.1	0.2	0.2	96.5	100.0	1,145
Province											
Province 1	9.3	1.1	0.8	88.8	100.0	12.9	0.5	0.3	86.2	100.0	2,173
Province 2	6.1	0.3	0.6	93.0	100.0	11.9	0.2	0.2	87.7	100.0	2,563
Province 3	7.3	1.3	0.3	91.1	100.0	9.5	3.0	0.9	86.6	100.0	2,732
Province 4	8.6	0.6	0.1	90.8	100.0	11.3	0.8	0.3	87.7	100.0	1,249
Province 5	5.6	0.3	0.4	93.7	100.0	9.4	0.4	0.2	90.0	100.0	2,274
Province 6	5.7	0.2	0.3	93.8	100.0	7.3	0.1	0.1	92.5	100.0	724
Province 7	2.8	0.3	0.2	96.8	100.0	3.1	0.2	0.2	96.5	100.0	1,145
Education											
No education	8.4	0.4	0.5	90.7	100.0	12.6	0.6	0.2	86.6	100.0	4,281
Primary	6.7	0.7	0.5	92.2	100.0	10.6	0.8	0.4	88.2	100.0	2,150
Some secondary	5.5	0.8	0.4	93.3	100.0	7.6	1.1	0.2	91.0	100.0	3,291
SLC and above	5.8	0.8	0.3	93.1	100.0	8.5	1.3	0.8	89.4	100.0	3,140
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.8	0.1	0.1	97.0	100.0	5.1	0.0	0.1	94.8	100.0	2,176
Second	5.0	0.3	0.5	94.2	100.0	8.9	0.2	0.1	90.8	100.0	2,525
Middle	5.1	0.5	0.4	94.0	100.0	9.3	0.4	0.3	89.9	100.0	2,595
Fourth	6.8	0.6	0.4	92.3	100.0	11.2	1.3	0.1	87.4	100.0	2,765
Highest	12.9	1.6	0.7	84.9	100.0	14.3	2.4	1.2	82.1	100.0	2,801
Total	6.7	0.6	0.4	92.2	100.0	10.0	0.9	0.4	88.7	100.0	12,862

Table 15.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:				Total	Percentage who own land:				Total	Number
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house		Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land		
Age											
15-19	0.7	0.1	0.0	99.2	100.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	98.9	100.0	931
20-24	4.8	0.3	0.0	95.0	100.0	5.0	0.4	0.0	94.6	100.0	649
25-29	8.5	0.8	0.3	90.4	100.0	9.8	1.2	0.7	88.3	100.0	525
30-34	16.7	0.6	0.6	82.1	100.0	24.5	1.8	0.2	73.5	100.0	535
35-39	28.8	1.4	0.2	69.7	100.0	31.7	0.8	0.4	67.0	100.0	544
40-44	40.5	4.1	1.4	54.0	100.0	41.1	2.1	2.0	54.8	100.0	463
45-49	51.9	0.2	0.7	47.2	100.0	48.7	0.7	3.4	47.2	100.0	415
Residence											
Urban	16.5	1.2	0.5	81.8	100.0	19.0	1.4	0.6	79.1	100.0	2,647
Rural	20.8	0.4	0.1	78.7	100.0	20.0	0.3	1.1	78.7	100.0	1,416
Ecological zone											
Mountain	25.4	1.1	0.2	73.3	100.0	31.9	0.0	0.2	67.8	100.0	252
Hill	16.1	1.3	0.8	81.8	100.0	18.4	1.8	1.0	78.8	100.0	1,791
Terai	18.8	0.5	0.0	80.7	100.0	18.6	0.4	0.6	80.4	100.0	2,019
Development region											
Eastern	20.3	0.8	0.0	79.0	100.0	23.3	0.5	1.1	75.1	100.0	892
Central	17.0	1.3	0.5	81.3	100.0	17.8	1.8	0.5	80.0	100.0	1,604
Western	15.9	0.8	0.5	82.7	100.0	16.4	0.7	1.1	81.8	100.0	785
Mid-western	19.9	0.7	0.5	78.9	100.0	23.0	0.3	0.7	76.0	100.0	453
Far-western	19.3	0.2	0.1	80.4	100.0	18.2	0.2	0.4	81.3	100.0	330
Province											
Province 1	21.8	1.0	0.0	77.2	100.0	25.7	0.6	0.4	73.3	100.0	691
Province 2	16.8	0.3	0.0	83.0	100.0	15.3	0.4	1.3	83.0	100.0	795
Province 3	16.7	1.8	0.8	80.7	100.0	19.2	2.6	0.4	77.8	100.0	1,009
Province 4	15.1	1.4	1.1	82.4	100.0	16.6	1.4	1.1	80.9	100.0	376
Province 5	18.2	0.6	0.2	81.0	100.0	19.6	0.2	1.1	79.2	100.0	658
Province 6	19.2	0.1	0.5	80.2	100.0	20.3	0.1	0.3	79.3	100.0	203
Province 7	19.3	0.2	0.1	80.4	100.0	18.2	0.2	0.4	81.3	100.0	330
Education											
No education	35.3	0.4	0.3	64.0	100.0	28.7	0.2	0.9	70.1	100.0	391
Primary	25.6	0.7	0.2	73.4	100.0	25.8	0.8	1.2	72.2	100.0	789
Some secondary	14.7	0.7	0.1	84.5	100.0	15.9	0.8	0.6	82.7	100.0	1,386
SLC and above	12.5	1.4	0.7	85.4	100.0	16.6	1.5	0.6	81.3	100.0	1,497
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	23.7	0.3	0.3	75.7	100.0	23.1	0.3	1.3	75.3	100.0	623
Second	20.8	0.4	0.0	78.8	100.0	21.8	0.5	0.3	77.5	100.0	706
Middle	16.2	0.5	0.3	83.0	100.0	18.2	1.2	0.4	80.3	100.0	758
Fourth	16.4	0.6	0.2	82.8	100.0	18.2	0.4	0.7	80.7	100.0	982
Highest	15.5	2.3	0.9	81.4	100.0	17.3	2.2	1.0	79.4	100.0	994
Total	18.0	0.9	0.4	80.7	100.0	19.3	1.0	0.7	78.9	100.0	4,063

Table 15.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed in the woman's name, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Woman's name is on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/missing ¹	Total	Number who own a house ²
Age					
15-19	*	*	*	*	12
20-24	(67.4)	(32.6)	(0.0)	100.0	41
25-29	75.5	24.5	0.0	100.0	109
30-34	84.2	15.8	0.0	100.0	173
35-39	89.3	10.0	0.6	100.0	225
40-44	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	236
45-49	94.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	209
Residence					
Urban	88.0	11.9	0.2	100.0	739
Rural	85.7	14.3	0.0	100.0	265
Ecological zone					
Mountain	(91.2)	(8.8)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Hill	87.4	12.6	0.0	100.0	435
Terai	87.0	12.7	0.3	100.0	531
Development region					
Eastern	83.0	16.5	0.5	100.0	305
Central	87.4	12.6	0.0	100.0	361
Western	92.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	205
Mid-western	88.1	11.9	0.0	100.0	98
Far-western	89.6	10.4	0.0	100.0	36
Province					
Province 1	85.8	13.7	0.6	100.0	243
Province 2	86.8	13.2	0.0	100.0	180
Province 3	84.0	16.0	0.0	100.0	242
Province 4	93.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	115
Province 5	89.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	142
Province 6	93.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	45
Province 7	89.6	10.4	0.0	100.0	36
Education					
No education	89.5	10.5	0.0	100.0	398
Primary	83.7	16.3	0.0	100.0	168
Some secondary	84.8	14.5	0.6	100.0	220
SLC and above	88.8	11.2	0.0	100.0	218
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	94.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	64
Second	83.8	16.2	0.0	100.0	147
Middle	82.7	17.3	0.0	100.0	154
Fourth	84.9	14.5	0.6	100.0	214
Highest	90.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	424
Total	87.4	12.5	0.1	100.0	1,005

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 whose house has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if the house has a deed/title (or this information is missing)

² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed in the man's name, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Man's name is on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Total	Number who own a house ¹
Age				
15-19	*	*	*	8
20-24	(57.8)	(42.2)	(100.0)	33
25-29	58.5	41.5	100.0	51
30-34	75.5	24.5	100.0	96
35-39	84.2	15.8	100.0	165
40-44	82.3	17.7	100.0	213
45-49	89.8	10.2	100.0	219
Residence				
Urban	80.8	19.2	100.0	483
Rural	82.3	17.7	100.0	301
Ecological zone				
Mountain	80.2	19.8	100.0	67
Hill	87.0	13.0	100.0	326
Terai	76.8	23.2	100.0	390
Development region				
Eastern	74.3	25.7	100.0	188
Central	78.3	21.7	100.0	300
Western	91.5	8.5	100.0	135
Mid-western	92.1	7.9	100.0	96
Far-western	79.1	20.9	100.0	65
Province				
Province 1	77.1	22.9	100.0	158
Province 2	74.7	25.3	100.0	136
Province 3	77.9	22.1	100.0	195
Province 4	91.8	8.2	100.0	66
Province 5	90.1	9.9	100.0	125
Province 6	96.7	3.3	100.0	40
Province 7	79.1	20.9	100.0	65
Education				
No education	75.7	24.3	100.0	141
Primary	79.4	20.6	100.0	209
Some secondary	82.1	17.9	100.0	215
SLC and above	86.2	13.8	100.0	219
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	72.0	28.0	100.0	152
Second	84.8	15.2	100.0	150
Middle	78.7	21.3	100.0	129
Fourth	84.1	15.9	100.0	169
Highest	85.6	14.4	100.0	185
Total	81.4	18.6	100.0	784

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 sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed in the woman's name, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Woman's name is on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/missing ¹	Total	Number who own land ²
Age					
15-19	(55.2)	(33.6)	(11.3)	100.0	25
20-24	81.0	16.8	2.2	100.0	72
25-29	87.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	191
30-34	92.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	270
35-39	92.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	304
40-44	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	317
45-49	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	277
Residence					
Urban	90.3	9.2	0.4	100.0	1,013
Rural	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	443
Ecological zone					
Mountain	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	55
Hill	87.2	12.7	0.1	100.0	663
Terai	96.9	2.7	0.5	100.0	737
Development region					
Eastern	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	404
Central	86.1	13.4	0.4	100.0	577
Western	96.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	293
Mid-western	94.9	3.7	1.3	100.0	142
Far-western	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	41
Province					
Province 1	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	300
Province 2	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	315
Province 3	78.9	20.4	0.7	100.0	366
Province 4	96.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	154
Province 5	95.6	3.5	0.8	100.0	227
Province 6	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	54
Province 7	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	41
Education					
No education	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	575
Primary	94.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	254
Some secondary	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	295
SLC and above	89.1	9.5	1.3	100.0	332
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	112
Second	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	232
Middle	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	262
Fourth	90.9	8.8	0.3	100.0	348
Highest	89.0	10.3	0.7	100.0	501
Total	92.4	7.3	0.3	100.0	1,456

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

¹ Includes women whose land has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if the land has a deed/title (or this information is missing)

² Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Men

Among men age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed in the man's name, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Man's name is on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Total	Number who own land ¹
Age				
15-19	*	*	*	10
20-24	(93.1)	(6.9)	100.0	35
25-29	80.1	19.9	100.0	61
30-34	88.8	11.2	100.0	142
35-39	95.3	4.7	100.0	180
40-44	93.6	6.4	100.0	209
45-49	96.8	3.2	100.0	219
Residence				
Urban	90.7	9.3	100.0	554
Rural	97.0	3.0	100.0	302
Ecological zone				
Mountain	90.8	9.2	100.0	81
Hill	92.2	7.8	100.0	379
Terai	94.0	6.0	100.0	396
Development region				
Eastern	92.6	7.4	100.0	222
Central	89.7	10.3	100.0	321
Western	94.9	5.1	100.0	143
Mid-western	99.4	0.6	100.0	109
Far-western	95.2	4.8	100.0	62
Province				
Province 1	92.2	7.8	100.0	184
Province 2	95.9	4.1	100.0	135
Province 3	86.7	13.3	100.0	224
Province 4	91.9	8.1	100.0	72
Province 5	98.9	1.1	100.0	137
Province 6	98.6	1.4	100.0	42
Province 7	95.2	4.8	100.0	62
Education				
No education	91.0	9.0	100.0	117
Primary	91.2	8.8	100.0	219
Some secondary	93.9	6.1	100.0	240
SLC and above	94.3	5.7	100.0	281
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	85.3	14.7	100.0	154
Second	94.2	5.8	100.0	159
Middle	94.3	5.7	100.0	149
Fourth	97.3	2.7	100.0	189
Highest	92.6	7.4	100.0	204
Total	92.9	7.1	100.0	856

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 sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 15.7 Knowledge about the household property

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know how much property/land their household owns and the percentage who know under whose name such property/land has been registered, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who know how much property the household owns	Percentage who know under whose name the property is registered	Number of women
Age			
15-19	63.4	79.5	2,598
20-24	72.7	86.2	2,251
25-29	80.4	91.5	2,135
30-34	85.3	93.2	1,806
35-39	87.6	93.1	1,572
40-44	88.6	93.6	1,388
45-49	88.5	93.4	1,113
Residence			
Urban	76.9	87.7	8,072
Rural	81.9	91.1	4,790
Ecological zone			
Mountain	83.4	89.6	775
Hill	72.4	87.6	5,556
Terai	83.7	90.1	6,531
Development region			
Eastern	80.1	87.8	2,900
Central	76.4	88.8	4,569
Western	77.8	89.5	2,597
Mid-western	80.4	91.9	1,650
Far-western	84.7	87.3	1,145
Province			
Province 1	77.7	87.2	2,173
Province 2	87.3	91.2	2,563
Province 3	69.0	86.7	2,732
Province 4	74.9	87.9	1,249
Province 5	80.8	91.5	2,274
Province 6	79.3	91.5	724
Province 7	84.7	87.3	1,145
Education			
No education	87.0	92.2	4,281
Primary	80.9	90.2	2,150
Some secondary	72.9	84.9	3,291
SLC and above	72.3	88.1	3,140
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	76.7	87.1	2,176
Second	81.2	90.1	2,525
Middle	84.6	90.1	2,595
Fourth	78.5	89.2	2,765
Highest	73.1	88.1	2,801
Total	78.8	89.0	12,862

Table 15.8.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	11.3	58.5	2,598	14.1	1,519
20-24	32.8	85.4	2,251	12.7	1,921
25-29	46.7	84.1	2,135	9.0	1,795
30-34	54.5	82.5	1,806	6.2	1,491
35-39	57.0	70.8	1,572	4.8	1,113
40-44	52.8	64.0	1,388	5.1	889
45-49	51.0	55.2	1,113	4.7	614
Residence					
Urban	45.5	76.5	8,072	10.1	6,171
Rural	32.0	66.2	4,790	6.7	3,171
Ecological zone					
Mountain	31.5	65.2	775	9.9	505
Hill	46.4	81.1	5,556	10.9	4,508
Terai	36.5	66.3	6,531	6.9	4,329
Development region					
Eastern	40.2	72.3	2,900	8.2	2,096
Central	41.6	73.3	4,569	10.8	3,349
Western	47.2	77.4	2,597	9.7	2,011
Mid-western	32.1	68.4	1,650	5.3	1,129
Far-western	33.7	66.1	1,145	6.5	757
Province					
Province 1	43.0	73.1	2,173	9.5	1,589
Province 2	28.7	62.2	2,563	5.5	1,595
Province 3	51.0	82.7	2,732	13.1	2,260
Province 4	53.4	84.4	1,249	11.2	1,055
Province 5	38.7	69.7	2,274	6.2	1,584
Province 6	28.6	69.3	724	7.6	502
Province 7	33.7	66.1	1,145	6.5	757
Education					
No education	37.0	57.4	4,281	1.8	2,458
Primary	40.1	73.4	2,150	4.6	1,579
Some secondary	34.6	73.5	3,291	9.9	2,419
SLC and above	51.7	91.9	3,140	16.7	2,886
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	24.3	61.2	2,176	6.2	1,331
Second	33.9	69.0	2,525	6.5	1,741
Middle	38.6	68.4	2,595	7.5	1,776
Fourth	43.8	75.7	2,765	10.2	2,092
Highest	57.4	85.7	2,801	12.3	2,402
Total	40.5	72.6	12,862	9.0	9,342

Table 15.8.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, and among men who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of men	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of men who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	8.3	80.5	931	4.1	750
20-24	33.5	96.1	649	9.1	623
25-29	49.3	95.7	525	12.8	502
30-34	50.5	91.9	535	10.1	491
35-39	54.5	92.3	544	7.8	502
40-44	59.7	89.2	463	7.0	413
45-49	55.8	83.3	415	4.3	346
Residence					
Urban	44.4	90.4	2,647	9.8	2,394
Rural	32.0	87.3	1,416	4.0	1,236
Ecological zone					
Mountain	36.7	80.4	252	8.0	203
Hill	42.7	90.4	1,791	10.0	1,620
Terai	38.2	89.4	2,019	5.9	1,806
Development region					
Eastern	35.3	88.7	892	6.1	791
Central	45.7	91.3	1,604	9.4	1,465
Western	38.3	89.8	785	7.8	705
Mid-western	34.7	86.5	453	4.3	392
Far-western	37.1	84.0	330	9.6	277
Province					
Province 1	37.1	88.1	691	7.0	609
Province 2	35.0	91.8	795	1.9	730
Province 3	50.9	90.9	1,009	14.2	917
Province 4	40.8	91.0	376	8.9	342
Province 5	38.1	88.7	658	5.5	584
Province 6	26.2	83.6	203	5.5	170
Province 7	37.1	84.0	330	9.6	277
Education					
No education	28.3	72.2	391	1.2	282
Primary	31.4	86.3	789	4.0	681
Some secondary	31.1	86.4	1,386	4.6	1,198
SLC and above	56.1	98.0	1,497	13.6	1,468
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	17.4	77.1	623	4.0	480
Second	29.0	85.7	706	4.5	605
Middle	34.4	91.0	758	3.4	690
Fourth	42.0	92.0	982	6.6	903
Highest	64.6	95.7	994	16.3	951
Total	40.1	89.3	4,063	7.8	3,629

Table 15.9 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 2016

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number of women
WOMEN							
Own health care	23.3	34.5	29.1	12.8	0.4	100.0	9,875
Major household purchases	35.2	17.8	21.8	24.5	0.7	100.0	9,875
Visits to her family or relatives	26.8	28.8	23.2	20.6	0.6	100.0	9,875
MEN							
Own health care	7.3	32.3	52.8	7.6	0.1	100.0	2,675
Major household purchases	23.4	25.0	30.9	20.7	0.0	100.0	2,675

Table 15.10.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	Specific decisions				Other 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	Children's education	Use of her inherited asset (pewa)	
Age								
15-19	26.9	13.8	19.3	9.3	65.4	33.3	64.0	704
20-24	44.3	29.9	35.3	20.4	45.5	47.0	73.5	1,684
25-29	60.0	52.2	53.5	36.5	26.1	64.4	79.0	1,957
30-34	65.9	64.3	64.8	47.9	19.1	71.9	80.2	1,726
35-39	67.3	68.6	69.4	49.8	15.2	74.8	77.3	1,510
40-44	63.9	64.7	67.3	45.8	18.2	65.4	79.0	1,283
45-49	61.4	62.7	67.8	42.9	18.1	65.4	73.4	1,011
Employment (last 12 months)								
Not employed	52.7	45.2	51.3	33.1	34.9	58.4	74.2	3,142
Employed for cash	66.6	66.4	67.5	47.5	15.8	71.0	83.2	2,986
Employed not for cash	55.0	48.8	49.7	33.7	30.6	58.8	72.8	3,747
Number of living children								
0	41.4	24.4	33.3	17.1	48.8	31.7	71.9	1,025
1-2	59.8	54.4	56.0	39.4	26.3	65.3	78.2	5,044
3-4	60.5	60.0	61.8	42.0	22.3	67.4	76.2	2,965
5+	55.5	54.4	58.6	37.5	26.9	63.8	71.5	840
Residence								
Urban	61.5	56.9	60.2	41.0	23.1	65.3	78.0	6,031
Rural	51.8	46.9	48.3	32.6	34.4	57.8	73.8	3,844
Ecological zone								
Mountain	55.1	51.4	53.7	34.2	26.9	62.8	73.6	576
Hill	59.9	56.9	57.8	38.5	22.4	64.7	81.4	4,150
Terai	56.3	50.0	54.1	37.4	31.6	60.4	72.6	5,148
Development region								
Eastern	66.2	57.2	65.4	46.6	21.7	69.5	74.9	2,256
Central	58.0	53.3	58.0	38.5	27.2	62.1	79.2	3,486
Western	56.9	52.5	52.2	36.2	29.7	62.5	80.2	1,988
Mid-western	48.6	47.4	42.2	26.7	33.8	54.6	68.9	1,298
Far-western	50.5	50.1	48.3	30.6	29.0	55.6	70.8	846
Province								
Province 1	67.8	59.6	68.1	47.0	17.9	70.7	77.2	1,655
Province 2	52.8	44.9	49.4	36.4	39.2	57.3	70.5	2,168
Province 3	64.9	61.9	67.6	43.2	15.2	68.9	85.8	1,920
Province 4	65.8	60.4	58.2	42.6	20.2	69.2	80.9	950
Province 5	51.3	47.2	48.1	31.1	34.4	55.4	76.4	1,749
Province 6	40.8	44.3	32.9	20.0	40.3	55.3	65.5	586
Province 7	50.5	50.1	48.3	30.6	29.0	55.6	70.8	846
Education								
No education	56.2	55.1	57.6	39.1	28.0	61.7	71.9	3,984
Primary	53.2	53.9	53.8	37.0	29.8	60.6	77.2	1,853
Some secondary	57.3	48.6	52.2	34.9	29.7	60.2	78.5	2,177
SLC and above	66.2	52.7	57.1	38.6	21.3	68.0	82.6	1,861
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	52.1	51.2	50.2	33.1	30.5	60.1	72.6	1,687
Second	54.2	49.4	51.5	33.4	30.0	60.7	75.8	1,946
Middle	55.0	48.3	51.9	35.8	32.1	59.3	72.4	2,088
Fourth	58.3	52.5	55.9	39.6	29.0	61.4	76.3	2,107
Highest	68.0	63.0	67.4	45.5	16.3	69.8	84.2	2,047
Total	57.7	53.0	55.6	37.7	27.5	62.3	76.4	9,875

Table 15.10.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			Neither of the two decisions	Other decision	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases	Both decisions		Children's education	
Age						
15-19	57.9	11.1	11.1	42.1	42.9	60
20-24	70.8	35.0	33.5	27.6	55.5	284
25-29	76.3	45.2	41.0	19.5	65.2	423
30-34	86.8	55.4	53.1	10.9	74.3	513
35-39	90.3	59.6	57.6	7.7	81.9	528
40-44	91.4	65.5	63.3	6.4	85.2	461
45-49	91.8	73.1	69.5	4.5	86.2	407
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	69.5	37.0	32.0	25.4	67.6	73
Employed for cash	85.8	55.3	53.0	12.0	75.4	2,143
Employed not for cash	83.8	62.0	57.8	12.0	76.4	459
Number of living children						
0	68.1	33.0	29.7	28.6	48.0	298
1-2	86.6	48.9	47.0	11.5	74.5	1,320
3-4	87.6	69.2	65.8	9.1	82.4	819
5+	88.4	78.0	74.6	8.3	90.0	238
Residence						
Urban	86.4	53.4	50.8	11.0	76.1	1,693
Rural	82.6	60.3	57.6	14.7	74.1	982
Ecological zone						
Mountain	82.6	64.1	59.8	13.1	83.1	169
Hill	89.5	50.9	47.8	7.4	77.4	1,137
Terai	81.6	59.1	57.0	16.4	72.7	1,369
Development region						
Eastern	83.5	54.5	51.4	13.5	73.1	604
Central	85.2	54.3	51.6	12.1	76.8	1,039
Western	84.8	49.3	48.4	14.3	72.8	481
Mid-western	85.8	62.1	58.0	10.0	75.9	331
Far-western	87.9	72.4	70.0	9.7	79.7	220
Province						
Province 1	83.7	53.0	49.6	12.9	68.9	460
Province 2	82.7	63.3	62.6	16.5	79.3	557
Province 3	86.8	47.4	43.2	9.0	76.8	627
Province 4	88.9	43.2	41.6	9.5	76.4	228
Province 5	82.4	59.6	57.1	15.1	71.8	440
Province 6	88.0	56.9	54.6	9.7	77.2	144
Province 7	87.9	72.4	70.0	9.7	79.7	220
Education						
No education	86.5	75.6	72.0	9.8	79.3	360
Primary	82.1	60.1	55.7	13.4	76.2	647
Some secondary	83.3	51.5	49.9	15.1	72.6	823
SLC and above	88.2	48.6	46.8	10.0	75.7	845
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	81.6	64.1	58.4	12.8	74.6	432
Second	84.4	59.3	55.9	12.2	77.1	489
Middle	83.4	59.6	58.0	14.9	75.0	524
Fourth	84.4	50.7	49.0	13.8	73.4	617
Highest	89.9	49.5	47.9	8.5	76.8	613
Total	85.0	55.9	53.3	12.4	75.4	2,675

Table 15.11.1 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 2016

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason		Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Brings less or no dowry		
Age								
15-19	3.4	9.1	10.0	28.1	2.7	33.2	1.2	2,598
20-24	2.3	8.0	10.3	23.2	2.3	26.9	0.6	2,251
25-29	3.9	8.0	11.6	24.2	3.0	27.9	0.8	2,135
30-34	2.7	9.6	12.7	24.7	2.9	28.5	0.8	1,806
35-39	3.7	9.1	14.0	24.3	2.4	28.6	1.0	1,572
40-44	3.3	9.2	12.2	20.4	3.6	24.8	1.0	1,388
45-49	5.4	9.9	13.1	22.9	5.5	26.8	1.6	1,113
Employment (last 12 months)								
Not employed	3.8	10.6	12.4	25.0	3.2	29.6	1.1	4,259
Employed for cash	3.8	8.3	11.9	24.3	3.1	28.4	1.3	3,822
Employed not for cash	2.7	7.7	10.9	24.0	2.8	27.8	0.6	4,781
Number of living children								
0	3.0	7.6	9.4	25.8	2.2	29.6	1.0	3,724
1-2	2.5	7.4	11.2	23.0	2.2	26.7	0.5	5,184
3-4	4.5	10.9	13.8	24.7	4.6	29.6	1.3	3,087
5+	6.3	15.8	17.0	25.2	5.7	31.0	2.5	867
Marital status								
Never married	2.8	6.3	8.0	26.1	2.1	29.6	1.2	2,669
Married or living together	3.5	9.4	12.7	23.9	3.2	28.2	0.8	9,875
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.8	12.5	10.2	26.1	4.9	31.1	3.4	318
Residence								
Urban	2.7	7.4	10.9	23.8	2.6	27.4	0.7	8,072
Rural	4.6	11.3	13.1	25.3	3.8	30.5	1.4	4,790
Ecological zone								
Mountain	2.7	8.5	14.8	30.0	3.2	33.4	0.2	775
Hill	2.1	5.3	9.8	22.3	2.3	25.4	0.6	5,556
Terai	4.6	11.9	12.9	25.4	3.6	30.7	1.4	6,531
Development region								
Eastern	3.1	6.5	10.9	21.8	2.2	25.4	0.9	2,900
Central	5.4	11.4	13.5	26.0	4.0	30.9	1.5	4,569
Western	1.0	6.9	8.8	20.8	1.5	23.7	0.6	2,597
Mid-western	2.6	8.4	12.2	26.7	3.1	31.1	0.2	1,650
Far-western	2.9	9.5	12.6	29.3	4.5	34.3	0.7	1,145
Province								
Province 1	3.1	6.8	12.1	23.4	2.5	27.5	0.8	2,173
Province 2	8.1	17.1	14.6	25.9	5.2	32.6	2.2	2,563
Province 3	2.2	4.7	10.7	23.7	2.2	26.3	0.8	2,732
Province 4	0.9	3.4	7.2	21.0	1.6	23.4	0.5	1,249
Province 5	1.7	10.1	11.2	23.9	2.2	27.7	0.5	2,274
Province 6	2.8	6.4	11.7	24.2	2.7	28.4	0.2	724
Province 7	2.9	9.5	12.6	29.3	4.5	34.3	0.7	1,145
Education								
No education	5.6	12.6	15.1	25.1	4.6	29.8	1.7	4,281
Primary	4.1	12.1	13.8	26.8	4.3	32.8	0.9	2,150
Some secondary	2.2	7.1	11.0	26.3	2.2	30.4	0.4	3,291
SLC and above	1.1	3.5	6.3	19.7	0.8	22.0	0.5	3,140
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.0	7.7	10.6	22.8	3.1	26.7	0.5	2,176
Second	2.9	8.7	12.6	26.0	2.8	30.5	0.8	2,525
Middle	5.9	13.6	14.9	28.9	4.5	34.1	1.8	2,595
Fourth	4.0	9.7	12.5	25.2	3.4	29.8	1.2	2,765
Highest	1.2	4.7	7.9	19.2	1.4	21.9	0.4	2,801
Total	3.4	8.9	11.7	24.4	3.0	28.5	1.0	12,862

Table 15.11.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason		Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Brings less or no dowry		
Age								
15-19	2.8	9.2	12.4	27.2	6.4	30.7	0.6	931
20-24	1.3	11.2	8.9	19.5	2.8	23.7	0.5	649
25-29	1.1	7.8	7.9	17.2	2.8	21.7	0.4	525
30-34	0.7	6.8	8.0	14.4	3.1	17.2	0.4	535
35-39	0.6	8.5	9.8	17.2	4.4	22.7	0.6	544
40-44	1.7	10.4	8.6	14.4	2.3	21.3	0.3	463
45-49	2.0	6.2	7.8	11.6	2.6	15.3	0.3	415
Employment (last 12 months)								
Not employed	1.5	8.5	8.8	22.6	5.1	24.9	0.4	581
Employed for cash	1.5	7.9	9.0	16.5	3.2	20.9	0.4	2,777
Employed not for cash	1.9	12.2	11.5	23.7	5.0	29.3	0.5	705
Number of living children								
0	2.1	8.8	10.4	22.1	4.8	26.2	0.5	1,658
1-2	0.6	7.6	8.3	15.5	2.7	20.3	0.4	1,340
3-4	1.6	10.3	9.5	16.5	3.6	20.3	0.7	824
5+	2.8	9.5	9.2	19.0	4.0	24.0	0.0	241
Marital status								
Never married	2.5	8.8	10.5	23.9	5.4	27.6	0.6	1,355
Married or living together	1.1	8.5	8.6	15.7	3.0	20.4	0.4	2,675
Divorced/separated/widowed	(0.0)	(27.6)	(34.5)	(38.8)	(3.3)	(38.8)	(0.0)	33
Residence								
Urban	1.5	8.7	9.0	18.9	3.2	23.1	0.5	2,647
Rural	1.7	8.8	10.2	18.1	4.9	22.7	0.4	1,416
Ecological zone								
Mountain	3.3	10.8	15.2	29.9	8.6	34.0	0.7	252
Hill	1.1	5.8	9.0	17.5	3.4	22.1	0.3	1,791
Terai	1.7	11.1	9.1	18.2	3.5	22.3	0.6	2,019
Development region								
Eastern	1.4	8.8	11.9	20.1	3.0	24.8	0.5	892
Central	1.7	9.2	9.3	17.3	4.0	21.3	0.5	1,604
Western	0.5	2.0	4.9	10.7	1.8	14.0	0.3	785
Mid-western	2.3	13.8	11.5	26.4	7.1	31.5	0.6	453
Far-western	2.8	15.5	11.0	28.9	5.4	35.3	0.3	330
Province								
Province 1	1.0	5.9	10.7	19.2	2.3	24.0	0.4	691
Province 2	2.9	15.6	11.9	18.1	4.9	22.2	0.5	795
Province 3	1.0	6.1	8.6	17.9	3.5	21.9	0.6	1,009
Province 4	0.4	1.7	6.8	13.6	2.1	18.4	0.3	376
Province 5	1.0	7.3	5.6	14.1	3.3	17.4	0.4	658
Province 6	3.1	11.6	13.8	29.3	8.3	33.9	0.8	203
Province 7	2.8	15.5	11.0	28.9	5.4	35.3	0.3	330
Education								
No education	3.9	18.1	14.2	24.9	7.4	28.2	1.2	391
Primary	1.8	11.7	13.3	22.7	5.6	29.6	0.6	789
Some secondary	1.9	9.4	11.3	22.3	4.3	26.7	0.4	1,386
SLC and above	0.5	4.1	4.4	11.3	1.5	14.6	0.3	1,497
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.0	12.3	16.1	29.5	7.1	34.5	0.8	623
Second	2.2	10.0	10.5	22.3	5.5	27.2	0.2	706
Middle	0.8	11.2	10.2	17.8	2.8	23.4	0.1	758
Fourth	1.6	8.6	8.2	17.7	2.7	21.2	1.0	982
Highest	0.7	4.0	5.1	10.6	2.4	14.0	0.2	994
Total	1.6	8.8	9.4	18.6	3.8	22.9	0.5	4,063

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

Table 15.12 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 2016

Background characteristic	Women			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	Number of women	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	Number of men
Age						
15-24	83.9	91.6	4,849	74.5	95.6	1,580
15-19	82.9	89.9	2,598	73.5	95.2	931
20-24	85.2	93.5	2,251	75.8	96.1	649
25-29	81.8	93.1	2,135	75.4	96.9	525
30-39	82.3	92.8	3,378	74.8	95.8	1,079
40-49	80.6	89.5	2,501	76.3	95.8	879
Marital status						
Never married	84.0	91.9	2,669	74.3	95.6	1,355
Ever had sex	*	*	22	74.6	96.6	390
Never had sex	84.0	91.9	2,647	74.2	95.2	965
Married/living together	82.2	91.7	9,875	75.4	95.9	2,675
Divorced/separated/widowed	80.1	90.9	318	(78.6)	(100.0)	33
Residence						
Urban	83.3	92.6	8,072	73.4	95.1	2,647
Rural	81.2	90.2	4,790	78.3	97.2	1,416
Ecological zone						
Mountain	86.2	91.6	775	75.5	95.3	252
Hill	87.6	96.7	5,556	73.8	95.9	1,791
Terai	77.7	87.5	6,531	76.2	95.8	2,019
Development region						
Eastern	78.4	87.3	2,900	68.2	94.4	892
Central	82.0	90.0	4,569	76.2	95.9	1,604
Western	89.3	97.3	2,597	81.0	97.2	785
Mid-western	82.2	93.8	1,650	68.7	95.9	453
Far-western	80.0	94.4	1,145	83.0	96.0	330
Province						
Province 1	86.3	93.1	2,173	67.2	94.0	691
Province 2	69.2	77.2	2,563	77.4	97.0	795
Province 3	86.7	96.7	2,732	74.3	95.0	1,009
Province 4	89.9	97.2	1,249	76.3	96.1	376
Province 5	86.1	96.1	2,274	81.2	96.7	658
Province 6	82.1	93.3	724	61.4	98.2	203
Province 7	80.0	94.4	1,145	83.0	96.0	330
Education						
No education	77.1	86.2	4,281	75.9	96.3	391
Primary	83.7	90.4	2,150	71.7	92.5	789
Some secondary	85.2	94.9	3,291	75.8	96.5	1,386
SLC and above	86.2	96.9	3,140	75.9	96.8	1,497
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	84.1	91.5	2,176	70.7	95.1	623
Second	82.0	91.6	2,525	75.7	95.2	706
Middle	78.8	88.4	2,595	77.6	97.2	758
Fourth	81.7	90.3	2,765	75.2	97.3	982
Highest	86.0	96.6	2,801	75.2	94.3	994
Total	82.5	91.7	12,862	75.1	95.8	4,063

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 15.13 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 2016

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	90.6	79.9	2,389
15-19	87.7	76.7	704
20-24	91.7	81.3	1,684
25-29	90.3	81.8	1,957
30-39	90.0	81.6	3,236
40-49	89.2	76.3	2,293
Residence			
Urban	91.9	83.6	6,031
Rural	87.1	74.5	3,844
Ecological zone			
Mountain	91.4	79.6	576
Hill	95.5	88.3	4,150
Terai	85.4	73.4	5,148
Development region			
Eastern	87.9	78.7	2,256
Central	89.6	76.7	3,486
Western	92.0	84.5	1,988
Mid-western	93.3	84.0	1,298
Far-western	87.7	80.4	846
Province			
Province 1	92.8	86.1	1,655
Province 2	79.9	62.1	2,168
Province 3	95.7	87.5	1,920
Province 4	96.8	91.3	950
Province 5	89.9	81.0	1,749
Province 6	93.4	83.0	586
Province 7	87.7	80.4	846
Education			
No education	83.3	67.6	3,984
Primary	91.9	82.7	1,853
Some secondary	94.7	87.8	2,177
SLC and above	97.0	94.9	1,861
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	90.1	79.3	1,687
Second	89.8	78.2	1,946
Middle	85.4	73.2	2,088
Fourth	89.8	78.7	2,107
Highest	95.0	90.6	2,047
Total	90.0	80.0	9,875

Table 15.14 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and the percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Nepal DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0	na	71.6	2,713
1-2	na	70.9	3,440
3	na	72.8	3,722
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified²			
0	38.2	na	7,091
1-2	37.3	na	2,122
3-4	35.0	na	563
5	23.8	na	99

na = Not applicable

¹ See Table 15.10.1 for the list of decisions. Excludes decisions on children's education and use of her inherited asset (pewa).

² See Table 15.11.1 for the list of reasons. Excludes the reason bringing less or no dowry.

Table 15.15 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Nepal DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method ¹	Modern methods				Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Temporary modern female methods ²	Male condom				
Number of decisions in which women participate³										
0	43.0	33.7	10.4	3.9	15.4	4.0	9.3	57.0	100.0	2,713
1-2	59.2	48.4	14.6	6.6	21.9	5.3	10.7	40.8	100.0	3,440
3	53.5	44.2	18.0	5.6	17.2	3.4	9.4	46.5	100.0	3,722
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴										
0	53.7	43.1	14.1	5.5	18.8	4.6	10.6	46.3	100.0	7,091
1-2	51.1	43.1	15.1	5.9	18.4	3.6	8.0	48.9	100.0	2,122
3-4	45.5	38.4	18.0	3.9	14.4	2.2	7.1	54.5	100.0	563
5	50.7	43.2	28.3	1.7	10.2	2.9	7.5	49.3	100.0	99
Total	52.6	42.8	14.7	5.5	18.4	4.2	9.8	47.4	100.0	9,875

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

² Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea method, and other modern methods

³ See Table 15.10.1 for the list of decisions. Excludes decisions on children's education and use of their inherited asset (pewa).

⁴ See Table 15.11.1 for the list of reasons. Excludes the reason bringing less or no dowry.

Table 15.16 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Nepal DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children ¹	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning ²			Number of women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	2.3	2,702	13.7	10.9	24.6	2,713
1-2	2.2	3,434	6.9	13.1	20.0	3,440
3	2.1	3,702	5.2	21.3	26.5	3,722
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	2.1	9,139	7.8	15.0	22.8	7,091
1-2	2.1	2,873	9.5	17.7	27.3	2,122
3-4	2.3	666	6.8	15.1	21.9	563
5	2.5	114	9.7	14.5	24.2	99
Total	2.1	12,792	8.1	15.6	23.7	9,875

¹ Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

² Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al. 2012.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.10.1 for the list of decisions. Excludes decisions on children's education and use of their inherited asset (pewa).

⁴ See Table 15.11.1 for the list of reasons. Excludes the reason bringing less or no dowry.

Table 15.17 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Nepal DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider ¹	Percentage with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth ²	Number of women with a child born in the last 5 years
Number of decisions in which women participate³				
0	84.3	56.2	46.4	1,418
1-2	85.1	63.2	56.6	1,361
3	81.9	64.2	59.3	1,187
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴				
0	83.3	61.4	55.3	2,866
1-2	84.7	61.6	51.4	891
3-4	83.6	55.2	45.2	203
5	(86.0)	(53.8)	(50.4)	39
Total	83.6	61.1	53.9	3,998

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

¹ "Skilled provider" includes doctor, nurse, or auxiliary nurse midwife.

² Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, auxiliary nurse midwife, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.

³ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.10.1 for the list of decisions. Excludes decisions on children's education and use of their inherited asset (pewa).

⁴ See Table 15.11.1 for the list of reasons. Excludes the reason bringing less or no dowry.

Table 15.18 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Nepal DHS 2016

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
Number of decisions in which women participate¹			
0	47	9	55
1-2	37	9	45
3	34	5	39
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified²			
0	40	8	48
1-2	36	8	43
3-4	39	4	43
5	*	*	*

Note: An asterisk indicates that a rate is based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.

¹ Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.10.1 for the list of decisions. Excludes decisions on children's education and use of their inherited asset (pewa).

² See Table 15.11.1 for the list of reasons. Excludes the reason bringing less or no dowry.

Key Findings

- **Experience of violence:** Twenty-two percent of women in Nepal age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 7% have ever experienced sexual violence. Six percent of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced violence during pregnancy.
- **Spousal violence:** Twenty-six percent of ever-married women have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence. The most common type of spousal violence is physical violence (23%), followed by emotional violence (12%). Seven percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal sexual violence.
- **Trends in spousal violence:** Ever-married women's experience of spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence has declined from 32% in the 2011 NDHS to 26% in the 2016 NDHS. This decline is due to declines in emotional violence and sexual violence only.
- **Injuries due to spousal violence:** Thirty-four percent of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have sustained injuries. Cuts and bruises are the most common types of injuries reported. Discomfort in the form of "aches" is also common.
- **Help seeking:** Sixty-six percent of women who have experienced any type of physical or sexual violence have not sought any help or talked with anyone about resisting or stopping the violence they experience.

Gender-based violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). In 1993 the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women gave a universal definition of gender-based violence (GBV) as any act that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (United Nations 1993; United Nations 1995). This chapter focuses on domestic violence, one of the most common forms of gender-based violence against women.

Nepal passed the 2008 Domestic Violence (Offence and Punishment) Act in May 2009; the act defines domestic violence as "any form of physical, mental, sexual, and economic abuse perpetrated by any person to the other person with whom he has a family relationship." The definition also applies to acts of reprimand or emotional abuse. (Ministry of Law and Justice 2009). In addition, the country has taken several other steps to fight GBV, including the 2010 National Action Plan against gender-based violence

that provides integrated services to survivors by establishing hospital-based one-stop crisis management centers (OCMC) and the 2012/13–2016/17 National Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Empowerment to End Gender Based Violence aimed at ending gender-based violence. Further, the new constitution of Nepal is a significant milestone for gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) and protects equal rights for women, the poor, gender-based violence survivors, and other vulnerable and marginalized groups (Nepal Law Commission 2015). Nonetheless, women in Nepal across all caste, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups continue to face discrimination and are subject to various forms of violence. The Informal Sector Service Center (INSEC) documentation suggests that violence against women in Nepal may be increasing (INSEC Nepal 2014).

To help Nepal monitor progress toward reducing gender-based violence, the 2016 NDHS included a module of questions on domestic violence that was administered in the subsample of households that were selected for the men’s survey. A similar module was included in the 2011 NDHS, allowing for comparisons over time. In accord with the 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). In total, 4,444 women completed the module. Only three women eligible for the domestic violence module could not be successfully interviewed with the module because privacy could not be obtained or for other reasons. 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.

16.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

In the 2016 NDHS, information was obtained from never-married women on their experience of violence committed by anyone and from ever-married women on their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands and others. More specifically, violence committed by the current husband for currently married women, and by the most recent husband for formerly married women, was measured by asking all ever-married women if their husband ever did the following to them:

- **Physical spousal violence:** push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his/her 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 threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon
- **Sexual spousal violence:** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to; physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to; force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to
- **Emotional spousal violence:** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you; insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition, information was obtained from all women (married and unmarried) about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband) since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. All women were asked about experience of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband) by asking if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced by threats or in any other way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts they did not want to do. Women who had ever been pregnant were asked about their experience of physical violence committed by anyone during any pregnancy.

The 2016 NDHS also asked women about other forms of emotional violence in the household, specifically whether or not they were being denied adequate food, or care when ill, pressured to have an abortion, threatened with divorce by husband or in-laws, asked to go for a forced divorce, abused for not bearing a son, or abused for using a family planning method.

16.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by anyone

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

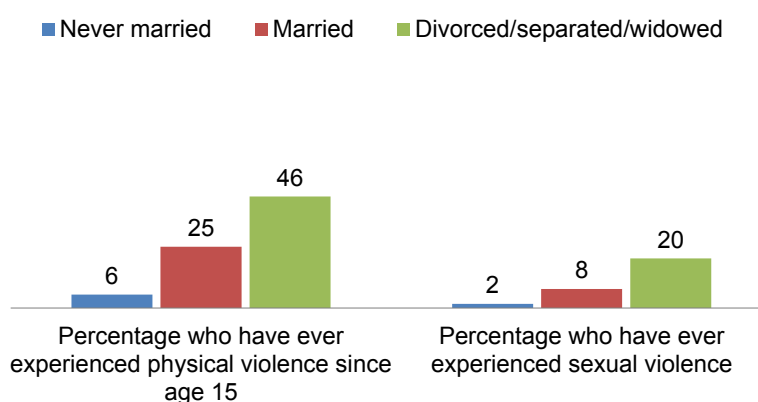
Twenty-two percent of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, including 9% of women who have experienced physical violence often or sometimes in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 16.1**). Six percent of women who have ever been pregnant experienced violence during pregnancy (**Table 16.2**).

Trends: In the 5 years between the 2011 NDHS and the 2016 NDHS, the percentage of women who had experienced physical violence since age 15 has remained unchanged at 22%, as has the percentage who experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (9% in both surveys). Similarly, there is no change in women's experience of violence during pregnancy.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's experience of physical violence increases sharply with age, from 11% among women age 15-19 to 28% among women age 40-49 (**Table 16.1**).
- Women with five or more children experience physical violence more often (35%) than women with no children (9%).
- By province, women's experience of physical violence varies from a low of 12% in Province 4 to a high of 34% in Province 2.
- Experience of physical violence is more common among employed women, irrespective of whether they are employed for cash (28%) or not for cash (21%), than among women who are not employed (17%).
- The likelihood of experiencing physical violence declines with the level of education. More than one in three women (34%) with no education have experienced physical violence, compared with fewer than 1 in 10 women with SLC or higher education (8%).
- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely to have experienced physical violence (46%) than currently married women (25%) and never married women (6%) (**Figure 16.1**).
- Violence during pregnancy among women who have ever-been pregnant is more common among women age 15-19 (10%), women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (10%), and women in Province 2 (9%) than among most other women (**Table 16.2**).

Figure 16.1 Women's experience of violence by marital status



16.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Most ever-married women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 report current husbands as perpetrators (84%) and 11% report former husbands. Seven percent report mothers-in-law and 5% report other in-laws as perpetrators (**Table 16.3**).

16.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

16.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Seven percent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced sexual violence, and 3% have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 16.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ever experience of sexual violence is 3% among women age 15-19, compared with 7%-8% among women 20-39 and 10% among women age 40-49.
- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are much more likely to have experienced sexual violence (20%) than currently married women (8%) and never married women (2%).
- Women with only primary or no education are more vulnerable to sexual violence than educated women. Four percent of women who completed SLC or higher education have experienced sexual violence, compared with 9% of women with no education and primary education only.

Five percent of women have experienced sexual violence by age 22, including 3% who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (**Table 16.5**).

16.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among ever-married women who have experienced sexual violence, 80% report their current husbands as perpetrators and 19% report former husbands as perpetrators. Among all women who have experienced sexual violence, 4% each report strangers and friends/acquaintances as perpetrators (**Table 16.6**).

16.4 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 long lasting negative effects on women's lives, health, and wellbeing. Overall, 23% of women have experienced physical or sexual violence: 17% have experienced physical violence only, 2% have experienced sexual violence only, and 5% have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Experience of physical or sexual violence increases sharply with age, from 12% among women age 15-19 to 29% among women age 30 and older (**Table 16.7**).

16.5 MARITAL CONTROL BY HUSBAND

Marital control

Percentage of women whose current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviors: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; does not permit her to meet her female friends; tries to limit her contact with her family; and insists on knowing where she is at all times.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

In a patriarchal society like Nepal, women's lives are often controlled by male family members. Attempts by husbands to closely control and monitor their wives' behavior can be another expression of women's subordinate status in the family. Marital controlling behaviors can also be important early warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviors is more significant than the display of any single behavior, the proportion of women whose husbands display at least three of the specified behaviors is also discussed.

Twenty-four percent of ever-married women report that their husband is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, 15% report that he insists on knowing where she is at all times, 12% report that he does not permit her to meet female friends, 9% report that he tries to limit her contact with her family, and 7% report that he frequently accuses her of being unfaithful. Nine percent of ever-married women have husbands who display three or more of these marital behaviors, and 66% have husbands who do not display any of these behaviors (**Table 16.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- In Nepal, more women in terai (11%) have husbands who display three or more of the specified marital control behaviors than women in hill (7%) or mountain (5%) ecological zones (**Table 16.8**).
- Women in Province 2 are about twice as likely (14%) as women in most other provinces (7%-8%) to have a husband who displays at least three of the specified marital control behaviors.
- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are twice as likely (18%) as currently married women (9%) to report that their husbands display three or more specified controlling behaviors.
- Women with SLC or higher education are less likely (4%) than women with no education or only primary education (10%-11%) to report that their husbands display at least three of the specified controlling behaviors.
- Women's fear of their husbands and display of controlling behaviors by husbands are highly correlated. Only 4% of women who say that they are never afraid of their husband report at least three controlling behaviors by their husband, compared with 35 % of women who say that they are afraid of their husband most of the time.

16.6 FORMS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Spousal violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

16.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

Twenty-six percent of ever-married women have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence at the hands of their husbands. Fourteen percent of women have experienced one or more of these forms of spousal violence in the past 12 months. The most common type of spousal violence women experience is physical violence (23%), followed by emotional violence (12%) and sexual violence (7%) (Table 16.9).

The most common act of spousal physical violence that women experience is being slapped (21%). Twelve percent of women report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them by their husband, 9% each report having their arms twisted or hair pulled and being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 8% report that their husband punched them with his fist or with something else that could hurt them. Four percent of women report that their husband had tried to choke them or burn them on purpose (Figure 16.2).

The form of sexual violence most commonly reported by women was that their husband used physical force to have sexual intercourse with them when they did not want to (6%). Four percent reported that their husband physically forced them to perform other sexual acts they did not want to, and 3% reported that their husband forced them with threats or in other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to (Figure 16.2).

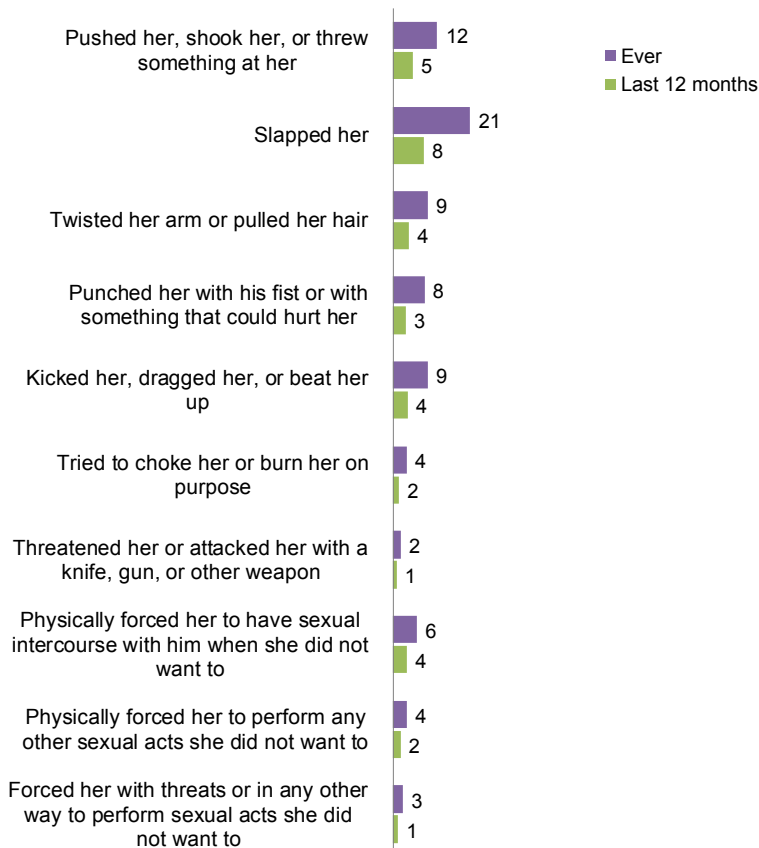
Women reporting emotional violence were most likely to report that their husband insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves (9%), followed by husband said or did something to humiliate them in front of others (8%). Five percent of women said that their husband threatened to hurt or harm them or someone close to them (Table 16.9).

Women who were married more than once were also asked about spousal violence by any husband other than their current or former husband. Twenty-seven percent of ever-married women have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by any husband, which is 1 percentage point more than the percentage of women who have experienced such violence committed by their current or most recent husband. During the 12 months preceding the survey, 14% of ever-married women experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by any husband, either current or previous (Table 16.9 and Table 16.12).

Trends: Women’s experience of spousal violence by their current or most recent husband has declined in the 5 years since the 2011 NDHS, from 32% of women experiencing spousal physical, sexual, or

Figure 16.2 Types of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced specific acts of violence by their husband/partner



emotional violence in 2011 to 26% in 2016. While the experience of spousal physical violence has remained unchanged between the two surveys (23% in both), women’s experience of spousal emotional violence has declined from 16% of women reporting such violence in 2011 to 12% in 2016, and experience of spousal sexual violence has been cut in half, from 14% of women reporting such violence in 2011 to 7% in 2016.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women’s experience of spousal physical, sexual or emotional violence does not vary much by rural-urban location, but does by ecological zone. Almost one-third of women in terai (32%) report experiencing spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence, compared with less than one-fifth of women in hill (20%) and mountain (19%) zones (**Table 16.10**).

- By province, women in Province 2 (37%), followed by Province 5 (29%) and Province 3 (26%) are most likely to experience spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence, and those in Province 4 (16%) least likely to do so (**Figure 16.3**).

- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely than currently married women to report ever experiencing spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence (48% versus 26%).

- Women’s experience of spousal violence increases with the number of living children, from a low of 18% of women with no living children reporting experiencing spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence, to a high of 32% of women with five or more children.

- Women who are employed for cash are more likely (34%) than women not employed for cash or not employed at all (22%-23%) to have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence

- The experience of spousal violence declines sharply with education, from a high of 34% of women with no education experiencing physical, sexual, or emotional violence, to a low of 11 percent experiencing such violence among women who have completed SLC or higher education.

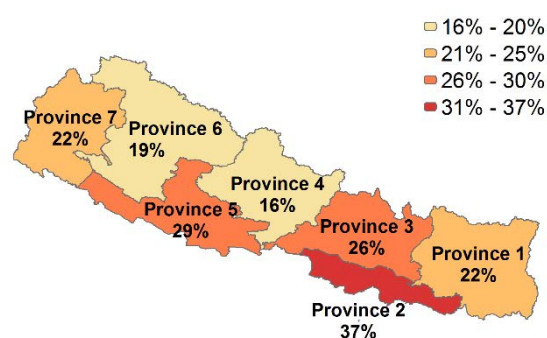
- Women’s experience of spousal violence does not vary consistently with wealth, but tends to be highest among women in the middle wealth quintile.

Patterns by husband’s characteristics and empowerment indicators

- Women’s experience of spousal violence varies more with their husbands’ education than with their own. Forty-four percent of women whose husbands do not have any education have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence compared with 14% of women whose husbands have completed SLC or higher education (**Table 16.11**).

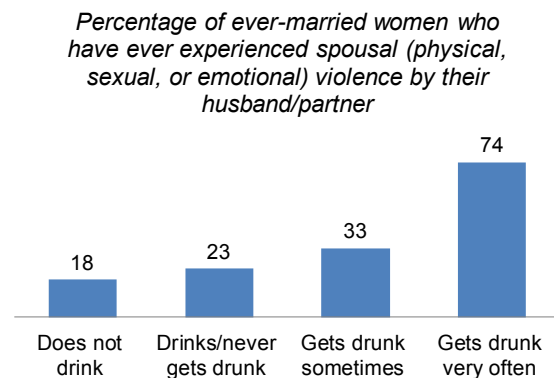
Figure 16.3 Spousal violence by province

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by



- Experience of spousal violence varies greatly with the level of the husbands' alcohol consumption. Almost three out of four women whose husbands often get drunk have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence (74%), compared with less than one in five women (18%) whose husbands do not drink alcohol (**Figure 16.4**).

Figure 16.4 Spousal violence by husband's alcohol consumption



- Women in couples in which the husband and wife are equally educated are less likely (16%) to have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence than women in couples where neither is educated (43%) or one or the other has more education.
- The likelihood of experiencing spousal violence increases sharply with the number of marital control behaviors displayed by husbands; 93% percent of women whose husbands displayed five of the specified marital control behaviors have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence, compared with 15 percent of women whose husbands did not display any of the specified behaviors.
- Intergenerational effects of spousal violence are evident in Nepal. Women who report that their fathers beat their mothers are much more likely (46%) to have themselves experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence than women who report that their fathers did not beat their mothers (23%).
- Fear of husband and spousal violence are highly correlated. Women who say that they are afraid of their husband most of the time are most likely to have ever experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence (74%), followed by women who are sometimes afraid of their husband (31%). Among women who say that they are never afraid of their husband, 13 percent have experienced spousal violence.

16.6.2 Onset of Spousal Violence

Table 16.13 shows when spousal violence first occurred in relation to the start of marriage for women married only once. Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, 10% first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence within the first 2 years of marriage, and 17% had experienced such violence within 5 years. This suggests that a large proportion of spousal violence begins early in marriage.

16.7 INJURIES TO WOMEN DUE TO SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married)

Among ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal physical or sexual violence, 34% have sustained injuries. Thirty-nine percent sustained injuries if they experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Those who have ever experienced spousal sexual violence are more likely to

have sustained injuries (46%) than those who have ever experienced spousal physical violence (36%) (**Table 16.14**).

Among women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, the most common injuries reported are cuts, bruises, or aches (32%), followed by eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (12%). Nine percent of women who have experienced spousal violence report deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Trends: In the 5 years since the 2011 NDHS, there has been only a slight decline in the percentage of ever-married women who sustained injuries due to spousal physical or sexual violence. In the 2011 NDHS, 38% of ever-married women who had ever experienced physical or sexual violence sustained injuries due to the violence, compared with 34% in 2016 NDHS.

16.8 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST HUSBANDS

Initiation of physical violence by wives

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting her.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Either spouse can play a role in instigating domestic violence. The NDHS 2016 asked all ever-married women if they had initiated acts of physical violence against their husbands when they were not already hitting or beating them. Two percent of ever-married women in Nepal responded in the affirmative. One percent initiated such violence in the past 12 months (**Table 16.15**).

Women who have experienced spousal violence are much more likely than women who have not experienced spousal violence to have ever initiated violence against their husbands. Six percent of women who have ever experienced spousal violence perpetrated such violence, compared with 1 percent who have never themselves experienced spousal violence. Nonetheless, the percentage of women who initiate violence, even among those who have experienced violence, is much smaller than the percentage of women who have ever experienced spousal physical violence (**Table 16.15**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have ever initiated physical violence against their husbands has declined from 3% in 2011 NDHS to 2% in 2016 NDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's initiation of spousal physical violence varies with spouses' alcohol consumption from 1% among women whose husbands do not drink or who drink but never get drunk, to 5% among women whose husbands get drunk very often. (**Table 16.16**).
- Initiation of physical violence against husbands by the wife increases sharply with the number of marital control behaviors exhibited by the husband, from 1% among women whose husbands do not display any of the specified marital control behaviors to 13% among women whose husbands display all five marital control behaviors.
- Women who are afraid of their husband most of the time not only experience more violence but also are more likely to initiate violence: 5% of women who are afraid of their husband most of the time have initiated spousal violence, compared with 2% of women who are never afraid of their husband.

16.9 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; asked to go for a forced abortion; threatened with divorce by husband or in-laws; asked to go for a forced divorce; abused for not bearing a son; and abused for using a family planning method

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

This round of NDHS included questions relating to emotional violence within a household. Ever-married women were asked if they had ever experienced any of the specified acts of emotional violence in their households. Among several forms of emotional violence faced by ever-married women in the household, 8% are not taken care of when ill, 7% are not given enough food to eat, 6% are threatened with divorce by husbands or in-laws, 5% are asked to go for a forced divorce, 4% are abused for not bearing a son, and 1% each asked to go for a forced abortion and abused for using a family planning method (**Table 16.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Divorced, separated, or widowed women report all of the different types of household emotional abuse more than do currently married women. For example, 24% of the former say that they are not cared for when ill, compared with 8% of currently married women.
- Women with five or more children more often report each of the different types of household emotional abuse, than women with fewer children or no children.
- Women who are employed and earning cash more often report each of the different types of household emotional abuse than women who are not employed or employed without earning cash. For example, employed women who earn cash are twice as likely as women who are not employed or employed but not for cash to be threatened with divorce or asked to go for forced divorce (8% versus 4%, each).
- All types of household emotional violence tends to decline with education, with the greatest declines being observed for abuse in the form of inadequate food being given and not being cared for when ill.

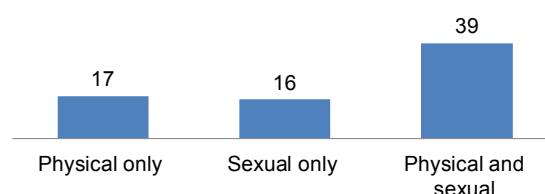
16.10 HELP-SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

In Nepal, reporting violence or seeking help to end violence is still not at all common. Sixty-six percent of women who have experienced any type of physical or sexual violence have not sought help to end the violence or told anyone about the violence (**Table 16.18**).

Women are more likely to seek help or talk to someone about their experiences of violence when they have experienced both physical and sexual violence (39%) and much less likely to do so if they have experienced only physical or only sexual violence (**Figure 16.5**).

Figure 16.5 Help seeking by type of violence experienced

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help



Patterns by background characteristics

- More women in urban areas who have experienced physical or sexual seek help than their rural counterparts. Twenty-five percent of women in urban areas have sought help to stop the violence, compared with 18% of women in rural areas (**Table 16.18**).

- Help seeking for violence varies greatly by province: 39% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence in Province 4 and 32% in Province 1 have ever sought help, compared with only 15% in Province 2. Abused women in terai are also much less likely (19%) than women in the hill and mountain zones (both 28%) to have sought help.
- Women with no children are more likely to seek help than women with one or more children (30% versus 20%-22%).
- Help seeking does not vary much by education; however, women who have completed SLC or have higher education are much more likely to have told someone about the violence than women with less or no education.

16.10.1 Sources for Help

Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and have sought help, the most common source of help is the woman's own family (65%), followed by neighbors (31%) and friends (22%). Few women went to the police (8%) or approached a social work organization (2%) or a lawyer (1%) to seek help (Table 16.19).

LIST OF TABLES

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Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes ²	
Age					
15-19	10.5	0.7	6.5	7.2	845
20-24	15.1	1.1	7.4	8.5	764
25-29	24.2	1.7	8.9	10.6	731
30-39	27.5	1.8	9.0	10.7	1,274
40-49	28.4	1.1	6.8	7.9	830
Residence					
Urban	20.5	1.1	7.2	8.3	2,775
Rural	23.8	1.7	8.8	10.5	1,669
Ecological zone					
Mountain	13.9	0.5	3.2	3.7	270
Hill	16.4	1.0	6.4	7.4	1,946
Terai	27.4	1.7	9.6	11.3	2,228
Development region					
Eastern	22.6	1.2	7.2	8.4	998
Central	25.6	1.3	9.7	11.1	1,593
Western	17.2	1.1	6.4	7.5	893
Mid-western	19.6	1.9	6.8	8.8	564
Far-western	17.4	1.0	6.0	7.0	396
Province					
Province 1	18.9	1.7	5.4	7.0	751
Province 2	34.2	1.4	12.9	14.3	892
Province 3	19.6	0.9	7.6	8.5	948
Province 4	12.0	0.6	4.5	5.1	436
Province 5	22.6	1.8	8.3	10.0	762
Province 6	15.0	2.0	5.0	7.0	259
Province 7	17.4	1.0	6.0	7.0	396
Marital status					
Never married	5.5	0.3	2.8	3.1	882
Married	25.1	1.5	9.2	10.6	3,447
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	45.7	5.1	4.9	10.0	115
Number of living children					
0	9.1	0.4	5.0	5.3	1,251
1-2	22.7	1.1	7.9	9.0	1,827
3-4	31.1	2.5	10.4	12.9	1,034
5+	35.3	2.3	10.1	12.4	332
Employment					
Employed for cash	28.2	1.7	10.2	11.9	1,417
Employed not for cash	20.7	1.3	7.2	8.4	1,598
Not employed	16.5	1.0	6.1	7.1	1,429
Education					
No education	34.4	2.3	10.6	12.9	1,536
Primary	24.8	1.3	10.2	11.5	731
Some secondary	15.9	1.0	8.1	9.1	1,079
SLC and above	7.7	0.4	1.9	2.3	1,098
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	20.9	1.8	8.4	10.1	768
Second	25.2	1.5	9.2	10.7	863
Middle	26.5	1.8	9.9	11.7	922
Fourth	22.5	1.1	8.4	9.5	987
Highest	13.6	0.6	3.2	3.7	905
Total	21.8	1.3	7.8	9.1	4,444

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known.

Table 16.2 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 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	9.6	139
20-24	5.0	519
25-29	5.4	635
30-39	6.0	1,227
40-49	5.5	805
Residence		
Urban	6.1	1,980
Rural	5.3	1,345
Ecological zone		
Mountain	2.4	203
Hill	4.1	1,418
Terai	7.6	1,704
Development region		
Eastern	5.6	752
Central	7.0	1,170
Western	4.2	684
Mid-western	5.3	430
Far-western	5.6	289
Province		
Province 1	4.2	546
Province 2	9.3	737
Province 3	5.1	638
Province 4	2.6	333
Province 5	6.0	579
Province 6	4.2	202
Province 7	5.6	289
Marital status		
Never married	*	1
Married	5.6	3,218
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	10.3	106
Number of living children		
0	6.9	132
1-2	5.4	1,827
3-4	5.9	1,034
5+	7.1	332
Education		
No education	7.9	1,459
Primary	5.2	635
Some secondary	5.0	662
SLC and above	1.6	569
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.7	598
Second	5.6	671
Middle	8.9	694
Fourth	6.0	712
Highest	3.3	651
Total	5.8	3,325

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

Table 16.3 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, according to the respondent's current marital status, Nepal DHS 2016

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever-married	Never married	
Current husband	83.7	na	79.5
Former husband	10.8	na	10.3
Current boyfriend	0.7	*	0.7
Former boyfriend	0.5	*	0.7
Father/step-father	1.4	*	3.5
Mother/step-mother	1.3	*	2.3
Sister/brother	1.5	*	2.5
Daughter/son	0.1	*	0.1
Other relative	3.9	*	3.9
Mother-in-law	6.5	na	6.2
Father-in-law	3.6	na	3.4
Other in-law	4.8	na	4.6
Teacher	0.2	*	0.6
Employer/someone at work	0.4	*	0.3
Other	1.0	*	1.3
Number women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	918	49	967

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.4 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		Number of women
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Age			
15-19	2.9	1.7	845
20-24	7.3	4.7	764
25-29	7.6	3.9	731
30-39	7.0	3.4	1,274
40-49	10.0	2.9	830
Residence			
Urban	7.1	2.9	2,775
Rural	6.6	3.9	1,669
Ecological zone			
Mountain	6.3	3.0	270
Hill	6.5	2.7	1,946
Terai	7.4	3.8	2,228
Development region			
Eastern	5.0	2.1	998
Central	7.7	3.0	1,593
Western	6.1	3.3	893
Mid-western	8.9	6.2	564
Far-western	7.5	3.3	396
Province			
Province 1	6.3	2.6	751
Province 2	6.1	3.2	892
Province 3	7.6	2.2	948
Province 4	4.9	2.3	436
Province 5	8.3	5.3	762
Province 6	7.7	5.4	259
Province 7	7.5	3.3	396
Marital status			
Never married	1.7	0.0	882
Married	7.8	4.1	3,447
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	20.3	5.1	115
Employment			
Employed for cash	9.0	4.1	1,417
Employed not for cash	6.2	3.1	1,598
Not employed	5.6	2.7	1,429
Number of living children			
0	3.3	1.0	1,251
1-2	8.1	4.1	1,827
3-4	8.2	4.2	1,034
5+	10.1	4.9	332
Education			
No education	9.2	4.1	1,536
Primary	9.2	5.6	731
Some secondary	5.3	2.4	1,079
SLC and above	3.8	1.4	1,098
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.7	4.3	768
Second	6.5	4.6	863
Middle	6.4	2.5	922
Fourth	7.4	3.1	987
Highest	6.6	2.1	905
Total	6.9	3.3	4,444

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 16.5 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 current marital status, Nepal DHS 2016

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	0.1	0.1	0.7	na	na	97.1	845
20-24	0.2	0.2	1.0	3.1	na	92.7	764
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.4	5.6	92.4	731
30-39	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	4.9	93.0	1,274
40-49	0.1	0.4	1.2	3.2	6.2	90.0	830
Marital status							
Never married	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.6	98.3	882
Ever married	0.0	0.1	0.7	3.0	5.9	91.8	3,562
Total	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.7	5.1	93.1	4,444

na = Not applicable

Table 16.6 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence according to the respondent's current marital status, Nepal DHS 2016

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever-married ¹	Never married ²	
Current husband	79.5	na	75.6
Former husband	18.5	na	17.6
Brother/step brother	1.1	*	1.1
Other relative	1.6	*	2.3
Own friend/acquaintance	1.4	*	4.1
Family friend	1.8	*	1.7
Employer/someone at work	0.7	*	0.7
Stranger	2.7	*	3.7
Other	0.3	*	0.6
Number women who have experienced sexual violence	293	15	308

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

¹ Ever-married women can report more than one person who committed the violence (current husband, former husband, and one other person).

² Never married women can report only the first person to commit the violence.

na = Not applicable

Table 16.7 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Nepal DHS 2016

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15-19	9.0	1.4	1.5	11.8	845
15-17	6.8	1.1	0.5	8.4	487
18-19	12.0	1.7	2.8	16.4	358
20-24	10.6	2.8	4.5	17.9	764
25-29	18.5	1.8	5.8	26.0	731
30-39	21.9	1.4	5.6	28.9	1,274
40-49	19.5	1.1	8.9	29.4	830
Total	16.5	1.6	5.3	23.4	4,444

Table 16.8 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband:							
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently 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	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	28.9	7.2	10.0	8.6	12.9	8.4	65.1	231
20-24	27.5	5.8	13.5	9.4	14.8	9.7	62.6	601
25-29	26.4	5.2	13.3	8.8	17.3	8.6	63.4	670
30-39	22.7	7.5	12.4	9.3	16.3	8.9	64.6	1,240
40-49	18.9	6.3	10.1	8.1	13.5	8.3	71.8	820
Residence								
Urban	22.7	6.1	12.1	9.0	17.0	8.7	65.1	2,133
Rural	25.3	7.1	11.9	8.7	12.9	9.0	66.7	1,429
Ecological zone								
Mountain	10.7	4.8	5.1	5.1	10.2	4.9	81.2	220
Hill	18.1	5.7	6.5	8.0	15.7	6.8	71.4	1,521
Terai	30.0	7.4	17.5	10.1	15.7	11.0	59.2	1,822
Development region								
Eastern	24.3	5.2	16.3	6.8	12.7	7.6	64.3	814
Central	27.1	7.8	15.5	12.3	21.4	11.4	58.4	1,243
Western	22.6	6.1	5.3	6.5	10.4	6.5	72.8	729
Mid-western	21.5	8.0	9.7	8.5	13.2	8.9	69.7	464
Far-western	14.7	3.5	6.8	6.9	12.9	6.7	76.3	312
Province								
Province 1	20.5	4.5	9.8	6.7	15.2	7.3	69.0	597
Province 2	36.1	9.5	26.7	12.3	15.9	13.8	50.7	782
Province 3	19.1	5.6	8.4	10.5	22.9	7.8	64.9	679
Province 4	19.2	6.9	4.9	6.2	10.5	6.5	75.0	353
Province 5	24.8	6.7	7.4	8.1	12.4	8.1	68.9	618
Province 6	19.7	7.0	9.1	6.7	10.4	7.1	73.6	222
Province 7	14.7	3.5	6.8	6.9	12.9	6.7	76.3	312
Marital status								
Married	23.5	6.2	11.8	8.5	15.3	8.5	65.9	3,447
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	30.7	15.2	19.8	18.5	17.0	18.2	60.7	115
Number of living children								
0	26.3	6.3	8.2	4.0	14.0	6.3	63.8	370
1-2	22.4	5.8	11.9	9.2	17.6	8.7	65.9	1,826
3-4	24.0	7.5	13.8	9.3	13.3	9.3	66.0	1,034
5+	27.2	7.6	12.0	11.2	11.0	10.6	66.2	332
Employment								
Employed for cash	27.3	8.2	13.3	10.4	19.6	10.7	60.3	1,162
Employed not for cash	18.4	6.2	9.6	7.3	10.0	7.5	74.8	1,329
Not employed	26.4	5.0	13.8	9.1	17.4	8.4	60.4	1,072
Education								
No education	26.9	8.5	14.7	9.9	14.3	10.1	63.8	1,491
Primary	26.8	6.6	11.4	11.9	15.8	11.2	64.2	667
Some secondary	18.9	5.5	11.0	7.3	17.1	8.4	68.3	755
SLC and above	18.8	2.9	7.8	5.2	15.3	3.8	68.7	650
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	22.7	7.5	7.2	7.4	10.6	7.8	72.6	629
Second	22.3	6.6	10.9	8.2	11.9	7.7	69.2	712
Middle	28.7	8.1	17.0	11.9	15.9	12.1	61.1	756
Fourth	27.2	6.8	16.2	9.8	17.4	10.3	58.6	769
Highest	16.9	3.4	7.8	6.6	20.4	5.7	68.8	696
Woman afraid of husband								
Most of the time afraid	55.7	27.2	32.2	30.0	32.8	34.9	38.0	270
Sometimes afraid	26.8	6.8	13.2	9.0	15.6	8.9	62.9	1,745
Never afraid	14.6	2.5	7.3	5.0	12.1	4.2	73.7	1,547
Total	23.7	6.5	12.1	8.9	15.4	8.8	65.7	3,562

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 16.9 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence, ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, committed by their current or most recent husband, Nepal DHS 2016

Type of violence	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	22.8	10.0	1.5	8.5
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	11.8	5.3	1.0	4.4
Slapped her	20.5	8.2	1.0	7.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	9.3	4.3	0.9	3.4
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.4	3.4	0.8	2.5
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	9.3	3.9	0.8	3.2
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	3.7	1.6	0.3	1.3
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.5
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	7.0	4.0	1.0	3.0
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	6.4	3.8	0.9	2.8
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	3.8	2.0	0.4	1.7
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.7	1.4	0.2	1.2
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	12.3	7.7	1.7	6.0
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	7.6	5.0	1.2	3.8
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	5.0	3.2	0.8	2.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	8.5	5.7	1.2	4.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	24.3	11.2	1.9	9.3
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	26.3	13.5	2.5	11.0
Spousal violence committed by any husband				
Physical violence	23.6	10.0	na	na
Sexual violence	7.7	4.0	na	na
Emotional violence	12.3	7.7	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	25.0	11.2	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	27.1	13.5	na	na
Number of ever-married women	3,562	3,562	3,562	3,562

¹ Includes current husband for currently married women and most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

na = Not applicable

Table 16.10 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	10.2	19.7	6.5	3.9	2.8	22.2	23.1	231
20-24	9.2	17.1	7.6	5.6	3.6	19.0	21.0	601
25-29	12.2	22.8	7.2	5.8	4.3	24.2	25.2	670
30-39	13.7	25.0	6.3	5.1	3.3	26.2	29.2	1,240
40-49	13.1	24.6	7.8	6.5	4.8	25.9	27.7	820
Residence								
Urban	11.7	22.0	7.1	5.7	4.0	23.4	25.4	2,133
Rural	13.1	24.0	7.0	5.4	3.7	25.6	27.7	1,429
Ecological zone								
Mountain	9.8	13.9	5.6	3.2	2.2	16.2	18.7	220
Hill	11.7	16.6	6.3	5.0	3.8	17.9	20.3	1,521
Terai	13.1	29.1	7.8	6.3	4.1	30.6	32.3	1,822
Development region								
Eastern	9.8	22.9	4.9	3.9	2.7	23.9	25.2	814
Central	14.4	27.6	8.3	7.2	4.9	28.6	31.4	1,243
Western	12.0	17.7	5.7	3.9	3.2	19.5	21.6	729
Mid-western	13.0	20.6	9.1	6.0	4.2	23.6	25.3	464
Far-western	10.0	18.9	7.9	6.6	3.7	20.2	21.6	312
Province								
Province 1	9.4	19.0	6.3	4.9	3.5	20.4	21.6	597
Province 2	13.5	34.7	6.6	6.1	3.7	35.2	37.1	782
Province 3	14.3	21.3	7.9	6.6	4.9	22.6	25.9	679
Province 4	10.2	12.2	4.4	3.5	2.7	13.1	15.5	353
Province 5	14.8	24.0	8.3	5.4	4.1	26.9	28.8	618
Province 6	9.2	14.9	7.4	4.6	3.5	17.7	19.1	222
Province 7	10.0	18.9	7.9	6.6	3.7	20.2	21.6	312
Marital status								
Married	11.8	22.1	6.7	5.3	3.5	23.6	25.6	3,447
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	27.9	42.3	17.6	14.2	13.3	45.7	47.9	115
Number of living children								
0	8.3	15.6	4.5	3.7	1.8	16.4	18.0	370
1-2	12.2	20.2	7.2	5.3	3.9	22.1	23.9	1,826
3-4	13.5	27.4	7.3	6.0	4.4	28.7	31.8	1,034
5+	13.8	30.6	8.5	7.4	4.4	31.6	32.1	332
Employment								
Employed for cash	17.1	28.9	9.1	7.0	4.7	31.0	34.0	1,162
Employed not for cash	10.8	20.5	6.4	5.0	3.7	21.9	23.2	1,329
Not employed	8.9	19.1	5.6	4.7	3.1	20.1	21.9	1,072
Education								
No education	15.1	31.1	8.0	7.0	4.8	32.1	34.3	1,491
Primary	13.5	24.5	9.5	7.6	5.4	26.4	28.6	667
Some secondary	10.0	17.1	5.6	3.8	2.5	18.9	21.5	755
SLC and above	7.3	8.7	3.9	2.2	1.7	10.3	11.4	650
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	13.0	21.6	7.4	6.3	5.3	22.7	24.4	629
Second	11.9	25.6	7.0	6.0	3.8	26.5	28.5	712
Middle	14.7	28.5	7.2	6.3	4.5	29.5	32.1	756
Fourth	11.8	22.8	7.4	5.3	2.9	24.9	26.6	769
Highest	9.9	14.8	6.3	4.0	3.0	17.1	19.1	696
Total	12.3	22.8	7.0	5.6	3.9	24.3	26.3	3,562

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

Table 16.11 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband, according to husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Husband's education¹								
No education	19.5	40.1	10.1	8.8	6.2	41.5	43.6	555
Primary	14.8	27.8	9.1	7.4	4.8	29.4	31.9	766
Some secondary	10.4	20.2	6.5	4.9	3.0	21.8	24.0	1,040
SLC and above	7.0	10.9	3.4	2.3	1.8	12.0	13.5	1,081
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Husband's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink	7.4	15.0	3.8	2.7	1.6	16.1	17.9	1,984
Drinks/never gets drunk	9.6	20.5	4.1	2.7	2.3	21.9	23.2	437
Gets drunk sometimes	15.3	27.9	9.0	6.7	4.1	30.2	32.9	881
Gets drunk very often	44.1	69.1	30.2	28.6	23.1	70.6	73.8	260
Spousal education difference¹								
Husband better educated	10.3	20.6	6.1	4.9	3.2	21.8	24.0	1,900
Wife better educated	14.1	20.5	7.8	5.4	3.7	22.9	25.2	527
Both equally educated	8.2	13.8	3.8	2.4	1.5	15.2	16.4	534
Neither educated	19.1	39.7	10.9	9.6	6.9	41.0	42.8	480
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Spousal age difference¹								
Wife older	13.9	23.7	9.1	8.3	6.5	24.5	26.4	260
Wife is same age	11.4	18.9	7.7	6.7	3.7	20.0	23.0	221
Wife's 1-4 years younger	12.3	22.5	6.4	5.1	3.6	23.8	25.6	1,597
Wife's 5-9 years younger	10.8	21.6	6.3	4.6	3.2	23.4	25.1	1,027
Wife's 10 or more years younger	10.8	23.1	6.5	4.9	2.0	24.7	28.3	342
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband²								
0	4.5	12.8	2.5	1.5	0.5	13.8	14.9	2,341
1-2	17.3	34.3	8.2	6.0	4.3	36.5	39.2	907
3-4	47.4	58.4	35.3	31.0	22.7	62.6	69.4	252
5	89.6	87.2	47.4	47.4	46.7	87.2	92.6	62
Number of decisions in which women participate³								
0	12.9	23.4	6.5	5.2	3.9	24.7	26.3	906
1-2	10.1	21.0	7.0	5.4	3.6	22.5	24.0	1,193
3	12.5	22.3	6.6	5.2	3.3	23.7	26.5	1,348
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴								
0	11.6	20.5	6.5	5.1	3.3	21.9	23.6	2,520
1-2	14.0	28.1	6.8	5.2	4.5	29.8	33.5	792
3-4	13.5	25.6	13.2	10.8	6.1	28.0	29.2	212
5	(14.1)	(45.1)	(15.1)	(15.1)	(14.1)	(45.1)	(45.1)	39
Woman's father beat her mother								
Yes	22.5	42.1	11.9	10.4	6.9	43.6	45.5	514
No	10.4	19.3	6.0	4.6	3.2	20.7	22.8	2,995
Don't know	21.9	33.0	18.3	12.7	11.6	38.6	40.4	54
Woman afraid of husband								
Most of the time afraid	44.6	68.8	34.4	33.0	27.2	70.2	73.5	270
Sometimes afraid	14.0	26.5	7.0	5.2	3.2	28.2	30.5	1,745
Never afraid	4.7	10.6	2.4	1.1	0.5	11.8	13.4	1,547
Total	12.3	22.8	7.0	5.6	3.9	24.3	26.3	3,562

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed 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.

¹ Includes only currently married women

² According to the wife's report. See Table 16.8 for list of behaviors.

³ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.9 for list of decisions.

⁴ According to the wife's report. See Table 15.11.1 for list of reasons.

Table 16.12 Violence by any husband in the last 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	8.3	14.0	5.7	2.6	1.4	17.0	18.1	231
20-24	6.0	10.3	5.8	3.7	2.2	12.4	13.4	601
25-29	7.9	10.9	4.1	3.0	2.0	12.0	13.9	670
30-39	8.5	10.5	3.5	2.8	2.3	11.2	14.2	1,240
40-49	7.4	7.2	2.9	1.9	1.5	8.2	10.9	820
Residence								
Urban	7.4	9.2	3.7	2.6	1.8	10.2	12.9	2,133
Rural	8.1	11.2	4.5	3.0	2.1	12.8	14.5	1,429
Ecological zone								
Mountain	3.5	4.6	3.5	1.0	0.8	7.1	7.4	220
Hill	7.0	7.8	3.3	2.3	1.8	8.8	11.6	1,521
Terai	8.8	12.5	4.7	3.4	2.2	13.8	15.8	1,822
Development region								
Eastern	6.2	9.0	2.5	1.8	1.2	9.6	10.8	814
Central	9.0	12.2	3.8	2.8	1.8	13.2	16.9	1,243
Western	7.4	8.2	3.8	2.7	2.3	9.3	10.9	729
Mid-western	8.3	10.1	7.5	4.1	3.0	13.5	14.8	464
Far-western	5.9	8.1	4.2	3.2	2.0	9.0	11.3	312
Province								
Province 1	5.4	7.7	3.0	2.2	1.5	8.5	9.9	597
Province 2	9.1	14.8	3.6	3.0	1.7	15.5	17.4	782
Province 3	8.6	9.3	3.0	2.0	1.5	10.3	15.1	679
Province 4	4.8	5.5	2.7	2.0	1.4	6.2	7.7	353
Province 5	10.3	11.3	6.4	4.0	3.2	13.6	15.3	618
Province 6	5.6	8.0	6.1	3.1	2.6	10.9	11.8	222
Province 7	5.9	8.1	4.2	3.2	2.0	9.0	11.3	312
Marital status								
Married	7.7	10.1	4.0	2.7	1.9	11.3	13.7	3,447
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	7.6	8.3	5.1	5.1	4.7	8.3	8.3	115
Number of living children								
0	6.0	10.1	2.9	2.3	1.2	10.7	12.1	370
1-2	7.6	8.5	4.0	2.4	1.8	10.1	12.5	1,826
3-4	8.0	11.9	4.1	3.2	2.4	12.8	15.4	1,034
5+	8.9	12.2	4.9	3.8	2.6	13.2	14.8	332
Employment								
Employed for cash	9.9	12.0	4.9	3.0	2.1	13.9	17.7	1,162
Employed not for cash	6.6	9.1	3.7	2.6	2.0	10.1	11.1	1,329
Not employed	6.6	9.0	3.4	2.7	1.7	9.8	11.9	1,072
Education								
No education	9.4	12.3	4.1	3.3	2.4	13.1	15.4	1,491
Primary	7.5	11.5	6.1	3.6	2.2	14.0	15.7	667
Some secondary	6.5	10.1	3.4	2.6	1.9	10.8	13.0	755
SLC and above	5.4	3.2	2.3	1.0	0.8	4.5	7.6	650
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	7.9	11.3	5.0	3.9	3.1	12.4	13.6	629
Second	6.8	12.0	5.4	4.2	3.1	13.2	14.7	712
Middle	9.7	12.6	3.0	2.6	2.1	12.9	15.4	756
Fourth	7.3	9.5	4.0	2.1	1.0	11.4	13.3	769
Highest	6.6	4.6	2.8	1.2	0.7	6.1	10.3	696
Woman afraid of husband								
Most of the time afraid	31.0	38.3	21.4	18.7	15.9	41.0	45.2	270
Sometimes afraid	8.5	11.1	3.8	2.3	1.2	12.6	15.5	1,745
Never afraid	2.7	3.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	4.5	5.7	1,547
Total	7.7	10.0	4.0	2.8	2.0	11.2	13.5	3,562

Note: Any husband includes all current, most recent and former husbands.

Table 16.13 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband by specific exact years since marriage according to marital duration, Nepal DHS 2016

Duration of marriage	Percentage who first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration:				Percentage who have not experienced spousal sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
Years since marriage						
<2	0.0	na	na	na	86.4	274
2-4	0.1	10.8	na	na	85.1	413
5-9	0.0	11.1	19.5	na	78.4	626
10+	0.6	9.4	17.0	22.6	74.2	2,013
Total	0.4	10.1	16.9	20.7	77.3	3,325

na = Not applicable

Table 16.14 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband, the percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to the type of violence, Nepal DHS 2016

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 ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Physical violence¹					
Ever ²	33.4	12.6	9.0	35.9	812
In the past 12 months	37.6	17.3	12.2	41.3	356
Sexual violence					
Ever ²	44.8	21.3	16.0	46.3	251
In the past 12 months	46.0	21.9	18.8	47.8	143
Physical or sexual violence¹					
Ever ²	31.6	11.8	8.5	33.9	865
In the past 12 months	35.6	16.2	11.5	38.9	400

Note: *Husband* refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes in the past 12 months

Table 16.15 Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Woman's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever ¹	5.5	3.3	812
In the past 12 months	7.5	7.2	356
Never	0.6	0.3	2,750
Age			
15-19	1.1	1.1	231
20-24	1.7	1.2	601
25-29	1.8	1.2	670
30-39	1.7	1.1	1,240
40-49	1.9	0.6	820
Residence			
Urban	1.8	0.8	2,133
Rural	1.6	1.3	1,429
Ecological zone			
Mountain	3.3	1.6	220
Hill	1.8	0.8	1,521
Terai	1.5	1.1	1,822
Development region			
Eastern	1.7	0.8	814
Central	2.1	1.3	1,243
Western	1.6	0.9	729
Mid-western	0.9	0.5	464
Far-western	1.8	1.4	312
Province			
Province 1	1.9	0.9	597
Province 2	1.2	1.0	782
Province 3	2.8	1.4	679
Province 4	1.9	1.0	353
Province 5	1.1	0.5	618
Province 6	1.2	0.8	222
Province 7	1.8	1.4	312
Marital status			
Married	1.7	1.0	3,447
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	0.8	0.0	115
Employment			
Employed for cash	2.2	1.4	1,162
Employed not for cash	1.8	1.0	1,329
Not employed	1.0	0.6	1,072
Number of living children			
0	1.4	0.8	370
1-2	1.8	1.1	1,826
3-4	1.8	1.1	1,034
5+	1.1	0.2	332
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.3	1.0	629
Second	2.0	1.1	712
Middle	1.9	1.6	756
Fourth	1.6	1.0	769
Highest	0.9	0.3	696
Total	1.7	1.0	3,562

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

Table 16.16 Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months according to their husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Husband's education²			
No education	3.1	1.8	555
Primary	1.7	1.0	766
Some secondary	2.4	1.5	1,040
SLC and above	0.4	0.3	1,081
Don't know	*	*	6
Husband's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink	1.1	0.5	1,984
Drinks/never gets drunk	1.0	0.8	437
Gets drunk sometimes	2.4	1.5	881
Gets drunk very often	5.2	3.3	260
Spousal education difference²			
Husband better educated	1.6	0.9	1,900
Wife better educated	2.1	1.1	527
Both equally educated	0.5	0.5	534
Neither educated	2.9	1.9	480
Don't know	*	*	6
Spousal age difference²			
Wife older	1.4	1.4	260
Wife is same age	3.5	1.5	221
Wife's 1-4 years younger	1.7	0.8	1,597
Wife's 5-9 years younger	1.7	1.2	1,027
Wife's 10 or more years younger	1.2	0.9	342
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband³			
0	0.8	0.5	2,341
1-2	2.4	1.3	907
3-4	5.0	3.6	252
5	12.5	6.8	62
Number of decisions in which women participate⁴			
0	1.8	1.4	906
1-2	1.6	0.8	1,193
3	1.8	1.0	1,348
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁵			
0	1.6	1.0	2,520
1-2	1.8	1.0	792
3-4	1.8	0.3	212
5	(3.8)	(3.8)	39
Woman's father beat her mother			
Yes	4.6	2.5	514
No	1.2	0.7	2,995
Don't know	2.6	1.5	54
Woman afraid of husband			
Most of the time afraid	5.0	3.4	270
Sometimes afraid	1.3	0.9	1,745
Never afraid	1.6	0.7	1,547
Total	1.7	1.0	3,562

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed 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.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Includes only currently married women.

³ According to the wife's report. See Table 16.8 for list of behaviors.

⁴ According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.9 for list of decisions.

⁵ According to the wife's report. See Table 15.11.1 for list of reasons.

Table 16.17 Forms of emotional violence in the household

Percentage of ever-married married women age 15-49 facing different forms of emotional violence in their households, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Type of violence/ Background characteristic	Not given enough food to eat	Not cared for when ill	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	Number of women
Age								
15-19	4.5	7.5	1.4	6.6	4.0	2.5	1.1	231
20-24	4.6	7.1	2.0	6.0	4.8	2.1	1.1	601
25-29	6.0	6.5	0.6	5.7	5.6	2.6	0.9	670
30-39	7.5	8.7	1.0	5.9	5.5	3.5	1.3	1,240
40-49	8.1	10.2	1.3	5.0	4.0	6.1	0.9	820
Residence								
Urban	6.3	8.7	1.1	6.2	5.2	3.1	0.7	2,133
Rural	7.2	7.6	1.4	5.1	4.7	4.4	1.7	1,429
Ecological zone								
Mountain	6.0	7.1	0.6	4.0	3.6	2.1	0.2	220
Hill	5.9	8.6	1.2	5.7	5.4	3.5	0.7	1,521
Terai	7.4	8.1	1.3	6.0	4.8	3.9	1.5	1,822
Development region								
Eastern	8.5	6.6	1.1	4.6	3.7	2.8	1.3	814
Central	5.6	8.3	1.0	6.5	5.3	4.3	0.8	1,243
Western	5.1	7.5	1.7	6.1	5.7	3.7	0.7	729
Mid-western	8.3	11.1	0.7	5.0	5.4	2.8	1.3	464
Far-western	7.3	10.1	2.0	5.9	5.0	4.1	2.1	312
Province								
Province 1	6.9	6.2	1.1	4.8	4.3	2.9	1.5	597
Province 2	7.5	7.4	1.2	6.0	3.7	4.6	1.1	782
Province 3	5.7	9.0	0.7	6.3	6.0	3.4	0.4	679
Province 4	3.5	5.2	0.8	4.5	4.4	3.4	1.0	353
Province 5	7.6	10.8	1.7	6.6	6.4	3.2	1.0	618
Province 6	7.2	9.8	1.1	4.6	5.0	3.7	0.7	222
Province 7	7.3	10.1	2.0	5.9	5.0	4.1	2.1	312
Marital status								
Married	6.4	7.8	1.1	5.5	4.8	3.5	1.0	3,447
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	14.1	23.5	4.5	11.6	11.6	7.0	3.7	115
Number of living children								
0	5.1	6.6	0.3	5.6	5.6	3.2	0.7	370
1-2	5.2	8.3	1.3	6.0	5.3	2.4	1.0	1,826
3-4	7.8	8.1	1.1	5.2	4.3	4.6	1.2	1,034
5+	12.7	10.5	1.9	6.2	4.7	7.7	1.7	332
Employment								
Employed for cash	9.2	10.2	1.4	8.1	7.6	3.8	1.3	1,162
Employed not for cash	6.1	7.9	1.3	4.9	3.9	3.2	0.7	1,329
Not employed	4.6	6.7	0.8	4.2	3.5	4.0	1.3	1,072
Education								
No education	9.4	9.4	1.6	6.0	5.1	5.8	1.4	1,491
Primary	7.6	9.8	1.2	7.3	5.0	3.8	1.0	667
Some secondary	4.5	7.7	1.3	4.7	4.8	1.5	0.6	755
SLC and above	2.1	4.8	0.2	4.8	4.8	0.9	0.8	650
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	9.0	9.8	2.2	5.3	5.1	4.0	1.2	629
Second	8.3	8.1	0.8	6.5	4.6	3.6	1.2	712
Middle	8.9	9.4	1.3	6.0	5.0	4.1	1.6	756
Fourth	4.7	7.0	0.8	5.6	5.4	3.6	0.8	769
Highest	2.7	7.3	1.1	5.1	4.8	2.8	0.5	696
Total	6.7	8.3	1.2	5.7	5.0	3.6	1.1	3,562

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 16.18 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 by type of violence and background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

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	17.4	11.4	71.2	100.0	732
Sexual only	15.9	10.9	73.1	100.0	73
Physical and sexual	38.8	11.9	49.3	100.0	235
Age					
15-19	23.5	7.5	69.1	100.0	100
20-24	18.2	14.1	67.7	100.0	137
25-29	23.4	13.1	63.6	100.0	190
30-39	19.5	15.2	65.3	100.0	368
40-49	26.9	4.8	68.3	100.0	244
Residence					
Urban	24.7	13.3	62.0	100.0	617
Rural	18.4	8.8	72.8	100.0	422
Ecological zone					
Mountain	27.9	9.2	62.9	100.0	47
Hill	27.7	15.6	56.7	100.0	348
Terai	18.7	9.4	71.8	100.0	645
Development region					
Eastern	27.7	10.3	62.0	100.0	237
Central	17.4	12.3	70.2	100.0	429
Western	24.0	12.3	63.7	100.0	174
Mid-western	25.6	8.5	65.9	100.0	125
Far-western	21.8	13.3	64.9	100.0	73
Province					
Province 1	31.9	9.7	58.4	100.0	154
Province 2	14.6	9.0	76.4	100.0	310
Province 3	22.8	17.1	60.1	100.0	202
Province 4	38.9	11.7	49.4	100.0	58
Province 5	19.3	10.3	70.4	100.0	196
Province 6	29.4	11.2	59.4	100.0	45
Province 7	21.8	13.3	64.9	100.0	73
Marital status					
Never married	(27.0)	(10.4)	(62.6)	100.0	61
Married	21.2	11.6	67.1	100.0	922
Divorced/Separated/ Widowed	(32.5)	(9.6)	(57.9)	100.0	57
Number of living children					
0	29.9	10.9	59.3	100.0	137
1-2	21.9	14.8	63.2	100.0	451
3-4	19.7	8.9	71.4	100.0	332
5+	21.0	6.4	72.5	100.0	119
Employment					
Employed for cash	21.3	11.7	67.0	100.0	432
Employed not for cash	27.2	10.6	62.2	100.0	352
Not employed	16.8	12.2	70.9	100.0	256
Education					
No education	22.2	9.5	68.2	100.0	543
Primary	20.8	11.6	67.6	100.0	196
Some secondary	22.1	9.4	68.4	100.0	192
SLC and above	24.3	24.5	51.3	100.0	109
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	26.6	10.8	62.6	100.0	172
Second	24.6	11.1	64.3	100.0	223
Middle	18.9	9.7	71.4	100.0	253
Fourth	20.1	9.0	70.9	100.0	243
Highest	22.4	19.7	57.9	100.0	148
Total	22.2	11.5	66.4	100.0	1,039

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

Table 16.19 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, according to the type of violence that women reported, Nepal DHS 2016

Person	Type of violence experienced			Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	
Own family	68.0	*	58.6	65.3
Husband's family	12.6	*	4.3	9.0
Husband	0.0	*	2.0	0.8
Friend	17.0	*	27.8	22.3
Neighbor	29.9	*	37.4	31.4
Religious leader	0.0	*	1.0	0.4
Doctor/medical personnel	0.3	*	0.0	0.2
Police	6.5	*	9.9	7.5
Lawyer	0.8	*	1.0	0.9
Social work organization	1.5	*	3.5	2.2
Other	6.3	*	2.3	4.8
Number of women who have sought help	128	12	91	230

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

- The most common underlying causes of neonatal death are respiratory and cardiovascular disorders of the perinatal period (31%) and complications of pregnancy, labor, and delivery (31%).
- A majority of neonatal deaths (56%) occur at home, while slightly fewer stillbirths (42%) occur at home.
- Province 2 accounts for the highest proportion of both neonatal deaths (31%) and stillbirths (29%).
- Early neonatal deaths (0-6 days) account for more than three-quarters of total neonatal deaths (79%).
- A cause of death could not be specified in more than half of stillbirths (54%).

This chapter presents results of the verbal autopsy (VA) carried out for neonatal deaths and stillbirths in the 2016 NDHS. Data on mortality are crucial when making health plans and policies as well as monitoring and evaluating health programs (WHO 2016b). Determination of cause of death is useful in setting priorities for health interventions and assessing program needs. Data on deaths is often limited in developing countries, including Nepal. Most neonatal deaths occur in communities away from the reach of health services and are not captured by the vital registration system. In such settings, a VA has been used to determine the cause of death. The method is based on an interview with the next of kin or caregivers who were present at the time of death or who have knowledge about events leading to death.

The first 28 days of life – the neonatal period – is the most vulnerable time for a child’s survival (UNICEF 2015). Despite significant reduction in childhood mortality achieved during the past 2 decades, there are still an estimated 2.7 million neonatal deaths and 2.6 million stillbirths every year (WHO 2016c). Neonatal deaths and stillbirths remain an important health problem in Nepal. Despite efforts made to reduce neonatal deaths, Nepal witnessed a stagnant neonatal mortality rate of 33 per 1,000 in the preceding 5 years as shown by the 2006 and 2011 NDHS surveys. Thus, there is need for a detailed study to find the causes of neonatal deaths. The VA has been used previously in Nepal during the 2006 NDHS to identify causes of death among children under age 5. However, in this 2016 survey, an attempt has been made to ascertain causes of death in neonates and stillbirths using WHO ICD-10 guidelines in which the underlying cause of death has been emphasized. Thus, direct comparison with the causes assigned to neonatal deaths in the 2006 NDHS and 2016 NDHS may be misleading.

17.1 THE VERBAL AUTOPSY INSTRUMENT

A standardized questionnaire designed by WHO in 2014 was used for death of any child under age 4 weeks. It included both open narrative and close-ended questions, which gave detailed information on signs and symptoms of neonatal illness leading to death, the antenatal history of the mother, and health care received by the newborn baby. The VA questionnaire also included specific questions about stillbirths. The questionnaire was further adapted to the local context and culture of Nepal and translated into the commonly spoken languages of Nepali, Bhojpuri, and Maithili.

17.2 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

At the end of a 1-month NDHS training session for field staff, 5 days were added to focus on how to do a verbal autopsy (VA). Two enumerators, usually female, from each of the 16 teams were trained and assigned as interviewers. Training included lectures, discussion of question intent, doubt clarification, probing, and consent taking techniques. Supervisors and quality controllers present at the training explained their role and duties. Extensive practical exercises took the form of mock test taking and role playing. At the end of training, a field practice pretest was held with mothers who had lost their babies within the last 5 years. Feedback gathered from participants after the pretest helped identify appropriate changes for the VA instrument.

The 2016 NDHS collected information on the pregnancy history of all eligible women age 15-49 in each household. All women who reported a pregnancy loss after 7 months or death of a baby up to age 3 months during the 5-year period preceding the survey were screened. Only those women with a stillbirth or death occurring within 28 days were selected for VA interviews. Informed consent forms were signed, and the VA questionnaire was administered to the eligible mothers by trained enumerators. An effort was made to conduct interviews while maintaining privacy. Out of 224 (unweighted) eligible VA cases, interviews were successfully conducted in all except one (where participation was refused).

17.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A medical officer was recruited to take charge of looking after VA issues that might arise in the field during the survey. This person was trained in the managerial skills and technical aspects of the VA interview process, and learned how to screen cases for VA interviews.

During the fieldwork, the medical officer was informed of cases screened for VA by the team supervisors, and made an onsite visit in most cases to backstop the interview and provide additional technical support. Any issues were promptly resolved in the field before moving to the next cluster. In addition, this person visited each team to ensure the quality of data and adequacy of VA procedures. Periodic field monitoring and supervision was done by the 2016 NDHS core team, which included quality controllers and representatives from the MOH. Two separate review meetings were held during the fieldwork to address any problems faced by interviewers. After completion of the survey, all the completed VA questionnaires were duly reviewed before computer entry. Double entry was done by two data entry personnel to identify and eliminate inconsistencies.

17.4 CAUSE OF DEATH CERTIFICATION AND CODING

Four senior physicians were assigned to determine the causes of neonatal death. A 10-day workshop on WHO death verification and ICD-10 coding for VA of neonates was held, during which the physicians and a data processing officer were trained by the VA expert. Training consisted of theoretical classes on verbal autopsy, background of the survey, international death certification, ICD coding procedure (according to WHO manuals), and ICD volumes 1, 2 and 3. Theory was augmented with practical assignments under guidance of a VA expert.

The four physicians were divided into two teams, with each team coding half the deaths. Based on the respondents' narratives and answers to questions in the VA questionnaire, each physician on the team independently interpreted a VA questionnaire and produced an international cause of death certificate, which listed up to three causes of death (immediate cause, contributing cause, and tentative underlying cause). An ICD code was assigned for each cause. If the two physicians on the same team assigned discordant codes to the same case, the discordant case was reviewed independently by a third physician from the other team. If any two of the three physicians selected the same underlying cause-of-death code, this was considered the final tentative underlying cause of death. If no consensus was reached on cause of death even after review by the third physician, then cases were labelled as unspecified. Mortality Medical

Data System decision tables D and E were applied to assign the final underlying cause of death. No computer algorithms were used.

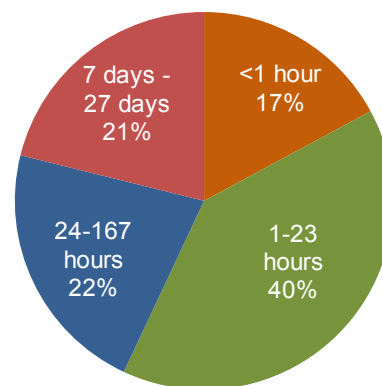
Application of ICD rules by WHO ensured uniformity in selecting the cause of death. When followed, selection did not depend on an individual's opinion, and the results (underlying cause of death) can be compared at local, national, and international levels (WHO 2007). It can be noted that “while ICD-PM is designed to be used for all antepartum, intrapartum, and early neonatal deaths, it can also be used for late neonatal deaths, which – although falling outside the perinatal period according to ICD – may be a consequence of events in the perinatal period” (WHO 2016b). This statement of WHO allows the use of ICD-PM codes to code neonatal deaths occurring after the perinatal period.

17.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF NEONATAL DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS

Among 214 cases observed in the study, 118 cases were neonatal deaths, and the remaining 96 were stillbirths. Globally, most neonatal deaths occur between 0 and 6 days (the early neonatal period) (Lawn et al. 2005). The results of this survey are also consistent with the global trend. **Figure 17.1** shows that around 17% of neonatal deaths have occurred within the first hour of life. Overall, more than half of neonatal deaths have occurred within the first day of life (57%). As expected, around 79% of all deaths have occurred within the early neonatal period of 0-6 days. Late neonatal deaths (7-27 days) account for the remaining 21%.

Figure 17.1 Neonatal deaths by age

Percentage of neonatal deaths



Patterns by background characteristics

- About 6 in 10 neonatal deaths are male (59%), and 62% of the stillbirths are male (**Table 17.1**).
- Neonatal deaths have occurred more in rural areas (58%) than in urban areas (43%). In contrast, stillbirths have been observed more in urban areas (53%) than in rural areas (48%).
- The data show that more neonatal deaths and stillbirths occur in terai ecological zone than in mountain and hill zones, accounting for 60% of neonatal deaths and 55% of stillbirths.
- Province 2 has the highest proportion of neonatal deaths (31%) and stillbirths (29%), whereas Province 4 has the lowest, with 4% and 7%, respectively.

17.6 CAUSE OF NEONATAL DEATHS

Underlying cause of neonatal death

"The disease or injury that initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced the fatal injury" (WHO 2005)

Sample: Neonates who died at 0-27 days

The two most common causes of neonatal death were respiratory and cardiovascular disorders of the perinatal period (31%) and complications of pregnancy, labor, and delivery (30%) (**Table 17.2** and **Figure 17.2**). These are followed by neonatal deaths from infections specific to the perinatal period (16%) and congenital malformations and deformations (7%). Hypothermia accounts for 4%, and disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth account for 2% of neonatal deaths. Sudden neonatal deaths account for 6% of total deaths.

Within respiratory and cardiovascular disorders, perinatal asphyxia alone accounted for more than half of the deaths. Other causes encompassed under this category were respiratory distress syndrome, followed by congenital pneumonia and meconium aspiration syndrome (see Appendix D for mortality classification groups and WHO ICD codes).

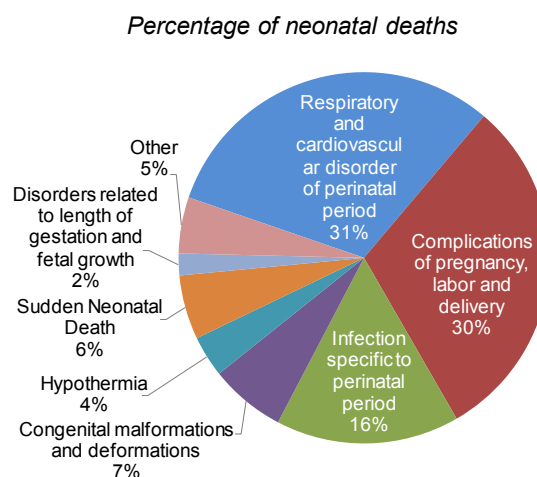
The complications of pregnancy, labor, and delivery included conditions such as eclampsia, transverse lie, multiple pregnancy, and abruption placentae.

Infections specific to the perinatal period included conditions such as neonatal sepsis and pneumonia¹. Prematurity and low birth weight were included under disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders of the perinatal period and complications of pregnancy, labor, and delivery account for the majority of deaths occurring within the first 7 days of life (early neonatal period). Infections specific to the perinatal period do not seem to be a major underlying cause of death in this period (**Table 17.3**).
- The proportion of deaths occurring due to given causes does not differ much for male and female neonates, except in the case of sudden neonatal deaths where males are most affected, and in complications of pregnancy, labor, and delivery where females are most affected (**Table 17.3** and **Figure 17.3**).

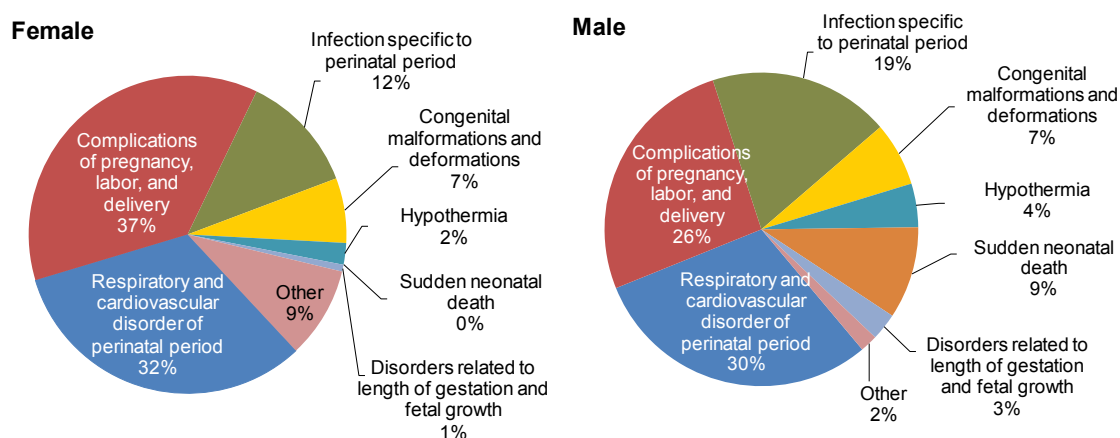
Figure 17.2 Cause of neonatal deaths



¹ Though pneumonia (not congenital) has an ICD code outside the ICD-PM category, it has been included under the infections category.

Figure 17.3 Causes of death by sex

Percentage of neonatal deaths



- Complications of pregnancy, labor, and delivery contribute to 34% of neonatal deaths in the urban areas, while they contribute to 28% in the rural areas. Similarly, more neonates in urban areas die of infection specific to the perinatal period than neonates in rural areas (21% versus 12%) (Table 17.4).

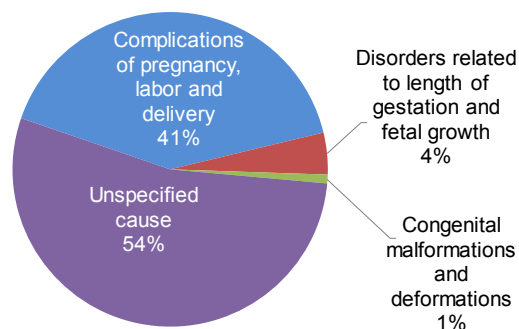
17.7 CAUSE OF STILLBIRTHS

Unlike the cause of neonatal deaths, it was not possible to specify the cause of stillbirths in more than half of the cases (54%) (Table 17.5). The most common known causes were complications of pregnancy, labor, and delivery (41%) followed by disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (4%) and congenital malformation (1%) (Figure 17.4).

A majority of stillbirths were fresh (83%), followed by those that were macerated (11%) and those that could not be determined (7%).

Figure 17.4 Causes of still births

Percentage of neonatal deaths



17.8 HEALTH SERVICES RELATED TO NEONATAL DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS

To understand the conditions under which the neonatal deaths and stillbirths took place, it is important to have insight into the place of delivery and place of death and also to know if any treatment was sought for the neonates during the event that led to death.

Half of the deceased neonates were delivered at home (50%), and 42% of the stillbirths took place at home (Table 17.6). About one in three neonates and stillbirths were delivered in a government health facility (32% and 34%, respectively).

More than half of the neonates (56%) died at home, while 27% of the deaths took place in government facilities. Only 47% of neonates who died had received some form of treatment for illness leading to death.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1 Stillbirths and neonatal deaths by verbal autopsy**
- **Table 17.2 Causes of neonatal deaths**
- **Table 17.3 Causes of neonatal deaths by age at death and sex of the child**
- **Table 17.4 Causes of neonatal deaths by residence**
- **Table 17.5 Causes of stillbirths**
- **Table 17.6 Health service status for stillbirths and neonatal deaths**

Table 17.1 Stillbirths and neonatal deaths by verbal autopsy

Percent distribution of stillbirths and neonatal deaths, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Background characteristic	Stillbirths	Neonatal (0-27 days)
Sex		
Male	62.3	58.9
Female	37.7	41.1
Residence		
Urban	52.5	42.5
Rural	47.5	57.5
Ecological zone		
Mountain	6.2	9.7
Hill	38.7	29.9
Terai	55.0	60.3
Development region		
Eastern	29.0	24.8
Central	34.0	28.7
Western	18.2	15.6
Mid-western	10.8	16.9
Far-western	8.0	14.0
Province		
Province 1	17.7	15.3
Province 2	29.2	30.6
Province 3	16.1	7.8
Province 4	6.5	4.1
Province 5	15.3	18.6
Province 6	7.1	9.8
Province 7	8.0	14.0
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	29.0	24.6
Second	20.5	29.6
Middle	21.6	18.9
Fourth	18.4	21.6
Highest	10.5	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of stillbirths/ neonates	96	118

Table 17.2 Causes of neonatal deaths

Percent distribution of neonatal deaths, by cause of death, Nepal DHS 2016

Cause of death	Neonatal deaths
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders of perinatal period	30.9
Complications of pregnancy, labor, and delivery	30.5
Infections specific to perinatal period	16.0
Congenital malformations and deformations	6.6
Hypothermia	3.6
Sudden neonatal death	5.6
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth	1.9
Other	4.9
Total	100.0
Number of neonatal deaths	118

Table 17.3 Cause of neonatal deaths by age at death and sex of the child

Percent distribution of neonatal deaths by cause of death according to age at death and sex of the child, Nepal DHS 2016

Cause of death	Age at early neonatal deaths				Sex of child	
	≤23 hours	24-167 hours	<7 days ¹	7-27 days	Male	Female
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorder of perinatal period	41.3	(25.6)	37.0	(8.4)	30.0	32.3
Complications of pregnancy, labor and delivery	40.1	(23.6)	35.6	(11.6)	26.1	36.8
Infection specific to perinatal period	1.4	(21.2)	6.8	(50.2)	18.7	12.1
Congenital malformations and deformations	4.1	(13.3)	6.6	(6.6)	6.6	6.6
Hypothermia	3.0	(4.5)	3.4	(4.3)	4.5	2.2
Sudden Neonatal Death	5.7	(4.7)	5.4	(6.2)	9.5	0.0
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth	2.5	(2.1)	2.4	(0.0)	2.8	0.7
Other	1.9	(5.1)	2.8	(12.7)	1.8	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of deaths	67	25	93	25	69	48

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

¹ Includes neonatal deaths at ≤23 hours and 24-167 hours.**Table 17.4 Causes of neonatal deaths by residence**

Percent distribution of neonatal deaths, by cause of death according to residence, Nepal DHS 2016

Cause of death	Residence	
	Urban	Rural
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorder of perinatal period	31.3	30.7
Complications of pregnancy, labor and delivery	33.6	28.2
Infection specific to perinatal period	21.1	12.2
Congenital malformations and deformations	4.1	8.4
Hypothermia	0.0	6.2
Sudden Neonatal Death	5.6	5.6
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth	0.7	2.8
Other	3.7	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of deaths	50	68

Table 17.5 Causes of stillbirths

Percent distribution of stillbirths by cause leading to the outcome, Nepal DHS 2016

Cause of stillbirth	Stillbirths
Complications of pregnancy, labor, and delivery	41.0
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth	4.3
Congenital malformations and deformations	0.9
Unspecified cause	53.9
Total	100.0
Number of stillbirths	96

Table 17.6 Health service status for stillbirths and neonatal deaths

Percent distribution of stillbirths and neonatal deaths by place of delivery, place of death, and treatment status, by background characteristics, Nepal DHS 2016

Other characteristics	Stillbirths	Neonatal (0-27 days)
Place of delivery		
Home	42.4	49.9
Private health facility	11.9	5.4
Government health facility	34.4	31.6
Others	11.3	13.1
Place of death		
Home	42.4	56.0
Private health facility	11.9	2.1
Government health facility	34.4	27.3
Others	11.3	14.6
Treatment status		
Received treatment	na	47.4
No treatment	na	52.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of stillbirths/neonates	96	118

na = Not applicable

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A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2016 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (2016 NDHS) is the fifth in a series of Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in Nepal in 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2011. As with the prior surveys, the main objective of the 2016 NDHS was 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; domestic violence; and knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). All women age 15-49 who were usual members of the selected households and others who spent the night before the survey in the selected households were eligible to be interviewed for the survey. In half of the selected households, all men age 15-49 who were usual members of the households and others who spent the night before the survey in the households also were eligible to be interviewed. In households selected for interviews with men: (1) all women who are eligible for the survey and all children under age 6 were eligible for height and weight measurement, and (2) all women who were eligible for the survey and all children age 6-71 months were eligible for anemia testing.

The sample for the 2016 NDHS was designed to provide estimates of population and health indicators including fertility and mortality rates for the country as a whole, for the urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the three ecological zones (terai, hills, and mountains) and the development regions. Unlike the previous DHS surveys, the 2016 NDHS will not provide estimates for the eco-development regions of the country, however the survey was designed to provide results for each of the newly created seven provinces (Province 1, Province 2, Province 3, Province 4, Province 5, Province 6, and Province 7).

A.2 SAMPLE FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2016 NDHS is an updated version of the frame of the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) conducted in Nepal in 2011, provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). The census frame is a complete list of all census wards created for the 2011 NPHC. Although the NPHC was conducted 4 years ago, the frame had to be updated, due to the consecutive changes in the urban/rural classification on the ward level; new municipalities have been declared and old municipalities have been upgraded by adding more wards. Originally, the 2011 NPHC included 58 municipalities; this number increased to 191 municipalities during 2014. Recently, 26 more municipalities were declared, yielding a total of 217 municipalities in Nepal.

According to the recent changes approved by Nepal's Constituent Assembly, declared in September 2015, Nepal is divided into seven provinces (Province 1, Province 2, Province 3, Province 4, Province 5, Province 6, and Province 7). Each province is subdivided into urban and rural areas. The whole country is divided into 75 districts. Each district is divided into urban (*nagarpalika*) and rural (*gaonpalika*) sections, which are divided into wards. The sampling frame contains information about the ward location, type of residence (urban or rural), and estimated number of residential households and population. In rural areas, the wards are small, with an average size of 104 households. This makes it convenient for a two-stage selection sampling design, where the wards were selected as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), and households were selected from the sample PSUs. In urban areas, the wards were large, with an average of 800 households per ward. For the original 58 municipalities, the Central Bureau of Statistics had a frame of numeration areas (EAs) for each ward. For the 159 newly declared municipalities, each municipality was composed of old wards, which were small in size and worked as EAs. Therefore, in urban areas, a three-stage selection sampling design was used, where the wards were selected as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and an EA was selected from each PSU; then households were selected from the sample EAs.

Table A.1 indicates the percentage distribution of households by province and by type of residence. The table indicates that about 58.9 percent of Nepal’s households are concentrated in three provinces: Province 1, Province 2 and Province 3, where 23.4 percent of households are in Province 3. In Nepal, 45.33 percent of the households are in urban areas. The percentage of urban household population varies from 67.5% in Province 3 to 25.2% in Province 6.

Table A.1 Distribution of residential households by provinces and type of residence

Province	Residential households			Percentage	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Provinces	Urban
Province 1	388,907	603,467	992,374	18.28%	39.19%
Province 2	327,068	605,240	932,308	17.19%	35.13%
Province 3	858,223	412,574	1,270,797	23.41%	67.53%
Province 4	259,789	317,081	576,870	10.63%	45.03%
Province 5	347,385	535,433	882,818	16.26%	39.35%
Province 6	76,228	225,865	302,093	5.57%	25.23%
Province 7	202,054	267,917	469,971	8.66%	42.99%
Nepal	2,460,324	2,967,577	5,427,901	100.00%	45.33%

Source: The 2011 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) sampling frame provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)

Table A.2 indicates the distribution of wards and their average size in number of households by province and by type of residence. There are in total 31,493 wards; among them 3,080 are in urban areas, and 28,413 are in rural areas. The average ward size is 172 households; the urban wards have a larger size, with an average of 799 households per ward, whereas the rural wards have an average of 104 households per ward.

Table A.2 Distribution of wards and their average size in number of households

Province	Number of wards			Average ward size		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Province 1	537	5,139	5,676	724	117	175
Province 2	487	5,337	5,824	673	113	160
Province 3	756	4,257	5,013	1135	97	254
Province 4	356	3,699	4,055	730	86	142
Province 5	470	4,383	4,853	739	122	182
Province 6	150	2,772	2,922	508	81	103
Province 7	324	2,826	3,150	624	95	149
Nepal	3,080	28,413	31,493	799	104	172

Source: The 2011 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) sampling frame provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The 2016 NDHS sample was stratified, selected in two stages in rural areas and in three stages in urban areas. Each province was stratified into urban and rural areas yielding 14 sampling strata. Samples of wards were selected independently in each stratum in two stages. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units in different levels, and by using a probability proportional-to-size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 383 wards were selected with probability proportional to the ward size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum. The sample allocation is given in **Table A.3**. The ward size was the number of residential households residing in the ward in the 2011 NPHC. Due to the large size of the urban wards, in a second stage of sample selection, one EA was randomly selected from each of the sample urban wards. A household listing operation was carried out in all selected sampling clusters (rural wards or urban EAs), and the resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the next stage. Some of the selected clusters were large. To minimize the task of household listing, for the selected clusters with more than 200 households, each large cluster was segmented. Only

one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to the segment size. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. So a 2016 NDHS cluster was either a ward, an EA, or a segment of a ward or EA.

In the last stage of selection, a fixed number of 30 households per cluster was selected with an equal probability systematic selection from the newly-created household listing. The survey interviewers interviewed only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias. All women age 15-49 who were usual members of the selected households, or who spent the night before the survey in the selected households, were eligible for the female survey. In half of the selected households, all men age 15-49 who were usual members of the households or who spent the night before the survey in the households were eligible for the male survey.

Table A.3 shows the allocation of selected households according to provinces and urban-rural areas, and **Table A.4** shows the expected number of completed women and men interviews according to provinces and urban-rural areas. To ensure that the survey precision is comparable across provinces, the sample allocation figures a power allocation between provinces and between different types of residence within each province. Based on a fixed sample take of 30 households per cluster, the survey selected 383 wards, 184 in urban areas and 199 in rural areas. The survey was conducted in 11,490 residential households, 5,520 in urban areas and 5,970 in rural areas. The sample expected to result in about 12,802 completed interviews with women age 15-49, 6,130 in urban areas and 6,672 in rural areas, and 4,303 completed interviews with men age 15-49, 2,240 in urban areas and 2,063 in rural areas. During the fieldwork, some rural areas in Nepal were officially declared as urban areas. This affected about 60 of the selected wards for the NDHS, yielding a total of 244 urban wards and 139 rural wards as opposed to 184 urban wards and 199 rural according to the original design.

Provinces	Number of wards allocated			Number of households allocated		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Province 1	27	30	57	810	900	1710
Province 2	26	30	56	780	900	1680
Province 3	30	28	58	900	840	1740
Province 4	25	27	52	750	810	1560
Province 5	26	30	56	780	900	1680
Province 6	25	27	52	750	810	1560
Province 7	25	27	52	750	810	1560
Nepal	184	199	383	5,520	5,970	11,490

Provinces	Expected number of interviews with women age 15-49			Expected number of interviews with men age 15-49		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Province 1	899	1,006	1,905	329	311	640
Province 2	866	1,006	1,872	317	311	628
Province 3	1,000	939	1,939	365	290	655
Province 4	833	905	1,738	304	280	584
Province 5	866	1,006	1,872	317	311	628
Province 6	833	905	1,738	304	280	584
Province 7	833	905	1,738	304	280	584
Nepal	6,130	6,672	12,802	2,240	2,063	4,303

The sample allocations were derived using information obtained from the 2011 NDHS; the average number of women age 15-49 per household is 1.21 in urban areas and 1.18 in rural areas, and the average number of men age 15-49 per household is 0.92 in urban areas and 0.75 in rural areas. The household completion rate was assumed to be 94.5% in urban areas and 95.7% in rural areas. The completion rate

among women age 15-49 was assumed to be 96.8% in urban areas and 98.6% in rural areas. The completion rate among men age 15-49 was assumed to be 93% in urban areas and 96.4% in rural areas.

Tables A.5 and A.6 present response rates, for women and men, respectively, by urban and rural areas, and by province. The male 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 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women's response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Nepal DHS 2016.

Result	Residence		Province							Total
	Urban	Rural	Province 1	Province 2	Province 3	Province 4	Province 5	Province 6	Province 7	
Selected households										
Completed (C)	95.7	97.2	97.8	97.0	94.7	96.8	96.9	95.3	95.0	96.2
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.0
Refused (R)	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.4
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.0
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other (O)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	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 sampled households	7,294	4,179	1,712	1,676	1,731	1,547	1,684	1,562	1,561	11,473
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	98.2	99.1	99.2	98.8	97.4	99.5	98.6	98.4	97.8	98.5
Eligible women										
Completed (EWC)	97.9	99.0	99.2	98.8	96.1	98.5	98.3	99.0	97.7	98.3
Not at home (EWNH)	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.8
Refused (EWR)	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	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 women	8,460	4,629	1,852	2,122	1,727	1,613	2,108	1,778	1,889	13,089
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	97.9	99.0	99.2	98.8	96.1	98.5	98.3	99.0	97.7	98.3
Overall women response rate (ORR) ³	96.1	98.2	98.4	97.6	93.7	98.1	96.9	97.5	95.6	96.8

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's response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)

³ The overall women's response rate (ORR) is calculated as:

$$ORR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men, and overall men's response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Nepal DHS 2016

Result	Residence		Province							Total
	Urban	Rural	Province 1	Province 2	Province 3	Province 4	Province 5	Province 6	Province 7	
Selected households										
Completed (C)	95.7	97.3	97.4	97.6	94.7	96.8	96.4	95.9	95.0	96.3
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.3	1.2	1.9	1.0
Refused (R)	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household absent (HA)	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.0	1.3
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.9	1.0
Other (O)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	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 sampled households	3,648	2,091	857	838	868	774	840	782	780	5,739
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	98.0	99.2	99.2	99.0	97.3	99.5	97.7	98.8	97.9	98.5
Eligible men										
Completed (EMC)	94.8	98.1	97.9	97.6	92.0	97.7	96.0	96.1	94.5	95.9
Not at home (EMNH)	3.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.9	1.8	2.6	3.0	4.3	2.6
Refused (EMR)	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	3.6	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.0
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	2,812	1,423	623	699	634	513	645	535	586	4,235
Eligible men's response rate (EMRR) ²	94.8	98.1	97.9	97.6	92.0	97.7	96.0	96.1	94.5	95.9
Overall men's response rate (ORR) ³	93.0	97.3	97.1	96.6	89.5	97.1	93.8	94.9	92.5	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 non-proportional allocation of samples to different provinces and to their urban and rural areas and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weight will be required for any analysis using the 2016 NDHS data. This will ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at national and domain levels.. Since the 2016 NDHS sample is a multiple-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weight was calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used where:

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 (households)

Let a_h be the number of wards selected in stratum h , M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} ward, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} ward in the 2016 NDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let b_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected EA compared with the total number of households in ward i in stratum h for the urban strata. Otherwise $b_{hi} = 1$. Let c_{hi} be the proportion of households in the

selected segment compared with the total number of households in ward or EA i in stratum h , if the ward or the EA is segmented. Otherwise $c_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times b_{hi} \times c_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h , let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The last stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the production of the 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 the design weight. Design weight was adjusted for household non-response and also for individual non-response to get the sampling weights for households, for women's and men's surveys, respectively. The differences of the household sampling weight and the individual sampling weights were introduced by individual non-response. The final sampling weights were normalized in order to give the total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at national level, for both household weight and individual weight, respectively. The normalized weights are relative weights, which are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios, but not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data.

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors result from mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2016 Nepal DHS (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 2016 NDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, 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, etc.), 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 percent 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 2016 NDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed in either ISSA or SAS, using programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearization method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or 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:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - r x_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - r x_h$$

- 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 is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

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 2016 NDHS, there were 383 non-empty clusters. Hence, 383 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 383 clusters,

$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 382 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 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. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2016 NDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the 7 provinces. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table B.1. Tables B.2 through B.11 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 percent confidence limits (R±2SE) for each selected 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 *the number of children ever born for women age 40-49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 3.753, and its standard error is 0.076. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., $3.753 \pm 2 \times 0.076$. There is a high probability (95 percent) that the true proportion of women 40-49 with children ever born is between 3.602 and 3.905.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is 1.58. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.58 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of indicators for sampling errors, Nepal DHS 2016

Variable	Estimate	Base population
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	All women 15-49
No education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Secondary or higher education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Never married (never in union)	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently married (in union)	Proportion	All women 15-49
Married before age 20	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	All women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	All women 15-49
Children ever born to women age 40-49	Mean	Women age 40-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using condoms	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 female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Using public sector source	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49 using modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All women 15-49
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	Proportion	Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	Proportion	Children under 5 years
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 years with diarrhoea in past two weeks
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under 5 years with diarrhoea in past two weeks
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received all vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Height-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 years who were measured
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	Proportion	Children 6-59 months who were tested
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were tested
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Prevalence of hypertension	Proportion	All women age 15 and above
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-49
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	Proportion	All women 15-49
Ever experienced any sexual violence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	Proportion	All women 15-49
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	Proportion	All women 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women years of exposure to child birth
Neonatal mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Post-neonatal mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under 5 mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
MEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	All men 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	All men 15-49
No education	Proportion	All men 15-49
Secondary or higher education	Proportion	All men 15-49
Never married (in union)	Proportion	All men 15-49
Currently married (in union)	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All men 15-49
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	Proportion	All never married men 15-24
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 (men 15-49)	Proportion	All men 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25 (men 15-49)	Proportion	All men 15-49 who were measured
Prevalence of hypertension	Proportion	All men age 15 and above

* Mortality rates are calculated for last 0-4 years before the survey for the national sample, and last 0-9 years before the survey for regional samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Nepal DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.628	0.022	12,862	12,862	5.262	0.036	0.583	0.673
Literacy	0.691	0.010	12,862	12,862	2.422	0.014	0.671	0.711
No education	0.333	0.009	12,862	12,862	2.058	0.026	0.316	0.350
Secondary or higher education	0.500	0.011	12,862	12,862	2.401	0.021	0.479	0.521
Never married (never in union)	0.208	0.005	12,862	12,862	1.356	0.023	0.198	0.217
Currently married (in union)	0.768	0.005	12,862	12,862	1.291	0.006	0.758	0.777
Married before age 20	0.683	0.010	10,240	10,264	2.107	0.014	0.664	0.703
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.484	0.009	10,240	10,264	1.839	0.019	0.465	0.502
Currently pregnant	0.042	0.002	12,862	12,862	1.081	0.046	0.038	0.045
Children ever born	1.976	0.028	12,862	12,862	1.707	0.014	1.920	2.031
Children surviving	1.821	0.024	12,862	12,862	1.650	0.013	1.773	1.869
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.753	0.076	2,467	2,501	1.950	0.020	3.602	3.905
Currently using any method	0.526	0.008	9,904	9,875	1.565	0.015	0.510	0.542
Currently using a modern method	0.428	0.008	9,904	9,875	1.655	0.019	0.411	0.444
Currently using pill	0.046	0.003	9,904	9,875	1.303	0.059	0.041	0.052
Currently using IUD	0.014	0.002	9,904	9,875	1.368	0.115	0.011	0.017
Currently using condoms	0.042	0.003	9,904	9,875	1.383	0.066	0.037	0.048
Currently using injectables	0.089	0.004	9,904	9,875	1.454	0.047	0.081	0.098
Currently using implants	0.033	0.003	9,904	9,875	1.572	0.085	0.028	0.039
Currently using female sterilization	0.147	0.007	9,904	9,875	1.849	0.045	0.134	0.160
Using public sector source	0.694	0.016	4,305	4,271	2.279	0.023	0.662	0.726
Want no more children	0.705	0.006	9,904	9,875	1.257	0.008	0.693	0.716
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.137	0.004	9,904	9,875	1.291	0.033	0.128	0.146
Ideal number of children	2.112	0.019	12,797	12,792	2.858	0.009	2.073	2.151
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.836	0.011	4,006	3,998	1.801	0.013	0.815	0.858
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.887	0.007	4,006	3,998	1.352	0.008	0.874	0.901
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.580	0.016	5,038	5,060	2.014	0.027	0.549	0.612
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.076	0.006	4,861	4,887	1.661	0.084	0.063	0.089
Treated with ORS	0.370	0.028	336	371	1.103	0.076	0.313	0.426
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.644	0.053	336	371	2.102	0.082	0.539	0.750
Vaccination card seen	0.523	0.023	1,025	1,034	1.474	0.044	0.477	0.570
Received BCG vaccination	0.975	0.005	1,025	1,034	1.090	0.005	0.964	0.986
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.859	0.015	1,025	1,034	1.356	0.017	0.830	0.889
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.880	0.013	1,025	1,034	1.314	0.015	0.853	0.907
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.455	0.021	1,025	1,034	1.330	0.046	0.414	0.497
Received measles vaccination	0.904	0.011	1,025	1,034	1.211	0.012	0.882	0.927
Received all vaccinations	0.778	0.017	1,025	1,034	1.330	0.022	0.744	0.813
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.358	0.012	2,446	2,421	1.192	0.034	0.334	0.383
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.097	0.007	2,443	2,417	1.151	0.072	0.083	0.111
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.270	0.012	2,455	2,428	1.277	0.046	0.245	0.295
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.527	0.014	2,177	2,165	1.263	0.027	0.499	0.554
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.408	0.011	6,423	6,414	1.820	0.027	0.385	0.430
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	0.173	0.008	6,079	6,069	1.573	0.044	0.157	0.188
Body mass index (BMI) >= 25	0.222	0.009	6,079	6,069	1.736	0.042	0.203	0.240
Prevalence of hypertension (Women 15+)	0.168	0.006	8,488	8,435	1.533	0.038	0.155	0.181
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.043	0.003	12,862	12,862	1.649	0.069	0.037	0.049
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.994	0.002	2,427	2,433	1.284	0.002	0.990	0.998
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.218	0.009	4,444	4,444	1.406	0.040	0.200	0.235
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.069	0.005	4,444	4,444	1.263	0.069	0.060	0.079
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.243	0.010	3,826	3,562	1.499	0.043	0.222	0.264
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.112	0.007	3,826	3,562	1.299	0.059	0.099	0.126
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.349	0.067	36,164	36,216	1.490	0.029	2.214	2.483
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	20.825	2.274	5,052	5,076	1.036	0.109	16.276	25.374
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	11.592	1.843	5,066	5,092	1.248	0.159	7.907	15.278
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	32.417	2.837	5,055	5,079	1.090	0.088	26.743	38.091
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	6.356	1.147	5,131	5,121	1.081	0.180	4.062	8.651
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	38.567	3.004	5,070	5,093	1.075	0.078	32.560	44.575
MEN								
Urban residence	0.652	0.023	4,063	4,063	3.016	0.035	0.606	0.697
Literacy	0.891	0.008	4,063	4,063	1.615	0.009	0.875	0.907
No education	0.096	0.007	4,063	4,063	1.603	0.077	0.081	0.111
Secondary or higher education	0.710	0.013	4,063	4,063	1.851	0.019	0.683	0.736
Never married (in union)	0.334	0.009	4,063	4,063	1.250	0.028	0.315	0.352
Currently married (in union)	0.658	0.009	4,063	4,063	1.236	0.014	0.640	0.677
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.240	0.011	2,466	2,483	1.266	0.045	0.218	0.262
Want no more children	0.679	0.013	2,691	2,675	1.402	0.019	0.654	0.704
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.156	0.008	2,691	2,675	1.194	0.054	0.139	0.172
Ideal number of children	2.257	0.026	4,004	3,997	2.077	0.011	2.205	2.309
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.746	0.017	1,214	1,226	1.377	0.023	0.712	0.780
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.081	0.006	4,063	4,063	1.345	0.071	0.069	0.092
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 (men 15-49)	0.167	0.008	4,035	4,033	1.300	0.046	0.152	0.182
Body mass index (BMI) >=25 (men 15-49)	0.171	0.007	4,035	4,033	1.248	0.043	0.156	0.185
Prevalence of hypertension (men 15+)	0.234	0.009	5,966	6,059	1.538	0.037	0.217	0.251

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Nepal DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	8,279	8,072	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.752	0.012	8,279	8,072	2.476	0.016	0.729	0.776
No education	0.278	0.011	8,279	8,072	2.171	0.038	0.256	0.299
Secondary or higher education	0.568	0.014	8,279	8,072	2.490	0.024	0.540	0.595
Never married (never in union)	0.229	0.006	8,279	8,072	1.333	0.027	0.217	0.241
Currently married (in union)	0.747	0.006	8,279	8,072	1.275	0.008	0.735	0.759
Married before age 20	0.635	0.013	6,614	6,470	2.164	0.020	0.609	0.660
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.436	0.011	6,614	6,470	1.884	0.026	0.413	0.458
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.002	8,279	8,072	1.130	0.063	0.033	0.042
Children ever born	1.789	0.034	8,279	8,072	1.779	0.019	1.722	1.856
Children surviving	1.666	0.029	8,279	8,072	1.692	0.017	1.608	1.723
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.414	0.091	1,588	1,599	1.989	0.027	3.233	3.595
Currently using any method	0.548	0.010	6,265	6,031	1.551	0.018	0.528	0.568
Currently using a modern method	0.442	0.010	6,265	6,031	1.585	0.023	0.422	0.462
Currently using pill	0.051	0.004	6,265	6,031	1.291	0.070	0.044	0.058
Currently using IUD	0.015	0.002	6,265	6,031	1.471	0.150	0.011	0.020
Currently using condoms	0.050	0.004	6,265	6,031	1.443	0.079	0.042	0.058
Currently using injectables	0.091	0.005	6,265	6,031	1.355	0.054	0.081	0.101
Currently using implants	0.028	0.003	6,265	6,031	1.588	0.118	0.022	0.035
Currently using female sterilization	0.141	0.008	6,265	6,031	1.803	0.056	0.125	0.156
Using public sector source	0.643	0.022	2,814	2,700	2.392	0.034	0.600	0.686
Want no more children	0.715	0.007	6,265	6,031	1.233	0.010	0.701	0.730
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.129	0.006	6,265	6,031	1.383	0.045	0.117	0.140
Ideal number of children	2.014	0.024	8,241	8,035	2.982	0.012	1.967	2.062
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.870	0.014	2,338	2,223	2.059	0.017	0.841	0.898
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.894	0.007	2,338	2,223	1.157	0.008	0.879	0.909
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.677	0.022	2,868	2,730	2.195	0.032	0.633	0.720
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.078	0.010	2,777	2,649	1.873	0.123	0.059	0.097
Treated with ORS	0.358	0.036	196	207	1.090	0.100	0.287	0.430
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.598	0.083	196	207	2.448	0.139	0.432	0.764
Vaccination card seen	0.520	0.033	585	564	1.572	0.063	0.455	0.586
Received BCG vaccination	0.981	0.006	585	564	1.074	0.006	0.968	0.993
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.856	0.022	585	564	1.485	0.025	0.813	0.900
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.887	0.018	585	564	1.356	0.020	0.851	0.922
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.442	0.027	585	564	1.313	0.062	0.388	0.497
Received measles vaccination	0.912	0.014	585	564	1.158	0.015	0.885	0.939
Received all vaccinations	0.785	0.024	585	564	1.428	0.031	0.736	0.834
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.320	0.016	1,381	1,280	1.199	0.051	0.287	0.352
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.092	0.009	1,380	1,279	1.149	0.102	0.073	0.110
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.234	0.015	1,387	1,284	1.235	0.065	0.203	0.265
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.493	0.019	1,217	1,132	1.257	0.038	0.456	0.530
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.396	0.014	4,136	4,029	1.828	0.035	0.368	0.424
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	0.157	0.009	3,933	3,835	1.634	0.060	0.138	0.176
Body mass index (BMI) >= 25	0.261	0.013	3,933	3,835	1.845	0.050	0.235	0.287
Prevalence of hypertension (Women 15+)	0.172	0.009	5,371	5,153	1.674	0.051	0.154	0.189
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.047	0.004	8,279	8,072	1.620	0.080	0.040	0.055
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.993	0.003	1,659	1,665	1.374	0.003	0.987	0.999
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.205	0.011	2,819	2,775	1.457	0.054	0.183	0.228
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.071	0.006	2,819	2,775	1.167	0.079	0.060	0.083
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.234	0.013	2,380	2,133	1.479	0.055	0.208	0.260
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.102	0.008	2,380	2,133	1.327	0.081	0.086	0.119
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.001	0.076	23,384	22,830	1.486	0.038	1.849	2.154
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.491	2.472	5,931	5,538	1.118	0.115	16.546	26.436
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.924	1.741	5,934	5,539	1.242	0.159	7.443	14.405
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.415	2.981	5,934	5,540	1.144	0.092	26.452	38.378
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.825	1.213	6,039	5,611	1.075	0.178	4.400	9.250
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	39.019	3.289	5,947	5,555	1.154	0.084	32.442	45.596
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	2,667	2,647	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.918	0.009	2,667	2,647	1.705	0.010	0.900	0.936
No education	0.074	0.009	2,667	2,647	1.727	0.119	0.056	0.091
Secondary or higher education	0.758	0.016	2,667	2,647	1.962	0.021	0.726	0.791
Never married (in union)	0.355	0.012	2,667	2,647	1.318	0.034	0.331	0.379
Currently married (in union)	0.640	0.012	2,667	2,647	1.304	0.019	0.615	0.664
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.222	0.013	1,593	1,595	1.273	0.060	0.195	0.248
Want no more children	0.685	0.018	1,727	1,693	1.565	0.026	0.650	0.720
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.142	0.010	1,727	1,693	1.220	0.072	0.122	0.163
Ideal number of children	2.166	0.031	2,621	2,594	2.150	0.014	2.104	2.227
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.767	0.021	833	840	1.463	0.028	0.724	0.810
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.085	0.007	2,667	2,647	1.350	0.086	0.071	0.100
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 (men 15-49)	0.157	0.010	2,643	2,621	1.357	0.061	0.138	0.177
Body mass index (BMI) >=25 (men 15-49)	0.200	0.010	2,643	2,621	1.301	0.051	0.180	0.220
Prevalence of hypertension (men 15+)	0.252	0.011	3,796	3,741	1.518	0.044	0.230	0.274

na = Not applicable

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Nepal DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	4,583	4,790	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.588	0.017	4,583	4,790	2.297	0.028	0.555	0.622
No education	0.426	0.013	4,583	4,790	1.829	0.031	0.399	0.452
Secondary or higher education	0.386	0.014	4,583	4,790	1.977	0.037	0.358	0.415
Never married (never in union)	0.171	0.007	4,583	4,790	1.233	0.040	0.158	0.185
Currently married (in union)	0.802	0.007	4,583	4,790	1.177	0.009	0.789	0.816
Married before age 20	0.766	0.011	3,626	3,794	1.506	0.014	0.745	0.787
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.566	0.012	3,626	3,794	1.461	0.021	0.542	0.590
Currently pregnant	0.049	0.003	4,583	4,790	1.031	0.067	0.042	0.055
Children ever born	2.290	0.038	4,583	4,790	1.287	0.017	2.213	2.367
Children surviving	2.083	0.034	4,583	4,790	1.294	0.016	2.014	2.151
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.356	0.090	879	901	1.349	0.021	4.177	4.535
Currently using any method	0.492	0.013	3,639	3,844	1.577	0.027	0.466	0.518
Currently using a modern method	0.406	0.014	3,639	3,844	1.747	0.035	0.377	0.434
Currently using pill	0.038	0.004	3,639	3,844	1.286	0.107	0.030	0.047
Currently using IUD	0.012	0.002	3,639	3,844	1.194	0.177	0.008	0.017
Currently using condoms	0.030	0.004	3,639	3,844	1.244	0.117	0.023	0.037
Currently using injectables	0.087	0.008	3,639	3,844	1.619	0.087	0.071	0.102
Currently using implants	0.041	0.005	3,639	3,844	1.567	0.125	0.031	0.052
Currently using female sterilization	0.157	0.012	3,639	3,844	1.910	0.073	0.134	0.180
Using public sector source	0.782	0.019	1,491	1,571	1.753	0.024	0.745	0.820
Want no more children	0.688	0.010	3,639	3,844	1.252	0.014	0.669	0.707
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.151	0.007	3,639	3,844	1.123	0.044	0.137	0.164
Ideal number of children	2.276	0.029	4,556	4,757	2.404	0.013	2.218	2.334
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.795	0.015	1,668	1,775	1.544	0.019	0.765	0.825
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.879	0.012	1,668	1,775	1.496	0.014	0.855	0.903
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.468	0.022	2,170	2,330	1.830	0.047	0.424	0.511
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.074	0.008	2,084	2,238	1.388	0.110	0.057	0.090
Treated with ORS	0.383	0.044	140	165	1.102	0.116	0.295	0.472
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.702	0.044	140	165	1.177	0.062	0.615	0.790
Vaccination card seen	0.527	0.032	440	470	1.346	0.061	0.463	0.592
Received BCG vaccination	0.968	0.009	440	470	1.073	0.009	0.950	0.986
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.863	0.020	440	470	1.191	0.023	0.823	0.903
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.872	0.020	440	470	1.258	0.023	0.831	0.912
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.470	0.031	440	470	1.319	0.067	0.408	0.533
Received measles vaccination	0.895	0.018	440	470	1.227	0.020	0.859	0.931
Received all vaccinations	0.770	0.025	440	470	1.229	0.032	0.720	0.820
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.402	0.019	1,065	1,141	1.205	0.046	0.365	0.439
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.102	0.011	1,063	1,139	1.149	0.103	0.081	0.123
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.311	0.020	1,068	1,144	1.310	0.065	0.271	0.351
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.563	0.020	960	1,033	1.231	0.036	0.523	0.604
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.427	0.018	2,287	2,385	1.719	0.042	0.391	0.462
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	0.200	0.013	2,146	2,234	1.449	0.063	0.175	0.225
Body mass index (BMI) >= 25	0.154	0.010	2,146	2,234	1.274	0.064	0.135	0.174
Prevalence of hypertension (Women 15+)	0.162	0.008	3,117	3,282	1.267	0.052	0.146	0.179
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.034	0.005	4,583	4,790	1.801	0.141	0.025	0.044
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.996	0.002	768	768	0.867	0.002	0.992	1.000
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.238	0.014	1,625	1,669	1.327	0.059	0.209	0.266
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.066	0.009	1,625	1,669	1.424	0.133	0.048	0.083
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.256	0.017	1,446	1,429	1.504	0.067	0.222	0.291
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.128	0.011	1,446	1,429	1.228	0.085	0.106	0.149
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.934	0.098	12,780	13,385	1.330	0.033	2.739	3.129
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.882	3.426	4,451	4,677	1.126	0.104	26.030	39.735
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.018	1.877	4,465	4,687	1.075	0.134	10.264	17.773
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	46.901	3.751	4,455	4,682	1.072	0.080	39.400	54.402
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.039	1.314	4,534	4,737	0.942	0.163	5.410	10.668
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	54.563	4.075	4,466	4,690	1.099	0.075	46.414	62.712
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	1,396	1,416	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.841	0.015	1,396	1,416	1.495	0.017	0.811	0.870
No education	0.139	0.013	1,396	1,416	1.401	0.093	0.113	0.165
Secondary or higher education	0.619	0.021	1,396	1,416	1.588	0.033	0.578	0.660
Never married (in union)	0.294	0.013	1,396	1,416	1.088	0.045	0.267	0.320
Currently married (in union)	0.694	0.013	1,396	1,416	1.055	0.019	0.668	0.720
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.272	0.018	873	888	1.200	0.066	0.236	0.308
Want no more children	0.668	0.016	964	982	1.042	0.024	0.636	0.699
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.179	0.014	964	982	1.121	0.077	0.151	0.206
Ideal number of children	2.426	0.044	1,383	1,403	1.876	0.018	2.339	2.513
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.700	0.026	381	386	1.112	0.037	0.648	0.753
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.072	0.009	1,396	1,416	1.282	0.123	0.054	0.090
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 (men 15-49)	0.185	0.012	1,392	1,412	1.170	0.066	0.161	0.209
Body mass index (BMI) >=25 (men 15-49)	0.116	0.009	1,392	1,412	1.047	0.077	0.098	0.134
Prevalence of hypertension (Mmn 15+)	0.205	0.013	2,170	2,318	1.422	0.061	0.180	0.230

na = Not applicable

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Province 1 sample, Nepal DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.605	0.057	1,837	2,173	4.960	0.094	0.491	0.719
Literacy	0.777	0.027	1,837	2,173	2.790	0.035	0.722	0.831
No education	0.256	0.024	1,837	2,173	2.336	0.093	0.208	0.304
Secondary or higher education	0.566	0.024	1,837	2,173	2.085	0.043	0.518	0.614
Never married (never in union)	0.213	0.010	1,837	2,173	1.088	0.049	0.192	0.234
Currently married (in union)	0.761	0.010	1,837	2,173	1.028	0.013	0.741	0.782
Married before age 20	0.554	0.020	1,486	1,756	1.583	0.037	0.513	0.594
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.343	0.021	1,486	1,756	1.721	0.062	0.300	0.385
Currently pregnant	0.038	0.005	1,837	2,173	1.076	0.126	0.029	0.048
Children ever born	1.787	0.061	1,837	2,173	1.525	0.034	1.664	1.909
Children surviving	1.679	0.054	1,837	2,173	1.465	0.032	1.571	1.788
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.499	0.167	353	414	1.660	0.048	3.165	3.833
Currently using any method	0.551	0.018	1,397	1,655	1.374	0.033	0.514	0.588
Currently using a modern method	0.401	0.020	1,397	1,655	1.497	0.049	0.361	0.440
Currently using pill	0.076	0.008	1,397	1,655	1.083	0.101	0.060	0.091
Currently using IUD	0.010	0.003	1,397	1,655	1.237	0.338	0.003	0.016
Currently using condoms	0.026	0.005	1,397	1,655	1.128	0.184	0.017	0.036
Currently using injectables	0.131	0.015	1,397	1,655	1.636	0.113	0.102	0.161
Currently using implants	0.029	0.007	1,397	1,655	1.588	0.246	0.015	0.043
Currently using female sterilization	0.105	0.021	1,397	1,655	2.605	0.204	0.062	0.148
Using public sector source	0.673	0.036	563	672	1.818	0.053	0.601	0.746
Want no more children	0.686	0.013	1,397	1,655	1.022	0.018	0.661	0.712
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.170	0.012	1,397	1,655	1.165	0.069	0.146	0.193
Ideal number of children	2.017	0.037	1,826	2,160	2.199	0.018	1.944	2.091
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.827	0.029	575	686	1.850	0.035	0.769	0.885
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.900	0.016	575	686	1.252	0.017	0.869	0.931
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.631	0.037	683	819	1.790	0.058	0.557	0.705
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.072	0.009	663	794	0.934	0.130	0.053	0.091
Treated with ORS	0.445	0.081	53	57	1.109	0.182	0.284	0.607
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.657	0.074	53	57	1.080	0.113	0.508	0.805
Vaccination card seen	0.551	0.062	141	169	1.467	0.112	0.428	0.674
Received BCG vaccination	0.969	0.015	141	169	1.019	0.015	0.939	0.998
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.856	0.028	141	169	0.913	0.033	0.800	0.912
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.029	141	169	0.949	0.034	0.791	0.905
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.446	0.047	141	169	1.119	0.105	0.352	0.539
Received measles vaccination	0.965	0.015	141	169	0.980	0.016	0.935	0.995
Received all vaccinations	0.794	0.032	141	169	0.927	0.040	0.730	0.859
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.326	0.028	328	392	1.051	0.086	0.270	0.383
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.118	0.023	327	390	1.286	0.193	0.073	0.164
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.244	0.032	329	393	1.327	0.133	0.179	0.309
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.552	0.041	298	355	1.393	0.074	0.471	0.633
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.433	0.027	907	1,073	1.666	0.063	0.378	0.488
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	0.130	0.021	868	1,027	1.823	0.160	0.088	0.171
Body mass index (BMI) >= 25	0.274	0.021	868	1,027	1.393	0.077	0.232	0.316
Prevalence of hypertension (Women 15+)	0.177	0.011	1,248	1,479	1.059	0.064	0.154	0.199
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.033	0.005	1,837	2,173	1.302	0.165	0.022	0.044
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.998	0.002	362	426	0.875	0.002	0.994	1.002
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.189	0.020	662	751	1.310	0.106	0.149	0.229
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.063	0.011	662	751	1.130	0.169	0.042	0.085
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.204	0.024	564	597	1.413	0.118	0.156	0.252
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.085	0.013	564	597	1.104	0.152	0.059	0.111
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.339	0.158	5,157	6,096	1.388	0.068	2.022	2.656
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.915	5.005	1,332	1,589	1.197	0.228	11.905	31.924
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	9.229	3.010	1,337	1,596	1.077	0.326	3.208	15.249
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.143	5.385	1,332	1,589	1.086	0.173	20.374	41.913
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	4.773	1.986	1,338	1,593	1.029	0.416	0.802	8.744
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.767	5.929	1,334	1,592	1.125	0.166	23.910	47.625
MEN								
Urban residence	0.620	0.058	610	691	2.907	0.093	0.505	0.735
Literacy	0.917	0.015	610	691	1.383	0.017	0.887	0.948
No education	0.080	0.016	610	691	1.470	0.202	0.048	0.113
Secondary or higher education	0.729	0.025	610	691	1.375	0.034	0.679	0.778
Never married (in union)	0.330	0.022	610	691	1.134	0.066	0.286	0.373
Currently married (in union)	0.665	0.022	610	691	1.136	0.033	0.622	0.708
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.180	0.020	380	434	0.995	0.109	0.141	0.219
Want no more children	0.662	0.026	403	460	1.109	0.040	0.610	0.714
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.194	0.024	403	460	1.210	0.123	0.147	0.242
Ideal number of children	2.223	0.045	587	664	1.357	0.020	2.133	2.314
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.776	0.039	184	206	1.259	0.050	0.698	0.854
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.080	0.017	610	691	1.503	0.207	0.047	0.113
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 (men 15-49)	0.161	0.015	610	691	1.002	0.093	0.131	0.191
Body mass index (BMI) >=25 (men 15-49)	0.150	0.015	610	691	1.034	0.100	0.120	0.180
Prevalence of hypertension (men 15+)	0.208	0.015	911	1,075	1.086	0.070	0.179	0.237

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Province 2 sample, Nepal DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.513	0.059	2,097	2,563	5.406	0.116	0.394	0.631
Literacy	0.385	0.022	2,097	2,563	2.063	0.057	0.341	0.429
No education	0.533	0.020	2,097	2,563	1.845	0.038	0.493	0.573
Secondary or higher education	0.293	0.022	2,097	2,563	2.199	0.075	0.249	0.337
Never married (never in union)	0.139	0.011	2,097	2,563	1.410	0.077	0.117	0.160
Currently married (in union)	0.846	0.010	2,097	2,563	1.325	0.012	0.825	0.867
Married before age 20	0.894	0.013	1,644	2,009	1.734	0.015	0.868	0.921
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.728	0.015	1,644	2,009	1.374	0.021	0.698	0.758
Currently pregnant	0.063	0.005	2,097	2,563	0.972	0.082	0.052	0.073
Children ever born	2.485	0.056	2,097	2,563	1.296	0.023	2.373	2.598
Children surviving	2.283	0.050	2,097	2,563	1.281	0.022	2.183	2.383
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.316	0.123	390	465	1.285	0.029	4.070	4.562
Currently using any method	0.477	0.017	1,755	2,168	1.463	0.037	0.442	0.512
Currently using a modern method	0.422	0.017	1,755	2,168	1.454	0.041	0.388	0.456
Currently using pill	0.020	0.004	1,755	2,168	1.211	0.200	0.012	0.029
Currently using IUD	0.006	0.002	1,755	2,168	1.349	0.419	0.001	0.011
Currently using condoms	0.011	0.003	1,755	2,168	1.077	0.243	0.006	0.016
Currently using injectables	0.047	0.006	1,755	2,168	1.225	0.132	0.035	0.060
Currently using implants	0.014	0.004	1,755	2,168	1.329	0.265	0.007	0.022
Currently using female sterilization	0.319	0.016	1,755	2,168	1.446	0.050	0.287	0.351
Using public sector source	0.749	0.026	743	920	1.626	0.035	0.697	0.801
Want no more children	0.665	0.015	1,755	2,168	1.342	0.023	0.635	0.696
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.144	0.008	1,755	2,168	1.008	0.059	0.127	0.161
Ideal number of children	2.525	0.041	2,059	2,522	2.481	0.016	2.443	2.601
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.816	0.020	759	963	1.474	0.025	0.775	0.857
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.930	0.013	759	963	1.415	0.014	0.904	0.956
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.486	0.032	1,071	1,367	1.864	0.067	0.421	0.551
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.086	0.014	1,028	1,310	1.509	0.159	0.058	0.113
Treated with ORS	0.282	0.042	78	112	0.817	0.149	0.198	0.366
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.682	0.053	78	112	1.054	0.078	0.575	0.789
Vaccination card seen	0.306	0.039	198	259	1.195	0.126	0.229	0.384
Received BCG vaccination	0.955	0.013	198	259	0.929	0.014	0.929	0.982
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.761	0.038	198	259	1.301	0.051	0.684	0.838
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.817	0.037	198	259	1.384	0.045	0.742	0.891
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.338	0.045	198	259	1.349	0.132	0.249	0.428
Received measles vaccination	0.814	0.027	198	259	1.014	0.034	0.760	0.869
Received all vaccinations	0.652	0.043	198	259	1.285	0.065	0.567	0.737
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.370	0.020	529	666	0.922	0.053	0.331	0.409
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.144	0.015	529	666	0.968	0.102	0.115	0.174
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.368	0.027	531	668	1.218	0.074	0.313	0.422
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.594	0.024	473	605	1.089	0.041	0.546	0.643
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.578	0.025	1,056	1,285	1.653	0.044	0.527	0.628
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	0.291	0.018	964	1,173	1.242	0.063	0.255	0.328
Body mass index (BMI) >= 25	0.108	0.011	964	1,173	1.145	0.106	0.085	0.131
Prevalence of hypertension (Women 15+)	0.131	0.009	1,384	1,699	0.999	0.070	0.113	0.149
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.013	0.002	2,097	2,563	0.924	0.174	0.009	0.018
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	1.000	0.000	305	348	na	na	na	na
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.342	0.023	689	892	1.275	0.067	0.296	0.388
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.061	0.013	689	892	1.454	0.219	0.034	0.087
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.352	0.024	629	782	1.279	0.069	0.303	0.401
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.155	0.017	629	782	1.187	0.111	0.120	0.189
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	3.034	0.131	5,891	7,204	1.252	0.043	2.772	3.296
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.955	4.524	2,199	2,783	1.145	0.151	20.906	39.004
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.663	2.616	2,186	2,770	1.134	0.207	7.431	17.895
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	42.618	4.498	2,201	2,786	1.000	0.106	33.622	51.615
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.031	2.026	2,219	2,813	0.954	0.202	5.979	14.083
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	52.221	4.995	2,208	2,793	1.036	0.096	42.231	62.212
MEN								
Urban residence	0.540	0.060	682	795	3.102	0.110	0.421	0.659
Literacy	0.781	0.021	682	795	1.312	0.027	0.740	0.823
No education	0.166	0.018	682	795	1.232	0.106	0.131	0.202
Secondary or higher education	0.631	0.026	682	795	1.402	0.041	0.579	0.683
Never married (in union)	0.296	0.016	682	795	0.942	0.056	0.263	0.329
Currently married (in union)	0.700	0.016	682	795	0.918	0.023	0.668	0.732
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.285	0.029	423	491	1.318	0.102	0.227	0.343
Want no more children	0.660	0.026	474	557	1.182	0.039	0.608	0.711
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.143	0.018	474	557	1.112	0.125	0.107	0.179
Ideal number of children	2.603	0.067	678	791	2.112	0.026	2.470	2.736
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.748	0.036	197	226	1.158	0.048	0.676	0.820
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.112	0.016	682	795	1.296	0.140	0.081	0.143
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 (men 15-49)	0.233	0.020	681	793	1.227	0.085	0.193	0.273
Body mass index (BMI) >=25 (men 15-49)	0.149	0.015	681	793	1.091	0.100	0.119	0.179
Prevalence of hypertension (men 15+)	0.176	0.015	1,029	1,276	1.259	0.086	0.145	0.206

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Province 3 sample, Nepal DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.822	0.034	1,660	2,732	3.628	0.042	0.753	0.890
Literacy	0.820	0.017	1,660	2,732	1.774	0.020	0.786	0.853
No education	0.234	0.014	1,660	2,732	1.389	0.062	0.205	0.263
Secondary or higher education	0.611	0.022	1,660	2,732	1.819	0.036	0.568	0.655
Never married (never in union)	0.270	0.012	1,660	2,732	1.097	0.044	0.246	0.294
Currently married (in union)	0.703	0.012	1,660	2,732	1.042	0.017	0.679	0.726
Married before age 20	0.527	0.024	1,347	2,215	1.794	0.046	0.478	0.576
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.342	0.021	1,347	2,215	1.634	0.062	0.300	0.384
Currently pregnant	0.032	0.004	1,660	2,732	0.964	0.130	0.024	0.040
Children ever born	1.540	0.054	1,660	2,732	1.381	0.035	1.432	1.649
Children surviving	1.437	0.046	1,660	2,732	1.318	0.032	1.345	1.530
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.033	0.155	345	590	1.558	0.051	2.723	3.343
Currently using any method	0.606	0.016	1,171	1,920	1.112	0.026	0.575	0.638
Currently using a modern method	0.492	0.017	1,171	1,920	1.146	0.034	0.459	0.526
Currently using pill	0.054	0.008	1,171	1,920	1.154	0.141	0.039	0.069
Currently using IUD	0.023	0.006	1,171	1,920	1.334	0.255	0.011	0.035
Currently using condoms	0.061	0.008	1,171	1,920	1.207	0.138	0.044	0.078
Currently using injectables	0.114	0.010	1,171	1,920	1.094	0.089	0.094	0.135
Currently using implants	0.049	0.008	1,171	1,920	1.275	0.164	0.033	0.066
Currently using female sterilization	0.061	0.010	1,171	1,920	1.485	0.170	0.041	0.082
Using public sector source	0.588	0.047	575	957	2.285	0.080	0.494	0.682
Want no more children	0.734	0.015	1,171	1,920	1.154	0.020	0.704	0.764
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.109	0.013	1,171	1,920	1.384	0.116	0.083	0.134
Ideal number of children	1.808	0.032	1,652	2,723	1.939	0.018	1.743	1.872
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.851	0.034	434	691	1.960	0.040	0.783	0.919
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.856	0.020	434	691	1.171	0.023	0.816	0.896
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.699	0.046	509	813	1.990	0.066	0.606	0.791
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.090	0.025	493	792	1.958	0.275	0.040	0.139
Treated with ORS	0.360	0.060	36	71	0.829	0.168	0.239	0.480
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.321	0.135	36	71	1.908	0.421	0.051	0.592
Vaccination card seen	0.652	0.071	107	168	1.507	0.109	0.510	0.795
Received BCG vaccination	0.982	0.014	107	168	1.049	0.014	0.954	1.010
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.904	0.040	107	168	1.367	0.044	0.825	0.984
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.937	0.025	107	168	1.034	0.027	0.887	0.986
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.384	0.052	107	168	1.085	0.136	0.280	0.488
Received measles vaccination	0.954	0.022	107	168	1.084	0.023	0.910	0.999
Received all vaccinations	0.853	0.043	107	168	1.213	0.050	0.768	0.938
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.294	0.035	241	355	1.121	0.120	0.224	0.364
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.042	0.012	241	355	0.946	0.298	0.017	0.066
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.133	0.030	243	357	1.239	0.228	0.072	0.194
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.428	0.035	213	316	0.984	0.082	0.358	0.498
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.290	0.022	852	1,408	1.428	0.076	0.246	0.335
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	0.116	0.020	816	1,351	1.749	0.168	0.077	0.155
Body mass index (BMI) >= 25	0.348	0.028	816	1,351	1.709	0.082	0.291	0.405
Prevalence of hypertension (Women 15+)	0.191	0.021	1,168	1,789	1.845	0.113	0.148	0.234
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.050	0.009	1,660	2,732	1.606	0.172	0.033	0.067
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.987	0.007	364	610	1.199	0.007	0.973	1.001
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.196	0.021	601	948	1.301	0.107	0.154	0.239
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.076	0.011	601	948	1.063	0.152	0.053	0.099
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.226	0.025	482	679	1.330	0.112	0.175	0.277
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.103	0.017	482	679	1.194	0.161	0.070	0.136
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	1.770	0.139	4,708	7,773	1.277	0.079	1.492	2.049
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.912	5.000	998	1,535	0.933	0.296	6.912	26.911
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.011	4.796	999	1,536	1.335	0.399	2.418	21.604
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.923	6.840	999	1,536	1.055	0.236	15.243	42.603
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.911	2.744	987	1,508	0.952	0.397	1.423	12.399
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.634	7.719	1,002	1,542	1.098	0.217	20.195	51.072
MEN								
Urban residence	0.872	0.026	583	1,009	1.891	0.030	0.820	0.925
Literacy	0.940	0.016	583	1,009	1.589	0.017	0.908	0.971
No education	0.053	0.016	583	1,009	1.778	0.313	0.020	0.086
Secondary or higher education	0.778	0.034	583	1,009	1.977	0.044	0.709	0.846
Never married (in union)	0.369	0.025	583	1,009	1.255	0.068	0.319	0.419
Currently married (in union)	0.621	0.025	583	1,009	1.228	0.040	0.572	0.671
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.188	0.023	365	618	1.134	0.123	0.142	0.235
Want no more children	0.687	0.038	367	627	1.563	0.055	0.612	0.763
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.110	0.020	367	627	1.205	0.179	0.071	0.150
Ideal number of children	1.999	0.046	563	984	1.613	0.023	1.907	2.091
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.818	0.039	175	318	1.336	0.048	0.739	0.896
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.076	0.012	583	1,009	1.116	0.162	0.051	0.100
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 (men 15-49)	0.092	0.015	576	992	1.270	0.167	0.061	0.122
Body mass index (BMI) >=25 (men 15-49)	0.239	0.019	576	992	1.085	0.081	0.200	0.277
Prevalence of hypertension (men 15+)	0.287	0.023	866	1,357	1.429	0.081	0.241	0.334

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Province 4 sample, Nepal DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.645	0.055	1,589	1,249	4.558	0.085	0.535	0.755
Literacy	0.864	0.015	1,589	1,249	1.683	0.017	0.835	0.893
No education	0.194	0.019	1,589	1,249	1.891	0.097	0.157	0.232
Secondary or higher education	0.617	0.024	1,589	1,249	1.965	0.039	0.569	0.665
Never married (never in union)	0.210	0.010	1,589	1,249	0.979	0.048	0.190	0.230
Currently married (in union)	0.761	0.010	1,589	1,249	0.953	0.013	0.740	0.781
Married before age 20	0.646	0.020	1,294	1,015	1.522	0.031	0.605	0.686
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.422	0.017	1,294	1,015	1.236	0.040	0.388	0.456
Currently pregnant	0.026	0.003	1,589	1,249	0.845	0.130	0.019	0.033
Children ever born	1.747	0.046	1,589	1,249	1.157	0.026	1.655	1.839
Children surviving	1.653	0.042	1,589	1,249	1.142	0.025	1.569	1.736
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.320	0.092	352	273	1.129	0.028	3.137	3.504
Currently using any method	0.485	0.020	1,215	950	1.413	0.042	0.444	0.525
Currently using a modern method	0.373	0.019	1,215	950	1.369	0.051	0.335	0.411
Currently using pill	0.044	0.007	1,215	950	1.191	0.160	0.030	0.058
Currently using IUD	0.021	0.005	1,215	950	1.238	0.242	0.011	0.031
Currently using condoms	0.031	0.005	1,215	950	1.093	0.174	0.020	0.042
Currently using injectables	0.076	0.010	1,215	950	1.264	0.126	0.057	0.095
Currently using implants	0.021	0.004	1,215	950	1.087	0.212	0.012	0.030
Currently using female sterilization	0.094	0.012	1,215	950	1.452	0.130	0.070	0.118
Using public sector source	0.677	0.032	461	358	1.460	0.047	0.614	0.741
Want no more children	0.721	0.014	1,215	950	1.052	0.019	0.694	0.748
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.146	0.010	1,215	950	1.025	0.071	0.125	0.167
Ideal number of children	1.921	0.025	1,585	1,246	1.566	0.013	1.870	1.971
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.873	0.027	436	337	1.702	0.031	0.818	0.927
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.880	0.028	436	337	1.760	0.031	0.825	0.935
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.699	0.046	502	388	2.002	0.065	0.608	0.791
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.037	0.010	492	380	1.210	0.280	0.016	0.058
Treated with ORS	0.419	0.140	17	14	1.202	0.334	0.139	0.698
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.734	0.091	17	14	0.873	0.124	0.553	0.916
Vaccination card seen	0.719	0.041	123	94	0.990	0.057	0.638	0.801
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	123	94	na	na	na	na
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.947	0.020	123	94	0.968	0.021	0.908	0.987
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.973	0.015	123	94	0.979	0.015	0.943	1.002
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.769	0.040	123	94	1.044	0.052	0.689	0.850
Received measles vaccination	0.980	0.012	123	94	0.912	0.012	0.957	1.003
Received all vaccinations	0.927	0.024	123	94	0.993	0.025	0.880	0.974
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.289	0.038	243	188	1.216	0.133	0.212	0.366
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.058	0.016	242	187	0.993	0.280	0.026	0.090
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.149	0.028	243	188	1.114	0.188	0.093	0.205
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.462	0.032	216	166	0.975	0.070	0.397	0.527
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.280	0.027	803	627	1.707	0.097	0.226	0.335
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	0.081	0.011	776	606	1.170	0.142	0.058	0.104
Body mass index (BMI) >= 25	0.316	0.021	776	606	1.243	0.066	0.274	0.358
Prevalence of hypertension (Women 15+)	0.238	0.016	1,132	877	1.232	0.066	0.207	0.270
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.043	0.005	1,589	1,249	1.029	0.122	0.033	0.054
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.997	0.003	302	240	1.025	0.003	0.990	1.003
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.120	0.018	575	436	1.318	0.149	0.084	0.156
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.049	0.011	575	436	1.275	0.235	0.026	0.072
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.131	0.021	492	353	1.359	0.158	0.090	0.173
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.062	0.013	492	353	1.235	0.217	0.035	0.089
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	1.963	0.149	4,508	3,543	1.450	0.076	1.665	2.261
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	15.120	4.805	987	769	1.105	0.318	5.510	24.730
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	8.354	2.739	988	770	0.960	0.328	2.877	13.831
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.474	5.377	987	769	0.955	0.229	12.720	34.228
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.675	2.056	1,006	789	1.038	0.559	0.000	7.787
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.063	6.144	988	770	1.031	0.227	14.774	39.351
MEN								
Urban residence	0.634	0.059	501	376	2.741	0.094	0.515	0.753
Literacy	0.948	0.012	501	376	1.241	0.013	0.924	0.973
No education	0.063	0.012	501	376	1.124	0.194	0.038	0.087
Secondary or higher education	0.776	0.030	501	376	1.633	0.039	0.715	0.837
Never married (in union)	0.384	0.028	501	376	1.267	0.072	0.329	0.439
Currently married (in union)	0.606	0.027	501	376	1.232	0.044	0.552	0.660
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.208	0.024	291	218	0.996	0.114	0.160	0.255
Want no more children	0.704	0.035	304	228	1.334	0.050	0.634	0.774
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.166	0.023	304	228	1.100	0.142	0.119	0.212
Ideal number of children	2.085	0.035	496	372	1.248	0.017	2.015	2.155
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.705	0.040	172	130	1.160	0.057	0.624	0.786
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.063	0.012	501	376	1.125	0.195	0.038	0.087
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 (men 15-49)	0.125	0.021	501	376	1.397	0.166	0.083	0.166
Body mass index (BMI) >=25 (men 15-49)	0.219	0.023	501	376	1.263	0.107	0.172	0.265
Prevalence of hypertension (men 15+)	0.307	0.021	797	616	1.278	0.069	0.264	0.349

na = Not applicable

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Province 5 sample, Nepal DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.612	0.053	2,072	2,274	4.939	0.087	0.506	0.718
Literacy	0.726	0.031	2,072	2,274	3.107	0.042	0.665	0.787
No education	0.310	0.024	2,072	2,274	2.367	0.078	0.262	0.358
Secondary or higher education	0.502	0.030	2,072	2,274	2.746	0.060	0.442	0.563
Never married (never in union)	0.206	0.009	2,072	2,274	1.029	0.044	0.187	0.224
Currently married (in union)	0.769	0.010	2,072	2,274	1.038	0.012	0.750	0.788
Married before age 20	0.717	0.018	1,653	1,810	1.646	0.025	0.680	0.753
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.502	0.021	1,653	1,810	1.746	0.043	0.459	0.545
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.004	2,072	2,274	1.033	0.113	0.030	0.047
Children ever born	1.984	0.059	2,072	2,274	1.448	0.030	1.866	2.103
Children surviving	1.813	0.048	2,072	2,274	1.350	0.027	1.716	1.910
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.974	0.126	377	419	1.314	0.032	3.723	4.226
Currently using any method	0.480	0.023	1,587	1,749	1.823	0.048	0.434	0.526
Currently using a modern method	0.389	0.024	1,587	1,749	1.936	0.061	0.342	0.437
Currently using pill	0.040	0.006	1,587	1,749	1.168	0.144	0.029	0.052
Currently using IUD	0.017	0.004	1,587	1,749	1.183	0.227	0.009	0.025
Currently using condoms	0.064	0.009	1,587	1,749	1.429	0.137	0.046	0.081
Currently using injectables	0.071	0.009	1,587	1,749	1.399	0.127	0.053	0.089
Currently using implants	0.043	0.008	1,587	1,749	1.506	0.179	0.028	0.058
Currently using female sterilization	0.126	0.013	1,587	1,749	1.599	0.106	0.099	0.153
Using public sector source	0.694	0.026	648	688	1.417	0.037	0.643	0.746
Want no more children	0.714	0.010	1,587	1,749	0.854	0.014	0.694	0.733
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.131	0.009	1,587	1,749	1.007	0.065	0.114	0.148
Ideal number of children	2.184	0.059	2,070	2,272	3.261	0.027	2.067	2.301
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.847	0.021	651	720	1.508	0.025	0.804	0.889
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.886	0.012	651	720	0.980	0.014	0.862	0.910
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.566	0.036	808	899	1.884	0.064	0.494	0.639
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.082	0.012	781	869	1.198	0.145	0.058	0.106
Treated with ORS	0.333	0.073	63	71	1.263	0.218	0.188	0.478
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.824	0.049	63	71	1.038	0.060	0.725	0.923
Vaccination card seen	0.588	0.052	178	196	1.367	0.088	0.485	0.691
Received BCG vaccination	0.984	0.010	178	196	1.025	0.010	0.965	1.003
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.891	0.033	178	196	1.292	0.037	0.825	0.967
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.908	0.029	178	196	1.246	0.032	0.851	0.965
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.581	0.050	178	196	1.312	0.086	0.481	0.680
Received measles vaccination	0.859	0.032	178	196	1.169	0.037	0.795	0.922
Received all vaccinations	0.783	0.042	178	196	1.313	0.054	0.698	0.868
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.385	0.038	409	454	1.472	0.098	0.309	0.460
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.076	0.014	408	452	1.027	0.180	0.049	0.103
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.272	0.030	409	454	1.219	0.111	0.212	0.333
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.534	0.036	357	396	1.307	0.067	0.462	0.607
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.435	0.020	997	1,086	1.295	0.047	0.394	0.475
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	0.190	0.016	944	1,029	1.242	0.084	0.159	0.222
Body mass index (BMI) >= 25	0.185	0.017	944	1,029	1.317	0.090	0.152	0.219
Prevalence of hypertension (Women 15+)	0.188	0.017	1,284	1,406	1.524	0.092	0.153	0.222
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.058	0.009	2,072	2,274	1.787	0.159	0.039	0.076
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.993	0.004	413	445	1.004	0.004	0.984	1.001
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.226	0.022	672	762	1.375	0.098	0.182	0.271
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.083	0.012	672	762	1.085	0.139	0.060	0.107
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.269	0.030	581	618	1.632	0.112	0.209	0.329
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.136	0.018	581	618	1.236	0.129	0.101	0.171
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.369	0.146	5,829	6,385	1.406	0.062	2.076	2.662
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.226	5.204	1,613	1,808	1.143	0.172	19.819	40.633
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.954	2.384	1,613	1,809	0.856	0.199	7.186	16.721
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	42.180	6.419	1,613	1,808	1.215	0.152	29.341	55.019
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.189	1.368	1,648	1,847	1.013	0.429	0.452	5.925
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	45.234	6.634	1,614	1,809	1.213	0.147	31.966	58.502
MEN								
Urban residence	0.593	0.057	619	658	2.869	0.096	0.479	0.707
Literacy	0.869	0.024	619	658	1.788	0.028	0.821	0.918
No education	0.118	0.019	619	658	1.440	0.158	0.081	0.156
Secondary or higher education	0.639	0.032	619	658	1.638	0.050	0.576	0.702
Never married (in union)	0.319	0.022	619	658	1.154	0.068	0.276	0.362
Currently married (in union)	0.668	0.021	619	658	1.104	0.031	0.626	0.710
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.286	0.029	382	405	1.266	0.103	0.227	0.345
Want no more children	0.668	0.025	414	440	1.066	0.037	0.618	0.717
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.187	0.019	414	440	0.978	0.100	0.149	0.224
Ideal number of children	2.417	0.069	616	655	2.007	0.029	2.279	2.555
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.614	0.041	182	193	1.130	0.067	0.533	0.696
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.060	0.012	619	658	1.284	0.204	0.036	0.085
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 (men 15-49)	0.196	0.019	613	653	1.209	0.099	0.157	0.235
Body mass index (BMI) >=25 (men 15-49)	0.156	0.018	613	653	1.248	0.117	0.120	0.193
Prevalence of hypertension (men 15+)	0.249	0.024	886	974	1.608	0.096	0.201	0.297

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Province 6 sample, Nepal DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.469	0.064	1,761	724	5.364	0.137	0.341	0.598
Literacy	0.662	0.027	1,761	724	2.350	0.040	0.609	0.715
No education	0.419	0.023	1,761	724	1.961	0.055	0.373	0.465
Secondary or higher education	0.454	0.022	1,761	724	1.858	0.049	0.410	0.498
Never married (never in union)	0.165	0.010	1,761	724	1.077	0.058	0.146	0.184
Currently married (in union)	0.810	0.009	1,761	724	0.973	0.011	0.791	0.828
Married before age 20	0.806	0.012	1,370	561	1.104	0.015	0.783	0.830
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.579	0.016	1,370	561	1.209	0.028	0.547	0.611
Currently pregnant	0.050	0.005	1,761	724	0.998	0.103	0.040	0.061
Children ever born	2.398	0.072	1,761	724	1.392	0.030	2.254	2.541
Children surviving	2.143	0.055	1,761	724	1.247	0.025	2.034	2.252
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.837	0.173	319	135	1.532	0.036	4.490	5.183
Currently using any method	0.511	0.017	1,419	586	1.296	0.034	0.477	0.546
Currently using a modern method	0.445	0.018	1,419	586	1.326	0.039	0.410	0.480
Currently using pill	0.050	0.011	1,419	586	1.902	0.219	0.028	0.073
Currently using IUD	0.012	0.003	1,419	586	1.093	0.259	0.006	0.019
Currently using condoms	0.036	0.009	1,419	586	1.735	0.240	0.019	0.053
Currently using injectables	0.129	0.018	1,419	586	1.980	0.137	0.093	0.164
Currently using implants	0.042	0.010	1,419	586	1.855	0.236	0.022	0.061
Currently using female sterilization	0.041	0.007	1,419	586	1.387	0.179	0.026	0.055
Using public sector source	0.850	0.024	649	263	1.730	0.029	0.801	0.898
Want no more children	0.714	0.012	1,419	586	1.033	0.017	0.689	0.739
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.140	0.011	1,419	586	1.199	0.079	0.118	0.163
Ideal number of children	2.243	0.035	1,760	724	1.932	0.016	2.172	2.314
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.730	0.039	602	255	2.214	0.054	0.651	0.809
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.801	0.030	602	255	1.846	0.037	0.742	0.861
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.353	0.042	777	338	2.215	0.118	0.270	0.437
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.060	0.010	741	322	1.108	0.159	0.041	0.080
Treated with ORS	0.726	0.070	44	19	1.118	0.097	0.586	0.867
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.833	0.069	44	19	1.318	0.083	0.695	0.972
Vaccination card seen	0.457	0.055	144	63	1.365	0.120	0.348	0.567
Received BCG vaccination	0.975	0.014	144	63	1.096	0.014	0.948	1.003
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.833	0.034	144	63	1.121	0.040	0.766	0.901
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.826	0.042	144	63	1.389	0.051	0.741	0.911
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.445	0.066	144	63	1.655	0.149	0.312	0.577
Received measles vaccination	0.939	0.023	144	63	1.175	0.024	0.894	0.984
Received all vaccinations	0.749	0.046	144	63	1.325	0.062	0.656	0.841
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.545	0.033	361	156	1.210	0.061	0.479	0.611
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.075	0.016	362	156	1.120	0.211	0.043	0.107
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.356	0.029	364	157	1.113	0.081	0.298	0.414
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.484	0.048	320	138	1.650	0.098	0.388	0.579
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.349	0.026	901	369	1.649	0.075	0.297	0.402
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	0.152	0.018	851	348	1.432	0.116	0.117	0.188
Body mass index (BMI) >= 25	0.103	0.016	851	348	1.519	0.154	0.071	0.134
Prevalence of hypertension (Women 15+)	0.101	0.014	1,075	440	1.497	0.140	0.072	0.129
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.029	0.005	1,761	724	1.163	0.161	0.019	0.038
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	1.000	0.000	280	117	na	na	na	na
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.150	0.016	641	259	1.118	0.105	0.118	0.182
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.077	0.013	641	259	1.274	0.175	0.050	0.103
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.177	0.017	571	222	1.093	0.099	0.142	0.212
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.109	0.015	571	222	1.153	0.138	0.079	0.140
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.813	0.173	4,900	2,012	1.205	0.062	2.466	3.159
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.409	5.138	1,712	749	1.107	0.175	19.133	39.686
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.228	4.081	1,724	755	1.277	0.237	9.066	25.389
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	46.637	7.837	1,714	750	1.392	0.168	30.963	62.311
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.978	3.338	1,767	775	1.278	0.279	5.301	18.654
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	58.056	8.540	1,720	753	1.437	0.147	40.977	75.136
MEN								
Urban residence	0.493	0.067	514	203	3.016	0.136	0.359	0.627
Literacy	0.915	0.018	514	203	1.447	0.019	0.880	0.951
No education	0.103	0.017	514	203	1.231	0.160	0.070	0.136
Secondary or higher education	0.699	0.027	514	203	1.344	0.039	0.645	0.754
Never married (in union)	0.283	0.023	514	203	1.145	0.080	0.237	0.328
Currently married (in union)	0.706	0.023	514	203	1.130	0.032	0.661	0.752
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.287	0.031	288	116	1.176	0.110	0.224	0.350
Want no more children	0.688	0.024	358	144	0.978	0.035	0.640	0.736
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.177	0.018	358	144	0.912	0.104	0.140	0.214
Ideal number of children	2.212	0.041	513	203	1.357	0.019	2.129	2.294
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.725	0.044	140	53	1.172	0.061	0.636	0.814
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.054	0.011	514	203	1.079	0.199	0.033	0.076
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 (men 15-49)	0.209	0.023	510	202	1.302	0.112	0.162	0.256
Body mass index (BMI) >=25 (men 15-49)	0.055	0.013	510	202	1.309	0.241	0.028	0.081
Prevalence of hypertension (men 15+)	0.218	0.025	711	293	1.566	0.116	0.168	0.269

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Province 7 sample, Nepal DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.576	0.058	1,846	1,145	5.016	0.101	0.460	0.693
Literacy	0.670	0.018	1,846	1,145	1.677	0.027	0.633	0.707
No education	0.409	0.018	1,846	1,145	1.548	0.043	0.373	0.444
Secondary or higher education	0.469	0.021	1,846	1,145	1.776	0.044	0.427	0.510
Never married (never in union)	0.230	0.012	1,846	1,145	1.191	0.051	0.207	0.253
Currently married (in union)	0.739	0.011	1,846	1,145	1.112	0.015	0.716	0.761
Married before age 20	0.748	0.017	1,446	897	1.509	0.023	0.714	0.783
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.535	0.019	1,446	897	1.450	0.036	0.497	0.573
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.007	1,846	1,145	1.484	0.166	0.028	0.055
Children ever born	2.197	0.074	1,846	1,145	1.556	0.034	2.048	2.346
Children surviving	1.967	0.064	1,846	1,145	1.536	0.032	1.840	2.094
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.480	0.149	331	204	1.475	0.033	4.182	4.779
Currently using any method	0.573	0.020	1,360	846	1.527	0.036	0.532	0.614
Currently using a modern method	0.481	0.026	1,360	846	1.919	0.054	0.428	0.533
Currently using pill	0.050	0.010	1,360	846	1.638	0.193	0.031	0.070
Currently using IUD	0.012	0.004	1,360	846	1.236	0.303	0.005	0.019
Currently using condoms	0.085	0.011	1,360	846	1.465	0.131	0.062	0.107
Currently using injectables	0.084	0.009	1,360	846	1.241	0.111	0.065	0.102
Currently using implants	0.042	0.009	1,360	846	1.702	0.221	0.023	0.061
Currently using female sterilization	0.160	0.018	1,360	846	1.858	0.116	0.123	0.196
Using public sector source	0.766	0.025	666	412	1.521	0.033	0.716	0.816
Want no more children	0.732	0.013	1,360	846	1.110	0.018	0.705	0.759
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.123	0.010	1,360	846	1.116	0.081	0.103	0.143
Ideal number of children	2.084	0.033	1,845	1,145	1.933	0.016	2.019	2.149
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.905	0.014	549	346	1.158	0.016	0.876	0.934
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.878	0.017	549	346	1.195	0.019	0.845	0.911
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.660	0.040	688	437	2.011	0.061	0.580	0.739
Had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	0.062	0.010	663	421	1.047	0.155	0.043	0.081
Treated with ORS	0.412	0.074	45	26	0.967	0.179	0.265	0.559
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.659	0.074	45	26	1.010	0.112	0.510	0.807
Vaccination card seen	0.559	0.056	134	84	1.295	0.100	0.447	0.671
Received BCG vaccination	0.984	0.011	134	84	1.064	0.012	0.962	1.007
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.927	0.024	134	84	1.090	0.026	0.879	0.976
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.898	0.028	134	84	1.075	0.031	0.842	0.954
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.341	0.056	134	84	1.378	0.165	0.228	0.454
Received measles vaccination	0.952	0.019	134	84	1.014	0.019	0.915	0.990
Received all vaccinations	0.834	0.037	134	84	1.144	0.044	0.760	0.907
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.359	0.032	335	211	1.165	0.088	0.296	0.422
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.093	0.017	334	211	1.123	0.186	0.058	0.127
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.281	0.023	336	212	0.941	0.083	0.234	0.327
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.498	0.037	300	188	1.217	0.074	0.425	0.572
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.393	0.030	907	566	1.822	0.075	0.334	0.452
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5	0.221	0.019	860	535	1.374	0.088	0.182	0.260
Body mass index (BMI) >= 25	0.090	0.021	860	535	2.131	0.231	0.048	0.131
Prevalence of hypertension (Women 15+)	0.102	0.014	1,197	744	1.590	0.138	0.074	0.130
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.089	0.014	1,846	1,145	2.108	0.157	0.061	0.117
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had sex)	0.992	0.004	401	248	0.975	0.004	0.983	1.001
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.174	0.021	604	396	1.349	0.120	0.133	0.216
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.075	0.012	604	396	1.161	0.167	0.050	0.099
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband/partner	0.202	0.026	507	312	1.435	0.127	0.151	0.253
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by husband/partner	0.090	0.017	507	312	1.345	0.190	0.056	0.125
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.219	0.173	5,171	3,203	1.472	0.078	1.874	2.564
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	41.125	6.450	1,541	982	0.995	0.157	28.226	54.025
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.045	3.601	1,552	989	1.047	0.211	9.842	24.248
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	58.170	7.377	1,543	983	1.008	0.127	43.416	72.925
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.024	2.692	1,608	1,023	0.955	0.224	6.641	17.407
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	69.495	7.669	1,547	986	1.002	0.110	54.157	84.833
MEN								
Urban residence	0.548	0.054	554	330	2.522	0.098	0.440	0.655
Literacy	0.916	0.017	554	330	1.473	0.019	0.881	0.950
No education	0.084	0.018	554	330	1.545	0.218	0.047	0.120
Secondary or higher education	0.722	0.031	554	330	1.629	0.043	0.660	0.784
Never married (in union)	0.327	0.022	554	330	1.117	0.068	0.282	0.372
Currently married (in union)	0.668	0.023	554	330	1.131	0.034	0.623	0.713
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.331	0.027	337	200	1.070	0.083	0.276	0.386
Want no more children	0.727	0.024	371	220	1.019	0.032	0.679	0.774
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.151	0.019	371	220	1.033	0.128	0.112	0.189
Ideal number of children	2.170	0.053	551	328	1.766	0.024	2.064	2.276
Abstinence among never married youth (never had sex)	0.768	0.033	164	99	1.010	0.043	0.702	0.835
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.100	0.016	554	330	1.282	0.163	0.068	0.133
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 (men 15-49)	0.215	0.017	544	324	0.943	0.077	0.182	0.248
Body mass index (BMI) >=25 (men 15-49)	0.106	0.025	544	324	1.867	0.233	0.057	0.155
Prevalence of hypertension (men 15+)	0.182	0.017	766	468	1.197	0.091	0.148	0.215

Table B.12 Sampling errors for adult and maternal mortality rates, Nepal DHS 2016

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	1.461	0.329	24,122	23,659	1.330	0.225	0.803	2.119
20-24	1.420	0.259	27,060	26,618	1.122	0.182	0.902	1.938
25-29	1.589	0.341	25,283	24,874	1.279	0.215	0.907	2.271
30-34	0.885	0.207	22,305	22,137	1.036	0.234	0.471	1.299
35-39	2.247	0.393	17,332	16,958	1.081	0.175	1.461	3.033
40-44	2.895	0.567	11,617	11,442	1.096	0.196	1.760	4.030
45-49	4.701	0.938	7,530	7,482	1.190	0.200	2.825	6.577
15-49 (age-adjusted)	1.925	0.153	135,248	133,168	1.180	0.079	1.620	2.231
Adult mortality probabilities								
35q15 NDHS 2016	73.194	6.282	135,248	133,168	1.340	0.086	60.630	85.759
35q15 NDHS 2006	81.103	8.147	111,251	111,382	1.483	0.100	64.809	97.397
35q15 NDHS 1996	128.927	9.516	84,336	83,800	1.129	0.074	109.895	147.960
Maternal mortality rates								
15-19	0.109	0.077	24,122	23,659	1.140	0.708	0.000	0.264
20-24	0.234	0.106	27,060	26,618	1.132	0.454	0.021	0.446
25-29	0.478	0.179	25,283	24,874	1.288	0.373	0.121	0.836
30-34	0.121	0.081	22,305	22,137	1.096	0.669	0.000	0.284
35-39	0.220	0.128	17,332	16,958	1.125	0.583	0.000	0.476
40-44	0.071	0.071	11,617	11,442	0.901	1.000	0.000	0.213
45-49	0.118	0.118	7,530	7,482	0.941	1.001	0.000	0.355
15-49 (age-adjusted)	0.204	0.046	135,248	133,168	1.165	0.224	0.113	0.295
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) NDHS 2016	239.197	52.662	135,248	133,168	1.165	0.220	133.873	344.521
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) NDHS 2016	258.652	53.739	135,248	133,168	1.144	0.208	151.174	366.129
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) NDHS 2006	280.921	51.675	111,251	111,382	1.047	0.184	177.572	384.270
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) NDHS 1996	542.619	72.782	84,336	83,800	1.103	0.134	397.055	688.183
MEN								
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	1.020	0.220	24,078	23,801	1.024	0.215	0.581	1.460
20-24	1.550	0.517	26,814	26,429	2.139	0.334	0.516	2.584
25-29	1.133	0.286	25,274	25,164	1.313	0.253	0.561	1.706
30-34	1.631	0.292	22,150	22,113	1.078	0.179	1.046	2.216
35-39	3.032	0.457	17,499	17,510	1.079	0.151	2.118	3.946
40-44	3.672	0.631	12,354	12,480	1.167	0.172	2.410	4.933
45-49	6.594	1.104	7,723	7,909	1.213	0.167	4.387	8.802
15-49 (age-adjusted)	2.232	0.186	135,892	135,406	1.287	0.084	1.859	2.604
Adult mortality probabilities								
35q15 NDHS 2016	88.994	7.426	135,892	135,406	1.560	0.083	74.141	103.846
35q15 NDHS 2006	96.548	9.536	113,291	112,898	1.493	0.099	77.477	115.619
35q15 NDHS 1996	112.031	9.085	90,246	89,716	1.187	0.081	93.862	130.201

*All rates are calculated for last 0-6 years before the survey

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Nepal DHS 2016

Age	Women		Men		Age	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	460	1.8	508	2.4	36	315	1.2	225	1.0
1	469	1.9	579	2.7	37	300	1.2	231	1.1
2	463	1.8	485	2.3	38	355	1.4	229	1.1
3	479	1.9	501	2.3	39	251	1.0	170	0.8
4	470	1.9	552	2.6	40	359	1.4	302	1.4
5	505	2.0	508	2.4	41	272	1.1	178	0.8
6	499	2.0	506	2.4	42	264	1.0	221	1.0
7	563	2.2	508	2.4	43	244	1.0	186	0.9
8	525	2.1	568	2.6	44	240	0.9	184	0.9
9	503	2.0	488	2.3	45	305	1.2	284	1.3
10	581	2.3	590	2.7	46	207	0.8	175	0.8
11	526	2.1	529	2.5	47	220	0.9	182	0.8
12	603	2.4	654	3.0	48	217	0.9	236	1.1
13	632	2.5	635	3.0	49	139	0.6	139	0.6
14	516	2.0	508	2.4	50	203	0.8	206	1.0
15	508	2.0	465	2.2	51	270	1.1	217	1.0
16	582	2.3	466	2.2	52	305	1.2	212	1.0
17	506	2.0	410	1.9	53	221	0.9	187	0.9
18	514	2.0	428	2.0	54	206	0.8	188	0.9
19	514	2.0	365	1.7	55	290	1.1	225	1.0
20	543	2.1	329	1.5	56	169	0.7	199	0.9
21	421	1.7	266	1.2	57	127	0.5	166	0.8
22	532	2.1	343	1.6	58	173	0.7	144	0.7
23	433	1.7	278	1.3	59	140	0.6	135	0.6
24	445	1.8	235	1.1	60	263	1.0	197	0.9
25	465	1.8	254	1.2	61	133	0.5	108	0.5
26	467	1.8	271	1.3	62	211	0.8	145	0.7
27	380	1.5	232	1.1	63	127	0.5	119	0.6
28	406	1.6	218	1.0	64	94	0.4	122	0.6
29	390	1.5	199	0.9	65	227	0.9	200	0.9
30	468	1.8	291	1.4	66	81	0.3	102	0.5
31	306	1.2	207	1.0	67	87	0.3	93	0.4
32	410	1.6	259	1.2	68	100	0.4	109	0.5
33	325	1.3	211	1.0	69	92	0.4	95	0.4
34	323	1.3	228	1.1	70+	970	3.8	1,014	4.7
35	416	1.6	289	1.3	Total	25,326	100.0	21,487	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, interviewed women age 15-49; and percent distribution and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Nepal DHS 2016

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	2,858	na	na	na
15-19	2,625	2,569	20.1	97.8
20-24	2,375	2,320	18.2	97.7
25-29	2,108	2,059	16.1	97.7
30-34	1,832	1,791	14.0	97.8
35-39	1,637	1,608	12.6	98.2
40-44	1,380	1,354	10.6	98.1
45-49	1,088	1,072	8.4	98.5
50-54	1,205	na	na	na
15-49	13,045	12,773	100.0	97.9

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both 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, interviewed men age 15-49, and percent of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Nepal DHS 2016

Age group	Household population of men age 10-54	Interviewed men age 15-49		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	1,507	na	na	na
15-19	997	971	23.5	97.4
20-24	667	634	15.3	95.1
25-29	561	531	12.8	94.6
30-34	591	558	13.5	94.4
35-39	566	549	13.3	96.9
40-44	494	467	11.3	94.5
45-49	457	425	10.3	92.9
50-54	495	na	na	na
15-49	4,333	4,134	100.0	95.4

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Nepal DHS 2016

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date	Births in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Day only		0.00	15,550
Month only		0.00	15,550
Month and year		0.00	15,550
Age at Death	Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.00	837
Age/date at first union¹	Ever-married women age 15-49	0.02	10,193
	Ever-married men age 15-49	0.00	2,708
Respondent's education	All women age 15-49	0.00	12,862
	All men age 15-49	0.00	4,063
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks	Living children 0-59 months	0.84	4,887
Anthropometry of children	Living children age 0-59 months (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Height		2.61	2,491
Weight		2.51	2,491
Height or weight		2.61	2,491
Anthropometry of women	Women age 15-49 (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Height		2.25	6,565
Weight		2.22	6,565
Height or weight		2.25	6,565
Anthropometry of men	Men age 15-49 (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)		
Height		4.81	4,329
Weight		4.75	4,329
Height or weight		4.81	4,329
Anemia			
Children	Living children age 6-59 months (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	4.72	2,272
Women	All women (from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	2.70	6,565

¹ Both year and age missing**Table C.4 Births by calendar years**

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Nepal DHS 2016

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with complete birth date ¹			Sex ratio at birth ²			Calendar year ratio ³		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2073	419	11	430	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.1	248.3	113.2	na	na	na
2072	988	27	1,014	100.0	100.0	100.0	113.6	81.7	112.6	na	na	na
2071	961	24	985	100.0	100.0	100.0	123.4	65.4	121.5	97.3	71.8	96.5
2070	987	41	1,028	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.6	86.6	97.2	102.5	118.7	103.1
2069	964	45	1,009	100.0	100.0	100.0	109.7	129.5	110.5	94.1	107.9	94.6
2068	1,064	42	1,106	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.9	79.2	107.6	112.8	81.1	111.1
2067	921	59	980	99.9	100.0	99.9	94.6	121.7	96.0	91.5	121.8	92.9
2066	951	55	1,005	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.0	161.6	105.5	98.1	96.4	98.0
2065	1,016	55	1,071	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	164.0	100.0	106.9	98.1	106.4
2064	951	57	1,007	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.9	114.2	112.0	92.6	97.5	92.8
2069-2073	4,319	148	4,467	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.6	99.4	110.2	na	na	na
2064-2068	4,903	267	5,170	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.1	126.0	104.1	na	na	na
2059-2063	5,045	382	5,427	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.3	144.5	105.7	na	na	na
2054-2058	4,439	445	4,883	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.6	122.9	107.1	na	na	na
< 2054	4,715	747	5,463	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.1	123.9	103.9	na	na	na
All	23,421	1,988	25,410	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.6	125.5	106.1	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

¹ Both year and month of birth given² (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively³ [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under 1 month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at age 0-6 days, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Nepal DHS 2016

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	57	82	102	105	346
1	4	12	9	12	36
2	5	9	9	7	30
3	6	17	13	11	47
4	5	2	8	12	27
5	3	6	7	9	25
6	0	7	2	9	19
7	1	4	8	12	25
8	1	5	8	6	21
9	0	0	0	5	6
10	3	4	5	4	15
11	0	2	2	2	6
12	1	1	1	3	6
13	0	1	1	3	6
14	2	1	2	0	4
15	0	2	5	6	13
16	1	1	1	0	4
17	2	2	0	1	5
18	0	2	3	2	7
19	1	0	3	0	4
20	0	2	0	1	3
21	2	0	0	4	6
22	1	2	5	5	12
23	0	2	0	0	2
24	1	0	3	1	5
25	3	0	6	2	11
26	1	0	0	0	2
27	0	2	0	0	2
28	0	0	3	3	7
29	0	0	0	1	2
Total 0-30	101	169	207	228	704
Percentage early neonatal ¹	79.4	79.7	72.9	73.0	75.5

¹ 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Nepal DHS 2016

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1 ^a	101	169	207	228	704
1	13	25	26	32	96
2	11	7	15	21	54
3	9	9	8	10	36
4	5	4	10	4	24
5	4	3	6	2	15
6	0	4	6	13	23
7	6	4	3	6	19
8	4	3	6	6	19
9	2	0	4	7	13
10	2	2	7	2	13
11	2	3	3	1	8
12	0	1	9	6	15
13	1	4	3	1	9
14	0	0	2	7	9
15	1	1	1	4	6
16	1	1	3	2	7
17	1	2	2	1	5
18	0	2	1	3	5
19	0	2	0	1	3
20	1	1	2	0	4
21	0	0	1	1	2
22	1	0	0	2	3
23	0	0	1	1	2
Total 0-11	157	233	302	332	1,025
Percentage neonatal ¹	64.1	72.5	68.5	68.5	68.7

^a Includes deaths under 1 month reported in days

¹ Under 1 month / under 1 year

Table C.7 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Nepal DHS 2016

Age of respondents	Mean sibship size ¹	Sex ratio of siblings at birth ²
15-19	4.8	102.4
20-24	5.2	103.6
25-29	5.5	105.8
30-34	5.8	103.9
35-39	6.0	109.7
40-44	6.1	110.0
45-49	6.3	105.6
Total	5.5	105.5

¹ Includes the respondent

² Excludes the respondent

Table C.8 Pregnancy-related mortality trends

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 7 years preceding each survey, by 5-year age groups, Nepal

Age	Pregnancy-related mortality rates ^{1,2}		
	2009-2016	1999-2006	1989-1996
15-19	0.14	0.81	0.92
20-24	0.24	0.49	1.03
25-29	0.52	0.40	1.23
30-34	0.13	0.79	0.76
35-39	0.22	0.39	1.09
40-44	0.07	0.47	0.13
45-49	0.12	0.00	0.49
Total 15-49	0.22 ^a	0.33 ^a	0.88 ^a
Total fertility rate (TFR)	2.5	3.5	4.9
General fertility rate (GFR) ³	85	119	162
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) ⁴	259	281	543
	(CI:151-366)	(CI:178-384)	(CI:397-688)
Lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death ⁵	0.007	0.010	0.026

CI: Confidence interval

¹ Pregnancy-related mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 2 months of termination of pregnancy, from any cause including accidents or violence

² Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure

³ Age-adjusted rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49

⁴ Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate

⁵ Calculated as $1 - (1 - \text{PRMR})^{\text{TFR}}$ where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey

^a Age-adjusted rate

MORTALITY CLASSIFICATION AND WHO INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE (ICD) CODES

Appendix D

Neonatal mortality		Stillbirths	
Mortality classification groups	ICD-10 codes	Mortality classification groups	ICD-10 codes
Complications of pregnancy , labor and delivery			
Maternal eclampsia	P000	Maternal eclampsia	P000
Fetus and newborn affected by maternal injury	P005	Maternal infectious and parasitic diseases	P002
Prolonged premature rupture of membrane	P011	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal injury	P005
Twin pregnancy	P015	Prolonged premature rupture of membrane	P011
Fetus and newborn affected by oligohydramnios	P012	Fetus and newborn affected by oligohydramnios	P012
Abruption Placenta	P021	Twin pregnancy	P015
Cord round the neck	P025	Fetus affected by mal presentation before labor	P017
Placenta Previa	P020	Abruption Placenta	P021
Transverse lie	P030	Cord round the neck	P025
precipitate delivery	P035	Transverse lie	P030
Prolonged labor	P038	Fetus mal presentation during labor and delivery	P031
		Prolonged labor	P038
		Unspecified complication of labor and delivery	P039
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth			
Low birth weight	P070		
Prematurity	P073	Prematurity	P073
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorder			
Perinatal Asphyxia	P219		
Respiratory distress syndrome	P220		
Congenital pneumonia	P239		
Meconium Aspiration Syndrome	P240		
Neonatal aspiration of milk and regurgitated food	P243		
Infection			
Neonatal Sepsis	P369		
Pneumonia	J189		
Hypothermia			
Hypothermia	P809		
Congenital malformations and deformations			
Occipital encephalocele	Q012	Malformation of face and neck	Q189
Spina bifida, unspecified	Q059		
Other congenital malformations of cardiac chambers and connections	Q208		
Congenital malformation of heart, unspecified	Q249		
Congenital tracheoesophageal fistula without atresia	Q392		
Unspecified congenital malformation of limb(s)	Q749		
Macrocephaly	Q753		
Sudden Neonatal Death			
Sudden Neonatal Death	R95	Fetal death of unspecified cause	P95
Other			
Accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed	W75		
Other gastroenteritis and colitis of infectious and unspecified origin	A09		
Umbilical hemorrhage of newborn, unspecified	P519		
Neonatal jaundice	P592		
Non-infective neonatal diarrhea	P783		

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Pradip Dahal
Prah lad Mainali
Prem Prasad Upadhyay
Pushkar Bista
Rabischandra Bhatta
Rala Bahadur Jagri
Ram Chandra Chaudhary
Ram Ishwar Ray Yadav
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Sanam Shrestha
Sunil Shrestha
Sushil Dhungel
Tirtha Gautam
Umesh Prasad Mahato

INTERVIEWERS

Abisha Adhikari	Karuna Giri	Renu Prajapati
Akriti Shrestha	Lalita Duwal	Renuka Dhakal
Ambika Khapangi Magar	Laxmi Acharya	Reshma Maharjan
Amir Ahamad Musalman	Laxmi Thapa	Roji Thakur
Amrita Roka	Manoj Maharjan	Rukmini Kumari Pandit
Anjila Thapa	Monika Bhandari	Rupa Sharma
Anju Kumari Karn	Munna Lama Shrestha	Sabina Silpakar
Babita Dahal	Munni Gurung	Sabita Rai
Babita Mahato	Nabina Rai	Samjhana Kandangwa
Bindu Dhungana	Narayan Pathak	Sangina Manandhar
Biraj Chaudhary	Narayan Prasad Wagle	Sanjana Shrestha
Damayanti Adhikari	Nirmala Poudel	Sapana Gautam
Dayaram Dahal	Paras Kunwar	Sarbajna Rayamajhi
Deepa Maharjan	Parbata Limbu	Sarita Bharati
Deepa Siwakoti	Prapaundarik Sharma	Shanti Ringalu (Kulung)
Ganga Subedi	Pratima Kharel	Shirjan Kumar Yadav
Hima Kumari Chaudhari	Prem Prasad Upadhyay	Shiv Kumar Mahato
Indira Khapangi Magar	Pushkar Bista	Sita Dahal
Ishwori Rijal	Rabischandra Bhatta	Suman Adhikari
Jamuna Kumal	Rala Bdr. Jagri	Sunita Acharya
Kabita Dahal	Ram Chandra Chaudhary	Susma Regmi
Kalpana Lama	Ramesh Kumar Sindali	Tej Kala Subba
Kamala Bhujel	Rejina Shrestha	
Kamala Sharma	Rekha Karki	

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Trevor Croft	Technical Director
Gulnara Semenov	Regional Coordinator
Mahmoud Elkasabi	Sampling Specialist
Peter Aka	Biomarker Specialist
Dr. Hemed Yusuf	Consultant (ICD-10 coding)
Rajendra Lal Dangol	Data Processing Specialist
Anne Cross	Technical Reviewer
Sunita Kishor	Technical Reviewer
Joy Fishel	Technical Reviewer
Tom Pullum	Technical Reviewer
Yodit Bekele	Technical Reviewer
Kia Reinis	Technical Reviewer
Sorrel Namaste	Technical Reviewer
Jehan Ahmed	Technical Reviewer
Joan Wardell	Report Production Specialist
Teresa Duberry	Consultant
Nancy Johnson	Editor
Greg Edmondson	Editor
Trinadh Dontamsetti	GIS Specialist
Tom Fish	GIS Specialist
Sally Zweimueller	Communication Specialist
Sarah Balian	Communication Specialist

NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2016
 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

NEPAL
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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 VILLAGE/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>										
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO)			<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>										
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>									
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	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>									
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	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>	2	0	7						
2	0	7											
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		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>									
TIME	_____	_____		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>									
*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 NUMBER OF VISITS <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>									
				TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD <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>									
				TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN <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>									
				TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN <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>									
				LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE <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>									
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	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>			TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2)	<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>		
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	ENGLISH		**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHALI 05 OTHER 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI										
SUPERVISOR		OFFICE EDITOR		KEYED BY									
_____ NAME		<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				<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							

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Ministry of Health. 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 20 to 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. No part of this interview is being recorded in tape or video. 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.

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; vertical-align: middle; 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; vertical-align: middle; 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	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY			
				5	6				7	8	9	10
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 AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 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 = CURRENTLY MARRIED 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AND MEN 15 YEARS AND ABOVE	IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY 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
 - 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
 - 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
 - 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
 - 05 = GRANDCHILD
 - 06 = PARENT
 - 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
 - 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
 - 09 = BROTHER-IN-LAW OR SISTER-IN- SISTER-IN-LAW
 - 10 = NIECE/NEPHEW
 - 11 = CO-WIFE
 - 12 = OTHER RELATIVE
 - 13 = ADOPTED/STEP CHILD
 - 14 = NOT RELATED
 - 98 = DONT KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	ELIGIBILITY			
				5	6		8	9	10	10A	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A	11
	<p>Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.</p> <p>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.</p>	<p>What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW.</p>	<p>Is (NAME) male or female?</p>	<p>Does (NAME) usually live here?</p>	<p>Did (NAME) stay here last night?</p>	<p>How old is (NAME)?</p> <p>IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.</p>	<p>What is (NAME)'s current marital status?</p> <p>1 = CURRENTLY MARRIED 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49</p>	<p>IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY</p> <p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49</p>	<p>IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY</p> <p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AND MEN 15 YEARS AND ABOVE</p>	<p>IF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY</p> <p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5</p>
11		<input type="text"/>	M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	11	11	11	11
12		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	12	12	12	12
13		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	13	13	13	13
14		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	14	14	14	14
15		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	15	15	15	15
16		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	16	16	16	16
17		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	17	17	17	17
18		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	18	18	18	18
19		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	19	19	19	19
20		<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	20	20	20	20

CHECK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

- 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- 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/STEP CHILD |
| 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW | 14 = NOT RELATED |
| | 98 = DON'T KNOW |

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER			IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL			CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGISTRATION
	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17B	18	19B	20
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	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 at any time during the [2072-2073] 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 the VDC/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 17B	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	GRADE <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	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 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<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 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<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 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<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 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<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 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<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 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<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 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<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 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<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 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

CODES FOR Qs. 17B AND 19B: EDUCATION

GRADE
 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
 01-10=GRADE 1 - GRADE 10
 11= GRADE 11 AND ABOVE
 94=SCHOOL BASED PRE-PRIMARY CENTERS
 95= INFORMAL PRESCHOOL
 98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER			IF AGE 5-24 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	17B	18	19B	20
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	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 at any time during the [2072-2073] 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 the VDC/municipality? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
11	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 17B	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	GRADE <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	GRADE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
15	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
16	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
17	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
18	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
19	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
20	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 14	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 16	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 17B	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

CODES FOR Qs. 17B AND 19B: EDUCATION

GRADE
 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
 01-10=GRADE 1 - GRADE 10
 11= GRADE 11 AND ABOVE
 94=SCHOOL BASED PRE-PRIMARY CENTERS
 95= INFORMAL PRESCHOOL
 98 = DON'T KNOW

MIGRATION

21	Now I would like to ask you about members of this household who lived here in the past 10 years but have since moved away since Baisakh 2063. Are there any members of your household who lived here in the past 10 years but who have since moved away?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	} → 101			
LINE NO.	MIGRANTS	SEX	MONTH AND YEAR MOVED AWAY	AGE	REASON FOR MOVING	PLACE TRAVELLED TO
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
01	Please give me the names of the persons who are living outside of this household? AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 25-28 FOR EACH PERSON	Is (NAME) male or female? 1 2	In what month and year did (NAME) move away? MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	How old was (NAME) when s/he moved away? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF AGE LESS THAN 1 YEAR, RECORD '00'	What was the main reason that (NAME) moved away? WORK 1 STUDY 2 MARRIAGE 3 ACCOMPANY FAMILY 4 SECURITY 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	Where has (NAME) travelled to? IF INDIA AND NEPAL, ASK FOR THE NAME OF THE CITY AND CODE; IF OTHER THAN INDIA OR NEPAL ASK FOR THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY. RECORD THE CODES AS PROVIDED.
02	_____	M F 1 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	WORK 1 STUDY 2 MARRIAGE 3 ACCOMPANY FAMILY 4 SECURITY 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	NEPAL 1 INDIA 2 OTHER COUNTRY.. 3 DON'T KNOW 998
03	_____	M F 1 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	WORK 1 STUDY 2 MARRIAGE 3 ACCOMPANY FAMILY 4 SECURITY 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	NEPAL 1 INDIA 2 OTHER COUNTRY.. 3 DON'T KNOW 998
04	_____	M F 1 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	WORK 1 STUDY 2 MARRIAGE 3 ACCOMPANY FAMILY 4 SECURITY 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	NEPAL 1 INDIA 2 OTHER COUNTRY.. 3 DON'T KNOW 998
05	_____	M F 1 2	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	WORK 1 STUDY 2 MARRIAGE 3 ACCOMPANY FAMILY 4 SECURITY 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	NEPAL 1 INDIA 2 OTHER COUNTRY.. 3 DON'T KNOW 998
29	TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
	TICK IF CONTINUATION SHEETS USED		<input type="checkbox"/>			

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>→ 105</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	CHECK 101 AND 102: CODE '14' OR '21'	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>→ 107</p>

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
106	In the past two weeks, was the water from this source not available for at least one full day?	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 31 BUCKET TOILET 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 113		
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 112		
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr></table> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98	0		
0					
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3			

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																				
113	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY 01 LPG 02 NATURAL GAS 03 BIOGAS 04 KEROSENE 05 COAL, LIGNITE 06 CHARCOAL 07 WOOD 08 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 09 AGRICULTURAL CROP 10 ANIMAL DUNG 11 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 116																																				
114	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)	→ 116																																				
115	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES 1 NO 2																																					
116	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																					
117	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 119																																				
118	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a) Milk cows or bulls?</td> <td>a) COWS/BULLS</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Buffalo?</td> <td>b) BUFFALO</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Horses, donkeys, or mules?</td> <td>c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Goats?</td> <td>d) GOATS</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Sheep?</td> <td>e) SHEEP</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) Chickens or other poultry?</td> <td>f) CHICKENS/POULTRY</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) Ducks?</td> <td>g) DUCKS</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) Pigs?</td> <td>h) PIGS</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) Yaks?</td> <td>i) YAKS</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	a) Milk cows or bulls?	a) COWS/BULLS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	b) Buffalo?	b) BUFFALO	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	c) Horses, donkeys, or mules?	c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	d) Goats?	d) GOATS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	e) Sheep?	e) SHEEP	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	f) Chickens or other poultry?	f) CHICKENS/POULTRY	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	g) Ducks?	g) DUCKS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	h) Pigs?	h) PIGS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	i) Yaks?	i) YAKS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
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i) Yaks?	i) YAKS	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																				
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 121																																				
120	How many bigha/ropani of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.	BIGHA 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> ROPANI 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> 95 OR MORE BIGHA/ROPANI 950 DON'T KNOW 998																																					

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
121	Does your household have: 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) A invertor? o) A dhiki/janto?	YES	NO	
		a) ELECTRICITY 1	2	
		b) RADIO 1	2	
		c) TELEVISION 1	2	
		d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE .. 1	2	
		e) COMPUTER 1	2	
		f) REFRIGERATOR 1	2	
		g) TABLE 1	2	
		h) CHAIR 1	2	
		i) BED 1	2	
		j) SOFA 1	2	
		k) CUPBOARD 1	2	
		l) CLOCK 1	2	
		m) FAN 1	2	
		n) INVERTOR 1	2	
		o) DHIKI/JANTO 1	2	
122	Does any member of this household own: 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?	YES	NO	
		a) WATCH 1	2	
		b) MOBILE PHONE 1	2	
		c) BICYCLE/RICKSHAW 1	2	
		d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1	2	
		e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1	2	
		f) CAR, TRUCK, OR TRACTOR .. 1	2	
		g) THREE WHEEL TEMPO 1	2	
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account/cooperative or other savings account?	YES 1	NO 2	
124	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		
127	Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES 1	NO 2	→ 128A
128	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF NETS <input type="text"/>		
128A	How can you protect yourself from mosquito bites?	USING NETS A	USING REPELLENT CREAM B	
		USING COILS C	USING GOODNIGHT MAT/LIQUID D	
		TAKE INJECTION E	ELECTRIC BAT TO KILL MOSQUITOES F	
		SPRAY INSECTICIDES G	USE FAN H	
		PROPER SANITATION I	OTHER _____ X	
		(SPECIFY)	DON'T KNOW Z	
128B	Have you heard about Lymphatic Filariasis (Hattipaile)?	YES 1	NO 2	→ 128D
128C	How does Lymphatic Filariasis (Hattipaile) transmit?	THROUGH MOSQUITO BITE A	FROM CONTAMINATED FOOD B	
		CURSE FROM GOD C	OTHER _____ X	
		(SPECIFY)	DON'T KNOW Z	
128D	How long does it take to reach the nearest government health facility from your house?	MINUTES <input type="text"/>		
		DON'T KNOW 998		

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
139	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 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→ 142
140	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
141	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	
142	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)	
143	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
144	<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>PLYWOOD 23</p> <p>CARDBOARD 24</p> <p>REUSED WOOD 25</p> <p>METAL/GALVANIZED SHEET 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 35</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	
145	<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>IODINE PRESENT 1</p> <p>NO IODINE 2</p> <p>NO SALT IN HOUSEHOLD 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)</p>	

HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP				
145AA	Now I would like to ask you about food insecurity that your household might have faced during the past 12 months.						
145A	In the past 12 months, how frequently did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	NEVER 1 RARELY 2 SOMETIMES 3 OFTEN 4					
145B	In the past 12 months, how often were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	NEVER 1 RARELY 2 SOMETIMES 3 OFTEN 4					
145C	In the past 12 months, how often did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	NEVER 1 RARELY 2 SOMETIMES 3 OFTEN 4					
145D	In the past 12 months, how often did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	NEVER 1 RARELY 2 SOMETIMES 3 OFTEN 4					
145E	In the past 12 months, how often did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	NEVER 1 RARELY 2 SOMETIMES 3 OFTEN 4					
145F	In the past 12 months, how often did you or any household member eat fewer meals in a day because of lack of resources to get food?	NEVER 1 RARELY 2 SOMETIMES 3 OFTEN 4					
145G	In the past 12 months, how often was there with no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	NEVER 1 RARELY 2 SOMETIMES 3 OFTEN 4					
145H	In the past 12 months, how often did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	NEVER 1 RARELY 2 SOMETIMES 3 OFTEN 4					
145I	In the past 12 months, how often did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	NEVER 1 RARELY 2 SOMETIMES 3 OFTEN 4					
146	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> MINUTES <table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>					

NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2016
 WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NEPAL
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH

IDENTIFICATION				
NAME AND CODE OF DISTRICT _____				
NAME AND CODE OF VILLAGE/MUNICIPALITY _____				
WARD NUMBER				
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____				
CLUSTER NUMBER				
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____				
CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY/DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO)				
CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE DVH01: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO)				
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY MONTH YEAR 2 0 7
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO.
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT*
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME	_____	_____		
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED SPECIFY _____				
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	0 1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**		NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	ENGLISH	**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHILI 05 OTHER 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI		
SUPERVISOR		OFFICE EDITOR		KEYED BY
NAME		NUMBER		NUMBER

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Ministry of Health. 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 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. No part of this interview is being recorded in tape or video. 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.

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 MINUTES	
102	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 ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	→ 105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city or in a rural area?	URBAN 1 RURAL 2	
104	Before you moved here, which district did you live in?	DISTRICT NAME _____ OUTSIDE OF NEPAL 96	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 111

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What is the highest grade you have completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE GRADE, RECORD '00'.	GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
110	CHECK 109: GRADE 9 OR LOWER <input type="checkbox"/>	SLC AND ABOVE <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 113
111	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	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 114
113	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	
114	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	
115	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	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 122
120	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	→ 122
121	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	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	What is your religion?	HINDU 1 BUDDHIST 2 MUSLIM 3 KIRAT 4 CHRISTIAN 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
123	What is your caste/ethnicity? WRITE CASTE/ETHNICITY ON THE LINE	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> </div> _____ (CASTE/ETHNICITY)	
124	In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away from home for one or more nights?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 201
125	In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
200	Now I would like to ask you about all the pregnancies that you have had during your life. By this I mean all the children born to you whether they were born alive or dead, whether they are still living or not, whether they live with you or somewhere else, and all the pregnancies that you have had that did not result in a live birth. I understand that it is not easy to talk about children who have died, or pregnancies that ended before full term, but it is important that you tell us about all of them, so that the government can develop programs to improve children's health.										
201	First 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 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME <table border="1"><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 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <table border="1"><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	→ 207AA								
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> b) GIRLS DEAD <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
207AA	Women sometimes have pregnancies that do not result in a live born child. That is, a pregnancy can end in a miscarriage, 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	→ 208								
207BB	How many pregnancies have you had that did not end in a live birth?	PREGNANCY LOSSES <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, 207, AND 207BB, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL PREGNANCIES <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL ____ pregnancies during your life. Is that correct? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.										
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE PREGNANCIES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PREGNANCY <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 226								

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

211 Now I would like to record all your pregnancies, whether born alive, born dead, or lost before full term, starting with the first one you had. RECORD ALL PREGNANCIES IN 212-221. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 PREGNANCIES, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.							
212	212A	212B	212C	212D	213	215	216
PREG-NANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	Think back to your first pregnancy . Was that a single or multiple pregnancy?	Was the baby born alive, born dead, or lost before birth?	Did that baby cry, move, or breathe when it was born?	What name was given to the child? RECORD NAME.	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?
01	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) ← BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB) ↓	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][]	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)
02	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) ← BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB) ↓	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][]	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)
03	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) ← BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB) ↓	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][]	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)
04	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) ← BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB) ↓	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][]	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)
05	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) ← BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB) ↓	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][]	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 220)

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

217	218	219	220	220AA	220AB	220AC	220AD	221
IF BORN ALIVE AND STILL LIVING:			IF BORN ALIVE AND NOW DEAD:		IF BORN DEAD OR LOST BEFORE BIRTH			
How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s 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.	On what day, month, and year did (NAME) die?	On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?	How many months did this pregnancy last? RECORD IN COMPLETED MONTHS.	Did you or someone else do something to end this pregnancy?	Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy?
AGE IN YEARS [][]	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [][] ↓ (NEXT PREGNANCY)	DAYS 1 [][] MONTHS 2 [][] YEARS 3 [][]	DAY [][] MONTH [][] (NEXT PREGNANCY) YEAR [][][][]	DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][][]	MONTHS [][]	YES 1 NO 2	
AGE IN YEARS [][]	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [][] ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 [][] MONTHS 2 [][] YEARS 3 [][]	DAY [][] MONTH [][] (GO TO 221) YEAR [][][][]	DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][][]	MONTHS [][]	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 ↓ (ADD PREGNANCY) NO 2 ↓ (NEXT PREGNANCY)
AGE IN YEARS [][]	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [][] ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 [][] MONTHS 2 [][] YEARS 3 [][]	DAY [][] MONTH [][] (GO TO 221) YEAR [][][][]	DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][][]	MONTHS [][]	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 ↓ (ADD PREGNANCY) NO 2 ↓ (NEXT PREGNANCY)
AGE IN YEARS [][]	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [][] ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 [][] MONTHS 2 [][] YEARS 3 [][]	DAY [][] MONTH [][] (GO TO 221) YEAR [][][][]	DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][][]	MONTHS [][]	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 ↓ (ADD PREGNANCY) NO 2 ↓ (NEXT PREGNANCY)
AGE IN YEARS [][]	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [][] ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 [][] MONTHS 2 [][] YEARS 3 [][]	DAY [][] MONTH [][] (GO TO 221) YEAR [][][][]	DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][][]	MONTHS [][]	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 ↓ (ADD PREGNANCY) NO 2 ↓ (NEXT PREGNANCY)

212	212A	212B	212C	212D	213	215	216
PREG- NANCY HISTORY LINE NUMBER	Think back to your first pregnancy Was that a single or multiple preg- nancy?	Was the baby born alive, born dead, or lost before birth?	Did that baby cry, move, or breathe when it was born?	What name was given to the child? RECORD NAME.	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?
06	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) ← BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB) ←	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)
07	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) ← BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB) ←	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)
08	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) ← BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB) ←	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)
09	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) ← BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB) ←	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)
10	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) ← BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB) ←	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY 1 GIRL 2	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 ↓ (SKIP TO 220)

217	218	219	220	220AA	220AB	220AC	220AD	221
IF BORN ALIVE AND STILL LIVING:			IF BORN ALIVE AND NOW DEAD:		IF BORN DEAD OR LOST BEFORE BIRTH			
How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s 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.	On what day, month, and year did (NAME) die?	On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?	How many months did this pregnancy last? RECORD IN COMPLETED MONTHS.	Did you or someone else do something to end this pregnancy?	Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy?
AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (GO TO 221)	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY) ↓
AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (GO TO 221)	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY) ↓
AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (GO TO 221)	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY) ↓
AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (GO TO 221)	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY) ↓
AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (GO TO 221)	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) ↓ NO 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY) ↓

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
222	Have you had any pregnancies since the last pregnancy mentioned?	YES 1 (RECORD PREGNANCIES IN TABLE) ← NO 2	
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBERS ARE SAME <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> (PROBE AND RECONCILE) ←	
223A	CHECK 220AB AND 220AC AND ENTER THE NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS IN 2068 OR LATER AND THE PREGNANCY LASTED FOR 7 MONTHS OR MORE. IF NONE, RECORD '0'.	NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS <input type="text"/>	
223B	CHECK 220, AND 220AA AND ENTER THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AT AGE 0-3 MONTHS IN 2068 OR LATER. IF NONE, RECORD '0'.	NUMBER INFANT DEATHS <input type="text"/>	
223C	CHECK 223A AND 223B: IF ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	IF NONE <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 224) ←	
223D	We would like to get more information on the circumstances around the deaths of young children so that the government can provide services to help reduce these deaths. We would like to come back and talk with you about your child(ren's) death. Is this okay?	YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8	
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2068-2073 IF NONE, RECORD '0'.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS <input type="text"/>	
225	<p>C FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2068-2073, 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 BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND 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>CHECK 220AC FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH. CHECK 220AD. IF YES (CODE '1' CIRCLED), ENTER 'A' FOR ABORTION OR 'C' (IF CODE '2' CIRCLED) FOR MISCARRIAGE OR 'S' FOR STILLBIRTH, IN CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p> <p>IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE."</p>		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8	→ 229A
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. C ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 229A
229	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> 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?	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
229A	CHECK 220AB, 220AC AND 220AD: HAD ABORTION SINCE 2068-2073 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	DID NOT HAVE ABORTION SINCE <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 229H
229B	What was the main reason you decided to have this (last) abortion?	HEALTH OF MOTHER 01 NO MONEY TO TAKE OF BABY 02 WANTED TO DELAY CHILDBEARING 03 DID NOT WANT ANYMORE CHILDRE 04 WANTED TO SPACE CHILD BIRT 05 HUSBAND/PARTNER DID NOT WANT CHILD .. 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
229C	What did you do to end this pregnancy?	MEDICAL ABORTION 01 MVA AND CAC 02 D & E/ D & C 03 EVA (ELECTRIC VACUUM ASPIRATION) 04 DRANK HOME REMEDIES 05 HERBAL ANEMA 06 INSERTED HERBS/SUBSTANCE IN VIGINA 07 CATHETER 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
229D	Who did you see to get this done?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B HEALTH ASST/HLTH. WKF C MCH WORKER D VHW E OTHER PERSON PHARMACIST/CHEMICAL SELLE F TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDAN G FCHV H RELATIVE/FRIEND I TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE Y	
229E	Where did you go to get this done?	HOME YOUR HOME A OTHER HOME B GOVT. SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL C PHC CENTER _____ D (SPECIFY) HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST E PHC OUTREACH F OTHER GOVT. _____ G (SPECIFY) NON-GOVT. (NGO) MARIE STOPES H FPAN _____ I (SPECIFY) OTHER NGO _____ J SPECIFY PRIVATE MED. SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC K NURSING HOME _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ L SPECIFY OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
229F	Did anyone talk to you about family planning methods during your post abortion visit?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
229G	Did you use any contraceptives within two weeks of abortion?	YES 1 NO 2	
229H	Is abortion legal in Nepal?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 229J

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
239	When did your last menstrual period start? <hr/> (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO 1 <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4 IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996									
240	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	<input type="checkbox"/> → 242								
241	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									
242	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. 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 three to five years.	YES 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming	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 five days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy (like I-Pill, E-CON).	YES 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six 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 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 312
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 312
304	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 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD K RHYTHM METHOD L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER MODERN METHOD X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y	→ 307 → 309 → 306 → 309
305	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	→ 309
306	What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, 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	→ 309

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP						
307	<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 OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11</p> <p>PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER 12</p> <p>INSTITUTIONALIZED FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS 13</p> <p>MOBILE CAMP 14</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 16</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN 21</p> <p>MARIE STOPES 22</p> <p>OTHER NGO FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 36</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>							
308	<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 align="right">} → 310</p>
309	<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>							
310	<p>CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 220AB: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309</p> <p align="center"> <input type="checkbox"/> NO ↓ </p>	<p align="center"> <input type="checkbox"/> YES ↖ </p> <p align="center"> GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, 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

311	CHECK 308 AND 309: YEAR IS 2068-2073 <input type="checkbox"/> C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. THEN CONTINUE ↓		YEAR IS 2067 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/> C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO BAISAKH 2068 . THEN ↓ (SKIP TO 324) ←
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312	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. C USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO BAISAKH 2068. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.
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		COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3
312A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR <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"/>	MONTH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR <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"/>	MONTH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR <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"/>
312B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 312I) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 312I) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 312I) ←
312C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE .. <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	METHOD CODE .. <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	METHOD CODE .. <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
312D	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 style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312F) ← DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY 00 MONTHS .. <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312F) ← DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY 00 MONTHS .. <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312F) ← DATE GIVEN 95
312E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR <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"/>	MONTH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR <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"/>	MONTH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR <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"/>
312F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS .. <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312H) ← DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS .. <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312H) ← DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS .. <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> (SKIP TO 312H) ← DATE GIVEN 95
312G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR <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"/>	MONTH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR <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"/>	MONTH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR <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"/>
312H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	REASON STOPPED <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	REASON STOPPED <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
312I		GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 312J.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 312J.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 312J.

		COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3
312J	Have you ever used emergency contraception?	YES	1	→ 313
		NO	2	
312K	What is the reason for using emergency contraception?	DID NOT WANT TO GET PREGNA	A	
		HAD CASUAL SEX WITH KNOWN PERSC	B	
		FORCED TO HAVE SE;	C	
		HAD EXTRA MARITAL RELATIO	D	
		OTHER _____	X	
		(SPECIFY)		
		DON'T KNOW	Z	
312L	How many times did you use emergency contraception during the last 12 months?	TIMES		
312M	When was the last time you used emergency contraception?	DAYS AGO	1	
		WEEKS AGO	2	
		MONTHS AGO	3	
		YEARS AGO	4	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/> ANY METHOD USED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 315
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 326
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, 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 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOC 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 326 → 319 → 327 → 323
316	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 309). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/CLINIC 11 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTE 12 HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST 13 PHC OUTREACH CLINIC 14 MOBILE CAMP 15 FCHV 16 SATELLITE CLINIC 17 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ 18 (SPECIFY) NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR FPAN 21 MARIE STOPES 22 OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 PHARMACY 33 SANGINI OUTLET 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP 41 FRIEND/RELATIVE 42 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
317	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUCD 03 INJECTABLES 04 IMPLANTS 05 PILL 06 CONDOM 07 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 09 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 323 → 322 → 323
318	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 321 → 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health worker/health volunteer about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES 1 NO 2	
322	CHECK 318 AND 319: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> ANY <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓ </div> <div style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px; text-align: center;"> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> </div> a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 324
323	Were you ever told by a health worker or health volunteer about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES 1 NO 2	
324	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, 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 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 327 → 327 → 327

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325	<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 OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/CLINIC..... 11</p> <p>PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTE..... 12</p> <p>HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH PO!..... 13</p> <p>PHC OUTREACH CLINI..... 14</p> <p>MOBILE CAMP..... 15</p> <p>FCHV..... 16</p> <p>SATELLITE CLINIC..... 17</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 18</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN..... 21</p> <p>MARIE STOPES..... 22</p> <p>OTHER NGO FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME..... 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32</p> <p>PHARMACY..... 33</p> <p>SANGINI OUTLET..... 34</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 36</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP..... 41</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE..... 42</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 327</p>
326	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	
327	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker (FCHV)?	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	→ 329
328	Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning?	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	
329	<p>CHECK 202: LIVING CHILDREN</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>	→ 401
330	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2068-2073 <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS IN 2068-2073 <input type="checkbox"/> → 648		
402	CHECK 215. RECORD THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2068-2073. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
403	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
404	FROM 212D AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 408) ← NO 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO 426) ← NO 2
406	CHECK 203, 205, 207: ONLY ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE BIRTH <input type="checkbox"/> a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 408) ←	LATER 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 (SKIP TO 426) ←
407	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	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 413H) ←	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B HEALTH ASST./ AHW C MCH WORKER D VHW E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F FCHV G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH																
		NAME _____		NAME _____																
410	<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 OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME A</p> <p>OTHER HOME B</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC ... C</p> <p>PHC CENTEF D</p> <p>HEALTH POST/SUB- HEALTH POST E</p> <p>PHC OUTREACH CLINI. F</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ G</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO)</p> <p>FPAN H</p> <p>MARIE STOPES I</p> <p>OTHER NGO FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ J</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PVT. HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME K</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC L</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ M</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>																		
411	<p>How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p>	<p>MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>																		
412	<p>How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>																		
412A	<p>Did you receive antenatal checkup in the following months during this pregnancy?</p> <p>a) When you were 4 months pregnant?</p> <p>b) When you were 6 months pregnant?</p> <p>c) When you were 8 months pregnant?</p> <p>d) When you were 9 months pregnant?</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) 4 MONTHS 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) 6 MONTHS 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) 8 MONTHS 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) 9 MONTHS 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) 4 MONTHS 1	1	2	b) 6 MONTHS 1	1	2	c) 8 MONTHS 1	1	2	d) 9 MONTHS 1	1	2			
	YES	NO																		
a) 4 MONTHS 1	1	2																		
b) 6 MONTHS 1	1	2																		
c) 8 MONTHS 1	1	2																		
d) 9 MONTHS 1	1	2																		
413	<p>As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:</p> <p>a) Was your blood pressure measured?</p> <p>b) Did you give a urine sample?</p> <p>c) Did you give a blood sample?</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) BP 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) URINE 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BLOOD 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) BP 1	1	2	b) URINE 1	1	2	c) BLOOD 1	1	2						
	YES	NO																		
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b) URINE 1	1	2																		
c) BLOOD 1	1	2																		

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
		NAME _____	NAME _____
413D	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you advised on the following: a) To use skilled birth attendant? b) To have institutional delivery?	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> a) SBA 1 2 b) INSTITUTIONAL DEIVERY .. 1 2	
413E	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about things to look out for that might suggest problems with the pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
413F	Were you told where to go if you had any problems with the pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
413G	Were you told that you have to get postnatal checkup after delivery?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
413H	What kind of preparation did you or your family make beforehand for the delivery of (NAME)? Anything else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SAVED MONEY A ARRANGED FOR TRANSPOR... B LOOKED FOR BLOOD DONOF... C CONTACTED HEALTH WORKER TO HELP WITH DELIVERY... D BOUGHT SAFE DELIVERY KIT E ARRANGED FOOD F ARRANGED CLOTH G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO PREPARATION Y	
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
416	CHECK 415:	2 OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> TIMES ↓ (SKIP TO 420) ←	
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 420) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
418	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
419	<p>CHECK 418:</p> <p>ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> ONE <input type="checkbox"/> MORE <input type="checkbox"/> THAN ONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection?</p> <p>b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?</p>	<p>YEARS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
420	<p>During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets?</p> <p>SHOW TABLETS.</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 422) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
421	<p>During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets?</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>	
422	<p>During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
426	<p>When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?</p>	<p>VERY LARGE 1</p> <p>LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2</p> <p>AVERAGE 3</p> <p>SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4</p> <p>VERY SMALL 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>VERY LARGE 1</p> <p>LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2</p> <p>AVERAGE 3</p> <p>SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4</p> <p>VERY SMALL 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>
427	<p>Was (NAME) weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 429) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 429) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>
428	<p>How much did (NAME) weigh?</p> <p>RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.</p>	<p>KG FROM CARD</p> <p>1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>KG FROM RECALL</p> <p>2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 99998</p>	<p>KG FROM CARD</p> <p>1 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>KG FROM RECALL</p> <p>2 <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 99998</p>

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
		NAME _____	NAME _____
429	<p>Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE B</p> <p>HEALTH ASSISTANT/</p> <p>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>RELATIVE/FRIEND H</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NO ONE ASSISTED Y</p> <p>(SKIP TO 429E) ←</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL</p> <p>DOCTOR A</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE B</p> <p>HEALTH ASSISTANT/</p> <p>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>RELATIVE/FRIEND H</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NO ONE ASSISTED Y</p> <p>(SKIP TO 429E) ←</p>
429A	<p>While you were in labor (i.e. before the baby was born), were you given an injection or was medicine given through an IV drip?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 429C) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 429C) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>
429B	<p>What were you told the medicine was for?</p>	<p>SPEED UP LABOR 1</p> <p>PREVENT INFECTION 2</p> <p>TOLD NOTHING 3</p> <p>OTHER _____ 6</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>SPEED UP LABOR 1</p> <p>PREVENT INFECTION 2</p> <p>TOLD NOTHING 3</p> <p>OTHER _____ 6</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____						
429C	Immediately after delivery of (NAME) did you receive an injection in the thigh or buttock?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 429E) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 429E) ← DON'T KNOW 8						
429D	Were you told why you were given that injection?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 430) ← NO 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO 430) ← NO 2						
429E	Did you receive Matri-Surakschya Chakki tablets that can be taken to reduce bleeding after childbirth ? Probe: Did you receive tablets like this (SHOW TABLET)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 430) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 430) ← DON'T KNOW 8						
429F	When (NAME) was born, did you take the Matri-Surakschya Chakki tablets that you received?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2						
430	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME HER HOME 11 (SKIP TO 434) ← OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. 21 PHC CENTEF. 22 HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST 23 PHC OUTREACH CLINI. 24 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ 26 (SPECIFY) NON-GOVT. (NGO) FPAN 31 MARIE STOPES 32 OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ 36 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME 41 PRIVATE CLINIC 42 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434) ←	HOME HER HOME 11 (SKIP TO 459) ← OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. 21 PHC CENTEF. 22 HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST 23 PHC OUTREACH CLINI. 24 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ 26 (SPECIFY) NON-GOVT. (NGO) FPAN 31 MARIE STOPES 32 OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ 36 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME 41 PRIVATE CLINIC 42 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 459) ←						
431	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998							

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____		NAME _____	
431A	Did you receive cash incentive for transportation from the facility after the delivery of (NAME)?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
431B	Did the facility charge you any amount for the delivery of (NAME)?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
431C	How long did it take you to reach the facility for delivery of (NAME)?	MINUTES.....	<input type="text"/>		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES	1	YES	1
		NO	2	NO	2
		(SKIP TO 434) ←		(SKIP TO 459) ←	
433	When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labor pains started?	BEFORE	1	BEFORE	1
		AFTER	2	AFTER	2
434	Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
434A	Was (NAME) dried before the placenta was delivered?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
434B	Was (NAME) wrapped in cloth before the placenta was delivered?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		DON'T KNOW	8		
434C	How long after delivery was (NAME) bathed for the first time?	HOURS	1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		DAYS	2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	WEEKS	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		DON'T KNOW	998		
434D	Was anything placed on the stump after the umbilical cord was cut?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
		(SKIP TO 434I) ←			
		DON'T KNOW	8		
434E	What was placed on the stump?	OIL	A		
		ASH	B		
		VERMILON	C		
		OINTMENT/POWDER	D		
		ANIMAL DUNG	E		
		TURMERIC	F		
		GHEE	G		
		CHLOROHEXIDINE (NAVI MALAM/KAWACH)	H		
		METHYLATED SPIRIT	I		
		LOCAL HERBS	J		
		OTHER _____	X		
		(SPECIFY)			
		DON'T KNOW	Z		

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
434F	CHECK 434E: SUBSTANCE ON STUMP	CODE 'H' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE 'H' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 434H)	
434G	Was NAVI MALAM applied to the stump at any time? SHOW SAMPLE OR PHOTOGRAPH	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 434I) DON'T KNOW 8	
434H	How long after the cord was cut was NAVI MALAM first applied? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD 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	
434I	CHECK 430: PLACE OF DELIVERY	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 448A)	
435	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 while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 438)	
436	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 <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	
437	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 HEALTH ASST./ AHW 13 MCH WORKER 14 VHW 15 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 FCHV 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
437A	Did this person talk to you about using a family planning method?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____						
438	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 441) ← DON'T KNOW 8							
439	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"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998							
440	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 MCH WORKER 14 VHW 15 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 FCHV 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)							
441	Now I want 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 (SKIP TO 445) ←							
442	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998							
443	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 HEALTH ASST./ AHW 13 MCH WORKER 14 VHW 15 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 FCHV 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)							

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____		NAME _____	
444	<p>Where did the check take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. 21</p> <p>PHC CENTEF..... 22</p> <p>HEALTH POST/SUB-</p> <p>HEALTH POST 23</p> <p>PHC OUTREACH CLINIC .. 24</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO)</p> <p>FPAN 31</p> <p>MARIE STOPES 32</p> <p>OTHER NGO FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 36</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PVT. HOSPITAL/NURSING</p> <p>HOME 41</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 42</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE</p> <p>MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 46</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>			
444A	<p>Now I want to talk to you about all the checkup (including 436 and 442) you might have received within the two months of delivery. Did you receive these checkup in the following time period?</p> <p>a) Within 24 hours?</p> <p>b) After 24 hours but within 72 hours?</p> <p>c) After 72 hours but within 7 days?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>a) WITHN 24 HOURS . 1 2</p> <p>b) 24 - 72 HOURS . 1 2</p> <p>c) 72 HOURS-7 DAYS . 1 2</p>			
445	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 457) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>			

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH													
		NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____												
446	<p>How many hours, days or weeks 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>	<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><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><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><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>															
447	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 HEALTH ASST./ AHW 13 MCH WORKER 14 VHW 15</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 FCHV 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>															
448	<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 OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. 21 PHC C. 22 HEALTH POST/SUB- HEALTH POST 23 PHC OUTREACH CLINI..... 24 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO) FPAN 31 MARIE STOPES 32 OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME 41 PRIVATE CLINIC 42 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 46 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>(SKIP TO 457) ←</p>															

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____						
448A	Was a special clean delivery kit used? SHOW CLEAN DELIVERY KIT MARKETED BY CRS	YES 1 (SKIP TO 448C) ← NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8							
448B	When (NAME) was born, what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord?	NEW/BOILED BLADE A USED BLADE B KNIFE C HASIYA D KHUKURI E SCISSORS F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z							
448C	Why didn't you deliver in a health facility?	COST TOO MUCH A FACILITY NOT OPEN B TOO FAR/ NO TRANS- PORTATION C DON'T TRUST FACILITY/ POOR QUALITY SERVICE .. D NO FEMALE PROVIDER AT FACILITY E HUSBAND/FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW F NOT NECESSARY G NOT CUSTOMARY H CHILD BORN BEFORE REACHING FACILITY I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z							
449	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)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 453) ←							
450	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"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 998							

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
		NAME _____	NAME _____
451	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 HEALTH ASST./ AHW 13 MCH WORKER 14 VHW 15 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 FCHV 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
451A	Did this person talk to you about using a family planning method?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
452	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. 21 PHC CENTEF. 22 HEALTH POST/SUB- HEALTH POST 23 PHC OUTREACH CLINI. 24 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ 26 (SPECIFY) NON-GOVT. (NGO) FPAN 31 MARIE STOPES 32 OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ 36 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME 41 PRIVATE CLINIC 42 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____						
452A	<p>Now I want to talk to you about all the checkup (including 450) you might have received within the two months of delivery. Did you receive these checkup in the following time period?</p> <p>a) Within 24 hours? b) After 24 hours but within 72 hours? c) After 72 hours but within 7 days?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>a) WITHN 24 HOURS . 1 2 b) 24 - 72 HOURS . 1 2 c) 72 HOURS-7 DAYS . 1 2</p>							
453	<p>I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8</p>							
454	<p>How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) 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 AFTER BIRTH 1</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>DAYS AFTER BIRTH 2</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>WEEKS AFTER BIRTH 3</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> <p>DON'T KNOW 998</p>							
455	<p>Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?</p> <p>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.</p>	<p>HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 HEALTH ASST./ AHW 13 MCH WORKER 14 VHW 15</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 FCHV 22</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>							

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH																											
		NAME _____		NAME _____																											
456	<p>Where did this first check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____ (NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>HER HOME 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . 21</p> <p>PHC CENTEF..... 22</p> <p>HEALTH POST/SUB- HEALTH POST 23</p> <p>PHC OUTREACH CLINI..... 24</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 26 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO)</p> <p>FPAN 31</p> <p>MARIE STOPES 32</p> <p>OTHER NGO FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 36 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME..... 41</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC..... 42</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 46 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY</p>																													
457	<p>During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following:</p> <p>a) Examine the cord?</p> <p>b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature?</p> <p>c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns?</p> <p>ca) Observe (NAME) for danger signs?</p> <p>d) Counsel you on breastfeeding?</p> <p>e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) CORD.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TEMP.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SIGNS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ca) OBSERVE SIGNS.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) COUNSEL BREAST- FEED.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) OBSERVE BREAST- FEED.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) CORD.....	1	2	8	b) TEMP.	1	2	8	c) SIGNS	1	2	8	ca) OBSERVE SIGNS.....	1	2	8	d) COUNSEL BREAST- FEED.....	1	2	8	e) OBSERVE BREAST- FEED.....	1	2	8	
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458	<p>Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES 1]</p> <p>(SKIP TO 460) ←</p> <p>NO 2]</p> <p>(SKIP TO 461) ←</p>																													
459	<p>Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2]</p> <p>(SKIP TO 463) ←</p>																												

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
460	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 463) ←	
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 464) ←	
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 466) ←	YES 1 NO 2
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 470) ← (GO TO 471) ←	
466	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"/>	
467	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES 1 NO 2	
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 471) ←	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 471) ←
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION STATUS (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN 2070-2073? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2070-2073 <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS IN 2070-2073 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 601	
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212D AND 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2070-2073. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
503A	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 501B	
504A	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT .. 4	→ 507A → 507A
505A	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506A	CHECK 504A: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 511A	
507A	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	→ 511A

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION STATUS (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
511A	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526A
512A	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517A
516A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
517A	Has (NAME) ever received a DPT/pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519A
518A	How many times did (NAME) receive the DPT/pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
519A	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal/PCV vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521Aa
520A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal/PCV vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
521Aa	Has (NAME) ever received an inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
523A	Has (NAME) ever received a measles rubella (MR) vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
526A	CONTINUE WITH 501B.		

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION STATUS (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2070-2073? MORE BIRTHS IN 2070-2073 <input type="checkbox"/> NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2070-2073 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 601	
502B	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212D AND 212 OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2070-2073. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 526B	
504B	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD 1 YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4	→ 507B → 507B
505B	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2	
506B	CHECK 504B: CODE '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 511B	
507B	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	→ 511B

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION STATUS (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																																		
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER 																																																																																																			
508B	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">DAY</th> <th colspan="2">MONTH</th> <th colspan="2">YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>BCG</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV) 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV) 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV) 3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MEASLES RUBELLA(MR)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		DAY		MONTH		YEAR		BCG							ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1							ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2							ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3							DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1							DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2							DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3							PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV) 1							PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV) 2							PNEUMOCOCCAL (PCV) 3							INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)							MEASLES RUBELLA(MR)							VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)							
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509B	CHECK 508B: 'BCG' TO 'MEASLES RUBELLA (MR)' ALL RECORDED? NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> → 526B																																																																																																			
510B	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? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508B THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN (THEN SKIP TO 526B) ← NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 → 526B																																																																																																			

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION STATUS (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
511B	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526B
512B	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514B	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517B
516B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
517B	Has (NAME) ever received a DPT/pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519B
518B	How many times did (NAME) receive the DPT/pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
519B	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal/PCV vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521Ba
520B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal/PCV vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/>	
521Ba	Has (NAME) ever received an inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent polio?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
523B	Has (NAME) ever received a measles rubella (MR) vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
526B	CHECK 215 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2070-2073? MORE BIRTHS IN 2070-2073 <input type="checkbox"/> (GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE) ←	NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2070-2073 <input type="checkbox"/> →	601

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

601	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2068-2073 <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS IN 2068-2073 <input type="checkbox"/> → 648																											
602	CHECK 215: RECORD THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2068-2073. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)																											
603	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;"> PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY. </td> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;"> LAST BIRTH PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </td> <td style="width:33%; text-align: center;"> NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </td> </tr> </table>	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																								
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604	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%;">FROM 212D AND 216:</td> <td style="width:33%;"> NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ← </td> <td style="width:33%;"> NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ← </td> </tr> </table>	FROM 212D AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 646) ←																								
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606	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> In the last seven days, was (NAME) given iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/SPRINKLES/SYRUPS. </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 </td> </tr> </table>	In the last seven days, was (NAME) given iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/SPRINKLES/SYRUPS.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																								
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607	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months? </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 </td> </tr> </table>	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																								
Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																										
608	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks? </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 618) ← </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top;"> YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 618) ← </td> </tr> </table>	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 618) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 618) ←																								
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SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____		NAME _____	
609	<p>CHECK 464: EVER BREASTFED?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breastmilk. 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</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</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>	<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>	<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> <p>(SKIP TO 615) ←</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 615) ←</p>		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____		NAME _____	
612	<p>Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S).</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. A</p> <p>PHC CENTEF..... B</p> <p>HEALTH POST/SUB- HEALTH POST C</p> <p>PHC OUTREACH CLINI..... D</p> <p>FCHV E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ F</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO)</p> <p>FPAN G</p> <p>MARIE STOPES H</p> <p>OTHER NGO FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ I</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PVT. HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME..... J</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC..... K</p> <p>PHARMACY L</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ M</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP N</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. A</p> <p>PHC CENTEF..... B</p> <p>HEALTH POST/SUB- HEALTH POST C</p> <p>PHC OUTREACH CLINI..... D</p> <p>FCHV E</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ F</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO)</p> <p>FPAN G</p> <p>MARIE STOPES H</p> <p>OTHER NGO FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ I</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PVT. HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME..... J</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC..... K</p> <p>PHARMACY L</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ M</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP N</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>		
613	CHECK 612:	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p>	<p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>← (SKIP TO 615)</p>	<p>TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p>	<p>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>← (SKIP TO 615)</p>
614	<p>Where did you first seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.</p>	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH			NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH				
		NAME _____	YES	NO	DK	NAME _____	YES	NO	DK
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?</p> <p>c) Homemade remedies (maad, daal soup)?</p> <p>d) Zinc tablets?</p>	<p>a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ... 1 2 8</p> <p>c) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8</p> <p>d) ZINC 1 2 8</p>				<p>a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ... 1 2 8</p> <p>c) HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8</p> <p>d) ZINC 1 2 8</p>			
615E	CHECK 615: GIVEN ZINC?	<p>CODE '1' CIRCLED IN (d) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CODE '1' NOT CIRCLED IN (d) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 616) ←</p>			<p>CODE '1' CIRCLED IN (d) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CODE '1' NOT CIRCLED IN (d) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO 616) ←</p>				
615F	How many days was (NAME) given zinc?	<p>DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>			<p>DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>				
616	<p>CHECK 615:</p> <p>ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p>(SKIP TO 618) ←</p>			<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p>(SKIP TO 618) ←</p>				
617	<p>CHECK 615:</p> <p>ANY 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>b) What was given to treat the diarrhea?</p> <p>Anything else? Anything else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.</p>	<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY B</p> <p>OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) C</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP D</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC E</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC F</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION G</p> <p>(IV) INTRAVENOUS H</p> <p>HERBAL MEDICINE I</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>			<p>PILL OR SYRUP</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC A</p> <p>ANTIMOTILITY B</p> <p>OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) C</p> <p>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP D</p> <p>INJECTION</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC E</p> <p>NON-ANTIBIOTIC F</p> <p>UNKNOWN INJECTION G</p> <p>(IV) INTRAVENOUS H</p> <p>HERBAL MEDICINE I</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>				
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>			<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>				
620	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>			<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>				
621	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p>(SKIP TO 623) ←</p>			<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p>(SKIP TO 623) ←</p>				

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____		NAME _____	
622	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 (SKIP TO 624) ←		CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 624) ←	
623	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←		YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO OR DK <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 646) ←	
624	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 629) ←		YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 629) ←	
625	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. A PHC CENTEF..... B HEALTH POST/SUB- HEALTH POST C PHC OUTREACH CLINI..... D FCHV E OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ (SPECIFY) F NON-GOVT. (NGO) FPAN G MARIE STOPES H OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ (SPECIFY) I PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME..... J PRIVATE CLINIC..... K PHARMACY L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ (SPECIFY) M OTHER SOURCE SHOP N TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)		PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC .. A PHC CENTEF..... B HEALTH POST/SUB- HEALTH POST C PHC OUTREACH CLINI..... D FCHV E OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ (SPECIFY) F NON-GOVT. (NGO) FPAN G MARIE STOPES H OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ (SPECIFY) I PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME..... J PRIVATE CLINIC..... K PHARMACY L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ (SPECIFY) M OTHER SOURCE SHOP N TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
626	CHECK 625:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 628) ←		TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 628) ←	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	
		NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
627	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE <input type="checkbox"/>
628	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
629	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs (medication) for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8
630	What drugs (medication) did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) A SP/FANSIDAR B CHLOROQUINE C AMODIAQUINE D QUININE PILLS E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL G INJECTION/IV H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ I (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS AMOXYCILLIN J AZITHROMYCIN K CEPHALOSPRIN L OTHER ANTIBIOTICS M INJECTION/IV N OTHER DRUGS PARACETAMOL O IBUPROFEN P COUGH SYRUP Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) A SP/FANSIDAR B CHLOROQUINE C AMODIAQUINE D QUININE PILLS E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL G INJECTION/IV H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ I (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS AMOXYCILLIN J AZITHROMYCIN K CEPHALOSPRIN L OTHER ANTIBIOTICS M INJECTION/IV N OTHER DRUGS PARACETAMOL O IBUPROFEN P COUGH SYRUP Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) A SP/FANSIDAR B CHLOROQUINE C AMODIAQUINE D QUININE PILLS E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL G INJECTION/IV H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ I (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS AMOXYCILLIN J AZITHROMYCIN K CEPHALOSPRIN L OTHER ANTIBIOTICS M INJECTION/IV N OTHER DRUGS PARACETAMOL O IBUPROFEN P COUGH SYRUP Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) A SP/FANSIDAR B CHLOROQUINE C AMODIAQUINE D QUININE PILLS E INJECTION/IV F ARTESUNATE RECTAL G INJECTION/IV H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ I (SPECIFY) ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS AMOXYCILLIN J AZITHROMYCIN K CEPHALOSPRIN L OTHER ANTIBIOTICS M INJECTION/IV N OTHER DRUGS PARACETAMOL O IBUPROFEN P COUGH SYRUP Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z
630A	How many days after the illness began did you first give medicine to (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.		

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
647	CHECK 615(a), ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET <input type="checkbox"/>	ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 649
648	Have you ever heard of a special product called Jeevan Ja/Navajeevan/Orestal you can get for the treatment of diarrhea? SHOW ORS PACKAGE	YES 1 NO 2	
649	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2071-2073 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> _____ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓	NONE <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 653B

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																																				
650	<p>Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 649) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods. Did (NAME FROM 649) drink or eat:</p> <p>a) Plain water?</p> <p>b) Juice or juice drinks?</p> <p>c) Clear broth?</p> <p>d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>f) Any other liquids?</p> <p>g) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p> <p>h) Any fortified baby food like Cerelac, Nestum, Champion etc.?</p> <p>i) Roti, rice, maize, millet, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?</p> <p>j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?</p> <p>k) White potatoes, white yams, colocasia, or any other foods made from roots?</p> <p>l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables like spinach,</p> <p>m) Ripe mangoes, papayas, or apricot?</p> <p>n) Any other fruits or vegetables?</p> <p>o) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?</p> <p>p) Any meat, such as pork, buff, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?</p> <p>q) Eggs?</p> <p>r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?</p> <p>s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?</p> <p>t) Cheese or other food made from milk?</p> <p>u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food (jaulo, lito,</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DK</td> </tr> <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>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>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></td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF <input type="text"/> TIMES DRANK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e)</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></td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF <input type="text"/> TIMES DRANK</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></td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF <input type="text"/> TIMES ATE</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>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>l)</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>m)</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>n)</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>o)</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>p)</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>q)</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>r)</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>s)</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>t)</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>u)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a)	1	2	8	b)	1	2	8	c)	1	2	8	d)	1	2	8		NUMBER OF <input type="text"/> TIMES DRANK			e)	1	2	8		NUMBER OF <input type="text"/> TIMES DRANK			f)	1	2	8	g)	1	2	8		NUMBER OF <input type="text"/> TIMES ATE			h)	1	2	8	i)	1	2	8	j)	1	2	8	k)	1	2	8	l)	1	2	8	m)	1	2	8	n)	1	2	8	o)	1	2	8	p)	1	2	8	q)	1	2	8	r)	1	2	8	s)	1	2	8	t)	1	2	8	u)	1	2	8	
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u)	1	2	8																																																																																																				
651	<p>CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'g' THROUGH 'u'):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 653																																																																																																				
652	<p>Did (NAME FROM 649) 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 style="text-align: center;">(GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(THEN CONTINUE TO 653)</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 653A																																																																																																				

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
653	How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 8	
653A	<p>Now I would like to ask you about foods that you had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether you had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods. Did you drink or eat:</p> <p>CEREALS: a) Rice, roti, bread, puffed rice, pressed rice, noodles, or any other foods rice, wheat, maize/corn, or other locally available grains?</p> <p>VITAMIN A RICH VEGETABLES AND TUBERS b) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?</p> <p>WHITE TUBERS AND ROOTS OR OTHER STARCHY FOODS c) White potatoes, white yams, colocasia, or any other foods made from roots?</p> <p>DARK GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES d) Spinach, amaranth leaves, mustard leaves, pumpkin leaves, yam leaves, etc.)?</p> <p>VITAMIN A RICH FRUITS e) Ripe mangoes, ripe papaya/pawpaw, jack fruit, or apricot?</p> <p>OTHER VEGETABLES f) Cauliflower, cabbage, eggplant, green papaya, radish, onion, etc.)?</p> <p>OTHER FRUITS g) Tomatoes, Bananas, apples, guavas, oranges, other citrus fruits, pineapple, watermelon, grapes, strawberries, plum, etc.)?</p> <p>ORGAN MEATS h) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?</p> <p>MEAT i) Any meat, such as pork, buff, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?</p> <p>EGGS j) Eggs of different birds i.e. chicken, duck, quail, pheasant?</p> <p>FISH k) Big/small fresh or dried fish or shellfish such as prawn, crab etc.)?</p> <p>BEANS, PEAS, OR LENTILS l) Soybeans, beans, peas, lentils, other pulses, peas?</p> <p>MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS m) Milk, cheese, yogurt, or other milk products?</p> <p>NUTS AND SEEDS n) Peanuts, walnuts, cashew, pumpkin seed etc.?</p> <p>OILS AND FAT o) Oil, fats, or butter added to food or used for cooking including ghee?</p> <p>SWEETS p) Sugar, honey, rock candy, chocolates, biscuits, cold drinks?</p> <p>TEA/COFFEE q) Any tea (black or green) or coffee ? r) Any other food?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">YES NO DK</p> <p>a) 1 2 8</p> <p>b) 1 2 8</p> <p>c) 1 2 8</p> <p>d) 1 2 8</p> <p>e) 1 2 8</p> <p>f) 1 2 8</p> <p>g) 1 2 8</p> <p>h) 1 2 8</p> <p>i) 1 2 8</p> <p>j) 1 2 8</p> <p>k) 1 2 8</p> <p>l) 1 2 8</p> <p>m) 1 2 8</p> <p>n) 1 2 8</p> <p>o) 1 2 8</p> <p>p) 1 2 8</p> <p>q) 1 2 8</p> <p>r) 1 2 8</p>	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
653B	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> IN 2068-2073 ↓	NO BIRTHS IN <input type="checkbox"/> 2068-2073 →	701
653C	Have you been counseled by any health related professional (including FCHV) about Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) in the last 6 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 653G
653D	Who gave you this advice/counseling on nutrition?	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ANM B HEALTH ASSISTANT/AHW C MCHW D VHW E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F FCHV G MOTHER'S GROUP H SOCIAL MOBILIZER I TRADITIONAL HEALERS J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
653E	When did you receive the advice or counseling?	DURING ANC VISIT A DURING PNC VISIT B VISIT TO HEALTH FACILITY C DURING FCHV HOME VISIT D DURING HEALTH MOTHER'S GROUP MEETING E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
653F	What were you counseled on?	NEED FOR PREGNANT WOMEN TO GET SUFFICIENT REST A PREGNANT WOMEN EAT HEALTHY B PREGNANT WOMAN SHOULD EAT ONE EXTRA MEAL PER DAY C PREGNANT WOMEN SHOULD TAKE RECOMMENDED DOSE (180 DAYS) OF IRON TABLETS D BREASTFEED WITHIN ONE HOUR OF BIRTH .. E EXCLUSIVELY BREASTFEED INFANTS FOR 6 MONTHS AFTER BIRTH F TIMING AND INTRODUCTION OF COMPLEMENTARY FOOD AND CONTINUE BREASTFEEDING FOR UPTO 2 YEARS G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
653G	Is there growth monitoring promotion in this ward (at your closest health facility)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 653L
653H	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	→ 653L
653I	Was there individual nutrition and health counseling at the growth monitoring session?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
653J	Did the health worker explain how to interpret the growth chart? SHOW GROWTH CHART	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																			
653K	Was weight taken at the following health contacts? a) At birth? b) At immunization? c) At vitamin A distribution? d) At sick child visit? f) Other contacts?	<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>AT BIRTH</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMMUNIZATION</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VITAMIN A DISTRIBUTION</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SICK CHILD VISITS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	AT BIRTH	1	2	IMMUNIZATION	1	2	VITAMIN A DISTRIBUTION	1	2	SICK CHILD VISITS	1	2	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	1	2	
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IMMUNIZATION	1	2																			
VITAMIN A DISTRIBUTION	1	2																			
SICK CHILD VISITS	1	2																			
OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)	1	2																			
653L	CHECK 649 ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 701																		
654	The last time (NAME FROM 649) 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 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	→ 704
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	→ 712
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 709
704	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	→ 705
704A	For how long have you and your husband not been living together? IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
705	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
706	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	→ 709
707	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
708	Are you the first, second, ... wife?	RANK <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
709	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
709A	Has your marriage been registered?	YES 1 NO 2	
710	CHECK 709: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	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	→ 712
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
712	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
713	<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"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>→ 731</p>
714	<p>I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.</p>	<p>DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>→ 716</p> <p>→ 727</p>

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
715	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
716	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 718) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 718) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 718) ←
717	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
718	What was your relationship to this 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)	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)
719	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
720	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
721	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
722	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 724) ←	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 715 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 724) ←	
723	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 106: AGE 15-24 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	AGE 25-49 <input type="checkbox"/> → 727	
725	CHECK 701: NOT IN A UNION <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> → 727	
726	In the past 12 months have you had sex or been sexually involved with anyone because he gave you or told you he would give you gifts, cash, or anything else?	YES 1 NO 2	
727	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	
728	CHECK 716, MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN): YES, CONDOM USED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NO, CONDOM NOT USED <input type="checkbox"/> → 731 NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> → 731	
729	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What is the brand name of the condom used at that time? 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												
730	<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 OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/CLINIC..... 11</p> <p>PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTE..... 12</p> <p>HEALTH POST/SUB- HEALTH POST..... 13</p> <p>PHC OUTREACH CLINI..... 14</p> <p>MOBILE CAMP..... 15</p> <p>FCHV..... 16</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 17</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN..... 21</p> <p>MARIE STOPES..... 22</p> <p>OTHER NGO FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 26</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME..... 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32</p> <p>PHARMACY..... 33</p> <p>SANGINI OUTLET..... 34</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ 36</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP..... 41</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE..... 42</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW..... 98</p>													
731	<p>PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">YES</th> <th align="center">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	CHILDREN <10.....	1	2	MALE ADULTS.....	1	2	FEMALE ADULTS.....	1	2	
	YES	NO													
CHILDREN <10.....	1	2													
MALE ADULTS.....	1	2													
FEMALE ADULTS.....	1	2													

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 304: NEITHER <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED NOT <input type="checkbox"/> HE OR SHE ASKED STERILIZED	HE OR SHE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED	→ 813
802	CHECK 226: PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE	→ 804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 YEARS 2 SOON/NOW 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> OR UNSURE	PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 812
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING	CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> USING	→ 813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> OR '02' OR MORE YEARS NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED	'00-23' MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> OR '00-01' YEAR	→ 812
809	CHECK 714: DAYS, WEEKS OR <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS AGO	YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> AGO NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED	→ 811 → 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	<p>CHECK 804:</p> <p>WANTS TO HAVE <input type="checkbox"/> A/ANOTHER CHILD ↓ WANTS NO MORE/ <input type="checkbox"/> NONE ↓</p> <p>a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>Any other reason?</p> <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>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.</p>	<p>NOT MARRIED A</p> <p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX B</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX C</p> <p>HUSBAND AWAY D</p> <p>MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY E</p> <p>CAN'T GET PREGNANT F</p> <p>NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE</p> <p> LAST BIRTH G</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING H</p> <p>UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC I</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED J</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED K</p> <p>OTHERS OPPOSED L</p> <p>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION M</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD N</p> <p>KNOWS NO SOURCE O</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS P</p> <p>LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR Q</p> <p>COSTS TOO MUCH R</p> <p>PREFERRED METHOD</p> <p> NOT AVAILABLE S</p> <p>NO METHOD AVAILABLE T</p> <p>INCONVENIENT TO USE U</p> <p>INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES V</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
811	<p>CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?</p> <p>NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED ↓ NO, NOT <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING ↓ YES, <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING →</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 216:</p> <p>HAS LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN ↓ NO LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN ↓</p> <p>a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <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 → 815</p> <p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 → 815 (SPECIFY)</p>	
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 _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																	
815	In the last few 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) Read about family planning in brochure or flipchart? f) Seen message on family planning in a poster, hoarding board or billboard? g) Read/seen message in the internet? h) Seen street dramas on family planning? i) Heard from mother's group/teachers? j) Heard from FCHVs?	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align:right">YES</td> <td style="text-align:right">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RADIO</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) MOBILE PHONE</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BROCHURE OR FLIPCHART</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) POSTER, HOARDING BOARD</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) INTERNET/WEBSIT</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) STREET DRAMA</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) MOTHER'S GROUP/TEACHEF</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-align:right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) FCHV</td> <td style="text-align:right">1</td> <td style="text-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) BROCHURE OR FLIPCHART	1	2	f) POSTER, HOARDING BOARD	1	2	g) INTERNET/WEBSIT	1	2	h) STREET DRAMA	1	2	i) MOTHER'S GROUP/TEACHEF	1	2	j) FCHV	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	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 820 → 822																																	
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 821																																	
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)																																		
821	CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE <input type="checkbox"/> STERILIZED NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED 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?	SAME NUMBER 1 MORE CHILDREN 2 FEWER CHILDREN 3 DON'T KNOW 8																																		

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT IN <input type="checkbox"/> UNION	→ 909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/>	
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"/> 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"/>	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven 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 seven 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 seven 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	→ 916A
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ _____ <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
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	
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	
916A	Would you say women are paid less, equal, or more than men for the same job in your locality?	LESS 1 EQUAL 2 MORE 3 NOT SURE 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/> → 925		
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → 921		
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM 1 LESS THAN HIM 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																			
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																																				
924A	Who usually makes decisions about your children's education?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6																																				
924B	Who decides how your inherited asset (pewa) is used?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER 6																																				
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 928																																			
926	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	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 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 930A																																			
929	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																				
930A	Do you know the following about your household? a) How much property/land owned? b) Under whose name it is registered?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">NO LAND/ PROPERTY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) OWNERSHIP</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) REGISTRATION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			YES	NO	NO LAND/ PROPERTY	a) OWNERSHIP	1	2	3		b) REGISTRATION	1	2	3																						
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931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="center">PRES./ LISTEN.</td> <td align="center">PRES./ NOT LISTEN.</td> <td align="center">NOT PRES.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHILDREN < 10</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FEMALES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> </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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932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food? f) If she brings less or brings no dowry?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) GOES OUT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ARGUES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) REFUSES SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BURNS FOOD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) LESS/NO DOWRY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> </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) LESS/NO DOWRY	1	2	8		
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SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
1001	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1042																
1002	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																	
1003	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1004	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																	
1005	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1006	Can people get the AIDS virus by touching someone who has AIDS?	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	Can HIV be transmitted from an infected mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <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> </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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1009	CHECK 1008: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → </div> </div>		→ 1011																
1010	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
1011	CHECK 208 AND 215: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> LAST BIRTH IN 2071-2073 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> → </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> LAST BIRTH IN 2070 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/> → </div> </div>		→ 1027 → 1027																
1012	CHECK 408 FOR LAST BIRTH: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> HAD ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> NO ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/> → </div> </div>		→ 1024																

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																																																
1013	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.																																																																																																																		
1014	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 style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <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) HIV FROM MOTHER</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) THINGS TO DO</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) TESTED FOR HIV</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) HIV FROM MOTHER	1	2	8	b) THINGS TO DO	1	2	8	c) TESTED FOR HIV	1	2	8																																																																																																	
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1015	Were you offered a test for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2																																																																																																																	
1016	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1024																																																																																																																
1017	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4">PUBLIC SECTOR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FPAN</td> <td style="text-align: right;">21</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MARIE STOPES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">22</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">OTHER NGO FACILITIES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">26</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">31</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PRIVATE CLINIC</td> <td style="text-align: right;">32</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>STAND-ALONE HTC/VCT CENTER</td> <td style="text-align: right;">33</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PHARMACY</td> <td style="text-align: right;">34</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MOBILE HTC/VCT SERVICES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">35</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">36</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">OTHER SOURCE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HOME</td> <td style="text-align: right;">41</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WORKPLACE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">42</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CORRECTIONAL FACILITY</td> <td style="text-align: right;">43</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER _____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">96</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	PUBLIC SECTOR				GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	11			PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER	12			OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES				_____	16			(SPECIFY)				NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR				FPAN	21			MARIE STOPES	22			OTHER NGO FACILITIES				_____	26			(SPECIFY)				PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR				PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME					31			PRIVATE CLINIC	32			STAND-ALONE HTC/VCT CENTER	33			PHARMACY	34			MOBILE HTC/VCT SERVICES	35			OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES				_____	36			(SPECIFY)				OTHER SOURCE				HOME	41			WORKPLACE	42			CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	43			OTHER _____	96			(SPECIFY)				
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CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	43																																																																																																																		
OTHER _____	96																																																																																																																		
(SPECIFY)																																																																																																																			
1018	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1024																																																																																																																
1019	All women are supposed to receive counseling after being tested. After you were tested, did you receive counseling?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																																																																																																																	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1024	CHECK 1016: YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO OR <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ASKED	→ 1027
1025	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1028
1026	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	→ 1032A
1027	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
1029	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	
1030	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER 12 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ 16 (SPECIFY) NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR FPAN 21 MARIE STOPES 22 OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ NURSING HOME 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 STAND-ALONE HTC/VCT CENTER 33 PHARMACY 34 MOBILE HTC/VCT SERVICES 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 1032A

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1031	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1032A
1032	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER B OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ (SPECIFY) D NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR FPAN E MARIE STOPES F OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ (SPECIFY) G PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR H PRIVATE CLINIC I STAND-ALONE HTC/VCT CENTER J PHARMACY K MOBILE HTC/VCT SERVICES L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ (SPECIFY) M OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY)	
1032A	Do you think there is a treatment for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE 8	→ 1035
1032B	Do you know from where HIV treatment (Anti Retroviral Treatment) can be received?	YES 1 NO 2	
1035	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	
1036	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	
1037	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1038	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1039	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1040	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1041	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1042	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
1043	CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1051
1044	CHECK 1042: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1046
1045	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	
1046	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	
1047	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	
1048	CHECK 1045, 1046, AND 1047: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1051
1049	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1045/1046/1047), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1051

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1050	<p>Where did you go?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A</p> <p>PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER B</p> <p>HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST C</p> <p>PHC OUTREACH CLINIC D</p> <p>MOBILE CAMP E</p> <p>SATELLITE CLINIC F</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES G</p> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN H</p> <p>MARIE STOPES I</p> <p>OTHER NGO FACILITIES J</p> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME K</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC L</p> <p>PHARMACY M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES N</p> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP O</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p>	
1051	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?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
1052	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
1053	<p>CHECK 701:</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED/ <input type="checkbox"/> LIVING WITH A MAN ↓</p> <p>NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/> →</p>		1101
1054	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8</p>	
1055	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8</p>	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	<p>Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months?</p> <p>IF YES: How many injections have you had?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00</p>	→ 1104
1102	<p>Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00</p>	→ 1104
1103	<p>The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
1104	<p>Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?</p>	<p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	→ 1106
1105	<p>On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
1106	<p>Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?</p>	<p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	→ 1107A
1107	<p>What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO/SULPHA, CHILUM A</p> <p>CIGARS B</p> <p>WATER PIPE C</p> <p>SNUFF BY MOUTH D</p> <p>SNUFF BY NOSE E</p> <p>CHEWING TOBACCO (GUTKA/KHAIL) F</p> <p>BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO G</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	
1107A	<p>Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 1108
1107B	<p>What are the common symptoms of TB ?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>COUGH FOR MORE THAN 2 WEEKS A</p> <p>FEVER IN THE EVENINGS B</p> <p>CHEST PAIN C</p> <p>LOSS OF WEIGHT D</p> <p>LOSS OF APPETITE E</p> <p>HEMOPTYSIS F</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1107C	<p>How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING A</p> <p>THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS B</p> <p>THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TE C</p> <p>THROUGH FOOD D</p> <p>THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT E</p> <p>THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES F</p> <p>THROUGH SPIT G</p> <p>THROUGH GENES H</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
1107D	<p>If you were sick with TB, where would you prefer to seek care?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/CLINIC A</p> <p>PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER B</p> <p>HEALTH POST/SUB- HEALTH POST C</p> <p>PHC OUTREACH CLINI D</p> <p>MOBILE CAMP E</p> <p>FCHV F</p> <p>OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN H</p> <p>MARIE STOPES I</p> <p>OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ J (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME K</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC L</p> <p>PHARMACY M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ N (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP O</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE P</p> <p>TRADITIONAL HEALER Q</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
1107E	<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>	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
1108	<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/health service provider?</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> <p>e) No female health service provider available in the health facility</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">BIG PROBLEM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOT A BIG PROBLEM</p> <p>a) PERMISSION TO GO 1 2</p> <p>b) GETTING MONEY 1 2</p> <p>c) DISTANCE 1 2</p> <p>d) GO ALONE 1 2</p> <p>e) FEMALE PROVIDER 1 2</p>	
1108A	<p>In the last three months have you heard or seen the following programs on the radio and/or television:</p> <p>a) Jana Swastha Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>b) Janasankhya Chetana ka Sworeharu Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>c) Jeevan Chakra TV Karyakram?</p> <p>d) Thorai bhaye pugi sari TV Karyakram?</p> <p>e) Sathi Sanga Manka Kura Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>f) Bhanchin Aama Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>g) Bhandai Sundai Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>h) Pariwar Niyojan, SMART Bancha Jeevan TV/Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>i) Navimalam TV/Radio Karyakram?</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">YES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NO</p> <p>a) JANA SWASTHA 1 2</p> <p>b) JANASANKHYA 1 2</p> <p>c) JEEVAN CHAKRA 1 2</p> <p>d) THORAI BHAYA 1 2</p> <p>e) SATHI SANGA MANKA 1 2</p> <p>f) BHANCHIN AAMA 1 2</p> <p>g) BHANDAI SUNDAI 1 2</p> <p>h) SMART BANCHA JEEVAN ... 1 2</p> <p>i) NAVIMALAM 1 2</p>	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1108B	Is there a health mother's group in this ward?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1201
1108C	In the past 6 months, how many health mother's group meetings have you participated in?	NUMBER OF MEETING <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
1108D	What issues are discussed during the health mother's group meetings? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	RECEIVED INFORMATION OF CHILD FEED..... A RECEIVED INFORMATION ON FOOD/COOKIN... B RECEIVED INFORMATION ON GARDENING..... C RECEIVED INFORMATION ON POULTR..... D RECEIVED INFORMATION ON PROCESSIN..... E RECEIVED INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH/WOMEN'S HEALTH CAF..... F WATCH DEMONSTRATION ON COOKIN..... G DISCUSS ABOUT NUTRITION H DISCUSS GENDER ISSUES I DISCUSS ABOUT HANDWASHIN..... J DISCUSS ABOUT TOILET K DISCUSS ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING L DISCUSS ABOUT DIARRHEA M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	

SECTION 12. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																												
1201	<p>Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. From our experience in prior surveys, we know it may sometimes be difficult to establish a complete list of all the children born to your natural mother. We will work together to draw the most complete list and work to recall all your siblings. Could you please now give me the names of all of your brothers and sisters born to your natural mother. DO NOT FILL IN THE ORDER NUMBER YET.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">NAME</th> <th style="text-align: center;">ORDER NUMBER</th> <th style="text-align: left;">NAME</th> <th style="text-align: center;">ORDER NUMBER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> <td>k _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> <td>l _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> <td>m _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> <td>n _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> <td>o _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> <td>p _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> <td>q _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>h _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> <td>r _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>i _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> <td>s _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>j _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> <td>t _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	NAME	ORDER NUMBER	NAME	ORDER NUMBER	a _____	<input type="text"/>	k _____	<input type="text"/>	b _____	<input type="text"/>	l _____	<input type="text"/>	c _____	<input type="text"/>	m _____	<input type="text"/>	d _____	<input type="text"/>	n _____	<input type="text"/>	e _____	<input type="text"/>	o _____	<input type="text"/>	f _____	<input type="text"/>	p _____	<input type="text"/>	g _____	<input type="text"/>	q _____	<input type="text"/>	h _____	<input type="text"/>	r _____	<input type="text"/>	i _____	<input type="text"/>	s _____	<input type="text"/>	j _____	<input type="text"/>	t _____	<input type="text"/>		
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1202	<p>CHECK 1201:</p> <p>ONE OR MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED <input type="checkbox"/> NO BROTHERS OR SISTERS LISTED <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 1204																																												
1203	<p>READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT AND AFTER THE LAST ONE ASK: Are there any other brothers and sisters from the same mother that you have not mentioned?</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1201.</p>																																														
1204	<p>Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they do not live with them or they do not see them very often. Are there any brothers or sisters who do not live with you that you have not mentioned?</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1201.</p>																																														
1205	<p>Sometimes people forget to mention children born to their natural mother because they have died. Are there any brothers or sisters who died that you have not mentioned?</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1201.</p>																																														
1206	<p>Some people have brothers or sisters from the same mother but a different father. Are there any brothers or sisters born to your natural mother, but who have a different natural father, that you have not mentioned?</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> → LIST ADDITIONAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN 1201.</p>																																														
1207	<p>COUNT THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS RECORDED IN 1201.</p>	<p>TOTAL BROTHERS AND SISTERS . . . <input type="text"/></p>																																													

SECTION 12. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

1208	<p>CHECK 1207:</p> <p>Just to make make sure that I have this right: Your mother had in TOTAL _____ births, excluding you, during her lifetime. Is that correct?</p> <p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> → PROBE AND CORRECT 1201 AND/OR 1207.</p> <p>↓</p>	
1209	<p>CHECK 1207:</p> <p>ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 1300</p> <p>BROTHERS/SISTERS ↓ BROTHER OR SISTER</p>	
1210	<p>Please tell me, which brother or sister was born first? And which was born next?</p> <p>RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN 1201 FOR THE FIRST BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS AND SISTERS.</p>	
1211	<p>How many births did your mother have before you were born?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS . . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>

SECTION 12. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

1212	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN 1201. ASK 1214 TO 1225 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.						
1213	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)
1214	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2
1215	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1217 ← DK 8 GO TO (02) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1217 ← DK 8 GO TO (03) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1217 ← DK 8 GO TO (04) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1217 ← DK 8 GO TO (05) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1217 ← DK 8 GO TO (06) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1217 ← DK 8 GO TO (07) ←
1216	How old is (NAME)?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (02)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (03)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (04)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (05)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (06)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (07)
1217	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1218	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1223	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1223	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1223	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1223	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1223	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1223
1219	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES 1 GO TO 1223 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1223 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1223 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1223 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1223 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1223 ← NO 2
1220	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES 1 GO TO (02) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (03) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (04) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (05) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (06) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (07) ← NO 2
1221	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1223 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1223 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1223 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1223 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1223 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1223 ←
1222	How many days after the end of the pregnancy did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1223	Was (NAME)'s death due to intentional self harm?	YES 1 GO TO (02) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (03) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (04) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (05) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (06) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (07) ← NO 2
1224	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of harm or violence by others?	YES 1 GO TO (02) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (03) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (04) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (05) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (06) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (07) ← NO 2
1225	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accidental injury or poisoning (including natural calamities) not inflicted by self or others?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (02)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (03)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (04)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (05)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (06)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (07)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1300.							

SECTION 12. ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY MODULE

1212	LIST THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN 1201. ASK 1214 TO 1225 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER BEFORE ASKING ABOUT THE NEXT BROTHER OR SISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.						
1213	NAME OF BROTHER OR SISTER.	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1214	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2	MALE ... 1 FEMALE . 2
1215	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1217 ← DK 8 GO TO (08) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1217 ← DK 8 GO TO (09) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1217 ← DK 8 GO TO (10) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1217 ← DK 8 GO TO (11) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1217 ← DK 8 GO TO (12) ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1217 ← DK 8 GO TO (13) ←
1216	How old is (NAME)?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (08)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (09)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (10)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (11)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (12)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GO TO (13)
1217	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1218	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF DON'T KNOW, PROBE AND ASK ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1223	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1223	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1223	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1223	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1223	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE, GO TO 1223
1219	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES 1 GO TO 1223 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1223 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1223 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1223 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1223 ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO 1223 ← NO 2
1220	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES 1 GO TO (08) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (09) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (10) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (11) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (12) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (13) ← NO 2
1221	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1223 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1223 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1223 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1223 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1223 ←	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO 1223 ←
1222	How many days after the end of the pregnancy did (NAME) die?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
1223	Was (NAME)'s death due to intentional self harm?	YES 1 GO TO (08) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (09) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (10) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (11) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (12) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (13) ← NO 2
1224	Was (NAME)'s death due to an act of harm or violence by others?	YES 1 GO TO (08) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (09) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (10) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (11) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (12) ← NO 2	YES 1 GO TO (13) ← NO 2
1225	Was (NAME)'s death due to an accidental injury or poisoning (including natural calamities) not inflicted by self or others?	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (02)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (03)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (04)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (05)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (06)	YES 1 NO 2 GO TO (07)
IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1300.							

13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
1300	<p>CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE?</p> <p>WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>WOMAN NOT SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> →</p>		1333																								
1301	<p>CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.</p> <p>PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 ↓</p> <p>PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2 →</p>		1332																								
1301A	<p>READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in [COUNTRY]. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.</p>																										
1302	<p>CHECK 701 AND 702:</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/PARTNER') <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p> <p>NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> →</p>		1316																								
1303	<p>First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)?</p> <p>a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>JEALOUS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACCUSES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT MEET FRIENDS ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO FAMILY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHERE YOU ARE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	JEALOUS	1	2	8	ACCUSES	1	2	8	NOT MEET FRIENDS ..	1	2	8	NO FAMILY	1	2	8	WHERE YOU ARE	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																								
JEALOUS	1	2	8																								
ACCUSES	1	2	8																								
NOT MEET FRIENDS ..	1	2	8																								
NO FAMILY	1	2	8																								
WHERE YOU ARE	1	2	8																								
1304	<p>Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner).</p> <p>A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever:</p> <p>a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? 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> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>EVER</th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?</td> <td>YES 1 NO 2 ↓</td> <td>→ 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3	c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3					
	EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS																							
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b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3																							
c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES 1 NO 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3																							
1305	<p>A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you:</p>	<p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p>																									

13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
		EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	
	a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1	2	3	
	b) slap you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1	2	3	
	c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1	2	3	
	d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1	2	3	
	e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1	2	3	
	f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1	2	3	
	g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1	2	3	
	h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1	2	3	
	i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1	2	3	
	j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1	2	3	
1306	CHECK 1305A (a-j): <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' → 1309 </div>					
1307	How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.		NUMBER OF YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95			
1308	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you: a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches? b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?		YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2			
1309	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?		YES 1 NO 2			→ 1311

13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1310	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1311	Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1313
1312	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3	
1313	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
1314	CHECK 709: MARRIED MORE <input type="checkbox"/> THAN ONCE ↓ MARRIED ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> ONCE →		→ 1316
1315	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous (husband/partner). a) Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? b) Did any previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	B. How long ago did this last happen? EVER 0 - 11 MONTHS AGO 12+ MONTHS AGO DON'T REMEMBER YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓	
1316	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <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	→ 1319
1317	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 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK L POLICE/SOLDIER M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1318	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	

13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1319	CHECK 201, 207AA, AND 226: EVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> ('YES' ON 201 OR 207AA OR 226) ↓	NEVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> → 1322	
1320	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1322
1321	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-FATHEI C SISTER/BROTHER D DAUGHTER/SON E OTHER RELATIVE F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER G CURRENT BOYFRIENC H FORMER BOYFRIEND I MOTHER-IN-LAW J FATHER-IN-LAW K OTHER IN-LAW L TEACHER M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORL N POLICE/SOLDIER O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1322	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> → 1322B	
1322A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). 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	→ 1323 → 1324A
1322B	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	→ 1326
1323	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNE 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND 03 FATHER/STEP-FATHEI 04 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHE 05 OTHER RELATIVE 06 IN-LAW 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANC 08 FAMILY FRIEND 09 TEACHER 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORL 11 POLICE/SOLDIER 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 13 STRANGER 14 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1324	<p>CHECK 701 AND 702:</p> <p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?</p> <p>b) In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 1325
1324A	<p>CHECK 1305A (h-j) and 1315A(b)</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>	→ 1326
1325	<p>CHECK 701 AND 702:</p> <p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner?</p> <p>b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?</p>	<p>AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
1326	<p>CHECK 1305A (a-j), 1315A (a,b), 1316, 1320, 1322A, AND 1322B:</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>	→ 1330
1327	<p>Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 1329
1328	<p>From whom have you sought help?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>OWN FAMILY A</p> <p>HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY B</p> <p>CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER C</p> <p>CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND D</p> <p>FRIEND E</p> <p>NEIGHBOR F</p> <p>RELIGIOUS LEADER G</p> <p>DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL H</p> <p>POLICE I</p> <p>LAWYER J</p> <p>SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION K</p> <p>GBV WATCH GROUP L</p> <p>MOTHER'S GROUP M</p> <p>ONE STOP CRISIS MANAGEMENT CENTER (OCMC) N</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	→ 1330
1329	<p>Have you ever told any one about this?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
1330	<p>As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	

13. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
1330AA	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1331																								
1330A	Have you ever experienced the following? a) Not given enough food to eat? b) Not cared for when you were too ill? c) Asked to go for forced abortion? d) Threatened with divorce by husband or in-laws? e) Asked to go for forced divorce? f) Abused for not bearing a son? g) Abused for using a family planning method?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">YES</th> <th align="center">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) NOT ENOUGH TO EAT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NOT CARED WHEN ILL</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) FORCED ABORTION</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) THREATENED DIVORCE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) FORCED DIVORCE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) ABUSED FOR NO SON</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) USING FAMILY PLANNING</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) NOT ENOUGH TO EAT	1	2	b) NOT CARED WHEN ILL	1	2	c) FORCED ABORTION	1	2	d) THREATENED DIVORCE	1	2	e) FORCED DIVORCE	1	2	f) ABUSED FOR NO SON	1	2	g) USING FAMILY PLANNING	1	2	
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a) NOT ENOUGH TO EAT	1	2																									
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e) FORCED DIVORCE	1	2																									
f) ABUSED FOR NO SON	1	2																									
g) USING FAMILY PLANNING	1	2																									
THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE																											
1331	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 align="center">YES, ONCE</th> <th align="center">YES, MORE THAN ONCE</th> <th align="center">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALE ADULT	1	2	3	FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3									
	YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO																								
HUSBAND	1	2	3																								
OTHER MALE ADULT	1	2	3																								
FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3																								
1332	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>																										
1332A	Thank you for taking the time to answer these questions. We would like to get additional information on childbearing and contraception in order to find better ways to help couples in Nepal achieve their family goals. Another member of our team may return in a few days to ask you a few additional questions about these topics. Is it okay for another member of our team to contact you about participating? Your responses will remain confidential.	YES 1 NO 2																									
1333	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> MINUTE <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

NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2016
 MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

NEPAL
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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 VILLAGE/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>									
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____			<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	_____	_____	_____	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">7</td><td></td></tr> </table>	2	0	7					
2	0	7										
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. RESULT*								
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS								
TIME	_____	_____			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; 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: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</table> <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1</table>												
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table> <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>												
NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table> <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>												
TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>												
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH												
**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHILI 05 OTHER 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI												
SUPERVISOR		OFFICE EDITOR		KEYED BY								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>						<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>				<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		
NAME		NUMBER		NUMBER								

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Ministry of Health. 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. No part of this interview is being recorded in tape or video. 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.

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	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	<input type="checkbox"/> → 105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city or in a rural area?	URBAN 1 RURAL 2	
104	Before you moved here, which district did you live in?	DISTRICT NAME _____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OUTSIDE OF NEPAL 96	
105	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	
106	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"/>	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	<input type="checkbox"/> → 111

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What is the highest grade you have completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE GRADE, RECORD '00'.	GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
110	CHECK 109: GRADE 9 OR LOWER <input type="checkbox"/> SLC AND ABOVE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 113
111	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	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 114
113	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	
114	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	
115	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	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 122
120	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	→ 122
121	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	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	What is your religion?	HINDU 1 BUDDHIST 2 MUSLIM 3 KIRAT 4 CHRISTIAN 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
123	What is your caste/ethnicity?	<div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> </div> _____ (CASTE/ETHNICITY)	
124	In the last 12 months, how many times have you been away from home for one or more nights?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 201
125	In the last 12 months, have you been away from home for more than one month at a time?	YES 1 NO 2	

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 HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> → 211 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> → 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>	
219	<p>When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?</p>	<p>MORE THAN USUAL 1</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME 2</p> <p>LESS THAN USUAL 3</p> <p>NOTHING TO DRINK 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</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. 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 three to five 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 five days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy (like I-Pill, E-CON).	YES 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six 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 few 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) Read about family planning in brochure or flipchart? f) Seen message on family planning in a poster, hoarding board or billboard? g) Read/seen message in the internet? h) Seen street dramas on family planning? i) Heard from mother's group/teachers? j) Heard from FCHVs?	<table style="width:100%; border:none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="right">YES</td> <td></td> <td align="right">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) RADIO</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td></td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) TELEVISION</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td></td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td></td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) MOBILE PHONE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td></td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BROCHURE OR FLIPCHART</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td></td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) POSTER, HOARDING BOARD</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td></td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) INTERNET/WEBSITE</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td></td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) STREET DRAMA#</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td></td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) MOTHER'S GROUP/TEACHERS</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td></td> <td align="right">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) FCHV</td> <td align="right">1</td> <td></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) BROCHURE OR FLIPCHART	1		2	f) POSTER, HOARDING BOARD	1		2	g) INTERNET/WEBSITE	1		2	h) STREET DRAMA#	1		2	i) MOTHER'S GROUP/TEACHERS	1		2	j) FCHV	1		2	
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j) FCHV	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 style="width:100%; border:none;"> <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"/> <input type="text"/>																
407	<p>CHECK 405:</p> <p align="center"> <input type="checkbox"/> ONE WIFE/PARTNER ↓ <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE WIFE/PARTNER ↓ </p> <p>a) Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married).</p> <p>b) Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married.</p> <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>	<p>408</p> <p>How old was (NAME) on her last birthday?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>NAME</th> <th>LINE NUMBER</th> <th>AGE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/> <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"/>	_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
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_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																
409	<p>CHECK 407:</p> <p align="center"> <input type="checkbox"/> ONE WIFE/PARTNER ↓ <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONE WIFE/PARTNER </p>		→ 411															
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE 1 ONLY ONCE 2																
411	<p>CHECK 405 AND 410:</p> <p 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															

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
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?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 501
415	Now I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? 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.	DAYS AGO 1 WEEKS AGO 2 MONTHS AGO 3 YEARS AGO 4	<input type="text"/> → 417 <input type="text"/> → 427

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
416	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
417	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 419) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 419) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 419) ←
418	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
419	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, RECORD '2'. IF NO, RECORD '3'.	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE .. 4 CLIENT/SEX WORKER .. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)
420	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this person?	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS AGO .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO .. 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
421	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF TIMES IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
422	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
423	Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 425) ←	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 416 IN NEXT COLUMN) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 425) ←	
424	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
425	CHECK 419 (ALL COLUMNS): AT LEAST ONE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> IS A SEX WORKER ↓	NO PARTNERS <input type="checkbox"/> ARE SEX WORKERS →	→ 427
426	CHECK 419 AND 417 (ALL COLUMNS): CONDOM USED WITH <input type="checkbox"/> EVERY SEX WORKER	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> →	→ 430 → 431
427	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 429
428	Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 431
429	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 431
430	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
431	In the past 12 months have you given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 433
432	Have you ever given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES 1 NO 2	
433	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	
434	CHECK 417: MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN) CONDOM <input type="checkbox"/> USED ↓	NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> → NO CONDOM <input type="checkbox"/> USED →	→ 438 → 438
435	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What is the brand name of the condom used at that time? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	DHAAL 01 PANTHEF 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 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
436	<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 OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <hr/> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/CLINIC 11</p> <p>PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTE 12</p> <p>HEALTH POST/SUB- HEALTH POST 13</p> <p>PHC OUTREACH CLINIC 14</p> <p>MOBILE CAMP 15</p> <p>FCHV 16</p> <p>SATELLITE CLINIC 17</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <hr/> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>18</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN 21</p> <p>MARIE STOPES 22</p> <p>OTHER NGO SECTOR</p> <hr/> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>PHARMACY 33</p> <p>SANGINI OUTLET 34</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <hr/> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>36</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP 41</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE 42</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
437	<p>The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method other than a condom to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ 439</p> <p>→ 440</p>
438	<p>The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ 440</p>
439	<p>What method did you or your partner use?</p> <p>PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUD C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>PILL F</p> <p>CONDOM G</p> <p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION I</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOI K</p> <p>RHYTHM METHOD L</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL M</p> <p>OTHER MODERN METHOD X</p> <p>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD Y</p>	<p>→ 501</p>
440	<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>	

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 439: MAN NOT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	MAN STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> → 514									
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	MORE THAN ONE WIFE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> → 509									
504	Is your (wife/partner) currently pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507								
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514								
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998									→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/>	HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514								
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/>	HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998									→ 514
509	Are any of your (wives/partners) currently pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 512								

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven 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	→ 606A
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	
606A	Would you say women are paid less, equal, or more than men for the same job in your locality?	LESS 1 EQUAL 2 MORE 3 NOT SURE 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' <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓ 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	
611A	Who usually makes decisions about your children's education?	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 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 615																												
613	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	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 1 JOINTLY ONLY 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 618																												
616	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	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: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food? f) If she brings less or brings no dowry?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">YES</th> <th align="center">NO</th> <th align="center">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) GOES OUT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN ..</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) ARGUES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) REFUSES SEX</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) BURNS FOOD</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) LESS/NO DOWRY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">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) LESS/NO DOWRY	1	2	8	
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f) LESS/NO DOWRY	1	2	8																												

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 727																
702	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																	
703	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
704	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																	
705	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
706	Can people get the AIDS virus by touching someone who has AIDS?	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	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">YES</td> <td align="center">NO</td> <td align="center">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) DURING PREGNANCY ..</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) DURING DELIVERY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) BREASTFEEDING</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </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	CHECK 708: <div style="text-align: center;"> AT LEAST <input type="checkbox"/> ONE 'YES' ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> → 711 </div>																		
710	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
711	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.																		
712	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 716																
713	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TWO OR MORE YEARS 95																	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
714	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER 12 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ 16 (SPECIFY) NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR FPAN 21 MARIE STOPES 22 OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 STAND-ALONE HTC/VCT CENTE 33 PHARMACY 34 MOBILE HTC/VCT SERVICES 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE HOME 41 WORKPLACE 42 CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 43 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 717A
716	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 717A
717	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER B OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ D (SPECIFY) NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR FPAN E MARIE STOPES F OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ G (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR H PRIVATE CLINIC I STAND-ALONE HTC/VCT CENTE J PHARMACY K MOBILE HTC/VCT SERVICES L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ M (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 717A

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
717A	Do you think there is a treatment for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE 8	→ 720
717B	Do you know from where HIV treatment (Anti Retroviral Treatment) can be received?	YES 1 NO 2	
720	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	
721	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	
722	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
726	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS ↓ a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT <input type="checkbox"/> HIV OR AIDS ↓ b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
728	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERCOURSE ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERCOURSE → 736		
729	CHECK 727: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 731		
730	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	
731	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	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
732	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer 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	
733	CHECK 730, 731 AND 732: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') <input type="checkbox"/>	HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 736
734	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 730/731/732), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 736
735	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER B HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST C PHC OUTREACH CLINIC D MOBILE CAMP E SATELLITE CLINIC F OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ G (SPECIFY) NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR FPAN H MARIE STOPES I OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ J (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME K PRIVATE CLINIC L PHARMACY M OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ N (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
736	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	
737	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
805	<p>Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months?</p> <p>IF YES: How many injections have you had?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00</p>	<p>→ 808</p>
806	<p>Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker?</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF INJECTIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00</p>	<p>→ 808</p>
807	<p>The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	
808	<p>Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?</p>	<p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	<p>→ 811</p> <p>→ 810</p>
809	<p>In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 812</p>
810	<p>In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?</p>	<p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	<p>→ 813</p>

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
811	<p>On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Manufactured cigarettes?</p> <p>b) Hand-rolled cigarettes?</p> <p>d) Pipes full of tobacco?</p> <p>e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?</p> <p>f) Number of water pipe sessions?</p> <p>g) Any others? _____</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p>	<p align="center">NUMBER DAILY</p> <p>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>g) OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p align="center">813</p>
812	<p>On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Manufactured cigarettes?</p> <p>b) Hand-rolled cigarettes?</p> <p>d) Pipes full of tobacco?</p> <p>e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?</p> <p>f) Number of water pipe sessions?</p> <p>g) Any others? _____</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p>	<p align="center">NUMBER WEEKLY</p> <p>a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>g) OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
813	<p>Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?</p>	<p>EVERY DAY 1</p> <p>SOME DAYS 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	<p align="center">815</p> <p align="center">815F</p>

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
814	<p>On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Snuff, by mouth?</p> <p>b) Snuff, by nose?</p> <p>c) Chewing tobacco?</p> <p>d) Betel quid with tobacco?</p> <p>e) Any others?</p> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>TIMES DAILY</p> <p>a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) SNUFF, BY NOSE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>c) CHEWING TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) ANY OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>→ 815F</p>
815	<p>On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'.</p> <p>a) Snuff, by mouth?</p> <p>b) Snuff, by nose?</p> <p>c) Chewing tobacco?</p> <p>d) Betel quid with tobacco?</p> <p>e) Any others?</p> <p>_____ (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>TIMES WEEKLY</p> <p>a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>b) SNUFF, BY NOSE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>c) CHEWING TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>e) ANY OTHERS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
815F	<p>Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 815K</p>
815G	<p>What are the common symptoms of TB ?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>COUGH FOR MORE THAN 2 WEEKS A</p> <p>FEVER IN THE EVENINGS B</p> <p>CHEST PAIN C</p> <p>LOSS OF WEIGHT D</p> <p>LOSS OF APPETITE E</p> <p>HEMOPTYSIS F</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815H	<p>How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING A</p> <p>THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS B</p> <p>THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TE C</p> <p>THROUGH FOOD D</p> <p>THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT E</p> <p>THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES F</p> <p>THROUGH SPIT G</p> <p>THROUGH GENES H</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
815I	<p>If you were sick with TB, where would you prefer to seek care?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/CLINIC A</p> <p>PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTE B</p> <p>HEALTH POST/SUB- HEALTH POST C</p> <p>PHC OUTREACH CLINI D</p> <p>MOBILE CAMP E</p> <p>FCHV F</p> <p>OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR</p> <p>FPAN H</p> <p>MARIE STOPES I</p> <p>OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ J (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME K</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC L</p> <p>PHARMACY M</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ N (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP O</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE P</p> <p>TRADITIONAL HEALER Q</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
815J	<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>	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP				
815K	<p>In the last three months have you heard or seen the following programs on the radio and/or television:</p> <p>a) Jana Swastha Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>b) Janasankhya Chetana ka Sworeharu Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>c) Jeevan Chakra TV Karyakram?</p> <p>d) Thorai bhaye pugi sari TV Karyakram?</p> <p>e) Sathi Sanga Manka Kura Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>f) Bhanchin Aama Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>g) Bhandai Sundai Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>h) Pariwar Niyojan, SMART Bancha Jeevan TV/Radio Karyakram?</p> <p>i) Navimalam TV/Radio Karyakram?</p>	<p align="right">YES</p> <p>a) JANA SWASTHA 1</p> <p>b) JANASANKHYA 1</p> <p>c) JEEVAN CHAKRA 1</p> <p>d) THORAI BHAYA 1</p> <p>e) SATHI SANGA MANKA 1</p> <p>f) BHANCHIN AAMA 1</p> <p>g) BHANDAI SUNDAI 1</p> <p>h) SMART BANCHA JEEVAN .. 1</p> <p>i) NAVIMALAM 1</p>	<p align="right">NO</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>					
818	RECORD THE TIME.	<p>HOURS</p> <p>MINUTES</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					

NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2016
 BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

NEPAL
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH

IDENTIFICATION														
NAME AND CODE OF DISTRICT _____	<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> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>													
NAME AND CODE OF VILLAGE/MUNICIPALITY _____	<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>													
WARD NUMBER	<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> </table>													
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____														
CLUSTER NUMBER	<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> <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>													
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	<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>													
HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO)	<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> </table>													
ALTITUDE (METERS)	<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>													
FIELDWORKER VISITS														
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT										
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY										
FIELDWORKER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH										
				YEAR										
				<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">2</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">7</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>	2	0	7							
2	0	7												
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS										
TIME	_____	_____		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>										
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_____				TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN										
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_____				TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN										
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_____				TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN										
_____				<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> </table>										
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1</td></tr> </table>	0	1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**	<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> </table>			NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**	<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> </table>			TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>	
0	1													
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	ENGLISH		**LANGUAGE CODES:											
			01 ENGLISH	03 MAITHILI										
			02 NEPALI	04 BHOJPURI	05 OTHER									
SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR		KEYED BY											
_____	_____		_____											
NAME	NUMBER		NUMBER		NUMBER									
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WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
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"/>	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"/>	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	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2068-2073?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS 1 } (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 } (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1 } (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2
110	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER 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 born in 2068 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give 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?		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 } _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 } NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 } (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1 } _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 } NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 } (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1 } _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2 } NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 } (SKIP TO 114) ←
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
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"/>	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"/>	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	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2068-2073?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 114) ←
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
106	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 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996 (SKIP TO 108) ←
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS 1] (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1] (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS 1] (SKIP TO 114) ← OLDER 2
110	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER 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 born in 2068 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give 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?		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1] _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2] NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3] (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1] _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2] NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3] (SKIP TO 114) ←	GRANTED 1] _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2] NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3] (SKIP TO 114) ←
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

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

201	CHECK COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
202	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9. NAME FROM	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
203	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3	15-17 YEARS 1 18 YEARS AND ABOVE 2 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3	15-17 YEARS 1 18 YEARS AND ABOVE 2 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3
204	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2
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 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 303) REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 303) REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 303) REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996
206	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	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
207	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER
208	CHECK 203: AGE	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 50 AND ABOVE 3 (SKIP TO 213) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 50 AND ABOVE 3 (SKIP TO 213) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 50 AND ABOVE 3 (SKIP TO 213) ←
209	CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 213) ←	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 213) ←	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 213) ←

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

	WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

210	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
211	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE FROM PARENT/ OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 210 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-17.	<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>		
212	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 249)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 249)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 249)

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

213	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE FROM RESPONDENT.	<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>		
214	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 243)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 243)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 243)

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

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
215	Before taking your blood pressure, I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect these measurements. Have you done any of the following within the past 30 minutes:			
		YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
a)	Eaten anything?	EATEN 1 2	EATEN 1 2	EATEN 1 2
b)	Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine?	HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1 2	HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1 2	HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1 2
c)	Smoked or used any tobacco	SMOKED 1 2	SMOKED 1 2	SMOKED 1 2
d)	Took alcohol?	TOOK ALCOHOL 1 2	TOOK ALCOHOL 1 2	TOOK ALCOHOL 1 2
216	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.	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES) . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN CENTIMETRES.	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES) . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES) . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN
217	USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR CUFF SIZE. CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE CUFF SIZE.	SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1 UNIVERSAL: 22 CM - 42 CM ... 2 LARGE: 36 CM – 45 CM 3	SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1 UNIVERSAL: 22 CM - 42 2 LARGE: 36 CM – 45 CM 3	SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1 UNIVERSAL: 22 CM - 42 2 LARGE: 36 CM – 45 CM 3
218	RECORD TIME OF FIRST BP READING	HOURS MINUTES TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
219	TAKE THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE.	FIRST BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 243) ←	FIRST BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 243) ←	FIRST BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 243) ←

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

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
220	Before this survey, has your blood pressure ever been checked?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
221	Were you told on two or more different occasions by a doctor or other health professional that you had hypertension or high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
222	To lower your blood pressure, are you now taking a prescribed medicine?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
223	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT			
224	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 236) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 236) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 236) ←
225	RECORD TIME OF SECOND BP READING	HOURS MINUTES TIME [] [] : [] []	HOURS MINUTES TIME [] [] : [] []	HOURS MINUTES TIME [] [] : [] []
226	TAKE THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE.	SECOND BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC [] [] [] DIASTOLIC [] [] [] REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 236) ←	SECOND BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC [] [] [] DIASTOLIC [] [] [] REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 236) ←	SECOND BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC [] [] [] DIASTOLIC [] [] [] REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 236) ←
227	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT			
228	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 239) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 239) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 239) ←
229	RECORD TIME OF THIRD BP READING	HOURS MINUTES TIME [] [] : [] []	HOURS MINUTES TIME [] [] : [] []	HOURS MINUTES TIME [] [] : [] []
230	TAKE THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE.	THIRD BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC [] [] [] DIASTOLIC [] [] [] REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 239) ←	THIRD BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC [] [] [] DIASTOLIC [] [] [] REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 239) ←	THIRD BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC [] [] [] DIASTOLIC [] [] [] REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 239) ←

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

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3																																																																																																																																																																								
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____																																																																																																																																																																								
231	RECORD THE SUM OF THE SYSTOLIC MEASURES FROM 226 AND 230.	SUM SYSTOLIC [][]	SUM SYSTOLIC [][]	SUM SYSTOLIC [][]																																																																																																																																																																								
232	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURES BY DIVIDING THE SUM IN 231 BY 2.	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241																																																																																																																																																																								
233	RECORD THE SUM OF THE DIASTOLIC MEASURES FROM 226 AND 230.	SUM DIASTOLIC [][]	SUM DIASTOLIC [][]	SUM DIASTOLIC [][]																																																																																																																																																																								
234	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURES BY DIVIDING THE SUM IN 233 BY 2.	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241 AND SKIP TO 241	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241 AND SKIP TO 241	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241 AND SKIP TO 241																																																																																																																																																																								
235	IF ONLY ONE MEASUREMENT WAS TAKEN, RECORD THE FIRST SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC NUMBERS HERE.																																																																																																																																																																											
236	RECORD THE SYSTOLIC MEASURE FROM 219.	SYSTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241	SYSTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241	SYSTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241																																																																																																																																																																								
237	RECORD THE DIASTOLIC MEASURE FROM 219.	DIASTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241 AND SKIP TO 241	DIASTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241 AND SKIP TO 241	DIASTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241 AND SKIP TO 241																																																																																																																																																																								
238	IF ONLY TWO MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN, RECORD THE SECOND SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC NUMBERS HERE.																																																																																																																																																																											
239	RECORD THE SYSTOLIC MEASURE FROM 226.	SYSTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241	SYSTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241	SYSTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241																																																																																																																																																																								
240	RECORD THE DIASTOLIC MEASURE FROM 226.	DIASTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241	DIASTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241	DIASTOLIC [][] CIRCLE IN 241																																																																																																																																																																								
241	CIRCLE THE SINGLE NUMBER WHERE THE AVERAGE DIASTOLIC AND SYSTOLIC MEASURES MEET.	<p>AVERAGE DIASTOLIC</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td><80</td> <td><85</td> <td>85-89</td> <td>90-99</td> <td>100-109</td> <td>≥110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AVERAGE SYSTOLIC</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><120</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td><130</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130-139</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140-159</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160-179</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥180</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>		<80	<85	85-89	90-99	100-109	≥110	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC							<120	1	2	3	4	5	6	<130	2	2	3	4	5	6	130-139	3	3	3	4	5	6	140-159	4	4	4	4	5	6	160-179	5	5	5	5	5	6	≥180	6	6	6	6	6	6	<p>AVERAGE DIASTOLIC</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td><80</td> <td><85</td> <td>85-89</td> <td>90-99</td> <td>100-109</td> <td>≥110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AVERAGE SYSTOLIC</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><120</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td><130</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130-139</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140-159</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160-179</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥180</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>		<80	<85	85-89	90-99	100-109	≥110	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC							<120	1	2	3	4	5	6	<130	2	2	3	4	5	6	130-139	3	3	3	4	5	6	140-159	4	4	4	4	5	6	160-179	5	5	5	5	5	6	≥180	6	6	6	6	6	6	<p>AVERAGE DIASTOLIC</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td><80</td> <td><85</td> <td>85-89</td> <td>90-99</td> <td>100-109</td> <td>≥110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AVERAGE SYSTOLIC</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><120</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td><130</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130-139</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140-159</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160-179</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥180</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>		<80	<85	85-89	90-99	100-109	≥110	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC							<120	1	2	3	4	5	6	<130	2	2	3	4	5	6	130-139	3	3	3	4	5	6	140-159	4	4	4	4	5	6	160-179	5	5	5	5	5	6	≥180	6	6	6	6	6	6
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<120	1	2	3	4	5	6																																																																																																																																																																						
<130	2	2	3	4	5	6																																																																																																																																																																						
130-139	3	3	3	4	5	6																																																																																																																																																																						
140-159	4	4	4	4	5	6																																																																																																																																																																						
160-179	5	5	5	5	5	6																																																																																																																																																																						
≥180	6	6	6	6	6	6																																																																																																																																																																						

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3																					
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____																					
242	RECORD THE NUMBER YOU CIRCLED IN 241 IN THE CHART BELOW. THEN USE THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RIGHT OF THAT NUMBER TO COMPLETE A BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM FOR THE RESPONDENT. GIVE THE FORM TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>NUMBER CIRCLED IN 241</th> <th>RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY</th> <th>CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>NORMAL (OPTIMAL)</td> <td>1 YEAR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>NORMAL (MILDLY HIGH)</td> <td>1 YEAR</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>NORMAL (MODERATELY HIGH)</td> <td>2 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>ABNORMAL (MILDLY ELEVATED)</td> <td>1 MONTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>ABNORMAL (MODERATELY ELEVATED)</td> <td>1 WEEK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>ABNORMAL (SEVERELY ELEVATED)</td> <td>IMMEDIATELY</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			NUMBER CIRCLED IN 241	RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY	CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE	1	NORMAL (OPTIMAL)	1 YEAR	2	NORMAL (MILDLY HIGH)	1 YEAR	3	NORMAL (MODERATELY HIGH)	2 MONTHS	4	ABNORMAL (MILDLY ELEVATED)	1 MONTH	5	ABNORMAL (MODERATELY ELEVATED)	1 WEEK	6	ABNORMAL (SEVERELY ELEVATED)	IMMEDIATELY
NUMBER CIRCLED IN 241	RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY	CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE																							
1	NORMAL (OPTIMAL)	1 YEAR																							
2	NORMAL (MILDLY HIGH)	1 YEAR																							
3	NORMAL (MODERATELY HIGH)	2 MONTHS																							
4	ABNORMAL (MILDLY ELEVATED)	1 MONTH																							
5	ABNORMAL (MODERATELY ELEVATED)	1 WEEK																							
6	ABNORMAL (SEVERELY ELEVATED)	IMMEDIATELY																							
243	CHECK 203: AGE	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 245) ← 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 303) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 245) ← 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 303) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 245) ← 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 303) ←																					
244	CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 (SKIP TO 248) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 (SKIP TO 248) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 (SKIP TO 248) ← OTHER 2																					

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT	245	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.	<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>		
	246	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256) ←	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256) ←	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256) ←
	247	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 254) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 254) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 254) ←
	248	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [] [] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [] [] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [] [] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)

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

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

PARENTAL/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	249	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT.	<p>As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia 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 anaemia. For the anaemia 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.</p> <p>The blood will be tested for anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) 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 to the test for (NAME OF ADOLESCENT), or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) to take the anaemia test?</p>		
	250	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256)

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST					
M I N O R R E S P O N D E N T C O N S E N T	251	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	<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>		
	252	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256)	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256)	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256)
	253	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
	254	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR ANEMIA TEST AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST.			
	255	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
	256	GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301.			

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

201	CHECK COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5	WOMAN 6
202	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
203	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE):	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3
204	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS):	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2
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 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 303) REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 303) REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 303) REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996
206	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	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
207	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER
208	CHECK 203: AGE	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3 (SKIP TO 213) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3 (SKIP TO 213) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3 (SKIP TO 213) ←
209	CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 213) ←	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 213) ←	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 213) ←

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

		WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5	WOMAN 6
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

210	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> </div> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
211	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE FROM PARENT/ OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 210 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-17.	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?		
212	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1] PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2] <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 249) </div>	GRANTED 1] PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2] <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 249) </div>	GRANTED 1] PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2] <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 249) </div>

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

213	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE FROM 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?		
214	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1] RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2] <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 243) </div>	GRANTED 1] RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2] <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 243) </div>	GRANTED 1] RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2] <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 243) </div>

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

		WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5	WOMAN 6
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
215	<p>Before taking your blood pressure, I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect these measurements. Have you done any of the following within the past 30 minutes:</p> <p>a) Eaten anything?</p> <p>b) Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine?</p> <p>c) Smoked or used any tobacco</p> <p>d) Took alcohol?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>EATEN 1 2</p> <p>HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1 2</p> <p>SMOKED 1 2</p> <p>TOOK ALCHOHOL 1 2</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>EATEN 1 2</p> <p>HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1 2</p> <p>SMOKED 1 2</p> <p>TOOK ALCHOHOL 1 2</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>EATEN 1 2</p> <p>HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1 2</p> <p>SMOKED 1 2</p> <p>TOOK ALCHOHOL 1 2</p>
216	<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>ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN</p>	<p>ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE</p>	<p>ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE</p>
217	<p>USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR CUFF SIZE. CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE CUFF SIZE.</p>	<p>SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1</p> <p>UNIVERSAL: 22 CM - 42 CM ... 2</p> <p>LARGE: 36 CM – 45 CM 3</p>	<p>SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1</p> <p>UNIVERSAL: 22 CM - 42 CM ... 2</p> <p>LARGE: 36 CM – 45 CM 3</p>	<p>SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1</p> <p>UNIVERSAL: 22 CM - 42 CM ... 2</p> <p>LARGE: 36 CM – 45 CM 3</p>
218	<p>RECORD TIME OF FIRST BP READING</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HOURS MINUTES</p> <p>TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HOURS MINUTES</p> <p>TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HOURS MINUTES</p> <p>TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
219	<p>TAKE THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FIRST BP MEASURE</p> <p>SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>REFUSED 994</p> <p>TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p> <p>(IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 243) ←</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FIRST BP MEASURE</p> <p>SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>REFUSED 994</p> <p>TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p> <p>(IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 243) ←</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FIRST BP MEASURE</p> <p>SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>REFUSED 994</p> <p>TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995</p> <p>OTHER 996</p> <p>(IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 243) ←</p>

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

		WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5	WOMAN 6
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
220	Before this survey, has your blood pressure ever been checked?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
221	Were you told on two or more different occasions by a doctor or other health professional that you had hypertension or high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
222	To lower your blood pressure, are you now taking a prescribed medicine?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
223	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT			
224	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 236) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 236) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 236) ←
225	RECORD TIME OF SECOND BP READING	HOURS MINUTES TIME [] [] : [] []	HOURS MINUTES TIME [] [] : [] []	HOURS MINUTES TIME [] [] : [] []
226	TAKE THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE.	SECOND BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC [] [] [] DIASTOLIC [] [] [] REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 236) ←	SECOND BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC [] [] [] DIASTOLIC [] [] [] REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 236) ←	SECOND BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC [] [] [] DIASTOLIC [] [] [] REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 236) ←
227	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT			
228	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 239) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 239) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 239) ←
229	RECORD TIME OF THIRD BP READING	HOURS MINUTES TIME [] [] : [] []	HOURS MINUTES TIME [] [] : [] []	HOURS MINUTES TIME [] [] : [] []
230	TAKE THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE.	THIRD BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC [] [] [] DIASTOLIC [] [] [] REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 239) ←	THIRD BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC [] [] [] DIASTOLIC [] [] [] REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 239) ←	THIRD BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC [] [] [] DIASTOLIC [] [] [] REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 239) ←

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

		WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5	WOMAN 6
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
231	RECORD THE SUM OF THE SYSTOLIC MEASURES FROM 226 AND 230.	SUM SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SUM SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SUM SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
232	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURES BY DIVIDING THE SUM	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241
233	RECORD THE SUM OF THE DIASTOLIC MEASURES FROM 226 AND 230.	SUM DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SUM DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SUM DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
234	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURES BY DIVIDING THE SUM IN 233 BY 2.	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241 AND SKIP TO 241	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241 AND SKIP TO 241	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241 AND SKIP TO 241
235	IF ONLY ONE MEASUREMENT WAS TAKEN, RECORD THE FIRST SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC NUMBERS HERE.			
236	RECORD THE SYSTOLIC MEASURE FROM 219.	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241
237	RECORD THE DIASTOLIC MEASURE FROM 219.	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241 AND SKIP TO 241	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241 AND SKIP TO 241	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241 AND SKIP TO 241
238	IF ONLY TWO MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN, RECORD THE SECOND SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC NUMBERS HERE.			
239	RECORD THE SYSTOLIC MEASURE FROM 226.	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241
240	RECORD THE DIASTOLIC MEASURE FROM 226.	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 241

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

		WOMAN 4						WOMAN 5						WOMAN 6					
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____						NAME _____						NAME _____					
241	CIRCLE THE SINGLE NUMBER WHERE THE AVERAGE DIASTOLIC AND SYSTOLIC MEASURES MEET	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC						AVERAGE DIASTOLIC						AVERAGE DIASTOLIC					
	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC	<80	<85	85-89	90-99	100-109	≥110	<80	<85	85-89	90-99	100-109	≥110	<80	<85	85-89	90-99	100-109	≥110
	<120	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	<130	2	2	3	4	5	6	2	2	3	4	5	6	2	2	3	4	5	6
	130-139	3	3	3	4	5	6	3	3	3	4	5	6	3	3	3	4	5	6
	140-159	4	4	4	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	5	6
	160-179	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	6
	≥180	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

242	RECORD THE NUMBER YOU CIRCLED IN 241 IN THE CHART BELOW. THEN USE THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RIGHT OF THAT NUMBER TO COMPLETE A BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM FOR THE RESPONDENT. GIVE THE FORM TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS.																					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>NUMBER CIRCLED IN 241</th> <th>RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY</th> <th>CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">NORMAL (OPTIMAL)</td> <td align="center">1 YEAR</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">NORMAL (MILDLY HIGH)</td> <td align="center">1 YEAR</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">3</td> <td align="center">NORMAL (MODERATELY HIGH)</td> <td align="center">2 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">4</td> <td align="center">ABNORMAL (MILDLY ELEVATED)</td> <td align="center">1 MONTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">5</td> <td align="center">ABNORMAL (MODERATELY ELEVATED)</td> <td align="center">1 WEEK</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">6</td> <td align="center">ABNORMAL (SEVERELY ELEVATED)</td> <td align="center">IMMEDIATELY</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	NUMBER CIRCLED IN 241	RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY	CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE	1	NORMAL (OPTIMAL)	1 YEAR	2	NORMAL (MILDLY HIGH)	1 YEAR	3	NORMAL (MODERATELY HIGH)	2 MONTHS	4	ABNORMAL (MILDLY ELEVATED)	1 MONTH	5	ABNORMAL (MODERATELY ELEVATED)	1 WEEK	6	ABNORMAL (SEVERELY ELEVATED)	IMMEDIATELY
NUMBER CIRCLED IN 241	RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY	CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE																				
1	NORMAL (OPTIMAL)	1 YEAR																				
2	NORMAL (MILDLY HIGH)	1 YEAR																				
3	NORMAL (MODERATELY HIGH)	2 MONTHS																				
4	ABNORMAL (MILDLY ELEVATED)	1 MONTH																				
5	ABNORMAL (MODERATELY ELEVATED)	1 WEEK																				
6	ABNORMAL (SEVERELY ELEVATED)	IMMEDIATELY																				

243	CHECK 203: AGE	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 245) ← 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 303) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 245) ← 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 303) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18-49 YEARS 2 (SKIP TO 245) ← 50 YEARS AND ABOVE 3 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 303) ←
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244	CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 (SKIP TO 248) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 (SKIP TO 248) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 (SKIP TO 248) ← OTHER 2
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ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

ADULT RESPONDENT	245	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.	<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>
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WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

		WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5	WOMAN 6
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
INFORMED CONSENT	246	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256) ←	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256) ←	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256) ←
	247	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant? YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 254) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 254) ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 254) ←

248	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [][] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [][] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [][] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
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PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

PARENT RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT	249	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT. As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anaemia test. Anaemia 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 anaemia. For the anaemia 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 anaemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) 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 to the test for (NAME OF ADOLESCENT), or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) to take the anaemia test?		
	250	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME. GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256) ←	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256) ←	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256) ←

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

MINOR RESPONDENT	251	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT. As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you 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. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
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WEIGHT, HEIGHT, AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15 AND ABOVE

		WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5	WOMAN 6
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
IN C O N S E N T	252 CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256)	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256)	GRANTED 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 256) NOT PRESENT/OTHER 3 (SKIP TO 256)
	253 CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
254	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR ANEMIA TEST AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST.			
255	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996	G/DL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 994 REFUSED 995 OTHER 996
256	GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301.			

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

301	CHECK COLUMN 10 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE MEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
302	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 10. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____	LINE NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NAME _____
303	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE):	15-17 YEARS 1 18 YEARS AND ABOVE 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18 YEARS AND ABOVE 2	15-17 YEARS 1 18 YEARS AND ABOVE 2
304	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	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 (GO TO 303 FOR NEXT MAN OR, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW) REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 (GO TO 303 FOR NEXT MAN OR, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW) REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 99994 (GO TO 303 FOR NEXT MAN OR, IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW) REFUSED 99995 OTHER 99996
306	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 REFUSED 9995 OTHER 9996
307	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIELDWORKER NUMBER
308	CHECK 303: AGE	15-17 YEARS 1 18 YEARS AND ABOVE 2 (SKIP TO 313) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18 YEARS AND ABOVE 2 (SKIP TO 313) ←	15-17 YEARS 1 18 YEARS AND ABOVE 2 (SKIP TO 313) ←
309	CHECK 304: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 313) ←	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 313) ←	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ... 1 OTHER 2 (SKIP TO 313) ←

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

	MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

310	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> </div> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> </div> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> </div> (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
311	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE FROM PARENT/ OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 410 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-17.	<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>		
312	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">←</div> _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 343)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">←</div> _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 343)	GRANTED 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED 2 <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">←</div> _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 343)

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

313	ASK CONSENT FOR BLOOD PRESSURE FROM RESPONDENT.	<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>		
314	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">←</div> _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 343)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">←</div> _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 343)	GRANTED 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED ... 2 <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">←</div> _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 343)

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

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
315	Before taking your blood pressure, I would like to ask a few questions about things that may affect these measurements. Have you done any of the following within the past 30 minutes:			
		YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
a)	Eaten anything?	EATEN 1 2	EATEN 1 2	EATEN 1 2
b)	Had coffee, tea, cola or other drink that has caffeine?	HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1 2	HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1 2	HAD CAFFEINATED DRINK 1 2
c)	Smoked or used any tobacco	SMOKED 1 2	SMOKED 1 2	SMOKED 1 2
d)	Took alcohol?	TOOK ALCOHOL 1 2	TOOK ALCOHOL 1 2	TOOK ALCOHOL 1 2
316	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.	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES). <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN CENTIMETRES.	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES). <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN	ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (IN CENTIMETRES). <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MEASURE THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE RESPONDENT'S ARM MIDWAY BETWEEN THE ELBOW AND THE SHOULDER. RECORD THE MEASUREMENT IN
317	USE THE ARM CIRCUMFERENCE MEASUREMENT TO SELECT THE APPROPRIATE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR CUFF SIZE. CIRCLE THE CODE FOR THE CUFF SIZE.	SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1 UNIVERSAL: 22 CM - 42 CM ... 2 LARGE: 36 CM – 45 CM 3	SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1 UNIVERSAL: 22 CM - 42 CM ... 2 LARGE: 36 CM – 45 CM 3	SMALL: 16 CM – 24 CM 1 UNIVERSAL: 22 CM - 42 CM ... 2 LARGE: 36 CM – 45 CM 3
318	RECORD TIME OF FIRST BP READING	HOURS MINUTES TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

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

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
319	TAKE THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE.	<p align="center">FIRST BP MEASURE</p> SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 343) ←	<p align="center">FIRST BP MEASURE</p> SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 343) ←	<p align="center">FIRST BP MEASURE</p> SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 343) ←
320	Before this survey, has your blood pressure ever been checked?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
321	Were you told on two or more different occasions by a doctor or other health professional that you had hypertension or high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
322	To lower your blood pressure, are you now taking a prescribed medicine?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
323	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT			
324	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 336) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 336) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 336) ←
325	RECORD TIME OF SECOND BP READING	HOURS MINUTES TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
326	TAKE THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE.	<p align="center">SECOND BP MEASURE</p> SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 336) ←	<p align="center">SECOND BP MEASURE</p> SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 336) ←	<p align="center">SECOND BP MEASURE</p> SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 336) ←

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

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
327	CHECK THAT IT HAS BEEN AT LEAST 5 MINUTES BEFORE TAKING THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENT			
328	May I take your blood pressure at this time?	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 339) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 339) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (GO TO 339) ←
329	RECORD TIME OF THIRD BP READING	HOURS MINUTES TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOURS MINUTES TIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
330	TAKE THE THIRD BLOOD PRESSURE READING. RECORD THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC PRESSURE.	THIRD BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 339) ←	THIRD BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 339) ←	THIRD BP MEASURE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 994 TECHNICAL PROBLEM: ... 995 OTHER 996 (IF NOT MEASURED, GO TO 339) ←
331	RECORD THE SUM OF THE SYSTOLIC MEASURES FROM 326 AND 330.	SUM SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SUM SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SUM SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
332	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE SYSTOLIC PRESSURES BY DIVIDING THE SUM IN 331 BY 2.	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 341	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 341	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 341
333	RECORD THE SUM OF THE DIASTOLIC MEASURES FROM 326 AND 330.	SUM DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SUM DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SUM DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
334	CALCULATE THE AVERAGE DIASTOLIC PRESSURES BY DIVIDING THE SUM IN 333 BY 2.	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 341 AND SKIP TO 341	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 341 AND SKIP TO 341	AVERAGE DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 341 AND SKIP TO 341
335	IF ONLY ONE MEASUREMENT WAS TAKEN, RECORD THE FIRST SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC NUMBERS HERE.			
336	RECORD THE SYSTOLIC MEASURE FROM 319.	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 341	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 341	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 341
337	RECORD THE DIASTOLIC MEASURE FROM 319.	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 341 AND SKIP TO 341	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 341 AND SKIP TO 341	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CIRCLE IN 341 AND SKIP TO 341
338	IF ONLY TWO MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN, RECORD THE SECOND SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC NUMBERS HERE.			

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

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3																																																																																																																																																																										
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____																																																																																																																																																																										
339	RECORD THE SYSTOLIC MEASURE FROM 326.	SYSTOLIC <table border="1" style="margin: auto; 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> CIRCLE IN 341				SYSTOLIC <table border="1" style="margin: auto; 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> CIRCLE IN 341				SYSTOLIC <table border="1" style="margin: auto; 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> CIRCLE IN 341																																																																																																																																																																				
340	RECORD THE DIASTOLIC MEASURE FROM 326.	DIASTOLIC <table border="1" style="margin: auto; 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> CIRCLE IN 341				DIASTOLIC <table border="1" style="margin: auto; 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> CIRCLE IN 341				DIASTOLIC <table border="1" style="margin: auto; 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> CIRCLE IN 341																																																																																																																																																																				
341	CIRCLE THE SINGLE NUMBER WHERE THE AVERAGE DIASTOLIC AND SYSTOLIC MEASURES MEET. <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="width:15%;"></th> <th colspan="6" style="text-align:center;">AVERAGE DIASTOLIC</th> <th colspan="6" style="text-align:center;">AVERAGE DIASTOLIC</th> <th colspan="6" style="text-align:center;">AVERAGE DIASTOLIC</th> </tr> <tr> <th><80</th><th><85</th><th>85-89</th><th>90-99</th><th>100-109</th><th>≥110</th> <th><80</th><th><85</th><th>85-89</th><th>90-99</th><th>100-109</th><th>≥110</th> <th><80</th><th><85</th><th>85-89</th><th>90-99</th><th>100-109</th><th>≥110</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AVERAGE SYSTOLIC</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><120</td> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td><130</td> <td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> <td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> <td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130-139</td> <td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> <td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> <td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140-159</td> <td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> <td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> <td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160-179</td> <td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> <td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> <td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥180</td> <td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td> <td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td> <td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		AVERAGE DIASTOLIC						AVERAGE DIASTOLIC						AVERAGE DIASTOLIC						<80	<85	85-89	90-99	100-109	≥110	<80	<85	85-89	90-99	100-109	≥110	<80	<85	85-89	90-99	100-109	≥110	AVERAGE SYSTOLIC																			<120	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	<130	2	2	3	4	5	6	2	2	3	4	5	6	2	2	3	4	5	6	130-139	3	3	3	4	5	6	3	3	3	4	5	6	3	3	3	4	5	6	140-159	4	4	4	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	5	6	160-179	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	≥180	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6			
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342	<p>RECORD THE NUMBER YOU CIRCLED IN 341 IN THE CHART BELOW. THEN USE THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE RIGHT OF THAT NUMBER TO COMPLETE A BLOOD PRESSURE REPORT AND REFERRAL FORM FOR THE RESPONDENT. GIVE THE FORM TO THE RESPONDENT AND ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:15%;">NUMBER CIRCLED IN 441</th> <th style="width:45%;">RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY</th> <th style="width:40%;">CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">NORMAL (OPTIMAL)</td> <td align="center">1 YEAR</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">NORMAL (MILDLY HIGH)</td> <td align="center">1 YEAR</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">3</td> <td align="center">NORMAL (MODERATELY HIGH)</td> <td align="center">2 MONTHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">4</td> <td align="center">ABNORMAL (MILDLY ELEVATED)</td> <td align="center">1 MONTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">5</td> <td align="center">ABNORMAL (MODERATELY ELEVATED)</td> <td align="center">1 WEEK</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">6</td> <td align="center">ABNORMAL (SEVERELY ELEVATED)</td> <td align="center">IMMEDIATELY</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	NUMBER CIRCLED IN 441	RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY	CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE	1	NORMAL (OPTIMAL)	1 YEAR	2	NORMAL (MILDLY HIGH)	1 YEAR	3	NORMAL (MODERATELY HIGH)	2 MONTHS	4	ABNORMAL (MILDLY ELEVATED)	1 MONTH	5	ABNORMAL (MODERATELY ELEVATED)	1 WEEK	6	ABNORMAL (SEVERELY ELEVATED)	IMMEDIATELY
NUMBER CIRCLED IN 441	RESPONDENT'S BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY	CONSULT HEALTH PROVIDER TO CHECK BLOOD PRESSURE																				
1	NORMAL (OPTIMAL)	1 YEAR																				
2	NORMAL (MILDLY HIGH)	1 YEAR																				
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5	ABNORMAL (MODERATELY ELEVATED)	1 WEEK																				
6	ABNORMAL (SEVERELY ELEVATED)	IMMEDIATELY																				

343	<p>GO BACK TO 302 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.</p>
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NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2016
 VERBAL AUTOPSY QUESTIONNAIRE
 FOR NEONATAL DEATHS (0-28 DAYS OF AGE)

NEPAL
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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 VILLAGE/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 RESPONDENT _____														
PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER OF DECEASED/STILLBIRTH			<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>											
INTERVIEWER VISITS														
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT										
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> MONTH <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px; float: right;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">2</td><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">7</td><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> INT. NO. <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					2	0	7			
2	0	7												
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>										
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>										
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px; float: right;"><tr><td style="width: 15px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>										
TIME	_____	_____												
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NOBODY AT HOME 3 MOTHER/KNOWLEDGABLE RESPONDENT NOT PRESENT 4 MOTHER OR KNOWLEDGABLE RESPONDENT POSTPONED 5 MOTHER OR KNOWLEDGABLE RESPONDENT REFUSED 6 PARTIALLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ SPECIFY _____														
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE**	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1</td></tr></table>	0	1	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW**	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"><tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					
0	1													
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH		**LANGUAGE CODES: 01 ENGLISH 03 MAITHILI 05 OTHER 02 NEPALI 04 BHOJPURI												
SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR		KEYED BY											
_____	_____		_____											
NAME	<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>					<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>			<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>			<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> <tr><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 10px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>		
	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER											

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Nepal. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 45 minutes.

We are

collecting information on the causes of death in the community. This information will help the government to plan health services. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. We learned during our earlier visit that (NAME) had died recently. As part of the survey we want to ask you about the circumstances leading to the death of the deceased. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. No information identifying you or the deceased will ever be released to anyone outside of this survey. Participation in this survey is voluntary and if we should come to any question you do not 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. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your answers will help the government improve health services for the Nepalese people.

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 2. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP				
201 2A130	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS 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>				
202 2A110	What is your relationship to the deceased?	FATHER 1 MOTHER 2 SIBLING 3 OTHER RELATIVE _____ 6 (SPECIFY) NO RELATION 8					
203 2A115	Did you live with the deceased in the period leading to her/his death?	YES 1 NO 2					

SECTION 3. INFORMATION ON THE DECEASED/STILLBIRTHS

301 1A100a 1A100b	What was the name of the deceased? IF NO NAME GIVEN WRITE 'BABY'.	NAME _____									
302 1A110	Was the deceased female or male?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2									
303 1A200 1A210	When was the deceased born?	DAY MONTH 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></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> <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>								

SECTION 2. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
304 AAAA AAAA AAAA	How old was the deceased when s/he died? IF LESS THAN ONE HOUR RECORD IN MINUTES; IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD IN HOURS; IF ONE COMPLETE DAY OR MORE RECORD IN DAYS.	AGE IN MINUTES 1 AGE IN HOURS 2 AGE IN DAYS 3 STILLBIRTH 998	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> </table>								
305 1A220 1A230	When did s/he die?	DAY MONTH YEAR	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> </table>								
305A	CHECK 305: DIED 1 BAISAKH 2068 OR <input type="checkbox"/> LATER DIED EARLIER THAN <input type="checkbox"/> 1 BAISAKH 2068		→ END								
305B	CHECK 304: AGE AT DEATH 28 DAYS OR <input type="checkbox"/> LESS/STILLBIRTH AGE AT DEATH 29 DAYS <input type="checkbox"/> OR MORE		→ END								
306 1A560	Where did s/he die? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF HEALTH FACILITY. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME YOUR HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTE 22 HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST 23 PHC OUTREACH CLINIC 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) NON-GOVT. (NGO) SECTOR FPAN 31 MARIE STOPES 32 OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME 41 PRIVATE CLINIC 42 PHARMACY 43 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98									

SECTION 5. GENERAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH FINAL ILLNESS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
500	Now I would like to ask you about the signs and symptoms that the deceased child had during the illness that led to his/her death.		
501 3B100	Did the baby have a fever?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 503
502 3B110	How many days did the fever last?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
503 3B130	Did the baby have a cough?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
504 3B180	Did the baby have any breathing problem?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
505 3B190	During the illness that led to death, did the baby have fast breathing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507
506 3B200	For how many days did the fast breathing last?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
507 3B210	Did the baby have breathlessness?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 509
508 3B220	For how many days did the baby have breathlessness?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
509 3B242	During the illness that led to death, did the baby have difficulty breathing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 511
510 3B244	For how many days did the difficulty breathing last?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
511 3B250	Did you see the lower chest walls/ribs being pulled in as the child breathed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
512 3B260	During the illness that led to death did his/her breathing sound like any of the following: PLEASE DEMONSTRATE.	STRIDOR 1 GRUNTING 2 WHEEZING 3 NO 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 5. GENERAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH FINAL ILLNESS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
513 3B280	Did the baby have diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 515
514 3B300	At any time during the final illness was there blood in the stools?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
515 3B310	Did the baby vomit?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 518
516 3B315	For how many days before death did the baby vomit?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
517 3B320	Did the baby vomit blood?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
518 3B330	Did the baby have any abdominal problem?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
519 3B360	Did the baby have a more than usually protruding abdomen?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
520 3B440	Was the baby unconscious for more than 24 hours before death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
521 3B460	Did the baby have convulsions?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
522 3B530	Did the baby have any skin problems?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
523 3B560	During the illness that led to death, did the baby have any skin rash?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
524 3B594	During the illness that led to death, did the baby have areas of the skin that turned black?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
525 3B596	During the illness that led to death, did the baby bleed from anywhere?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
526 3B750	Did the baby have yellow discoloration of the eyes?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 5. GENERAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH FINAL ILLNESS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
SECTION 6. NEONATAL AND CHILD HISTORY, SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS			
600	Now I would like to ask you about the signs and symptoms that the deceased child had since birth and other characteristics.		
601 3D070	How old was the baby when the fatal illness started?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
602 3D100	Was the child part of a multiple birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8] → 604
603 3D102	Was the child the first, second, or later in the birth order?	FIRST 1 SECOND OR LATER 2	
604 3D104	Is the mother still alive? NOTE: IF THE MOTHER IS BEING INTERVIEWED MARK 'YES'	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 607 → 607
605 3D106	Did the mother die during or after the delivery?	DURING DELIVERY 1 AFTER DELIVERY 2	→ 607
606 3D108	How many months or days after the delivery did the mother die? IF LESS THAN A MONTH RECORD IN DAYS.	DAYS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
607 3D155	Where was the child born? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME HER HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PHC CENTER 22 HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST 23 PHC OUTREACH CLINIC 24 OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES _____ (SPECIFY) 26 NON-GOVT. (NGO) FPAN 31 MARIE STOPES 32 OTHER NGO FACILITIES _____ (SPECIFY) 36 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/ NURSING HOME 41 PRIVATE CLINIC 42 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES _____ (SPECIFY) 46 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96	

SECTION 5. GENERAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH FINAL ILLNESS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
608 3D165	Who assisted with the delivery? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B HEALTH ASSISTANT/ AHW C MCHW D VHW E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F FCHV G RELATIVE/FRIEND H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED Y	
609 3D180 3D190 3D200	At birth what was the size of the baby?	SMALLER THAN NORMAL 1 NORMAL 2 LARGER THAN NORMAL 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
610 3D201	What was the weight (in kgs) of the deceased baby at birth?	KGS <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 9998	
611 3D210	How many months or weeks along was the pregnancy before the child was born? INDICATE PERIOD OF PREGNANCY	MONTHS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
612 3D215	Were there any complications in the late part of the pregnancy (defined as the last 3 months, before	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
613 3D221	Were there any complications during labour or delivery?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
614 3D230	Was any part of the baby physically abnormal at time of delivery? (for example: body part too large or too small, additional growth on body)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
615 3D240	Did the baby have a swelling or defect on the back?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
616 3D241	Did the baby have a very large head ?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617 3D242	Did the baby have a very small head ?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
618 3D251	Did the baby stop moving in the womb before labour started?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 620
619 3D251a 3D251b	How many hours or days before labour did you or the mother last feel the baby move? IF LESS THAN A DAY RECORD IN HOURS.	HOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SECTION 5. GENERAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH FINAL ILLNESS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
620 3D253	Was the baby born 24 hours or more after the water broke?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
621 3D254	Was the water foul smelling?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
622 3D258	Was the delivery normal vaginal, without forceps or vacuum?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 625
623 3D259	Was the delivery vaginal, with forceps or vacuum?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 625
624 3D260	Was the delivery a Caesarean section?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
625 3D261	Did you/the mother receive any vaccinations since reaching adulthood including during this pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 628
626 3D626	How many doses?	DOSES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
627 3D265	Did the mother receive tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
628 3D267	How many births, including stillbirths, did the baby's mother have before this baby?	NUMBER OF BIRTHS/ STILLBIRTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
629 3D269	During the last 3 months of pregnancy, labour or delivery, did the baby's mother suffer from high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
630 3D271	Did the baby's mother have foul smelling vaginal discharge during pregnancy or after delivery?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
631 3D273	During the last 3 months of pregnancy, labour or delivery, did the baby's mother suffer from convulsions?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
632 3D275	During the last 3 months of pregnancy did the baby's mother suffer from blurred vision?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
633 3D276	Did the baby's mother have vaginal bleeding during the last 3 months of pregnancy but before labour started?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
634 3D277	Did the baby's bottom, feet, arm or hand come out of the vagina before its head?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
635 3D278	Was the umbilical cord wrapped more than once around the neck of the child at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 5. GENERAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH FINAL ILLNESS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
636 3D280	Was the baby blue in colour at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
637 3D285	Did the baby ever cry?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 642
638 3D290	Did the baby cry immediately after birth, even if only a little bit?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 640
639 3D292	How many minutes after birth did the baby first cry?	MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
640 3D294	Did the baby stop being able to cry?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 642
641 3D296	How many hours before death did the baby stop crying?	HOURS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
642 3D298	Did the baby ever move?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
643 3D299	Did the baby ever breathe?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 645
644 3D300	Did the baby breathe immediately after birth, even a little?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
645 3D310	Was the baby given assistance to breathe at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
645A	CHECK 637, 642, AND 643 FOR CODES 'NO': ALL THREE CODES 'NO': <input type="checkbox"/> THE BABY DID NOT BREATHE, THE BABY DID NOT CRY, THE BABY DID NOT MOVE ↓	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 649
646 3D320	If the baby didn't show any sign of life, was it born dead?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 649
647 3D325	Were there any bruises or signs of injury on child's body after the birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
648 3D330	Was the dead baby macerated, that is, showed signs of decay?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 827
649 3D340	Was the baby able to suckle or bottle-feed within the first 24 hours after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 652
650 3D345	Did the baby stop suckling?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 652

SECTION 5. GENERAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH FINAL ILLNESS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
651 3D350	How many days after birth did the baby stop suckling?	DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
652 3D360	Did the baby have convulsions starting within the first 24 hours of life?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 654
653 3D370	Did the baby have convulsions starting more than 24 hours after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
654 3D380	Did the baby's body become stiff, with the back arched backwards?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
655 3D390	During the illness that led to death, did the baby have a bulging or raised fontanelle?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 657
656 3D400	During the illness that led to death, did the baby have a sunken fontanelle?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
657 3D410	Did the baby become unresponsive or unconscious soon after birth, within less than 24 hours?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 659
658 3D420	Did the baby become unresponsive or unconscious more than 24 hours after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
659 3D430	During the illness that led to death, did the baby become cold to touch?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
660 3D435	During the illness that led to death, did the baby become lethargic, after a period of normal activity?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
661 3D440	Did the baby have redness or discharge from the umbilical cord stump?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
661A	Was anything applied to the umbilical cord stump after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 662
661B	What was applied to the umbilical cord stump?	OIL A ASH B VERMILON C OINTMENT/POWDE D ANIMAL DUNG E TURMERIC F GHEE G NAVI MALAM H METHYLATED SPIRIT I LOCAL HERBS J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
662 3D445	During the illness that led to death, did the baby have skin ulcer(s) or pits?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 5. GENERAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH FINAL ILLNESS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
663 3D450	During the illness that led to death, did the baby have yellow skin, palms (hand) or soles (foot)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
664 3D455	Did the baby or infant appear to be healthy and then just die suddenly?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HISTORY OF INJURIES/ACCIDENTS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701 3E100	Did (s)he suffer from any injury or accident that led to her/his death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 801
702 3E102	Was the injury intentionally inflicted by someone else?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 708
703 3E104	Was (s)he injured by a fire arm?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704 3E106	Was (s)he stabbed, cut or pierced?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705 3E108	Was (s)he strangled?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706 3E111	Was (s)he injured by a blunt force?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707 3E112	Was (s)he injured by burns?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708 3E115	Was it a road traffic accident?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
711 3E310	Was (s)he injured in a fall?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
712 3E320	Did (s)he die of drowning?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
713 3E330	Did (s)he suffer from accidental burns?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HISTORY OF INJURIES/ACCIDENTS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
714 3E335	Was (s)he accidentally injured by a blunt force?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
715 3E340	Was (s)he accidentally injured by a plant/animal/insect that led to her/his death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 717
716 3E400	What was the plant/animal/insect?	DOG 1 SNAKE 2 INSECT 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
717 3E500	Was (s)he injured by a force of nature?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
718 3E510	Was there any poisoning?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
719 3E520	Was (s)he subject to violence/assault?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
720 3E530	Was it electrocution?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. HEALTH SERVICE UTILIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801 3G110	Did (s)he receive any treatment for the illness that led to death?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 810
802 3G120	Did (s)he receive oral rehydration salts?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
803 3G130	Did (s)he receive (or need) intravenous fluids (drip) treatment?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
804 3G140	Did (s)he receive (or need) a blood transfusion?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
805 3G150	Did (s)he receive (or need) treatment/food through a tube passed through the nose?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
806 3G160	Did (s)he receive (or need) injectable antibiotics?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
807 3G165	Did (s)he receive (or need) antiretroviral therapy (ART)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
808 3G170	Did (s)he have (or need) an operation for the illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
809 3G190	Was (s)he discharged from hospital very ill?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
810 3H810	Has (s)he received immunization?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 814
811 3H110	Do you have the child's vaccination card?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 814
812 3H120	Can I see the vaccination card (note the vaccines the child received)?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813 3H125	Note vaccines here _____ _____ _____		
814 3H130	Was care sought outside the home while (s)he had this illness?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 817

SECTION 8. HEALTH SERVICE UTILIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815 3H140	<p>Where or from whom did you seek care?</p> <p>PROBE: Any where else?</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC A</p> <p>PHC CENTER B</p> <p>HEALTH POST/SUB-HEALTH POST C</p> <p>PHC OUTREACH CLINIC D</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ E</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVT. (NGO)</p> <p>FPAN F</p> <p>MARIE STOPES G</p> <p>OTHER NGO FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ H</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PVT. HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME I</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC J</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES</p> <p>_____ K</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>PHARMACY L</p> <p>TRADITIONAL HEALER M</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p>	
816 3H150	<p>Record the name and address of any hospital, health center or clinic where care was sought</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		
817 3H160	<p>Did a health care worker tell you the cause of death?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ 819</p>
818 3H170	<p>What did the health care worker say?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		
819 3H180	<p>Do you have any health records that belonged to the deceased?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ 827</p>
820 3H190	<p>Can I see the health records?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ 827</p>

SECTION 8. HEALTH SERVICE UTILIZATION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
821 3H200	Record the date of the most recent (last) visit	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"/>	
822 3H210	Record the date of the last but one (second last) visit	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"/>	
823 3H220	Record the date of the last note on the health records	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"/>	
824 3H230	Record the weight (in kilogrammes) written at the most recent (last) visit	KG . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	
825 3H240	Record the weight (in kilogrammes) written at the last but one (second last) visit	KG . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>	
826 3H250	Transcribe the last note on the health records _____ _____ _____ _____		
827 3H330	Has the deceased's (biological) mother ever been tested for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	<input type="checkbox"/> → 829
828 3H340	Was the HIV test ever positive?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
829 3H350	Has the deceased's (biological) mother ever been told she had HIV/AIDS by a health worker?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
829A	CHECK 646: CODE 2 OR 8 <input type="checkbox"/> CIRCLED ↓	NOT <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED ↓	CODE 1 <input type="checkbox"/> → 1008

SECTION 9. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901 4A100	In the final days before death, did s/he travel to a hospital or health facility?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
902 4A110	Did (s)he use motorised transport to get to the hospital or health facility?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
903 4A120	Were there any problems during admission to the hospital or health facility?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
904 4A130	Were there any problems with the way (s)he was treated (medical treatment, procedures, interpersonal	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905 4A140	Were there any problems getting medications, or diagnostic tests in the hospital or health facility?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
906 4A150	Does it take more than 2 hours to get to the nearest hospital or health facility from the deceased's	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
907 4A160	In the final days before death, were there any doubts about whether medical care was needed?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
908 4A170	In the final days before death, was traditional medicine used?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
909 4A180	In the final days before death, did anyone use a telephone or cell phone to call for help?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
910 4A190	Over the course of illness, did the total costs of care and treatment prohibit other household payments?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 10. DEATH CERTIFICATE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP				
1001 6H260	Was a death certificate issued?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8] → 1008				
1002 6H270	Can I see the death certificate?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8] → 1008				
1003 6H280	Record the immediate cause of death from the certificate (line 1a) _____						
1004 6H290	Record the first antecedent cause of death from the certificate (line 1b) _____						
1005 6H300	Record the second antecedent cause of death from the certificate (line 1c) _____						
1006 6H310	Record the third antecedent cause of death from the certificate (line 1d) _____						
1007 6H320	Record the contributing cause(s) of death from the certificate (part 2) _____						
1008	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS 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>				

NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS 2016
FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

















NEPAL
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

LANGUAGE OF
QUESTIONNAIRE ENGLISH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD INTERVIEWER/EDITOR/SUPERVISOR NUMBER	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"/>	
INSTRUCTIONS We are collecting information on the DHS field staff. Please fill in the information below. The information will be part of the survey data files. Your name will not be in the data files; your information will remain anonymous. If there is any question you do not want to answer you may skip it and go to the next question.			
102	In what district do you live?	DISTRICT NAME _____ <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
103	Do you live in an urban area or rural area?	URBAN 1 RURAL 2	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" 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 style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES 1 NO 2	
110	What is the highest grade you completed at that level?	GRADE <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	What is your religion?	HINDU 01 BUDDHIST 02 MUSLIM 03 KIRAT 04 CHRISTIAN 05 OTHER _____ 06 (SPECIFY) 96	
112	What is your ethnicity?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____ (CASTE/ETHNICITY)	
113	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)	
114	What other languages can you speak? RECORD ALL OTHER LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	NEPALI A MAITHILI B BHOJPURI C THARU D NEWARI E TAMANG F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO OTHER LANGUAGE Y	
115	Have you ever worked on a DHS survey prior to this one?	YES 1 NO 2	
116	Have you ever worked on any other survey prior to this one (not a DHS)?	YES 1 NO 2	
117	Were you already working for New ERA at the time you were employed to work on this DHS?	YES 1 NO 3	→ 119
118	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of New ERA ?	PERMANENT 1 TEMPORARY 2	
119	If you have comments, please write them here.		

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

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